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Periodical publication
Cheeloo Sketches 1927-1929

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CHEELOO SKETCHES

PUBLISHED BY SHANTUNG CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY—AMERICAN OFFICE: 150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
VOLUME I MARCH, 1927 NUMBER 1

Cheeloo Carries On



YEAR BY YEAR Cheeloo continues its steady progress. Each succeeding year finds its activities directed more completely toward one objective—the ideal of a great university dedicated to the development of Chinese Christian leadership.

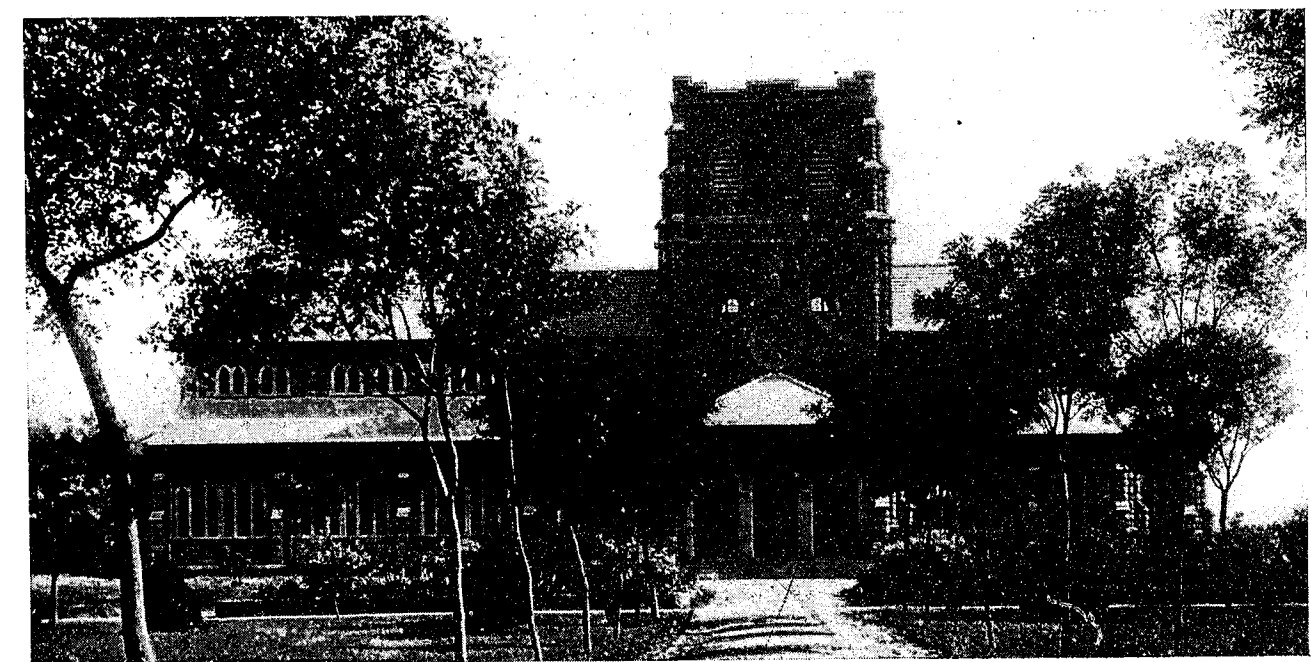
Recent news dispatches have focussed attention on disturbed areas in China, and on problems arising in the course of the nation's development. It is easy to assume mistakenly that the whole country is turbulent and all progress is blocked. Yet we can keep a true perspective only as we remember that by far the largest part of China is peaceful, and that all the great constructive movements are going vigorously forward.

At Cheeloo the present academic year has been unusually successful. The enrolment has again exceeded all records, and most of the dormitories are filled to capacity. The students have shown a fine spirit, and the whole University has been a unit in facing the problems of the New China.

The attitude of all classes in Tsinan has been cordial. Many men prominent in business, government, and literary circles are serving on boards of the University. Substantial gifts have been received from Chinese sources, and the provincial government has materially increased its aid in supporting the institution. The alumni are beginning a financial campaign to assist in meeting the urgent needs of the school.

Today Cheeloo faces an unparalleled opportunity of service. It offers to the New China an educational training which brings to her social, economic, educational, and political difficulties the best that modern science can give. To the problems involved in readjusting her relationships with other nations, Cheeloo offers an object-lesson of international good-will and co-operation in service. In all its work, Cheeloo seeks to embody and to engender the Christian spirit on which the foundation of enduring national greatness must rest.

It is of incalculable importance, both to China and to the other nations of the world, that such opportunities as are here presented for winning the friendship of the East be utilized to the utmost.



The Kumler Memorial Chapel

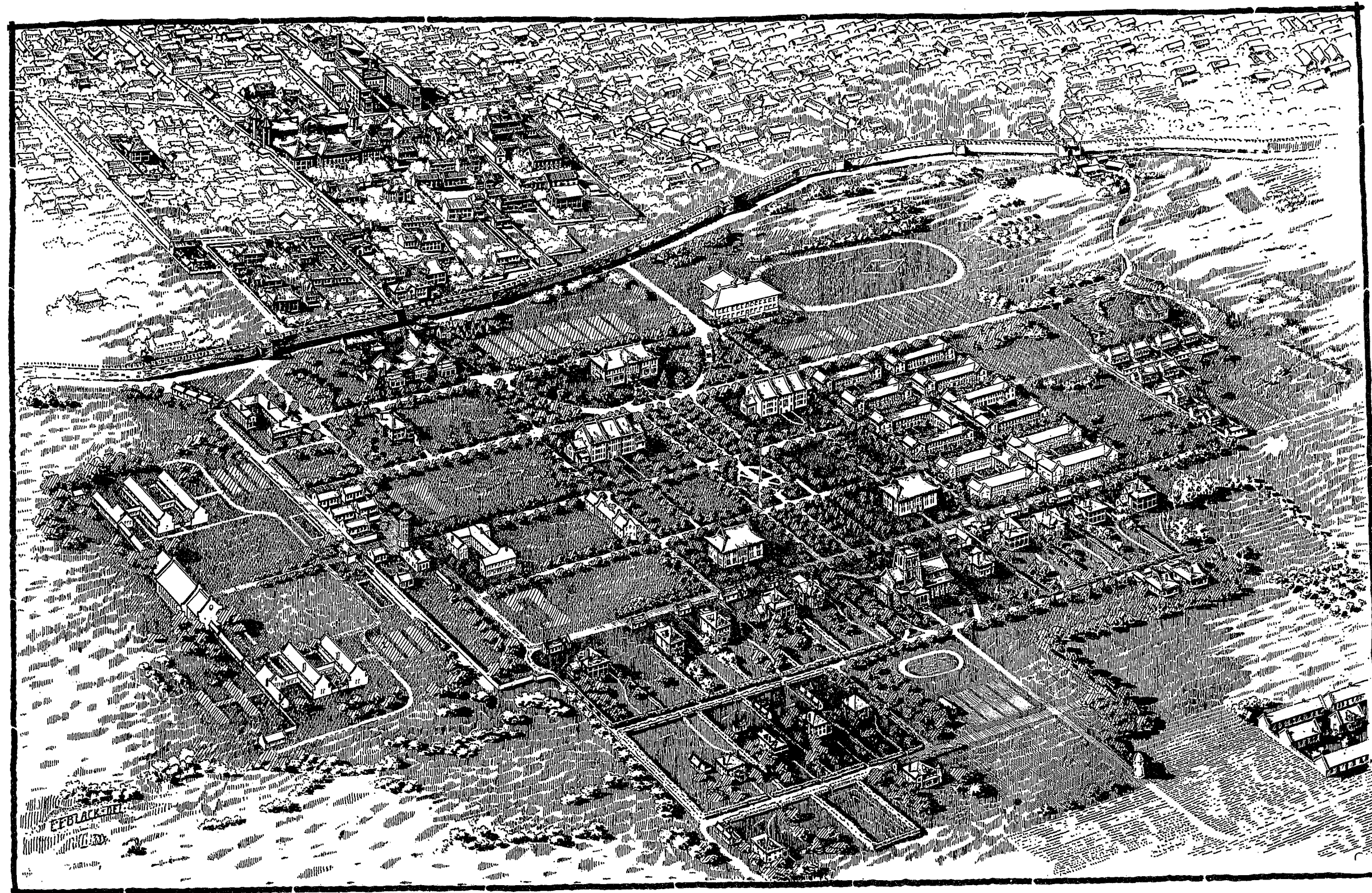
The Surroundings

SITUATED IN TSINAN, the capital city of China's Sacred Province, Cheeloo is in the midst of one of the most densely populated areas of the world. Within two hundred miles of the campus live fully sixty million people. A study of the geographical location of Christian colleges and universities in China shows that Cheeloo is responsible for an area having more than seventy million people, about as many as are found in the portion of the United States between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mississippi River. Its opportunity and responsibility is the greater because within this important area the development of government and private colleges has been unusually slow.

Cheeloo is ideally located just at the southern edge of Tsinan. To the north lies the busy, crowded city, one of the important political and commercial centers of the Republic. To east and west and south stretches the densely settled Shantung plain, dotted with numerous villages. Thus the University is in close contact with both urban and rural life, and can study at first hand in both city and country the innumerable problems which are so important to New China.

A few miles south of the campus rise the rugged mountain ranges which culminate fifty miles southward in majestic T'ai Shan, holiest and most ancient of all China's sacred mountains.

Amid such inspiring surroundings is set the university campus, which visitors agree in describing as one of the most beautiful in the Orient.

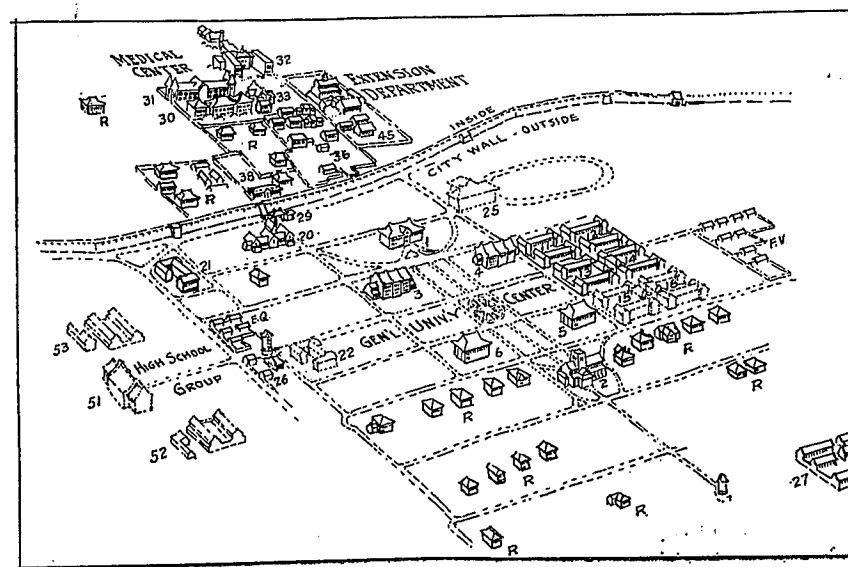


DESCRIPTION OF CAMPUS

A. GENERAL UNIVERSITY CENTER

1. *McCormick Administration Hall.* General administrative offices, board room, printshop.
2. *Kamler Memorial Chapel.* Seating capacity, 800. Used for all large religious gatherings of the University. Also a religious center for the foreign community of Tsinan.
3. *Bergen Science Hall.* Classrooms and laboratories of Chemistry and Biology; also classrooms for general use.
4. *Mateer Science Hall.* Classrooms and laboratories of Physics and Physiology; also classrooms for general use.
5. *Augustine Library.* Stack room with about 11,000 Chinese volumes and 13,000 English volumes; large reading room with reference books and periodicals; also classrooms and offices.
6. *Gotch-Robinson School of Theology.* Classrooms, offices, reading room, small assembly hall.
11. *Men's Dormitories.* One unit houses 31 Theology

- students. Other three units each for 31 Arts and Science students.
13. *14 Men's Dormitories and Dining Halls.* Each of four units for 31 Arts and Science students. Each of two dining halls for 120 students.
15. *16. Men's Dormitories and Dining Halls* (Not yet erected). Four units, 31 students each; 2 dining halls, 120 students each.
20. *St. Paul's (Anglican) Hostel and Chapel.* Dormitory for 30 students; residences, 2 faculty families; small chapel.
21. *Women's Dormitory.* Accommodations, including dining hall, for 70 students; suite of rooms for woman instructor.
22. *Women's Dormitory* (Not yet erected.) Same general plan as the women's dormitory now in use.
25. *Gymnasium and Student Center* (Not yet erected.) Gymnasium, baths, dressing rooms, facilities for student activities.
26. *Power Plant.* Light, power, pumping machinery; water tower; repair shop.



27. *Tsinan Leyer Hospital* (Affiliated with University). Dormitory for 50 patients; dining hall; dispensary; chapel; quarters for attendants.
29. *The Alumni Gate.* Ornamental gateway presented by the alumni.

B. MEDICAL CENTER

30. *Central Block of Medical School.* General offices; laboratories; classrooms; medical library; assembly hall.
31. *Present University Hospital.* Four wards, 112 beds; 3 private rooms; offices; operating rooms.
32. *New University Hospital* (Construction beginning.) Thoroughly modern accommodations, 200 patients, including wing for private patients.
33. *Out-Patient Dispensary.* Waiting room; consulting rooms; laboratories; dispensary; X-Ray Department.
36. *Men's Dormitories and Dining Hall.* Six dormitories and one dining hall, accommodating 114 men medical students.
38. *Nurses' Home.* Rooms and dining hall for 36 female nurses.

C. EXTENSION DEPARTMENT

45. *Artbington Institute.* Numerous exhibition rooms and galleries; recreation rooms; two lecture halls; workshop.

D. HIGH SCHOOL GROUP

51. *Central Buildings* (Not yet erected). To provide offices, assembly hall, library, classrooms, laboratories, for a Junior-Senior Middle School with an enrolment of 200.
52. *Boys' Dormitories and Dining Hall* (Not yet erected). Two dormitories, 50 students each; dining hall, 150 students.
53. *Girls' Dormitories and Dining Hall* (Not yet erected). Two dormitories, 50 students each; dining hall, 150 students.

RESIDENCES

- R. *Faculty Residences.* Thirty residences in all, housing both Western and Chinese members of staff. (Others live in rented quarters in the vicinity.)
- F. V. *Follansbee Village.* A group of 14 Chinese style houses, accommodating Chinese members of the staff.
- E. Q. *Employees' Quarters.* Homes for various employees.

A Continuing and Growing Stream of Influence

THE TRUEST measure of the service of any educational institution is always found in the lives and service of those who have received their training within its halls. Cheeloo is justly proud of the records being made by the more than twelve hundred men and women enrolled among her alumni.

Mr. Chang Tzu-ch'ing, here shown with his family, graduated in 1895 from Tengchow College, out of which the present School of Arts and Science of the University has grown.

After his graduation, Mr. Chang taught for a time in the mission schools at Weihien, then later in the German middle school in Tsingtao. When the Germans withdrew in 1924, he became Principal of the Presbyterian girls' school at Kiaochow.

In 1923, when Shantung was returned to China, Mr. Chang moved this girls' school to Tsingtao, where it was renamed the Wen Teh Middle School. To obtain a suitable site for the school in Tsingtao required \$26,000, of which Mr. Chang could secure only one-half from mission sources and the sale of the old property. He therefore appealed to the Chinese municipal government for aid, and they not only gave him the \$13,000 he needed, but also promised \$100 per month for running expenses. The next year, the government, impressed by the excellent work of the school, raised their monthly contribution to \$150.

The Wen Teh School was one of the earliest mission schools to register with the government, yet no obstacle has ever been placed in the way of freedom of religious instruction. Under Mr. Chang's guidance the school in three years increased its enrolment from 60 to 130, and is now recognized as one of the leading girls' schools of eastern Shantung. Both as an educator and as a Christian, Mr. Chang represents the fine type of Chinese leadership which Cheeloo rejoices to have had a share in developing.



Mr. and Mrs. Chang Tzu-ch'ing and their family

The Christian influence of Mr. and Mrs. Chang is being carried on in widening circles by their three sons and three daughters. The oldest son (not shown in picture) is doing post-graduate work in the University of Chicago, and soon returns to Christian service in China. The second son (on left) has received his M. A. in America, and is now in the Foreign Office at Tsingtao. The youngest son (on

right) is studying in Tsinghua, the American Indemnity College in Peking, and plans to complete his preparation in America. All three daughters are preparing for Christian service. One of them is already in college, and the other two will soon be ready for their matriculation examinations.

The influence of Cheeloo is multiplied times without number through the influence of the lives of such graduates on the countless multitudes whom they serve and guide. Inevitably, if we but keep our faith and courage, there will come the day when the spirit of Christ, working through such lives, will be found to have leavened the whole of Chinese society.

"Cheeloo"

For any of the newer friends of Shantung Christian University who have not yet become familiar with the Chinese name of the University, we offer a brief explanation. Our name in Chinese is *Cheeloo Ta Hsueh*. *Ta Hsueh* is the Chinese term for "University." *Cheeloo* is a classical name of Shantung province, and comes from the days of Confucius, in whose time the kingdoms of Chee and Loo formed the part of China which is now Shantung. The University is known all over China by its Chinese name, *Cheeloo*, and we trust that by this title it will find a place for itself in the hearts of its friends in the West.

"There must always be a religious basis for any educational system which is to produce real character and is to contribute to a solution of China's problems. The truest thinking, and the fullest development of personality, are not to be found apart from real religion—such religion as the Christian church offers the world."—MR. SUNG HWEI-WU, President of the Shantung Provincial Assembly. A Cheeloo Graduate.

CHEELOO SKETCHES

PUBLISHED BY SHANTUNG CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY—AMERICAN OFFICE: 150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
VOLUME I MAY, 1927 NUMBER 2

The Inspiration of a Great Task

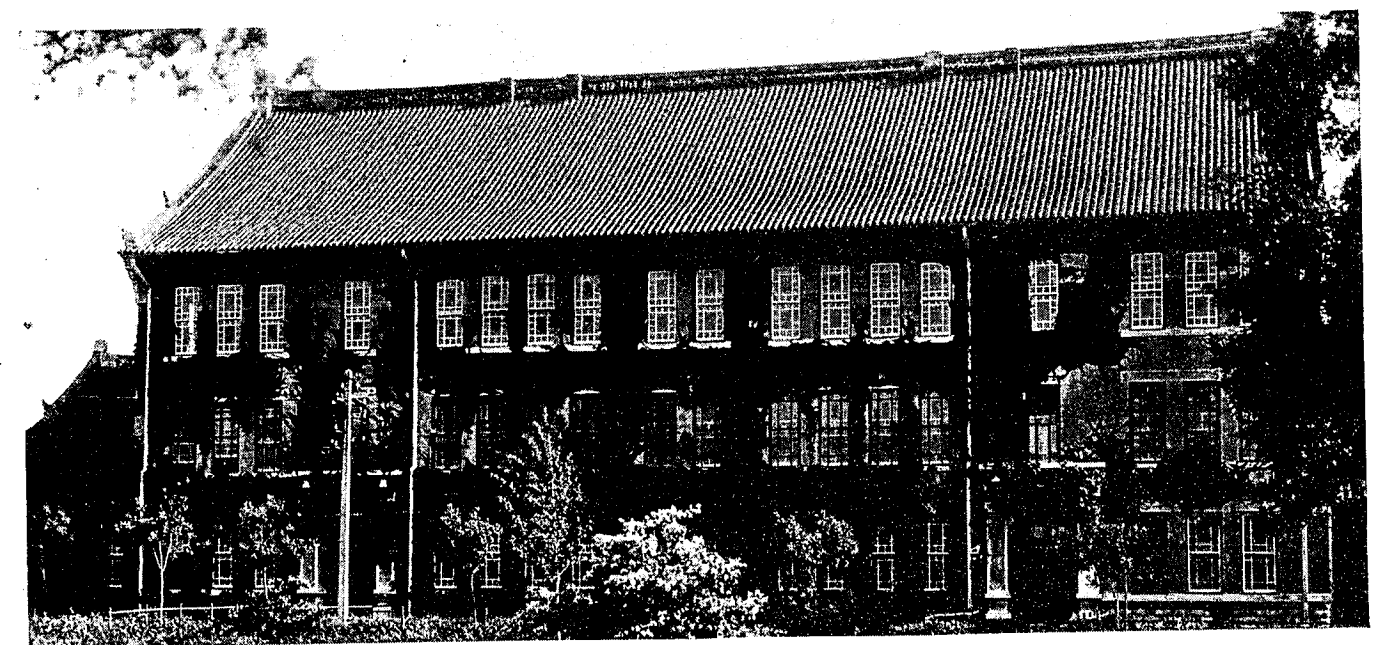


*Prof. Wang Hsi-en
and University Observatory*

UNQUESTION-ABLY THE Christian Movement in China faces today a great crisis. The crisis arises not from the desperateness of the situation but from the magnitude of the opportunity. The future of Christianity in the Orient for a hundred years to come will be determined largely by what western churches and nations do in the next five years. With the rapid unifying of China in a true nationalism, with the progress of the mass education movement, with the raising up of well-trained Christian leaders, with the growing determination of Chinese Christians to build up a self-supporting and self-perpetuating church, and with the more intelligent hearing of the Gospel stimulated by the anti-Christian movement, it is only nine o'clock in the morning for the cause of Christ in China."

In these words Bishop George R. Grose of Peking summarizes the challenge which today confronts us in China. Writing from the midst of the events which in recent months have called the attention of the world to the East, he voices the conviction of those Christian leaders, both Western and Chinese, who, while recognizing the gravity of the problems which have arisen, are able to see through them the possibilities of the movements of which they are a part. This is a time of dawning growth and development. The rising sun is just struggling through the stormy eastern skies, and it is but "nine o'clock in the morning for the cause of Christ in China."

This is supremely a time for those who are stirred by the inspiration of a great task, and who rejoice in overcoming the difficulties which always block the road to large accomplishments. In China we are just at the beginning of the greatest Christian movement which the East has ever witnessed. Enduring victories are to be won by those who have faith to see the dawning light, patience to wait without discouragement, and courage to attempt great things for Christ.



Bergen Science Hall, School of Arts and Science

Passing Through a Time of Testing

IN SPITE OF the difficulties and problems of these last months, Cheeloo is still going ahead. Disturbed times have succeeded in proving anew that the University holds an enduring place in the heart of the Chinese people.

The spring term began in February, with an enrollment which set new records for second semester attendance. For the first six weeks the work went on about normally, though there was a growing spirit of anxiety as the disturbances of the Yangtze valley moved steadily northward. The whole spirit of the University was excellent, and the surrounding community was unusually friendly and courteous.

The events in Nanking, some four hundred miles to the south, accompanied by the very real probability that Shantung might at any time pass through similar disturbances, demanded that the University at once decide upon a course which would best meet any conditions likely to arise. In the midst of the exaggerated reports and excited rumors with which Tsinan was filled, it was no easy matter to choose a wise and courageous course. The president and deans are to be commended for the manner in which they solved a difficult situation by deciding that in spite of problems the work of the institution should go on without interruption.

Both the British and the American consuls in Tsinan, acting under orders from their respective legations, issued positive instructions to their nationals in the city and province to withdraw to Tsingtao.

The foreign members of the University staff regretfully complied, for the Nanking affair had clearly demonstrated that in the event of disturbances and the arrival of radical influences from without, their presence in Tsinan would not only endanger the safety of their Chinese friends but might further imperil the friendly relations between China and Western nations. Dr. Wheeler, the Hospital Superintendent, and Dr. Shields, the Dean of the Medical School, were given permission to remain, and are still in Tsinan.

There has been no change in the cordial attitude of the surrounding community. When Western members of the staff withdrew from Tsinan, "from the Civil Governor to the ricksha coolies there were expressions of regret at their leaving." Most of these British and American staff members are still in Tsingtao, anxiously awaiting permission to return to Tsinan. Those whose furloughs were due this spring sought earlier passages than originally planned, and are now arriving in America and Great Britain.

The approach of disturbances also placed many of our students in difficult and dangerous positions. The large number whose homes are in central and southern China were already under the suspicion of military authorities who were seeking to stamp out southern propaganda, and in the tense and excited atmosphere any trivial incident might have involved them in serious trouble. Others whose homes were in distant places would have been cut off and placed in

a difficult position at the first breaking out of disturbances. Many such students asked permission to withdraw, and all their requests were granted. Yet about one hundred fifty of the student body elected to remain at their work through all the real and potential dangers of the time, and are now completing the term's work.

In the midst of all these events, the determination of the Chinese members of staff to carry on the activities of the University without interruption has been particularly striking. They have had difficulties and problems of their own, some of them more difficult of solution than the ones confronting Western members of staff. Yet they have not only carried on with their own teaching and administrative duties, but have taken up the added responsibilities which their Western colleagues have been compelled to turn over to them.

Thus the work of Cheeloo continues, and as we move further away from the crisis of the last few months the way grows increasingly bright. The problems of growth and readjustment of our Christian work in China are not completely solved—indeed they will not all be solved until the whole of the land has been won to Christ. Yet there can be no uncertainty as to one point—the work at Cheeloo will go on, and the service which it is rendering in the development of Chinese Christian leadership will grow and develop even further.

But if this end is to be accomplished, we of the

West must in these days redouble our interest and support. Urgent communications from the field have told of the inevitable financial problems which have arisen from the presence of disturbed conditions. Income from student fees have been reduced, other local receipts have decreased, and important emergency expenses have had to be met. We of America and Great Britain are faced by the duty, and the privilege, of entering into the labors of the Chinese and Western members of the University staff who are carrying forward the cause of Christ, and working for the advancement of the spirit of understanding and mutual respect on which the hope of friendship between East and West depends. Cannot we face the opportunity before us in China in the courageous spirit found in the words of Dr. Li Tien-lu, who, as Dean of the School of Arts and Science, and Acting Vice President of the University, is in these days carrying such a heavy burden of responsibility:—

"Nowhere can we find more urgent needs for Christian service, more heart-breaking appeals for light and truth, more misery and wretchedness needing Christian love and sympathy, than under present conditions in China. Ask the following question and the way ahead will be clear: 'Would Christ seek a more distracted people to save than He finds in China today?' May it not be due to a lack of faith and a fading of our first vision that we now seem to allow ourselves to be overwhelmed by the present disturbances?"

Panorama. Five hundred Chinese Christian leaders gathered on the Cheeloo campus for the Tenth National Convention of the Y.M.C.A. of China, August, 1926



Seed That Bring Forth an Hundredfold

ONE DAY half a century ago, a Chinese mother and her little son arrived penniless and exhausted at a gate of the city of Chefoo. Their once prosperous family had fallen on evil days, they were weary and hungry and without friends, and in despair they had resigned themselves to the death which is never far distant from China's poor.

A kindly soldier who saw their plight suggested that they ask help at a certain door, and through that hospitable portal they were taken into the care of Dr. Hunter Corbett, the great Christian pioneer in China. Congenial work was found for the mother, and the boy was placed in school.

Twelve years later that boy, Liu Shu-shan, graduated with distinction from Tengchow College, which has now become the Cheeloo School of Arts and Science. After some years as a teacher, he found his way into the field of business where his natural talents lay. It seemed that all things prospered in his hands. Soon there came a day when he returned to Dr. Corbett, with compound interest, every *tiao* of cash spent on his education. Then he persuaded his mother to give up her work to take the place of honor in his home.

As he has prospered, Mr. Liu has always given three-tenths of his income to Christian work. His gifts in reality far exceed that amount, for he has learned the joy of giving.

In 1914, Mr. Liu rendered such distinguished services to the then Governor of Shantung province, that the Governor sought to bestow some favor. Mr. Liu asked only that there be set aside in Tsinan about four acres for the use of the Tsinan Independent Church. The request was granted, with the added provision that the land be forever free from taxation.

On this land there was erected last year the splendid church edifice shown here. It cost about \$50,000, silver, though such a structure in America would require many times that sum. Every dollar of the amount was contrib-



The Tsinan Independent Church

uted by Chinese, Mr. Liu leading the list with a gift of \$36,000.

For many years Mr. Liu has lived in Tsingtao, where he is a leader both in the church and the Y.M.C.A. He and his wife are still as active as ever in Christian service, and live quietly and genially in extremely modest surroundings.

Another Cheeloo graduate who has been intimately connected with the history of the Tsinan Independent Church is Mr. Wang Yuan-te, for many years its Secretary.

Mr. Wang graduated from Tengchow College in 1904. For four years

he assisted Dr. Calvin Mateer with his Mandarin translation of the Bible, and also translated a number of other books. Later he taught in the Arts College, then moved to Weihsien. From 1913 to 1917 he worked in preparing for the organization of the Tsinan Y.M.C.A.

When Mr. Wang became secretary of the Tsinan Independent Church in 1918, the organization was small and with an extremely limited income. His initiative and genius have had a large share in building up the church and in utilizing the institution's property to provide a substantial income to meet the current budget.

Mr. Wang is a member of the Committee for the Union of North China Independent Churches, is a member of the Cheeloo Field Board of Managers, and is on the National Executive Committee of the Y.M.C.A. In his business life, he is the manager of a large Chinese export house.

Every outstanding leader in developing the Tsinan Independent Church has been a Cheeloo graduate. Built into the Church are the Christian lives and deeds of many such graduates, and others whom they have influenced. Giving in money and in service to the utmost limit of their resources, they are building for the future of the cause of Christ in China. As we come into touch with such lives as these, we realize afresh that the efforts and sacrifices made for Christ's cause in China are bringing forth fruit an hundredfold.

CHEELOO SKETCHES

PUBLISHED BY SHANTUNG CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY—AMERICAN OFFICE: 150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
VOLUME I DECEMBER, 1927 NUMBER 3

The Christian Church Must Not Hesitate

*A Message From Dr. Li Tien-lu, The Vice President
of Shantung Christian University*

CHINA IS TODAY undergoing a profound change. Everything old or new, good or bad, valuable or valueless, is cast into the furnace to test its worth. Anything possessing the sterling qualities of truth, justice, and goodwill will come out of the trial with renewed luster, larger usefulness, and a more glorious future. But the dross, the sham, the half-truths, will be consumed.

It is indeed to be deplored that in these convulsions of her struggle for freedom, China has not always been able so to direct and control her suddenly released forces as to avoid unnecessary disturbances for people who are no party to the present strife. But those who know anything about the terrible conditions the Chinese people are living in today, due to corruption, oppression, exploitation, and poverty, little expect progress to come without shock and violence. There is much truth in the saying that men will not embark on revolution unless they are driven mad by their conditions. Yet no acts of violence can be justified in the eyes of humanity, whether such acts come from individuals or groups.

We have reason to believe that the part Christian influence has played in the present national awakening of China has been considerable. Was not Dr. Sun, the promulgator of the Three Principles of the People upon which the present Nationalist movement is organized, a Christian? His will on his death-bed that he should have a Christian burial clearly shows the source of the influence under which he toiled for the cause of his country for nearly forty years.

The fact is that you cannot bring the Christian influence into contact with any people without sooner or later raising a struggle against oppression, injustice, and evil. Surely we cannot allow discouragement, despondency, and complaint to take the rightful place of hope, thankfulness, and effort at this hour of the birth of a new nation.

Does not the Christian Church hope to see China profit by her experience in both the period of revolution and the period of reconstruction? Then its task is clearly defined. It cannot hesitate in its important work at this critical hour if, in future days when she becomes strong, China is to be a blessing to the world.

—LI TIEN-LU.



LI TIEN-LU, PH.D.
*Professor and Head of the Department of
Education, Dean of the School of
Arts and Science, and Vice-
President of the University*

1927—A Year of Achievement

ABOUT THE MIDDLE of September, when American friends of Cheeloo were wondering just what was happening out in Tsinan, the New York office received the following laconic message from Dr. MacRae:

"THE AUTUMN SEMESTER HAS OPENED; THREE HUNDRED STUDENTS; THE PROSPECTS ARE ENCOURAGING."

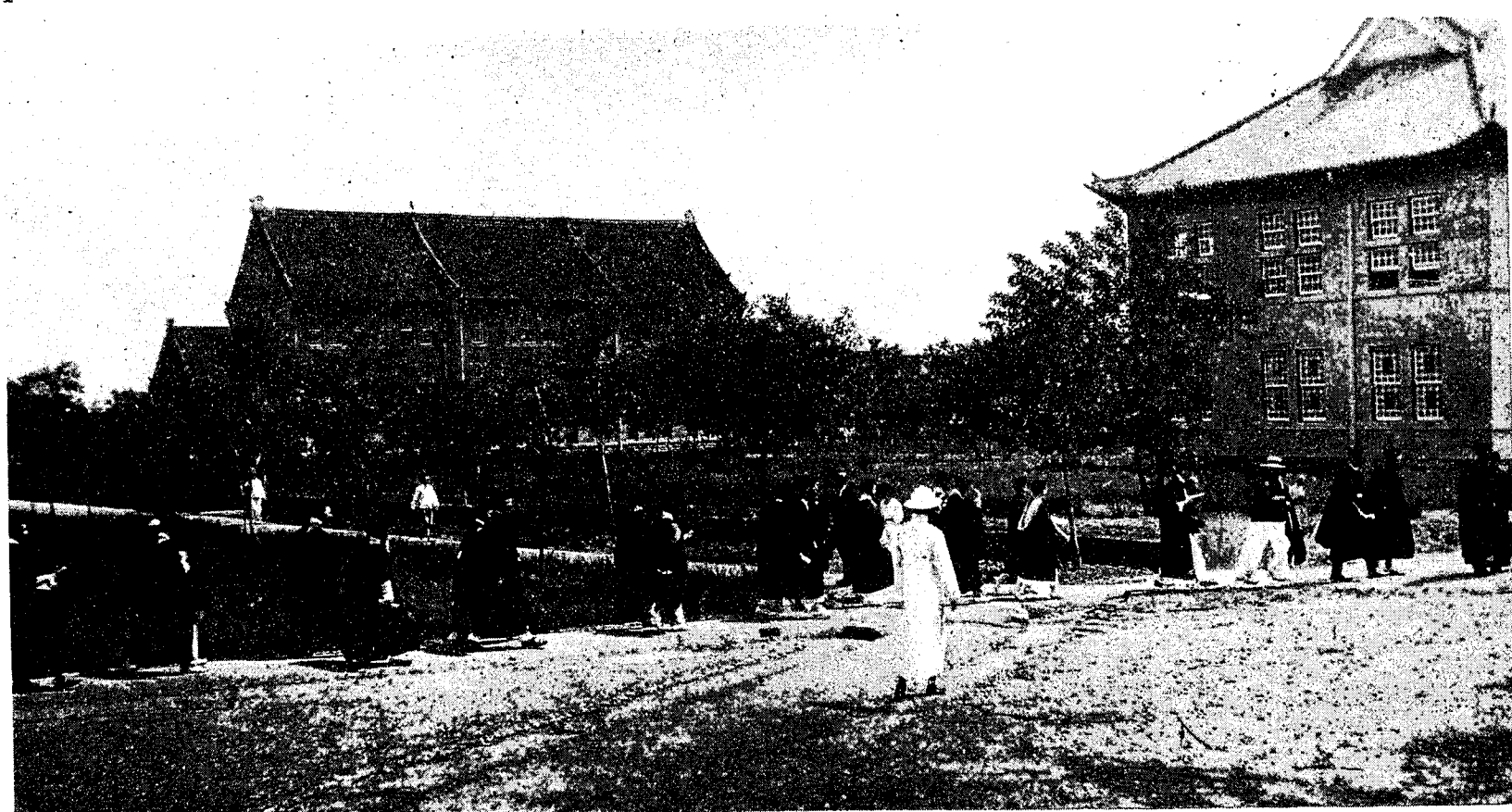
The letters which have been arriving from Tsinan during the autumn have given some inspiring glimpses of how the work at Cheeloo has continued to go forward. In spite of the problems of the spring months, which were referred to in the May number of CHEELOO SKETCHES, the spring semester was successfully completed and commencement exercises were held as usual. A special one-month supplementary session was begun on August 12th to provide all students who had fallen behind during the disturbances of the spring an opportunity to regain this lost ground. The autumn semester opened on schedule in September, and though it was still difficult and dangerous for students living at a distance to attempt the journey to Tsinan the early enrolment statistics were surprisingly large. It is particularly noteworthy that in the School of Medicine, which draws its students from all over China, the enrolment was fully equal to normal.

At the opening of the autumn semester, all Western members of the University staff were permitted by consular authorities to return to

the campus. The warm greetings of Chinese colleagues, friends, and students left no doubt as to the undiminished depth and sincerity of the friendship and goodwill that has always pervaded the whole university campus. All had learned from and profited by the experiences of the year, and perhaps this alone was worth all the losses and uncertainties that had been encountered.

As the year moves rapidly on to its close, we may all say with increasing conviction that truly "the prospects are encouraging." Not that all the problems are yet solved. Many of the factors in the Chinese situation which have produced the disturbances of recent months still remain. Unrest and turmoil may continue for years or even decades. Cheeloo is still facing serious financial problems, and many details of reorganization and adjustment to new conditions are yet to be formulated. Yet Cheeloo has found that in times of change and stress there come the greatest need and the largest opportunity to serve. In meeting this need and rejoicing in this opportunity to serve, Cheeloo is finding ample occupation for the present, and ample reassurance for the future.

During these last months we have been thinking of 1927 as a year of tremendous problems and discouraging obstacles and difficulties. In the clearer vision of future years we will see that 1927 has been a year of unmatched opportunity and accomplishment.



Each June brings Commencement, sending new Chinese Christian leaders into important fields of service.

With The Cheeloo Staff

DR. BALME CALLED TO ENGLAND

IN THE SPRING of this year Dr. Harold Balme was called to England by the serious and prolonged illness of his father. It became evident that the state of his father's health made an early return to China impossible, so he regretfully tendered his resignation from the presidency of the University, and the governing Boards reluctantly voted acceptance.

Few men have been privileged to render such distinguished service in the cause of Christian missions as has Dr. Balme during the twenty-one years he has been in China. The first five years he spent in medical work in the province of Shansi. In 1913 he was called to the University Hospital in Tsinan, where for the next six years he was Professor of Surgery and Superintendent of the Hospital. In 1919 he became Dean of the School of Medicine. When in 1921 President James Boyd Neal retired because of ill-health, Dr. Balme was, with one accord, chosen as his successor.

With characteristic versatility of genius, Dr. Balme turned from his work in medicine to the broad field of University administration. During the six years of his presidency, Cheeloo has had an unprecedented period of growth. Student enrolment has increased rapidly, academic standards have undergone a marked advance, Chinese participation and responsibility have grown steadily, and Cheeloo has received gratifying recognition both in China and in the West. Important improvements have been made in the internal organization and administration of the institution. The University has been incorporated under charter granted by special act of the Dominion Parliament of Canada. The number of cooperating mission boards has grown to fourteen, the largest number sharing in any mission higher educational institution in the world.

Dr. Balme has long been recognized as an outstanding leader of Christian higher education in China. He had a prominent share in building up the Council of Higher Education in China, and from 1924 to 1926 was Chairman of the Council. As a brilliant writer and an eloquent speaker, he has rendered both China and the West distin-

guished service through helping them to a better mutual understanding.

Dr. Balme carries with him the warm and sympathetic interest of innumerable friends both in China and the West. We know that wherever he may be, he will still continue to serve the interests both of Cheeloo and of all Christian education in China.



Dr. Harold Balme

DR. MACRAE IN CANADA ON HEALTH FURLOUGH

At its meeting in October of this year, the Field Board of Managers unanimously elected Dr. J. D. MacRae President of the University to succeed Dr. Balme. This action everywhere met with warmest approval among both Chinese and Western staff, supporters, and friends of Cheeloo. Dr. MacRae has been in China for eighteen years, first in evangelistic work in Honan, then as Professor of New Testament Exegesis and Literature in the School of Theology, and lastly as Dean of the School of Theology. Twice during the last two years, while serving as Acting President of the University, he has with rare wisdom and foresight safely guided the institution through times of extreme difficulty. By experience, by ability, and by spirit, Dr. MacRae is admirably fitted for this honor and responsibility.

For some months Dr. MacRae, who has been acting President since Dr. Balme returned to England,

has been showing the effects of the heavy strain which the difficulties and problems of the times have placed upon him. Early in the autumn the medical men at the University strongly recommended at least a month of complete rest in the Western Hills. This did not provide sufficient opportunity for recuperation, so the medical men directed his return to Canada for three months or more of entire freedom from administrative responsibilities. He arrived in Toronto the latter part of November. We all join in most earnest hopes that Dr. MacRae may speedily recover his health and vigor and may be able to take up again the important task of guiding Cheeloo through these difficult but inspiring times. Such men as he are doubly needed and wanted in China today.

The Cheeloo Baby Clinic



CHEELOO EMPLOYS a remarkably diversified program of service as an essential part of its primary task of training Chinese Christian leadership. Few, if any, of these types of service are more welcome or more appealing than the baby clinic established two years ago by Dr. Annie V. Scott, Associate Professor of Pediatrics. Mrs. A. P. Jacot, wife of the head of the Department of Biology, and herself an indefatigable assistant in the pediatric work, gives us an interesting glimpse of the daily routine of the baby clinic:

"Dr. Scott and her two student helpers are at home every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday to all the sick babies in Tsinan, together with their retinue of parents, sisters, brothers, aunts and *amabs*. Imagine, if you can, a small room with such a family delegation in tow of Baby Wang! Even the new coolie, in his padded winter garments, is usually brought along and must be tactfully parked outside.

"The Doctor sits on a chair, and Baby Wang's mother, holding her precious burden, sits on a bench. The work begins as the Doctor examines as best she may whatever spots the anxious mother will let her observe of the child's much enswaddled anatomy. Windows and doors must remain closed, for mothers simply refuse to undress their children in a room reeking with fresh air.

"Wrenching a history from the mother is much like the old-fashioned methods of extracting teeth, and is an adventure in itself. 'Why,' she will ask, 'all these extremely personal questions?' — 'How old is my baby? How should I know? There are five or six more at home, all about the same age, and, anyway, what difference does a year or two make?' — 'When did it begin to get sick? Oh, two or three weeks ago, or possibly it was only last week.' — 'What do I feed the

baby? Why, the same as the rest of the family, of course: bread dumplings, raw fruit and vegetables, or anything we may happen to have.'"

But though the work may seem to be going slowly, before Dr. Scott has finished her quiet, sympathetic questioning and examination she will have all the essential facts about Baby Wang and his troubles. A few simple directions, patiently explained to the anxious mother in the plainest of terms, a copy of helpful suggestions for the general care of infants and children made available in printed form and in the Chinese language through the generosity of a lady from Virginia, and Baby Wang goes on his way toward health and strength. Close behind him comes Baby Li, Baby Chang, and a hundred others, with widely varying needs and from many stations of life, but all with the same irresistible appeal in their round, troubled little faces.

The baby clinic began on a very modest scale, but has already greatly enlarged its facilities, its staff, and its sphere of service. It has recently added a special clinic on Wednesday morning for children needing treatment for congenital diseases, and a special well-baby clinic on Thursday morning.

In a land where infant mortality is so high, and where there is so much needless suffering among children, such a baby clinic is an indescribable blessing to the multitude of appealing little folk who each year receive the ministrations it offers in the name of the Friend of Little Children. Yet it performs an even greater service in the part it plays in the training of the young men and young women who year by year are going out from the School of Medicine to a ministry of healing among their people.



Dr. Scott and a student assistant discover how much there is of Baby Wang. This is always an exciting event for the mother.

CHEELOO SKETCHES

PUBLISHED BY SHANTUNG CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY—AMERICAN OFFICE: 150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
VOLUME III JANUARY, 1929 NUMBER 1

War and Peace at Cheeloo

A Review of the Events of 1928 on the Campus

A YEAR AGO it seemed that 1927 had brought Cheeloo enough difficulties to suffice for a decade, and that the new year of 1928 would bring a steady return to normal. But 1928 was in many ways the most difficult in Cheeloo's history of sixty-four years of Christian educational service. Famine, warfare, Sino-Japanese clashes, disrupted transportation and communication—the year found the University in the midst of them all. Yet one attitude was at all times manifest on the campus—an unconquerable determination to carry on.

A PROVINCE-WIDE FAMINE

The opening of the year found the province of Shantung in the grip of famine. All winter the Cheeloo campus was encircled by innumerable mat shelters filled with famine-stricken refugees,—men, women, and children who turned involuntarily to the University for food, clothing, and medical attention. Throughout the winter, staff and students alike gave to the utmost from limited resources—already strained by the famine prices they had to pay for their own necessities—in order to help with the greater needs of the refugees about them. Nor was their assistance confined merely to giving food and clothing. Medical students maintained clinics

for those needing care and treatment. The young men and young women in the Department of Education organized and conducted schools for the children. Practical social service of many types was carried on throughout the refugee camps.

WARFARE

Just as the returning spring began to relieve somewhat the intensity of the famine needs, military operations began. From the south and from the northwest came the Nationalist armies, intent on driving out the ex-bandit military governor of Shantung province, whose misrule had been in large measure to blame for the famine conditions prevailing in the province. Just as this undertaking was almost completed, and the way seemed open for the army to press on to Peking and complete the Nationalist victory,

there came the Sino-Japanese clash at Tsinan which brought about serious international complications and threatened for a time the peace of the Orient.

The stirring times on the Cheeloo campus during the latter part of April and the early part of May are vividly set forth in a personal diary kept by Mr. Harold Smith, the Registrar of the University and Professor in the Department of Education. We



APPEALING HANDS OF REFUGEE CHILDREN

Thousands of such destitute refugee children who came empty-handed to Cheeloo, were cared for throughout the winter. Yet famine relief is only a palliative. The cure of famine must come through better methods of production, food control, more effective distribution, wise and unselfish government, and, above all, a nation-wide spirit of Christian cooperation and mutual helpfulness.

quote a number of extracts from his diary:

April 19th, Thursday.

The British and American consuls advised all women and children to leave Tsinan, as the Shantung troops are retreating, and Taian and Kaomi are threatened by the Nationalist troops. We packed up what we had planned to take, sixteen pieces of luggage in all. Mr. Lewis accompanied the family to Tsingtao, returning in two days, while I stayed to help keep up the morale of the students and the campus. The train to Tsingtao was very full.

April 22nd, Sunday.

About two hundred students and staff at the University morning service, and about fifty at the afternoon service in English. Only a few of the wives and children left on the campus.

April 25th, Wednesday.

News of the death of Dr. Seymour in Tsining on April 16th reaches us by wire from Tsingtao and creates a bad impression. The consuls more vigorously urge an evacuation by all.

April 29th, Sunday.

Fighting near Poshan and Mingswei cuts the railway. Good attendance at church in the morning, but only twenty at the foreign service in the afternoon. Dr. Lair [the University Treasurer] and Dr. Heeren [Head of Department of History and Political Science], go to the Tsinpu railway station and report great confusion and all tracks full of trains ready to leave for the north. Very heavy rain in the evening. Nationalists reported advancing from Lung Tung. Firing heard from Lungshan. Patrolled the campus from 10:00 P. M. to 1:00 A. M., but all was quiet.

April 30th, Monday.

Classes as usual. Heavy firing heard all the morning. The Nationalists get to Wangshiejichuang but are driven back to Lungshan. At five o'clock in the afternoon the advance of the Nationalists from Paliwa is reported, but proves to be only a huge mass of Shantung troops retreating on foot from Taian. All night they came by the campus, but were not admitted. Many went to the Settlement [the section of Tsinan west of the city walls, where the Japanese, British, and American business communities are located], where they did a little looting. The Japanese were busy all day erecting barriers.

May 1st, Tuesday.

Roused before seven by Mr. Hunter [Dean of the School of Arts and Science] with the announcement that the Nationalists had arrived at the Weitzu gate and had told the people to go about their usual business and not to worry. Went to the Alumni Gateway and watched the hundreds of Nationalist soldiers march by. The students lined the campus fence and cheered and clapped. All day the army streamed by. They seemed very friendly, but the men were very tired and in a hurry to get around the city. They went around the city to the east, and not till much later did they go west into the Settlement. After breakfast, took my bicycle and went to the Settlement to send a telegram to Tsingtao. Many people were on the street to catch their first sight of the Nationalist troops. Each of the city gates was guarded by two or three Nationalist soldiers. Talked with many soldiers and found them very friendly. Near the Tsinpu railway station we

saw the Nationalist soldiers deploying through the trees as they attacked a train of Russian soldiers [the "White" Russians in the Shantung Army]. Then went on through the Japanese barrier and found the Japanese very nervous and getting ready for an attack. Went to the consul to report, and then home. Found the students at the Alumni Gateway serving water to soldiers.

Throughout the day more and more troops kept coming into the city on foot, almost wholly lacking in facilities for transporting baggage. It is estimated that about one hundred and fifty thousand soldiers are here or will soon be arriving. All are trying to find quarters. The Presbyterian mission compound in the East Suburb is swamped with troops. The University has kept the soldiers out by saying that it is a co-educational school, that they must get letters from their chief officers, and so on. Lair and Hunter succeeded in dissuading a soldier who was trying to post a notice that the University would be headquarters for his division.

May 2nd, Wednesday.

Just at breakfast time the house was greatly shaken by an explosion. Later found out it was a mine or ammunition dump at the airdrome which exploded and killed many hundred soldiers. The Nationalists say it was a mine set by the Russian troops. Stayed at the office and about the University all day until evening, then went to the Settlement. The Japanese are relaxing the barriers considerably and traffic is more frequent on some streets though others are still barricaded. Saw a number of Japanese field guns. No telegraphic communication possible except by greatly delayed wireless to Shanghai. Japanese trains are in from Tsingtao, having been three days en route. General Chiang is reported to be here. Dr. Kiang [the Acting President] Dr. Lair, and Dr. Heeren are trying to get notices from the *yamen* [the government headquarters] forbidding entrance of soldiers to the campus. Notices are posted along the streets forbidding soldiers to enter mission or foreign property. This evening Dr. Chiang, a surgeon in the Nationalist army, took dinner with us.

May 3rd, Thursday.

Firing began in the Settlement at about nine A. M. It is said the Japanese and the Nationalists had a dispute over the quartering of soldiers in a shop protected by a Japanese flag. Firing continued until evening. Some report there has been general firing to kill, others that the Japanese are firing into the air and the Nationalists have been ordered not to fire. Lair and Heeren went to the Settlement to see what is going on but were halted and ordered to return. The students are calm. A meeting of the students at noon urged that there be no international complications to delay the expedition to the north. The students requested that classes be suspended for tomorrow to permit them to join with the other students of the city in celebrating the arrival of the Nationalists, and this request was granted. During the day posters arrived from the *yamen* protecting the campus from occupation. It is reported tonight that the American and British consuls are mediating a truce between the Japanese and the Nationalists.

May 4th, Friday.

Still some firing in the early morning. Dr. Kiang, Dr. Lair and Dr. Heeren went to the *yamen* to pay their respects and to see if they can assist in mediating with the Japanese. It is reported that the Japanese are in a state

of siege and will allow no one to enter their extended areas. All the Chinese on Ssu Ma Lu ["Fourth Avenue"] have been evacuated by the Japanese. The Adventist mission compound was entered by the Japanese yesterday, and one unarmed Chinese soldier was killed and others escaped only by being given blue gowns by the students of the school there. Stein's Hotel was completely looted yesterday morning, but reports as to who was responsible are conflicting. It is reported that the first Japanese demands were that all Chinese troops withdraw to a distance of twenty *li* [about seven miles]. This evening we heard rumors that the German consul has succeeded in starting negotiations, and the American and British consuls are also seeking to assist. It is also reported that a Chinese foreign office secretary with his staff in the protected area were killed by Japanese. This evening I went out for a walk near the Leper Hospital and saw large columns of troops pouring out of the city south in every direction. I was told they were hunting quarters as the city is so full.

May 5th, Saturday.

Stayed at the University all day. No particular news other than general rumors. The consuls are fearful of further trouble and insistently urge us to leave for Tsingtao. Sen says that when trouble started around Stein's, some of Feng's men heard of it and attacked the Japanese from the west. The Japanese say there was a concerted attack from all sides and from within. The Japanese consul says he sent two Japanese runners out from the consulate who were killed as soon as they reached the street.

May 6th, Sunday.

Just after breakfast we heard airplanes and went out to hear the bombs as they struck in the city, and to watch the planes. The hospital receives every day people with horrible wounds from these bombs. One biplane dropped a great many bombs as it circled twice over the city, then as it turned west toward the airdrome it suddenly burst into flames and fell like a huge red ball of fire. It was tragic, yet not more so than the wounds and deaths of so many civilians on the street. I started out shortly to see if I could send a telegram. The city was crowded but around the Settlement the streets were deserted. The Japanese barricades were stronger than before. At the Tsinpu station I inquired about the northward progress of the Nationalists and was told they had taken Yucheng just this side of Tehchow. Then inquired about telegrams and finally found a very kind manager who sent a telegram to the Associated Mission Treasurers in Shanghai stating that we are all well and asking him to forward the message to Tsingtao. The manager then asked me to take some pictures of the wireless tower the Japanese had destroyed and the wireless room they had wrecked. Went all around the city and saw many signs of

fighting in the streets and in the houses. There were only a few dead bodies, as the others had been removed by the Japanese.

At luncheon was told that the consuls consider the situation very grave and want us all to leave at once. At two-thirty the Americans and the British held meetings to discuss the situation. It seems that the Chinese have given in generally on four points, but the Japanese want more, especially since finding ten mutilated Japanese bodies. The consuls fear warfare. It is rumored the Japanese plan to seize Ch'ien Fu Shan [a mountain just south of the University campus] and thus command the city. All Nationalist troops have been withdrawn from the area west of the west city wall. In the afternoon went to church and communion service. Eighteen people there. Very good sermon and service. Talked with several. No one thinks of leaving. The southern students fear the Japanese are helping Chang Tsung Ch'ang [the Shantung military leader] and that he will return shortly, so they are planning how to escape.

May 7th, Monday.

Good crowd at chapel. Went to the office and found a big pile of mail just delivered from the consulate. The consul had gotten it from the post-office where no work is being done as the building is used by the Japanese as a prison for the soldiers they have captured. Hunter reported that word has just arrived from Taian telling of the death of Mrs. Hobart, presumably from a bullet. Another message from the consuls, most urgent, says we must by all means get the ladies out and all men not needed—all men if possible. A train is leaving tonight or tomorrow morning made up by the Japanese for evacuating the citizens of other countries. Consuls say the Japanese have just presented another ultimatum which they think will lead to war.

School went on as usual today. That is not to say that the students had their work prepared, but at least they attended classes. I worked on my report to the Field Board in between interruptions. The catalogue in Chinese is coming on but slowly. We should send it out soon, but of course with no mails out or in we shall have little chance for candidates to apply for entrance or examination.

The ultimatum was given to the Chinese at noon and was to expire at midnight. Lair heard of it about four P. M., and, meeting the Japanese consul, asked him about it. He had not heard of it, and neither had the American or British consuls. The consuls were indignant at this slight, as they say that such an ultimatum must be announced to the general public at least twelve hours before it expires in order to give them a chance to get out. They protested and got the time extended to six A. M. Heeren and Lair spent most of the afternoon trying to persuade the



"All day the army streamed by. They seemed friendly, but the men were very tired."

Note in the left foreground the handle-bar of the bicycle which carried the diarist on his adventures in and about Tsinan during the days of fighting.

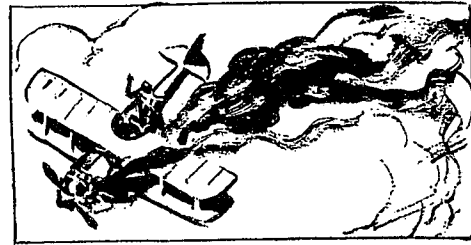
ladies to go, but were unsuccessful. After dinner Cheng, Ch'in, and Chang all urged Hutchins and me to go. The *yamen* sent word that they had a special patrol to protect the campus in case of trouble. Later I went to see several of the ladies and to urge them to go. Mr. Price [the American consul] arrived and stayed nearly an hour trying to get them to go. He says that a serious fight is imminent. Finally the ladies agreed to go for they fear that any injury to them might cause further trouble, and this they strongly do not wish. When Mr. Price left he took several to the station in his car. About 11:30 P. M. the car came a second time and took another load of passengers. The car returned again at about 12:30 and Dr. Scott, Dr. Waddell, Dr. Heeren and I went to the station with no difficulty except a few hails from the wall by the Chinese and the usual stops at the Japanese barricades. About 3:30 A. M. the consular car and Lair's car returned on another trip. Lair's car was loaded with two huge trunks on the running board and endless stuff inside. Helped carry this stuff into the station and put the trunks in the baggage car. About 3:45 A. M. got into the train and slept a bit on the long benches of the old German cars. Most comfortable.

May 8th, Tuesday.

About six A. M. firing began away off down the tracks and all of us more or less got up and around. As the train was delayed until eight o'clock Mr. Hunter, Dr. Waddell, and Dr. Scott decided to try to get the girl students down to it, but things were slow in moving and none arrived until late in the morning. The girls were almost as hard to persuade to leave as the ladies had been. The Japanese vice-consul had been taking names during the night so as to know who was leaving on this special train with its open car in front flying the American, British and Italian flags. Hunter tried to get him to hold the train until 8:30 A. M. for the girl students, but he would not, and promised another train later, perhaps at noon. Finally the train went out. Later we heard it was held for two hours at Huang T'ai [the first station outside Tsinan]. It was also reported that it was heavily fired on from the city wall, but this was not true.

No breakfast or wash up. Spent the morning getting the girl students settled in the hotel at the railway station. Finally the forty-five girls, Mrs. Heeren, Mrs. Chang Po-

huai, Mrs. Sen Tien-hsi, and Mrs. Ts'ui were all there, each with several packages apiece. I went home about noon when the prospect for a train before night seemed distant. Went to Heeren's for lunch and had a good nap while waiting for him. He was caught inside the gate when firing began at the Kan Shieh Chiao [a bridge situated at a point about midway between the city and the Settlement] and had to climb over the wall later in the afternoon. We learned that no other train would leave that day, so we had to arrange rooms at the hotel for the girls to spend the night.



Heavy firing kept up at the Kan Shieh Chiao. There was nothing to do but stay close all afternoon. Everyone seemed glad I was back on the campus. Had dinner at Cheng's. In the evening the consul phoned that a train is arranged for 8:30 A. M. tomorrow. We decided that Heeren will go with it and that I will stay. I saw Ch'in Yao T'ing [Acting Dean in Mr. Hunter's absence] and arranged for classes tomorrow. I am to take most of the English classes.

May 9th, Wednesday.

Slept well. Rose early. West and south suburbs were taken by the Japanese during the night. Consul's car arrives, and it, together with Lair's car leave for the station loaded with luggage, amah, boy, cook, Watson's boy, Japanese officer, Heeren, Lair, Ranger, Stanton, and myself. No trouble getting through to the station. Found everyone aboard the train, together with a great quantity of household goods that had been brought to the station during the night. Lair and I soon returned to the campus. Later heard by phone that the train had left on time. It was heavily fired on at Pei Kuan [a station just outside the north gate of Tsinan] and several had narrow escapes. It was stopped at Kao Mi and there was quite a scrap around the station though the train guards did not have to fight to defend it.

Brought back one nurse to the campus with me. Paid \$52.20 for the two rooms for the girls and for their food. The consul was sorry to see us stay, but the students were glad to have us with them, and said so. The suburb was quite open, so went in to see how the Medical School was. Saw wounded man in rickshaw. Read Jude and got a nap before lunch. After lunch saw Japanese troops on campus firing Stokes mortar from in front of the girls' dormitories. They also had a machine gun just inside the Alumni Gateway. They had dug trenches on both sides of the gateway, and had put up sand bags. There was much shelling of parts of the city, especially the west and south gates. Heard that one of the houses in the Model Village [a group of residences on the campus occupied by Chinese members of staff] was being occupied by Japanese troops, and went to see. Found an officer there directing a squad of men firing a mortar at the west city. I explained that the city light plant

was in the section at which he was aiming, so he stopped and moved his gun away. Went along and tried to calm the students. The boys in the Anglican hostel were excited because Japanese troops were going through their rooms and the adjoining staff residential quarters.

Had tea with Lair. Dinner at Ch'eng's. Went down with flash light to see how things were. Stopped near the gate by a Japanese soldier. Went into Physics Building to see the room of babies and women and the halls of students. Some crowds and some smell. Watched the start of the fire west of the city wall which burned a great deal of lumber and swept the whole street along the west wall. Met Lair and Struthers near the church, and walked up and down the campus paths there. Saw flash near cemetery and heard bullet overhead, so decided to move along.

May 10th, Thursday.

Wakened at 5:30 by nearby firing. Heard bullets striking nearby and going by overhead. Went back to bed and rose at 6:30. Saw Lair and learned that the Japanese had left the campus at about two A. M. and were firing all through the suburbs at anyone on the streets. Went up on the church tower to see the shells bursting and the houses outside the west wall burning. Talked to students to try to calm them. After luncheon locked up and sealed a number of the residences. Went on top of tower to see fires and shelling of west gate and southwest gate and north walls. Went with Lair to place east of execution grounds where a Japanese battery is shelling the city. Suburb gate closed but southeast gate is open. Dr. Struthers went through it to get to the hospital. Bullets sing overhead late in evening and one strikes the observatory roof. Much bombing and firing late into the night. During the night the city was evacuated and the Japanese moved in.

May 11th, Friday.

Rose early and found all quiet. Saw a Japanese looking for Lair who had shown him around some of the buildings in search of Nationalists and arms. We finally found



Lair. He wanted Lair to sign a statement that he had permitted the search. The Japanese had scared a number of people, and had broken down several doors getting into residences that were empty or locked. Lair finally signed a statement that after he had found the man searching he had accompanied him and assisted him in opening doors. Went over to see how much damage they were doing and to see the entrenchments they had dug. They had dug trenches all along outside the east fence of the Model Village and south of the campus. There were several hundred soldiers and a number of horses. They broke into several houses in the Model Village, taking out and using what furniture they wished. Several of the Chinese staff lost heavily. I saw the Japanese officers and asked them to move their horses from the students' dormitories, which they did.

At ten o'clock in the morning we had a joint faculty meeting of the School of Arts and Science and the School



Japanese Machine-gun on the Cheeloo Campus

of Theology to discuss a proposal from the students that the summer vacation begin at once. We had only begun when a note written in Chinese came from the gatehouse saying the Japanese had come to search and would kill anyone who attempted to go out of the campus. Lair, Ch'in, and I went out to meet them. The others stayed in the Administration Building and were kept close by sentries at the doors.

We went first to the dormitories. Lair took one group of Japanese, and Ch'in and I took another. We got the keys from Hsin and had all the doors opened. The Japanese sometimes went through every paper in a room, including notebooks, letters, pamphlets and textbooks. One man sat down to read the National Geographic. After they had gone through twenty or thirty rooms and had found nothing but a few Nationalist flags used in the parade last week, and a few papers with such statements as "Down with Imperialistic Japan," they gave up any idea of finding any arms or ammunition or anything very serious. They did, however, threaten to take all the students to the *yamen* until they found who had written the papers with the anti-Japanese statements. They broke open boxes or doors or drawers that were not open. All students were thoroughly searched at the beginning and at the end of the examination of the rooms, even their shoes being taken off in some cases. They were sullen, but passive. The crowd in the Physics Building were also searched, and the Library, Chapel, School of Theology, and Bergen Hall were gone through fairly thoroughly.

About two or three o'clock the Japanese seemed satisfied there was nothing to be found, and that no proof could be secured to substantiate their claim that guns had been fired from the campus at the Japanese. Then began a struggle to see what the Japanese could make us sign. They wanted us to say that we would be responsible for any consequences (they intimated that these would include the destruction of the University plant) if they found any anti-Japanese propaganda going on here, or any Nationalist soldiers being secreted here. This we refused to agree to. At one time during the discussion the Japanese officer told Lair that he was only the paymaster and must go away while he, the officer, talked with Dr. Kiang. After an hour or more of discussion we agreed to sign a statement that we would do our best to prevent anti-Japanese propa-



Cheeloo Medical Students and Members of the Medical Staff Assisting in the Care of Wounded Soldiers.

ganda or the harboring of Nationalist soldiers on the campus. Dr. Kiang signed this, but Lair refused to sign it until he had consulted with the consul. They gradually realized that we meant this. Finally they asked Lair to sign a statement that they "had searched 'Lair's University' with his consent and assistance." This also he refused to sign.

While this discussion over the signing of statements was in progress all the Japanese troops, except a small guard, were withdrawn from the trenches and the campus. The students were told to stay in the dormitories for three hours. At the end of our discussions the Japanese officer and his party went away. We went to Lair's for tea.

May 12th, Saturday.

Students and coolies and employees began leaving early. We tried to persuade them to remain, but it was useless. Just as we were starting a joint meeting of the Arts and Theology faculties to discuss the situation, word came that a Japanese officer had come to see Dr. Kiang. We hurried out to discover what he wanted, as some feared further search or arrests. It proved to be an apology for the strictness of yesterday's search. The joint meeting could only move to continue classes. Before noon we also had a meeting of the Senate and here again it was decided to carry on. However, many of the students and of the University servants continued to leave. The city seemed almost deserted, and outside the roads were filled with people fleeing. The Japanese were searching people, and were arresting or killing all who wore puttees, leather belts, leather shoes, or anything else that seemed military. It is generally believed that many were killed thus.

May 13th, Sunday.

Went early this morning to the Chinese hospital where the Japanese had put to death a large number of wounded soldiers who were patients there. The place was a mess. We estimated that there were about fifty bodies, though the Swastika [Chinese equivalent of Red Cross] attendants said there were 102. Many were lying as they had slept. The sight is unforgettable. Without doubt no resistance was made and all was done in cold blood. The Japanese claim firing had come from here, but there are no signs of it except a very few shells and one rifle. It is too low to be a place from which to fire.

Later in the morning I went to the University church service. We had no sermon, only prayers.

May 14th, Monday.

Up early to get English classes organized. Very small attendance at chapel. At nine o'clock combined a number of classes and arranged work for several boys. Spent the morning in the office. Senate meeting from eleven to one-thirty, where we decided to call back the men staff but not girl students or women.

COMMENCEMENT

The disruption of the University's work because of the Japanese occupation of Tsinan made it impossible to complete much of the regular work of the last weeks of the academic year. In most of the courses the work of the semester was closed and the students were permitted to return to their homes. It was announced, however, that the autumn semester would be opened some weeks early to permit the completion of work left undone in the spring.

Yet in some courses, particularly in the classes of the senior students within a few weeks of graduation, work was continued in spite of all the dangers and difficulties of the situation. At the usual time in June, the ceremonies of Commencement Week were held. It was not a particularly happy or inspiring setting for graduation ceremonies. All about the campus were evidences of the recent struggle. The University hospital was filled with wounded. Below the campus the city of Tsinan was almost deserted, with nearly all of its shops locked and shuttered, and great areas in ruins from fire and bombardment. There were still frequent clashes between the Japanese troops and the resentful civilian population, with much bloodshed resulting. Yet perhaps no class ever left the Cheeloo campus more profoundly impressed with the overwhelming need of China for trained and unselfish leadership.

A SUMMER OF UNCERTAINTY

During the summer it seemed doubtful whether the University could possibly carry on any work in the autumn. The Japanese remained in control of the city and of the railway between Tsinan and Tsingtao. Tsinan continued almost deserted, with business largely at a standstill, prices steadily mounting, and a feeling of resentment widespread. The Tientsin-Pukow railway, Tsinan's main artery of trade and travel, was severed some twenty-five miles away from the city in both directions, so ingress from either north or south was extremely difficult. Moreover, the Tsinan clashes had so reawakened the long-standing resentment of the Chinese student classes against Japan that it seemed very doubtful whether school loyalty, desire for an education, or any other inducement could persuade students to return to Cheeloo as long as Tsinan remained under Japanese control.

A NEW ACADEMIC YEAR BEGINS

Late in August the advance session of the University was begun for the students whose work had been so abruptly broken off in May. Three weeks later new students were admitted and the regular work of the autumn semester began. The spirit in which old students returned to the campus and new ones joined them is described in a letter by Dr. Luella Miner, written soon after she returned to China:

"I arrived in Tsinan on August 22nd, and have been much encouraged by the situation in the University in spite of the difficult circumstances which might have closed an institution with a less courageous and loyal faculty and student body. From August 30th to September 19th a session was held to complete the work of the semester interrupted last May by the Japanese occupation of the campus, and this was followed immediately



by the beginning of the regular session. Two years ago our enrollment was 392, of whom 53 were women; now it is about 250, of whom 41 are women. But the wonder is that we have any, for trains are not permitted to run on fifty miles of our main trunk line. In crossing this No Man's Land surrounding Tsinan, one company of women students had to hand over thirty dollars to bandits, and another group of men students were terrified by a large band of Red Spears. Even more than the bandits they have dreaded the Japanese sentries, who hold the city under martial law after nightfall."

As the autumn term has progressed the enrollment has increased, and Cheeloo has gradually settled down to its usual work. Its difficulties and problems are by no means ended. Economic distress throughout Shantung remains, and continued Japanese control contains a serious menace. Two successive years of disturbed conditions have greatly increased regular expenditures and have necessitated many emergency disbursements, while at the same time income from China and from the west has diminished. Yet Cheeloo carries on.

EXPANDING HORIZONS

For some years all the Christian colleges and universities in China have been seeking to formulate and to adopt a comprehensive and co-ordinated program for all Christian higher education in China. The year 1928 marked rapid progress in the development and approval of this program. The place proposed for Cheeloo in this program is that the institution shall continue and develop still further the service it has from its beginning rendered through training the teachers, pastors, physicians, nurses and other social and religious workers who will be the leaders of the smaller cities, the towns and the rural districts of China, which together contain nearly 90% of the population of the nation. Its curriculum must be more and more specialized to the attainment of this objective, and the campus must become more than ever a center of research and experimentation directed to the solution of the innumerable problems these areas of China are today facing in education, medicine, evangelism, sociology and economics. Both the Field Board of Managers and the Board of Govern-

nors have given their warm approval to the general proposals of the Correlated Program.

Speaking a few weeks ago on this contribution which Cheeloo is asked to render to the New China, Mr. E. C. Lobenstine, the Secretary of the China National Christian Council, said:

"I feel that you are being called of God to render one of the most vitally important services to the Christian Church that any institution is called to render at the present time. It seems to me that it ought to be a matter of very high satisfaction for you in Cheeloo to realize that the Council on Higher Education came to the same conclusion as did the Burton Commission, that from your past service and past record there seemed to be a leading of the Spirit of God that this institution was called to render a uniquely important service to the Christian Church in China. Of all the Christian colleges and universities in China there is no institution which has poured its life to

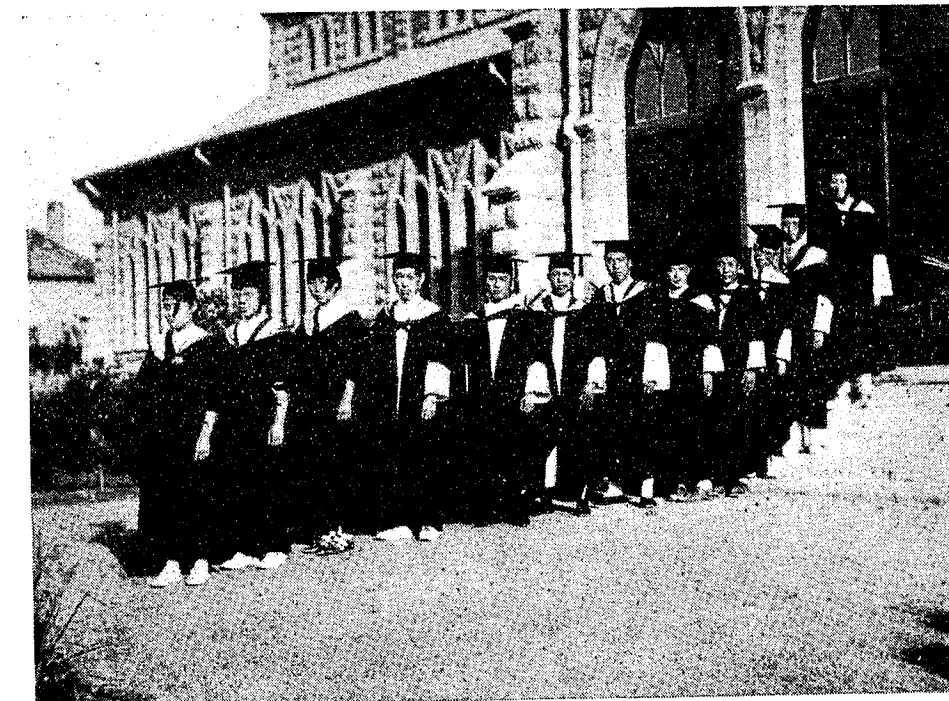
the same extent as Cheeloo into the building up of the Christian Church and of the church's direct contribution to the nation, and as I see it today the progress of Christianity in China halts for your contribution.

"It is tremendously interesting to me that the need of the Christian Church today in China is exactly the same need as Dr. Sun Yat Sen himself saw. When talking with him in Shanghai I said, 'Dr. Sun, what is the largest contribution the Christian Church can render to China?' He thought a long time, and then said, 'Mr. Lobenstine, if the Christians in China could build up strong Christian rural communities, this in my mind is the largest contribution that can be made to the reconstruction of China through the Christian Church.' And was he not right? Is it not true that you cannot get a democratic, modern China, taking her place in the life of the world, if eighty per cent of her population are untouched by these ideas?"

"The program is a challenge to the very highest of your experience and of your intelligence. It seems to me that this challenge is perhaps the most fascinating and one of the most fundamental tasks that Christianity is facing in the world."

The dawn of 1929 finds Cheeloo still moving forward into wider fields of service and facing expanding horizons of vision.

The year 1928 has given many evidences that the University has a growing and permanent place in the hearts of the people of China.



MEDICAL GRADUATES OF JUNE, 1928.

All have now embarked upon the ministry of healing which is so needed and so welcomed throughout China.

A Heroine of the Commonplace

PROBABLY it has never occurred to Miss Wei Pao Yu that she is doing more than living a commonplace life of commonplace service for the women and children of her land.

Miss Wei was one of the first nurses to graduate from the University Hospital Training School. After graduation, she supervised a ward in her home hospital for a time, then was a school nurse in a nearby city for about a year. Finally, as social service nurse at the South Gate Chapel, she has found her real sphere of service.

When Miss Wei came to the South Gate Chapel she found there was a small evangelistic center which was reaching many people through preaching services. Here she opened her dispensary. After the evangelistic services, mothers would come to her for treatment for the injuries and diseases of their children. A doctor soon came to assist her.

As Miss Wei's experience grew, and confidence in her work increased, the patients multiplied. Then calls came to her to visit homes. Now she spends much of her time going to homes where she is needed. Often she finds the case too serious for her to handle alone, and advises that the patient be taken to the University Hospital. Much of her time is spent on obstetrical cases. These are usually cared for in the home unless complications require hospital care. Again and again her presence in such cases as these means not only the alleviation of much suffering, but even saving the lives of both mother and child.

Whenever Miss Wei brings a patient to the Hos-

pital she is never too busy to visit her. One of the supervising nurses at the Hospital writes, "We all like to have Miss Wei bring patients in, for it means always a cheery smile, and the atmosphere she creates is like a fresh breeze from the mountain tops."

Miss Wei never wishes any of her patients to live in the Hospital as charity cases. Even though most of her patients are very poor she always finds some way to provide their expenses. Where one of her patients has no money, she calls on the patient's neighbors to help, and they never fail to respond as generously as they can. In silver, coppers, and strings of cash she brings enough to cover all expenses, and if any cash is left insists that the Hospital keep it for the next poor patient.

Not long ago Miss Wei told the nurses at the Hospital that she wished to join with them in the annual contribution to the Nurses Association of China Fund. They thought that at most she might be able to give a dollar. To their surprise she said, "I have eleven dollars now, but think I can get twenty dollars by the time the money is to be sent." And on the day set for forwarding the contributions, Miss Wei appeared with twenty-one dollars, of which a large part came from her own scanty earnings and the remainder came from innumerable poor people who had eagerly given all they could in gratitude for the loving service that had been given them. When the other nurses attempted to thank Miss Wei for her remarkable gift, she halted them with a smile and a characteristic reply, "Don't thank me. It is my duty."



HEEDING THE CALL OF THE CHAPEL BELL

Young women students leaving Leonard Hall for morning chapel and classes