

203 3472

UBCHEA ARCHIVES
COLLEGE FILES
RG 11

Nanking
Corres.

Baillie, Joseph 1912-1913 Jun

0895

THE NANKING COLONY.

PROGRESS OF THE BAILIE SCHEME.

Since the attention of the public was called to it, the opinion has been expressed in several quarters that the colonization scheme started at Nanking by Prof. Bailie has done more towards a solution of the problem of the indigent in China than anything else. The public is fully aware from articles which have appeared in these columns of the nature of the scheme—the settling of famine-stricken families on land hitherto unoccupied—and it is satisfactory to be able to report after the scheme has been working for several months that it has won the appreciation of the Chinese. Of course private enterprise such as Professor Bailie's could do little more than provide an object lesson for the governing classes to follow, and it is fully realized that to confer a lasting benefit on the destitute multitudes for whom an appeal has had to be made year by year, the Government would have to take the work in hand itself and do on a large scale what has been accomplished on a small scale at Nanking. If as yet the Government has had its hands too full with other matters to pay attention to this, one tangible result, at any rate, has been achieved. Fully to explain this, a short *resumé* of the scheme will have to be given.

Opposition Overcome.

When in the course of the winter Professor Bailie put his scheme in tangible form, after years spent in its consideration, he had in mind the land in Northern Anhui. This he considered the most suitable place for making his experiment, but no sooner did he attempt to make arrangements than popular prejudice, with probably a good deal of official ignorance, balked him at every turn and this district had to be abandoned. A start was, however, made at Nanking, but shortly after the slopes of Purple Mountain had been broken up and planted, here again another outcry was raised. It was serious enough, but the scheme weathered the storm, and now it has been put upon a sound footing, having obtained the imprimatur of the officials.

This mark of official approval has been given by the Tutuh of the province, and he has safeguarded the future of the colony by doing what is tantamount to incorporating the scheme. So far for the success of

the experiment in Nanking; what is even better is that in Northern Anhui the officials and people are now anxious for the scheme to be tried there. About a month ago Professor Bailie received information that land would be available for his purpose, and he took the opportunity to pay a visit to the district south of the Hungtze Lake, between fifty and 100 miles north of Nanking. Here the slopes of the mountains offer a suitable site. Previous to the Taiping Rebellion they were under cultivation, but not since, and with the march of events in China a situation has arisen which makes the advent of such a scheme as Professor Bailie's extremely desirable to the inhabitants. With the disbanding of the various regiments, soldiers have come to the district with the expressed intention of settling on lands the ownership of which, through the absence of fangtans, could not be properly substantiated. Unfortunately for the district the guise under which these soldiers have come has been that of the wolf in sheep's clothing, and so far from pursuing a pastoral calling these men have engaged in all manner of lawlessness. In such circumstances the Bailie scheme is now hailed with delight as a possible means of preventing the incursion of any more of the lawless element, and the officials have promised to sell land at a more or less nominal figure to enable a colony to be started.

The Results Hitherto.

Before indicating the future policy which will be pursued in connexion with the colonization scheme, the results which have been attained at Purple Mountain are to be considered. On the higher slopes fruit and other trees were planted, and at the foothills were vegetables and cereals, particularly wheat, with mulberry trees in suitable places. Out of 1,000 of the trees which came from the United States not many more than a dozen perished, which is a rare record, and although a number of the other trees have died, there still remains a sufficient proportion to form the nucleus of the forest which Mr. Bailie had in view.

Neither the potatoes nor the strawberries were the success which was hoped, but the reason is not far to seek. For generations the mountain side had been stripped bare year after year by the inhabitants, who carried away the grass for fuel and on this account animals, who would otherwise have fertilized the

soil, never passed over the ground in their search for food. Thus the soil was left without the beneficent nitrates, and hence this lack of success. In future it may be possible to remedy this by the growing of beans which when green will be ploughed into the ground.

An encouraging result was obtained from the wheat which was sown. From San Francisco a ton of seed had been presented, and, sown in the spring, had grown to a height of about five feet a few weeks ago. The Chinese in the district are now anxious to obtain part of the harvest from this for themselves, some for food, the majority for sowing purposes. It has practically been decided to devote it all to the latter object, and a part has been sold in quantities of a bushel or half a bushel. Professor Bailie hopes every year to grow sufficient to sell seed to all the farmers round about.

A school is run in conjunction with the colony, and in addition to the pedagogic part of his duties, the teacher carries on the function of an instructor in the silk industry. There are over 5,000 mulberry trees, all doing well, and there seems to be no reason why in the future silk should not be cultivated largely in the colony.

Future Measures.

So much for the results already attained. They are sufficient to stamp the scheme as one of great merit, and what is more, these few months have given much valuable experience for the future. The next steps to be taken will be in Northern Anhui, and they will be on a slightly different plan. As things were worked at Nanking there was one large gang of men to supervise, and it has been found that this is not the most satisfactory way. In Anhui, when the ground is once secured, it will be divided up into small holdings, probably of about thirty mow, and upon each of these will be stationed a family, one of those not yet wholly destitute. Besides the labour of the members of the family a gang of about ten men will be allotted to each holding, and these will be employed until the ground is properly broken and easy of cultivation, when the family will be left to carry on as under usual conditions. The occupants of these small farms will be made responsible for the work, and in addition

the responsibility of repayment, at some future date, of the money disbursed will be thrown upon them.

As soon as the land is purchased a start will be made, and planting will begin right away. If nothing else is suitable the first crop will be beans, which in the spring will act as a fertilizer, but no time will be lost in making the holdings sources of production.

Gifts to the Scheme.

Taking advantage of a visit to Tsingtao, Professor Bailie has been able to interest the German authorities there in his scheme, and they have shown their sympathy in a most tangible and generous form. Upon receiving a request from Mr. Bailie, Mr. Gunther, of the Government Department, communicated with the Forestry Department, and for next spring 50,000 trees have been promised as a gift to the scheme. These will principally be the acacia and elde, but there will also be other varieties, and the importance of the gift cannot be too highly estimated, nor can the kindness of the German officials be too warmly applauded. The director of the Shantung Railway has also promised 375 lb. of the seed of the black locust tree, a type of tree suitable for localities which the colonization scheme will touch, of fast growth, and giving wood much used in work in mines.

True to his Irish birth, Professor Bailie takes a deep interest in pigs, and in connexion with his colonization scheme is to make an attempt to improve the breed of the pigs which every small farmer rears, and for this purpose he has obtained some pure German boars and sows. crossed with the Chinese animal, they are said to make a good breed, so that in the future "colonization scheme" ham and bacon may become household words. Again it is through the kindness of the Germans that these pigs have been obtained.

Among other gifts which the colonization scheme has recently received is a valuable consignment of agricultural implements from Messrs. Seeborn & Dieckstahl, Sheffield. Hoes, picks, shovels and all the rest are included in this consignment, and to the donors as well as to the others who have assisted the scheme the warmest thanks are offered by Professor Bailie.—"North-China Daily News," September 5, 1912.

✓ University of Nanking,
Nanking, 11th May, 1912.

Jack
My dear Mr. Williams:

That meeting of young men that met in Mr. K.P. Chen's committee-room, recommended that I get our committee in Nanking to write out a formal request to each of the men that we wanted to be Trustees. On my return to Nanking I lost no time in getting this arranged, and started again for Shanghai in company with Dr. Macklin. When we got to Mr. Chen's office we found out that the Rules and Regulations had already been in the hands of H.H. Chang Ch'ien for several days.

Mr. Chen informed us that the old gentleman, in the interval between the last visit and that time, had expressed a very high opinion of me as a worker and that he (Chen) was sure that he had implicit confidence in me. I must confess that I was almost beside myself to hear this because H.H. is the one man in China whom I really admire if not revere. Besides, I knew that with confidence in me he would push this scheme.

Mr. Chen then arranged by phone for our meeting A.M. at 9 P.M. We were received most cordially and the old gentleman took pains two or three times during this interview to express his confidence in me as the proper man for this work. He invited me, as soon as I had time, to accompany him to see his reclamation work. The manner in which this was done didn't make me feel flattered and he made me so easy that I took it as part of the whole affair. He has also an idea of getting me to go on a tour of lecturing on Agriculture through the province. I understand his main idea is to get me before the prominent men so that they will assist the scheme. I'm not qualified to lecture on Agriculture except in a place like this where the very rudiments are a mystery. Anyway, I'll tackle anything in order to push this scheme. Please don't give this out, as H.H. hasn't asked me personally to go on the stump, he only discussed it with Chen, whom I think he intended to sound me before he asked me himself.

During our conference he brought out the copy of the Rules and Regulations and said that he indorsed them and merely made two minor changes, one relative to the ^{the account} Committee's containing an odd number of members instead of an even and one (which in my opinion isn't minor) that before we start a second colony in Anhui or any other place we make a good showing of what can be done near Nanking. I'm glad he made this addition as it is easier to talk about opening a new colony than to actually do it. With this colony still in its infancy if I went to open another, both would, of necessity, be neglected to some extent, but when this one is running I can, ^{run} off for a month at a time and leave it in the hands of some Chinese.

When we referred to the appointment of a Board of Trustees, H.H. advised us to wait till we had things in a little better shape in Nanking and in order to bring about the desired end, he gave us a letter to H.H. Ma Liang the ("Dai piao") substitute of the viceroy. Unluckily Ma Liang left here the day we returned, so we cannot do anything till he returns. Mr. Chen tells us that Chang Ch'ien will shortly have a proclamation issued in our favor. That cannot be done too soon as things are becoming rather interesting for us. Still we're getting a few hundred more now of land bordering on our north.

5-11-12

2.

We are not quite out of the woods yet, but by the time I write again, I'm quite sure we shall have what is now impliedly granted made sure by a proclamation.

Very truly yours,

Joseph Bailie

0899

Rev.
N.Y.

University of Kentucky.

Kentucky 23rd May, 1912.

Mrs Mary Ware Bennett
New York.

Answered

JUL 1 1912

Supplies

Dear Madam

I thank you for your letter of 18th April.
and for the copy Congressional Record for Jan 4th
1912. The other literature mentioned in your
letter hasn't yet reached me, but will in due
course.

I'm sorry that I cannot help you at in
the matter of giving clear cut information re
the enfranchisement of the colored women. If
such an act has been passed by parliament I'm
not aware of it. But if it has passed it doesn't
mean much yet. What's the use of enfranchising
women & then turning around and marrying a girl to
a boy she has never seen before without consulting her?
But this will die out. Then again what's the
use of enfranchising the millions of both men & women
who cannot read and who are just on the edge of
starvation all the time? The first great necessity
here is to find clothes & shelter the people. Then
the fairly well-to-do ought as well to be

0900

our pigs or cows or horses ^{don't feel like}
to be in very ~~sooty~~ ^{dirty} ~~heaping~~ ^{heaping} in your
street yards when you follow the ~~Chinese~~ ^{Chinese} with
the motto "Catching up with China". You
women of America have your lot in "pleasant places".
Chinese women won't have caught up with you
in one hundred years unless you begin to go
backwards.

Porter only brings up a subject which no
doubt has come before you before pretty often.
Is it not possible to devise a term ~~condition~~
to be applied to labor in general like what
Mr. or Mrs. is to man? Your club I think
could easily start it & all progressive women
would be glad to make use of it. No man would
dare not to use it under those conditions. I'm
in earnest, but I have an inept way of getting at
things to - night.

Yes! I believe in single tax and I
cannot see how any person could live in China
one year and not be a single-taxer unless he
simply didn't do any thinking. I know
tracts of vacant land of an extent of
several hundreds of thousands of acres,
lying uncultivated simply because the
present owner pay no taxes. This is

the usual state of affairs however. It is usual to pay a very small tax on unimproved land and a heavier on improved. We are working here to have this reversed.

I see I have not referred to the "militant" episode of breaking the prisoners' windows here in Hongkong. I'm a strong advocate of woman suffrage, but this movement as far as I have seen it ^{here} disgusts me. The women who joined themselves to the Red Cross did not conduct themselves in a befitting manner. It looked as though they made that only a ~~pretext~~ for mixing very freely with men. So much so, that some generals forbade their coming to their camps. Then the Amazons! I hope you won't catch up to China for a long time.

I do hope you won't think I intend to be sarcastic or impudent in writing as I do. But you don't know how things have been going here or you wouldn't associate the movement that went on around here, with the genuine movement that is going on at home. Without some recaster of Christianity on which to build, the morals of the nation cannot rise to the point where we can introduce our western institutions in toto.

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

MEMBER OF INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE AND OF NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

PRESIDENT, ANNA HOWARD SHAW, MOYLAN, PA.

1ST VICE-PRESIDENT, CATHARINE WAUGH MCCULLOCH,
EVANSTON, ILLS.

2ND VICE-PRESIDENT, KATE M. GORDON,
1800 PRYTANIA STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY, MARY WARE DENNETT,
505 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

RECORDING SECRETARY, ELLA S. STEWART,
5464 JEFFERSON AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLS.

TREASURER, JESSIE ASHLEY,
505 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

AUDITORS { LAURA CLAY, 189 NORTH MILL STREET,
LEXINGTON, KY.
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL,
45 BOUTWELL AVENUE, DORCHESTER, MASS.

CHAIRMAN PRESS COMMITTEE, MISS CAROLINE I. REILLY,
505 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

AUXILIARIES

COLLEGE EQUAL SUFFRAGE LEAGUE
PRESIDENT, MISS M. CAREY THOMAS, BRYN MAWR, PA.

FRIENDS EQUAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION
PRESIDENT, MARY BENTLEY THOMAS, EDNOR, MARYLAND

AFFILIATED

THE EQUAL FRANCHISE SOCIETY
PRESIDENT, MRS. MACKAY, 1 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE 6855 BRYANT



NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 505 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

July 29th. 1912.

Professor Joseph Bailie,
University of Nanking,
Nanking, CHINA.

My dear Prof. Bailie

Thank you very much for your interesting letter written May 28th. I hope very much the other literature I sent to you beside the Congressional Record has already reached you.

We have not yet heard either a corroboration or denial of the enfranchisement of the Chinese women. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the President of the International Suffrage Alliance wrote in her last letters, recently received, that she was on her way to China. She has undoubtedly arrived by this time and will, of course, investigate most thoroughly.

Your paragraph on the need of a corresponding term to be applied to women like Mr. for men, strikes a most responsive cord in my mind. It is one of the things I have long wanted and have had it tucked away in my mental store-house as a job to undertake after we have achieved the ballot. It really would help enormously. It would be an inexpressible convenience if all suffragists were, as you imply, progressive women, unfortunately they are not and suffrage organizations, as such, have simply one plank in their platform, namely -Votes for Women and, while there is a very large progressive element, it must honestly be admitted that it is, as yet, the minority, and I fear there are even those who would resent so simple and obvious a common sense reform as a proposal for a universal title applicable to women.

Thank you most heartily for the Chinese document containing the signatures of the famous men. I am delighted to see it and to file it among our treasures.

0904

MEMBER OF INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE AND OF NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

-2-

Sincerely yours,

Corresponding Secretary.

0905

Answered

NOV-8 1912

University of Kentucky

London 28th Sept 1912.

Dear Mr Bennett

Supplies

I thank you for your kind letter of 29th July and am glad that you looked on the letter which I sent you in the spirit in which it was sent. To a person of less wide views it would have had the effect of interfering with our correspondence, and only the situation here justifies my writing that letter. Pardon me if I indulge a little more on the same point. If you could see as I see every morning a string of men women and donkeys all laden with dried grass from the mountains & uncultivated lands in the vicinity of London I'm quite sure that you would not think of woman suffrage, but a great deal more of how you could transform these people from being beasts of burden to a life where they could live as human beings. First roads have to be built on which wagons can ply then the burdens of fifty women could be carried on one wagon. Then the people must be taught how to use these lands, so as to produce what will support themselves & the animals that assist them. Then forests have to be planted on the naked hills to prepare timber for mines and railroads. In the meantime the lives of babies tugging at empty breasts

9-28-12.

have simply to be allowed to go their course.
Oh! Mrs Bennett if you only come out here and
see the situation, it is enough to appeal to
heart of stone. Even to go and talk religion to
these poor dying creatures seems to me a travesty
on the name of Him who fed the hungry & healed
the sick and went about continually doing good.
I feel that everything that turns the mind &
energies of the people away from remedying
the economic state of society, if this can be
called a society in which people dying with
hunger are simply ignored, is criminal.

A great deal of giving of alms has been done but
nothing in the way of relieving the situation by
striking at the root of the matter. I believe that
the work that I am in though it won't show up
with a big flourish for years will remedy the
situation. I have already done a little, but if
matters go on as they now seem I hope to be able
to put 200 or 300 families on their feet this coming
year. I wish you could get into correspondence
or closer touch with Miss Evelyn N. Hugboun
of Quinn & Co. She has a deep interest in this
work among the destitute. Don't you think that
you might aid her in getting this matter brought
before the Public in such a way that assistance

9-28-12

would be forthcoming. Woman suffrage must come in the United States inside the next five years as it has come in the British Colonies, but here we are in a state of affairs where the very necessities of life cannot be obtained for the downtrodden. Help those lowest down who are unable in any way to help themselves.

I see from our papers that Mrs. Catt was in Norfolk but I had not the pleasure of meeting her. Had I known when she was here I would have tried to meet her. But in the same notice which I saw of her being here and of meeting the suffragettes here I saw that the very women whom she met appealed through her for financial aid. I believe if your organization assisted financially any association here, your money would be best spent along lines aiming at more practical results. Woman suffrage is a mere flea bite to the evils around here. Besides, neither men nor women are ready for suffrage. A great many of the evils have their roots in the dreadful economic conditions. Girls are sold to worse than slavery often for less than a dollar gold. Woman suffrage I believe in as thoroughly as any one, and have many a hard knock over it from some of our friends from the Southern States, and give as hard as I get, but to talk of it now here & neglect the economic condition is "straining at the gnat and swallowing the camel." I enclose reprint regarding my work.

Very truly yours
Joseph Bailey

V. D

University of Nanking,
Nanking, 5th May, 1912.

*Please return
after reading Mr.*

My dear Mr. Williams:

I am sending you enclosed a reprint of an article published in the N.C. Daily News, April 19th, 1912. Mr. Cooper of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway came up here for his Easter Holidays and brought along several friends among whom was Mr. Woods of the N.C. Daily News. Mr. Cooper and Mr. Woods went with me and looked over the work that we are doing. As a result we have this article from Mr. Woods' pen.

A few days prior to that visit Sun Wen and Tang Shao I had left Nanking and the old anti-progressives no sooner got them out of the way than they attacked my scheme and didn't stop till they had the governor of the province issue a proclamation stating that the people of that district should sell me no more land until the charges brought against me by the old party had been investigated and an agreement arrived at. The principal charge was that I was desecrating graves, which by the way is true, the best of the land I purchased being literally covered by low mounds and large circular enclosures put up to commemorate the virtue exercised by some worthies (who died somewhere between Adam and Noah) for having condescended to come to earth and live among us mortals as men. When I first began the levelling of these relics of antiquity some of the Chinese in the immediate vicinity came to me and said, "How is it that you who have come here to do good deeds have to dig up graves?" I answered, "These graves have no claimants, besides the dead that were buried here don't need this land, while these poor refugees whom I'm trying to help are dying with hunger, and by cultivating this land I can save their lives." (At that time I had about 400 men, famine refugees, all heads of families, digging up the land.) The answer I received was a look from ~~xxx~~ me to one another, and the saying, "The Foreigner is right." This saying of mine I have heard since spread over all that district so that there never has been the slightest trouble or even "yao yen" from the neighbours. On the contrary, there has been the best of feeling between them and us since I began work there. So that when I heard that I had been charged of committing the crime of tearing up graves I knew whence it had emanated. I went on with my work, however, as usual after the proclamation was posted up. After about ten days this article in the N.C. Daily News came out, and a few days later I got a letter from F. P. Chen of the Kiangsu Bank, Shanghai, asking for information about the whole scheme. He had seen this Article. I must confess that it was with fear and trembling that I took up my pen to let him know what I was doing, as I expected he was among those who had been hunting me ostensibly because I was digging up graves, but really because I was a foreigner. However I wrote him most unreservedly giving him a full account of what I had done and what our programme was. I also complained that though the Foreign Press in Shanghai had been most helpful in advertising this work, not a word as far as I had heard had yet appeared in any of the Chinese papers regarding it. To my delight, in a few days I received a most cordial letter from Mr. Chen regretting that he could not accept an invitation that I had given him to come up and see our estate, and requesting me to call on him the first time I went to Shanghai and he would arrange for me to meet some members of the Chinese Press. As I had received a letter from Mr. Lobenstine about the same time containing the information that \$3,500 was granted me by the Central China Famine Relief Committee for the work at Nanking, but on condition that our committee could guarantee them that there would be no more trouble over the "grave" question in the future, I decided to go to Shanghai at once for I despaired

of being able to satisfy our committee that in the future the same trouble wouldn't arise as I had no idea of giving up tearing up the graves and as I had no means of knowing that the old fogies could be killed off in the near future.

When I went to Shanghai I found out that the stipulation of the F.R. Committee was less stringent than I had read out of the letter. So I lost no time in calling on Mr. K.P. Chen whom I now found out to be the Director of the Kiangsu Bank. He was delighted to see me, and we had about an hour's conversation. He asked me to meet him again at noon for lunch in the Y.M.C.A., an invitation which I gladly accepted. In the meantime I went and had Ivan Chen the new incumbent of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs on the Bubbling Well Road sign a document endorsing my scheme and which had been signed by Sun Wen, Tang Shao I, Huang Hsin (Generalissimo of Southern Forces) and Ch'en, the new Viceroy of this province.

At lunch we had Mr. Sung whose brother-in-law is at the head of one of the Departments in Peking (I have forgotten which) and we talked over ways and means. Among other things, Mr. Chen said that I must go and get Chang Chien, the President of the Provincial Assembly to give his endorsement to this scheme. I told him that I had already seen that old gentleman twice when he was Minister of Agriculture and from what I had seen had decided not to go to him again, but that as Mr. Chen was to go with me now, I would gladly go. So Mr. Chen arranged by phone for our meeting with him next morning at 9 o'clock.

Next morning at 7:30 found Mr. Thwing and myself face to face with Wen Tsung Yao. He very politely excused himself for not being in when I called day before and expressed regret that he hadn't been in when I called on him at his office a few weeks previous. He was then Head of Bureau of Foreign Affairs in Shanghai. By the way, I may say that some people who are on the inner track of things in China say that Wen Tsung Yao is the coming man of China and that if even now there was a free vote among those who do things, Wen and not Yuan would be elected President.

When I presented the document for his signature he merely expressed diffidence at being so highly honored as to put his name among such notables as had already signed. When he had signed I asked him to be one of our Board of Trustees which he consented to but stated that he would likely be absent at times.

At 9 a.m. punctual we were in Chang Chien's office. Benign as the morning sun after a spring shower the old man received us most cordially. I knew everything was all right and that the right man had me in tow. As soon as we sat down I began by telling that we had over 100,000 forest trees planted, that we had 4000 fruit trees planted (of which 2000 were California) and that they were all growing nicely, that among our forest trees we had 18,000 from Tsingtau of a variety of trees, pseudoacacia, wu tung and others, that we had been fortunate in getting 1000 cryptomerias from Japan--the same trees (some of which are over 200 ft. high) that form the magnificent avenue up to the famous temples at Nikko, and that all these cryptomerias were alive, that some 15 years ago I had brought a few of these back with me on one of our visits to Japan and that now they were beautiful trees about 30 ft. high.

His Excellency was very much interested at my description of these cryptomerias and asked what they were like when Mr. Chen told him that they were a variety of pine or coniferae.

I also told him that we were making an experiment in apples on the top of the mountain on a place where there is snow for about three months every year, and that if we succeeded on this mountain in raising apples, we would do our best to help in having the tops of the bare mountains

to the north of us put into apples, that as there was such a big business in importing apples now from Japan and the United States we would find a ready sale in Shanghai for more than could be grown, that we had over 5000 mulberry trees planted and that in a little school for the children of the refugees that we opened at Chinese New Year we were rearing silkworms according to the improved methods introduced by the Japanese some years ago. This we are able to do as we are lucky enough to have as teacher of the school one of our own students, Mr. Chin, who had, previous to coming to the University, graduated from the Japanese school for silkworm culture which used to be in this city.

I told him that we had planted six tons of Irish potatoes, one ton of which had been a present from the Morse Seed Co. of San Francisco and the balance had been brought from Japan, that we had been lucky in finding a Japanese who was able to show a carpenter how to make a couple of little looms for weaving the sacks for potatoes made of rice straw which afford not only a means of carrying the potatoes but serve also as a protection from the heat of the sun in summer and from the frost in winter, that we had sown a few hundred pounds of California wheat and that it was a perfect success except that in a few places where the land had been too rich it had lodged, that we had purchased pigs from Kinkua where the most famous hams in China come from and were expecting them to arrive in a few weeks, and that we were negotiating for the purchase of a stock of Hunan pigs, but had not yet closed the bargain.

His Excellency then without saying anything picked up the document and in a few minutes came back from a little room with it signed and sealed. When he sat down again he asked me whether I had any Indian corn from America. (At a previous meeting I had drawn a diagram giving a section of good Indian corn as compared with bad, showing how the good was nearly all corn and the bad nearly all cob. The drawing was something like this:

When he asked about the corn he mentioned the description at the previous meeting, showing how interested he was in our conversation.

He said he would like some Indian Corn. I told him that about ten days previous a shipment of seeds had come. That we had only small quantities of Indian Corn but that I would gladly send him part of each sort that I had. Also that 300 lbs. of Alfalfa seed had come and that he could have just as much of that as he wished. He said 100 lbs. would be sufficient for what he wanted.

Mr. Chen, who saw as well as I did, that the old man was right with us, then told him that there was another matter we wanted to ask him. When Mr. Chen asked him to be one of our Board of Trustees he knitted his brows, assented, and said the difficulty would be in getting a hold of the proper men from Hanking to be also on the Board of Trustees and on the Committee. We both said better leave the selection of those men in his hands, and after about five seconds of quick thinking he again assented and said he would write at once.

We came away happy, I with the lightest heart I have had since I began this scheme knowing that with Chang Ch'ien as one of the Board of Trustees no one in Nanking would dare open his mouth against me. I had now up to two o'clock free and rode up to Wu Ting Fang's who signed and sealed the document on sight.

I then took the signed document to the Commercial Press and had it photographed to have 1000 lithographed copies made for distribution and to give especially to the China Press. It is possible I shall be able to send you one of these copies before the letter is set off.

But the event of my visit to Shanghai was yet to come off, the meeting with the men that Mr. H.P. Chen had invited to meet me. He had told me previously that I needn't expect to find a number of renowned men, but that the men whom he was inviting were workers and we could reserve the renowned men for figuring on Committees, etc.

At 2 P.M. as I entered the Committee room of the Bank, I was astonished to find that though 2 P.M. was the hour given out for the meeting, nine young men arose from around the table to welcome me and compliment me on the work I was doing. All spoke English but one and six of them are graduates of American Universities. Mr. Cheriser Young, the editor of the Eastern Times and at the head of the Associated Press for China, asked me whether what I was doing resembled what Hawthorne spoke about in his book. I had to confess that I hadn't read any of Hawthorne except the "Scarlet Letter" and had forgotten whether there was any reference to a scheme for social reform laid down there. He then referred to the George Junior Republic and I was very glad that at this point the meeting was called to order by three ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ claps of Mr. Chen's hands.

In a very few words the meeting was informed that the object of the meeting was to hear from me a statement of what I was doing and to organize a Publicity Bureau to aid in the work.

I spoke for a very few minutes on the needs of the work and went on with what I was doing, telling them to some extent what I had told Chang Ch'ien, but asked them to direct the course of what I said by questions. I had a lively time for nearly an hour. When I sat down I was treated to some of the most intensive speaking I have ever heard. They were with me to a man. Even in the matter of levelling graves which I referred to in addressing them they all agreed that the time had come for some one to make the initiative on this important matter and that the method I proposed of setting apart a regular cemetery to which all coffins should be removed and numbered, with a map of the estate giving the spot from which each numbered coffin was taken, was excellent. (This plan I am now working.)

Mr. C. Luang of Kiukiang, now Secretary for the Central China F.R.C. had already translated our Rules and Regulations and had added some now ones for consideration. Mr. Chen had also translated the Rules and Regulations and they appointed Mr. Yu to take these two translations and dress them in first class Chinese.

The meeting advocated the appointment of a Chinese Secretary (as the other members of the meeting said, a man after the stamp of Huang) who should receive, if need be, a salary of \$200 a month, but who could speak English and could appear before any of the modern officials and advocate our cause, if necessary, and who should at the same time be able to hold his own with the old literati.

They also advocated that my salary should be paid by the Chinese. I said that I would consider it a very high honor to have some one or more Chinese pay my salary, but that I desired to be always looked upon as representing the University of Nanking in this work. They all agreed that no one desired in any way to dissociate the work from the

University for which all of them had the deepest respect and best wishes. I haven't felt so close a touch with the Chinese since I came to China 22 years ago as I did sitting at this table with these vigorous young men any one of whom, as you know, would make a name for himself in any country he chose to settle in. Tsao, gold medallist for oratory in the Vanderbilt University, justified the Committee that granted that medal in a speech he made urging immediate action. Some others whom I don't know for so long a time were just as good.

I must now close and go and select the seeds for Chang Ch'ien and get them off, as now is the right time for planting Indian Corn.

I am glad to hear that you are so successful in raising funds. I may say that in a letter from Miss Evelyn Hugham of Ginn & Co., Publishers, she informs me that she has sent the newspaper cuttings that I sent her to Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, and that Mr. George A. Plimpton of her company, a friend of Mr. Schiff's, has endorsed the scheme and is contributing \$60 for the raising of one family to an independence.

Kindly remember me to Mrs. Williams and the children. I hope you are all very well.

Very truly yours,

Copy of letters from
5th May 1912
to July 1914.
in order.

for
many were removed.

Sun wen is the official
title of Sun Yat Sen.

Nanking, 16th October 1912

Rev. J. E. Williams
Vice-President University of Nanking
New York

My Dear Williams:

I cannot express how glad I am to receive your letter and how thankful I am to all for the manner in which you stand by me in this work which is dearer to me than life. It surely is a privilege to be allowed to work among the Missionaries in Nanking and I am not all astonished that the good Lord has chosen Nanking as a place in which to work out that unity of the church which our Lord and Master prayed for so earnestly. Perhaps there is no place in the world where my poor efforts would have been so appreciated, and where I would have been given a free hand to go on with what seemed to some wise heads a harrera ned project. Not only have I not been stopped but you all have given the work such publicity that I am now humbled extremely that I haven't done something more, in fact that I ~~am~~ have't a number of actual colonists already independent. However when I consider the condition we are now in with that in which we were twelve months ago when the Revolution commenced I can only thank God from the time I get up in the morning till I go to bed at night. Never in any work that I have done before has the presence of the Lord been so manifest and His guidance so plain, and I believe that this has been in consequence of my committing myself to a course that though to all appearances was impossible yet as I saw it was plain the path that Jesus Himself would have trod. It is only my lack of faith that has prevented this work's having been put on a more solid footing long ago. From the great answer to what little faith I have had, I have come to the conclusion that if we walked close to God as Jesus did we could work miracles as He did. This may be heterodoxy but I believe that the kingdom of Heaven would have been in earth long ago if we only took the sermon on the mount literally and acted on it. This I say, not from having read any book, but because the little that I have tried to do has resulted in such a great thing in the hand of God. I say "such a great thing" for where in the history of China has a foreigner been equipped with a "kuam shih" (you understand that word that means an authority to do work for the state).

In your letter you ask me what I have actually done. under you and with the assistance of Dr. Macklin, Mr. Bowen and the other friends, I have been enabled:

1st To interest the Chinese and foreigners here in China in the scheme, so much so that I have had several articles published in all the papers about it.

To get a grant of trees from the German government ~~at~~ at Tsingtao.

To get a donation of 375 pounds of seed of from the Director of the German Railroad.

To get the endorsement of the scheme by the leading statesmen in China including the President.

To have as Chairman of our Board of Trustees the man whom I consider the greatest man in China, Chang Shien-and in fine to have the confidence of the Chinese to such an extent that they have fought the battle for me. (At the time ~~last~~ we were getting our

10-16-12

k

Board of Trustees formed a counter organization was formed in Nanjing which had its rules and regulations drawn up (doing us the compliment of copying us literally) and everything in apple-pie order. This organization applied to be incorporated ("li on") before we did. The Latah saw that they had law on their side and the grant of land that they applied for included all that we had purchased and at that time had no legal claim on. The Futeel informed us through the Foreign office (of course sub rosa) that unless we hustled he would have to give a reply to this organization which kept hammering at his door day by day. We did hustle and just as soon as the Trustees were able to get the petition sent in so soon did the Futuh's reply come. Williams, these fellows are with me heart and hand or they wouldn't have done this.

To have the Chinese so far with us as to work against their own people is proof I think that we have their confidence. We have their confidence because God Who sees our motives made it plain to them that we are seeking only to help the downtrodden.

Pardon me for dealing in such seemingly argument, on these intangible to people who don't know China and the fight that I have had, but to those who know China and can realized what official opposition or sanction means, this is far from being intangible, it is the foundation on which we must build.

As to the commencement of this enterprise I send enclosed a copy of my first letter to Mr. Cory when he going home to collect money for the work here. If you would let the person who has charge of putting that article in the Outlook see this letter of Cory, he might have a better side of how the thing came about, but use your own judgment about that.

The questions you ask me are to a great extent answered by the booklet containing our Rules and Regulations. The four thousand acres of land on side of Purple Mountain are all that we now have. That you will seek from the petition of our Trustees and the answer of the Futah is in the hands of the Trustees. It is all in one block on the side of the hill just over the Pass from the Mirt tombs.

As regards the trees planted over ninety percent of the fruit trees are still alive and must are as good as they would be at home at the end of fruit season. I may state that for nearly two months we kept our reliable man going over the trees one by one and rubbing each stem from root to top with his hand killing any insect he found and destroy in fall the eggs of insects, also rubbing eggs off the buds. He was able to go over the whole once every week. In that way we saved the trees from these enemies.

The mulberries are a delight to look at, their foliage is so luxuriant and green. There may be two percent dead and there is about the same number that haven't come to much through some cause.

The psevdacarias or black locusts are nearly all alive and are evidently intent on taking possession of the flax they grow with such insistance.

The Cryptomeria Japonicas are a success and the last time I was through them they seemed to have fully 90 % alive.

The Cha sha yu sha Hornbeam or Elm, have more that 50% alive

The pears we got from the people in the vicinity have died in great numbers. We haven't much over ten percent of them alive, not over 20 any way. The dry autumn is very severe. The reason why the pines haven't done any better is that a great many of them were put in my absence and the foreman purchased seedlings that were too large,

0916

The part that was put in under my personal supervision (which was only a small part, I'm sorry to say) are nearly all alive and thriving.

The pires we get from Tsingtao are nearly all alive. They were small and had a better root system.

The crops that we planted were wheat and potatoes. The potatoes were on the land among the fruit trees and were planted more to insure that the land between the trees would be kept free from weeds by the after-cultivation of the potatoes than for the crop that we expected. The crop was a failure as a crop but a success as a weed-killer as the land is now clean. The reason of the failure was that the grass had been cut off for centuries and carried away for fuel and as no animal grazed over the place the land was never fertilized so that the land was extremely poor. We manured our fruit-trees and the potatoes that grew where the manure had been grew large and fine. I started to make a road from our place to the city so that we could have the filth from the streets and dirty places of the city but had only 600 feet made when so much of a hornet's nest got about my ears that the British Consul advised(?) me to stop it. I did so and of course the poor potatoes suffered. It is due to the British Consul however to say that he has been a strong supporter in all this work and is actually enthusiastic. He offered to give \$50 to help in building the road in case I got proper official sanction to build it. I'm going around some of these days to collect that \$50.

But if the potatoes were a failure the wheat was a perfect success. It was shoulder high. The seed (a whole ton of it) was a gift of the Morse Seed Company of San Francisco, and was just the finest. When we reaped the wheat we sold the seed in one "ton" or two "tons" to the farmers around the city so that this coming spring I hope to see patches of this wheat everywhere. If it is only nearly as good as we had it, it will double or in some cases give four-fold the yield that the Chinese miserable little wheat gives. I send a few grains of the seed to the streets and any one who looks at it can see that it hardly deserves the name of wheat. If you would care to send it to Fairchild, Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, he will see the sort of seed not to sow. The straw of the wheat we are using to teach the people here the strawbraid industry. Luckily, I hadn't all the wheat thrashed but I lashed some for the thatch. This thatch we found later was good enough for making strawbraid. The children in our school can now make fairly good braid, and we have opened a place at the Hu bei chai under Mrs. Cray's card for teaching the poor women and children there this industry. A number of the Christian pastors and church members have formed an association for developing industries and this will be left in their charge as soon as the infant is able to walk. We have expert braid-makers in charge of it so we hope to wean the baby by new year.

As our huts on the hill are not fit to live in, we are trying to get proper houses for the workmen and their families. A gift of \$300 (Mex.) has been given to put up a brick kiln on the place (we had previously had some of the clay made into brick and burned it and it turned out excellent brick). The men are now building the kiln and will have 30,000 or \$0,000 of brick and tiles before the frost sets in. So we can have houses from our own brick.

If I could only manage to get that road made from Purple Mountain to Tai Ping gate before you begin building the University.

You will see from our Rules and Regulations that we have no colonists yet located on the land on Purple Mountain that is broken up (between 60 and 80 acres) will be all needed this year for nurseries. We have already some 20 llb. of Black Locust seed and we will have from it at least 100,000 seedlings. Now if we have as much proportionately from the 375 llbs. that are the gift of Mr. Hilderbrand the Director of the Shangtung Railway, we will have over a million seedlings for the spring after next.

We have also 2000 cotties of black walnut and the prospect of getting some hundreds of pounds of other seeds of trees direct from the U. S. A. and from England and Australia. So that we need all the broken and breakable land for this use.

I knew when I began to break Purple Mountain that it wasn't the best land, but I never dreamed that it was so dead. We are planting beans everywhere even among our tree seed beds and things are looking better. If I hadn't gone on with the land that I could get on Purple Mountain, ever though it was so bad the scheme would have fallen through.

Hoping my long letter hasn't wearied you and that though not talking as direct to the points you asked, I have still conveyed some idea.

Very truly yours
Joseph Bailie.

P.S. We are now looking forward to a big meeting in Shanghai and are trying to get C. T. Wang to take charge of it. We hope to have a constituency formed and then lay at their feet all that we have done for their approval or otherwise. And at that meeting to have the Chinese appoint some responsible person to procure lands for our scheme. #

I have as good as acquired a large tract up at Fang Yang Fu, but I was advised two days ago by K. P. Chen to let it alone till our big meeting has appointed the proper man to work it. So I'm doing other work just now.

J. B.

University buildings I would try to compete for the ----- then carry at a lower rate in our carts than the other places----- on donkeys.

You may consider the plan I am adopting of planting so many trees as an unwise move for me. My reason is this. The first principle in Agriculture is to put as much manure into the land as possible. The straw and grain should be fed to cattle and in that way most of the ingredients would return to the land. As it is now the straw is all burned and large quantities sent into the large cities for their purpose with the result that the land is being drained of its available plant-food. Either coal or wood must be found to make fuel and let the straw be available for feeding purposes.

From the Famine Region the grain is being shipped out as as trains can be had to carry it. If famine comes next year it will be worse than ever though this year's crop is so good.

This plan of growing grain and exporting it must be stopped and the only way is to feed live stock and thus prevent the ingredients being carried away in large quantities.

I have another reason for preparing so many seedlings. I have a plan of afforestation that has been practically approved by some in authority. It is this. Select the fertile valleys among the mountains. Help settlers to cultivate these and let them have their places rent free so long as each man takes care of a patch of newly planted forests that is put under his care. This method will insure the protection of the forest without costing the government anything and at the same time provide farms for the destitute. Every family provided for in this way is just as well provided for as he would be in our regular colony and he is benefitting the nation much more.

Another point, the wider the range of our activities the more likely our University is to be recognized by the Chinese as a Center, and the better chance there is of the Chinese uniting with us in this one department at least. This is what I aim at and Mr. Bowen thinks I'm right. But what we need is men who know this subject thoroughly. Had we an expert forester and an expert in soils on the field right now we would be strategically better equipped than if we had any other department fully developed. This is the weakest point in the new China. They have plenty of engineers for railroads and mines, abundance of lawyers, a fairly fairly good number of graduates from Textile Schools but almost no graduates in Agriculture and Forestry. The country must have two branches developed and the sooner the better.

If we could only have the eyes of the provinces of Central China turn to us for help we could gain a position now which would not be hard to keep. I think this is one of those opportunities that come but once in long intervals. If the little that I have attempted has met with such approval from the Chinese what would a Department with really qualified men not do? Do try to get those who have the interests of this Institution at heart and who can feel the hills, to see this their opportunity.

Very truly yours.

The University of Nanking,
Nanking, Dec. 30, 1912.

Rev. Dr. Fearn,
Secy. C. C. F. R. C.,
Shanghai.

Dear Dr. Fearn:-

We the foreign members of the Nanking branch of the Colonization Association of the Republic of China, request that the ten thousand, \$10,000, voted by your committee for opening a new colony in N. Anhui be put into the hands of the Shanghai committee of our Association to be paid by them when they consider the conditions on which the grant was originally made are fulfilled.

We have no objection to your imposing a time stipulation. If say by the end of May we have not secured land, we believe it would be wise to make arrangements for having the money paid into some other philanthropic fund where it will be certain to be used. We are in hopes, however, that long before that time limit is reached we shall have secured lands worth developing.

Various causes have contributed to the delay in procuring land. Lands at Fen Yang Fu, that the gentry of that place promised to let us have were denied by the Anhui Tutuh on the grounds that they were school lands, but really in response to a petition from those very gentlemen who professed to be aiding us. Later some of our Chinese supporters threatened to leave us if Mr. Bailie went any farther in trying by himself to acquire lands, and advised calling a meeting in Shanghai at which a representative committee of Chinese and Foreigners could be appointed who should in turn appoint an agent to purchase land. We valued very highly the good will and help of these friends and have succeeded in having the meeting and in having it appoint a representative committee of Chinese and Foreigners, but so far no Chinese purchasing agent has been appointed.

All this involved a seeming waste of valuable time, but it puts our Association in a more tangible form before the world. Just after the appointment of the committee Mr. Bailie took all and was unable to make any further move in getting land. He is now planning to start at once into the region specified in your grant, and from letters he has been receiving from Mr. Best of Lai'an Shien, he has no doubt but that inside the time above specified he can have the land needed made sure, indeed it seems as if inside a month a good part of it can be had. He is able now to go ahead himself in securing lands as the Chinese friends who first made the objection to his doing this work have removed the objection seeing they cannot secure the proper sort of agents themselves. Besides, His Excellency Changh Chien agreed to this course in conversation with him. During this delay we have not been idle with the gentry in Nanking. We have come to an understanding with them so much, that at our last meeting Chih Lai Chih, their chief, told us, that their reason for opposing us at the beginning was a misunderstanding of what we were doing, but now that they understand us, they see that what we are attempting and what they themselves aim at doing are merely two roads leading to the one point.

0920

They have also shown their good will by uniting with us to form the Hanking branch of the Association and have promised to secure us lands for a colony and for an experimental station outside the city. Waiting for the putting of this promise into execution has been a cause for our delay in seeking other lands. Through some misunderstanding they have offered lands on terms not in accord with our Rules and Regulations. It is likely, however that later the proper arrangements can be made.

Inside a year, our Association has been able to turn the opposition in and around Hanking into co-operation. We have also signatures of the foremost statesmen in the land endorsing our scheme. Chang Chien one of the greatest of China's great men is at our head and is most enthusiastic in helping us devise ways and means. We have a properly organized committee in Shanghai that can bring us in touch with outside world. With all these advantages that have been gained at on little expenditure of time and money it would be a pity for your committee to cripple us by the withdrawal of this grant just at a time when the prospects of being able to use it are so bright.

A. J. Bowen.
W. J. Drummond.
W. E. Macklin.
Joseph Bailie.

Nanking, 31 Dec. 1912.

Dear Mr. Williams:

Thank you for your letter of 23d Nov. I am sending you by this mail a package of those signatures and seals.

I am very thankful to you all for standing with me in this matter. I'm quite sure that if we can hold the organization from sinking until the new arrangements that the Government is now organizing for land tenure are completed, I'm quite sure I say that we have the means of doing a great deal of good not only directly ourselves but by showing how work like this can be done.

We had a meeting yesterday with the gentry of Nanking who with us now constitute the Nanking Branch of the Association. They showed their good intention by sending around to places in the country where there are vacant lands and gathering in some of the most important Tong to talk the matter over. Mr. Tang from Chu Yung district was here and during our conversation told us that the different associations of "Tao Chih and" and other responsible bodies were finding out what lands were really public and what private and were making maps of the districts showing their . . . He said that in the district as soon as this was done we could go to that place and make a selection of what public lands we considered fit for our work and after going through with the formalities of registration etc. we could start at once to work there. This division of public and private lands is to be made inside this year.

Before the meeting closed it was agreed that all present of the Chinese would try to find out and secure for the association in the very near future whatever land he could be sure was public in his district.

This seemingly urgent measure was resorted to because there is a danger that unless we can show very good reason, the \$10,000 granted us by the Central China Famine Relief Committee will be taken from us on 30th January, when it has its final meeting and when it will dissolve. It doesn't want to leave money to some purpose where it hasn't a pretty good guarantee that it will be used for the purpose for which it was intended.

Now if these men show that they mean business and hustle around and get land, then the \$10,000 will not lapse.

Very truly yours,

Joseph Bailie.

(Copy)



0922

University Nanking,
Nanking, 1st, Jan. 1913.

Dear Mr. William

I think I have forgotten to inform you of our public meeting in Shanghai. It was held in the Y.M.C.A. building Chang Chien was unable to be present. Wu Ting Fang had to go on some important business to Tsingtao but appointed Mr. Ch'en former chairman of Chinese Chamber of Commerce as his proxy.

I think I mentioned to you the Agriculture Society of Nanking has amalgamated with us and in this capacity assumed the name of the Nanking branch of our Society. They sent 8 delegates to this meeting in Shanghai C'in Lai chih their chief Mr. Wong President of the Agriculture School, the gentleman in charge of the military and another.

These Nanking gentlemen were impressed with the meeting in Shanghai as busy composed of men well known over the country.

We appointed the committee referred to in the letter better to Dr. Carr a copy of which I enclose. The foreigners are Dr. Timothy Richard Dr. Hoak-Pott Mr. Cooper of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway and perhaps Dr. Peom and Mr. Gulland. Mr. G. if he will be Treasurer.

The Chinese are Chang Chien, Wu Ting Fang, K. P. Chen Mr. Chen (Dr. ~~xxxx~~ Wu's proxy at the meeting and who acted as chairman of meeting) and other.

This is really the only properly constituted body in our Association having been appointed at a meeting advertised duly in both foreign and Chinese newspapers it is beyond question. It is into the hands of this committee we ask this \$10,000 to be delivered.

I don't know whether I have mentioned to you that I hope to go home this coming summer to help Mrs. Baillie to deal of what property we have and to bring her here with with me just as soon as we can get back. I have asked Bowen and he thinks it fair, and has got the sanction of the Committee to it. I would be much obliged if you would support this procedure before the Board. Though I have been under the Board only one year I have been on the job three years and paid my own travelling expenses is coming to the field. Of course you know that we are under heavy expenses now having two girls in the University and one in the High School and even ~~the~~ the mission Board grants us the expense of travel there ~~there~~ isn't much likelihood of our having to appoint a Committee to look after our millions after we did.

With kind regards to Mrs. Williams and the Children.

Very truly yours,

Joseph Baillie.

Copy)

University of Nanking.

Lai An Hsien, 6th Jan. 1913.

Dear Mr. Bowen:

At last we have struck oil. When I reached here to-day Mr. Best informed me that the important representatives of this district, who have been appointed to go to Feng Yongfu to elect a representative for parliament were all here and were ready to meet me and talk over the proposition.

We lost no time but called them all in and had a lively meeting. They objected to our attempt to form a branch here, saying that to do that properly a representative from Chang Chien ought to have been sent who could come to organize. I admitted the irregularity but said that Chang Chien couldn't get a man to send. After we had belabored them down on their subject they made objection to using foreign money as it might lead to foreign control. I asked what foreign control the use of the money gave by the Famine Relief Committee had brought with it. Then they decided they would write to Chang Chien asking was it safe to use this foreign money. In the meantime they guaranteed us that they would provide us with all the land we need free of cost on condition that a favorable reply is received from Chang Chien, and that the thing is not settled if that reply is favorable. As that reply won't be here until they have already gone to Feng Yongfu, I proposed to go to Feng Yongfu along with them and there await Chang Chien's answer which I'm positive can be only favorable. The when all the representatives were there together to have a meeting with them all and have them appoint one or more representatives to accompany me to Shanghai to see Chang Chien and especially to see the Famine Relief Committee and thus be the strongest proof that it was possible to get that land was to be secured here.

They have already decided on a tract of public land and have guaranteed me that they will give it to us if it is the sort of land that will do for our scheme. It is a tract of 5 or 6 1/2 acres of circumference or maybe more. Mr. Best and I are going there to-morrow to see it. I remember on one of my last visits here seeing the hill and its surroundings and remarking to Best that if we could get that, that we would be all right. Still it is better to go and make sure of our place.

Mr. Chang Chao Ye who you have met and who has a son at the Drum Tower School is intensely interested in the matter. He is one of the principal men in this district and is with us.

I should have mentioned that they had this matter before their (the local government) meeting within the last few days and there was a unanimous decision that if proper connections could be made with Chang Chien as the head they would organize here. Mr. Best had already informed them of my intended visit.

You will note that three of these four representatives men who met us are fathers of boys at our University. Woo Yu, Mr. Chang and another Mr. Chong who is the "Tsai Chen" or head of local Board of Finance and a returned student from Japan. The name of the hill that we are to get is Shan Shan, called after "Yao and Shu ti shan". He

0924

either lived or resided there for some time. I don't know exactly what connection he had with it. Don't be astonished if I send you the first joint of his little finger some day as we dig the place over.

I'm in no fear of losing that \$10,000 now. We'll need more than that before long.

Very truly yours,

Joseph Bailie.

Wed. 8th.

Best and I went out to see this mountain that has been offered to us. It is about 2 miles long and a mile and a quarter wide. There are five rounded heads, four of which we went over. No. 2 has about 40 acres of just as good land as I have ever seen, black loam, more than 1 foot deep in places, and all it is could be used for agriculture. The others would not do for farming, but would make excellent land for tea or fruit trees. I must confess I'm disappointed in the land and will not risk the future of our colonization work on farming a successful colony. But tho' I won't run that risk, I shall try to get a hold of this place to be part of a "Forest colony" in which the colonists can pay off what we spend on their land by planting a certain number of trees which we will supply and afterwards pay their rent by each tending the forest he planted. I shall not, however, attempt this now, and shall put my whole force on getting good agricultural land and in settling a colony settled there. Best and I would have started this morning for Hucheng taking in one or two other points only we were both so badly done up last night, that we decided to rest a day. So to-morrow morning we hope to be off to Hucheng and surrounding places. As soon as we get our real agricultural land I shall do all I can to secure this mountain which later on may become an experimental station. Any way there's no fear that we won't be able to get the land. I'm out for that purpose and everything is in our favor here.

On the mount in which we are to get there is an old temple that used to be very large but is mostly in ruins now. I'm sorry to say that all the magnificent trees are being cut down. My favorite trees, 100 feet in diameter and some maple and ash, the largest of the sort I have ever seen. The temple would be turned over to us if I take over the mountain. There is a temptation to take the thing over at once, but I want to make sure that we have really got a hold of the tract of good land on which we can prove our point and then nail this. What hurts me tho' is that in the meantime more of the big trees will go. But that will make us hustle to get the other land fixed upon. There is no doubt in my mind but that we'll be able to ask them to give the mountain in the near future having secured our land already.

Keep in touch with Fearn. Don't let that meeting come and go without having our case well put before it. If we lose this "trick" it will cripple us in the game, even tho' it would not spell failure.

Ideal weather for this work. Streams that were torrents when I first came here before are almost dried up. This means the elimination of quite a dangerous element in travel. We couldn't possibly force those streams in such cold weather as this.

#3.

I'm convinced more and more from seeing the miserable agriculture that I see that until we can have our Agricultural Department running, to train men to go ahead with their work, that we can't be able to do much successful work even on our experimental station. Of course the station will mean training some men as I'm now training Mr. Liu the foreman, on Purple Mt. But he ought to have some theoretic scientific training and that means more men in the form of foreigners to do it.

The official will send a man with us to show us what land can be had free and what must be purchased.

Truly yours,

Joseph Bailie.

0926

Jan 15, 1933

CIRCULAR.

(Organizing a Branch of Colonization Association.)

To improve the economic condition of the people is the first principle for which the Republic stands. Owing to a lack of knowledge of Agriculture large tracts of land remain uncultivated in this country, and the numbers of the destitute are yearly increasing. This no doubt produces a far-reaching effect on the people at large.

At the North-eastern part of this region there is a great deal of hilly land that has not been used for many years. Through the application of the principles of Agriculture and Forestry, these naked hills can become productive land, and a large number of the poor can be converted into good citizens. This movement must as a matter of course change the social condition of the district for the better.

The Colonization Association of The Republic of China was organized in Shanghai by Chang Chien of Kiangsu for the purpose of encouraging Agricultural undertakings. Mr. Baillie, a Britisher, was appointed to give instructions in the new methods of Agriculture. These methods have already been applied on Purple Mountain in Nanking with good results.

Mr. Baillie, having paid a visit to our town, has made an investigation of the soil. He has reached the conclusion that if the unused up-lands of our district are cultivated, good results will be secured. Furthermore, he has promised us that, if we organize a branch association of the C.A. of the Republic of China, he can secure Ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.) granted by the C.C.F.R.C. for developing a colony here. We have considered this matter carefully and can see no objections.

As the great problem of China today is how to improve the economic conditions of the people, we hereby make bold to organize a Branch of the Colonization Association of the Republic of China and earnestly ask all to support this movement.

Promoters:

Ho Yang-ying
Yu Wei-chi

Cheng Kwang-lu
Chang Kang-tsoo

Supporters:

Chao Tsz-hen
Ho Chiu-hoan
Wang Feng-tsiang
Kwan Ru-tang
Yu Teng-ying
Chao Ying-ming
Chang Ching-chi
Cheng Tsen-yuen
Chen Tsen-I
Feng Lu-fang
Suen Ru-ching
Chu Tao

Chang Ying-tang
Chen Ting-tai
Chen Ling-tsoo
Chang Tan
Ho Yang-hsiung
Wei Wen-ming
Yen Kan-chih
Chang Kwang-loh
Yu Tsong-wei
Yu Tsong-chih
Ho Chiu-chao

1-15-13

Dear Mr. Baillie:-

We thank you for your trouble in making an investigation of the soil of the hills in this region, and for your practical suggestions about planting them in trees.

Acting on your advice, we are now organizing a Branch Association of the Colonization Association of The Republic of China in this city. In support of this we have a strong constituency. we shall call a mass meeting after we have returned from the election now going on.

We request you kindly to give us the method of procedure. We are desirous of following the directions given by the Association in Shanghai, and we are willing to give up any plan on our part which does not meet with the approval of that Association. Anything which is approved by the mother association will receive our careful and prompt attention.

Truly yours,

Ho Yang-ying
Yu Wei-chi
Chang Kwan-lu
Chang Kwan-tsao

Jan. 15 th. 1913.

Article Incorporating Lai An Branch Assocn

I have your petition and the enclosed regulations, contents of which are duly noted.

Considering that this movement has its object for the cultivation of idle lands and colonization, and the Mayor reports that both the Chairman, Cheo Chi Han, and the Vice-Chairman, Yu Wei Chi, are of good reputation and well acquainted qualified in agricultural undertakings. I therefore give sanction to the petition submitted.

From Peh,

Tutuh and Acting Civil
Governor of Anhui.

A Petition to Lai An Hsien from Cheo Chi Han and Yu Wei Che, Chairman
and vice-Chairman of the Branch I-Long Association.

We beg to inform you that the Branch Association has been organized and our prospective working field is over ten thousand mo. All the hills occupy the northern region. They are known as Suen Gou San, Dou San, Shih Yu San, Bah Sao Kwan San, and Huh Sien San. We fear that some meanfellows knowing not what public interest is may do what they please to destroy our working field, when it is in operation. To allow the cattle and sheep to graze may cause destruction to the buds. To spread wild fire over the hills may retard the growth of plants. Things like these are stumbling-blocks in the way of our Association. For this reason we request you to issue a proclamation whereby protection is secured and our work, encouraged. In this way the prospect of our Association will be made promising.

June 4th, 1913.

Proclamation by the Hsien Chi Shi of Lai An - Wan Lang.

-----:~:-----

This proclamation is issued to the effect that a petition has been offered by Chee Chi Nam and Fu Wei She, Chairman and vice-Chairman of the Branch I-long Association at Lai An, the petition running as follows: "The Branch Association has been organized and our prospective working field is over ten thousand mu. All the hills occupy the northern region. They are known as Tuen Lou San, Lou San, Thin Lu San, Sub San, Wan San, and Sub Lion San. We fear that some rascals knowing not what public interest is may do what they please to destroy our working field, when it is in operation. To allow the cattle and sheep to graze may cause destruction to the buds. To spread wild fire over the hills may retard the growth of plants. Things like these are stumbling-blocks in the way of our Association. For this reason we request you to issue a proclamation whereby protection is secured and our work, encouraged. In this way the prospect of our Association will be made promising."

This request is quite reasonable. Every person is expected to obey the items contained in this proclamation. Henceforth, the plants planted by the Association should be cared for and protected. To cut the trees of these hills, to allow cattle and sheep to graze on these hills, and to spread wild fire over these hills are seen acts encroaching ^{upon} the rights of others, and they are to be strictly forbidden. Any one being so accused shall be arrested and sentenced according to the law. To this your attention is drawn.

June 14th, 1915.

Nanking, China 3rd, May 1914.

My Dear Cooper,

We have registered ~~xxxx~~ thirteen more families as colonists at Lai An Hsien, with a total of 73 persons. This means \$109.50 monthly for sustenance.

The estimate for this lot for first payment that I request is

Sustenance for 13 families for 3 months
12 huts at 10 each
Yellow can for each family at \$30 each
seed implements and pig pay \$10 each

\$323.50

130.00

390.00

130.00

\$973.50

Kindly have this estimate presented to the Committee along with that which I sent in on 7th April. You will also oblige me very much if the money can be made available at once as every days delay now means loss of opportunity to avail of this Spring's seeding.

Very truly yours

Joseph Bailie.

528
54

954

0932

Copy of a letter from the Civil Governor to the Association.

Your association has requested that the Department of Finance will request the Office of Taxation to inform the Custom Houses to remit the duties on the seeds, young plants, animals, fertilizers and the farming implements, which your association will buy from abroad and from other provinces in China.

I have now received a letter from the Office of Taxation, saying: "In the case of the Peking Sheo-Hsien Factory, all the material coming from abroad and passing through the Custom Houses shall pay duties as usual, and the home-made material passing through the Custom Houses and the foreign material and the home-made material passing through the Chang-Kwan and Likins shall be exempted from duties. In the case of the Provincial City of Yunnan the young mulberry trees, etc. which the city buys from other provinces shall not pay any duty. The I-Long-Hwai bears resemblance to the above-said instances. Therefore following the example of these instances, the request that the I-Long-Hwai has made will be complied with."

Besides informing the various Likins of this, I now send you a copy of the letter from the Office of Taxation, in the hope that you come to an understanding of it.

*This letter in
absolute confidence*
JB

University of Nanking,
Nanking 16th March, 1913.

My dear Mr. Williams:

Thank you for your postcard from Ithaca and for your letter of 17th Feby. I'm glad to hear from you. But I am just so snowed under with things to be done and am so fagged after I get off the absolutely necessary letters on Sunday, my day for correspondence, that I'm not fit to write a letter that any one could read.

You talk of Reisner's taking a course in Agriculture of Francis etc. etc. but what of it all if the University puts a stop to my going on with this work? You know the action taken by the Board of Managers at its meeting. Well, I'm quite certain that the action taken was entirely of Ferguson's initiative. He was supplanted in his position on the Central China Famine Relief Committee. The new Committee made a sort of pet of me. The Committee had sense enough to dissolve before any one had an opportunity to hit it. F. had to hit something and got his fling. So I must either give up the University or give up Colonization work. I'm not going to give up Colonization work unless the good Lord throws me off my legs, and I do want to stay with the University. I know the University needs something of the sort of work I'm doing to keep it in touch with facts and things and to get more closely hooked on to people; and I need the University. I can do more by reason of having Prof. put in front of my name than I could by having a Mr. But the University would in the long run be a greater loser than I would. The University by throwing over this work will appear to outsiders to cast some reflections on me personally in the manner I have worked the whole thing, and by thus discrediting me will make it rather hard for me to go ahead. But I could finally get over that part of the difficulty. I know where I can apply and be received with open arms. But as I wrote Mr. Bowen when I first applied for the privilege of working among you men in the University, I want to work where my work will be a part of the great work that is being done by the Christian Church in China, otherwise I shall feel that my life is useless. You know that I left a salary double of what I receive in the Mission. This I make no boast of but merely state it so that if possible I be not compelled to go out of the Mission to carry on a work that I must go on with.

Williams, can't you get some man that will pay my salary for the purpose of going on with this work and have it so arranged that I can still be associated in some way with the University? Chang Chien would put me on to a job in which I might do more than I can do in this. But I want the work I do to be associated with Mission work and I believe it will be farther reaching in the long run by being so connected.

I have been hammer and tongs at work on the land north of the river. I'm too much fagged out to-night to go through all the details. However, as a finale to a number of visits to Lai An last Tuesday Dr. Osgood accompanied me from Chuchow. The official and the principal man spent the whole evening and the night up to nearly two o'clock drawing up an agreement between the people of Lai An on the one side and your humble servant on the other, whereby we understand each other in the matter of carrying out the development of the Colony at that place.

0934

3-16-13

#2.

You will easily see from this letter that I'm not doing justice to the subject. But unless I write you now it may be three weeks or maybe more before I shall have the chance again. I have over 200,000 trees here on my hands to plant with a depleted treasury. Fruit trees coming from California (more gifts from Mr. and Mrs. Morse) land to be gone over at Kucheng near Lai An, before we can have the deeds written transferring it to our Society, and no end of detail in all these things and no one to help. The fact is that it is too much now for me. But I must back up. The matter of that vote by the Board of Managers I must confess makes me sometimes a weaker man.

Good-bye. I must go to bed.

Truly yours,

*Please note
distress!*
Joseph Bailie.

Note:

I'm quite sure if Dr. Garritt had been at that meeting of the Board of Managers in Nanking and not Bullock who has never been in sympathy with this work, that the action taken would have been somewhat modified.

J.B.

0935

✓
March 19, 1913.

Dear Mr. Williams:-

I have just called on Mr. Bowen and showed him your letter and also the first part of this one that I have written to you. I have also spoken to him of the need of help in the work I'm doing now and told him of the prospect I have of getting a man to help at once if I had the money.

It came about in this way. I wrote Willard Lyon asking him for some maple seed, which he sent and which is budding fine, to try to get a man to help. He found a crack-a-jack. Mr. Cooper, who is under engagement with the U.S. government. He wrote a pamphlet on Walnuts and Walnut Growing for the Oregon P.R. & Navigation Company, that is circulated all over the U.S.A. He is the one authority on walnuts in Oregon. He will come out here if we can raise the salary of a single missionary for him, just as much as will support him. He's a real missionary and most enthusiastic on the cultivation of Walnuts and he wants to aid the poor of China in this crisis. He wrote me that he would not sign on under the U.S. government until he heard from me. But I was compelled to write that my hands were tied and that I could not on the funds put in my hands for helping the poor in paying salaries of foreigners or indeed in paying anything but the absolutely necessary expenses in connection with this work. So I suppose by the time you receive this letter he'll already have signed on. If you could in any way get as much as would pay his salary wire Willard Lyon McMinnville, Oregon. It is possible you could get him yet. He's an expert on walnuts but of course that means that he is up in Forestry and Agriculture as a foundation. Try to get him. I have too much now to do, and when the first colony is started then I shall have more. Do try to keep me connected with the University by having some one foot my salary bill also that of Mr. Cooper if possible, as the position at Lai An Hsien is at present most encouraging. During the year I have paid several visits there. On my second last visit of which I gave notice to Mr. Best previously most of the delegates appointed to go to Feng Yang Fu to elect representatives to the national and provincial assemblies ~~at~~ had delegated their proxies to four men who were to meet me and authorize me to go on with this work. As the meeting at Feng Yang Fu was to come off in a few days I agreed to go up there and meet the whole body of delegates- 27 in number- and have direct from them the proof that this met their approval.

At the meeting at Feng Yang Fu all the 27 signed the document endorsing the scheme and urging that I go at once to start work. They also appointed four of the number to organize the Lai An Branch of the Association. These four men also gave me a letter urging me to go on with this work at once. Since then the Lai An Branch has appointed two delegates to go to Anching, the provincial capital and register in the Tutu's Yamen. These men have gone and registered and the Tutu has given them a seal, a copy of the stamp

3-19-13.

#2.

of which I enclose herewith. On their return they had an agreement drawn up for me to sign but as some of the terms in that agreement were not to my liking I postponed the signing until I should meet them along with Dr. Osgood and Mr. Pest.

Last Tuesday Dr. Osgood accompanied me to Lai An Hsien. Pest had been expecting us. As soon as we reached there we met some of the gentry and decided that the best thing to do was to have a meeting between at once and have the agreement properly drawn up. In order to do this, it was necessary to have the official at this meeting. So Dr. Osgood, Pest and myself called upon him and invited him to come at 8:00 at night. We discussed matters from 8:00 to nearly 2:00 in the morning and managed to draw up an agreement such as will in no way take the power of spending money out of my hands. While at the same time it gives the Chinese the power to have things run in such a way as to prevent their losing face and really to give them the whole of the management and so far as is possible without their having the final say of the spending of the money. At this meeting the official agreed that this would be written out in the name of the Association and then transferred in the same manner that it is to private individuals. Were this not done I would not venture to ask the Trustees of the Central China Famine Relief Committee funds to handle any of the \$10,000 voted for colonization by that Committee.

Dr. Osgood and Mr. Pest both think that all this is done in perfectly good faith on the part of the Chinese. In proof of this they are urging me to go at once and look over the field with me sent from the officials whom who have power to decide on the spot whether the land is public or private. In this way we can decide upon using public lands without making several visits and having no end of dickering with the vamen. I have also asked that the official issue a proclamation at the head of our going but so the people of the district cannot afterwards say that we came up in some back handed manner and when they were asleep got hold of lands belonging to some of their number. We desired that if we used any private lands to give the owners an equitable return for its use.

There are delegates coming from different parts of the country asking about this colonization work. One came Sunday a week from Chin Chow-tu who had been sent by 26 families who paid his expenses for coming to see me. These families desire to know the rules and regulations. There are over 20 of them Christian families but though Christian nearly all are on the edge of destitution. I have given him no promise as to whether the money we have can be legitimately used in help of these but I am inclined at present to insist that these be among our first colonies. For two reasons: 1st, because they are Christians and nothing but the Gospel of Jesus Christ can make these Chinese, high or low, respectable citizens; and 2d, they understand how to cultivate land of the description that we hope to use.

0937

Lai An Hsien.

6th April, 1913.

My dear Mr. Williams:-

Sunday tho it is we finished our tour in search of land for our first colony this forenoon. I am very glad to be able to inform you that we have settled on the places we want and hope to have made over to our Association. But before you can understand why I'm so satisfied at having decided on the places we want. I suppose I must tell you what arrangements have led up to this tour of search.

I think I wrote you about the Feng Yang fa frosco (?) *Fiasco.* Then about how the Lai An Hsien representatives to Feng Yang unanimously signed a request for me to go on here. How they organized and later sent two of their number to Ngankin, the Provincial capital, to incorporate and how they were incorporated and received a seal from the Tutuh.

On this present trip Dr. Osgood came with me to Lai An for the purpose of having a public meeting, the first that was held yet here on account of our associations. We wanted to have those foreigners formally acknowledged as members of the Committee (i.e. Dr. Osgood, Mr. Best and Mr. Hunt) and a Foreign Secretary appointed as well as a Chinese. Mr. Best is the Foreign Secretary. Then we wanted all the arrangements that had been made to be made public and all the committees to be sanctioned at the meeting.

The meeting was announced for the first of April and there was a fairly full representation present at Mr. Best's chapel. The "chih shih" (new name for the old "hsien") was there and all those who have authority here. I don't know when a meeting pleased me better than this one. There was a spirit of oneness with us in it.

Mr. Ou Yang who was Provincial representative last year from this place was chairman of the meeting. By the way Chinese conduct business in all their meetings in a very orderly manner now. The meeting is formally opened by a man ringing a bell and when business is through the ringing of the bell informs you that you can go on talking small talk with any one and every one. Well after the bell was rung Mr. Ou Yang gave an address, telling the origin and aim of the Colonization Association. Then he produced the petition sent to the Tutuh to have the Association registered and a copy of the ("P'i") reply of the Tutuh granting registration. Next he read the agreement between the representatives of the Lai An Branch of this Association and myself. I shall try to send you a copy of the translation of all these three documents. These were all endorsed unanimously by the meeting. Then the officers and Committee were elected, and the meeting was dismissed, but not before the official agreed to give any public land that I should decide we could make use of. We were to go to the different districts and the head of the gentry in each district was to take us around and show what land was public and what private. The pity is that the best of the unused land is private. But we (that is, the foreigners) decided

4-6-13.

.W.2.

Sometime ago not to purchase any land for if we left that loophole nobody would ever show us any public lands as the Chinese are like the rest of us, in that they like to make an honest penny in acting as middlemen in the transfer of private property rather than do the work of showing the public land which brings them no returns when the apportionment of them is made to our Association.

I needn't give you an itemized account of our visit to the different districts. Suffice it to say that we have agreed with the head of the gentry in those "Pao's" or "parishes" of this hsien to draw maps of five mountains in all and to bring these in to the official who is to write us papers of transfer and of course seal them. As soon as these maps with the official's transfer and seal are all in Mr. Best's hands he is to come down with them to Hanking accompanied by the President of the Lai An Branch of the Association. Mr. Chow, and we are then to go to Shanghai and make application for part of the \$10,000 that has been voted for establishing this colony and as soon as we get the money we shall go ahead. I expect to be back here on the job actually breaking land before the end of this month.

I hope to make my headquarters at T'ien Ts'ou Chi (the market of the granary), in the same house with the "tsz Chih Hui" Mr. Chow, our chairman, is head of the "self-governing body", and is most heartily in favor of the work. They will let us do practically anything we like in reason to further the cause. I think on establishing a nursery of about two English acres at the edge of the town. If we had that amount of land now filled with young trees, I could have them all planted on the private owned hills in about a month with no cost to us. The people all want the trees and I believe that in five years we shall have about twenty English miles of this range in trees from our nurseries. I'm delighted with the place. When the hills are wooded we'll have a little Japan.

Monday morning - Last night Mr. Best and I called on the "chih shih" and he is going to do all he can to expedite the opening of work at T'ien Ts'ou Chi. He was very thankful for some information Mr. Best gave him about other matters. The district of this hsien in which we had expected to open the colony is Kueh'eng. The land is good and less hilly than that we have selected. But the elders in that district have made up their minds that they don't want our Association, - firstly because each of the two elders has "added field to field" till there is the greater part of the choice unused lands of the district registered in their own names, and as no tax is paid on unused lands there is no object so far as they are concerned in having it broken up. In order to insure the carrying out of their illegally withholding lands from our Association they have arranged with some discharged soldiers to go down there and plant their flags all over the great region that I first had intended to open our colony in. But the soldiers are becoming so bold because they have succeeded for so far in their rebellion conduct that they are actually going to farmers in the district and compelling them to accept leases from them and give a guarantee that they, the farmers, will pay a tithe of the produce of the lands to them as owners of their places. Blackmail so flagrantly enforced will bring matters to a head I hope. This is the information Mr. Best was able to give the "chih shih" that made him wince and evidently discommoded him a little.

Very truly yours,

0939

Lai A. Hsien, May. 4, 1913.

Dear Mr. Bowen:

I found your letter here on my arrival yesterday evening. Tho I am on my way to Hanking, I had better write you an account of the past fortnight's work, lest I may miss you in Hanking. And while things are fresh in my mind.

As you know I have been away two weeks from the work on Purple Mt. and the Mr. Liu and the men know how to run things, still I had better just take a deep in. Besides I want to get those drains at the Purple Hospital fixed, but a deluge may come and save them all in. Any way I could not do anything here for a few days as the rain has come on. We finished putting the stakes down on Shan Shan yesterday. It would do you heart good to walk over that mountain just now. The landscape is just long enough to give you an idea of the richness of the soil and the immense store of fertility that is locked up in the inside, and not too long to make your course in walking over it. I have had to cross and recross it and at daylight I saw the prospect of getting hold of it for the first time. The soil is indeed, what is known as the rich red terracing, but it is not a great sufficiency for a family. It is really a desert where the work stops out.

I have not quite satisfied myself with the map I have drawn of it, but the hill as I had to depend on a little Chinese manual but the object of the survey is not so much to take a detailed exact map, but to know the general character, as to get down the slopes and settle exactly the boundaries.

For the last few days we have been at least 1000 ft. above a surrounding level. We have been riding on the mountain, riding a white horse, in the middle of the plateau returned, to see after the well-being of the people. A horse was sent to the village of the plateau to be taken to the stores. He is indefatigable and the horse just returned after a ride of about 10 miles which, with a horse, is not a bad thing. He must need to be used with us as he has to make a life of it as the others are too slow. It is well he was with us yesterday as we had all of the adjoining owners of land in the party, each asking what his special piece was not enclosed on. Every one was very friendly and we have the third hill staked and roughly mapped.

The first is the Shan Shan which was measured when I wrote you last. It is a strange mountain with many and various full of twists and turns, turned around which you've a command. We have between 2000 and 3000 ft. on that mountain. We were stopped for a week on the eastern table land of that hill by Mr. Yu who claimed it as his private property. As I would not leave anywhere where there was a question, we started work and lost half a day really very besides losing half of the really good land on the hill. I was not really sorry for losing the half day as I had been having a headache from the hot sun and was very glad indeed to get back into the cool shade of the temple.

The second is the Miao Lu Shan (Black Temple) which contains only a few hundred mu and won't be of much use for cultivation. It is separated from Shan Shan only by a small farm of Mr. Yu's brother and can be used as wood lots for the inhabitants of Shan Shan.

On the southwest of Shun Shan is Chai Yang An () I wish you could come and see that old temple. There are two large Gingko trees, very magnificent specimens as I have seen at any temple in China. One is a male, with long branches spreading over about a mu of land, and festooned with thousands of pendants of seed. The greater part of the grounds is filled with the best variety of bamboo (the 't' variety) and in the side of the shale a spring well with a pure stream flowing out of the rocks behind the temple. What a pity that the buildings are in ruins. I have seen no place where I came into these parts that was so good as this. It is located pretty centrally as regards the lands that we have acquired and are to acquire, and I think I shall take it as headquarters. It will be a real haven of rest to me. I have seen the whole country all around. Just imagine a little thatched bamboo house, the same as the one I saw in the old days, and you will see that my lot isn't so bad as it is. To show the difference that all this has made, the temple is now a fine place, and the rest of the grounds. What an idea with the south side of the mountain. The temple is still the other side of the mountain. As the land in front of the temple is all around the mountain, the bamboo grove has thinned out, and the view is now a fine one. I am in a fine position, and I am sure that I will be able to see the whole of the mountain.

Very truly yours,

I am sure that you will find the view from the temple tower a fine one. The temple is now a fine place, and the rest of the grounds. What an idea with the south side of the mountain. The temple is still the other side of the mountain. As the land in front of the temple is all around the mountain, the bamboo grove has thinned out, and the view is now a fine one. I am in a fine position, and I am sure that I will be able to see the whole of the mountain.

The view from the temple tower is a fine one. The temple is now a fine place, and the rest of the grounds. What an idea with the south side of the mountain. The temple is still the other side of the mountain. As the land in front of the temple is all around the mountain, the bamboo grove has thinned out, and the view is now a fine one. I am in a fine position, and I am sure that I will be able to see the whole of the mountain.

Going back to Purple Mt. the wind-breakers that we planted among the fruit trees have all grown with a rare exception. Better still I had the men plant a band of black locust seeds in pockets, making the wind-breaks about 20 ft. wide. These are all up and looking healthy, and as there is a wind-break there to protect them, I do not have fear for them.

Very truly yours,

Joseph Bailie.

Missionary Home,

Shanghai, 9th June, 1913.

Dear Mr. Williams:-

I send you a copy of a letter that I sent to Mr. Bowen along with copies of maps that are made official (not by being very exact) but by being stamped by all the officials concerned. I do hope, now that the really difficult part of this scheme has been an accomplished fact, no star chamber politics will be allowed to stand in the way of our going on with a scheme that offers such a prospect of giving an opportunity to assist the poor. If I had only had this at this stage two years ago when I first went to Lai An what an advantage it would have been! And what a number we now could have already earning an independent existence. But the time and expense haven't been lost. I have learnt not to do some things that I would have done had I had a free hand at the beginning. Besides I have been compelled to organize in a legal fashion and have everything water-tight, which I would never have taken time to do had I not been compelled to organize for fighting purposes. To some it may seem as tho' I'm a long time commencing. To me it seems as if I had finished the really difficult part of the undertaking. Don't think by saying this that I mean to minimize the difficulties yet in the way that will daily arise in putting families on the land. But these can all be overcome by my own hard digging, and I won't be at the mercy of the whim of "Ch'iu Tai Chih", or any of the Anhui gentry, or any other so-called gentry. I'm where my own feet can stand on the bottom, and by hard paddling I can stem the stream.

Yours truly,

May 26, 1913.

Dear Mr. Williams:-

Your letter of 18th April reached me here last night. It had been forwarded to Lai An Hsien where I had been for two weeks and was sent back here. The enclosed copy of a letter to Mr. Bowen makes it unnecessary for me to give a description of my last fortnight's work. Besides Mr. Bowen wrote me that he forwarded you my previous letter to him. I may say now that the only one delaying the starting of the colonization work is myself. We have enough land to work out the original scheme and it is all being donated by the Chinese government. But developments have made me modify the scheme. Mr. Wickalls of Chinchowfu and others have written me asking whether it won't be possible for people who are not really destitute to be allowed to come on these lands and work for themselves. After consultation with the chairman and some of our Lai An Hsien Association we have decided to allow these people to come in and give them all the advantages of the poor colonists except giving them support. From the number of applications we are having it seems to me that before we are started a year we shall have more of these independent farmers located than we shall have money to put destitute people on the land. For this reason I want to get several "wans" of land so that we won't have to go through the formalities of acquiring land again for at least a year. As the grant has to go before the Minister of Agriculture it involves a good deal of red tape.

Another point. As the Department of Agriculture will necessarily be kept informed as to the progress of the development of the scheme it is just possible that if we succeed in getting the thing properly a-going the Department may adopt this method or some modification of it to relieve congestion in overcrowded places and the development of the unused lands. Now is a time of transition and the theory that is backed up by some running concrete example is the one that is likely to be copied.

I see from your letter that I haven't made myself quite clear in the matter of running both Purple Mt. and Lai An Hsien. If you look into our rules and regulations you will see that in the grant of Purple Mt. by the University-----Minister of Agriculture the land is for the purpose of experimentation. When the Central China Famine Relief Association gave the last \$12,000 only \$2000 was to be spent on Purple Mt. because that was not for actual colonization purposes but has been locked up as a part of the university work from the beginning. The other \$10,000 was to be spent only on the development of a colony in N. Anhwei, as close as possible to the place I first applied to have the colony established in. That \$2000 has all been used up on Purple Mt. and I must go ahead and get the other \$10,000 into work as soon as I can.

Referring to the "reversed action" of our Board of Managers here. It is certainly no wonder you were all mystified by it. I am very glad however that the Board of Trustees had committed themselves to the opening of an Agricultural Department before they received information of the change of front indicated by the

0943

motion Ferguson brought before the Board.

As concerns consulting C. T. Wang. That is at present out of the question. The vice-chairman of the Upper House in Peking and you would be the first to realize it that for me to bother him now with matters of this sort would be the height of impropriety on my part. He's too busy. But I'm too busy also. I'm getting things into shape and when I get things properly running I'm very sure the Board of Managers of the University will be as generous as they have always proved to be to me.

I thank you and through you the Board of Trustees for their appreciation of what I'm trying to do.

Very truly yours,

Joseph Bailie.

Kuanti Miao. T'ien T'san Chi.

Sunday morning, 1st June, 1913.

Dear Mr. Bowen:-

I am taking this vacant time between breakfast and the meeting ("Li pai") which we are to have at 10:30 at this place, to write you what has been done since my last letter.

As you are aware, perhaps, I spent a good part of Monday and Tuesday putting the brick in the drains at the Nurses' Hospital. The whole draining will cost about \$90. Mex. and I believe will make all the compound, including the filled in holes, perfectly usable, either as a lawn or garden. When that place is properly fixed up any of us who have the good luck to get sick will have a nice place to go to.

On Wednesday, I came to Lai An. Such a day! The 45 li from Chuchow to Lai An weren't made of india rubber but were roads of mud which stretched it out as long as if it were made of india rubber. As the rain beat into us (the mule and I) I thought the journey never would end. I was almost frozen to death when I reached Mr. Best's, and could barely hobble up on to the veranda when I got off the mule for the first time since I left Chuchow. Wasn't I glad to take off the every stitch and after towelling off the wet put on Mr. Best's warm clothing! What a change! Misery for comfort. When my teeth stopped chattering Mrs. Osgood who was there on a visit and the rest began to make fun of the boy who was outgrowing his clothes.

My God! What a miserable life these poor must lead who have nobody to give them warm clothing or a meal when they are wet. I was brought to realize more of the misery of these destitute on this trip than I have done yet. It is good to have the experience of the other fellow if one wants to help him. Of course I haven't his mental experience for I knew all the way that on reaching Best's I would be provided for and have kind friends while he, poor creature, is allowed to die on the street. Still I have enough for me.

On Thursday, left for T'ien Ts'ou. The roads were still very heavy, but got better the farther I went as the land is higher and more gravelly. I found my boy with an awful hand. He had got itch or something like that and doctored it after Chinese method till it was practically like a piece of raw meat. I packed him off at once to Chuchow to Dr. Osgood. Mr. Chou got me a Garmyede (I'm afraid that's wrongly spelt) that if not able to cook can at least do things to try one's temper. I cook my own things in off times.

Likely you'll say this is all good, but what of the land? Yes, but all this comes in gratio.

On Friday we started for Pa Pao Kung Shan (Eight Parish Public Mts.) which is about an hour and a half away and have managed on these two days to put stakes down and make a rough map for about 3000 mu. We could have done more only yesterday afternoon my guides lost the trail and didn't know which was which. They were leading us along a road leading seemingly to infinity, which they said was one side of the land to be given but they didn't know anything of the other side. So I stopped in time to retrace our journey and get home for supper. There is, however, definitely mapped about 3000 mu about which there will be no further trouble. I don't know yet where we're to go tomorrow. Mr. Yü's son has just called and he has come partly to exchange a horse for my mule that had been ("rusting") balking and partly to "shang liang" with the others what hills we are to measure tomorrow.

I mustn't forget to tell you what to me was the most interesting part of our work. On Friday evening we came across an enterprising farmer away up in the midst of the hills. He had broken up lands that had been used way back long ago, and was protecting the trees as he said he liked trees. He had a few peaches which he had grafted. He has been there four years and you would hardly believe what he has done single-handed. He's just the sort of a man I have been looking for, and right on the spot too. When I mentioned how I would like to give him some foreign seeds to experiment with you ought to have seen his eyes. Wasn't he delighted? I made an arrangement with him to plant some seeds at once. I always carry a supply. So yesterday morning we took him some of the following: Norway spruce, Austrian pine, three sorts of Eucalyptus tree Lucerne, Acacia leucophyllon, Black Locust and two baskets of mulberries which we gathered as we were passing some trees. I had observed that these trees were heavily laden with fruit so I took an oil cloth for wrapping bedding in along and while four men held the corners I beat the branches with a long bamboo and a man up the tree kept shaking it. They came down like a shower of hail stones.

I showed him how to plant the mulberries and the other seeds. He was a most apt pupil and can do it now better than I can. As our nurseries are already started -- My reason for starting mulberry nursery is that with a few exceptions the biggest and best trees I see around here are mulberries. In this work, as in others, it is wise to follow the line of least resistance and bet largely on the trees that are indigenous, and to a smaller extent on outside trees till we see how they go. There are two or three other varieties here that we shall try also, but the seeds won't be ripe for sometime yet, while the mulberries are just in season. The others that I hope to try this year are the Ash (Chinese Ash) the P'o Shu, the Huang Lien T'ien and the Huai which grows here to be a stately tree when protected. The Huang Lien t'ien is a new tree to me. It is used for making furniture, wheelbarrows etc. and is a quick grower. As they have millions of seeds I don't think there will be any trouble in propagating it in large numbers. I shall also try to plant the seed where it is to remain in the forest direct. As we haven't the land yet we couldn't do that now. Here's the luck in finding farmer Chien Teh Sheng of whom I spoke above.

The people are now collecting for "Li pai" and as I write, my calligraphy is being inspected by more than one pair of eyes. I congratulate myself that they don't know the difference between good penmanship and mine. So Good-bye.

Truly yours,

(Signed) Joseph Bailie.

(Copy)

Missionary Home, Shanghai,
Sunday, 8th June, 1913.

Dear Mr. Bowen:-

I came down here with a wicked intention and am sorry to say haven't been able to carry it out. I thought I could have my maps photographed or blue prints made of them in time to send them to you while I lay back and took it easy. But if I had then photographed I couldn't get them off in time for this mail so have just had to trace rough copies, which I am sending enclosed.

In making the maps we first put down the stakes and numbered each stake, so that hereafter when any boundary line is referred to we can refer to it as between Nos. 8 & 9 or wherever it is. The maps for Shun Shan, Shih Ku Shan, Hsih Miao Tz Shan and Tou Shan were made with the aid of a Chinese compass and are not so accurate as that of Pa Pao Shan when I had a compass and tripod.

In all five places we have considerably over 10,000 mu of land. It is mountain land it is true but as the Association is getting it free we cannot grumble. There are however patches all over the different hills that will do for farming, so that we can accommodate more than 100 families. The wet spell referred to in my last letter broke up my surveying party and it was with difficulty that I managed to get the together to measure the part of Pa Pao Shan that I have mapped. There is still several times as much to be mapped, but as you told me you would like to have maps of what I had a time for the New York meeting, I took that as an excuse to get away from that place for a while. I'm here now enjoying the flesh pots of the Missionary Home and shall remain here a day or two till I can get these maps sent off to you.

The last three days I spent in T'ün Ts'an I was a prisoner. Rain, thunder and that wrong name t'ien made everything musty. I took advantage of the leisure to prepare the maps from my field notes. Before leaving for Lai An, I had the Chairman of our Association endorse the maps and stamp them with the stamp of the Branch Association and give me a letter to the Hsien so that no one would ever be able to say that the maps I had were different from the ones made under the direction of the President of the Branch Association. The letter or petition which they gave together with the proclamation issued by the Hsien in answer to it Mr. Liu translated and I enclose a copy herewith. So that you can see we are in a pretty good shape now. The Chinese members of the Shanghai Committee at our last meeting said that so long as a proclamation was issued and the maps stamped by the Hsien that it wasn't necessary to secure a deed. However I am trying to get a deed besides, but those that know say I have now sufficient when once the Tutuh endorses it, which he has promised me to do. Indeed I would be up there now only I wanted to get these maps off to you in time.

It may seem to some unwise to take the mountain land when it is possible to get some of the Kucheng land on purchase. But when one considers the unlimited amount of vacant hilly land, the importance of proving that it can be successfully used cannot be over-estimated. Besides as we shall work the forest colony plan where each farmer can

6-8-13

2.

purchase his farm by planting a stipulated number of trees and pay his taxes by taking care of that same piece of forest, it is likely that we shall do more good by operating on the hills than we could by beginning on the lower reaches.

While mapping I was successful in finding three farmers who will assist, in fact are already assisting, in nursery work. All the countryside knew that we were coming and as the chief men of the place were in our party when I asked any one to do anything he knew we meant business. Besides these people who live among the hills appreciate the fact that any one is coming to help in the work of forestation. They know the advantages that will accrue from it and all have but one opinion of it. This is a most hopeful phase, for if the people didn't want the forests, there wouldn't be much use in planting.

One farmer had been in a valley among the hills for four years and it is astonishing what he has accomplished in those years in the way of getting up trees around his house. He said he loved trees and protected those in his own vicinity from the time he first came. He was delighted when I told him I would give him foreign tree seeds. When I took the seeds I showed him how to sow and where would be the best places, so he's busy helping us.

Mr. Chau took me to see another, who tho' not as enthusiastic may prove to be a very useful man. As the mulberries are now ripe and as there is only about three weeks in which to make the sowing, I have put him on mulberry sowing. Mulberry trees are among the finest in that region where they haven't been constantly stripped of their leaves.

While out seeing this man I had the opportunity of seeing Mr. Chau and Mr. Kuen doing what they call "K'ian tsu" or "see the rent". Before rearing is done inspection of all the fields of the tenants is made and an idea got of how much grain each field is likely to produce so that there won't be any cheating again on the part of the farmer who has to pay four-tenths of the crop for the privilege of farming. The farmers live in miserable huts, with the families all in rags and poorly fed, and only once in a while one of them has one of the sons going to the neighboring village every day to learn to read and write. Of course girls aren't valuable enough to teach as they belong to another family. If we can prove that when farmers are given fair play they can cultivate the mountain land and make better living than those living under the betayer system on the good lands below, we will give that system a knock-out blow. I know we can make roads, keep schools (for girls as well as boys) and plant forests besides, and still have the farmers free citizens and not under the slavery of the betayer or any other landlord system.

On starting for Shanghai yesterday morning I picked out of Williams' library "Christianity and the Social Crisis" by Rauschenbusch. I don't know when I was so much refreshed. I was glad to find a writer who looks on the prophets and the burden of their message in the plain way he does. I haven't read what he says on the teachings of Jesus, but I can easily see that he won't make the Savior of men less tender to the woes of the poor than were the stern prophets.

Hoping you will receive this before the meeting and that nothing will come to prevent your being able to keep me on in connection with the University,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Joseph Pailie.

0949

Missionary Home, Shanghai,
11th June, 1913.

Dear Mr. Bowen:-

I enclose the copy of a letter I sent to Mr. Clear, Superintendent of Ways and Works on the Shanghai Nanking Railway.

The subject has been on my mind for a considerable time and my enforced stay here gave me the opportunity to call on Mr. Clear yesterday. You may guess how glad I was when on mentioning the subject to him I found him more eager than I was. He told me about the difficulties they were having in securing sleepers and how the sleepers are now costing practically as much as the runs in laying a new railway. When the road bed is made they cost the one-third of all the rest of the expense of putting down the road and are likely to cost half in the future.

He asked me to write to him officially on the whole subject and he would embody my letter or those parts of it which were necessary for his purpose in a report urging on the Department of Transportation to cooperate with the department of agriculture in forestry with an eye to provide sleepers.

I asked whether he considered my request that a chair in our University be endowed would seem impertinent on my part and he said he thought it most reasonable.

In excusing myself for a preaching him I explained how as the University had been supporting me to do this sort of work it was my duty to find out all the channels along which the activities of our University could best benefit the country. This one was so patent that I would be greatly to blame did I not at least discuss the matter with him. He entirely agreed with me, and promised to take the matter up with Mr. Pope at once. He read me some of his own reports on the subject of sleepers which I was very glad to hear and which gave me a great deal of information. But the one note in all was the difficulty of procuring them and the enormous expense. He told me that he and Collison (who is in charge of the construction of the Hankow-Canton line) had been discussing this subject last Friday and that Collison had said that he was afraid he would have to resort to some cheaper woods as the good sleepers were rising in price so rapidly. If engineers are beginning to be puzzled so soon surely China ought to open her eyes and stop dreaming.

I also called at the Museum and was seeking- lucky in meeting Dr. Stanley, the Curator. I had written to him before re the annihilation of the destructive birds such as the magpie, sparrow etc. He has promised to consider the proposition of providing an exhibit of these injurious birds to be put in a special place at our University in case I can get a really good authority to make out that list.

The American Trading Co. has some ploughs, a donation to our scheme from the John Deere Co. and five hundred pounds of nitrate of soda donated by another company. I had to call on Mr. Merrill, Commissioner of Customs, to get permission to take away the nitrate of soda as it is used for the manufacture of gun powder. As Mr. Merrill is one of the trustees in charge of the left-over Famine Relief Fund, I took the opportunity to tell him about having secured the land. He was glad to hear it and was most cordial and seemed to know all about what we are doing in the colony work.

Hoping you all had a very pleasant trip home, with kindest regards to Mrs. Bowen and the children,

Truly yours,

(Signed) Joseph Bailie.

P.S. Do you know of any one who could donate a good work on birds giving the pictures of as many as possible?

June 13, 1913.

A. C. Clear Esq.,
Superintendent of Ways & Works,
Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

Dear Mr. Clear:-

At present I am engaged in Colonization work. After a year's experience I find out that the development of the work will necessitate quite a considerable amount of forestry. This forestry could be turned to good account by your department of the railway if only you saw your way clear to cooperate with our University.

In the first case I would like you to experiment with Chinese grown woods for sleepers, and allow our University to have an opportunity of observing the results, so that we ourselves in planting forest trees and in giving advice to others what forest trees to plant, can have definite ideas of what trees are best for sleepers. I single out sleepers because I realize the millions that will be needed here inside the next few years.

At present I understand you import all your sleepers either from Japan or Australia. The natural forests in both those countries will be so far used up in a few years that the price of sleepers must necessarily rise and what now costs \$3.50 may inside ten years rise to twice that price. The time may come when the governments concerned may intervene and prevent the woods that are adapted for sleepers from being exported at all. In such an emergency the development of a Chinese railway system would be beset with almost insuperable difficulties. But even if no such interposition should occur, at the present rate of consumption and consequent rise of price of materials, construction of lines unless inferior wood is used for sleepers, will be an enormous expense.

I would suggest therefore that you take time by the fore-look. 1st by experimenting to find what native trees are best for sleepers and, 2d, by planting as many of these as possible and by experimenting in different localities in planting the foreign trees used.

I have just returned from mapping over ten thousand mu of hilly land that is to be used in forest colonies. Before commencing planting I would like to have some idea of what woods are best. As a source of revenue for our colonization work. We have first to provide wood—lots for fire wood. This subject I have already given some thought and have been for the last year planting those trees which are considered best for such purpose both by the Chinese and by those foreigners whose judgment in such matters is worth risking the expense of experimentation on. In

2.

this I have been more successful than my most sanguine hope.

I have also experimented on a number of Chinese trees that I know to produce durable wood and it is in experimenting with these trees specially that I would like your cooperation.

The first wood I propose is the T'on ^楸 dalbergia hupeana). It is tough and has just the qualities needed by a good sleeper. But it is a slow growing tree. There are tens of thousands of this tree sacrificed every year to make posts and shafts for carts and for firewood. If it were known that that wood was worth \$3.00 a sleeper then those who cut them down at the post stage would allow them to grow six years longer and produce a sleeper. This is where we could expect to begin to benefit from our experimentation. This is also where the wood lot planting that ought to be done will come in to relieve the dearth for firewood. So long as firewood is as dear as it is now it almost pays to cut over the best wood for that purpose when young. But when we have large tracts of fast growing trees that produce at the same time excellent firewood, wood for burning will be so cheap and plentiful that it will be feasible to expect the dearer wood to be left over for important purposes.

Other woods that I believe would make excellent sleepers are the Huai ^槐 sophora (archica) which is of the same family as the T'on, the mulberry, and possibly the Ginkgo biloba, the Cardiberry, the juniper and some of the oaks and chestnuts and the P'ic tree. The ash (pterocarya stenoptera) though a soft wood might also be of value to be used in very wet places.

What I have said above of the necessity of providing wood lots to save the young T'ia trees applies also to any of these that may prove good for sleepers.

What I request then is that experiments be begun at once by cutting in several hundreds of sleepers of each of the variety of woods that you consider the best in such places as can be easily inspected by our students, some in wet places and some in dry., and if in case you find a wood that you are sure will make a good sleeper to put a high price on that wood at once which will insure its being protected up till it is large enough for the desired purpose.

Any assistance I can give in this work I shall gladly render. But there is still a closer cooperation which is possible. You have now a double strip of land 140 miles long. If that were used for the purpose of growing trees, you would have in say fifteen years all the sleepers you would need on your own line and in five or ten years more be able to send supplies to places where sleepers were needed. Merely as a source of revenue this would be well worth consideration. But the railway line would be improved by being wooded all the way and the trees in eight or ten years would be a constant source of seeds from which to start nurseries in other places. The development of nurseries and the planting and care of trees all along that strip of land would be a great

deal of trouble. But if your company could see its way clear to endow a chair in Forestry in the University of Nanking with a view to having the incumbent take care of these trees, I feel quite sure that there would be no difficulty experienced in their protection. Of course it is to be expected that the official through whose districts the railway runs would cooperate and ~~issue~~ issue proclamations, prohibiting their mutilation or destruction under severe penalties.

The workmen employed to plant and care for the trees would also be held responsible for their protection. This very work in itself would give employment for several hundred poor families and thus lessen the number of marauders that would be adrift to destroy the trees.

I have been led to make this latter request (viz. of planting your vacant land and of endowing a chair in our University to look after it) by my observations on my last trip. We shall plant the hills far away from the railroad. After we have succeeded in reducing marauders there will be such a need for them that we shall have to carry them from these distant hills and the expense of transportation to the railway stations on the backs of men and mules will be half of what they are worth laid down. Now why not grow these right beside the railway where they can be cut and thrown on to wagons at a trifling expense and where even the waste material can be used to good purpose.

Another consideration from the University stand point is that it would be even so much easier for the professor in charge to take his students to points along the railway line than to take them into the recesses of the hills.

The salary of an expert in Forestry would be only about 350 pounds sterling a year as our professors all receive as university salaries.

I am aware that you have rented most of your land along the line to the farmers in the vicinity. All the better for it could be possible to plant only a small fraction of your land every year, and as the leases run out the different parts could be planted. Besides the land that is now being farmed is better prepared for planting than if it were lying idle. It is even possible that the whole of the planting could be done by the present tenants who would gladly allow the land to revert to the railway for the consideration of being employed to do some work.

The objection that the telegraph wires would interfere with trees being planted is a valid one. But I have observed that on the line between Chi Nan and Tsing Tai the Germans have overcome that difficulty by trimming. They have planted a great many pseudo-acacia (black locust) and by the time they reach the height of the telegraph poles they are of a considerable thickness. If they are then cut off say 10 feet from the ground they grow a spreading head and continue to grow in thickness. It might even be worth while to put in taller telegraph poles.

What I have written in reference to native trees in so far as applies to experimentation applies also to sowing seeds of foreign trees whose wood is now used for sleepers. Black locust, (pseudo acacia) hickory or even walnut and a number of others that are used for that purpose in other parts of the world, should be experimented with. *Also Catoeja*

Of some of the trees mentioned above, I could myself supply some hundreds of thousands of seedlings next spring from our own nurseries at the Drum Tower in Nanking and on Purple Mountain. The sooner a beginning is made the better as so far as I know nothing is yet being done by the Chinese government, and when no one makes provision for the future when all are wasting the present resources, a dearth will finally come, and the dreams of being able to accomplish great things in the future by those who are not willing to buckle to at once and make provision for this carrying out of these projects are bound to come to naught.

It is possible that re-inforced concrete sleepers may be so constructed as to revolutionize the whole of railway building. Even then the wood will be needed for a thousand and one purposes.

Thanking you for giving me this opportunity to address you.

Very truly yours,

Missionary Home, Shanghai, 30th June, 1913.

Dear Mr. Owen:

At last we have a proclamation that makes things all right. As soon as Mr. Liu's translation came to me I saw that all was right and came down here. Though the meeting of the Committee will not take place till Thursday, still the important Chinese members say that they will vote for giving the \$10,000 at once, so that we can go on. Mr. Cooper says that it will not be necessary for me to wait. So I'm going up to Hankow to do what I can till I'm informed that the money is available.

Now that I know that we are actually going on with this work, I'm advertising in the Chinese papers that I am importing improved cotton seeds, and asking all who want any to send me the money. I'm not going to order for everybody's say-so, for they might never ask for the seed when it comes or pay for it after they get it.

First work on the job will be to build a place where I can live so I can keep things in safety. I have already had Ch'en Ah Ming build a place with screens and windows, for a little bungalow. The carpenters at Hainan are poor sticks. There are bricks enough around the old temple for all we need, I think. While we are building we can do some division, or dividing of the ~~late~~ land into lots and numbering them.

No doubt you were not satisfied with the previous proclamation any more than we were. I merely sent it as it was the only one I then had. This one takes the place of the old one.

Sincerely yours,

J. Bailie.