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PEKING



NEWS

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A GREAT CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY IN THE HEART OF THE EAST

China—Peking—The University

BY VICE-PRESIDENT HENRY W. LUCE

WHEN we say "China" doubtless a different picture is called up to each one of us. Some say, "How can you like these Chinese? See these laundrymen!" Happily we are finding that they are not a nation of laundrymen, but a people with a great history, some very real attainments, and of unlimited possibilities. We also find, as instanced by the unanimous testimony of the constantly increasing number of visitors to China, that the more we know them the better we like them. As Dr. Paul S. Reinsch said, after returning from six years' residence in Peking as American Minister, "The fact is that we like the Chinese and the Chinese like us." Of course there are fundamental reasons for this.

The people of China form over one-fourth of the population of the earth. They have unlimited potential strength in wealth-power beneath the soil and in man-power above it. With almost immeasurable rapidity they are passing to the modern scientific age in both agriculture and industry; in fact, they are experiencing the most remarkable peaceful revolution the world has ever seen. They need friendly help; and every reason, from the most selfishly utilitarian to the most altruistically philanthropic, urges us to maintain at all costs the natural and instinctive friendship which now prevails, and to render such help as may be in our power at this formative period of transition.

Peking

Peking is a wonderful city. It is not only the center of government but also the great student center of China. The relation of Peking University with the government educational institutions is most cordial, for it is now generally recognized that the Christian University is working for the uplift and progress of China.

In no way can our friendliness be so finely and so happily expressed as by coöperation in higher education; at no place can it be more vividly and pervasively manifested than in strengthening the University in this great capital, well called the "Capital of Asia," which now has become the national center for government, for art, and for education.

In such an exceptional center Peking University is being developed. It represents a union of all the Christian institutions of higher learning in or near

Peking. These institutions include two colleges of arts and sciences for men and one for women, and one theological school. Upon this foundation is being reared the superstructure of a great university.

Peking University

The Aim of the University. The University has been founded by Christian leaders of the West in order to furnish the best quality of intellectual and religious leadership for China. The hope of China lies in the training of a new type of young manhood and womanhood who have the education and the character to bring about a better political and social order in China and who can lead their people to share in a similar task for the world.

Its History. The institutions which have been combined in the present university all have important histories. Tungchou College was founded in 1867: the original Peking University in 1870: the women's college in 1905: the theological school in 1906. The present union went into effect in 1917.

Its Departments. The University consists at present of a College of Arts and Sciences for Men, a College for Women, and a School of Religion. Definite plans are being laid for a School of Journalism, a School of Education and a School of Vocational Training. It would be desirable to add other departments should funds be forthcoming. The curriculum is standardized under the Regents of the University of the State of New York.

An Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Experiment Station, financed by Chinese locally, a Bureau of Industry which will attempt to help solve the coming industrial problems of China, and a Pre-Medical Course preparing students for the rigid requirements of the Peking Union Medical College, are part of the University's developing plans.

Its Faculty. The present faculty numbers thirty-nine men and women from the West, in addition to seventeen Chinese professors and one Korean professor. They hold degrees from Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Michigan, Cornell, Northwestern, California, Wooster, Missouri, Oberlin, Smith, Mt. Holyoke, Goucher, and Wellesley.

Its Organization. The University is incorporated according to the laws of the State of New York, and its control rests in a Board of Trustees with headquarters in New York City, cooperating with a Board of Managers in China. An advisory council for the University has also been formed in America.

Its Finances. The present budget calls for an annual expenditure of about \$120,000. Part of this is raised locally through students' fees and from gifts; the remainder comes from various church boards and from individual friends of the University in the West. Several American universities provide representatives on the Faculty, Wellesley contributing toward the Women's College; the Hill School and the University of Southern California toward the Men's College. There is also close cooperation with the "Princeton Center in Peking."

The American Office of the University is at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, in charge of Mr. H. K. Caskey, the Executive Secretary, to whom correspondence should be sent.

The New Site. The constituent colleges out of which the University has been formed were on different sites, but plans are already well advanced to bring them together on one site of one hundred acres beautifully located on the road leading from the North-east Gate of the city to the Summer Palace. The architect's plans are nearly completed for the erection of a well co-ordinated group of buildings.

Situated at "the heart of the East," in a land of great potential power, in a city of widely radiating influence, the University has before it an unlimited opportunity for the largest service.

The Consortium

ON Thursday, March 17th, Mr. Frederick W. Stevens of New York addressed the student body of the College of Arts and Sciences of the University upon the subject of the Consortium. During the war the United States suggested to England, France and Japan that it would be well if national banking groups could be formed in our four countries, looking forward to the formation of an international banking group as soon as the war was over, for the purpose of unitedly lending money to China on just terms and sound business principles. In order to make clear all the issues involved in this important matter, Mr. Thomas W. Lamont visited Japan and China last Spring to explain the object and plans of the Consortium, as the proposed lending organization was called.

In October representatives of these four countries met in New York and organized the Consortium. It is not the intention of this group to urge China to accept loans from them but to assure her of their good-will and their readiness to lend money to her on favorable terms. It is not contemplated that money will be lent for individual enterprises but for the larger undertakings, fundamental to the development of business and commerce, such as the great projected railroads. That China has need for these is known to every student of that country. For instance, there are now 250,000 miles of railroad in the United States. China has projected 35,000 miles, of which only 7,000 miles have been completed. Nevertheless, the roads already constructed have been of immense service, and not a few of the larger cities have been linked up by these lines of communication. The help they have given in connection with transporting food to the famine area has demonstrated in

an unusual way their great value and the necessity of their rapid extension. The object of the Consortium is to assist China in promoting this and similar developments.

Air-Mail Service To Peking

ARRANGEMENTS have now been made for aerodromes and landing places in preparation for the opening of daily air-mail service in June between Peking and Shanghai, a distance of some eight hundred miles, one of the longest air routes in the world. A letter marked

"air-mail" and posted in Peking in the early morning will reach Shanghai about six o'clock in the evening. Special air-mail postage stamps are being designed and will depict an aeroplane flying over the Great Wall. The railroad which runs from Shanghai to Peking and also the Grand Canal make the route an easy one for pilots to find. There are meteorological observatories at each end of the line, and the way lies across a comparatively level country.

The introduction into China of the aeroplane, like the railroad, reduces the time of transportation from days to hours. China is "speeding up."

Government Decorates President Stuart

PEKING UNIVERSITY has been recently honored by the Chinese Government in conferring the Third Class Chiaho Decoration upon its President, Dr. J. Leighton Stuart. This decoration is given in recognition of high services in educational work in China, and is the highest award granted by the Government.

"When China moves," said Napoleon, "she will move the world." China is moving—moving with great rapidity and momentum into the current of the modern world. Thoughtful men and women everywhere are eager to know the facts, to gauge the meaning. Much news of first importance from Peking—political, social, religious, educational—is not available through ordinary channels.

In a special way we want you to keep in touch with Peking University which has been formed by the union of all the Christian higher education in and near Peking, the constituent colleges now being brought together on a new site of 100 acres recently purchased. It is proposed to send out occasional issues of "Peking News" that we may share with the friends of Peking University the inspiring and sometimes serious news which radiates from the great capital of China at "the heart of the East." Our relationships with that land are growing more intimate and vital with each passing day. For their good, for our good, for the world's good, we must rightly measure and appreciate the unusual forces now working so powerfully in that land where lives a quarter of the human race.

to foreign educators in China. Dr. A. J. Bowen of Nanking University and Dr. F. L. Hawks-Pott of St. John's University, were honored in a similar way.

President Stuart Visits the Governor of Shensi

Another very significant fact is an invitation that has just come from the Governor of Shensi, that most isolated province northwest of Peking, to President Stuart to visit him at his capital, and be entertained by him, while he confers on the subject of higher education in his Province, with a view to linking up with Peking University. The ground for our new

site was purchased from this Governor, being a part of his father's estate, and it was through the negotiations for this purchase that he came in touch with the University, and now wants ten scholarships in our institution for students from his Province. This will give the University some prestige in that far-away Province. But the better result is seen in the choosing of a Christian College to be the recipient of his favor by a Military Governor who knows nothing of Christianity except through the purchase of land, a most unusual result of a land deal in China, which so often ends in bitter feelings on both sides.

The Great Famine and Some of Its Issues

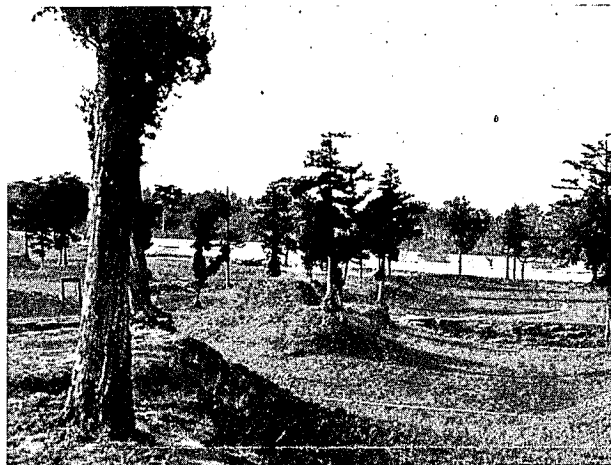
Based on Reports from the Field

THE present famine in China is great from every point of view; great in the area involved, the number of sufferers, the gifts from America, and the giving of money and service by the Chinese. It is true that what has been done is as yet inadequate to the terrific need, but an outstanding fact is that the Chinese Government and the Chinese people have never taken so great a share and responsibility in famine relief of any previous period. Heretofore these matters in large measure have been left to the missionary and the Chinese Church, supplemented somewhat by the foreign business community. The coöperation is vastly wider than this at the present time. A nation-wide "drive" was started by the initial gift of \$30,000 from the President of the Chinese Republic. The movement was characterized by the use of the usual organized publicity methods familiar to the West, including a "Tag Day" in various large cities. The Government railroads added a five-cent charge to each ticket, the proceeds to be used for famine relief. Chinese Chambers of Commerce in several cities have led in raising funds for this benevolent work, and wealthy individuals have been generous to a degree unknown before.

Chinese Generosity

A senior missionary writes: "Of course, the great subject in all our hearts is the famine devastating this part of China. Reports are constantly coming in of its increasing violence, and the harrowing details make us long to do something more to mitigate its horrors. We are always trying to think out ways and means to help the suffering, but all seem so in-

adequate to meet the need. One of the latest charities inaugurated in a private way is the opening of a refuge for the children of the famine stricken districts by a Chinese gentleman of means. He already had an orphanage of 600 children at the Western Hills near this city, the outcome of the Tientsin flood two years ago, and now he has secured an old Manchu palace in this city, with extensive grounds, for another orphanage, and is bringing in the first instalment of children this week, about 300 in number. We are all helping to get ready the needed equipment of bedding and clothing. This is only one of many examples of practical philanthropy which are exhibited in these days. This effort to save the children is most commendable in view of the numbers who are being sold, or left to perish on the roadside by their distracted parents."



THE NEW SITE OF THE UNIVERSITY

A view of part of Peking University's new site anciently Imperial property. Across the road in the distance is the summer garden of Hsu Shih Chang, President of the Republic of China.

Government and Mission Schools Co-operate

One of the by-products of this "Drive" is the close *rapprochement* made between the Government and Mission Schools, as the students, who are taking a very active part in it, are working side by side in their efforts to collect money. The chairman of the National Committee for schools and colleges is the Minister of Education, and he selected our University President, Dr. Stuart, as vice-chairman so there is no distinction made between these two classes of schools. This is as it should be, for all are working on a common task—the real progress of China.

In other very specific ways the University has taken its part in the heavy task by furnishing trained leaders. Some members of the Faculty were drafted but the students also have rendered exceptional service.

Theological Students Fight the Famine

The class-room work of the Theological Seminary was superseded for a term and the students sent to the famine area, each to an appointed task. The only scholastic requirement for the term is to be a very carefully prepared essay in which the student shall set forth at length the experiences and reflections which have come to him during his period of service, in which he will carefully consider the causes, the extent and the results of the famine and indicate constructive measures for the future. This term's work in a great practical laboratory of service will no doubt be formative in the lives of these coming young leaders of the church in China.

Yenching Students At Work

Perhaps there is no more remarkable indication of the place Peking University is destined to take in the life of China than is evidenced in the part of the young women students are taking on their own initiative. Having decided to open a Famine Refuge for children, they raised the money, selected the staff of workers, organized the administration, and went themselves into the famine area to lend a hand in the national emergency.

Their work is a unique venture in the field of Christian social service as an activity for Chinese women. The main part of the funds were earned by their production of "The Bluebird," described in another column. A committee then proceeded to a city in the famine area, secured the cooperation of the local official and the Christian pastor and opened up their Refuge in some vacant buildings in a temple enclosure. At first they received about eighty children, but plan to increase the number to two hundred.

Unique Service of College Girls

The methods used are the most modern. Initial hygienic treatment is given to each new arrival (baths, clean clothing, food) a regular schedule of activities put in force, including regular school, where the little refugees are taught to read, to sew and make hairnets. In addition there are regular hours for recreation and morning and evening devotions, while individuals are cared for as each special case requires.

So far as can be learned, they are the first and only organization of Chinese women at the present time who are doing relief work on the field without foreign supervision. If they are the only ones with this amount of enterprise and cooperation now, it is safe to say that they are the first women of their race to do such a thing. They are pioneers of a great future, and their work marks a great step forward in the progress of Chinese women.

The Peking Union Medical School

IT is not generally known that Peking possesses one of the finest Medical Schools and Hospitals in the world. The School is under the China Medical Board, which was established by the Rockefeller Foundation. Fourteen very beautiful and well-appointed buildings have been erected, while a large staff of highly qualified physicians and surgeons

operate the plant. The formal opening is to take place the latter part of September. Quite a few members of the China Medical Board and invited guests plan to be in Peking for the dedicatory exercises. These will include Dr. George Vincent, Professor Paul Monroe, Dr. James L. Barton, Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and others.

"The Bluebird" in Chinese

"THE BLUEBIRD" presented for Famine Relief by the women students of Peking University, scored one of the greatest successes which any western play has had in the capital, and attracted attention in the Chinese press both of the north and south. Two performances were given to crowded houses, and about fourteen hundred dollars was realized from the sale of tickets.

The audiences were chiefly composed of Chinese, although many friends of the college in the foreign community also were present. The Mandarin ladies in brocades and brilliant head dresses sat on the floor, and the men crowded the gallery. It is still a novelty for modest Chinese girls to appear before the public on the stage, and the masculine spectators were so entranced that they had to be persuaded to go away when the play was over. One young enthusiast writing in a private channel declared: "This play was so beautiful that it deprived me and my companions of sleep for the ensuing night."

The text of the play was translated from the English version by Miss Ruth Cheng, a graduate of the College who completed her education in England and is now a member of the University faculty. Her Chinese rendering preserves the simplicity and beauty of the original, and is a real contribution to the literature of young China. The pretty actors were charming and intelligent in their interpretation of the various parts, and the costumes and scenery were clever adaptations of the western symbolism to the Chinese medium.

What the Correspondents Said

A correspondent in the Shanghai *Shih Shih Hsin Pao* wrote as follows:

"I have always wanted to have western plays translated in Chinese and given in the Chinese theatre, and I have discussed the matter with actors who are friends of mine. They were all afraid that western plays would not be welcomed; now, since I have seen "The Bluebird," given by the students of Yenching College, my heart is filled with happiness. From this time, I can argue with professional actors that western plays can meet with decided success in China."

The mature critic of the *Peking Morning Post* said: "Altogether this play is a great success. Western plays in China have just begun their vogue, and Yenching College has given such a remarkable performance, that it is a glorious beginning to the introduction of western drama. Apart from the thanks we owe these students for their efforts in behalf of the famine, it seems we ought to thank them also for their contribution to Art."

The Challenge of Peking

Reasons why it is Urgent that a Strong Christian University Should be Established in China's Capital

By J. S. BURGESS

Professor of Sociology in Peking University and Community Service Secretary in the Princeton Center in Peking

I. Large groups of people who potentially are of the first importance in China today in leading in the establishment of a strong nation are situated in Peking.

1. Peking is the national student center. Two-thirds of the national government higher institutions are in Peking. There are over twice as many college and high school students in Peking as in any city in China. At present there are fifty-two colleges and higher schools with over fifteen thousand students. A large number of the most important educational institutions in China are in Peking. The national University, the National Customs College, the Higher Normal College, the Colleges for training officers of the Army, the officers of the Navy, the Police Officials, College for the National and Provincial governments, and the American Indemnity College with its six hundred students, which sends fifty men to America to study in our universities every year. Among the other schools in the city are the Government Law College, the Higher Technical College, and a private institution called China University with over two thousand students.

A Great Student Center

These students are from all over China. Every Provincial capital and important town is represented. In one class which I had of fifteen students not more than two were from any one Province. A few years ago Bishop Bashford said: "In 1905 and 1906 all the missionary agencies in the world were tremendously impressed with the importance of the Chinese student field in Tokyo. There were at that time about fifteen thousand Chinese students in that city (the largest number that have ever been there at one time). Missionaries were sent from many different boards to work among these students who are to be the future leaders of the nation." It is realized by few that Peking has now become a similar and even more important center. The student body in Peking is as truly representative of the whole of China as that which formerly went to Tokyo.

It should also be mentioned that the national educational authorities are in Peking. Those who determine the policy of primary, middle school and high school education throughout the country, as well as social expansion and education, are in that city.

The Political Center of China

2. Peking is the political center of China. Not only are there three or four thousand men in political office, but there are estimated to be forty thousand so-called "expectant officials" The profession of being an "expectant official" is recognized in China. Those waiting for official positions have on their calling cards "expectant official." Among these young men are graduates of all the colleges in China, many of them waiting for a chance for a position. Approximately one-half of the returned students from America and Europe are in Peking.

II. The movements which are most powerfully influencing and transforming China today center in Peking, and are of such a nature that they can be best influenced for good by the faculty of a strong Christian university.

Political Influence of the Students

1. The National Student Movement, which within two years has successfully organized the Japanese Boycott, conducted the most carefully worked out general educational propaganda throughout the entire nation that has ever been known in China, thrown out the cabinet members and later brought on a revolution culminating last summer in the entire overthrow of the corrupt Chinese cabinet, started and still receives its inspiration largely in Peking. It was the students of the National Government University, supported heartily by those of the Higher Normal College and others in Peking which in 1919 started the Student Movement in China. A parade of three thousand students first endeavored to reach the Legation quarters in Peking, and to appeal to the American and British Ministers against the forcing of China to sign the Paris Peace Treaty with its unjust Shantung clauses. Prevented by the police,



YENCHING COLLEGE'S FAMINE REFUGE

Famine stricken children, tagged with their names, at the Famine Refuge, financed and managed entirely by the girls of Yenching College.

these college men invaded the house of the Minister of Finance. Finding him out they destroyed much of the furniture in his home and gave a severe beating to the Chinese ex-Minister to Tokyo. This started the Student Movement which has spread throughout the country. May fourth, 1919, is considered in China to be the birthday of real democracy in that nation. These students by their organization of the guilds, educational and agricultural associations in every large city in China, have for the first time created a real public opinion in non-official, educated China.

China's Struggle with New Ideals

2. China's "Renaissance," as it is called, or "New Thought Movement" centers in Peking. On January 1, 1919, there was but one magazine in China, promoting new ideas, which was printed in the colloquial Mandarin. Three of the professors of the Government University in Peking, returned students, respectively from America, England and France, decided to popularize the spoken language in printed form. Through their inspiration within two years there have been published in China over four hundred different magazines. The objects and methods of the movement are as follows:

(a) To popularize the spoken language in printed form, and thus release the literary ability of the nation.

(b) Through this new medium, to introduce to China the whole gamut of modern scientific thought, and social and political philosophy.

(c) The motto of the Movement is: "Save the Nation through Democracy and Science."

(d) The method of the Movement is to tear down and destroy the old corrupt, political system, the old family system, and the old authoritative morality and superstition, and then build up.

Radical Influences

The results of the Movement have been two-fold. In the first place, the tendency among the students has been distinctly towards radical socialism, especially of the Russian and French schools. The names of Bertrand Russell, Kropotkin and Bakunin are well known. The favorite subject of discussion in these magazines is the problems of reconstruction. Old customs and ideas are being overhauled. Everything from Dr. John Dewey's psychology and philosophy to the extremest school of philosophical anarchism

fill the pages of these magazines. One of the most radical magazines has on its cover: "The principles of this magazine are as follows: No Government, No Family, and No Religion."

Student Openmindedness

The results of the Movement are secondly, most gratifying. The young men, entirely devoid of old prejudices, are looking eagerly for anything to help their country. If religion and a new type of morality can be shown of value they will accept it. They have for the first time become interested in common people, and have eagerly sought to educate apprentices in the industrial guilds. For the first time they have not been ashamed to work with their hands themselves. A broad spirit of real democracy and human interest has swept the student body of China. They realize that no change of constitutions, but what has been called a "transvaluation of values" is what will save China. Her social life must have a regeneration.

Opportunities for Christian Service in Peking

III. Because of the practical program of the Christian Movement in Peking that city is especially suitable for the training of Christian leaders.

1. As a result of the China for Christ Movement the entire program of the Christian Church in Peking is being met by a coöperative program in which the twenty-two organized churches of the city and over five thousand Christians are being enlisted. Theological students can see the Christian Movement at its best in Peking.

2. The Churches and the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. have united organic communion of Christian work for college students with a staff of fourteen Chinese and foreign students. There is both an intensive students program in each one of the six denominations' fields and a well organized city program for the college students.

3. The newly formed combination of the University Sociology faculty and the Community Service Department of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., with the close coöperation of the Public Health Department of the Union Medical College, makes it sure that a strong, constructive, united service program will be worked out in Peking. This city offers a practical laboratory for the practical work of the coming leaders of Church and State.

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Number 2

A GREAT CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY IN THE HEART OF THE EAST

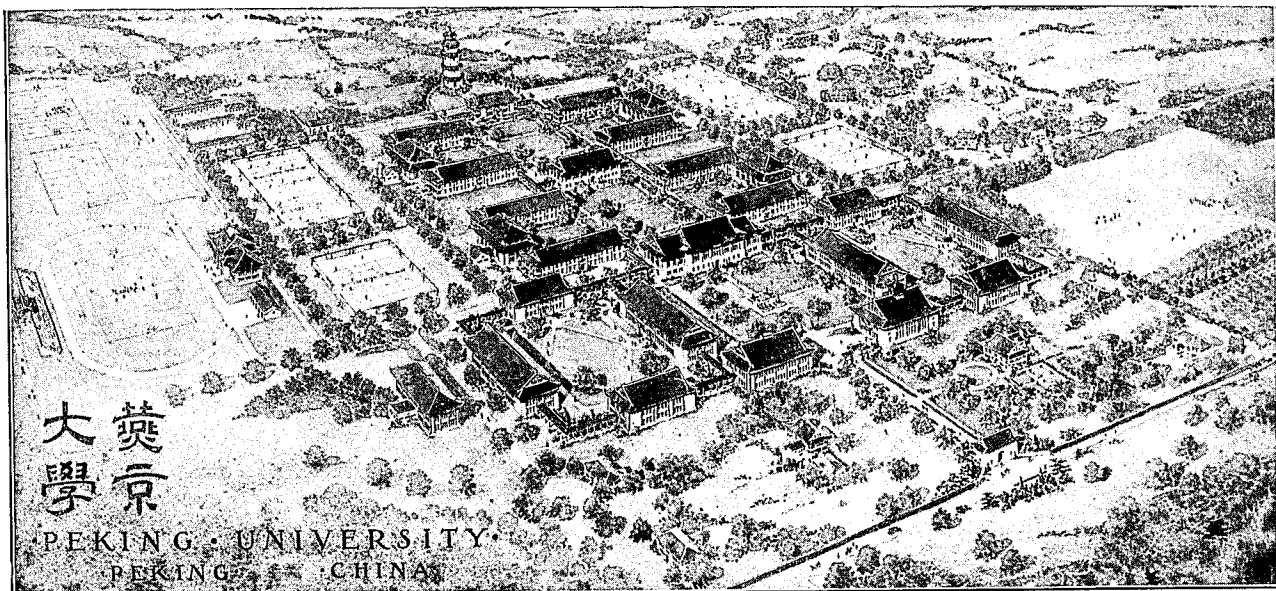
New Building Plans of Peking University

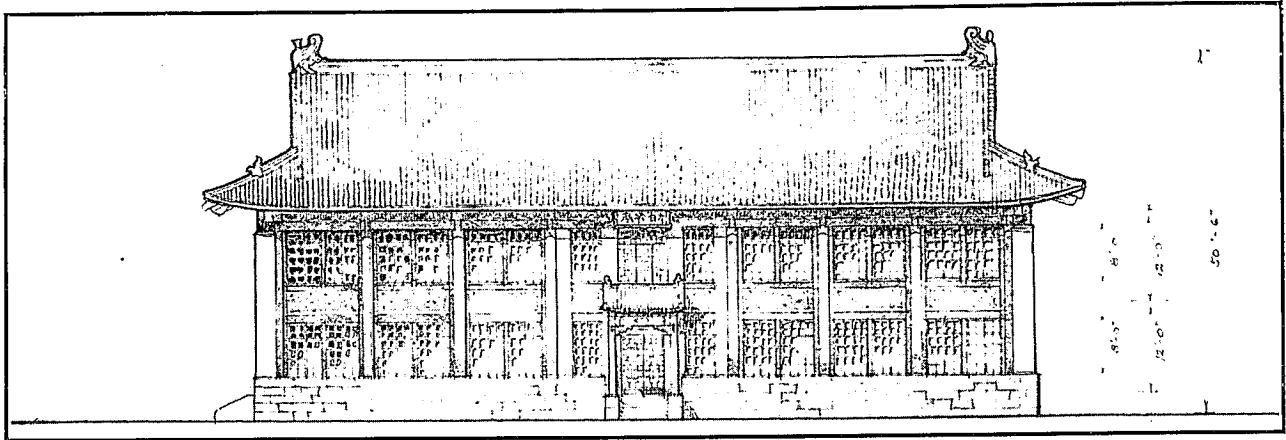
THE illustration herewith shows the general arrangement of the buildings to be adapted to the beautiful new site of 100 acres, situated on the automobile road leading from the Northwest Gate to the famous Summer Palaces of the former Chinese Emperors. They face toward the well-known Western Hills which offer "the most beautiful sky-line about Peking," the central axis of the whole plan being in line with the Jade Fountain Pagoda in the grounds of the new Summer Palace.

A small stream flows through the grounds, forming a small artificial lake and island, and, here and there, are evergreen trees, low artificial rockery-like hills, and old stately memorial stones or monuments—all very pleasing to the heart of the Chinese as important elements in landscape architecture. Near by is the town of Hai Tien which will furnish a daily laboratory for the religious, sociological and pedagogical work of the students, while on Saturday and Sunday supervised work along these lines will be conducted at various points in the city of Peking itself. The campus seems most happily situated, combining both the health values of a suburban situation with opportunities for the students to continue the practical work they have been doing in social service under trained supervision and most favorable conditions.

There are two great foci in certain world movements today: one is the Mediterranean centering at Constantinople, the other is the Pacific centering at Peking. The latter is of special, perhaps of extreme, importance to us whether we think of the immediate Washington Conference or of the far-reaching developments which are about to take place in harmony with the prophetic words of William H. Seward, Secretary of State, spoken in the Senate in 1852: "The Pacific Ocean, its shores, its islands and the vast regions beyond, will become the chief theatre of events in the world's great hereafter."

Since we are so vitally concerned in these developments, we need to know China better, we need to know what a wonderful center Peking is,—a city of nearly a million people, situated in the temperate zone, facing south toward its tropical Provinces and northward toward the colder stretches of Manchuria, Mongolia, the new Far Eastern Republic, Siberia and Russia. It is not only the political capital of China but its literary center whence "the new renaissance in learning" radiates through the whole land; it is the great student center where are situated nearly two-thirds of the higher government institutions of learning and where some of the profoundest national movements of the last decade have had their rise.





THE RECITATION HALL OF THE SCHOOL OF RELIGION

This building will be a memorial to Bishop Ninde, for years the honored and beloved Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Philadelphia.

In developing Christian education at this great center during the last half century, four institutions have grown up, each with an important history and wide influence. They are: Tungchou College founded in 1867, the original Peking University in 1870, the Women's College, now called Yen Ching, in 1905, and the Theological School in 1906. These have now been united in one University, and the buildings of the separate institutions were, pursuant to a wise and far-sighted policy, given over to high school work, preparatory to the University; a new site has been purchased for the united institution and building operations will be started in the Spring of 1922. It is hoped that by the Fall of 1923 sufficient funds may be secured so that the University may move out of its present narrow and inadequate quarters into the new buildings.

Messrs. Murphy, McGill & Hamlin of New York have been secured as the architects and will plan to preserve the beautiful lines of Chinese architecture in harmony with modern educational needs. Mr. Murphy has made three trips to China, embracing a total period of twenty-three months including seven visits to Peking, and has made a special study of Chinese architecture. The drawings shown are the four buildings, which will be erected first as funds are provided.

Attractive Memorials

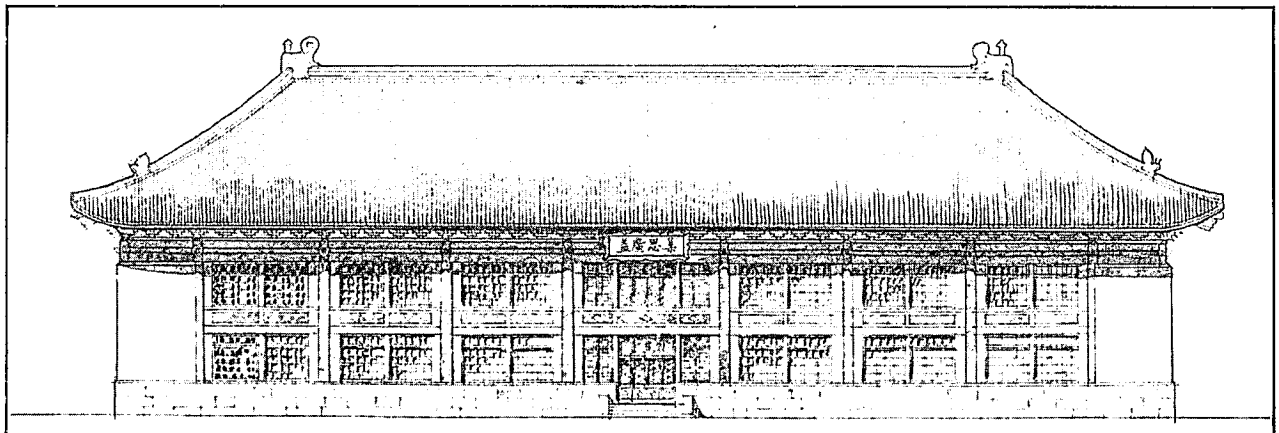
THE plans of Peking University offer to friends in America an unusual opportunity for memorial buildings that will be attractive, substantial

and eminently useful for the present and for years to come.

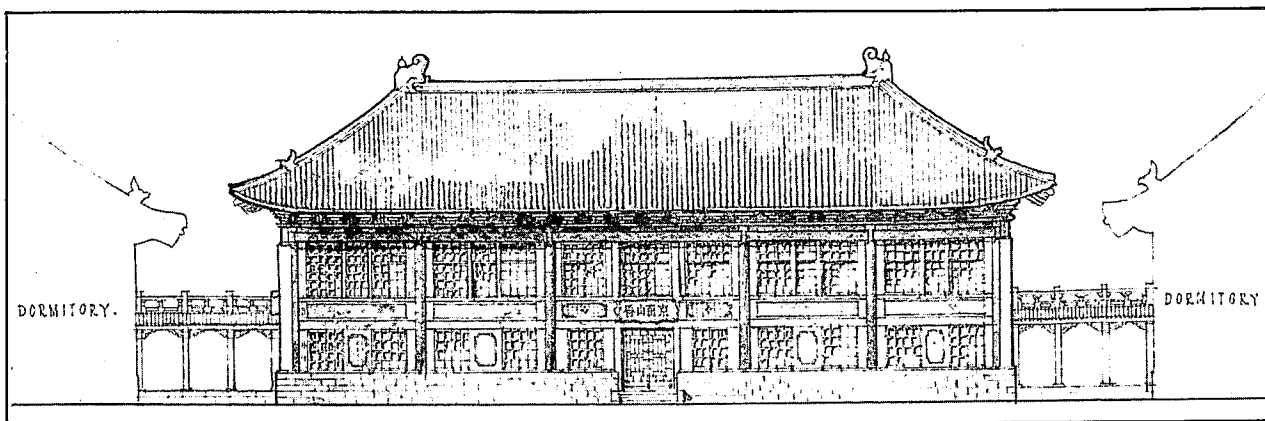
The first building promised was the Chapel. It will stand as a memorial gift of a loving family, deeply interested in the work of Peking University. Another family, always interested in the Chinese people, are hoping to build the library in memory of their father. A Sage Memorial Building will be one of the most serviceable features of the Women's College. The Recitation Hall of the School of Religion will be a memorial to Bishop Ninde.

It has been suggested that the unusual interest of both Bishop Bashford and the late Bishop Lewis in this particular work ought to be commemorated in such a way that the students in the University will have reason to remember it every day of their lives. What more appropriate than the construction of a dormitory on modern lines to house about a hundred of these young men? It will be the center of much of their social life, provide rooms for quiet study and in many ways affect their whole experience for four or more years.

It will be necessary to build about forty residences for the officers and teachers of both the Men's and Women's Colleges in the University, and the first of them has already been promised. These will cost from \$6,000 for a bungalow residence with equipment to \$8,000 for the larger houses so that they are quite within the reach of many families or individuals wanting to do something of genuine service in memory of a loved one. Buildings will therefore cost from a residence at \$6,000



RECITATION HALL



THE FRONT ELEVATION OF THE DINING HALL

In harmony with the general practice of the Chinese, the buildings will be grouped in quadrangular form. The Dormitory Groups will have the Dining Hall on one side, dormitories connected with the Dining Hall by porticos will form two other sides, while the fourth will be open to the large central quadrangle.

or \$8,000 to halls at \$50,000, \$75,000 and possibly \$100,000 for the largest one or two. Is it not an unusual opportunity to construct a beautiful memorial that will be of greatest service in training leaders for this nation at the most formative period of its history? Possibly you will see in this a suggestion for a bit of real service and will write a note of inquiry about it to the office.

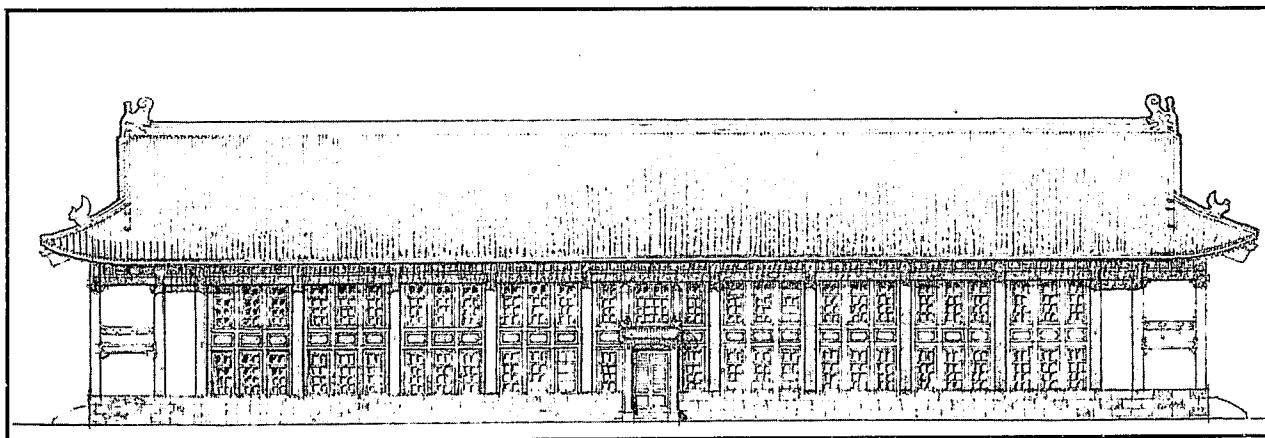
Two American Representatives in China

THE Honorable Jacob Gould Schurman, recently appointed Minister to China, and Mr. Frederick W. Stevens, American representative in the Four Power Financial Consortium, will be the American leaders during the immediate future in the diplomatic and economic realms at Peking. The Trustees and friends of the University had the privilege of entertaining both of these men at informal luncheons at the Yale Club in New York last July, just before their departure for China. It has been the custom for the American Minister at Peking to accept a place on the field Board of Managers of the University, and the presence of Dr. Schurman, with his long and varied educational experience as President of Cornell University, and his sympathy with the ideals of

Peking University, will mean much to the latter's progress and development. Mr. Stevens was in this country for only a month and he brought direct word concerning the economic conditions in China and paid an eloquent tribute to the contribution which Christian universities are making to the solution of China's problems, economic, political and religious.

At the luncheon in honor of Dr. Schurman the late Bishop W. S. Lewis, of the Methodist Episcopal Church in North China, was present, having just arrived from Peking. He spoke on the general situation and emphasized the opportunities which lie before the University at Peking. This was one of the last public gatherings at which Bishop Lewis appeared, word being received in August of his sudden death. Under these circumstances, his message as spoken in New York, has an added force and appeal:

"I believe whole-heartedly in the University at Peking and in the great future that lies before it. But only an institution with the highest possible standards can meet the situation there, and in our planning for this University we must learn to think not in terms of thousands of dollars but in terms of millions. Our aim in China is not to propagate dogma but life, and life in its fullest richness and meaning. Toward the fulfillment of this aim the University at Peking can make a unique and abiding contribution."



DORMITORY BUILDING—TO ACCOMMODATE 120 STUDENTS

Message of the President of China to the Graduating Class of Peking University, June 13, 1921

“IT is understood to be the definite policy throughout the world that schools are established to educate students with a view to furthering the interest of mankind. But the success depends on the hard work of the pupils, the progressive interest of the teachers, as well as the close co-operation of the promoters, so that intelligent men may be developed from generation to generation. Therefore, educational work can only be efficiently conducted by the combined efforts of all concerned.

“The Peking University has been organized (as a union institution) for three years under strict administration and curriculum. The results of the University’s work are well known and greatly appreciated. On this 13th day of June, 1921, the third class is being graduated. Your Students of

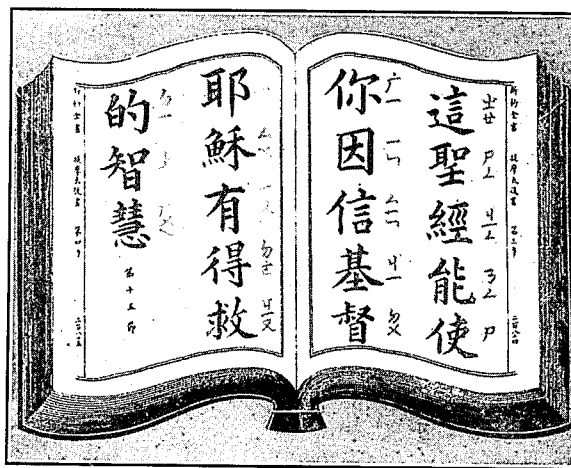
Arts and Sciences and of Theology are gathered here on this occasion for the Commencement Exercises. Fine Arts develop your pure ideas and Theology trains your moral character. When in future you students make use of what you have learned, you will greatly benefit the community in general. Not only will you satisfy your own desire but you will make a name for your Alma Mater which will be to your credit for all time.

“Now that the European War is over and peace is again established, our Government naturally expects to secure the services of the most intelligent men that our mother country produces. I shall look forward with interest to the future progress of each and every one of you.”

The New Simplified Writing

The great Chinese Standard dictionary, compiled by the famous Emperor Kang Hsi, contains some 40,000 ideographs or written characters. Of these it is necessary to recognize about 3,000 or 4,000 in order to be able to read with a fair degree of intelligence. A glance, however, at the large characters in the illustration on this page will indicate how complicated they are and will help us understand how insurmountable a task it has been for the masses to learn to read, in spite of the fact that all Chinese admire learning and are keen to be able to read. This difficulty has at last been surmounted in the new National Phonetic, now being introduced in a nation-wide way.

The characters in the illustration are taken from II. Timothy 3:15 and read: “This Holy Book is able to cause you through faith in Jesus Christ to obtain salvation’s wisdom.” These ideographs are read from top to bottom of the page and the columns are read from right to left. Take for instance, the large character in the upper right-hand corner of the illustration—the second one from the top of the first column. It is the word for “holy” and in Chinese it is pronounced with initial and final sounds, sh-eng, almost as one sound. Just beside and to the right of this character will be seen the two new symbols which



The old Chinese symbols (large dark) compared with the new. The former is composed of some 40,000 characters of which it is necessary to recognize 3,000 to be able to read. The new symbols which appear faintly at the right side of the old, shows the new phonetic system. There are only thirty-nine of them and they form, so to speak, the Chinese alphabet.

represent these sounds, the upper one is pronounced “sh” and the lower one “eng.” They represent these sounds where ever they occur, and, most fortunately, there are only 39 of these simple symbols which really form a Chinese alphabet, or perhaps, speaking more accurately, they are like the “strokes” in a shorthand system. Primers to teach the new method are being printed by the million; thousands of portions of Scripture have already been distributed and classes are being formed everywhere in schools and churches, in villages, towns and cities, to introduce the new system. In addition, large quantities of books are being published which use the system as a medium to advance the study of the national language and literature.

Peking University and other educational institutions are teaching the new system to their students so that, as they carry on their social-service work in Peking during the year or scatter to their homes in vacation time, they may teach it to others. The Christian Church has as its slogan (never possible before) “Every member a Bible reader.” It is impossible to overestimate what this may mean to the millions of illiterates in China and to the development of the young Republic in the years immediately at hand.

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PEKING



NEWS

ISSUED BY
PEKING UNIVERSITY

December 1921

OFFICE
156 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

Number 3

A GREAT CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY IN THE HEART OF THE EAST

Dr. Fosdick Sees China

DR. HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK after returning from his recent very helpful visit to China was the special guest of the University Board of Trustees at a luncheon at the Commodore Hotel in New York. About two hundred men and women representing the churches of Greater New York heard with great interest his reports of what he had seen and learned. A brief inspiring address was made by Rev. William Hung. A few short quotations from Dr. Fosdick's remarkable address will interest all readers. He said in part:

The Student in China

"The encouraging spot to look at in China—the spot through which the new is welling up to take the place of what is corrupt and superstitious in the old—is the student life of the nation. It is the students of China who hold in their hands China's future. There are 25,000 to 30,000 of these splendid young men of promise gathered today in the single city of Peking, studying with passionate intensity what they believe is destined to redeem the life of their people—science, economics, democratic politics.

"No such passion of youth for education prevails anywhere else in the world today. And they are not simply the sons of the wealthy and the powerful. Some of the strongest potential leaders of the renewed China of the future are sons of the humblest households—the forerunners of a genuine Chinese democracy.

Christianity or Agnosticism

"But we must recognize—and they are recognizing—that not even the light of science is sufficient to deliver China from its immemorial superstitions from which the great student movement of China is, of course, turning away. But to what? Not to religion. The overwhelming mass of educated young China has turned to agnosticism. They cannot think of religion in any other terms than the terms of mummery such as they have known in the immemorial worship of their own people. The world to them is like the ship in which we sailed to the orient—the Chinese passengers in the steerage were going through their weird ceremonies to insure the safety of the vessel, tossing their paper prayers into a great flaming kettle; but the safety of the vessel

was really being taken care of by the captain pacing the bridge overhead. So these students consider religion a childish and useless ceremonial kept up below decks while science at the wheel above actually governs the progress of the world.

Only One Answer

"There is no answer to these influences except Christian education. There is no way out for the missionary enterprise except the road of education. Government schools are now coming in everywhere, and naturally they must do the bulk of the work in spreading modern enlightenment among the masses of the people. Our schools must be more and more drawn into certain selected centers and made absolutely standard in grade, so that the government will have to copy not only their methods but their ideals.

Peking Must Have a Great University

"I do not know just what centers will be chosen for such development, but I do know that whatever others are fixed on, Peking will certainly be one. For so great a land as China no one city will ever be the heart in the sense that Paris is the heart of France. But Peking comes nearer to being such a heart for China than any other Chinese city, and so, I believe, it always will be. And there must be developed a commanding Christian university.

China's Greatest Need

"Naturally one of the most imperative necessities in the problem is the preparation of a native ministry for the Christian Church of China. China can never be evangelized by foreign missionaries; the barrier of language is too nearly insuperable. Neither can it be brought to Christ by Chinese trained in America; too few can be prepared in that costly manner. There is not today in China a single adequately equipped and sufficiently manned theological seminary. I do not want to die until I see at least one theological seminary in that land equal to the very best of western institutions for the training of ministers. Remember, the biggest need of China is a thoroughly trained Christian leadership developed from its own sons."

University Convocation

PEKING UNIVERSITY formally began the academic year of 1921-1922 with a convocation in the courts of the old palace which is the home of the College for Women. The faculty sat on the porch of what was once an emperor's throne room and the student body were seated on the lawn enclosed by the ivy covered walls.

After the formal exercises were concluded the students took charge and introduced the new arrivals, the number being larger than that of any of the Mission universities last year. A number of tableaux were given representing different aspects of college activities, and the appearance of men and women students together in such events was a decided innovation. Tea was served in the court of the library and all seemed so easy and natural that it was an added testimony to the soundness of the experiment in co-operation.

Authority on English Poetry

Mr. Lewis Chase, University Professor of English Studies in the Moslem University of Aligarh, India, and member of the Board of Examiners of Benares Hindu University, and of the University of Allahabad is now visiting professor at Peking University.

Mr. Chase is a Columbia Ph.D. who also studied at Harvard, Grenoble, Stanford and Rochester, and has taught at Columbia, Louisville, Wisconsin and elsewhere. He is a member of the Society of Authors, the English Association and the Modern Languages Association and will give at Peking a series of readings from the English poets, with critical studies.

A Much Needed Service

THERE are between 400 and 500 returned Chinese students in Peking and the local church services have apparently made little appeal to them, so that they are not found in any considerable numbers in the native churches.

To meet this need and that of Peking students in general, Peking University will hereafter conduct a service in the Chinese Independent Church every Sunday afternoon. The aim will be to make it a very dignified service with a vested choir to lead the singing, and the strongest available speakers for the addresses. This work was inaugurated the third Sunday in September, the house being well filled with men and women students. Dr. Stuart presided and Dr. Chang Po Ling preached on "Seek Ye First the Kingdom of God."

Miss Sailer in Peking

Miss Josephine Sailer has been added to the regular staff of the Women's College. Miss Sailer is the daughter of Dr. T. H. P. Sailer, Educational Advisor of the Foreign Board and a member of the faculty of Columbia University. She is a graduate of Vassar, has taught at Hampton Institute and has had two years post-graduate work at Teachers' College, Columbia. Six years ago she visited China, and on account of her special experience and qualifications is a highly valued addition to the force at Peking.

China's Immediate Need

DR. JOHN KELMAN of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, has been a close student of China for years and his daughter's presence there naturally adds to his interest and his knowledge of the subject. He spent last summer in China and Japan and wrote regarding education and the University as follows:

"Any visitor to China must be struck by two things especially. On the one hand there is an altogether unique reservoir of power, moral, intellectual and emotional, which might be utilized for enterprises of incalculable moment in the near future. If this reservoir shall ultimately be used for good, China will undoubtedly be the greatest blessing in international politics to the new world. If, on the contrary, it should fall into wrong hands and be used for evil, it is impossible to imagine the damage which it may do to civilization.

"As things are in China at the present time there is no agency which can save the situation except one, and that is sound education. The various missions have done their best, but in many cases their means are limited; and without disparagement to the splendid work that has been accomplished by them, it remains true that the crying and immediate need of China is for a satisfactory and thorough education, comparable with that given by the great universities of Britain and America.

"The Peking University proposes to establish in the capital of China just such a center of education as has been described. It will have no rival in the whole republic. In the immediate future its influence will be most powerful in connection with the present intellectual movement among students, and in days to come it will stand for all that promises a great and valuable future for the magnificent national genius of China."

(Signed) JOHN KELMAN.

Peking University Professor Honored

FRRIENDS of the University are pleased over the offer by the Trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation to provide a fellowship for Prof. Charles H. Corbett, with travelling expenses, for one year's special work in America. This is their contribution toward strengthening the Science Department of the University, to which they gave close study while in Peking. There will, necessarily, be much association and increasing co-operation between the University and the Union Medical College, the gift of the Rockefeller Foundation.

The dedication of the Medical College, September 15-22, naturally attracted world-wide attention and scientists and specialists were present from a dozen different countries and from every province in China. Dinners, receptions, teas and inspection trips for the delegates filled the afternoons and evenings, while the mornings were given to papers and discussions, and the trustees had a week of the most studious work as problems of the future policy, aims and standards were presented for solution. The purpose of the College is to set standards, to train leaders, and to demonstrate what an adequate medical College in China might represent. It will be a model and an inspiration to both government and mission schools.

Peking Graduates at Work

Five graduates of Peking University, who have been students in America, have recently returned to China for definite religious work. They include Dr. Chou Fu Chou, who goes to Shanghai to become assistant secretary of education for the Methodist Episcopal Church in China; Dr. Sun Jung, who is teaching mathematics in Peking Academy; Rev. Wang Chang Tai, a recent graduate of Drew Theological Seminary, who is helping the Young Men's Christian Association in the province of Shantung; Rev. Liu Shen Un of Garrett Biblical Institute, who is teaching in the Bible Institute in Peking; Rev. Liu Ching Ch'ing, who has spent several years with the Young Men's Christian Association in France and is now pastor at Shanhaikwan.

Peking University at the Washington Conference

It is interesting to note that the four main Chinese Commissioners at the Washington Conference have attended Mission schools, three have graduated from Mission schools and two are active Christian men. In connection with the Publicity Department of the Conference there are two outstanding Christian workers, Dr. Li Tien Lu, Dean of the Peking Academy, and Dr. Wang-Chih-P'ing, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in Tientsin. Both of these men are graduates of Peking University.

Aggressive Work Keeps Up

The United Mission Boards recently appointed an International Educational Commission which is studying the situation in China with a view to co-

ordinating and standardizing as far as possible the numerous educational institutions already existing in that country. Dr. J. Leighton Stuart of the University is one of the leaders in China set apart to work with this Commission and to assist in their researches. It will take him away from the University in Peking for about three months, but the immense importance of this study justifies almost any absence from regular work.

In the meantime several persons from abroad are giving series of lectures, including Dr. T. H. P. Sailer of New York, Dr. Lombard from the Doshisa, Japan, Mr. Dutcher from Middletown, Conn., and Mr. Edward Payson Trent from Leland Stanford University, California.

Memorial Residences

Two residences for the University campus have now been promised as memorials, each to cost about \$6,000. They will be centers, not only of the family life of the teachers, but will mean much to the students who will find in the instructors their counsellors and advisors. The value of these Christian homes as object lessons and an inspiration can scarcely be over-estimated. They will make beautiful memorial gifts.

Miss Elizabeth Mason of Boston, Mass., has gone to Peking as secretary in the Construction Bureau of the University, and Miss Anne Parkhurst has been appointed as secretary to Miss Miner, Dean of the Women's College.

Peking University Retreat

WO FO SSU, the Temple of the Sleeping Buddha, lies in the outskirts of the hills which surround Peking. The shadowy courts and open air pavilions made a picturesque setting for the two-day session of the faculty of the University, which was called by President Stuart in the opening days of September. Large questions of the University future needed careful consideration, and in addition to the faculty in attendance, Dr. James L. Barton of the Board of Trustees was present to supplement the discussion. An entire Saturday and Sunday were devoted to these deliberations.

The sessions began with a devotional service led by Dr. Barton and he also made the final address of the conference and said that it had always been the business of missionaries to undertake the impossible and Peking University had been eminently faithful to this tradition.

A few disconnected statements will indicate the character of the conference and some of the problems that must be faced:

Higher Standards

There was great general satisfaction in the fact that the grading was extremely conservative and that standards of scholarship were emphasized in a way that was hardly possible during the earlier years of missionary education. Dr. Stuart pointed out that since missionary institutions must now

stand comparison with government schools it will be impossible to command the respect of intelligent Chinese unless our ideals of scholarship are the very highest.

The expansion of the School of Theology was a subject in which the whole University took a very active interest, Dr. Lew, Acting Dean of the School of Theology, reporting that there were more students enrolling for instruction in this session than he had anticipated.

Larger Registration

The prospect for the *College of Arts and Sciences* for Men is astonishingly and almost alarmingly good. The entrance examinations at the time of the Retreat were not completed, but Dean Porter estimated that over 200 students were applying for admission to the University. Seventy-six students have applied for entrance to the first year of Junior College, and these 76 students are recruited from 48 institutions situated in all parts of China. Three come from Szechuen in the extreme west, four from the remote island of Hainan and there is a very large representation of government middle schools. Dean Porter reported that the University was offering 68 different courses to its students and upon the authority of Dr. de Vargas the statement was made that the work of some of our Chinese men students is fully equal in quality to the work of university students in Europe.

The Women's College

Dean Miner reported for the Women's College, that on account of the great need for teachers, one-third of the Senior College students could not return to their studies this autumn. In almost every case the students expect to return to finish their course when someone can be found to take their places as teachers, but as Miss Miner pointed out, there are very few colleges in China that can supply such vacancies and the whole situation is a "vicious circle" which it will take some years to break. There are about 40 applications for entrance into the Junior College of the Women's School, but it is uncertain how many of these can meet the advanced requirements of the University.

Both Chinese and foreign faculty members came to a keen realization of the great advances which the University has made in the last two years in the point of academic standard and attainment.

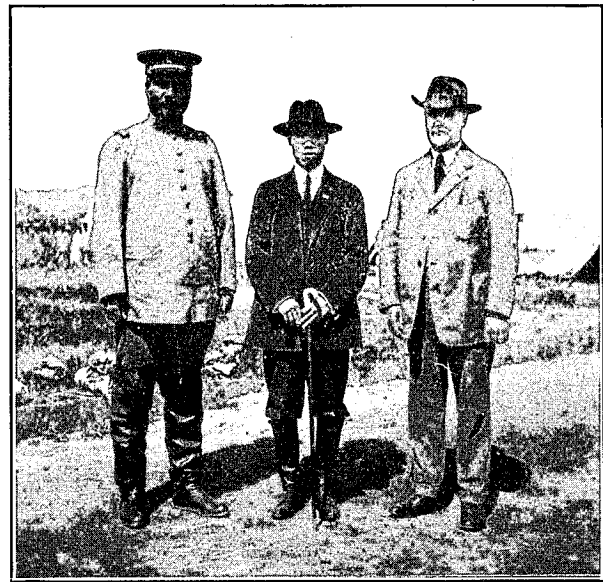
Sunday Program

Sunday was spent in a combination of a devotional service and a discussion of ways and means to deepen the religious life of the college. The respect of the University towards students who are making great sacrifices to come to a definitely Christian institution and the opportunities of the University in connection with students who have no knowledge of Christianity were described by Dr. Stuart, and a plan was projected to have a University Church Service which should meet the needs of our own students, of government school students in the city and of returned students in a way which has not been possible before. There is a new movement among the radical Chinese which has, among other aims, a desire to put aesthetics in the place which is occupied by religion in western countries, and it is the desire of the Peking University faculty to study and to discover a proper expression of worship which will show the Chinese how the aesthetic may be used to enrich religious life, while it does not pretend to be a substitute for that religious life.

Additional Helpers

Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Wilson have gone out on a three-year appointment, Mr. Wilson being assigned to the Chemistry Department as its Acting Head. In addition to his academic training in America, Mr. Wilson has had the valuable experience of five years in Peking, teaching in the Government University. He is accompanied by his wife and their one-year-old baby.

Mr. Henry E. Hill, of Kansas City, has gone out on a three-year contract as University Architect. He has had long experience in the drawing of plans for churches and mission buildings and has been highly recommended to the University for this type of work. He will have the supervision of the construction of the University buildings, drawn and planned by Messrs. Murphy, McGill and Hamlin of New York.



SOLDIER, EVANGELIST AND STATESMAN

THE Chinese officer above is General Feng Yushiang "the Christian General." He is a brigadier-commander and one-half of his 10,000 men are Christians. When his camp is transferred from one place to another the population turns out to welcome them.

The man in the center is Liu Fang, a Chinese evangelist of power, who has done splendid work among men and especially among the troops commanded by General Feng.

The man at the right is ex-minister Charles R. Crane whose brief service in China with the earnest co-operation of Mrs. Crane, has meant so much distinct help to the Chinese people and has served to increase their confidence in everything American.

Mr. Crane studied the work of Peking University while there, and has this to say:

"During my recent residence in Peking, an earlier impression was strengthened into the earnest conviction that Christian education is the most important contribution that America is making, and should increasingly make, to China.

"Situated at the political and intellectual capital of the country, Peking University has unrivalled opportunities to train the national leaders of the future and to raise moral and educational standards throughout the whole country. The attractive grounds recently secured near Peking, the fine quality of the teaching personnel, and the valuable traditions of the older schools are noteworthy assets for the new union enterprise.

"Failure to secure in America generous and adequate support for Peking University will be a calamity for Christianity and China."

(Signed) CHARLES R. CRANE.

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PEKING



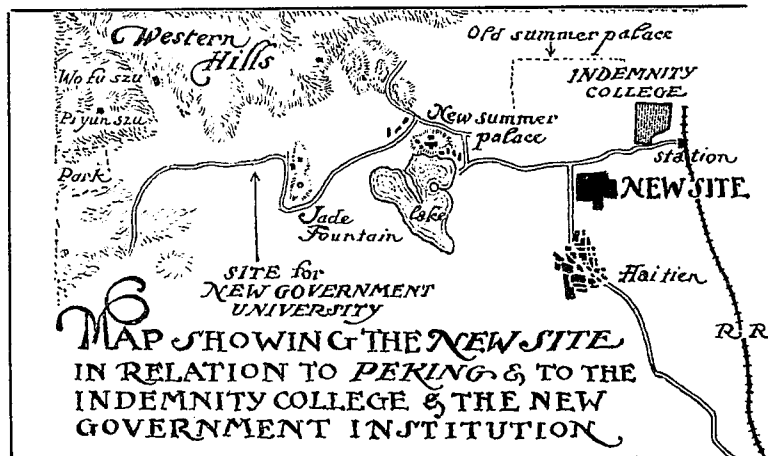
NEWS

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 February 1922

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 Number 4

A GREAT CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY IN THE HEART OF THE EAST

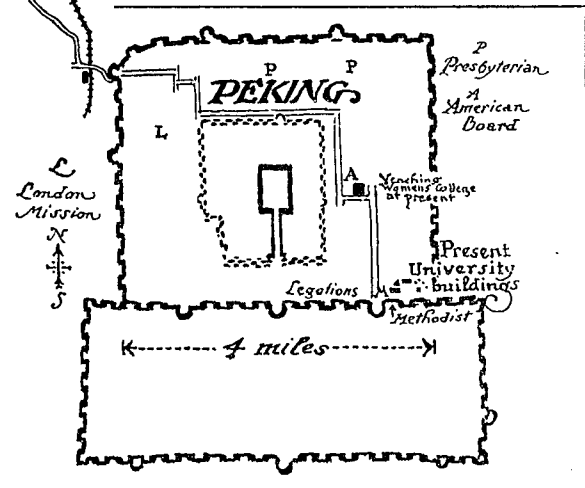
Completed Plans for the Greater University



THE bird's-eye view of the buildings planned for the new site of Peking University given in this issue will interest everyone who has been in touch with this project and its development. It deserves the careful attention of friends of the University as it has had great care in preparation. As indicated on the map it is but a short distance from the American Indemnity College, Ch'ing Hua, and from the site recently secured by the Government for the National University. With its dominating Christian note it should provide Christian leadership for the students in both of these colleges and will itself be the heart of the greatest educational center in all China.

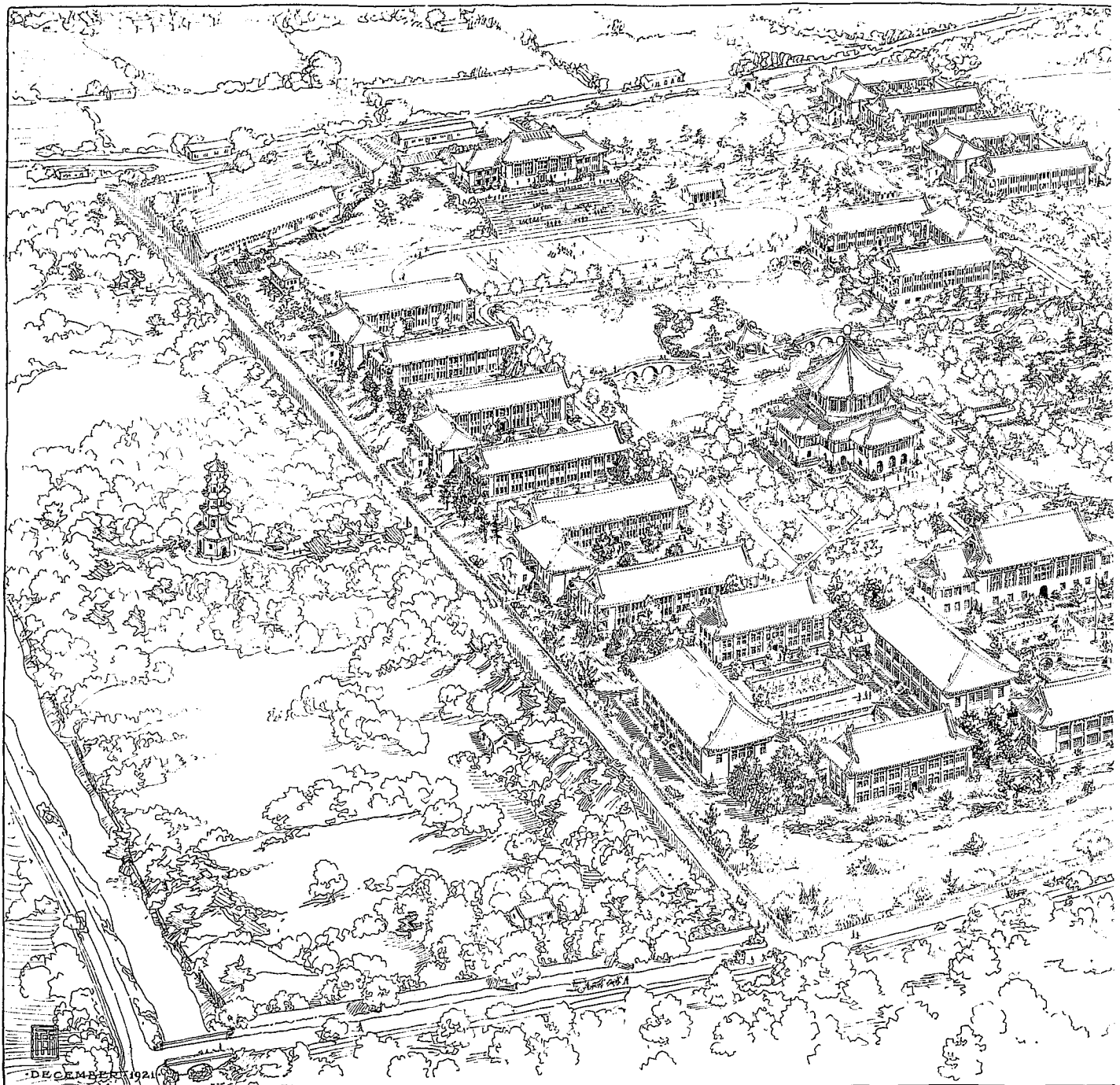
As everyone would desire, the Chapel is to be the center of the entire plan, the axis of the Women's and the Men's Departments each leading directly to it. The Jade Fountain Pagoda in the Western Hills is plainly visible from practically all of the buildings and is in line with the axis of the central quadrangle. The paved road leading from Peking to the Summer Palace passes the entrance to the University so that almost every visitor who has two or three days in Peking will visit this section and must see what is being done. Such visitors will go through the village of Hai Tien and for the children of this village the students will conduct a day school, as they have been doing for several years for the children in the vicinity of the Univer-

sity. Several buildings have already been pledged as memorials and they will serve the Chinese nation for many years. Few opportunities for memorials of a broader influence have ever been offered to those who are interested in the great cause of world service. Residences will cost from \$5,000 to \$7,000. Twenty or more should be provided within the next eighteen months. A small recitation hall or a dining hall can be built for \$35,000; a large recitation hall for \$65,000. If interested why not ask for further suggestions?



New Buildings for Yenching

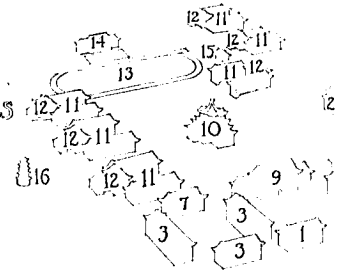
Mrs. Lucius O. Lee of the Women's Department (Yenching) Committee reported to the Trustees at their meeting in January that they had authorized the Construction Bureau to go ahead with the erection of the Faculty House and the Junior College Recitation Building on the new site, and had authorized the purchase of building materials for a third. The Junior College Recitation Building (No. 19 on the bird's-eye view) is to be the Sage Memorial Building.

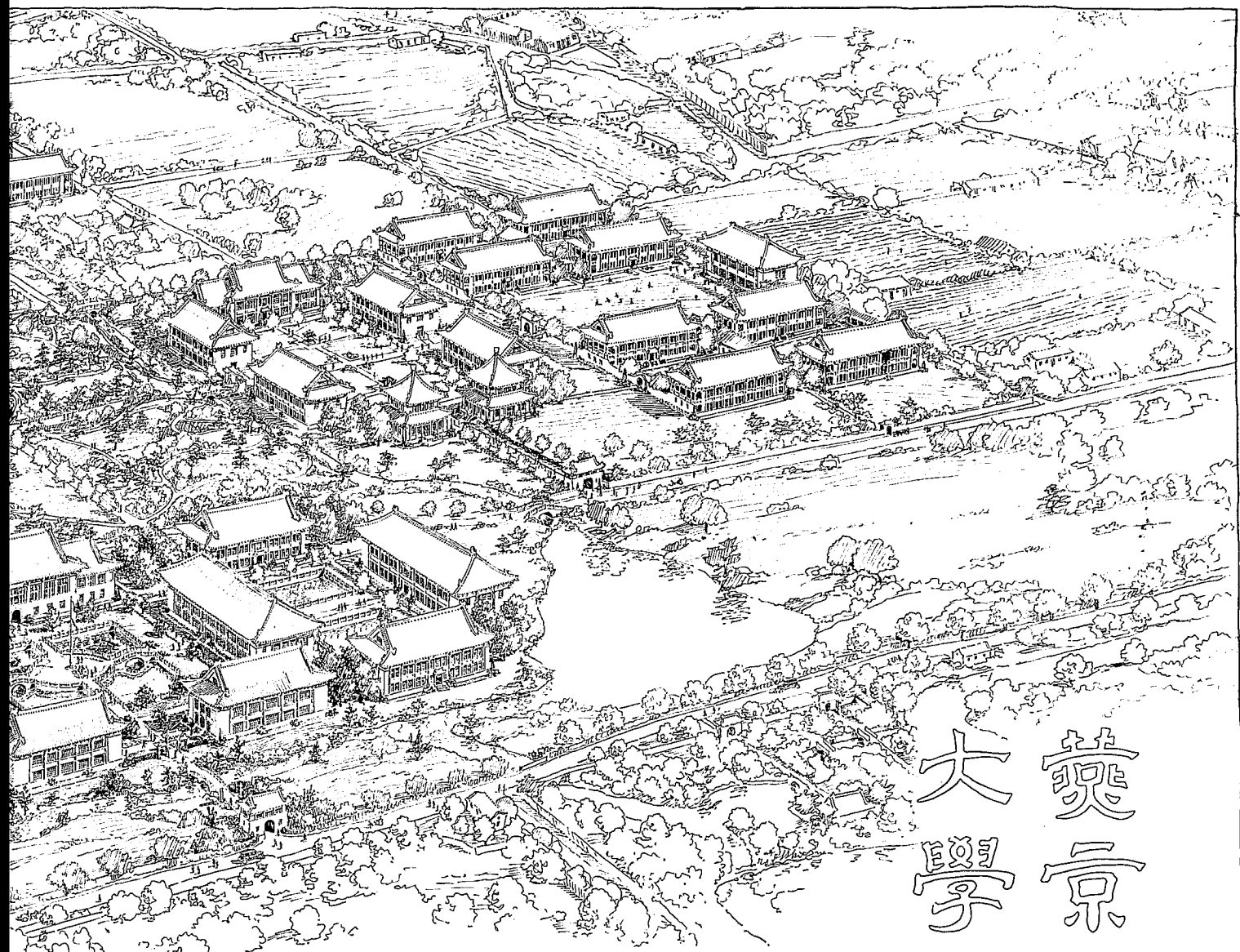


DECEMBER 1921

- 1-ASSEMBLY HALL
- 2-MUSEUM
- 3-RECITATION HALLS
- 4-AGRICULTURE & FORESTRY
- 5-CHEMISTRY & PHYSICS
- 6-BIOLOGY & GEOLOGY
- 7-SCHOOL OF RELIGION
- 8-SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

- 9-LIBRARY & ADMINISTRATION
- 10-CHAPEL
- 11-MEN'S DORMITORIES
- 12-MEN'S REFECTORIES & DORMITORIES
- 13-ATHLETIC FIELD
- 14-Y.M.C.A. & GYMNASIUM
- 15-INFIRMARY
- 16-WATER TOWER





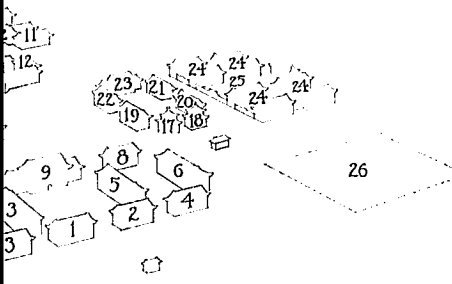
大 學
京 子

· PEKING · UNIVERSITY ·
· PEKING · · CHINA ·

· MURPHY · MCGILL · & · HAMLIN · ARCHITECTS · · NEW YORK · & · SHANGHAI ·

· WOMEN'S · COLLEGE ·

- 17-ADMINISTRATION & LIBRARY
- 18-FACULTY HOUSE
- 19-JUNIOR COLLEGE
- 20-RECITATION HALL
- 21-HOME ECONOMICS AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING
- 22-FINE ARTS & ASSEMBLY
- 23-SOCIAL & ATHLETIC B'LD'G
- 24-DORMITORIES & DINING HALLS
- 25-PLAY GROUND
- 26-SITE FOR PRACTICE SCHOOL OF THE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION



**ONE MAN PLEDGES
\$50,000
FOR TRAINING LEADERS**

A shrewd business man in New York, whose advice is very generally sought concerning investments, has been studying Christian leadership as China's greatest need. He is convinced that the School of Religion of Peking University has an unexcelled opportunity just at this time, and has agreed to contribute \$50,000 toward this department, provided a like amount is secured from other sources by the first of May.

The securing of the other \$50,000, with funds already pledged, would practically guarantee the removal of the University to the new site and would provide needed faculty salaries at an early date. This will temporarily involve cramped quarters and many adjustments, but will be a great improvement over the present situation. It will also enable the Methodist Church to complete its plans for the enlargement of the splendid middle school work they are now doing, all of which waits on the acquiring of buildings now used by the University.

Friends of China can surely never find a better time to invest money in providing just what everyone recognizes as the outstanding need—Christian leadership. Every dollar that goes into the fund will mean two dollars for the University in China provided the total of \$50,000 is secured, as it must be.

School of Religion Greatly Strengthened

A friend of the University, at Youngstown, Ohio, has recently made a pledge covering three years to provide the salary of Rev. T. C. Chao as instructor in the School of Religion of the University. Mr. Chao has found it necessary to change his residence to North China on account of the climate, and President Stuart has been very eager to secure him for this work. Rev. William Hung, who has been in America for several years and has recently been co-operating in a number of public meetings in connection with the University, has also been secured for this Department. The Trustees are hoping that some individual familiar with Mr. Hung and his ability will be glad to see that his salary is provided. With the addition of these two men to the staff of the School of Religion, it will have a teaching force of unusual ability. Officials of the University in China and America plan to make this School equal to anything in any part of the world if those who are interested in Missions will support it. The fact that 262 of the 330 graduates now living are in active Christian work indicates in some measure the quality of the work already done.

Chinese Papers Watch Peking University

English papers in China have recently given large space to news about the University and much of it has been copied by the Chinese Papers. Twenty-two members of the Chinese press were given a dinner recently by the University men and were most cordial in their expressions of appreciation.

This wide interest in the University is natural because of its location at the capital and the attendance of students from every province in the country, nearly one hundred having to be turned away last fall because of lack of room. Dr. Stuart's work on the International Educational Commission and his recent decoration by President Hsu for service to the cause of education, all indicate a publicity which in turn demands highest possible standards of scholarship and leadership by faculty and alumni.

Yenching Girls Undertake Heavy Work

The girls of the Women's Department of the University (Yenching) recently demonstrated their ability to do things by providing food and lodging for a large number of girl refugees from the famine district, as reported in a previous number. So many of these girls have been left without anyone to care for them that the students in the College have agreed to be responsible for the support and education of about twenty. It practically means the running of a boarding school for these girls in the country beyond Peking.

To raise money for this and other philanthropies for which the girls are responsible they have recently given "Twelfth Night" in Chinese, in the auditorium of the Rockefeller Medical College to three different audiences, and socially, artistically and financially it proved a marked success. Mrs. Schurman, the wife of the American Minister, and Lady Alston, the wife of the British Minister, were among the patronesses.

The students themselves have studied economy in food until at present about six American cents a day supplies them with ample Chinese fare.

The University in Social Service

During the Famine the students of Peking University discovered a state of chronic destitution among many families very near the University and have undertaken definite measures of investigation and relief under the Department of Sociology. Where the bread-winner of the family is ill, medical attendance is given him, children are sent to the school conducted by the University men themselves, and a fund has been raised to put deserving cases in the way of self-support. Two dollars in Chinese money has in a number of cases been sufficient to start a street hawker with a stock, which has meant the support of a family.

The ladies connected with the University have opened a work shop where poor women can earn a livelihood. Several of the students have recently written plays dealing with Chinese life which, when presented, gave some rather unpleasant facts to the Police Department and came fairly close home to some of the political abuses. This is really just one feature of the new literary movement which centers in Peking.

Chicago and the West Hear About Peking

A dinner in the interest of Peking University was held Saturday, January 28th, at the Drake Hotel in Chicago, with about two hundred representative men and women present. Rev. C. H. Corbett, Secretary of the Board of Managers and head of the Physics Department, who is spending his furlough in special work at the University of Chicago, spoke briefly on conditions and needs in China and the efficient work done by students during the Famine. H. K. Caskey showed a few lantern slides illustrating the city of Peking and plans for the new buildings for the University. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick made the address of the evening emphasizing the necessity of securing specially trained men for the ministry, and said that Peking University in its School of Religion faces a responsibility that is absolutely unique so far as his observation goes. Leaders in the Church must be provided at once and failure to do this means failure to take advantage of possibly the greatest opportunity ever offered the Church.

Rev. H. W. Luce, D.D., Vice-President, and Rev. William Hung of the School of Religion have been visiting the cities and churches of the Pacific Coast, including Santa Barbara, Pasadena, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland and Seattle. They have had a very cordial reception in all of these cities and have found church people everywhere interested in the present conditions and future prospects of Peking University.

These messages have prepared the way in many churches for the campaigns for the Women's Colleges which are to be held later.

PEKING



NEWS

ISSUED BY
PEKING UNIVERSITY

April, 1922

OFFICE

156 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

Number 5

A GREAT CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY IN THE HEART OF THE EAST

President Stuart in America

PRESIDENT J. LEIGHTON STUART came to America the first week in April especially to attend the annual meetings of Peking University, Yenching College (the Women's College of Peking University), and Shantung Christian University.

In addition to these meetings he has held a continuous conference with officers of these and other institutions in China, has discussed building plans and details, has talked with a number of men and women anxious about the possibility of their serving in China, has represented the international Educational Commission in conferences and made visits to a number of cities. One especially interesting visit was to Richmond, Va., where he was the guest of Governor and Mrs. Trinkle over a week-end. He belongs to the Richmond Presbytery and was most cordially received by them at their meeting; they heard reports of his work, his problems and plans, and enthusiastically and unanimously endorsed it all and sent him away with their prayers and benedictions.

Such a visit helps tremendously in adjusting many items about the regular work and more especially just now about building operations and advance all along the line. He will return to China in a few weeks.

An Incomparable Location

THE following statement is from Rev. John F. Goucher, LL.D., Chairman of the "Committee on Christian Education in the Mission Field"—1910-21, appointed by the Missionary Conference, Edinburgh, 1910.

"There was a manifest providence in the acquisition of the grounds recently acquired. The American Legation, Government officials and other Chinese of high standing, gave hearty co-operation in attempting to secure four or five different locations for the University. Each at the time seemed to be the best available but in each case the negotiations failed. None of these will compare with the one which came to us almost without effort through the generous action of one of the most distinguished families in China.

"Peking University, by virtue of its position at the capital of the Nation, is considered by the Chinese as the head and representative of Christian education.

"Its constructive influence appeals to the imagination and challenges the co-operation of the officials,

Students of the Best Investments

PEKING UNIVERSITY will secure the \$50,000 recently offered by a New York business man for the Theological Seminary with the proviso that a similar sum be raised for the same purpose by May 1st. In response to the challenge a number of subscriptions have been made to apply on salaries and building funds, and friends of the late Bishop Ninde of the Methodist Episcopal Church sent an additional pledge of \$15,000 to cover the entire cost of the recitation building to which they had previously pledged \$25,000. This will be in memory of Bishop William X. Ninde and Mrs. Elizabeth Falley Ninde.

Another New York student of missions and one who has studied especially the Peking situation, has pledged \$50,000 to be used as needed. The School of Theology will therefore be the first department to be completely equipped with class rooms and dormitories. It is a great satisfaction to the University officers that those who have given thus liberally do so not on impulse, but after making a thorough study of the wonderful opportunity and responsibility that Peking University faces. They invest only where they feel the returns will be certain.

With 330 graduates now living, and 262 of them in active Christian work, the record is an enviable one, but with the new equipment and enlarged faculty, there is promise of even greater service.

Ideal for Utility and Beauty

PRESIDENT MARY E. WOOLLEY of Mt. Holyoke College, who was a member of the international Educational Commission recently returned from China, has said, "The new site for Peking University is one of the most wonderful sites in the world for a college campus. It has great natural beauty with its outlook toward the Western Hills; is a strategic place on a much-travelled road toward the Summer Palace, the Western Hills and Ch'ing Hua; and is a situation of commanding influence since Peking is both the capital and a great educational centre."

nobility and progressive leaders who gather in Peking, from time to time, from all parts of China.

"No other enterprise lures or challenges Christianity's generous co-operation to more imperial opportunity or obligation than Peking University."

The Question Mark in China

"THE question 'Why?' is heard everywhere in China today. Why should we believe in this or that idea? Why should this or that institution exist today? Doubt rarely is purely negative. It leads to inquiries which in most cases lead in turn to positive reconstruction. We find, for example, many Confucian doctrines severely criticized, but we also find that Confucianism was never so intelligently studied as it is today. We find filial piety seriously questioned, but we again find that the relation between parents and children has never before been so rationally discussed as now. There is a critical spirit abroad. Men no longer take statements at their face value, but ask questions and try to learn the answers." *Review of the Far East.*

Memorial Residences

THE new university site is four and a half miles from Peking so that nothing now is needed in the way of buildings more than residences for the faculty. These homes will be centers of great influence and will make beautiful memorials at a comparatively small outlay. Several are already promised—with the complete final equipment there must be about fifty. There can be but few finer opportunities for memorials to those who have been interested in missions. Attractive designs are on exhibition in the office.

A Christian Business Man in China

MR. R. F. FRACKELTON, President and General Manager of the Chandler Price Company of Cleveland, has recently returned with Mrs. Frackelton from an extended visit in China, Japan and Korea. In a letter received at the office of Peking University, he said:

"We have learned to respect greatly the Chinese people. In industry, thrift, brain power and the possibilities of character development, I believe the Chinese are the equal of the white race. The Chinese are peculiarly adapted to the methods of modern manufacturing production and, I believe, make as good workmen as the American. Not more than 25 per cent. of the inhabitants of this globe produce more than their own wants in food and limited clothing. Another 25 per cent. lies within the boundaries of the so-called Republic of China. If that 25 per cent. can be taught modern production and furnished with the necessary equipment, the business of the world can be doubled and the comforts and luxuries of life doubled for those who are now producing, provided the Chinese producer is paid in proportion to his productivity, which means that the leaders of the new commercial China must be Christian men, or men influenced by Christian ideals."

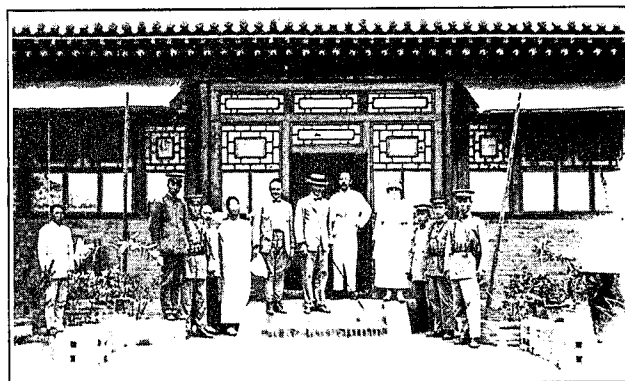
The Culture of The Chinese

YENCHING TA HSUEH (Peking University) has created a Chair of Modern Chinese and has been fortunate in securing Mr. Chou Tso Jen as the first professor of this subject which will be equivalent and complementary to the study of Classical Chinese which is under the able leadership of Professor Ch'en Cho Fu. Mr. Chou Tso Jen will incorporate into his work the point of view and the spirit of the National Renaissance, and is a man who has an enviable position among leaders of that movement. His policy, and that of Professor Ch'en will be to stress the values of Chinese culture.

A Brilliant Native Preacher

"HE looked most dignified in his black silk gown, so little and delicate; he made a fine impression before he began to speak and then, what a sermon!" In this enthusiastic way a worker in Peking began her description of a service in English recently conducted by Rev. Timothy T. Lew, Acting Dean of the Theological Seminary. "He said he spoke as a student, a University man and a Christian Chinese and emphasized two great essentials which he had learned from his own experience—the acceptance of Jesus Christ as personal Lord and Master, and membership in the Christian Church. His splendid English, his eloquence and the clear presentation of the truth made a great impression on the congregation, and repaid the missionaries for any work they had done to help train such leaders as he promises to be."

Leaders like Timothy Lew and William Hung guarantee the quality of the work that will be done in the Theological Seminary.



GEN. CHANG, DR. STUART, MR. AND MRS. CHAMBERLAIN, AND GEN. CHANG'S BODYGUARD, TAKEN ON A RECENT VISIT TO GEN. CHANG IN SHANSI

Chinas Phi Beta Kappa Society

AFTER an extended series of Conferences among the leaders in educational affairs in China, a society similar to the American Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma X Societies has been arranged. It is called the Phi Tau Phi Honorary Society and like its prototype is intended to exalt the idea of scholarship and learning and confer its membership upon those who have taken high scholastic stand in university scholarship.

The purpose of the new society has been defined as follows: "to encourage high scholarship and stimulate research among undergraduates, graduates and faculty of the universities of China; to afford a reason for high scholastic accomplishment and to create ties of mutual interest among the various universities of China." One of the chapters of the Phi Tau Phi Society has been formed at Peking University.

New Cotton Mills

CHINA is now rated as the third largest cotton producer in the world. Twenty years ago there was not one Chinese modern mill in the country; today there are no less than 35 Chinese-owned cotton mills, operating 728,112 spindles and 2,890 looms. Many new mills are in course of construction, and for these 277,316 spindles and 1,500 looms are already on order.

"Whoever understands China—socially, politically, economically, religiously—holds the key to world politics for the next five centuries."

—JOHN HAY.

Wellesley College in China

WELLESLEY COLLEGE is closely identified with the educational work for the women of China through Yenching, (the Women's College of Peking University), her "sister College."

Miss Kendall, Dean for many years of the Department of History and International Relationships in Wellesley, and now Dean Emeritus, has spent a second year in Peking lecturing to the students in both the men's and women's Colleges, to the great satisfaction of all.

Miss Margaret Atterbury who has just finished her second year as the teacher of English in Yenching, is the representative of Wellesley undergraduates and alumni.

Yenching and Peking

THE name "Yenching" was originally applied to a city on the site of the present Peking in the days of Sau. and David, and but a few years after the memorable siege of Troy; Yen was a small nation and Ching meant then as now, the capital city. The name has long since been changed to Peking, which simply means North Capital, as Nanking means South Capital. To the Chinese "Yenching" is a name full of historic and poetic meaning and the University is generally known in China as Yenching University. In America the Women's College has no other name than "Yenching," and all friends of the University will doubtless come in time to use this Chinese title.

Problems of Rapid Development

THE Ninde Memorial and other buildings to house the Theological Seminary on the new site are assured. Memorials like the Chapel and Library and two residences are promised. Funds are pledged for several buildings for the Women's Department and other pledges will guarantee several needed structures and some equipment for water, heat and light. This means that building operations at Peking will begin at once and will be pushed as rapidly as complete supervision and sound construction will permit.

The immediate problem that should appeal to friends of the University is how to provide an annual budget that will give a teaching staff sufficient for the new day of opportunity, easing the pressure on instructors so that they will have time for study, and provide those on the field with the equipment absolutely assential even in the temporary quarters where they are now housed.

At present the entire budget is a little less than \$100,000 annually, and the co-operating mission Boards provide in men and cash the equivalent of \$45,000. There is about \$15,000 secured in China and the balance of between \$30,000 and \$40,000 must be contributed in America by those who believe in so important an enterprise. A number of contributors who have studied the situation are giving annually from \$5.00 to \$1,500.00 each to provide scholarships, pay salaries or apply on the general fund. It is an unusual opportunity for service. Checks for any amount may be sent to the New York office and applied as desired.

The Chinese Farmer's Problems

GENERAL CHANG SHU CHIH of Shansi, who is second in rank to the Governor, has been in active co-operation with the University recently in a study of the problems of the modern farm. He has a ranch of about 4,000 acres leading up to the Mongolian hills, and has given the use of 200 acres for experiments and demonstrations. Modern agricultural machinery has been used in a large way, small areas have been cultivated as object lessons for the farmers, and special attention given to the diseases of cattle and hogs.

It has all been financed locally, quite independent of the University, but the political situation today complicates this feature very decidedly. It is expected, however, that the land will still be available and that the financing can be arranged satisfactorily. The work has been in charge of W. E. Chamberlain of Cornell University and Chinese assistants. M. P. Schlaegel, veterinary surgeon of the Uni-



DRILLING WHEAT ON THE FARM OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE OF PEKING UNIVERSITY

versity of Kansas, has been called to this department and will start for China as soon as assured that the work will not be interrupted by political changes.

During the few weeks that President Stuart has been in this country he has received a large number of offers of high grade cattle and hogs from the breeders in America who keep abreast of the times. It is hoped that a fine shipment from these various donors can be made in the early summer. Manufacturers of farm implements and machinery have also offered to present their best machines, and the agricultural experiment station gives promise of having a wonderful influence on the daily activities of millions of these people who live on the land, toiling unceasingly and yet too often removed but one degree from want and hunger.

Shoe-Making in The University

THE new venture in leather manufacture in Peking University is prospering. Nine of the brightest and most earnest students in the University are taking the course and are producing good leather. The shoes which are being made are the standard Chinese form of shoe but they are put together with American machinery so that the shoemaking technique had to be adjusted to China's need. By using such adjustments shoes are made at about half the former cost of shoes in Peking. The possibility, therefore, that lies before this department of revolutionizing the shoe industry in North China, and putting better shoes on the feet of the poor, is most interesting.

William Hung to Theological Seminary

REV. WILLIAM HUNG (or more correctly Hoong We-lian) is the latest addition to the faculty of the Theological Seminary of Peking University. He first studied with his father, the late Honorable Hoong Hee,



PROF. WILLIAM HUNG

well known scholar and statesman of Shantung, and in the Anglo-Chinese College at Foo-chow. He then came to America for western education, and in five years' time captured three degrees from America's best universities, was elected member of the Phi Beta Kappa and other learned societies, and twice awarded graduate fellowships.

He has recently given the Horizon Course of four lectures at De Pauw University, following such men as John R. Mott, John H. Finley and Stephen Leacock, who had been secured for this annual event. With his natural ability, wide experience in America and consecration to the work, Mr. Hung will add great strength to a group of men who have already done valiant service.

Mrs. Hung was born in Honolulu but has lived and studied in America. They expect to sail in September in order to be ready for service at the opening of the University the first week in October.

Dean Porter Comes To Columbia

LUCIUS C. PORTER, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences for Men and Head of the Department of Philosophy and Psychology, has obtained leave of absence from Peking University for two years to reorganize for Columbia University their Department of Chinese Language and Literature, as full professor of that Department, on the Dean Tung foundation.

That Columbia University wishes to call to her staff a man from a missionary University in China gives evidence not only of a recognition of the enviable place as a scholar and a man of wide and profound acquaintance with Chinese civilization which Dean Porter has won for himself, but also of the interchange of thought and influence between East and West, which is a growing factor in American affairs. In one of his letters, President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University said: "What particularly concerns us is that this foundation shall be the means of informing the public mind of the United States relative to China, of arousing intelligent interest in the Chinese people, and of laying the foundation for a clearer and wiser interpretation of the part which these people now play and may in the future play in civilization."

Mr. Porter will continue as Dean of the Men's College of Peking University and an Acting Dean will be appointed during his absence. He will return to China at about the time the University hopes to move to its new site.

Great Educational Advance

"ELEVEN years ago, one out of every four hundred people in China received public education; there were 42,000 schools and 1,000,000 students. At the end of 1919 the proportion had been reduced to one in eight—namely 4,500,000 pupils in 134,000 schools. These figures are only for government institutions; nor do they include agencies providing educational facilities for people unable to attend the ordinary schools. Thus there are no less than 175 libraries, 287 elementary libraries, 257 circulating libraries, 2,129 elementary lecture halls, 659 open air lecture booths, 1,727 newspaper reading rooms, 10 museums, 81 schools for backward students, 1,242 half-day schools for the poor and destitute, 37 open air schools and 4,593 elementary reading schools. If the pupils of government schools, mission schools and the above agencies were considered together, then the educational proportion would be one in fifty. This would further be reduced to one in thirty if all others who could read or write were similarly comprehended."

—Review of the Far East.

The Automobile in China

THE Chinese have a fine combination of dash and carefulness which contributes to the making of good chauffeurs. There are now about 3,000 cars operated in Shanghai and from 500 to 700 in each of the cities of Peking and Tientsin. Starting from Peking a wonderful railroad mounts up through the Mongolian pass to Kalgan, a large city on the borders of the great Mongolian plateau. From there a motor line crosses the plain to Uрга. Some fifty trucks are in service here, and the round trip of eight days costs about one hundred and fifty dollars.

A Model City

"SIGNS of progress may not be readily perceptible in a land of four and a quarter million square miles, but already there is one "Model City" not far from Shanghai. The author is Chang Ch'ien, a famous scholar-industrialist and former Minister of Commerce and Agriculture. Thanks to his initiative, a town of 150,000 inhabitants now boasts of 334 separate schools with 20,000 students, two modern cotton mills with 60,000 spindles, 500 looms and 3,000 operatives, five modern banks, one match factory, one flour mill, one silk filature, one iron foundry, one electric light plant and a modern cotton seed oil mill."

A Literary Revolution

TWO innovations have been introduced in China very recently to make education simpler and easier. The first is the invention of the phonetic alphabet, described in a recent issue of *Peking News*, and the second, an equally important one, is the employment in literature of the spoken language. This second invention was instituted by Prof. Suh Hu, Ph.D., of Columbia University and is nothing short of a "literary revolution". Its success was immediate and many newspapers and other periodicals are now published in the spoken language.

Paul Hutchinson, editor of the *China Christian Advocate*, writing of the Washington Conference in a recent issue, says, "My opinion is that about all we shall get out of this conference is a ten-year breathing space, with a chance to work out something of permanent value during that decade. If that is right, it makes the next ten years beyond cavil the most important in all the history of Protestant foreign missions."

PEKING

October 1922



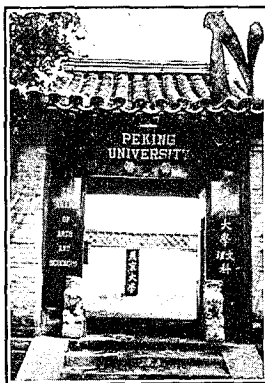
NEWS

Number 6

Issued by Peking University

Office: 156 Fifth Ave., New York

A GREAT CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY IN THE HEART OF THE EAST



APOLEON once said:

“When China moves she will move the World.”

China is now moving.

Napoleon's prediction is finding fulfillment.

Thinking men and women the world over are beginning to recognize the vastness of the coming impact of the reborn Chinese civilization upon all other nations of the earth. They realize that it is pre-eminently worth while for us to help mold the new China along beneficent and constructive lines; that America alone can adequately influence the development of a new group of statesmanlike Chinese leaders; and that now is the only effective time for action.

Peking University, which unites all the forces of Christian higher education in the vicinity of China's greatest city, is preparing to seize its unparalleled opportunity to serve both China and America.

For the University to do the work effectively it must have at once a few buildings on the new site and must have an addition to its very scant endowment.

An expanded staff will be devoting their energies during the coming winter and spring to carrying out an extensive plan for securing the million dollars so vitally required immediately.

Dr. Henry W. Luce, Vice-President, and Professor William Hung will remain in this country until next June for this important work. Mr. Herbert K. Caskey, Executive Secretary, likewise will give his full time to this project. Other executive and promotive workers have been engaged. The Board of Trustees will co-operate primarily through a committee on Capital Resources composed of the following members: Franklin H. Warner, Chairman; Eric M. North, Secretary; William P. Schell, Ralph A. Ward and W. Reginald Wheeler.

The Bankers Trust Company will act as depository of funds.

Following are the most urgent and imperative of the needs:

For Buildings

Administration	\$100,000
Science Halls and Equipment (2)....	150,000
Dormitories (2)	100,000
Refectories (2)	70,000
Infirmary	8,000
Residences (27)	192,000

Total needed for buildings.....\$620,000

For Endowment

Estimated annual requirement for current operation on new site.....	\$110,000
Present annual income.....	77,000

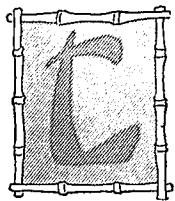
Additional income required..... 33,000

Additional endowment required at 5% 660,000

To be raised later..... 280,000

To be raised immediately.....\$380,000

Young Men and Public Office



CHINA today is run, so far as all public offices are concerned, by the younger men who have acquired foreign education, either at home or abroad. Their numbers, in proportion to the total population, are infinitesimal, but in fact it is this comparative few acting as the clerical and advisory staff of the old-fashioned mandarins and ignorant military leaders, who are exercising incalculable influence in political, social and economic development. —*London Times*

Summer School for Chinese Soldiers

Peking University has conducted, during the past summer, a School of Industrial Art for the soldiers of General Feng Yu-hsiang, "the Christian General." Eleven officers from General Feng's Eleventh Division have taken special training in the department of leather tanning. The course was on a twelve-hour day schedule, eight hours for practical study, one for lectures on chemistry, two for study and note-book work, and one hour for meals.

These officers will return to their camp at Kaifeng, the capital of Hunan Province, where they will establish a tanning shop and pass on the instruction to the private soldiers.

Dr. H. S. Vincent, after his previous experience in Siam, has been remarkably successful in developing the leather department. It is expected that the latest methods of tanning will be introduced in China so that shoes and other leather products will be equal to those of foreign manufacture. Already a new leather known as "Peking Kid" has been developed and is said to be equal to the best on the Chinese market.

"Feng Yu-hsiang, though a military general, is a lover of peace and an opponent of militarism. He belongs to the group of Chinese leaders who believe in the disbandment of the present military force and the employment of

the disbanded soldiers in constructive industrial pursuits.

"He takes care that his divisions of soldiers are instructed, not only in the rudiments of military life, but also in the fundamentals of personal hygiene. Abundant opportunity is given the soldiers to learn about the Christian religion, and the singing of hymns while marching is one of the unique features of his training process. The industrial training given his soldiers, such as the School of Industrial Art of Peking University is fortunate enough to be able to give in co-operation with him, is consistent with his earnest hope of the passing away of the new militarism which is alien to the Chinese spirit and which has done China so much harm already."



DR. H. S. VINCENT OF THE TANNING DEPARTMENT

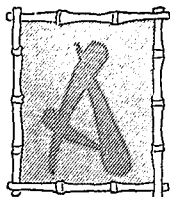
A Life of Heroic Service

The Board of Trustees of Peking University, together with missionaries and friends of missions throughout the world, mourn the death of Dr. John F. Goucher, of Baltimore, who has represented the best in missionary work for half a century. His enthusiasm for missions and his loyal support given in many lines was an inspiration and an object lesson. He was a Trustee from 1910 until the time of his death.

One of the very last fields he visited was Peking, and his own words, in the last issue of the *News*, are: "No other enterprise lures or challenges Christianity's generous co-operation to more imperial opportunity or obligation than Peking University."

The Joint Campaign for the Women's Colleges of the Orient in which Yenching College shares, is still under way. The Committee in charge is making every effort to reach a successful conclusion by January first in order that the conditional gift of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Fund may be secured. This campaign is entirely separate from the campaign of the University and the funds sought in the campaign which the University is launching are not to be used for the Women's College.

Mission Educational Work



THOROUGH study of educational mission work in China by the commission of experts has been viewed as most desirable by educators both in China and America for the past ten years. It is in line with the efficiency studies of educational, financial, commercial and charitable organizations being made by specialists throughout America.



VICTIMS OF THE FAMINE AT THE YENCHING COLLEGE REFUGE AT WANG TU

A very strong commission was finally appointed by the Committee of Reference and Counsel of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America.

Dr. Ernest D. Burton, of the University of Chicago, was chairman and the other fifteen men and women were chosen from representative educational institutions of Canada, China and the United States.

The result of their very close study of the entire situation, covering six month's time, an immense amount of travel and long weeks of conference, has recently been presented. Their recommendations are illuminating and most interesting and would be quoted here in detail if space permitted. Possibly the feature that most interests friends of Peking University at the present time is the Commission's unanimous recommendation that, as soon as possible, Peking University be given a complete equipment for its important work.

What a Touring Magazine Writer Sees

It is always interesting to note the impressions of careful observers, especially one who is practically an "outsider." Frazier Hunt is reporting his world tour in *Good Housekeeping* and, in speaking of China, he says:

"It would take a book to tell about the student movement of China. It is the greatest thing that has ever happened to China. No concrete movement and no single action has ever had the instantaneous effect that this great student movement has had. This can be partly accounted for on account of the unique position that the student occupies and has always occupied in the consideration of common China. For thousands of years she has picked all her officials by competitive examinations from among her students and this has naturally placed the student body in a singular place of respect and admiration by the great unlettered masses.

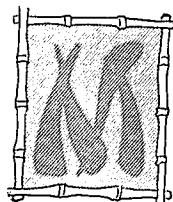
"The hope, the one hope that these old lands and ancient people can be awakened without great violence, is in the hands of the men and women of the schools and colleges—institutions, by the way, that are for the most part paid for and kept going by American dollars and American heart."

Professor Charles H. Corbett has been in Chicago for a year taking special work under a fellowship provided by the China Medical Board. He returned to China in September after a year's hard work. The Science Department and the pre-medical work in Peking will certainly feel the value of what he has done.



BASKETBALL AT THE UNIVERSITY

Commencement Week



ANY interesting features marked graduation week, which began with a reception to friends of the class of 1922 in the court of the Theological School. Chinese flags and colored banners were used as decorations. Several hundred guests enjoyed the addresses, moving pictures and refreshments. The Baccalaureate Sermon was preached by Rev. T. T. Lew, Dean of the Theological Seminary, and Dr. H. H. Lowry, President Emeritus, pronounced the benediction.

The graduation exercises were held in the Chapel Court of the Women's College.

One unique feature was the graduation of Miss Chen Ke-chun, the first woman to receive a university degree in China. It was noted that the young men in the class were neither indifferent nor opposed to this innovation, and seemed eager to do her honor.

The American Minister to China, Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, is showing keen interest as a member of the Board of Managers of the University. Both he and the British Minister, Sir Beilby F. Alston, being detained elsewhere, sent representatives to the commencement with their congratulations.

The graduation address was delivered by Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, formerly Chinese Minister to the United States and more recently at the Court of St. James. He expressed his appreciation of the great value of the mission colleges to the young people of China.

Yenching College Women

In addition to a large number who have taken part of the course, Yenching College has thirty-one graduates. While the number seems small in comparison with China's millions, it is interesting to note that, of the eighty-five Chinese women delegates to the Shanghai Conference, 10 per cent. were from Yenching College.



COLLEGE GIRLS IN CHARGE OF 208 CHILDREN AT WANG TU REFUGE

Of the four Chinese women members of the important business committee, three were Yenching alumnae; and of the six women on the conference program, four were graduates of Yenching.

Evangelism and Education

"The study which the Commission has made, in the case of some of the members extending over years, in the case of others a few months, has brought them to the conviction that Christian principles may yet become the controlling force in China's life. Whether this will be the case will depend in no small measure upon the wisdom and intelligence with which Christian education is carried on in the next few years, and the generosity with which it is supported by gifts from Christian lands. Evangelism is supremely important. Evangelism itself will fail if there are not schools to produce evangelists who, knowing the Christian message, can speak to their own people, Chinese to Chinese.

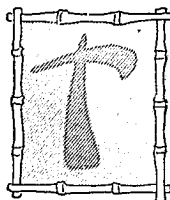
If Christian education fails, the growing stream of non-Christian education and of anti-Christian influence will submerge the Christian movement, or reduce it to a place of minor importance."

*China
Educational
Commission*



ACADEMIC PROCESSION BACCALAUREATE SERVICES AT ASBURY CHURCH, JUNE, 1920

World Student Conference



THE World Student Conference in April, 1922, was held in Peking. At this conference delegates were present from over thirty nations, including Germany, France, India, Great Britain, the Philippines, United States, China, Japan, South Africa and the South American republics.

One thing that impressed the delegates was that they were able to unite as Christians in discussing together the great problems which are presenting themselves to all nations. The students of China and Japan could look into each other's eyes and try to understand each other's hearts."

WM. H. GLEYSTEN,
*Board of Managers,
Peking University*

Gift to Peking University

Mr. I. C. Chiu, of the Hotel Oriental, Peking, has presented to the University, Department of Agriculture, an Oakland automobile.

There are but few roads in China that can be used by automobiles, but a good one leads to the new site of the University and another to the farm. The car will therefore be a great help.

A Fine Endorsement

The following is taken from a private letter of one of the most outstanding Christian leaders in China written from Shanghai to his younger brother, now studying in a theological seminary in the United States.

"About yourself, well, I would strongly advise you to go in for advance study if that is at all possible. Peking University wants nothing less than the tip-top men. Peking is now the real center of learning in the whole of China, and I feel you should go for further study before considering any idea of accepting the offer from that Institution. Under Dr. Stuart it will certainly develop into a first class university in China, and I should like to see you occupy a chair there. But it requires the very best of men. Go in for your Master's or Doctor's degree. Of course this may not be possible. Have a talk with Dr. Stuart. You must plan to help his great work in Peking. You can only do so by getting yourself thoroughly prepared. This is my advice and my strong conviction too. I hope we can help you a bit in realizing this ambition which I regard as divine."

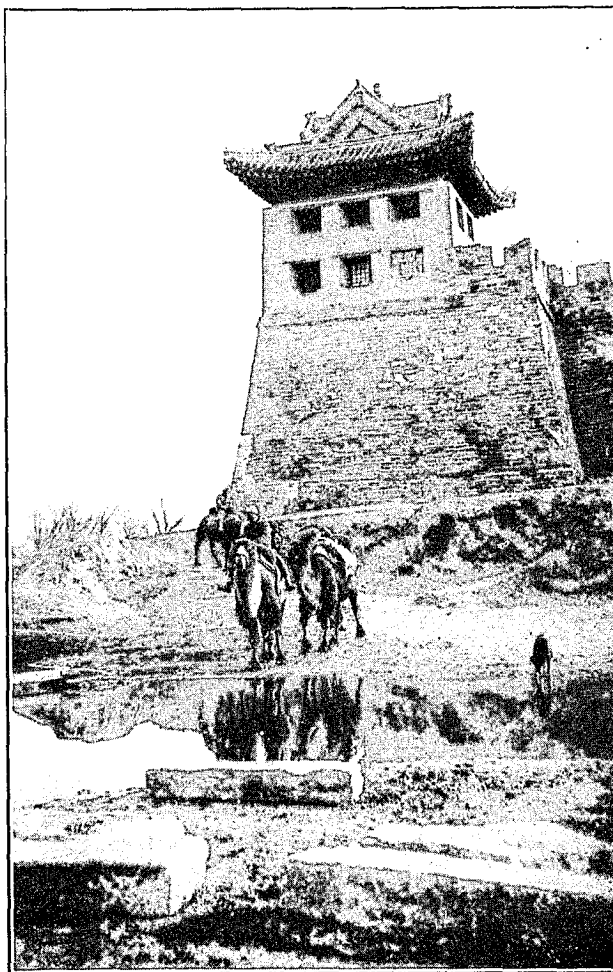
Form of Bequest

Several requests have recently reached the office concerning bequests to the University. The following form is suggested:

I give and bequeath to the Trustees of Peking University, incorporated by the legislature of the State of New York, with offices in the city of New York, the sum of dollars, for the purpose of advancing the cause of Christian education in China. The receipt of the Treasurer of said Trustees shall be sufficient to my Executors for the same.

"The duel between the factory system of the West and China's ancient family order has begun. Along with the rise of great industrial plants changing the old skyline of temple, tower gate and tiled roofs of 10,000 homes have come the thousands of new city dwellers with their problems of factory hazards, seven-day weeks of labor, and the poverty of new social order."

CHARLES HODGES,
*Foreign Trade Department,
New York University*



VIEW OF CORNER OF THE WALL OF PEKING CITY



SOME OF THE FACULTY OF PEKING UNIVERSITY

UTWARD bound steamers from Pacific ports during August and September carried several new members of the University faculty. Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Harris sailed on August 19th from San Francisco. Mr. Harris was graduated from the University of Southern California in 1921, and for the past year has been in graduate study there. Mrs. Harris, nee Miss Lois Lucas, of San Diego, was graduated from the same university in 1922. They will study the language during their first year and Mr. Harris will give as much time as possible to the History Department.

Miss Marion P. Perrin, of Buffalo, New York, a graduate of Wellesley College, 1922, sailed from Vancouver, August 24th, for a term of one or two years in the History Department.

Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Bocker sailed early in September, after their marriage in Estes Park, Colorado. Mr. Bocker has been in China for several years under the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions and was instrumental in organizing the office of the "Associated Mission Treasurers" in Shanghai. Mr. Bocker will act as business manager for the University and will give considerable time to the study of the present and future relationships of the University to the industrial opportunities in China.

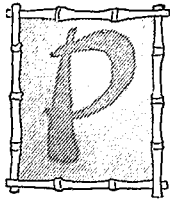
Miss Emma L. Konantz, Associate Professor of Mathematics at Ohio Wesleyan University,

who has already spent two years in the University, will join the staff for a full term this year. During the first half year she will be studying at Columbia University and will sail in time to begin teaching in the second semester. Miss Konantz was very popular with the students, and doubtless will be heartily welcomed on her return.

The University is fortunate to secure additional staff members of such fine training and wide experience and of personal character so thoroughly in accord with the ideals of the institution.

Christian Men in Important Positions

The post of Premier in President Li's cabinet was practically vacant for a number of weeks while Dr. W. W. Yen insisted that his resignation be accepted and others urged to take it refused to do so. Great pressure was brought to bear on Dr. Wang Ch'ung Hui and he finally agreed to accept this most important position. He is a pronounced Christian man and a member of the Board of Managers of the University. Dr. Yen is also a Christian man and one of the few men in public life in China who has always been above suspicion and never charged with being dominated by any party or group. Both of these men are the sons of Christian ministers. The urgent need of China is that such men as these shall be reinforced by largely increased numbers of men of their own type in training, outlook and character.



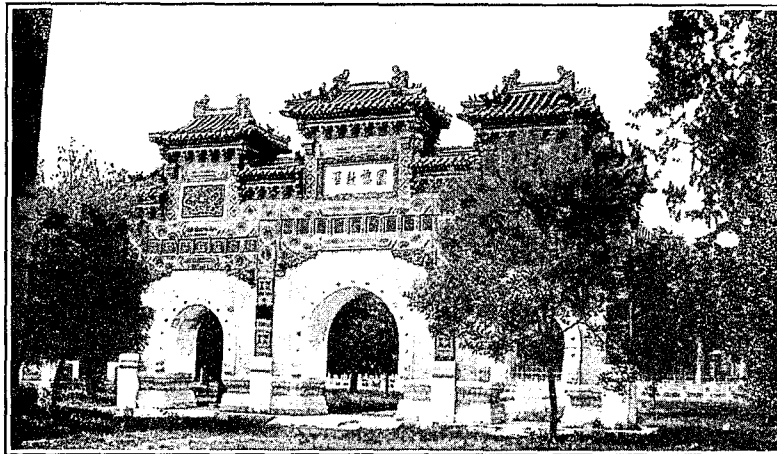
RESIDENT J. LEIGHTON STUART was in America from early in April till late in June, and his time was crowded with conferences and speaking engagements.

The visit was most profitable in every way, giving to the officers in this country a chance to see university problems from the faculty's point of view. The workers in China now understand better some of the problems, financial and others, met in America. Dr. Stuart was welcomed here as an unsurpassed leader in all that concerns higher education in China.

One of the most interesting features of his public work was an invitation, while in Pittsburgh, to talk about China by means of the radio. It was estimated that he had an audience of possibly 250,000.

Chinese Editorial Work

An Editorial Board has recently been organized to prepare special books on Christian thought and Bible study. Through this medium the thinking of the most gifted Chinese writers on subjects that are attracting world attention, will be presented from a Christian point of view. The chairman



ENTRANCE TO THE HALL OF CLASSICS—PEKING, CHINA

of the Board is Dr. T. T. Lew, Dean of the Theological Seminary, and Professor J. F. Li of the Department of Hebrew and Professor T. C. Chao of Soochow, who recently accepted a call to the University, are members. These men with Rev. Peter Chaun, a graduate of Peking University, were the active leaders in the commission which presented "The Message of Christianity to the Chinese" at the Shanghai Convention last May. It has deservedly received marked attention both in China and in this country.

National Leaders Count on Peking

The place of Peking University in connection with the Shanghai National Christian Conference speaks volumes as to the character of the men and women in the University and the confidence placed in them. Dean Luella Miner and Professor Ruth Cheng from the Women's College, and Professors Lew, Porter and Evans were delegates. President Stuart was in America. Dean Porter was the official interpreter and Professors Lew and Chao

served on Commission No. 3, which presented the remarkable report on "Christianity's Message to the Chinese." Two of the most impressive addresses at the Conference were given by Professors Lew and Evans.

"China has the alternatives of perishing, to the disturbance of the world, as well as itself, or of condensing into a century or so the intellectual, scientific, industrial, and religious program for which the rest of the world has taken several centuries. It cannot, like the United States, make the change with plenty of elbow room but must accomplish it in a civilization crowded with traditions and superstitions as well as with people. Young China, especially youngest China, shows an appreciation of this fact.

"There are hours when, stimulated by contact with what is best in the movement, I am willing to predict that it will succeed and, in succeeding with its own problem, will also give to the world things of new and permanent value. There are other times when, after contact with the darker features of the situation, I wonder that the supporters of the cause do not all lose hope and pessimistically surrender. It is easy to see why some give up effort and devote themselves to making the best of a bad situation by feathering their own nests.

"At the end one comes back to the sobriety, the industry, the fundamental solidity of the average common man. These qualities have weathered many previous storms. They will pull China through this one if they are directed according to the demands and conditions of that modern world that has thrust itself so irresistibly and so disturbingly upon China."

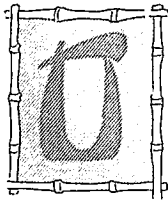
John Dewey of Columbia University,
Writing in *Asia* after spending
two years in the Orient.



DINNER TIME AT WANG TU

FOUR OF THE CHILDREN CARED FOR BY PEKING COLLEGE GIRLS

CHILDREN SAYING GRACE AT WANG TU



IN the afternoon of July 7th, the ceremony of breaking ground for the buildings of the College of Arts and Science for Women was an indication of the active progress of the campaign carried on by the Joint Committee of Women's Union Christian Colleges in the Orient.

Mrs. J. M. Avann, of Chicago, member of the Board of Trustees and chairman of Yenching College Committee, was fortunately in China at the time. After a brief address she turned the first sod on the white line which marked the outline of the Russell Sage Memorial Building. Miss Miner followed, and after expressing her own hopes for the future of the College turned the second sod. Then all those present followed her example in continuing the already broken line that marked the foundation of the Russell Sage Building and the Faculty House.

The Great Opportunity of Today

"The educational task which now confronts China, and in particular the Christian forces in China, makes to various classes of people,

in China and abroad, an appeal deserving of a larger response than it has hitherto received. The opportunity to help forward the cause of Christianity and of civilization by educational methods is one that should commend itself strongly to foreign residents in China, to men of means and world-wide interests in Great Britain and America, and to the Chinese themselves, and offers them opportunity for large and wide investment of money."

CHINA EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION

The Bible in Chinese

The literary revolution that is so evident in China has brought to students and literary leaders a new view of the Bible. It has always been printed in the Mandarin language which is understood by the Northern two-thirds of China rather than the classical, and this has been a reason for prejudice against it. Now the demand is that all current literature be in the spoken style of the day and the Bible is one of the few great books ready at hand.

The situation suggests the great influence which the King James version had upon the spoken English and the equally great effect that Martin Luther's version had in Germany.



"TWELFTH NIGHT"—PRODUCED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN CHINESE—GIVEN IN DECEMBER BY THE STUDENTS OF YENCHING COLLEGE

PEKING

December 1922



NEWS

Number 7

Issued by Peking University

Office: 156 Fifth Ave., New York

A GREAT CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY IN THE HEART OF THE EAST



Dr. Stuart Back in America to Push Building Program

President Describes Crowding Due to Large Enrolment

DR. J. LEIGHTON STUART, President of Peking University, arrived in New York on December 12th to assist actively in the campaign for Peking University. He has brought from China a story of success that will gratify Christian men and women everywhere. On the other hand, his news is disconcerting. The very success of Peking University has raised a difficult problem. After a few years of quiet growth the University this fall found itself besieged by prospective students in entirely unexpected numbers. To the utmost limit of its capacity the University has admitted them.

"We had to use sheds and small out buildings, without waiting for necessary repairs;

(Concluded on page 4)

U. S. Minister Commends the Work of Peking University

Institution Called Exemplar to Native Colleges

DR. JACOB GOULDSCHURMAN, American Minister to China, showed himself to be a forceful ally of Peking University when, on November 15th, he made the institution's work and aims the subject of an address before three hundred residents of Peking at the Legation.

Dr. Schurman pointed to the principle underlying the educational program by which the best of Chinese classical training is correlated with modern humanistic studies. "It will probably be a very long time," said Dr. Schurman, "before any university in China can provide for these studies as liberally and satisfactorily as the best American and European universities have done. The Peking University must in this regard be an exemplar to the native institutions of China."

In paying tribute to the spiritual aim of the University, Dr. Schurman said: "This institution represents the high water mark of American educational effort in this part of China, and if the aims of the friends of the institution are accomplished the Peking University will be the culmination and crown of American educational achievement in China . . . Peking University wants to interpret to the Chinese people the spirit of Christianity. The pure gospel of love and good will, and unquenchable faith and eternal hope will always appeal to the spirit of the Chinese people, as they appeal indeed to the spirit of the whole human race."

(Concluded on page 2)

U. S. Minister Commends Work of Peking University

(Continued from page 1)

A second speaker was Dr. C. H. Wang, Premier of China:

"What China needs most at present, and what her foreign friends can best help her to secure, is the education of her rising generation. China needs men of modern education to develop industries, to run banks, to construct and operate railways, to teach in the schools and to serve in the various departments of Government service. She also needs modern educated women to manage the homes and bring up the children for better citizenship. The workmen need vocational education, the business men need commercial education, and the whole population needs education in the fundamental principles of democracy and republicanism. A republican form of government cannot take root in the soil and its machinery cannot run smoothly if the people have not received a republican education.

"A generation ago the Chinese people were practically all monarchists. But those who received modern education gradually instilled the spirit of republicanism into the minds of the people, and in less than twenty years they succeeded in overthrowing the effete monarchy and in establishing a republic. The result was due primarily to education. Again, a generation ago, there were few modern factories in this country apart from the handful established by foreign capitalists. Today, Chinese with modern education are running all kinds of factories, and the manufacturing industry is developing rapidly. While raw materials alone

were exported before, the Customs report now shows increasing quantities of Chinese manufactures being sold to foreign nations. What education did for Chinese politics and industry in the past it can do on an increasing scale in the future, and it is my great hope, as well as my firm belief, that, given proper and adequate educational development, China, ten years from now, will be remarkably different from what it is at present.

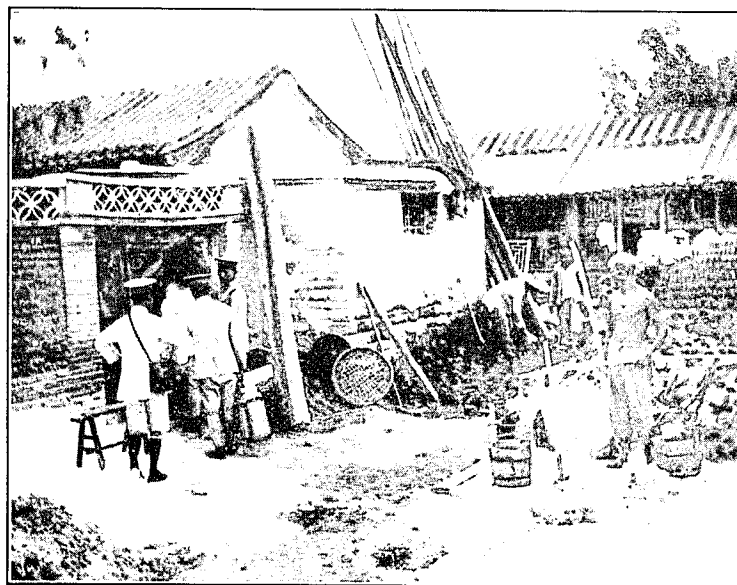
"The Peking University does not in the least duplicate the work of the Chinese Government or of private individuals. The curricula may be substantially the same, but the spirit is different. The Peking University embodies the American educational ideal; an ideal which China is striving to attain. China has virtually adopted the American form of government; she has followed the American example in developing her industries; and when she follows the American educational ideal also, her political and industrial development will be much accelerated.

"The Peking University embodies still another ideal—that of the missionary. This is the spirit that my fellow citizens need to foster and develop if they want to see the country strong and prosperous.

"For these reasons the Chinese people heartily welcome the co-operation of missionary schools, in particular the Peking University, in the promotion of the cultural development of this country. Whatever support you may give to the University will be appreciated by all well-wishers of China."

Menace of Crumbling Walls

NEW students at Peking University crowded out General Feng's men this fall. Some officers from the "Christian General's" army, studying leather manufacture at the University, had been housed in one of the dormitories. These men had to move to different quarters even before repairs had been made. No sooner were they established than one of the main walls crashed. If the accident had occurred during the night undoubtedly some men would have been crushed.



Soldiers Crowded into New Quarters by Students

Rockefeller Foundation Makes Gift

ENCOURAGING impetus has just been given to the development of the University's new plant by a substantial gift from the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation. The Board has agreed to contribute approximately \$75,000 gold to provide for the construction and equipment of one of the two Science Halls included in the plan of the University, on condition that a similar amount is forthcoming to provide for the other Science Hall.

The special interest of the China Medical Board in the Science Department of Peking University is due to the close co-operation the University is arranging to give to Peking Union Medical College through a group of pre-medical courses.

The University will send to the Medical College each year a group of high-grade students, trained in the subjects that are essential for meeting the rigid requirements of their professional studies.

Plans have been received for the Science Halls, and nothing stands in the way of their erection but the securing of funds for the one building not yet provided for.

The two Science Halls have been listed by President Stuart among the buildings which must be erected in order to make possible removal of the University to its new site by 1924. The other buildings constituting the minimum requirements for removal of the University are the Administration Building, two dormitory quadrangles and forty faculty residences.

Wellington Koo Lauds University

November 17, 1922.

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart,
President, Peking University,
Peking.

Dear President Stuart:

Having learned that you are about to leave for the United States on University business I wish to send you a brief message expressing my hearty endorsement of the work being undertaken by Peking University for the Chinese people. It has been a source of pleasure to watch the rapid growth of the institution from a student body of less than one hundred to about four hundred, which I understand is the limit of your capacity in the present temporary quarters. I hope it will be possible to move at an early date to the beautiful new site near the Western Hills where

with a plant and equipment more adequate to the unparalleled opportunity afforded by this location, the University could develop in a manner worthy of its purpose. There could be no finer and more practical expression of American friendship for China at this time than a University in our capital city with the high standards of scholarship, the

varied cultural and vocational courses, the progressive policy of Chinese and American co-operation and the emphasis on character and service through moral and religious teaching, all of which have characterized Peking University since the establishment on the present basis.

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) V. K. Wellington Koo



Remodelling Old Buildings for Dormitories

Professor Hung Delivers Addresses for Peking

Professor William Hung, who is devoting this year to addresses in the interests of the University, was given an enthusiastic hearing December 14th by the Institute of Arts and Sciences of Columbia University. He spoke on "The Spirit of Old China" and convinced his audience that America's relations with his native country constituted a genuine exchange

of intellectual and moral values.

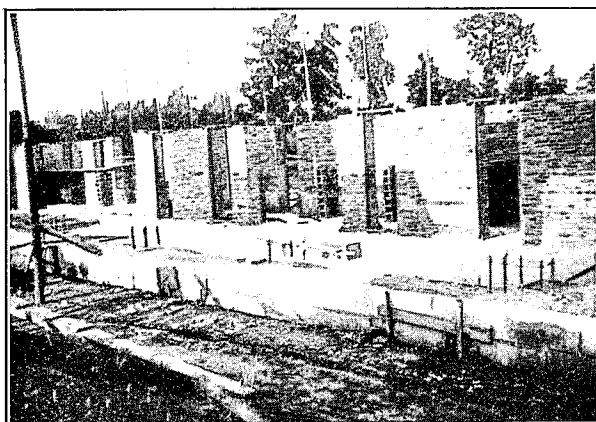
The meeting was in charge of Professor Lucius C. Porter, on leave of absence from the faculty of Peking University, who is head of the new Department of Chinese Language at Columbia. Professor Porter will give a few addresses during the coming months before educational and religious groups in the East.

New Buildings by Old Methods

WITH students crowding the inadequate temporary quarters, work is going ahead as rapidly as possible on the new site. Four buildings are under construction: a class room building for the School of Theology, a men's dormitory, a faculty house for the women's college and recitation building for the women's college.

The construction is planned by engineers trained according to new and approved systems; and in many instances the plans are carried out by coolies working in the same way that coolies have worked through one dynasty after another.

In laying the foundations an ancient method is being used to drive the piles. One crew of workers can drive five or six piles a day. A gang of ten or twelve men works on one pile. The coolies drive three or four blows, then stop for breath, begin a little chantey—one that has been sung for three thousand years—and the pounding goes on once more.



Progress on School of Theology Building

General Feng at Peking

GENERAL FENG YU HSIANG, famous as "The Christian General," visited the University in November.

His appointment as Inspector-General of the National Army brought him to Peking and one of his first acts was to observe the work being done by a group of his officers and soldiers who are studying leather manufacture at Peking University.

He expressed in a most emphatic way his approval of the two-fold purpose of the University; stress upon religion with a view to character building, and the training for useful industries.



Excavation on the New Site

Dr. Stuart Back in America

(Continued from page 1)

every space that would admit a bed is being used," said Dr. Stuart. And yet scores of young men and women, properly qualified for the high standard work of the University, had to be turned away.

The student body now numbers 430—336 men and 94 women—who represent every province except two at the western boundary of China. An exceptionally strong faculty has been formed. It consists of forty foreigners and thirty Chinese.

In a recent speech the American Minister, Dr. Schurman, said:

"Happily the University has for its President a gentleman who stands with the very foremost educational workers in China, who commands the loyalty of his faculty and the enthusiastic admiration of the students of the University. A cause so transcendently important in itself, so ably and wisely led, will not appeal in vain to the sympathy and generosity of the American people."

PEKING UNIVERSITY

"The only Christian University at the political, literary and student center of a quarter of the human race."

PEKING

February, 1923

Issued by Peking University



NEWS

Number 8

Office: 156 Fifth Ave., New York

A GREAT CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY IN THE HEART OF THE EAST

"THE BEST BUILDING IN WHICH PEKING UNIVERSITY IS HOUSED IS NOT EQUAL TO THE POOREST UNIVERSITY BUILDING I KNOW OF IN THE UNITED STATES."

THIS statement, made by an American educator recently, on his return from a trip to China, explains the necessity for the effort now being made to assemble the constituent colleges of Peking University on the institution's new site adjoining the grounds of the former palace of the Manchu emperors.

Peking University—the only Christian university at the political, literary and student center of one-quarter of the human race—at present is housed in dingy, inadequate, temporary buildings, including one formerly used for a German furniture factory.

So great is the demand of students for admittance and so inadequate are the University's accommodations that three-fourths of those who applied for enrollment last autumn had to be turned away.

An effort has been launched to raise \$1,000,000, chiefly for buildings on the new site. Minimum requirements for removal of the University from its present location by September, 1924, are: an administration building, two science halls, two dormitory quadrangles and twenty-seven faculty residences. Five buildings, including a class room building for the School of Theology, a men's dormitory, a faculty house for the Woman's College, a dining hall and a recitation building for the Woman's College, are now under construction. Purchase of materials for six more buildings has been authorized.

Meetings in the interest of the building program already have been held in Dayton, Akron, Portsmouth, Columbus, Indianapolis, Buffalo, Erie and Cleveland.

An auspicious example was set at Portsmouth, Ohio, where the Second Presbyterian Church underwrote \$7,000 for a faculty residence. Several other churches, as well as individuals, already are seeking to make arrangements for similar gifts. This is especially gratifying because of the urgency of providing residences for the faculty who now, in addition to countless other sacrifices they have made for the University, must live in the most uncomfortable and unsanitary dwellings. It would be wantonly extravagant for America not to protect the investment already made in these missionary educators.

The Methodist Episcopal Church is interested primarily in the plan to make the Administration Building, heart and center of the University, a memorial to the late Bishop James Whitford

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The Methodist Episcopal Church is interested primarily in the plan to make the Administration Building, heart and center of the University, a memorial to the late Bishop James Whitford Bashford. This building, with operating endowment, will cost \$200,000.

Everywhere the story of the University's work and plans has met with the greatest interest and has resulted in the heartiest endorsement of the present effort.

But the number of other demands for educational causes makes it imperative to stress the two-fold fact that no greater opportunity for Christianity now exists than the one which Peking University is intended to meet, and that this is the only Christian University in the world which is without a plant in which to function.

PEKING

April, 1923



NEWS

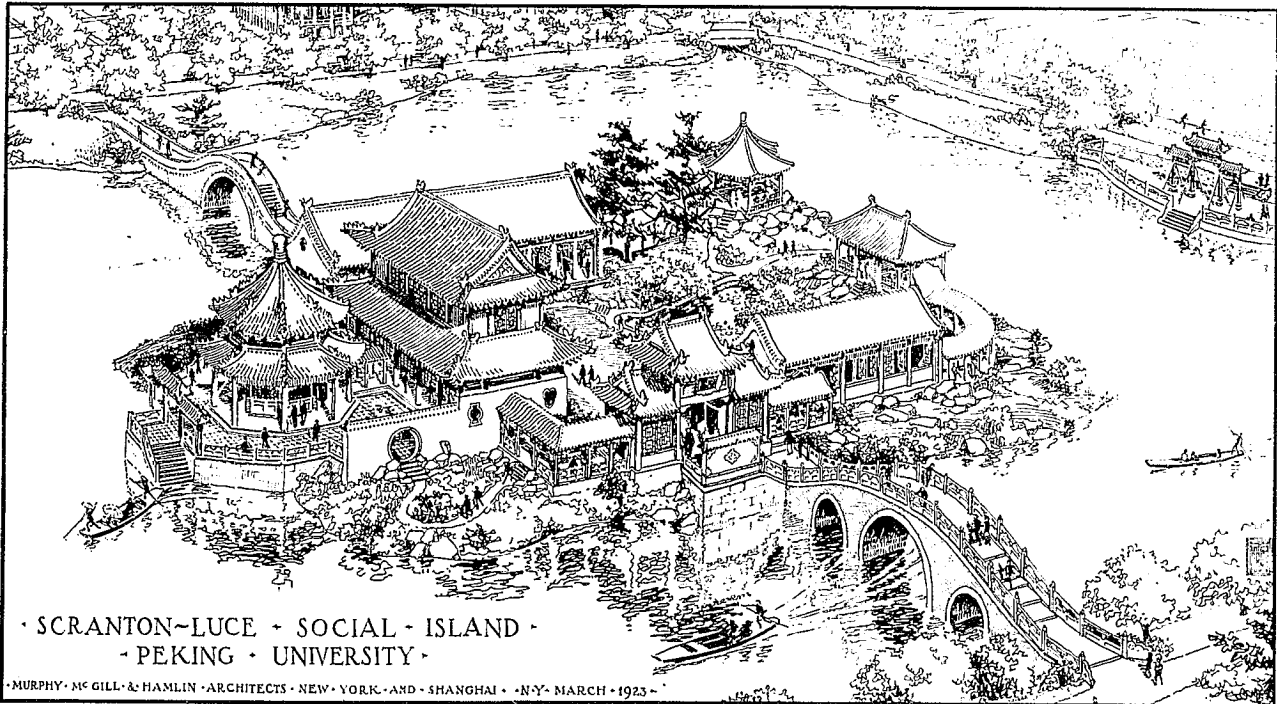
Number 9

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A GREAT CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY IN THE HEART OF THE EAST

**MORE THAN QUARTER OF \$1,000,000 PLEDGED;
ADDITIONAL \$150,000 PRACTICALLY ASSURED;
MAJOR PART OF FUND STILL TO BE RAISED**



· SCRANTON-LUCE · SOCIAL · ISLAND ·
· PEKING · UNIVERSITY ·

MURPHY · GILL · & · HAMLIN · ARCHITECTS · NEW · YORK · AND · SHANGHAI · N · Y · MARCH · 1923 ·

Plan of proposed Scranton-Luce Hall, for the building of which, as a testimony to the work of Dr. Henry W. Luce, \$25,000 is being raised.

MORE than one quarter of the million dollars which Peking University now is engaged in raising for its building program has been pledged and an additional \$150,000 is quite definitely assured.

With the initial impetus given the effort by the gift of \$75,000 by the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation for one of the two needed science halls, and the \$75,000 allocated for the other science hall by the Woman's College Committee, a cordial response has been made in all cities where meetings have been held in behalf of the building program.

Meetings have been held to date in Dayton, Akron, Portsmouth, Columbus, Indianapolis, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Scranton, Rochester, Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Detroit.

The fund is being swelled by contributions made toward projects for the building of halls to bear the names of certain cities; by the gifts of faculty residences as memorials from individuals and from churches; by gifts from churches toward the Bashford Memorial; and by individual contributions in large and small amounts toward the general fund.

Scranton is undertaking to raise \$25,000 for the erection of a recreation hall as a testimonial to the work of Dr. Henry W. Luce, Vice-President of Peking University and a native of Scranton. This hall is to rise on a beautiful little island in the center of a small lake on the new site. The project is in charge of a committee of prominent men, with Mr. James A. Linen, Jr. as the Chairman.



The "overflow" on the porch from this class in Modern Chinese, is typical of the crowded condition at Peking University.

Various Cities Plan Large Gifts to Fund

Rochester has instituted a movement to raise a fund for building a dormitory at Peking University, to be known as "Rochester Hall." The effort is being carried on by a local committee of prominent men.

In Detroit, where meetings were held during the week of April 15th, several Methodist churches are planning to designate to the Bashford Memorial part of their Centenary contributions. The Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church plans to designate \$4,000 for this purpose. A committee composed of R. H. Webber, Arthur J. Stock, Trustee of Peking University, Wells Utley, William R. Farrand, Henry M. Leland and Colonel Edwin S. George is promoting an effort to secure contributions from Detroit. Mr. Stock, together with two other friends of the University, has underwritten \$7,000 for a faculty residence.

Bishop Edwin H. Hughes of Boston and Dr. James M. Gage, Area Secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Church are undertaking to raise upwards of \$25,000 for the Bashford Memorial. The Old South Church of Boston plans to raise \$35,000.

Four residences have been pledged in Philadelphia.

The first residence pledged was promised in Portsmouth by the Second Presbyterian Church.

The Asbury Delaware Methodist Episcopal Church of Buffalo plans to give \$2,000.

The Methodist Episcopal Union of Cleveland has voted to ask its churches to designate part of their Centenary gifts for the Bashford Memorial, and a prominent Methodist has given \$7,500 toward the project on condition that this amount is matched by other local Methodist donors. The Congregationalists of Cleveland are

planning to give a residence. The Church of the Covenant (Presbyterian) has included \$2,000 in its budget for Peking University, and the Woman's Guild also is making an appropriation. In addition to these gifts there have been several substantial individual contributions.

Various churches in Columbus are planning to include Peking University in their budgets and the Congregationalists will give a Washington Gladden residence.

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church in Toledo has pledged \$2,000 toward the Bashford Memorial.

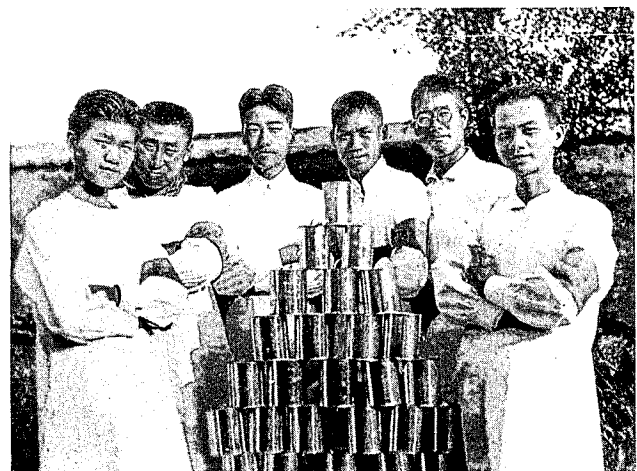
Churches of Indianapolis are planning to include Peking University in their budgets.

There have been many substantial contributions from individuals, among them a number of \$7,000 gifts for faculty residences, from all sections of the country.

Well Known New Yorkers to Sponsor Peking University Dinner

A group of prominent men will sponsor a dinner in the interest of Peking University at the Metropolitan Club in New York City, May 9th. Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, President of Peking University, and Frederick W. Stevens of the International Consortium for China, who will make a special trip from Ann Arbor, Michigan, to be present, will be the speakers.

The sponsors include Charles R. Crane, Professor John Dewey of Columbia University, Thomas W. Lamont, Alfred E. Marling, George A. Plimpton, Frank L. Polk, former Undersecretary of State, James M. Speers and Lucien C. Warner.



Agricultural students at Peking are taught not only the growing but also the canning of vegetables, a significant item in case of famine.

Endowment a Necessity to Supply Needs of Many Departments

Although Peking University must have buildings on its new site in order to continue its work, it must also have endowment to help meet the current expenses in the different departments and to effect the constant improvement in the various branches of study demanded by the high standards governing its curriculum.

The following table shows how the item of \$380,000 for endowment listed as part of the \$1,000,000 needed will be apportioned:

General Endowment	\$150,000
Library Fund	40,000
Chair of History of Christianity	30,000
Chair of Old Testament	30,000
Chair of Mathematics	25,000
Chair of Modern Chinese	25,000
Chair of Classical Chinese	20,000
Department of English	25,000
Department of Education	20,000
Department of Biology	15,000

Contributions designated for any of the above needs will be most welcome.

President Woolley Impressed by Peking's Opportunity

President Mary E. Woolley of Mount Holyoke College, learning of Peking University's effort to secure funds to erect buildings on its new site, has written a message about the importance of the University's work and the opportunity for giving the institution support at this time. President Woolley was a member of the China Educational Commission of 1921, of which Dr. Stuart, president of Peking University, was also a member. She had opportunity not only to compare Peking University with other institutions in China and in America but to become well acquainted with President Stuart's policies.

President Woolley writes:

"There are psychological moments in the history of institutions as well as in the life of individuals. Christian colleges in China are facing an opportunity for influencing Chinese life rare in the history of education. This is peculiarly true of the University of Peking. Located in a city which belongs not only to China but also to the world, it receives in a marked degree the influences of the Old and of the New, the culture of the past and the science of the present. Peking is a Mecca for the Western World and that means a current of thought, an interchange of ideas, most stimulating to student life.

"Peking University, located on its new site, will have the advantage of a situation at the capital with the added advantage of being not in the crowded center of the city, but outside the walls. The buildings on the new site are only begun, the University itself is already a 'going concern.'

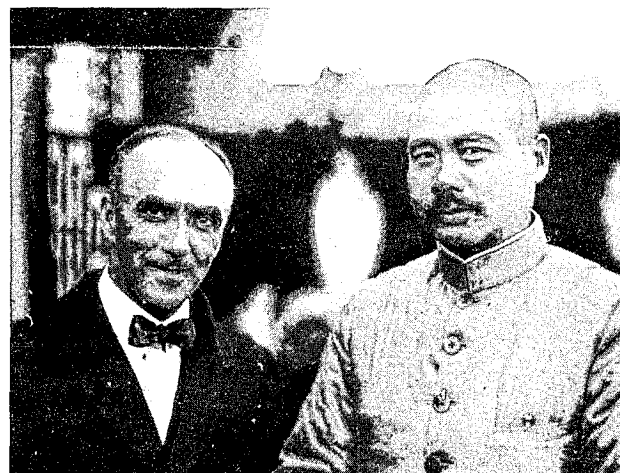
"If the strength of an institution is estimated by the strength of its faculty, Peking University belongs in the front rank.

"President Stuart's insight, sympathy and understanding of the Chinese give to him and to the University of which he is the head, a peculiar opportunity to influence the life of China at its center and to help in the permeation of that life with Christian idealism. Those efforts should meet with generous support, that the president and faculty may have adequate buildings, equipment and endowment and their time and strength free for the intellectual and spiritual development of a great Christian institution, whose importance for the future of Chinese life can hardly be over-estimated."

Peking Students Conduct Evangelistic Campaign

Indicative of the light in which Peking University students and graduates are regarded by Christian Chinese is the fact that General Feng Yu-hsiang, the famous Christian general of China, has asked Rev. Liu Fang, an alumnus of Peking University, to conduct a prayer meeting for high officials at his home. It is quite a new sight in China to have automobiles belonging to such men crowded around the entrance to the humble home of a Christian pastor, and for such a purpose.

General Feng also asked Dr. Liu and Rev. G. L. Davis to organize an evangelistic campaign of five days at his camp at Nan Yuan. Fourteen Peking University students participated, eight from the Theological School and six from the College.



President Stuart with General Feng Yu-hsiang, the famous Christian general, on one of the latter's inspection trips at the University.

A Message from President Stuart to the Friends of Peking University

I N order to reach Peking in time for Commencement I am sailing from Vancouver, B. C., on the steamship "Empress of Russia," May 17th. And before doing so, I want to be allowed a personal message to all those friends of the University who have been reading in the columns of *Peking News* of the big possibilities ahead of us and of our problems scarcely less big.

During the four months that I have been working on our campaign, I have been impressed by the endorsement of our program and the hearty good wishes which practically without exception have followed the presentation of our case. Every one seems to agree that there must be a strong Christian University in the great historic capital of China with the new intellectual awakening and government educational developments all centering there.

It is extremely encouraging to be able to return to China with the knowledge that the American people so generally recognize this supreme opportunity of helpful, timely service to China, and feel the claim of it. It is also immensely cheering to feel that our anxiety over an adequate annual maintenance for our expanding needs is being gradually relieved.

The one remaining hindrance to functioning as we should is the lack of sufficient money for our first unit of construction. Even here there is—despite all the difficulties that must be encountered by a new money-raising effort for an object over-seas—good progress. But in order to be able to move out to our new site by the autumn of 1924, which is vital to our program, we need still at least one complete dormitory quadrangle and more than twenty additional faculty residences. And these ought to be begun next autumn.

This is a plea, therefore, that everyone who has not already done so, will, in true proportion to personal ability and to the magnitude of our plans help to achieve the realization of this goal.

Never could your assistance—large and small—count more than during these next few months. By making possible without further delay the erection of the relatively small number of buildings that still remain unprovided for, all the other energies and resources of the University are rendered effective, and it can begin in its own home to perform the enormously worth while service for which it exists.

Yours in this service,

J. LEIGHTON STUART

PEKING

October, 1923

Issued by Peking University



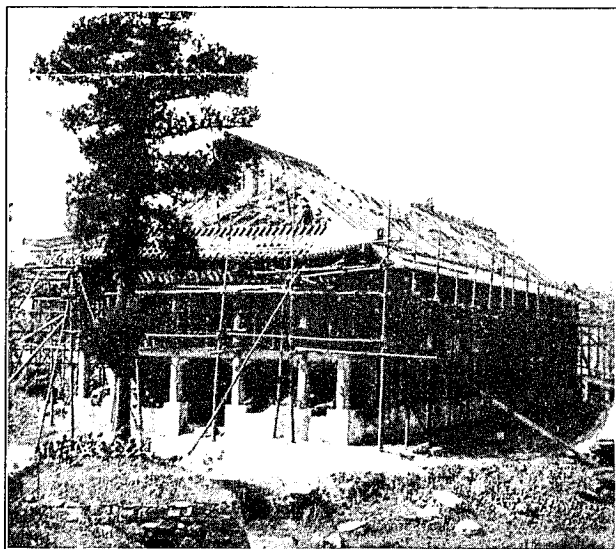
NEWS

Number 10

Office: 156 Fifth Ave., New York

A GREAT CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY IN THE HEART OF THE EAST

Construction Work Is Being Rushed On New University Buildings



MEN'S DORMITORY NEARING COMPLETION

Building Wisely in China

By FRANKLIN H. WARNER

"My trip to Peking this last June put to rest many of my doubts and questions as to the economical use of the funds that the friends of the University are giving.

"We are not building a cheap plant, because it was decided to construct the buildings in Chinese style. If we had to build the cheapest plant possible we would have chosen some one of the many Western styles of architecture. Chinese architecture, properly copied, costs more money, but is more beautiful in a Chinese setting.

"The men and women who have been chosen to supervise the building are watching every step of the work carefully, conscientiously and wisely. Mr. Gibb, who is spending his entire time on the job, is tireless in his supervision. He is constantly consulting with the best Chinese architects as to detail design so we may not make the many little errors that often occur when Americans build Chinese buildings in China. He is also buying wisely and arranging for labor so that the buildings are being constructed substantially as well as economically.

"I return home convinced on these subjects and all the more ready to pitch in and help finish up the financial end of this, the most important job for China."

CONSTRUCTION on ten of the new buildings for Peking University is well under way and the work is being pushed as vigorously as funds in hand will justify and supplies can be secured. On the main campus, the School of Theology Building and two science halls are under construction. One dormitory for men is already under roof. On the campus of the Woman's College, three dormitories, the Russell Sage Memorial Recitation Building, the Administration Building and the Dean's residence are going up.

Three more dormitories at \$50,000 each, a men's dining hall at \$35,000 and about a dozen more faculty residences must be provided for, however, if the University is to move to its new site in the fall of 1924, as has been hoped. Provision must also be made for additional operating expenses and for the lighting and heating of the plant.

Because of the importance of the latter construction unit, gifts made at this time will be doubly appreciated. On the response of the men and women of the United States in the next few weeks will depend largely whether it will be a year from now or two years from now before the new site is ready for occupancy.

Reinforced concrete is used as the basis of construction and the style of the buildings is in harmony with the purest Chinese architecture. Warm coloring will add charm to the science halls and other large buildings. The whole architectural scheme is the result of a careful study of Chinese residences, temples and palaces built during the past centuries.

Interiors will be modern and will have the best American equipment possible with necessary economy.

President Stuart Now On Way to U.S. to Help in Financial Campaign

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, President of Peking University, will return to the United States late in October to co-operate in the final months of the fund-raising campaign. The trustees of the University cabled Dr. Stuart that they deemed his presence in this country necessary for the good of the cause.

This decision was reached with full realization of how much Dr. Stuart is needed at Peking. There are many points about the University on which only the president can speak with authority, however, and the faculty agreed that Dr. Stuart must be spared for a few months more if his absence would make the enlarged work of the institution possible.

One of the chief physical difficulties at the University has been the economizing of space in class rooms and faculty residences and providing sleeping quarters and dining room for practically twice as many students as the temporary quarters are supposed to accommodate. The importance of making the new quarters available next year is shown by the willingness of the faculty to make President Stuart's trip possible.

Dr. Stuart will arrive in Seattle, October 20th, on the *President McKinley*, ready to give his entire strength for two months in behalf of China. The University is hoping that the Christian men and women of America will match by their gifts the enthusiasm of the president and faculty.

Leather Department Progressing

The leather department, where Western methods of tanning and leather manufacture are taught, is making fine progress under the leadership of Dr. H. S. Vincent and paid its way last year. A debt contracted in starting the department was wiped out through efficient management.

Peking Folk Escape Earthquake

Mrs. Henry W. Luce and son, Sheldon, with Miss Mildred Miles of Buffalo, were in Yokohama and Tokio en route to China just two days before the earthquake, and sailed from Kobe on the day of the catastrophe. Professor and Mrs. William Hung reached Yokohama on the *Empress of Canada* two days after the 'quake and many refugees were taken on board the steamer. Much anxiety was felt over the safety of the two parties until assurances were received.



FOUNDATION FOR WOMEN'S ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Faculty Residences Are Popular As Memorials

Much interest is being shown in the fact that gifts of faculty residences may be made to the University. Such residences, with the necessary land, cost about \$7,000 each. With a teaching staff of seventy-five or more, a large number will be needed.

A teacher's home, with all the influences it will exert on the life of the young students, becomes a quiet center for the best kind of service and it is not remarkable that families and churches consider them unusually worth while forms of memorial. There are still ten or more to be provided for. Payments on subscriptions for these residences may be made through a period of two or more years.

When cities like Detroit, Evanston and Philadelphia provide two or more residences they will be grouped on the campus and named for the city whose citizens have made them possible.

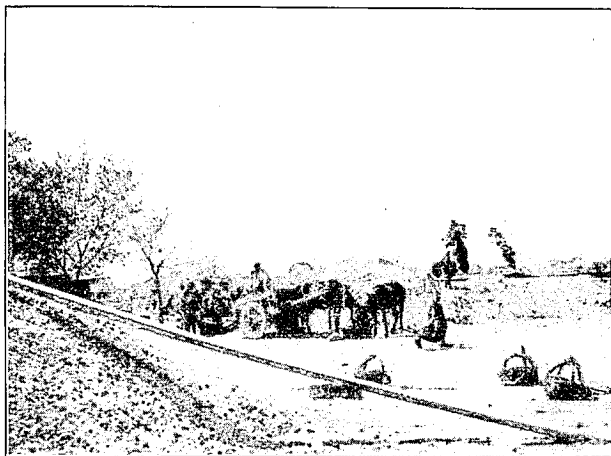
Oregon Woman Helping University

Miss Alva B. Milam, Dean of the School of Home Economics of the Oregon State Agricultural College, is giving two years to the young women of China and is laying a right foundation for the study of home economics in the University. One year was devoted to a survey of living conditions, customs and diet in many parts of China. This fall a course for teachers has been inaugurated. Miss Camilla Mills will co-operate with Miss Milam in the work.

Princeton to Staff Two Departments

Princeton University is planning to staff the departments of sociology and political science as a measure of co-operation with Peking. Aid will also be given in some of the allied departments. A graduate school for social workers is also included in the plan.

"Of course, the great need in China is that of trained Christian leadership. . . . One is impressed with the fact that Peking is indeed an Imperial City; it is the capital of this mighty nation, it has yet to determine the destiny of four hundred million people."—From WITHIN THE GATEWAYS OF THE FAR EAST, by Dr. Charles Erdman of Princeton.



A MATERIAL YARD

Evangelism Essential, Declares Commission

Months of earnest study of the educational problem of China resulted in the International Educational Commission, appointed by the mission boards in Europe and America, coming to the following conclusion about the place of evangelism:

"The study which the Commission has made has brought them to the conviction that Christian principles may yet become the controlling force in China's life. Whether this will be the case will depend in no small measure upon the wisdom and intelligence with which Christian education is carried on in the next few years, and the generosity with which it is supported by gifts from Christian lands. Evangelism is supremely important. But evangelism itself will fail if there are not schools to produce evangelists who, knowing the Christian message, can speak to their own people, Chinese to Chinese.

"If Christian education fails, the growing stream of non-Christian education and of anti-Christian influence will submerge the Christian movement, or reduce it to a place of minor importance."

Young Author Is Baptized

The baptism of a Yenching senior whose influence among young Chinese is of great value was an auspicious event of the opening week of the University. This young woman writes for papers and magazines all over the republic and her work is treated seriously by the leaders in the new literary movement.

Having come to feel that the greatest service she can render is to be true to her own convictions and to throw the weight of her example on the side of the Christian church she was quietly baptized one beautiful Sunday by a saintly missionary who has known her all her life.

"Peking is the only Christian University at the political, literary and student center of a quarter of the human race.

"It is the only Christian University in the world without at least the first working unit of its permanent plant."

Springfield, O., Plans Peking Memorial for Dr. William A. Wiant

Methodist friends of China in Springfield, Ohio, and vicinity will erect a memorial building on the Peking campus to the memory of Dr. William Allen Wiant, for many years superintendent in that district. Dr. Wiant had great faith in Peking University as an instrument of evangelism in China and was enthusiastic when his son, Bliss M. Wiant, was selected by the Methodist Episcopal Board to be one of their representatives on the faculty.

The memorial may take the form of a well endowed faculty residence, although such marked interest has been shown in the project that it may be possible to provide for a much larger building, such as a men's dining hall. In any event, it will be a memorial which will be appropriately used seven days in the week for developing Christian leaders.

Utica Representative Is Chosen

Miss Lucy Booth of Utica, has been chosen by the Presbyterian Board as one of their representatives at the University. She will teach history in the Women's Department. The Westminster Church of Utica will assume her support.

One student in the Women's Department graduated in the School of Theology last June and has accepted an important position in the Congregational Church at Paotingfu.

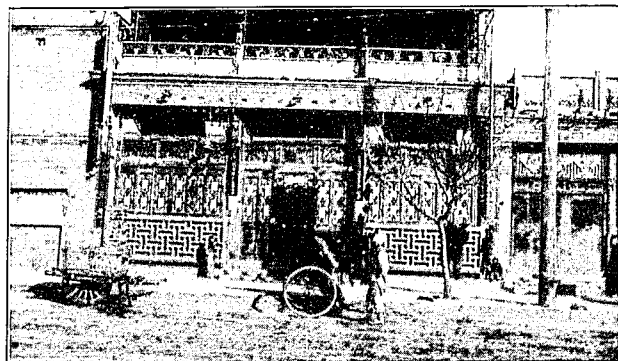
Two of the girl graduates of last June expect to continue their work this year in the United States, one at Wellesley and the other at Mt. Holyoke.

Veteran Statesman Has Faith in Future of China

This is what Elihu Root has to say of China:

"I believe China will be able to establish an effective and stable government bringing it into the full possession of the rights and liberties assured by international law.

"It will be a long, difficult process, for it requires the new education of more than four hundred million people, but I look to the future of that industrious, kindly, peaceable people, with their inveterate respect for individual and family rights, not as a yellow peril but as a great reinforcement to the power of ordered liberty upon the domination of which the future of our civilization depends."



TYPICAL STORE FRONT IN PEKING



IN THE NEW SUMMER PALACE GROUNDS

Visit of Warners to Peking Is Appreciated

Great joy was expressed by the faculty and friends of the University at the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin H. Warner at the Commencement exercises in June and for a number of days following. Mr. Warner is Vice-President of the Board of Trustees of the University and his family has been closely identified for years with those who have had a large vision of mission work. He and Mrs. Warner have given most liberally of both time and money to many fields. Their son, Lucien, and his bride have recently been members of the staff at Peking.

Mr. Warner, as Chairman of the Finance and Property Committee, was heartily welcomed. His own attitude toward Peking is shown in his note which appears elsewhere in this issue. The close touch of Mr. Warner with the many perplexing details of building in a foreign field and with the questions of administration is proving of great value.

Peking Students Win Honors

Both instructors and students at Peking made a special effort to see that the University work went on as usual during President Stuart's visit to the United States last spring. There were a number of largely attended volunteer Bible classes and a fruitful campaign of evangelism was conducted by the faculty. Peking students have also been winning honors out of all proportion to their numbers, having taken prizes in Chinese and English oratory, basketball, football and track events.

Junior Heads Student Movement

A member of the junior class of the School of Theology was recently chosen chairman of the National Student Volunteer Movement.

Many Tourists Attracted to New University Site

Because the new University site is so near the grounds of the famous Summer Palace, many visitors are being attracted already to the scene of construction. Much of the mission work in Peking is never seen by the casual visitor but the new University will provide a wonderful object lesson of the work being done in China with the leadership of the American people.

The proximity of the new site to the Boxer Indemnity College will enable the Christian workers in the two institutions to reinforce each other in their work—a valuable item in itself.

University Wins Men to Christianity

Two hundred and eighteen of the 368 students in the men's department last year were members of the Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian churches, 40 were members of other Christian churches, 66 were non-Christian and 44 were uncertain as to church connections. An effort is made to win to the Christian life every student before he graduates from the University.

Irish Mission Aids University

The Irish Presbyterian Mission in Manchuria loaned Mr. T. M. Barker to the Theological School during the absence of Dr. Stuart last year. Valuable service in this critical period was rendered by Mr. Barker.

Form of Bequest to Peking University

I give and bequeath to the Peking University, incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York, the sum of..... Dollars, for the purpose of advancing the cause of Christian education in China. The receipt of the Treasurer of said corporation shall be sufficient discharge to my Executors for the same.

(Signed).....

PEKING

December, 1923



NEWS

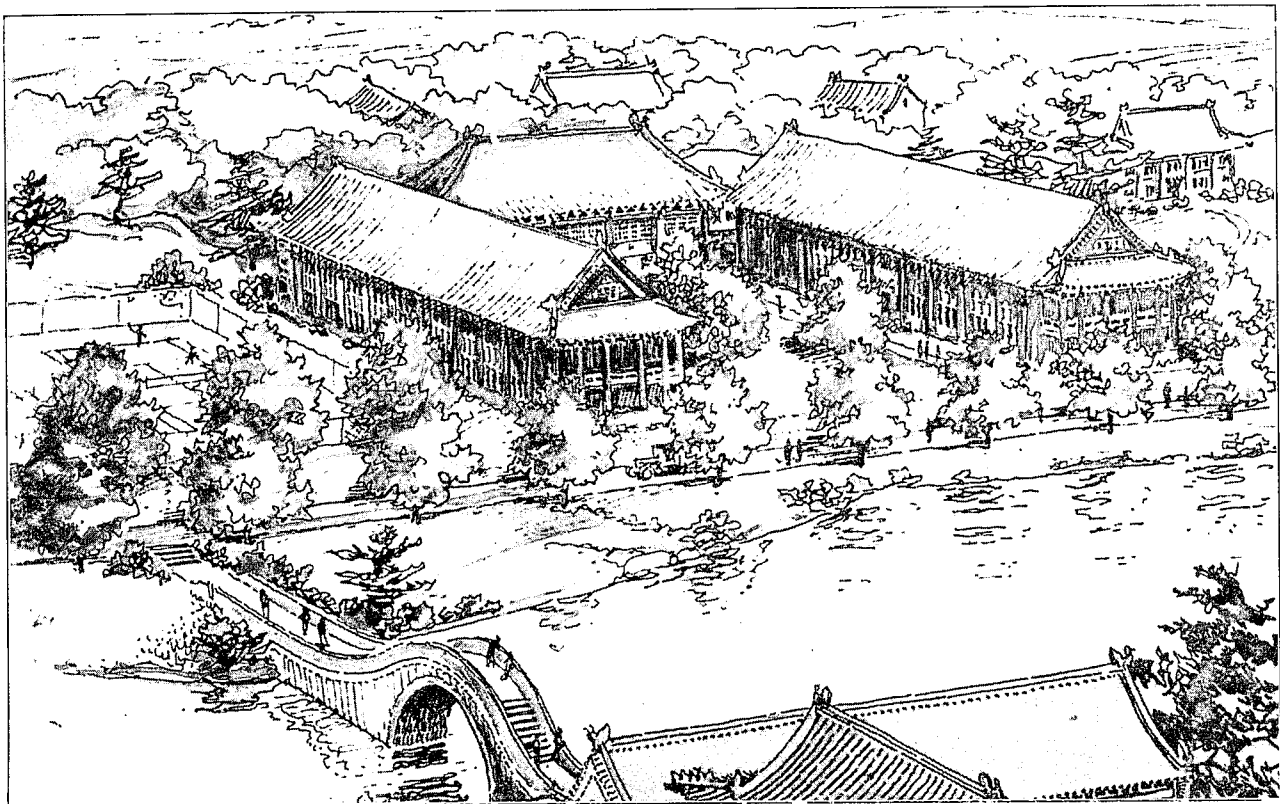
Number 11

Issued by Peking University

Office: 156 Fifth Ave., New York

A GREAT CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY IN THE HEART OF THE EAST

University Leaders Now in Field Send Urgent Appeals for Support



PEKING'S "MOVING DAY" CAN BE HASTENED BY THE PROVISION OF TWO MORE QUADRANGLES SIMILAR TO THE ABOVE. TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE STUDENTS CAN BE CARED FOR IN THIS DORMITORY AND DINING HALL GROUP.

SCRANTON, PA., Dec. 4, 1923.

"Peking University is facing an opportunity of surpassing significance for serving China and the Christian cause. China's problems are almost wholly those of moral leadership. But Peking University cannot function as it should without a new plant. This is why I have come to America."

J. LEIGHTON STUART

DETROIT, MICH., Dec. 4, 1923.

"From city to city for three years we have stated plainly the rapidly changing conditions in China and Peking University's program. An enlarging circle has become aroused to this unique training center, some of whom we feel sure intend to contribute but have not yet sent their gifts."

HERBERT K. CASKEY

CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 2, 1923.

"THE DREAM—To build three older colleges into one great Christian University at Peking, the capital of a quarter of the human race.

"THE REALIZATION—To date, four buildings are under way, part of the needed residences have been provided, and a growing group of American men and women have become friends of the enterprise.

"THE REMOVAL TO THE NEW SITE awaits your co-operation in providing four dormitories (\$50,000 each), two dining halls (\$35,000 each), and ten residences (\$7,000 each). Thus co-operating you would share in what a recent world traveller and student of world affairs calls 'the most urgent single task overseas.'"

HENRY W. LUCE

William Hung Writes First Letter From China



WILLIAM HUNG

THE need for adequate funds at Peking University is vividly portrayed by Professor William Hung in a personal letter written to Dr. Henry W. Luce a few days after Professor Hung's arrival in China from the United States where he had been speaking on behalf of the University for the last year and a half.

"It is pathetic to see the present material limitations imposed upon our marvelous possibilities," Professor Hung wrote. "The Department of History, which offers for the present semester a total of 42 hours of courses, has received from the University budget an allowance of 33.33 Mexican dollars (\$16.67) for history books in the library!

"At the faculty conference it was decided that we should have to hold our general assemblies in two places because the auditorium for the purpose is too small. And I must not describe the suffering of many of those students who come hundreds and sometimes thousands of miles, and who cannot be received because of our lack of facilities to accommodate them.

"Those on the other side of the water may perhaps never realize to a full extent how necessary our campaign is, and now I can look back upon those many instances where we did meet friends who saw our vision and shared our burdens with a double feeling of joy and appreciation. I am confident that an increasing number of our friends in America will rally to the cause we are furthering."

Swiss Teacher Comes to Peking

The first short term teacher to come to Peking as a result of a new and interesting affiliation between Yenching University and a Swiss committee is Miss Dora Demierre. Miss Demierre, a graduate of Lausanne University and of University College, London, will teach French and German in both the Men's and Women's Colleges. She was a leader in the Student Christian Movement in Switzerland.

Bashford Memorial Assured

Erection of the Bashford Memorial, which is to be the Administration Building of Peking University on its new site, has been assured by the subscription of approximately \$100,000, the amount required for this purpose. Of this sum \$85,000 has been given by Methodist Episcopal churches in various parts of the country and consists of the amounts of their centenary payments for 1923 in excess of their centenary payments for 1922. A large percentage of the fund subscribed by Methodist Episcopal churches has come from churches in Ohio, which was the center of Bishop Bashford's activities in this country.

Although the requisite amount for erection of the Memorial has been secured the additional \$100,000 needed for maintenance endowment of the building is yet to be realized. This amount is being sought from those Methodist Episcopal churches which have not yet contributed.

Books by Dr. Luce Republished

Within the past few months, there have come from the press new editions of Dr. Luce's three Chinese text books: "A Harmony of the Gospels," "Aids to the Study of the Life of Christ," and "Aids to the Study of Acts." These books are widely used in schools and colleges throughout China. The "Harmony" is in its third edition and fifth reprint.

Margaret Olivia Sage Memorial

The last number of PEKING NEWS referred to the "Russell Sage Memorial Recitation Building" whereas, because of the generous bequest of Mrs. Sage to the Presbyterian Woman's Board of Foreign Missions, the structure is to be called the "Margaret Olivia Sage Memorial Building."



A WELLESLEY GIRLS ENGLISH CLASS

*New Teacher Is Thrilled by Peking
Faculty Spirit*

Wonderment at the depth of the loyalty and devotion which holds together the teaching staff at Peking is expressed by a newcomer in her description of the pre-session faculty conference held in the summer villa of Prince Tsai Tao (the uncle of the young "Emperor") which has been leased by the University for ten years.

Noting the varied and interesting types in the faculty, composed of fifty Westerners and thirty Chinese, she writes:

"It was not long, however, before the meeting had revealed something deeper than personalities; it had shown to me the remarkable faith of all in the work of the institution as well as the earnestness and spiritual energy that must have been expended to hold together so closely an institution as young and with such simple and apparently inadequate equipment and decidedly limited resources."

University's Influence Spreads

How rapidly the influence of Peking University is spreading is graphically shown by the fact that twelve graduates of the University in the class of 1923 already are engaged in educational work in widely separated fields of labor. Among the schools at which they are teaching are the Tientsin Anglo-Chinese College, the Tientsin Methodist Middle School, Peking Academy, Shantung Christian University, the Methodist Protestant Junior Middle School, Kalgan; the Methodist Junior Middle School, Tsunhua, Chihli; the American Board Middle School, Fenchow, Shansi; and the Public Middle School, Liaoyang, Manchuria.

Artesian Well Is Drilled

An artesian well, from which gushes a steady stream of clear, cold water, was drilled on the new University site this summer, apparently assuring an adequate supply for the institution. The flow was struck at a depth of 125 feet and it is said that other wells in the same area will prove equally productive if it ever is found necessary to seek a greater supply. This is a particularly great boon, affording a pure water which need not be boiled for drinking purposes and an abundant supply for irrigation during the excessively dry spring weather of North China, which otherwise has an exceedingly fine climate usual to the Temperate Zone.

*Mr. Caskey Has Resigned
as Executive Secretary*



HERBERT K. CASKEY

Herbert K. Caskey has just resigned his position as Executive Secretary of Peking University, effective January 1. This step he felt to be necessary because Mrs. Caskey has not been well since their return from China three years ago and for a time, at least, they must reside in Asheville, N. C. Mrs. Caskey has, for many months, indirectly helped the University in its task by her patient fortitude, and it is recognized by all that she ought not be asked at present, to undergo further personal sacrifices.

Mr. Caskey's resignation is greatly regretted by those who have been associated with him in the work, and high appreciation of his loyal and effective service to the University has been expressed by all. Many individuals and churches in all parts of the country owe to him, in large part, the mutually pleasant and helpful relationship they have had to the great enterprise which he has so well represented.

Even though Mr. Caskey's official connection with the University ceases, his active interest in furthering the building campaign will continue, and any of his friends who may wish to consult him or to forward contributions through him can communicate with him through the University headquarters office.

Form of Bequest to Peking University

I give and bequeath to the Peking University, incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York, the sum of.....Dollars, for the purpose of advancing the cause of Christian education in China. The receipt of the Treasurer of said corporation shall be sufficient discharge to my Executors for the same.

(Signed).....



ONE OF THE SEVERAL BIBLE CLASSES ORGANIZED AND MAINTAINED BY THE STUDENTS THEMSELVES. IT IS INTERESTING TO NOTE THAT THE LEADER SELECTED BY THIS CLASS IS A CHINESE, THE REV. K. L. PAO, THE PROMISING YOUNG PASTOR OF AN INDEPENDENT CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

New Site Described as Hive of Industry

The new University site is described as a hive of industry by Mrs. Mary H. Stuart, mother of the President, in a letter telling of events at Peking during the summer and early fall. "Building operations are going on most vigorously," she said.

"A recent visit to these grounds showed the Ninde Divinity Hall and one dormitory far on the way to completion, while the concrete foundations of the two new science buildings are laid deep and strong, and beginning to show above ground. The activity in the Women's Department is even more in evidence, for already the beautiful dormitories, the Dean's house and the Administration Building are rearing their heads into the sky, their graceful Chinese roofs already lending their charm to the old Manchu estate.

"Piles of building materials are everywhere to be seen, and the workmen are all busy at their various tasks. You come away with the feeling that something is being done."

However, unless prompt response is made to Peking's appeal for funds much necessary construction will be seriously delayed and removal of the University from the old site will have to be postponed.

Enrollment at Maximum

About 450 men and 100 women are enrolled in Peking University this year, filling the present plant to capacity. Two-thirds of those qualified for admission to the entering class had to be turned away. This is in spite of the fact that this year the University received no students from one of the preparatory schools to which it owes primary allegiance, and a reduced number from several others for the reason that they are changing from the four-year to a six-year basis. The press for admission therefore will be considerably greater next year from Peking's own affiliated schools. This great and compelling need can be met if American generosity and vision provide the four dormitories necessary to remove the University to the new site.

Dr. Stuart Writes Commentary

"The President of Peking University deserves the gratitude of the Church of Christ in China for this admirable work," says a reviewer of the *New Commentary on the Apocalypse of St. John the Divine* by Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, a recent publication written in Chinese. "*The New Commentary* will remain for many years a standard work and Chinese preachers who secure it will possess a book of perennial and permanent value."

PEKING

February, 1924

Issued by Peking University



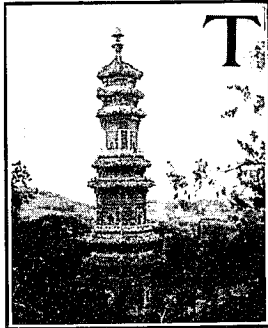
NEWS

Number 12

Office: 156 Fifth Ave., New York

A GREAT CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY IN THE HEART OF THE EAST

University Needs Undesignated Gifts, also Funds for Instructors' Salaries



TOWARD the \$1,000,000 program of urgent needs drawn up in September, 1922, Peking University now has approximately \$750,000. This amount is made up of cash, signed subscriptions and definite verbal pledges.

With virtually all the subscriptions so far received given for some definite object, the University now is greatly in need of undesignated amounts for general items essential to the operation of the institution which do not, however, claim the interest of the average donor. Few persons think of giving their name to a water supply or a light and power plant, but provision of money for such needs is of paramount importance since there is no fund which can be used for these purposes.

Among the items for which undesignated amounts are wanted are roads, paths, grading, trenching, piping, a water supply plant, a water tower and a heating plant, none of which is included in the costs of the individual buildings.

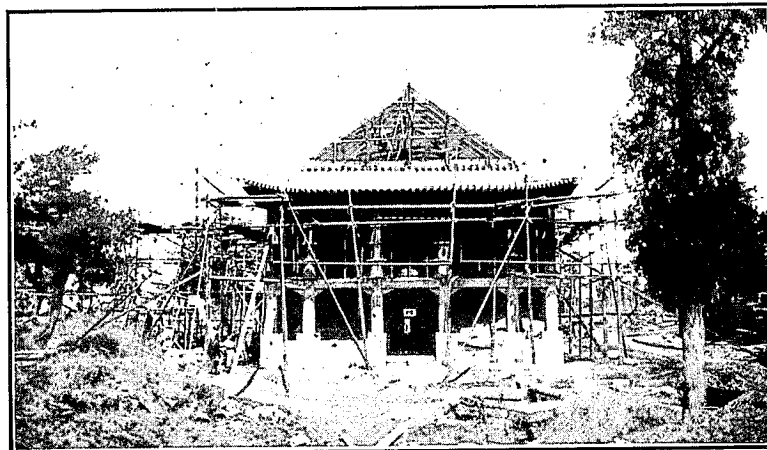
Donors who are financially able to give one hundred or a few hundred dollars to the University need not hesitate to contribute because they cannot make a larger gift, for amounts within this range are urgently needed by the University. A wide opportunity exists for such donors to designate gifts toward instructors' salaries.

A report received recently at the New York office listing salaries not yet specifically provided for includes the following:

Secretary to the President, \$1,300; clerk in the President's office, \$240; Librarian, \$600; Registrar, \$540; clerk to the Registrar, \$108.

MEN'S COLLEGE

Department of Biology—Acting Head, \$1,300; Assistant, \$500. Department of Chemistry—two instructors, \$600 each. Department of Chinese—Professor of Modern Chinese, \$1,200; Professor of Classical Chinese, \$900; three instructors at \$400 each. Department of Economics—Chinese Professor, \$1,800; instructor, \$750. Department of Education—instructor, \$500. Department of English—additional short term teacher (American), \$1,300; additional permanent teacher (American), \$1,300; additional permanent teacher (American), \$2,500. Department of History—Western trained Chinese, \$1,800; additional American, \$1,300. Department of Hygiene—instructor, \$600. Department of Mathematics—Professor, \$1,500; woman instructor, \$1,300; Professor, \$1,200. Department of Philosophy—Western trained Chinese, \$1,800; Professor of Religious Philosophy (American), \$2,500. Department of Physics—two instructors at \$600 each. Department of Physical Education (including medical office), \$2,500. Department of Psychology—Western trained Chinese, \$1,800.



MEN'S COLLEGE DORMITORY LOOKING NORTH

(Continued on page 4)

Dr. Luce to Leave April 3 for Peking



DR. HENRY W. LUCE

After spending more than three years in the United States furthering the interests of the University, Dr. Henry W. Luce, the vice-president, plans to sail for China, April 3, to take up active work in the institution for which he has labored so untiringly.

During the last year and a half, Dr. Luce has been traveling almost continuously in the interest of the University's \$1,000,000 campaign. His activities have included executive and advisory functions as well as the delivering of addresses (sometimes two or three times a day) and carrying on the necessary but universally distasteful task of personally soliciting contributions.

The encouraging successes now attending the campaign would have been impossible had it not been for the unflagging zeal and vigilance with which Dr. Luce and his associates "carried on" during the discouraging months when tangible evidences of American interest in the University were lamentably few.

As he goes now to renew contact with the field which he has so faithfully portrayed and served he carries with him the well wishes of hundreds whose vision he has quickened and turned into constructive channels.

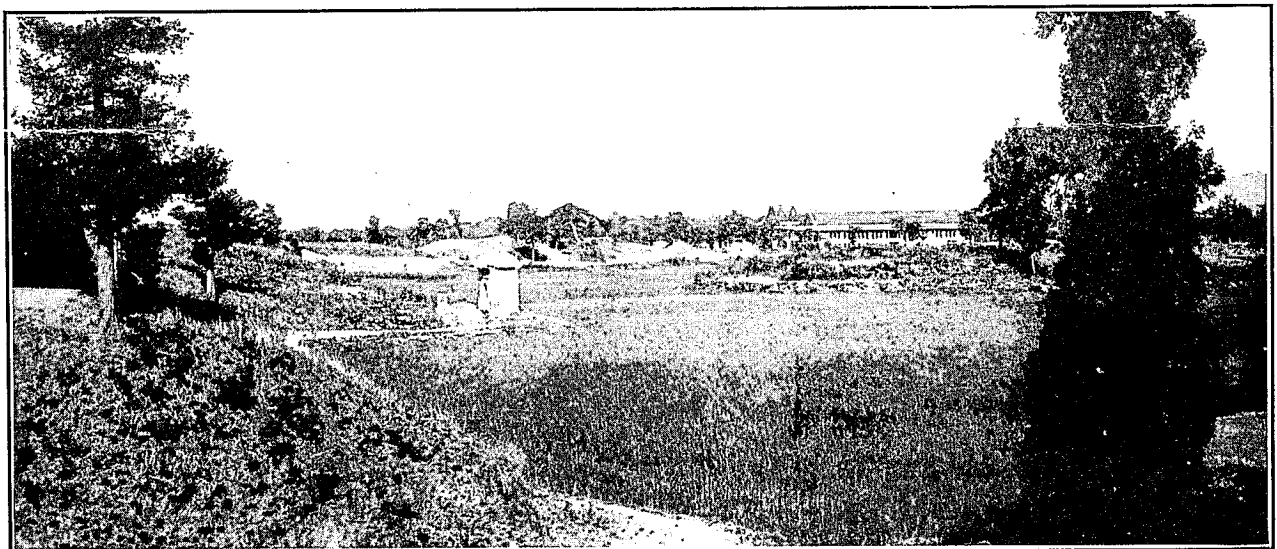
University Gets First Payments from Famine Fund

Peking University has received the first payments of the annual income from the China Famine Fund of 1920-21.

The American Committee for the Fund, appointed by the President of the United States, has placed the Fund—more than \$900,000—in the hands of a trustee bank in Washington which disburses one-fourth of the income to Peking University for specific educational efforts by the University for the prevention and relief of famine.

Most of the work will center in the Department of Agriculture, of which Walter H. Chamberlain is head. The budgets of expenditure are subject to the approval of a committee in China composed of C. R. Bennett, chairman; J. Harold Dollar, chairman of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce; Bishop F. T. Keeney of Foochow; the Rev. Charles E. Patton of Foochow, secretary of the China Council of Presbyterian Churches, and

(Continued on page 4)



THIS SWAMP WILL BE TRANSFORMED INTO A BEAUTIFUL LAKE SURROUNDING LUCE-SCRANTON HALL

Practical Courses in Social Service Now Being Offered at University

Practical training for social service work is being offered this year for the first time by the Department of Sociology at Peking University. These courses are made possible by the co-operation of the secretaries of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations and of members of the Public Health and Hospital Social Service Departments of Peking Union Medical College.

Included in the social service curriculum this year are the following courses: Play and Recreation, Poverty and Poor Relief, Girls' Club Work, Problems of the Worker with Boys, and a general preparatory course called "Methods of Social Progress." A course on "The Social Survey," also is being given in the undergraduate department while the co-operation of the Peking Union Medical College made it possible for students specializing in social work to take the intensive course at their September Institute on Educational Hygiene.

Although only one student is taking the regular two-year graduate course in social work this first year, several of the theological students are taking one or more courses in this department. The theological students, while taking their regular course may major in social service, this arrangement being designed to train men for community social work for churches.

The field has been well prepared for the courses now being given at Peking University by the various community welfare movements which have been organized in Peking in the last year, largely under the direction of the Community Service Departments of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. Instructors at Peking University have had an active part in helping to organize these projects.

Mr. Blaisdell, of the University faculty, is particularly interested in the Peking Prisoners'

Aid Society and his leadership in studying the prison system in Peking will be invaluable to the students.

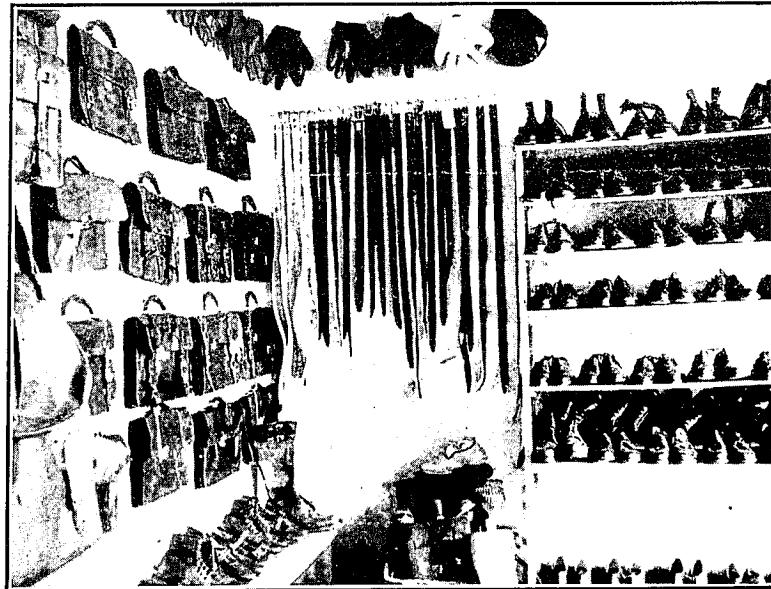
Miss Haass, who gives some of the courses on poor relief at the University, has been one of the chief organizers of the first public health center in Peking. Here, in the weekly children's and pre-natal clinic where technical work is done by the Medical College students, valuable data on health conditions in the city gradually is being collected. It is planned that in the future students will be trained in methods of public health work in connection with this enterprise.

Interest in social service questions is being fostered among teachers of primary mission and charitable schools through the Education Discussion Association which was addressed last year by three members of the Peking University faculty, Dr. Terman, Dr. McCall and Dr. Galt.

Pioneer work in social survey work already has been done by a Peking University woman—Miss Sun Shu Ch'en, a graduate of last year, who made a study of family standards of living.

Training centers for the theological students who expect to engage in community service work are afforded by the seven groups, each centering around some local church, which have formed a federation to promote the general community service movement in the city. Their program includes night schools, public lectures, public health campaigns, conducting of playgrounds, poor relief and other needed activities.

An honor has come to the Woman's College of Peking University through the appointment of a graduate, Miss Ruth K. Y. Cheng, to the National Council of the Young Women's Christian Association of China. Miss Cheng acted as interpreter at conference in Hangchow.



PRODUCTS OF THE UNIVERSITY LEATHER DEPARTMENT



DEAN'S RESIDENCE AND ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
OF THE WOMAN'S COLLEGE

*President Coolidge Honorary Head
of Pan-Pacific Union*

That the Pacific is becoming increasingly the center of the world drama is recognized by the Chief Executive of the Nation himself as shown by his acceptance recently of the honorary presidency of the Pan-Pacific Union.

In accepting the office President Coolidge wrote:

"Convinced as I am that this association of countries bordering on the Pacific has already proved itself a most useful influence in that great area of the world, and that there is every prospect for its increasing usefulness in the future, I have pleasure in accepting the position. My services will always be enlisted in behalf of the cause of peace and good neighborhood, to which the Union is devoted."

(Continued from page 2)

Dwight Edwards of Peking. The first two named members were appointed by the American Minister, the second two by the Committee of Reference and Counsel of the Mission Boards of North America, and Mr. Edwards by the first four. To insure complete membership at all times on the Committee, which holds office for ten years, a system of alternates has been adopted.

Both Peking University and Nanking University, the other beneficiary of the Fund, will cooperate with the active famine relief organizations so that there will be no over-lapping of effort.

Great Demand for Business Courses

How great a demand exists for graduates of the Business Training Department of Peking University is indicated by the fact that of the twelve students who completed their course last year all but one had secured good positions within three weeks after finishing their work at the University. The remaining one was awaiting the results of plans by which he expected to be appointed to a teaching position.

This autumn there were four times as many applicants for entrance to the Department as could be instructed by the teaching staff. Rigid entrance requirements therefore were adopted and no student was admitted who had not already a thorough working knowledge of English.

The value of business training is becoming increasingly recognized in China, and the demand for it is constantly made even by students in other departments of the University. The School of Theology just recently has added to its curriculum a course in accounting. The Department of Agriculture has made an urgent request for courses in bookkeeping. Many students in the College of Arts and Sciences have indicated that they would like to take courses in typewriting. Because of the heavy demands upon it the Business Training Department evidently should soon increase the size of its staff.

(Continued from page 1)

SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY

Department of Philosophy of Religion—Professor, \$1,500; Department of the New Testament—instructor, \$1,000. Department of Religious Education—a Chinese or American (to be added), \$1,800. Department of Pastoral Theology—an American (to be added), \$2,500.

Endowment for these departments also is very greatly needed.



CARPENTERS WORKING ON ONE OF THE CURVED
CORNERS OF THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

PEKING

April, 1924

Issued by Peking University
Peking, China



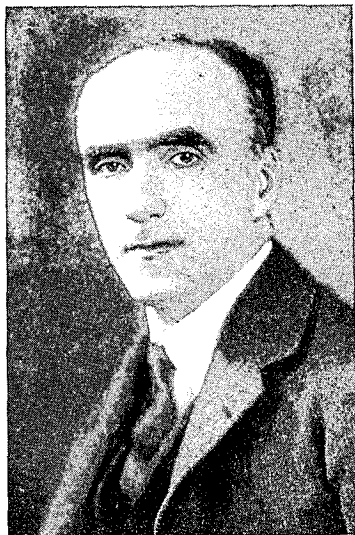
NEWS

Number 13

American Office:
156 Fifth Ave., New York

A GREAT CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY IN THE HEART OF THE EAST

Shaping the Destinies of the Other Side of the Pacific



DR. J. LEIGHTON STUART
President of Peking University

EDUCATION shapes the history of the world. "Students from all the world came to Athens." And as result of this migration, Greek civilization set the standard for the nations of that early era gathered around the eastern ports of the Mediterranean.

During the Renaissance, our medieval histories tell us the students of the world came to the Italian universities of Padua, Salerno and Bologna. At Bologna alone were gathered students of thirty-five different nationalities, organized into separate national groups. As a result of this grouping of students, Roman law set the forms for the law of the world.

Early France was led by the graduates of the University of Paris and the Academy. English statesmen, since the Middle Ages, have come

largely from the ranks of the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge.

In America, Harvard was founded in 1636, Yale in 1701, Princeton in 1746. These and the other universities of America have for the most part stamped the ideals and the ideas which have governed our history as a nation for the century and a half of our existence.

It was not so important before the days of democracy that the opportunity for education should be given; but today, when the people of the world have decided to rule themselves, education becomes the only alternative for anarchy.

In 1911 China overthrew her decadent monarchy and declared that she would struggle upward toward a republic. Who were the leaders in this movement? Who are the men who have shown the highest constructive leadership since the birth of the republic? C. T. Wang, Wellington Koo, Alfred Sze, W. W. Yen, C. C. Wang, and others, many of whom have been former students of Christian colleges in China. It can be said, without fear of successful contradiction, that the leaders of China for the rest of this century and after will be men trained in the arts and sciences of modern life by the colleges and universities of China and the world.

It is utterly impossible for any really great number of Chinese students to go abroad for study. More than that, one of China's greatest needs today is the development of indigenous institutions of learning within the bounds of her own country.

When Japan, in the last three decades of the nineteenth century, decided to develop her educational life along modern lines, she turned to a few missionary educators to help guide her.

As China gradually shapes and builds the educational policies which will dominate her national life, she too will turn naturally to the co-operation

and aid of trained educators friendly to her people. Peking University, formed through the cooperation of all the great Protestant Missions working in Northern China, erecting its buildings and plant on a beautiful campus just outside the walls of the City, has not only the opportunity but the task of setting the standards for higher education in China in the capital of the nation.

There are fifteen thousand students of one sort or another gathered in the City of Peking, the majority of these being of about high school grade in the United States. Gradually the leaders among these draw away from the rest in their desire to complete a university training and to prepare themselves for the highest forms of service in their country's new life. We have been reminded often that of the ten thousand names in our American "Who's Who," more than seventy-five per cent are graduates of colleges and universities. This must be the percentage which gradually evolves in a democracy.

Harvard is seeking ten million dollars additional in order to educate her youth better along the lines of chemistry, business and art; and she already has an endowment of forty-seven million dollars. Northwestern University has just successfully completed a campaign in which she secured nearly seven million dollars for buildings and endowment, to add to values possessed already in excess of five million; while ninety-eight other colleges and universities throughout the United States have already projected campaigns for new funds in 1924, totalling over one hundred thirty-five million dollars!

Peking University is called upon to do for China, not only what a combination of Columbia, Princeton and Harvard would be called upon to do if they were combined into one university, with no other university east of the Mississippi River, but Peking University is the only university dominated by Christian ideals, serving an immediate population surrounding it LARGER THAN THE ENTIRE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES. We of Peking University cannot perform the task committed to and expected from us by the Christian people of America and the co-operating Christian forces in China on an inadequate financial basis. Peking University will have no small part in setting the standards for educational work for China and through its theological department in furnishing trained workers for the Chinese Church.

John Cornell, in founding the University which bears his name, said: "I would found an institution where any person can find instruction in any study," and he gave at once a half million dollars to start it. Chicago University had a plant and endowment of considerable value already when Mr. Rockefeller turned over to it some twenty-

five millions more to really set it on its feet. Stanford University is a great institution performing a noble service. And it was started with something like thirteen millions.

Again let me state that I am simply trying to clarify the fact that the task of setting the standards and maintaining the intellectual leadership in the capital of China is not a responsibility to be lightly regarded, nor an opportunity to be put aside. What the China Medical Board, through its Union Medical College in Peking, is doing for medicine in China, Peking University, through its educational standards and emphasis on Christian faith and character will continue to do for intellectual training. What would it mean to this most formative generation and century, for China's four hundred millions of people to be led by statesmen and business men and moral prophets and reformers, whose ideals and motives are Christian? The Pacific Basin will be the theater of world events for the twenty-first century and after, and God grant that we who profess to follow in the steps of the Great Teacher fail not in this crucial opportunity to guide the leaders of a quarter of the human race into the knowledge and love of God, His people and His world.

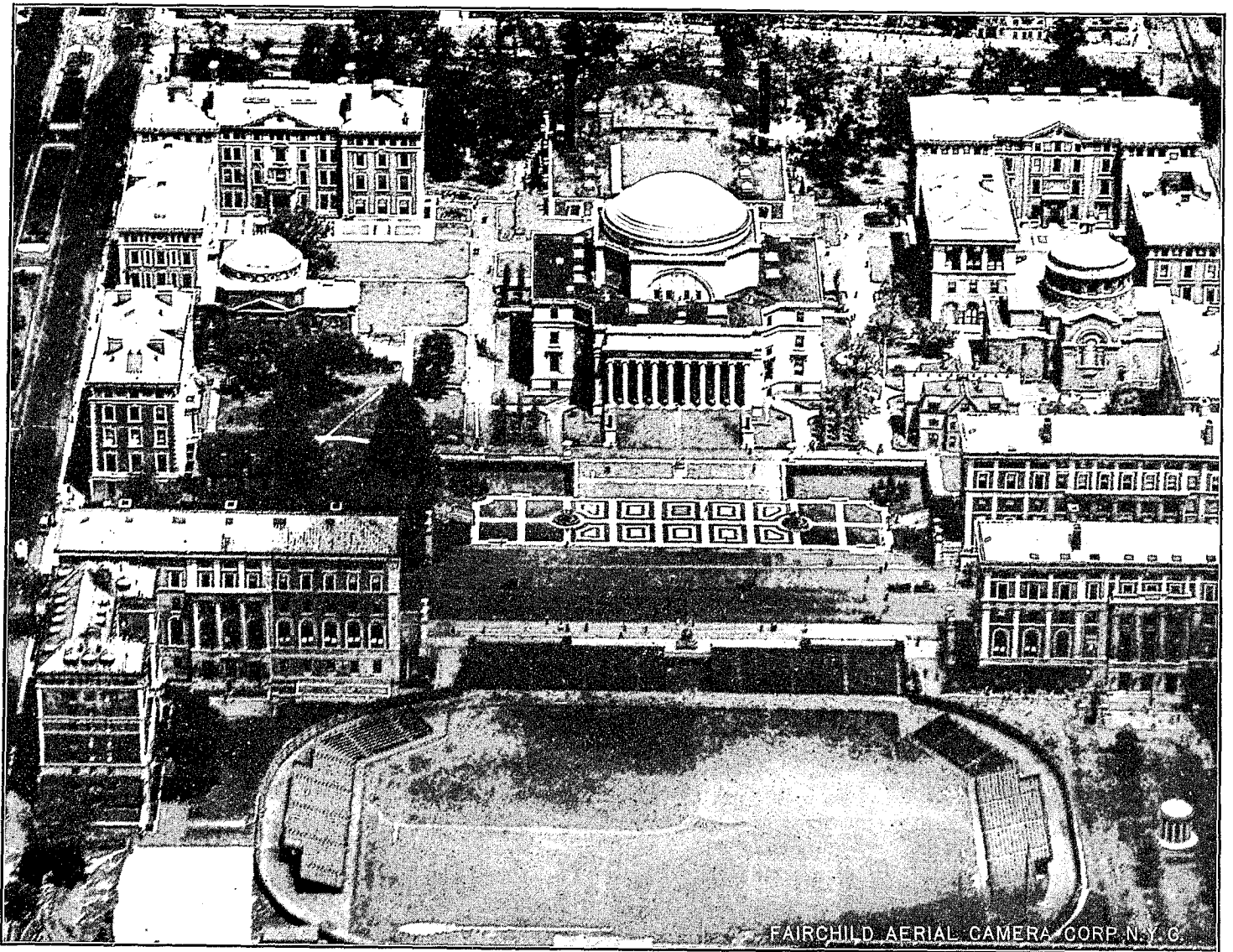
J. LEIGHTON STUART.



© B. F. Foley, N.Y.

JAMES H. LEWIS

Son of the late Bishop W. S. Lewis of China, newly elected Executive Secretary for Peking University, to succeed Herbert K. Caskey. Mr. Lewis has lived in Peking, and was identified with the University work while there. You will come to know him better.



FAIRCHILD AERIAL CAMERA CORP. N.Y.C.

An airplane view of part of the grounds and buildings of Columbia University, New York City. They represent a cash investment of sixteen millions of dollars. We hope that we may present a similar picture of Peking University within a few years. Will you help make this possible?

REPORT ON CAMPAIGN—PEKING UNIVERSITY BUILDING FUNDS

CASH RECEIVED:		WRITTEN PLEDGES:	
Dormitory (Memorial).....	\$50,000	Dormitory	\$50,000
Theological Building (Memorial).....	24,631	Dormitory	50,000
Science Building.....	58,194	Library	50,000
Bashford Memorial.....	49,891	Chapel	50,000
Residences	73,583	Residences	45,770
Dormitory (Memorial)	50,000	Balance due on Science Building.....	16,806
Dormitory (Memorial)	2,500	Balance due on Theological Building.....	15,369
Income from Building Fund Investment.....	2,923	Bashford Memorial Fund—Cash in reserve.....	47,793
	\$311,722		\$325,738
		VERBAL ASSURANCES.....	\$170,000

SUMMARY

Cash Received.....	\$311,722
Written Pledges.....	325,738
Verbal Pledges.....	170,000
	\$807,460
City land and buildings.....	196,882
Present land	77,422
	\$1,081,764
Total	\$1,081,764
Property and funds of Yenching Women's College	615,000
	\$1,696,764
COMBINED TOTAL.....	\$1,696,764

The above report looks encouraging and is, when you recall that six years ago the University was a vision and had no more tangible assets than the need for the institution and the determination of its earlier prophets that it should some day become a reality.

Today the money is in hand as above indicated. Eight buildings for the Women's College are already erected or under construction. In the University the great Administration Building (Bashford Memorial) will be erected this coming year with the funds already provided for. The Theological School, one Dormitory, the two Science Buildings are already erected, and contracts have been let for the building of three more dormitories. The Library and over twenty faculty residences can be started in the near future, and the pledges have been made for the Chapel and Gymnasium.

BUT WE LACK THREE VITAL THINGS. First: These buildings must all be heated, lighted and water provided for them. This means a **CENTRAL POWER PLANT**, the laying of pipes and electric wire to each building on the campus. **THIS IS THE CENTRAL MECHANICAL CORE** of the University's life. This work and equipment will cost \$200,000 and the work should be begun **IMMEDIATELY**. **We do not have the money with which to begin.** It is a desperate need. This is not the sort of gift which can stand out as a memorial, but there is not one building or even unit of buildings in the entire University so near the very heart of its life as this power plant with its arteries of heat and light and water running to every building and throughout the entire grounds and buildings.

The second great need is for two Dining Halls. The third need is for at least ten more residences for the faculty. When these three needs are met, the first unit of construction of this great university will have been provided. The total cost of these will be in the neighborhood of \$350,000.

TO THE FRIENDS OF PEKING UNIVERSITY:

As announced in the last "Peking News" I had hoped to sail for China April 1st, but the need indicated above made delay seem necessary.

It would be fine if you could soon send word to our office saying that you will share in this last urgent part of the initial plant, so that the University may rise worthily in this great capital city of a quarter of the human race.

After five years of happy fellowship with many of you I return to China (sailing from Seattle on "The President Jackson" May 8th) assured that you share with us fully the belief that having some part in the upbuilding of Peking University is one of the finest tasks in the world.

I hope you will all feel that a warm welcome awaits you whenever you may have the pleasure of your visit to Peking. In the bonds of a great inspiring common task,

Ever sincerely yours,

H. W. LUCE.

PEKING

August, 1924

Issued by Peking University
Peking, China



NEWS

Number 14

American Office
156 Fifth Avenue, New York

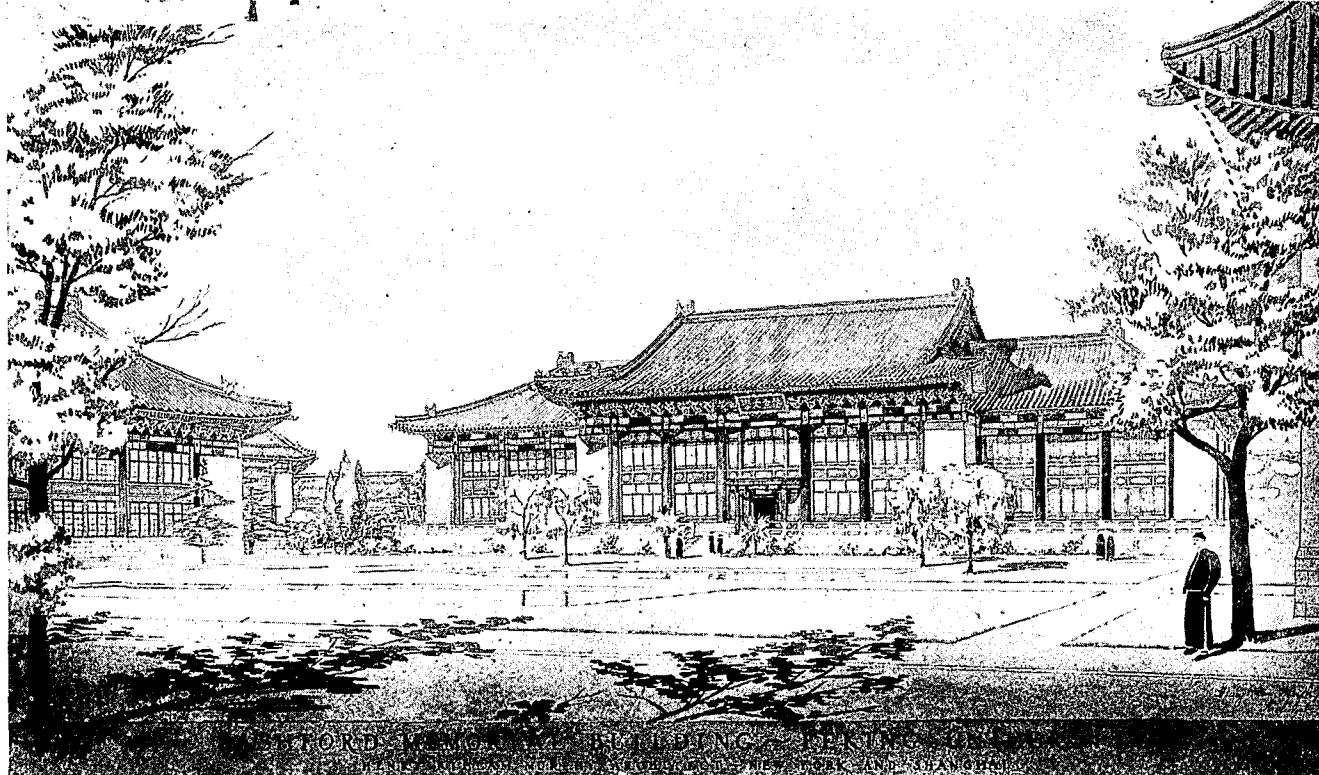
A GREAT CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY IN THE HEART OF THE EAST

Six buildings practically completed; nine under construction, three authorized to begin in addition to nearly a score of residences, is the report of the Building Committee from Peking in July.

In this issue are shown some photographs of the progress and methods of the work.

The stone masons here are chiseling out the blocks for the Chemistry building in the distance.

These men are doing their work on the site which the Bashford Memorial (Administration) Building will occupy. Work on this will begin in September. The plans are now on their way to Peking. Some idea of the imposing beauty of the building can be gained from the following: it will be twenty feet longer than a New York City block; the pillars will be a maroon red; the cement work a buff color; the tiled roofs a Chinese gray; the balustrade white; the cornices varicolored with blue, red and yellow.





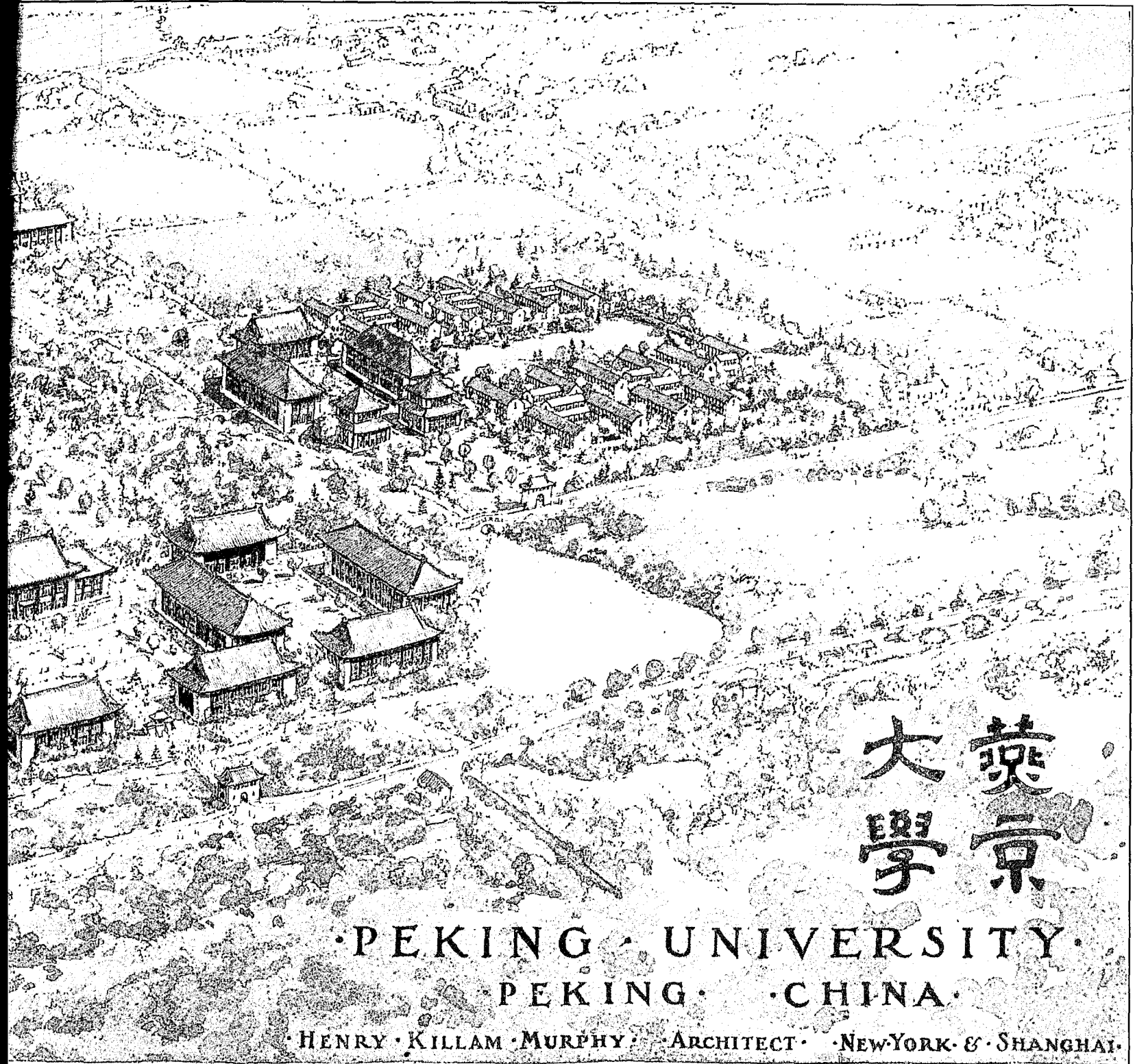
JULY 1924 (A)

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1-BASHFORD HALL: ADMINISTRATION & ASSEMBLY | 10-FUTURE EXPANSION OF ACADEMIC GROUP |
| 2-NINDE HALL: SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY | 11-FUTURE EXPANSION OF ACADEMIC GROUP |
| 3-BERRY MEMORIAL LIBRARY | 12-WHEELER CHAPEL |
| 4-RECITATION BUILDING | 13-THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL DORMITORY |
| 5-RECITATION BUILDING | 14-GAMBLE DORMITORY |
| 6-PHYSICS AND BIOLOGY BUILDING | 15-DINING HALL |
| 7-CHEMISTRY AND GEOLOGY BUILDING | 16-FINLEY DORMITORY |
| 8-FUTURE EXPANSION OF ACADEMIC GROUP | 17-DORMITORY |
| 9-FUTURE EXPANSION OF ACADEMIC GROUP | 18-DINING HALL |



Because of the architectural changes in the buildings since the first drawings (December, 1921) we have had made this present perspective.

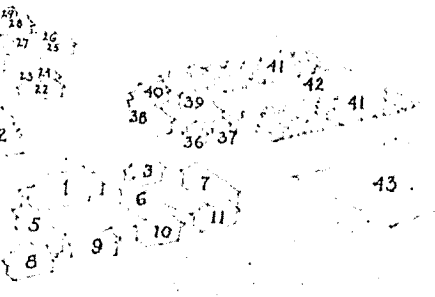
Completed buildings are numbered 2, 13, 36, 37, 40.
Buildings under construction are numbered 6, 7, 1, 3, 15, 39, and four in 41.
Buildings authorized, 14, 16, 17.



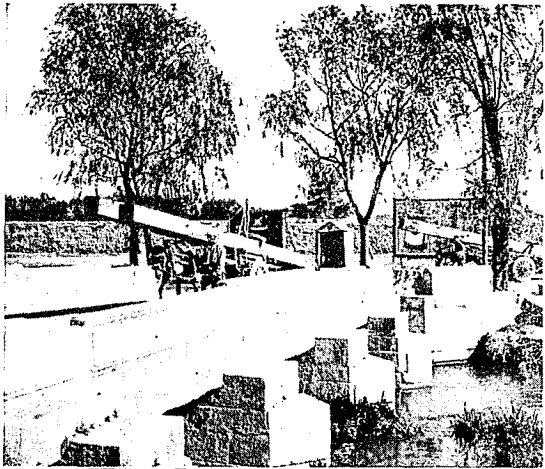
大 學
燕 京

· PEKING · UNIVERSITY ·
· PEKING · · CHINA ·

· HENRY · KILLAM · MURPHY · ARCHITECT · · NEW-YORK · & · SHANGHAI ·



- 19-MEMORIAL DORMITORY
- 20-DORMITORY
- 21-DINING HALL
- 22-30-FUTURE EXPANSION OF DORMITORIES
- 31-WARNER GYMNASIUM
- 32-SOCIAL CENTER AND RETREAT
- 33-
- 34-
- 35-
- 36-ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
- 37-DEAN'S RESIDENCE
- 38-FINE ARTS BUILDING
- 39-SOCIAL AND ATHLETIC BUILDING
- 40-SAGE MEMORIAL: JUNIOR COLLEGE BUILDING
- 41-DORMITORIES AND DINING HALLS
- 42-PLAYGROUND
- 43-SITE FOR PRACTICE SCHOOLS (SCH. OF EDUC.)

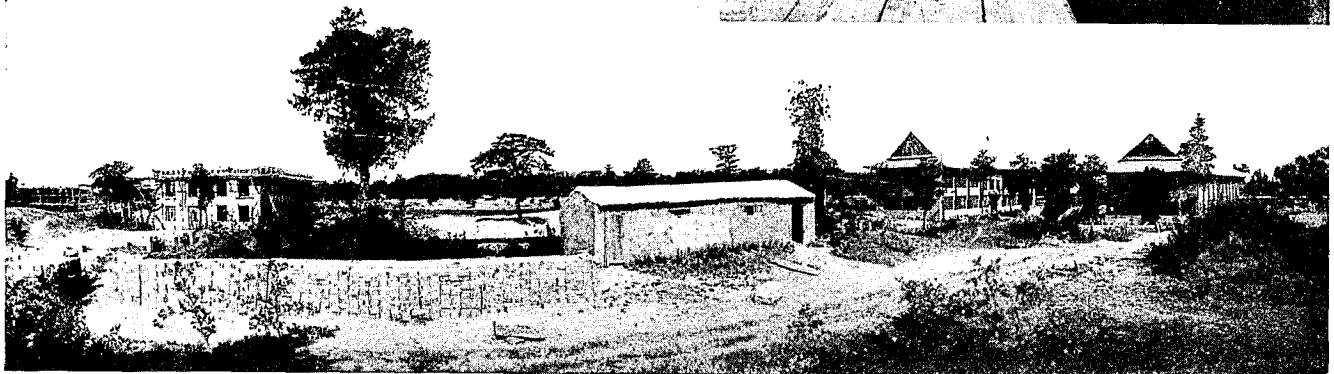
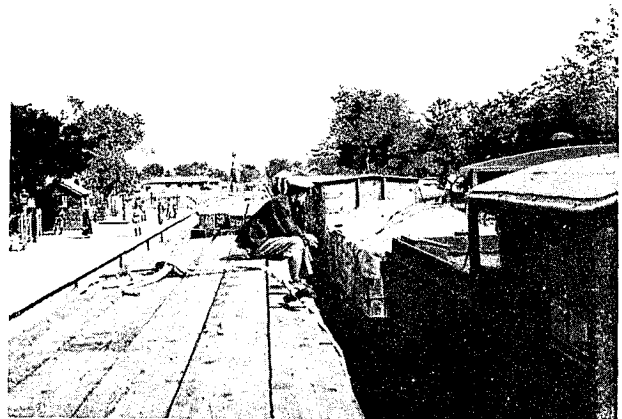


The timbers are imported from America and must be carted in this fashion from the railway station of Haitien (1½ miles distant) to the University grounds.



The Jade Fountain pagoda which furnishes the western axis for the architectural arrangement of the University buildings.

The station at Haitien with some of our timbers; topped by our building manager John McGregor Gibb standing on the second carload.



↓
Chemistry Building

↓
Biology Building

LOOKING WEST

↓
Administration Building Site

↓
Theological Building

↓
Men's Dormitory

PEKING

October, 1924

Issued by Peking University
Peking, China



NEWS

Number 15

American Office:
156 Fifth Ave., New York

A GREAT CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY IN THE HEART OF THE EAST

Other Facts About the Chinese War

THE present war in China may appear on the surface to be simply another picture of a nation in disorder, with government at a standstill and with banditry at a premium. These are not the facts.

The facts are these — and the sum total of them merits careful pondering.

The overwhelming defeat of China by Japan in the war of 1894-5 was followed by a sudden swing to ideas of western civilization and organization, checked temporarily by the flaming recession of the Boxer uprising in 1900 but stimulated again with renewed vigor by the defeat of the Russians at the hands of the Japanese in 1904-5 and culminating in 1911 in the overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty.

THE NEW STATUS OF THE CHINESE SOLDIER

In the classification of occupations under old Chinese custom the soldier was put the lowest in the scale. The dramatic rise of Japan through her adoption of western science, machinery and military organization, together with the success of the revolution of 1911 and the overwhelming spectacle of the World War profoundly changed the status of the soldier in the Chinese mind. The soldier with swords and lances was lost in history but the man with a rifle in his hand, with heavy artillery and machine gun nests, with aeroplanes at his command, raised the status of the soldier to a place of respect, if not of honor. This profound change in the Chinese mind is much more significant to the rest of the world than the skirmishes resulting therefrom but which the world is now watching so eagerly.

SHANGHAI

The clash around Shanghai and the clash in the north around Shanhaikwan are really a part

of the same piece. They may not have begun as parts of the same piece, as the clash round Shanghai was at least aided by the jealousy between General Chi and General Lu, the rival tuchuns (military governors) of Kiangsu and Chekiang. However, General Chi is friendly to General Wu Pei Fu and called on him for help. The victory of General Chi is interesting but not of great significance. It really makes little difference who controls the Chinese arsenal just outside of the City of Shanghai. The city itself cannot be captured and is certainly not likely to be molested. It is an international settlement, has its own government and is responsible to itself and not to China, indeed it is *not* Chinese territory.

THE RIVAL GENERALS

In the north the clash is significant because the two rivals have emerged out of the welter of a decade of political confusion. They are General Wu Pei Fu on the one hand and General Chang Tso Lin on the other.

General Wu Pei Fu has associated with him General Feng Yu Hsiang ("the Christian general") and President Tsao Kun, who is the President of China and who is really the banker for Generals Wu and Feng.

General Wu is probably the best military strategist in China. He was a commander in the old army of the Empress Dowager, in the army of Yuan Shi Kai and since Yuan's death General Wu has been in government service and more recently the right hand of Tsao Kun. It must be remembered in this regard that in China today, as in Mexico a little while ago, guns count rather than ballots. We speak of this chiefly because it represents a stage in national life through which all nations seemingly have to go.

General Feng is probably in his early fifties and is younger than either Tsao Kun or Wu Pei Fu. He has been in military life continuously. He was a major in the old army, has been a regular as has Wu Pei Fu and has been in close alliance for many years with both Wu and Tsao Kun. He has a division of probably 30,000 men and these are generally conceded to be the best trained and disciplined troops in China. General Feng is active in Christian work among his troops, holding Bible Classes and preaching not only to his officers but also to his men and this has, of course, made him one of the dramatic figures in Chinese national life during the past few years.

President Tsao Kun was for many years the governor of the province of Chihli, the province in which Peking is situated, containing approximately 115,000 square miles and having a population equal to the combined populations of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Illinois. From his share of the taxes collected in this province and through his personal investments he has built up a fortune of probably \$25,000,000 gold.

On the other side is General Chang Tso Lin and his son Chang Hsueh Liang. The father is probably in his early sixties and the son in his early thirties. The father has been for many years governor of the rich Manchurian provinces and has built up an exceedingly large fortune through his supervision of the taxes and his personal investments there.

The father is a man of the "old school" but the son is of the "new school." This very marked division in the ranks of Chang, the one side led by the father and the other side by the son, may prove a barrier to success in this present campaign. On the other hand the work of General Chang Tso Lin in Manchuria, as governor of the provinces there during the past decade, has really been quite remarkable. Of course, Manchuria is very rich both in her soil and in her mineral resources. These Chang has capitalized and with the aid of many foreign influences, particularly the Japanese who are in Manchuria in large numbers, Chang has adopted many of the methods and physical benefits of western science.

EDUCATING THE TROOPS

Just this summer, Chang's son Hsueh Liang, called to Moukden James Yen, the General Di-

rector of the National Popular Educational Movement, and Mr. Yen took with him 50,000 text books, 60 stereopticon machines and 5,000 colored slides, the plan being to teach 10,000 men to read and write within a vocabulary of the one thousand Chinese characters most frequently used. It was expected that these 10,000 troops would learn these characters between July 1 and November 1, then that they would be scattered among the other troops and the schools multiplied until all of the army was literate.

Both General Feng on the one hand and General Chang Tso Lin on the other have been building up their divisions with the best men they could secure in China. To this end each has brought into his army Chinese returned students from America and European Universities, each has systematically carried on education and instruction among his troops, each has the "crack division" of his side.

Which side will win no one knows. The real hope of those in China is that this time the two opposing sides will fight it out, because if one of them can be absolutely supreme, the chances are more likely that peace will again be restored to China, that her Central Government will once more become a power and truly the head of the Chinese nation.

GOVERNMENT BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS

Today China is governed largely by provincial governors who have the soldiers and the guns to collect the local taxes, to preserve reasonable order and to make themselves supreme in their own bailiwicks. The nation may not be unified until one strong military leader emerges who has within himself the ability not only to direct other subordinate generals under him in the most effective way but also to command the loyalty of his strong subordinates. It may be necessary for China to develop first a unified military control of her own so that peace may again be her portion.

It should be said in this connection that the great mass of the Chinese people do not particularly care which faction is in control of the Central Government. The great mass is chiefly concerned with the economic problem of trying to get enough to eat and to wear.

Heretofore, any very extensive knowledge of what was going on in government was limited by the overwhelming illiteracy of the people. Now,

however, with the new educational movements which have been sweeping the country within the last two or three years and which are continuing throughout the nation, with the establishment of hundreds of newspapers and periodicals throughout the nation, China is much farther on the road to real unification than she ever has been before. In H. G. Wells "Salvaging of Civilization," he points out the fact that the forces which saved the states of America from developing into principalities and powers somewhat akin in their independence to the states of Europe, were largely factors of transportation and communication. He says "The boundaries of the states of Europe were made in the stagecoach days."

MEANING OF MODERN COMMUNICATION

Modern science is bringing her means of communication somewhat slowly to China but at an accelerating pace. It may be five years, it may be ten but it is not likely to be more than twenty-five years until these factors of modern science and communication have become the property of

the Chinese people. Then will they be unified, not only in race and color, in language and in history, but they will be unified as one vast people in their future.

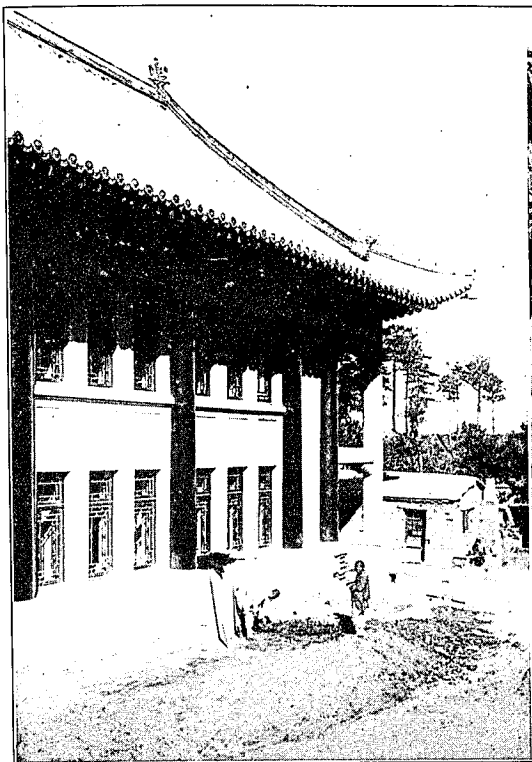
This article is already stretching longer than we had expected. May we simply repeat in closing: to say there are four hundred million people in China means practically nothing. We do not know how many that is. But to realize that the population in China is not diversified by various races as is the citizenry of America, but that within her borders there is a homogeneous people, numbering as many as the combined populations of the entire western hemisphere together with all of western Europe, and that this people is being thrilled by an intellectual renaissance equal to that of Europe of the 15th century and is moving out on the stage of the 20th century *united*, is something which the world has never before seen and a movement to command the most intimate study, observation and appreciation not only of the friends of China but of humanity.



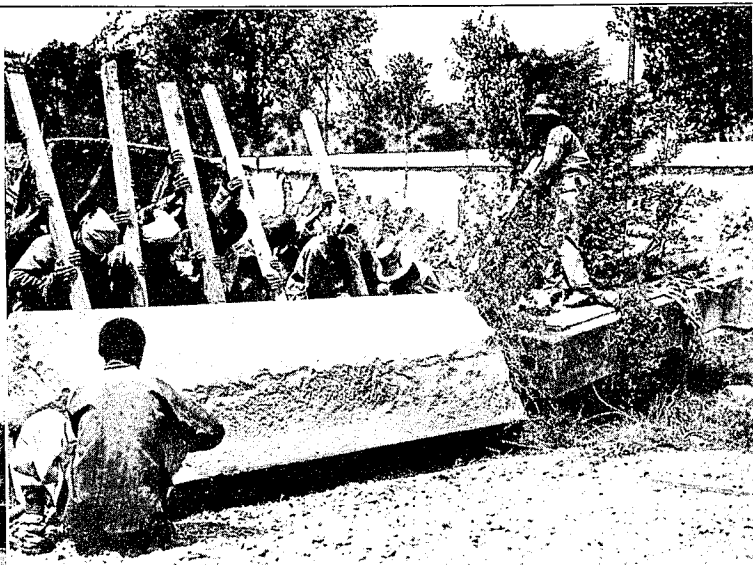
Breaking ground on the East Residence Site. Peking, August, 1924.

*Points of Interest in the
World Map*

1. The unique geographical relationship between China and Russia.
2. The closeness of Japan to China. The location of China's Eastern Railway as it crosses Manchuria, particularly with reference to the negotiations of Russia with General Chang Tso Lin.
3. The location of the South Manchuria Railway running from Moukden down into Korea, which is Japanese property.
4. Do not overlook the significant fact that China and Asiatic Russia are not only part of the same area but that neither nation has ever been a great maritime power. The next century may witness the development of a great continental movement among the people of the northern part of Asia.
5. Now, look again at the map of China and note the location of Peking.
6. That the population of China is equal to the population of North America and South America, the British Isles, Spain, Portugal, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Denmark, Norway and Sweden — all combined, and packed into a comparatively small area.

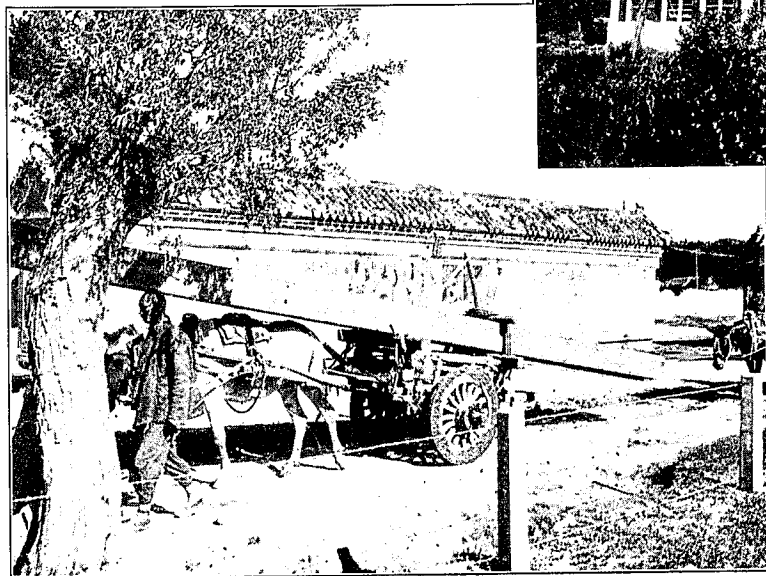
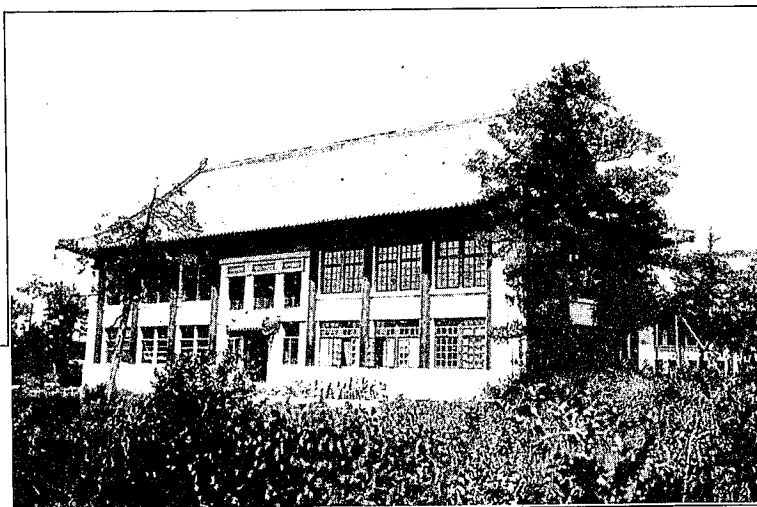


*A corner of the completed dormitory.
Three more are being erected.*

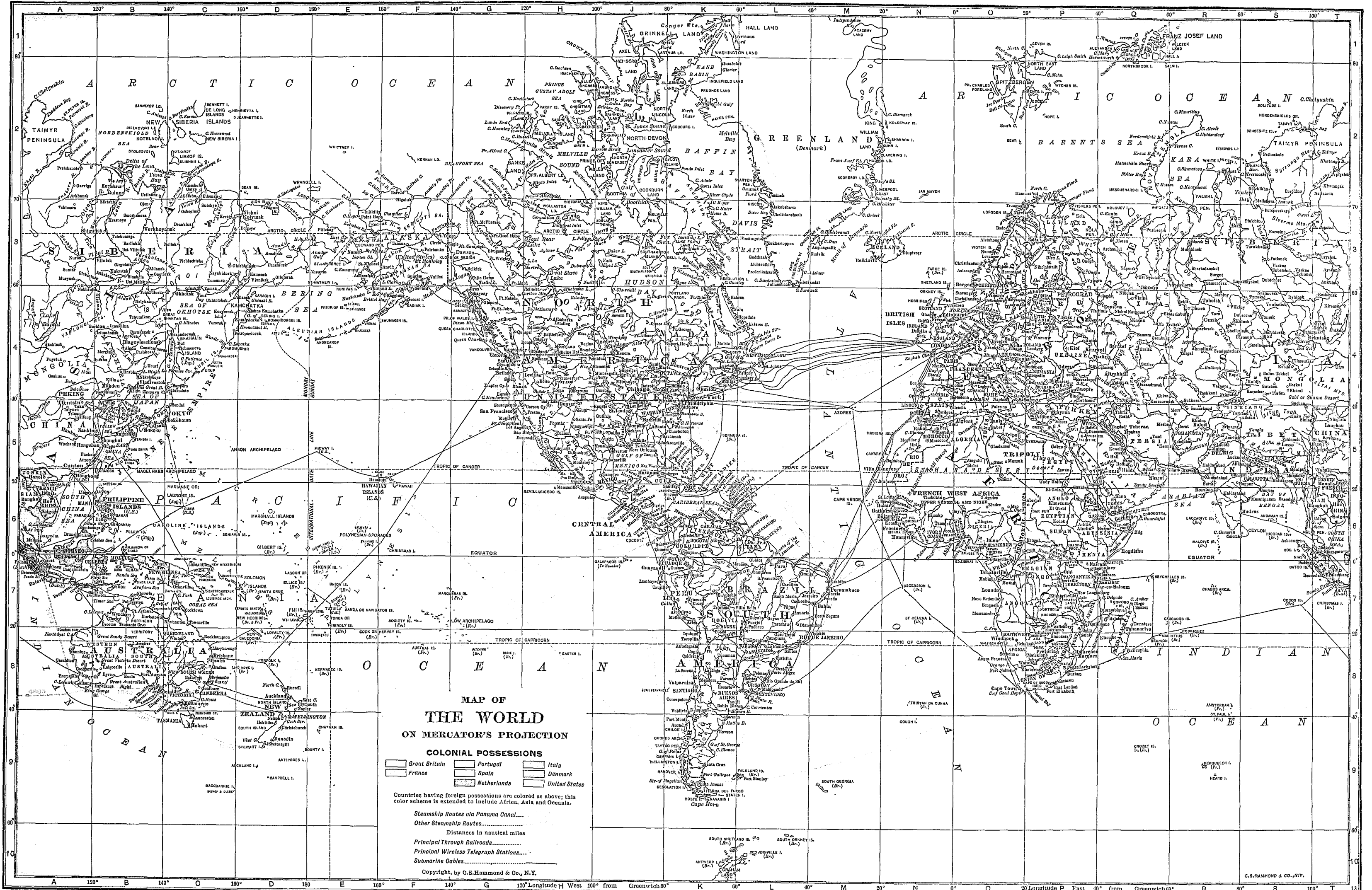


Turning over one of the stone monuments on the site in order to read the inscription.

*(RIGHT)
Completed exterior
of the Ninde
Divinity Hall.*



(LEFT) — Carts of lumber passing the Huang Ying Pei (Spirit Wall) immediately in front of the campus. (The barbed wire fence which we hope to enclose in a hedge marks the campus line.) The University has a lien on this spirit wall property and it is hoped that at some time may be able to restore it.



MAP OF THE WORLD ON MERCATOR'S PROJECTION

- COLONIAL POSSESSIONS**
- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| Great Britain | Portugal | Italy |
| France | Spain | Denmark |
| Netherlands | United States | |

Countries having foreign possessions are colored as above; this color scheme is extended to include Africa, Asia and Oceania.

Steamship Routes via Panama Canal.....
 Other Steamship Routes.....
 Distances in nautical miles
 Principal Through Railroads.....
 Principal Wireless Telegraph Stations.....
 Submarine Cables.....

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Things to Note on the Map of China

The location of Moukden in the extreme north; of Shanhaikwan on the edge of the great wall; of Peking about 250 miles west of Shanhaikwan. These are the three key points of interest in the fighting now taking place in the North.

The province of Jehol just northwest of the city of Shanhaikwan, through which it is reported that General Chang may move some of his troops if he decides to make a direct attack on Peking.

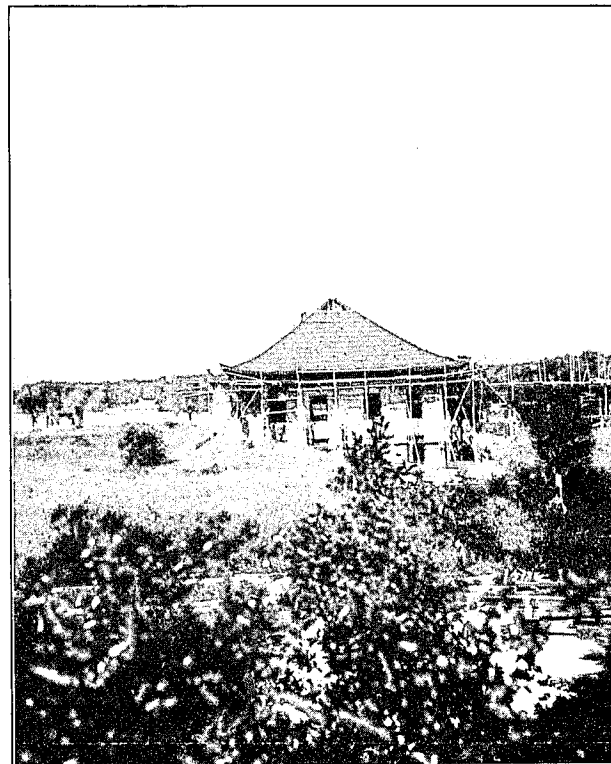
The railways in China barely begin to bind the nation together north and south. The three great rivers running from west to east, the Yellow River (Hwangho), the Yangtze River and the Pearl River (Sikiang), hold the provinces together by tiers.

The location of the entire nation in the temperate zone —“the zone of power.”

You will want to preserve this issue of the NEWS with the maps.

An astonishing renaissance movement has appeared in China within the past two years. Changes are taking place today, which a decade ago seemed unlikely to take place within fifty years. The only movement comparable to that now going on in China was the renaissance period in Europe during the 15th and 16th Centuries. We all know the results produced by that movement in Europe. What will be the developments in China?

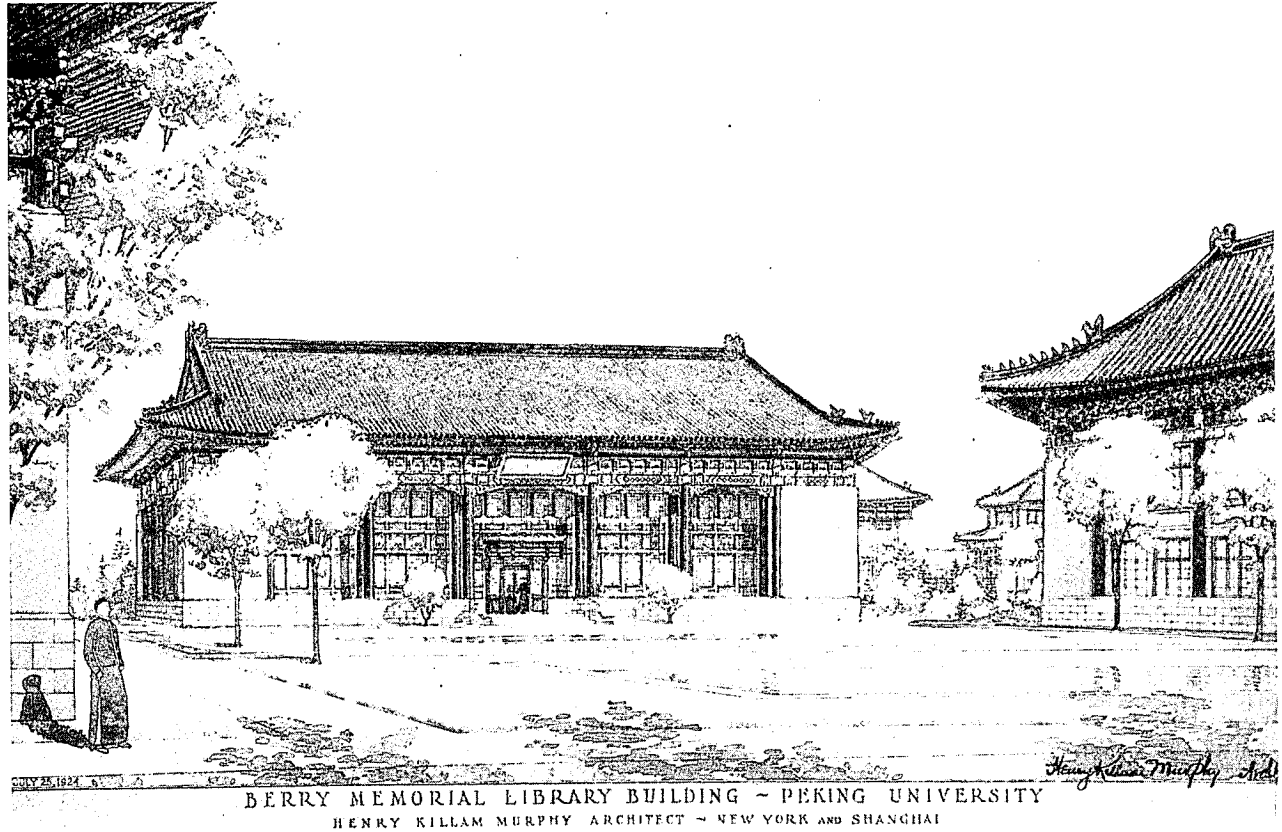
The next number of the PEKING NEWS will discuss some phases of the Renaissance Movement in China.



East end of Chemistry and Geology Building with part of the roof in place. Peking, September, 1924.



Dean's Residence (Women's College) from the northeast, Peking, September, 1924. Because of the quantities of materials stored around this building it is still impossible to get a good picture.



The Berry Memorial Library

The completed plans of the Berry Memorial Library which have recently been sent forward to Peking promise to provide a building not only of major importance to the University, but also of much attractiveness and interest in its architectural features.

The building will stand at the head of the southern academic quadrangle. On each side of this quadrangle are the two science buildings, now being constructed, and north of it, in alignment with the Library, will be the Bashford Memorial Assembly and Administrative Building. Architectural considerations have required that the Library Building be of the same mass as the Ninde Memorial Building of the School of Theology, at the head of the northern quadrangle, but the architect has provided variety by his treatment of the facade of the Library. The central sections of the front wall instead of being in line with the corners of the building, are recessed about five feet, so that the columns which support the roof

stand out clear from the wall, making a shallow, but architecturally effective portico.

The first floor of the building is an open reading room, both at the right and left of the entrance. A curved delivery desk is near the center, with book-lift connecting with the stacks upon the floors above. Adjoining this is a small room for the librarian, and another for the keeping of books of special value. Above the reading room, the second floor consists of a wide balcony around the entire building, at which additional seating facilities for study are provided in alcoves flanked by bookshelves. The main stack room is under the large spaces of the roof on a third floor, and will have a capacity of two or three hundred thousand volumes. Grilles open out from this room just under the eaves, and provide ventilation and some light.

The building will be a beautiful memorial to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Berry, and is given by their daughters.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

After November first, the New York office of Peking University will be on the fifth floor of 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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PEKING



NEWS

December, 1924

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A GREAT CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY IN THE HEART OF THE EAST

Feeding Four Hundred Millions

IT IS a big job to feed 110 million people. That is the population of the United States. It is a vastly bigger task to feed 400 millions. That is the population of China.

40% of the population of the United States raise a sufficient amount of food to feed the other 60% of the population and provide a large surplus of grains and cereals for export.

80 to 85% of the Chinese population is engaged in agriculture and yet they provide barely enough to feed the other 15 or 20% of China's population in normal times and there is always a deficiency with resultant famine when the crops fall below normal.

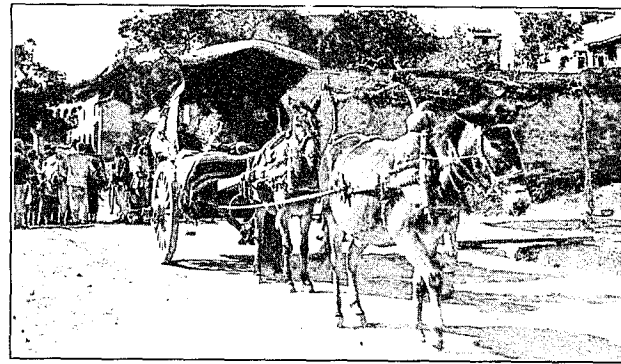
In a word, although the percentage of China's farm population is twice that of the United States, nevertheless it produces proportionately only about half as much.

The economic problem of China is largely an agricultural problem. Just as the future course of Russia will be determined by the Russian peasantry, so the future of China, for the next few generations at least, must be synonymous with the future of the Chinese farmer.

Julean Arnold, the American Commercial Attaché in Peking, said a year ago that in his judgment mission educational institutions could well afford to devote a considerable portion of their incomes toward the instruction and education of the Chinese farmer.

The average Chinese farmer spends only 30 to 40 days a year in the actual cultivation and preparation of his crops. The Chinese farmer problem is one not only of the field but also of leisure time. It is with this thought in mind that the Agricultural Department of Peking (Yenching) University is making a study of the possibilities of providing small industries in which the Chinese farmer may work during the time when he is not at work in his fields.

Prof. King, of the University of Wisconsin, in his "Farmers for Forty Centuries" particularly commends the Chinese farmers for the way they replenish the soil. However, it is interesting to know that in this day of scientific agriculture the



The way the farmers' children go to school.

Chinese farmer is not using most of the scientific products for the restoration of fertility to the soil but that even in such a waste-free country as China, Japanese are collecting and exporting to their own country for the use of fertilizer such items as bone, bean cake, oil cake and various chemicals. They are able to collect this material in China, pay for its transportation and use it in Japan at a profit. In the meantime the fertility of large areas under cultivation by the Chinese farmer is slowly becoming depleted.

The School of Agriculture of Peking University has been in operation only three years and it has today successful Agricultural and Horticultural Departments while this fall it is opening its Department of Animal Husbandry. The Dean of the Department of Agriculture is Mr. Chamberlain, graduate of Cornell University of the class of 1920.

Speaking to an audience at Columbia University the evening of December 10th, Dr. George Vincent, Secretary of the Rockefeller Foundation, reported that within the week he had talked with one of the physicians of the Peking Union Medical School who had just returned to America. Dr. Vincent asked this physician about the reported bandit situation in China. The physician replied that they were not seriously concerned about bandits in China but "they were terribly worried over the continual bandit depredations in New York and Chicago."

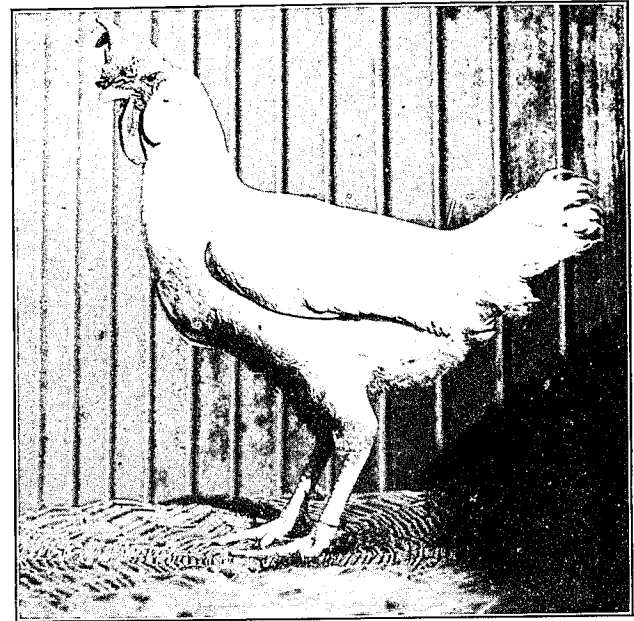
The Chinese famines have been due not so much to the failure of crops or floods, disastrous as both these calamities have been, but to lack of means for storing food products and for transporting them from places of plenty to places of need.

Although canned products, chiefly milk, have been sold for a good many years in all sections of China, nevertheless not until the last four or five years has canning been seriously undertaken in China itself. It is for this reason that the Agricultural Department of the University has made a special study of this industry. Last year we put up 6,000 cans of tomatoes, which did not begin to supply the demand coming to us alone. There is an enormous field for and need of canned fruits, vegetables and dairy products. There are sections in China where all these foods are produced in large quantities. We will concentrate on the vegetables we raise and upon the fruits which abound in northern China.

An interesting commentary upon the need for such an industry is shown by the fact that for several years a number of Chinese students who studied in Japan have canned fruits at Changli, a city about 200 miles east of Peking, and have been very successful in their enterprise. They are now erecting a very large building, and the new plant is said to have a capacity in excess of 100,000 cans a day.



Mr. Eubank, with a pair of Short Horns contributed through the efforts of the American Short Horn Breeders Association.



Mr. Franklin H. Warner, head of the Warner Chemical Company and Vice-President of the Board of Trustees, contributed a dozen beautiful white Leghorns of which the above is a sample.

Anyone who has lived in the East knows how difficult it is to secure raw milk—and yet this is one of the prime recipes for health. Condensed milk is sold everywhere in China. Raw milk is not only obtained with difficulty but is hardly ever safe to drink.

We are planning to develop a real dairy farm at Peking to supply the hospitals, the children and the residents of Peking with fresh, pure milk. The surplus will, of course, be made into butter, cheese and similar products for which there is an enormous market.

What the Department needs is a substantial endowment in addition to the funds already provided, in order that these various phases of agricultural activity may be carried forward in the most productive way.

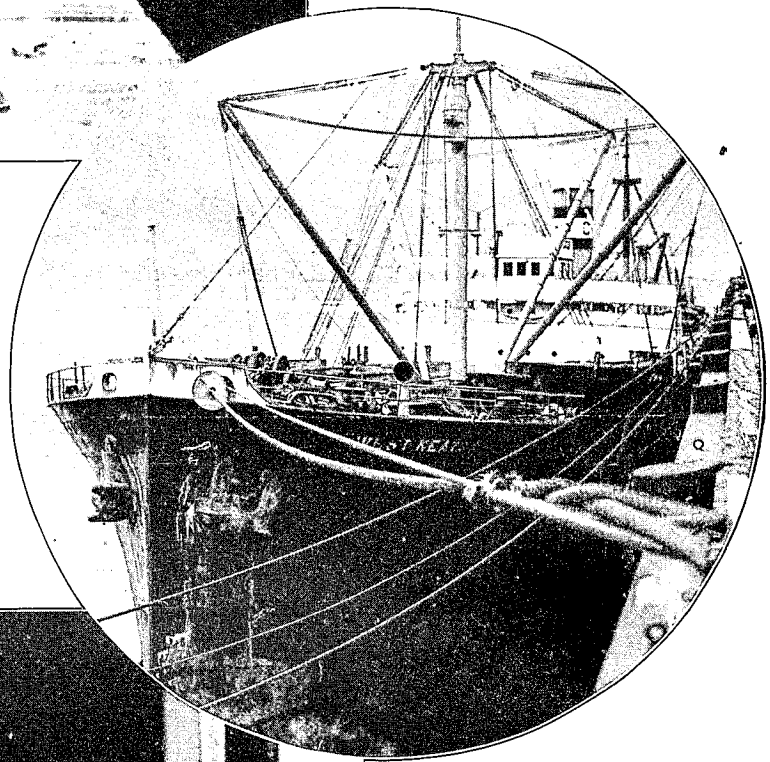
When we realize that China's economic problem is fundamentally agricultural the basis for the suggestion of such an endowment is at once apparent.

Mr. Bransford Eubank is a native of the State of Texas and a graduate of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College and has lived on a ranch all of his life and had a great deal of experience in live stock development. At the time of accepting appointment to Peking he was Agricultural Secretary for the Chamber of Commerce of Nixon, Texas.

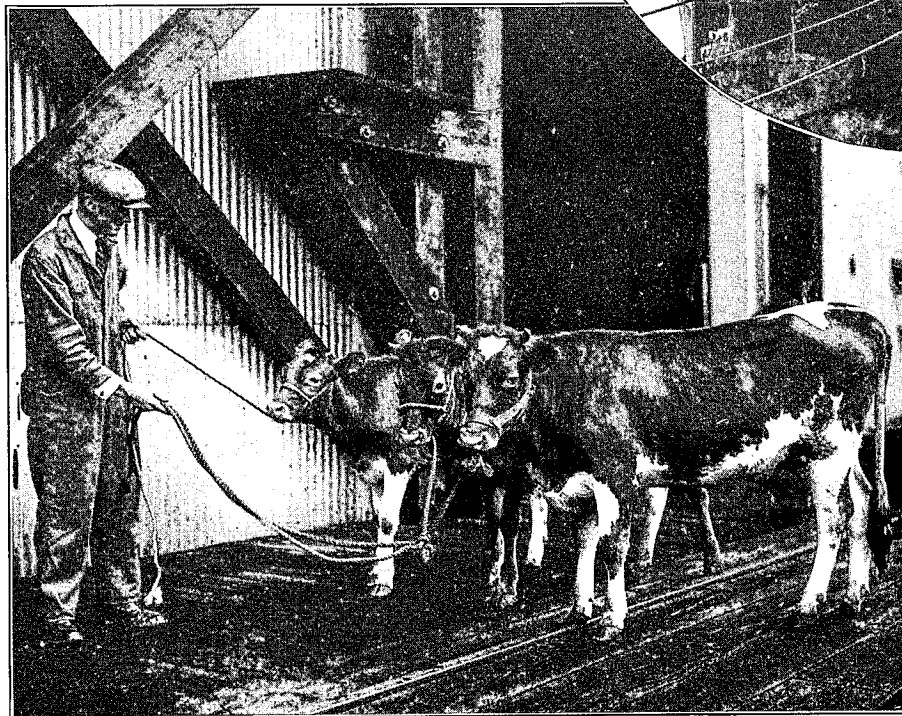
For experimental purposes, Peking University owns 212 acres of fertile land about eight miles south of the village of Nan Yuan. This is about two miles beyond the camp occupied by General Feng (the Christian General).



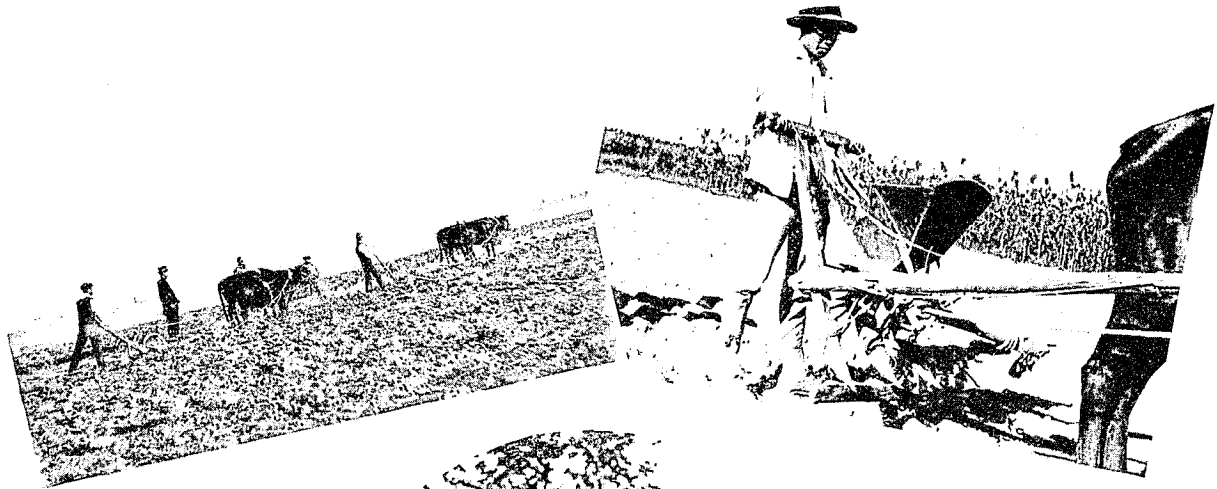
*Goernandt Bros.,
of Aurora, Kansas,
contributed
this excellent
Hereford Heifer.*



*November 10th last Mr. Eubank sailed from
Portland, Oregon, on this steamer, bound for
Tientsin and Peking. He should reach Peking
about Christmas time.*

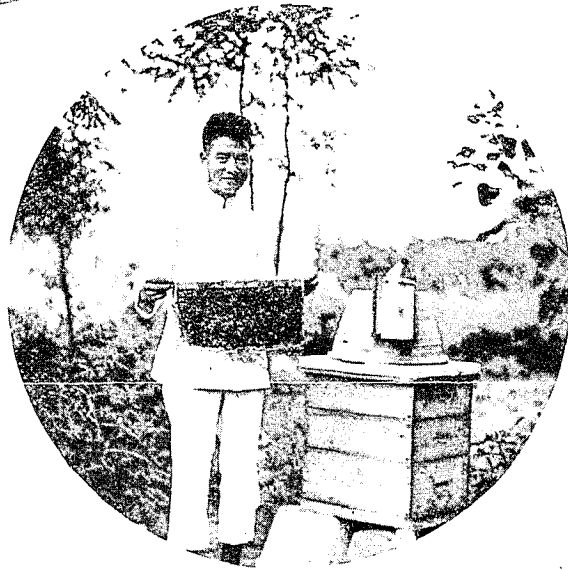


*The two heifers on the left
are a gift of Mr. Marshall
Field, and the one on the
right, of Mr. Arthur Curtis
James toward the building
of a Guernsey herd for experi-
mental purposes in the Ani-
mal Husbandry Department
of Peking University.*

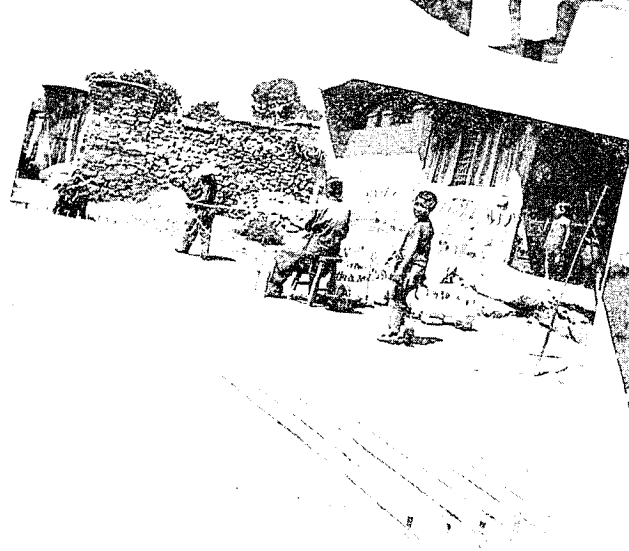


Agricultural students plowing at our Nan Yuan crop station. "Nothing without labor."

A Chinese seed drill with Mr. C. C. Yü "at the helm." Mr. Yü was a member of our first class of agricultural students.



RIGHT—Bee-Keeping is another of our courses.



Weaving cotton yarn. Village industries must be promoted if we are to improve the economic condition of the Chinese farmer.



Watch the pile of cans grow. Canning has been seriously undertaken in China within only the last four or five years.