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Bailie, Joseph 1919-1920 Jul

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Leaflet:

"Prof. Bailie's Colonization work at Kirin & the Chinese Militarists.

by Hallington K. Tong

Reprinted from Millard's Review for Aug 23, 1919

Borrowed by E.H. Corbett June 7, 1957

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Bailie

August 29, 1919.

To Whom It May Concern:

This will introduce Prof. Joseph Bailie, who expects to join the staff of Peking University on his return from America. Mr. Bailie,was formerly connected with the University of Nanking where he built up a Department of Agriculture and Forestry which has attracted wide-spread attention, both in China and abroad, and has been a great influence in impressing thoughtful and patriotic Chines, including some of the highest officials in the country, with the practical value of Christian education, as well as with the high-minded motives which prompted. This Department in Nanking is now thoroughly organized and is growing rapidly.

Mr. Bailie feels free, therefore, to render a similar service in North China, where climatic and soil conditions call for a somewhat different treatment, and where the economic needs of the people are especially acute. The University has in mind the organizing of a Department of Colonization as a demonstration of the way in which certain unproductive or sparsely settled areas can be utilized for furnishing homes to families which floods and other causes have reduced to penury. In connection with this Mr. Bailie is interested in introducing new method of animal husbandry and scientific farming, adapted to this section, which promises to be of great service to its people. Mr. Bailie is so enthusiastic over his plans and so thoroughly informed about actual conditions that he can state these more effectively than anyone else.

It gives me the greatest pleasure commend him and to give assurance of his entirely disinterested motives, and to the heroic service he has rendered, exposed to hardship, loneliness and danger in his past effort to better the conditions of the poor of this land where poverty is so wide-spread and so unnecessary. The people of American can render no more philanthropic service to this friendly nation, and can, perhaps, make no better investment of good will, with large returns, that will benefit us in the future, than by supporting such clearly-defined and practical projects as Professor Bailie has in mind.

_____

President.

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The Missionary Home, Quinsan Gardens.

Shanghai, 15th October 1919.

My dear Mr. Ridge:-

Through some mistake your information regarding Chang Hu's whereabouts was not correct. When I went to Tientsin and called on Mr. Bridge, he told me that Chang Hu had not then arrived in Tientsin. On Sunday morning I called again on Mr. Bridge and still he had not arrived. So I came on to Shanghai.

I shall now attempt to state my case as clearly as I can to you in this letter and request that you approach Mr. Chang Hu on the subject and find out from him whether he would not be willing to appoint a Department in the Peking University, which would be organized after the manner which I shall proceed to explain, to take charge of the training or rather the selection of men to be trained in France in the different industries and their oversight while in training in these Industries and later of registering and keeping their return, so that when occasion should arise when any industry is being started either by Foreign or Chinese capital or by a co-operation of both, we could cupply them with workmen or foremen qualified to carry on the enterprise without their going through with the great delay and consequent loss of trying to begin with a completely raw outfit.

We would also in the Department referred to, through the respective Consulates, get in touch with British and American firms that wish to invest in Industrial enterprises in China and find out the industries in which they desire to have men

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trained. It is just possible and very probable that these different firms would be glad to detail an expert of their own to France or England in connection with our Department's representative there, to see after the technical training of the bunch of men that particular firm needed. This would insure their getting the type of men that they desired. one thing, however, is necessary before any such assistance could be rendered by the "Bureau of Industrial Missions," (this is the name by which I propose to call the new Department in the Peking University) and that is that the Chinese Government recognized us as acting for them in this matter and that the British and American Legations also endorsed the scheme and recommended it to their respective nationals.

This feature of this Department is a good deal after the nature of an Employment Bureau. But we would not want to stop at that. We would do all we could to make the relation between employer and employe be what it should. Whether the present inefficient set of officials in Peking desire it or not, there is an era of industrial development ahead of us in China which I believe is unparalleled in the history of Industry in any country. The poor Chinese are going to be exploited in such a way as only Chinese masters know how.

The Permanent Bureau of Labor which has been organized by the League of Nations and which is to have its first sitting in Washington this month, no doubt will see to it that they will have a ommittee of trusted representatives to act as their eyes and ears and likely to represent their mouths too in China.

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This Committee should be invited to make our "Bureau of Industrial Mission" as their headquarters. No Committee can get at the facts all over the country as well as one in touch with the missionaries of all the denominations at work in China as they would be if associated or connected with this "Bureau."

In order to carry out the betterment of the relation between employer and employe, we would see after the erection of comfortable and Sanitary Factories and dwellings for the workers, equitable wages, establishment by firms of technical schools in connection with their factories and their granting a certain time out of the work day for the employe to benefit by those schools and all other means of alleviating the lot of that submerged six-tenths in China which one day will waken up to be the strength of the country if properly educated or the destruction of every vestige of civilization if the present laissez faire policy is let alone and things are allowed to go drifting as heretofore without any guidance.

We shall also attempt to organize the work-people into Guilds or Unions after sane methods and to start them along the lines of self-education that have been followed so successfully in England whereby each Union that wants any specific subject fully explained arranges to have an expert in that subject come and deliver lectures. The training and securing of these lecturers would be one of the most important functions of our Bureau.

The matter of getting lecturers might not be so difficult as it now looks. Labor Unions in America and in England would be glad to send some of their best men to give courses

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not only in Peking, but in the Provinces as well. The preparation of these men before letting them loose on China without a knowledge of the conditions in China would also be part of our work.

These men, would not only be messengers to the workingmen but would have wonderful effect on the officials in and out of office in Peking. They would speak with special power to the officials in that they represent things actually accomplished and not merely profound theories. This is what will make them of special service in Peking. They will be listendd to as lecturers in our Universities, when if they were introduced to Peking through a Peking Labor Union those officials would despise them.

Also we hope to have Capital represented, not in the sense of neutralizing the teachings of the labor men that come out, as to enable both to come to the proper understanding on all matters they handle before recommending anything either to employers or employes.

Recommendations from this body, and especially if they are the appointees of this League of Nations would carry great weight with leaders of Industry. All employers would be glad to have their factories put on the "fair list" especially if that meant their products were to be allowed to be imported into countries where capital was treating labor fairly.

We can be of inestimable value to this Labor Bureau of the League of Nations. Indeed I believe we could do this even without the recognition of the Chinese Government. If they did not recognize us at the beginning, they would be glad before long to extend their recognition.

Again the help that we as a Christian Institution could give to the representatives, is away ahead of anything that the

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Chinese Government can give with its present rotten system of officials. If the representatives of the League of Nations is thrown into the arms of the officials either in Peking or Canton, they'll have only objection after objection thrown upon them and nothing done. We can give real help and the best type of Chinese will soon gather around us. Only when the Government has become satisfactory to the Chinese themselves is it time to think of turning this over to them.

Sincerely yours,

P. S.

Mr. Lockwood of the Y. M. C. A. at Shanghai whom I have consulted on this matter, believes that the Y. M. C. A. secretaries in France would co-operate with us in case we organize as above stated.

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(See typed transcript which follows)

南京金陵大學農林科分

THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

October 16, 1919

NANKING, CHINA

Mr. Mateer has just returned from Peking where he has been for some months. He is now in Shanghai and will be there for some time to come. Address as above.

The Missionary Home Lunaran Gardens

Shanghai 16th October 1919.

My Dear my Luce.

You may have heard that the Peking University has asked me to work along with them. What I am thinking of doing is to establish or help to establish a "Bureau of Industry" or something of that sort. The copy of a letter to Sheldon Ridge that I enclose will give you some idea of what I am thinking about.

You will likely think that there is work that should be done by the Chinese first. The same applies to anything we are doing, & especially to Colonization which I have been attempting, but in which I am beaten by the Japanese. Indeed it is because I see the impossibility of carrying on Colonization that I am attempting to start this other way of assisting the poor of China.

I am trying to find out all I can in Shanghai about how the workers are treated. But this will have to be done by our whole missionary force properly organized under some Bureau like that which I propose to establish. I know I shall make a lot of laughable mistakes but I can afford to be laughed at for my ignorance if only we can get this thing going.

I may say that this letter to Ridge has not yet been

sent to him. I never when it was written that it ought first be sent to Dr Leighton Stuart + have him submit it before Ridge even saw it. But I shall send it to Ridge + have asked Dr Stuart to show him what to do i.e. whether to take action or not.

In writing this note to you however Leighton Stuart told me that I was to do nothing without consulting you when I got to U.S.A.

Now I'm thinking of spending a month in Hampton Institute and Tuskegee. The nucleus around which I hope whatever work I do to center will be this Institute started after the pattern of one of these two. I'm very much at sea just now what to do. How can I work at the state of religion in U.S.A when there is such a small percentage of the working people connected with the churches in any way. It'll be very hard however. Are the followers of the Nazarene carpenter, I'm afraid are responsible for driving away the New York carpenter or San Francisco fisherman.

However, you have difficulties enough without my giving my pessimism on this subject. So I take up the optimism that presents itself in the easy acceptance of the religion of Jesus + how when we brush away the excrescences connected with our individual religions + come back to his love and devotion, the world will yet be drawn to him, not in theory but in practice.

Remember me Joseph Bailie.

(Transcript of preceding letter)

THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
College of Agriculture and Forestry

Nanking, China

The Missionary Home
Shanghai

16th October, 1919.

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devotion, the world will yet be drawn to him, not in theory but in practice.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph Bailie

My address in U. S. A. is 2459 Ashby Ave. Berkeley, Cal. Please write and give me your ideas on my scheme as soon as convenient.. I hope to be home before the end of November.

P. S. You likely know that bbary Ha is the man who is in charge of all the workman sent to France. I have made attempts to meet him and discuss this matter with him and the American and British ministers.

J. B.

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A M Luce

November 22, 1919.

Mr. Joseph Bailie,
2459 Ashby Avenue,
Berkelyy, Cal.

Dear Mr. Bailie;

I have your two letters written from the train and on reaching Shanghai, and have noted with interest the various matters referred to. I am glad that you found Mr. Bocker and that he seemed so much in sympathy with our proposed Bureau. It is still more significant that the American Chamber of Commerce in China might be willing to back up our bureau instead of establishing one of their own. This is one of several indications that our proposal if carried into effect will meet ~~with~~ a real need.

Regarding the printing of a card with the lettering you suggest, I feel somewhat concerned. It is too late to reach you on this side of the water and until you arrive at your home, but the printing and use of a card with the name of our University and the Bureau of Industry and Labor on it would seem rather premature, in view of the fact that our Trustees have not yet had an opportunity to express an opinion on the matter. As a matter of fact I am not sure that your Board has formally transferred you to us or that the Trustees have formally acted on your case. In any event we would not be authorized in speaking of this Bureau as established, until we have the consent of the Trustees. It would be well to have the cards ready after you will have conferred with them, but not to use them otherwise.

There have been some interesting developments here since you left. A Chinese with large interests in this city and on the T. P. Railway hunted us up the day you left to discuss linking up a scheme of his with us. He wishes to have a demonstration farm for raising cows, sheep, hogs and chickens and for fruit orchards, and to have connected with it a school for boys above middle school grade. He has already bought 2800 mau of land south of this city, and rented 5000 mau in addition for this purpose. He also wants us to secure for him a manager, a head teacher for the school, and a specialist in the diseases of live stock. I shall write Dr. North shortly when this scheme and its relation to us is more thoroughly worked out, and if it seems wise for us to negotiate these men for him, it may be that Dr. North will want your help. Meanwhile you might have your eyes open.

Above all however, I feel that you need a few weeks of thorough rest. From every standpoint this will be to the best interest of our future plans. This will give the Trustees

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time also to form their own conclusions about the things we are advocating. I hope this time of rest with your own family will restore you completely after the severe experiences in Manchuria and the strain you have been under since.

Very sincerely yours,

President

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Extract from letter from Dr. Stuart

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Now a word as to Mr. Bailie, similar to what I have written Luce. I am convinced that he has an idea that may prove of immense promotional value in attracting interest and perhaps money in America. I have had him come North to meet our Board of Mgrs. and get them familiar with his project. He should have sailed earlier but his sailing is postponed, so after seeing him in Shanghai it seemed best to utilize his time thus. He is now in Tientsin and is due here to night. His proposal of a Bureau of Industry - or whatever we call it - will appeal to business men at home and will create a lot of favorable interest in China, but it will require careful direction both from the Trustees and here. My present plea is to give him a full hearing, and encourage his visiting Govt. Bureaus, Chambers of Commerce &c. always having him written up as a Peking University prospect. I shall not anticipate his statement of the case but recommend that you let him do this as soon after arrival as possible. I warrant you will at least be aroused to sympathetic interest. We want to capitalize his energy, vision, devoted self-abnegation and concern for China's poor, in proving to our business men the economic benefits of Christian Missions and the practical ideals of service we have in P.U. Then we can start something later of real value to China's struggling masses, and shall lay the foundation of large potential gifts from philanthropic Chinese and from the Government. Mr. Bailie was opposed as a visionary by almost every one in Nanking and had to work in the face of distrust and official disapproval. But his School of Agriculture & Foresty has done more to put the Univ. of Nanking on the Map than everything else combined, and is now their biggest asset in financial work. We do not want to duplicate their special line, but start something analogous. The Nanking men are entirely willing for this. His work then is finished and others are making his vision more effective than he ever could. He is a quick tempered big-hearted, tireless but not always tactful Irishman, who dreams and pioneers in practical economic ventures. My close friend, Dr. Bowen, has heartily approved of this entire matter, both in the transfer of Bailie to us and in the carrying out of his "Bureau of Industry." Bowen told me we ought to have Bailie to put us on the Map as he had them.

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January 28, 1920

Mr. Joseph Bailie,
2459 Ashby Avenue,
Berkeley, Cal.

Dear Mr. Bailie:

You will be interested to know that I have beem following up your suggestion about Booker and that he is coming up to Peking at the China New Year, February 20th., to interview us about becoming Secretary for the Bureau of Industry. I also have in view a splendid Chinese in Tientsin who seems admirably qualified. With these two men to begin with, and perhaps later on your man Sun to undertake another phase of the work, things are looking rather hopeful.

You can render your best service right now, as I see it, by undertaking to interest people at home in financing the Bureau with a special view to the salaries of these two men, Of course everything will have to be tentative until they will allow us to recommend their names to our Trustees, and until the Trustees will have elected the,. As we have no word as yet regarding the attitude of the Trustees to the whole proposition, anything you did would have to be only preparatory. You will doubtless keep in touch however with Mr. Luce, as he will with you.

The more I think about this Bureau, the more I feel that it will create so much good will and interest in the University that even in dollars and cents it may prove a good investment om the field. This is entirely apart from the support which it would bring in America.

With best wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

JLS;IM

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Allen's

2459.Ashby Avenue.
Berkeley, February.6.1920

Dr.William P.Merrill.
150.Fifth Avenue.
New York.

My Dear Mr.Merrill:-

I see from the letter-head given to me by Dr. Stuart that you are the President Of the Board of Trustees of the Peking University.

President Stuart has done me the honor of inviting me to join his staff.Ihave accepted his offer.

Last June I was beaten and robbed in Manchuria and as a consequence I was granted a furlough. Before coming home,at the request of President Stuart I paid a visit to the Governor Of Shansi.Governor Yen asked me to go toa place called Shuo Hsien to inspect the land and to advise him as to the wisdom of starting a Model Farm at that place.He thoughtfully gave me $300.for expenses.

During this trip I was trying to decide what I would request to be allowed to do in the Peking University.The repeated postponement of the date of sailing of my Steamer gave me leisure in Shanghai to form a more definite plan.I drew up what I called The Outline of plans for a 'BUREAU OF INDUSTRY AND LABOR'.This I did for various reasons but principally to make my work in The Peking University supplementary to and not a competitive duplicate of the College of Agriculture and Forestry which I had been responsible for starting at the University of Nanking.I'm very glad that this met the approval ~~the approval~~ of both my former Chief President Bowen and and my new chief President Stuart who were at that time in Shanghai attending a meeting of the College Presidents.Not only so but when the matter was brought before that meeting it gave an informal approval.

President Stuart then called me to Peking to bring the plan before the Board of Managers. The Board was unanimous in favor of the general Plan and instructed me to develop the outline which I presented to them and bring it before the Board of Trustees In New York.

Professor Woodworth Head of The Department of Entomology in The University of California became interested in our work in Nanking by finding strange insects on twigs of trees which I Had sent here for identification. He went to China and spent the year 1918,being his sabbatical year,helping us in the University of Nanking.Among the many things that he did was a short course in silk.This lasted for the six weeks when the main crop of silkworms is raised around Nanking,and consisted mainly of a competitive test of who could rear the best cocoons under Professor Woodworth's Guidance. Only experts were admitted to the competition.Officials in the silk-growing regions,Silk Filatures, Silk schools and most important of all Silk Guilds, sent each one or more competitor making a class of eighty students.The instruction given this class had to be in Chinese.Professor Woodworth used Mr. Chien an intelligent young Chinese who had received his Master's degree in Entomology in the United States,to act as his interpreter, with the result that Professor Woodworth told me at the end of the Course that Mr. Chien could conduct that class next year just as well as he could himself. Chien took charge of the Department onProfessor Woodworth's departure for home,and has carried it on efficiently.Fifty out of the eighty in that first class qualified for Certificates,which is a high percentage.

The International Silk Guild Of Shanghai,composed of The French,The British and The Chinese Silk Guilds,has,as a result of the good work done by Prof.woodworth,endowed the Department and made the School their scientific centre.This was the greatest forward step made by the School in national usefulness since its success in Forestry.Since then the Shanghai

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Cotton Association, composed of the leading Chinese and Foreign manufacturers have endowed a Cotton Department .

During Professor Woodworth's stay in China he thought out a scheme for an Industrial University, that would bridge over the chasm between the theoretical knowledge of the thousands of Returned Students and others, and the u useful application of that knowledge. I had had some opportunity of talking over this scheme with him in China.

AS soon as I returned to Berkeley I got in touch with Professor Woodworth and we kept talking over his plan. Finally he had it printed in the form a copy of which I enclose. This I have adopted as the plan which I shall bring before The Board of Trustees to constitute the Industrial Department of the Peking University.

The first defense that I wish to make of this scheme is that it does not involve the University in a dollar of money, while it will bring many advantages.

I enclose a copy of the 'PROGRAM FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PEKING BRANCH OF THE INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY AS THE INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT OF THE PEKING UNIVERSITY.' Also the copy of a letter from Professor Woodworth to me in which he states his willingness to spend two years helping me to organize the work at Peking. He has also sent me the draft of a letter which he proposes I send to President Barrows of the University of California requesting that the University lend him to us for two years for the purpose stated above. A copy of this is also enclosed.

It is just possible that it is improper for me to send this to you as the President of the Board of Trustees of the Peking University. If so will you please consider it as a letter from a classmate and advise me what means I am to take to bring the matter before the Board. I have already written practically the same letter to Mr. Luce Vice-President of the Peking University.

I would have started for New York before now had it not been that I have had a severe cold which some say is the flu. I want to stay in this mild climate till I'm completely over the attack and especially so as it is so cold there now, and a wave of influenza is sweeping over the east.

The success of the scheme I propose would be certain, I believe, if we could secure the help of Professor Woodworth. If I had the authority to go on with the negotiations indicated in his letter to me, I could be making use of the time that I am now spending here. If after I go east the Board decides to request the services of Professor Woodworth, it will be necessary for me to return here to carry on the negotiations.

I am sending enclosed also a copy of the form that I drew up hastily in Peking.

May I say before closing that I am not wedded to any cut-and-dry scheme. We shall be compelled to revise and re-revise whatever scheme we adopt but Professor Woodworth's is I think the best I have yet seen. However whatever scheme the board finally decides on I shall gladly accept and do my best to get something practical out of it .

Sincerely yours.

Joseph Bailie
Kobayashi
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PROGRAM FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PEKING BRANCH OF THE INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY AS THE INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT OF THE PEKING UNIVERSITY

Secure in America,
Money.

1. Guarantee fund for insurance department to be held as securities in America.
   This fund to be gradually converted into the extension fund as it ceases to be necessary for the original purpose.
2. Equipment fund for the construction of factories and laboratories including living quarters, all work to be done by the students.
3. Instruction fund for the guaranteeing of salaries of teachers during the period of organization. As soon as possible, all salaries to come from the tuition fund paid by the students.
4. Scholarship fund to assist students until able to pay their own way. The greater part of this to become a revolving fund.

Teachers.

1. Financial and commercial experts who will use the funds of the institution for practical instruction in financial affairs and who will sell the products of the factories in the same way.
2. Industrial experts who can teach building and factory installation in the construction of the buildings forming the University Plant and conduct the same after construction.
3. Experts in Domestic Economy and physical instruction who will look after the housing and physical wellbeing of the members of the University also as subjects of instruction.

Start in China:-

1. Registration of English speaking College Graduates, Chinese and Foreign, residing in China, who desire to join the University and so become available as teachers.
2. Limit the University at first to the Graduate School extending it as fast as equipment can be installed and teachers qualified
3. Utilize any capital that can be secured in China for the extending of the institution, encouraging students themselves to invest their savings in the extension of the University.

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COPY OF PROFESSOR WOODWORTH'S LETTER TO ME CONCERNING HIS COMING TO HELP US ORGANIZE THE WORK AT PEKING.

My Dear Mr.Bailie:-

The idea has come to me that it might be possible to have the University of California release me for say two years to help you organize the work at Peking.

A letter to Pres.Barrows something like the enclosed might accomplish it,if followed up by conferences.

You could doubtless arrange with your board to provide for expenses and if the University of California will look after my salary it can be done.The plan I would propose is that the first year be spent in raising money and selecting teachers.Every University in the country should be visited for the latter purpose and branches can be organized at each of these which will definitely connect up these American Institutions with the China enterprise.

The size of the original venture at Peking will depend upon the money and personel that can be secured.

There is the remarkable opportunity at the present time of creating at Peking,China,the greatest graduate school in the world.Many hundreds of Chinese graduates of the best American,European and Japanese Universities are in or about Peking and are without employment simply because ~~they have not found how to apply their foreign learning to Chinese conditions.A graduate school which shall supply just the additional~~ they have not found how to apply their foreign learning to Chinese conditions.A graduate school which shall supply just the needed additional help will prevent much of these acquirements, secured with so much effort and sacrifices,from being wasted because of the lack of the opportunity for their employment.Many of these men should become teachers,but should not so teach as to increase the number who,like themselves,are misfits,but they should be taught first how to make their own lives useful to their country,and then,they can spread their foreign learning,not as they received it,but in a form adapted to China's needs.

There is thus a wonderful opportunity, which should by no means be neglected.There is already a very considerable body of China's best intellect almost ready to undertake the problem of China's re-generation waiting to be shown the way.

I believe that the Industrial plans provide the best possible way of accomplishing the needed adjustmentof these men and that at least a hundred carefully selected teachers skilled in technical affairs as well as scholastically should be secured for this work.

If this opportunity can be grasped now there seems to be no room to doubt that the Institution will in a few years grow into the greatest organization in the world.

I have boundless faith in the ultimate service,the Industrial University will be able to render without any contribution of the funds,but simply from internal growth and will be content to have it grow this way.However I can but wish,when an evident opportunity like yours at Peking is open for securing more rapid development, to take full advantageof it so that more of the present generation can benefit by this organization.

The fact that under these plans the institution quickly becomes self supporting,ought to aid very materially in securing the desired funds since people are rightly hesitant about starting enterprises which must be supported indefinitely.

(Signed) C.W.Woodworth

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COPY OF LETTER SUGGESTED BY PROFESSOR WOODWORTH THAT I SEND TO

PRESIDENT BARROWS

The University of California will naturally desire to exert a great influence in the shaping of the present educational awakening in China Already its influence has been felt thru the labors of Prof.Woodworth at Nanking.His work has in no small measure contributed to the present plan of expanding the College of Agriculture and Forestry which I organized at the University of Nanking into a great Agricultural College and Experiment Station of the American type.

I have just transferred from the University of Nanking to the Peking University and have been charged with the development of industrial Education at that institution.I want to request of the University of California the loan of Prof.Woodworth for two years in order that he may put into effect the plans for such work to meet China's economic and educational needs which he developed and advocated while in China.

These plans have secured the enthusiastic endorsement not only of foreign teachers, but also of a very large body of Chinese educators and business men, so much so, that there is a unanimous demand among them for his help in realizing these plans.

The work already done by Prof.Woodworth was during his sabbatical year and therefore at his own initiative, and while having the hearty approval of President Wheeler and Dean Hunt, was without cost to the University of California.

I am suggesting that your University now also contribute towards meeting America's moral obligations to the East by loaning to us this member of your faculty who has shown such an understanding of China's problems, and exhibited such qualities of leadership acceptable to the Chinese people.

I have discussed this matter with Prof.Woodworth and he has expressed his willingness to be given this assignment, provided that I made the arrangements with the administration.

I would be very glad to discuss this matter in detail with you personally if you desire or with members of the board of Regents and I hope for the sake of China that you will see your way clear to grant this request.

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TRUSTEES PEKING UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK, Fevruary 17, 1920

Mr. Joseph Bailie,
2459, Ashby Avenue
Berkeley, California.

My Dear Mr. Bailie:

Dr. Brown has already written you of the transfer of your request for funds to the Trustees of Peking University. Unfortunately there is some confusion as to the basis of your support. The action taken by the Trustees and tra transmitted to the field, in inviting you to join Peking University was taken with the understanding that from some of the relief or other organizations on the fieddin China, you were receiving support and that your salary would not be a charge upon the finances of the Univesity. It is a matter of regret to us that we find this is not the case and as matters stand at the present moment, we have no provision for your salary. The matter, however, is not yet settled and negotions are under way with Nanking University and with the Presbyterian Board to see whether some temporary provision may be made until the program is entirely settled and clear.

Your letter to Dr. W. P. Merrill, concerning the plans for the Bureau of Industry, has come to my hands. Dr. Merrill is no longer the President of the Board of Trustees and the executive work of the Trustees is in the hands of the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Dr. Edward Lincoln Smith, and myself the Secretary of the Trustees, We are very greatly interested in the matter and believe that you have hit upon a conception that may prove to be of very great advantage to the University and of unusual service to the needs of China. It will be, of course, as you understand, highly desirable that all our program should be definite and clear and that we should understand just exactly what we are getting into.

I confess The salient points of the Industrial University scheme as outlined in its printed Bulletin, do not stand out very clearly because, I suppose of the fact that they are stated in the form of Regulations. A rather simpler clearer statement, with less of minor detail would be of advantage if the plan is to be understood and studied.

It is our anticipation that Dr. Edward Lincoln Smith will soon be on the Pacific Coast, and that he may have the opportunity of consulting with you and with Professor Woodworth concerning the entire scheme, and it would not be desirable for you to come East until he has had a chance to meet you. It may be possible that you can cooperate with him in raising funds for the University among business men on the Pacific Coast.

I remember with a good deal of satisfaction the pleasure I had in meeting you in Nanking late in 1914 when Father and I were there and my interest in your work is if anything keener than it was then .

With all good wishes, I am
Faithfully yours,
(Signed) Eric M. North Secretary.

PS. Will you not send to me a half a dozen copies of the literature about the the Industrial University and the Bureau of Industry idea?

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TRUSTEES OF
PEKING UNIVERSITY

Bailie

February 17, 1920

Dr. Robert E. Speer,
Trustees of Nanking University,
156 Fifth Avenue, New York.

My dear Doctor Speer:

Mr. Joseph Bailie seems to have landed in an embarrassing position and I am not altogether clear as to just where responsibility for him lies.

When the Trustees of Peking University took action with reference to Mr. Bailie's affiliation with Peking University, it was

"With the understanding that this is subject to the approval of the Trustees of Nanking University and that no financial responsibility for this relationship should come on Peking University."

It was quite impossible for us at that time, as it is for the immediate future, to make provision for Mr. Bailie's support. When we took the action, we supposed that either the Flood Relief Committee or some one of the Colonization Scheme, or other enterprises with which he has been related, was providing his support and that the change involved was a change of affiliation rather than a change of support. I now learn both from him and from Dr. Stuart that he has no support, Dr. Stuart saying that there is no possible arrangement for financing him in China. As I understand it, Mr. Bailie has already resigned from Nanking and has been working on plans for an industrial bureau in connection with Peking. The scheme, however, has not yet been finally crystallized.

A recent meeting of the Trustees of Peking, on the motion of Dr. Arthur J. Brown, instructed me to take up with you correspondence concerning the provision for Mr. Bailie's support, raising the question as to whether it were possible for Nanking University to provide for him until the final adjustment could be made. At present he is receiving no salary from any direction whatever and is in need of support. I am not quite clear from what Dr. Brown had said, whether or not Mr. Bailie was originally a missionary of the Presbyterian Board before he became attached to Nanking University. This may have some bearing upon provision for his needs. I shall be glad to know what you think can be done to help Mr. Bailie out. I believe that when Peking is more nearly on its feet, it can make provision for him. With all good wishes, I am

Faithfully yours,

[redacted]
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ICHISUNG COLONY
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CHINA

TRUSTEES OF
PEKING UNIVERSITY

2459 Ashby Avenue
Berkeley Cal.Feby.27 1920

My Dear Dr.North: I am sending you ahead to-day twelve copies of the Regulations of the Industrial University and eight copies each of the two papers that I prepared for presenting the plan for the Bureau of Industry to the Board of Managers in Peking.

Please do not look at these papers of mine as anything but a hurried attempt to set down the ideas that I wished to bring before the Board.Some of the things set down there will have td be cut out e.g.what is said on Labor Unions and the whole plan of bringing Industrial students over to America.

I am writing more fully in answer to your letter,but as some of the things that you want are not yet ready,I am sending this note ahead.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph Bailie.

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2459 Ashby Avenue,
Berkeley California. March 3, 1920.

Bailey file

Rev.Henry W.Luce
New York.

My dear Mr. Luce:

A few days after I wrote you I wrote a letter to Dr. W.P.Merrill,who,I thought was the President of the Board of Trustees of Peking University.He and I had been class-mates at Union Theological Seminary,and I stated in the letter that if there was anything improper in my writing him as the President of the Board of Trustees to consider the letter as to him as classmate.He passed the letter on to Dr. North Secretary of the Board,and he was good enough to write me an answer the copy of which please find enclosed.

I am also enclosing a copy of my answer to Dr. North and a copy of each of the two papers by Professor Woodworth that I refer to in that Letter. The other enclosures referred to have been sent you already.

Mr Vincent who has been appointed to the Peking University,is now on a tour in the west,as you likely know.As soon as he reached SanFrancisco,he phoned me.When I reached the Hotel I had the pleasure of meeting both himself and Alick Paul of Wuhu.Professor Woodworth went with me twice to confer with them and I went once alone. Paul, who is a pretty level headed fellow, advised that we,i.e.yourself Vincent, Woodworth, myself and one or two others ~~and~~ arrange, thrash the thing out,making sure that we understand one another before we bother the Board any further with the scheme.I may as well say candidly that Vincent was not enthusiastic in his appreciation of the plan,but that was I think because he had not got a thorough grip of the whole plan.Towards the end of our conference he seemed to like it better.Paul was much taken with the scheme from the very beginning,but brought up some of the difficulties ahead,and wound up by giving the advice quoted above. ~~Erer~~ Were it not that I have been instructed by Dr. North to remain here till I can see Dr Lincoln Smith,I would be inclined to make haste to see you.But as it is I must stay here till he comes and decides what ought to be done.I'm afraid that if he is planning to have me help him in the matter of getting money that he will be sadly disappointed, as I have never done anything at that very important work in this country.However I can try.

You will be glad to see from Dr. North's letter that he and his colleagues are really interested in the Bureau of Industry.I hope it does not take Dr. Smith's breath away,as it came pretty near doing with Vincent when he began to understand it.I hope Dr. Smith has seen the Regulations before he left New York so that he can have been thinking over them before we meet.

Another thing in our favor, is that The Industrial Conference appointed by the InterchurchWorld Movement, has in its platform a number of things that are included in the Regulations of the Industrial University,see Interchurch Newsletter of October 9,1919.

Hoping No hitch will come to our getting together tocome to an understanding among ourselves in preparation fordefending a scheme that we all believe in.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph Bailie.

Paper "China's Greatest Need."

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TRUSTEES OF
PEKING UNIVERSITY

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2459 Ashby avenue,
Berkeley, California. March 8 1920.

Dr. Robert E. Speer,
156, Fifth Avenue
New York.

My dear Dr. Speer:

Thank you for your two letters, one of February 25, and one of March 2.

I find out that I'm on no man's land, though I understood that the Board of Managers of the Peking University had already requested the Board of Trustees to appoint me to the Peking staff, and that they agreed to do so. However, from Dr. North's letter to me, it does seem that the Trustees expected that my salary would not be a burden upon them, for he writes

"The action taken by the Trustees and transmitted to the field, in inviting you to join the Peking University was taken with the understanding that from the Relief or other organizations on the field in China, you were receiving support, and that your salary would not be a charge on the University."

You may remember that when I was in New York in March or April of 1916 that you kindly invited me to take lunch with you one day. The question of my salary came up. I said that I considered that I should have the same allowance that other Missionaries who went to China in 1890 were receiving and quoted Mr. Drummond as an example. I said also that I considered that my experience while outside the Mission in China was of as much value in preparing me for the work ahead of me as the experience that I would have received in the Mission. I understood you to assent to what I had said. My salary was paid as I understood at the regular rate from my return to China by the Treasurer of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions 9 Hankow Road Shanghai. and it never occurred to me that I wasn't on a regular missionary basis till I reached SanFrancisco last December when Mrs. Dudley who is in the office of Mr. Johnson your representative told me that my name did not appear among the Missionaries of the Board, and with great reluctance gave me a letter requesting the Railroad Administration to grant me a Clergy Certificate. In order that you have no doubt on the matter I send enclosed the last voucher that I received from Mr. Bocker. This was the last money that I received from him with the exception of the amount for the month of October and part of November which he paid me direct.

Before I left Peking I saw Messrs Scott And Shell and they agreed that I should have a furlough, but added that they thought that the Pres. Board was not the party that should be called upon to pay my fare home. This decision I reported to Bishop Norris the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the North China Flood Relief Association. A couple of days after Mr Davis the Secretary handed me money to purchase my ticket to America. This is the last money that I have received from any party either toward my expenses or my salary.

I have received no money from the Presbyterian Board since I left Shanghai. As I wrote you in my previous letter I had expected that my salary would be continued by that Board. I cannot tell you just what Dr. Stuart did tell me. Anyway I did not pay particular attention to this matter as I thought it wasn't really my business. My head was rather confused at that time.

Dont you think that as I have spent the past ten years in the service of the University of Nanking, my home allowance ought to be reckoned against that institution and not against the Peking University? The bit that I have done has gone to build up the Nanking end and not that of Peking. I must confess to a feeling of shame at the rush made by the Nanking folk to wash their hands so soon of me. I turned down a job at which I was earning more than three times the salary they gave me. Pardon me for say-

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2459 Ashby Avenue,
Berkeley,California.March 10 1920.

Dr.Eric M.North,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

TRUSTEES OF
PEKING UNIVERSITY
3/15/20

My dear Dr. North:

In your letter of February 17 you tell me to wait here f for Dr. Edward Lincoln Smith,before going East.As I had heard nothing of him up till now I phoned to the American Board Mission in SanFrancisco,and they inform me that he is now in Seattle.They also say that they do not know when he will be in SanFrancisco or whether he is coming here at all.

As I am now,I have no power to move hand or foot on account of the work for which I came home.I do not like to waste so much time.If I knew approximately when to expect Dr.Lincoln Smith,I could undertake other engagements up to that time,whereas as it is now I am not free to make any engagements except a day or so ahead,and even then I do not know but I may be called off.Will you therefore kindly try to have me informed as to when we are to expect him?

I'm sorry for all the trouble the adjustment re my salary is causing you all.I have received a letter from Dr. Speer on this matter and enclose a copy of my answer to him.I have received no money from Nanking Peking Shanghai New York or any other Mission or University Treasurer since I left Shanghai.I dont mean this as a complaint but merely a statement of fact. I reached home on the 13th of December.

Hoping to be able soon to get on to the job.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph Bailie.

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Hotel Albert,

New York April 8 1920.

TRUSTEES OF
PEKING UNIVERSITY

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Dr.Eric M.North:

150 Fifth Avenue,

New York.

My dear Dr.North:

When I called on Mr.Scott to-day he made me promise that I would write you at once requesting you to bring some motion before the coming meeting of the Board of Trustees defining my status in the Peking.University.Mr.Scott says this is necessary in order to avoid any further confusion regarding my salary and other expenses.

I thank you for the sympathetic manner in which you treated my idea of abolishing coolie labor in everything connected with the University,and of so organizing the Labor that upon the completion of the University plant we shall have developed ~~the~~ a living organism which may in the future prove as great an asset to humanity as the buildings themselves.

Sincerely yours

Joseph Bailie.

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April 12, 1920.

RE MR. JOSEPH M. BAILIE

Dr. Eric M. North,
Secretary Peking University Trustees,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. North:

You asked me the other day to inquire into the present relation of Mr. Joseph M. Bailie with Nanking University, especially regarding any funds that he might be receiving for home allowance. The authorities of Nanking University, both on the field and at home, have been under the impression that Mr. Bailie was definitely taken over by the Field Board of Managers of Peking University. The Chairman and Treasurer of the Nanking Trustees were surprised to learn from Mr. Bailie that Peking University was making no allowance for his living expenses in the States, and arranged from some source for the payment to him of three months home allowance. They consider that the financial obligation of Nanking University to Mr. Bailie has been fulfilled. I believe he has been home on furlough about five months.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,
(Signed G.T. Scott

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April 21, 1920.

Mr. Joseph Bailie,
2459 Ashby Avenue,
Berkeley, California.

Dear Mr. Bailie:

Your two letters with enclosures have been duly received and read with keenest sympathy and interest. I am very sorry about the embarrassment over your salary and do trust that by now it has been adjusted satisfactorily to all concerned. In this connection it is a pleasure to state that the British Government has turned over to Mr. Krause $1700.00 indemnity for your experiences in Kirin.

I am enclosing the budget that Bocker and I have worked out for the Bureau during the next twelve months; as our present year is supposed to begin about February 1st only half of this would be included in the budget technically for our fiscal year, but I shall give it on the 12 months basis. If you could interest some parties who do not contribute ordinarily to Mission Boards it would be a great assistance. It might be also that Bockher's salary, which is as you know that of a single man, could be handled in the same way. The items are as follows:

2 desks	$ 80.00
2 office chairs	20.00
File	30.00
Bookcase	35.00
Table	20.00
Typewriter	85.00
Stenographer's desk	25.00
Stenographer's chair	7.50
Chinese clerk's desk & chair	25.00
Stationery and mail	200.00
Magazines	100.00
Books	300.00
Travel	200.00
Incidental fee	300.00
Wages, ½ time stenographer	900.00
Clerk	300.00
Incidentals	200.00
	$ 2827.50

Bocker's work will all be in getting ready for your larger plans when you return to us. I am greatly interested in the correspondence with Syracuse University. If they are prepared to send us a man for forestry I see no reason why there should be any conflict with Nanking in starting up a course. With constant

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C O P Y

PEKING UNIVERSITY
Incorporated
Peking, China

New York Office
156 Fifth Avenue

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Albert Hotel, May 2nd, 1920.
ended 23rd, 1920.

John M. Glenn, Esquire,
Director, Russell Sage
Foundation,
New York.

My dear Mr. Glenn:

As you requested at our meeting, I am now writing you a statement of some of the things I told you about in conversation, so that you could let some of your friends know of the great need in China.

Thirty years ago, the Presbyterian Mission Board sent me to Soochow, China, as a missionary. Our house was on the bank of the Grand Canal, and close to a dumping station for famine refugees. When famines occurred in North Kiang su and North Anhui, as they chronically occur, the poor creatures collect into bands of from one hundred to five thousand, and go to the nearest Yamen demanding rice. The official, dreading a riot or the sacking of his Yamen and the town, gives a little money, then commandeers all the boats in the district and ships the mob down to the next magistrate and there dumps them. This is repeated till the crowds disappear among the populations of the cities along the canal. It was on one of these dumping grounds that our house was located. The sights that we saw there have never been effaced from our minds. The sight of emaciated women with their naked babies dropped in between their breasts and their jackets and the trail of the dead left behind, has been as a nightmare ever since, and accounts for the attempts we are making to get away from the Hell of being compelled to witness such misery, while one's hands are tied for lack of the means of alleviating it in the slightest. A great many missionaries should be called home unless some means

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are provided whereby they can feel that they are helping ever so little to save some from suffering and death.

I had to live in this practically helpless state for twenty years. At the end of that time I was engaged by the University of Nanking in charge of the Mathematical Department. Another famine was raging in the Huai River district, which brought over one hundred thousand famine refugees to Nanking This added to the submerged fourth of the city, with the outbreak of disease, rendered the camping grounds veritable charnel houses.

May 22, 1920.

Dear Dr. Glenn:

Please pardon my delay in finishing this letter. I am slow with my typewriter and have been called away from the city.

To continue: As you would expect the hospitals were full to overflowing, but as Dr. Macklin said to me, "What the people want is not medicine but food." This we all knew and every missionary spent what time and money he could to alleviate the suffering and death. I cannot describe the activities of all of my colleagues, so shall confine myself to some of my own.

At the time described above when I went to Soochow, one day I took a few dollars and changed it into coppers and started out to give it to the starving people. This I did though knowing theoretically that it was wasting the money. This was my last attempt to give in this way. I had not gone twenty yards after giving the first coins till the crowd rushed upon me like starving wolves, and I came near being literally torn to pieces. I got off without my bag and with my clothes in a bad shape. Later the empty and torn bag was thrown over the wall into the compound. Now with the experience of twenty years, I decided that if I attempted to help any one I would help them not merely for a few days and then leave them to perish later. As there is a great deal of waste lands lying vacant all over China I decided to try to secure possession of these not in my own name but in the name of some Chinese organization, and then feed some of these industrious poor while they broke up these lands and until the first crops came out. In the meantime I began by using a few to break up and plant in crops the unused lands around the University of Nanking, having obtained permission from the University President. I may say that I had started this work on the University grounds before the dreadful famine that I am now describing came on, and had been successful in growing record crops of American wheat. One day I took a couple of waifs out with me and we collected the seeds of some of the native trees. When we returned I gave each of them ten cents, and told them that if they brought me as much seed the next day I would give each 20 cents. They earned their 20 cents. The next day there were ten boys and before a week there was a line of fifty or more men, women and children with baskets and bags full of seeds of trees

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of all sorts, elm, oak, pistachia, pterocarya, and a number of other good forest trees. These seeds we planted in part of the grounds of the University, so that when the famine that I mention above came we had a nursery of about half a million of young trees ready. By this time I had gained the confidence of my colleagues. At the time following the first revolution the Governor called at Dr. Macklin's hospital to thank him for his saving the lives of so many of the wounded, and to see those then in the hospital. We invited him to come and see our nursery. From that day on he did everything to help me in my work, and often embarrassed me by insisting that I undertake things for which I was not qualified.

By this time the American Red Cross, and the Central China Famine Relief Association had begun to vote $500, or $1,000, or $5,000 at a time to enable me to go on with the work, so that now I had close on 1,000 men at work all the time making roads, breaking up lands on Purple Mountain, where we were able to secure over a square mile of mountain, and planting those lands in crops and the steep places and rocky places in trees an abundance of which we had on hand.

In breaking the lands we came across many knotty problems. One was whether we would break the lands or not. I decided to break, and forthwith began the tearing down of the graves. Don't be shocked. These graves are mounds of from two to five feet high. But in most of the instances that I had to deal with there was from half an acre to ten acres of land enclosed by a little raised dyke of earth to each grave. I used one of these large graves as a cemetery and moved the urns containing the bones in the surrounding graves marking each with duplicate tallies so that if anyone came to inquire about their dead they could trace the urn to its present resting-place.

I was not so mad in doing this as some of my colleagues thought I was for these were graves without caps. In the Spring the people go to the graves of their ancestors and among other things cut a fresh piece of sodnabout the size and shape of a cap and put it on the top of the grave. The graves I was desecrating had no caps and were at least 400 years old and I knew pretty well that they had no living owners. This proved correct. But evil personin Nanking tried to block my way and incited the villages around the base of the mountain to start trouble. These villagers were very poor at that time and many of their number were among the very people that I had working, tearing up graves, making roads and drains and planting. The elders of these villages gathered together one day and came in a body to me on the mountain. At first, being very busy, I paid no attention to them until one of my men came and told me that they were the elders of the surrounding villages, when I at once left what I was at and excused myself. They said, "We are the elders of the surrounding villages and have come to be enlightened. We know that you are a good man, else you would not have come to our poor country tens of thousands of li away from your own land and live a life of poverty helping to save the lives of our people. How is it that you being so good a man are tearing up the graves?" I replied, "These graves have no owners. They are hundreds of years old and have no caps.

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Moreover, I am putting the urns in a respectable cemetery. These bones of the dead do not require all this land, and these people that you see working here have no place to plant to grow food unless we use this land. They are dying with hunger. Why let the dead keep the living from land to give them food?" The elders looked at each other and one with a white beard said, "The foreigner is not far astray." They agreed there and then that I was doing the sensible thing. I quote this to show what sensible people the body of the Chinese people are and how they will permit you to break through their most cherished prejudices when they trust you. I must confess that it was with fear and trembling that I faced those elders when I found out who they were. I question would a body of English or American men of equal power in our home countries have treated me as well under the circumstances?

But I am making this letter too discursive and am not getting at the history that you asked for.

May 23, 1920.

In the summer of 1909 I took the heads of seven families of refugees to Lai an hsien, a district over fifty miles north of Nanking and began breaking up some land donated by a Mr. Yu, father of two of the students at the University of Nanking. We took up foreign picks spades, shovels, etc., and began putting up huts for the families, intending later to bring up the whole families. We had worked about ten days when a yamen runner came to Mr. Yu's house with a message from the official asking him who gave him authority to give the Emperor's land to this foreign devil. Poor Mr. Yu, pale as death, came at once to me and told me all. I saw at once that this was the first step in a concerted plan to drive me out, and that the method used was to be the imprisonment of Mr. Yu and perhaps the confiscation of part or all of his property. I told Mr. Yu to 'fang hsin' - quiet his heart - and sent at once for all the seven men that were busy on their houses to return to the village at once, which they did. We put up for sale the implements that we had brought with us, and in less than an hour all were snapped up as they were much admired by all. My disappointment was much less than that of Mr. & Mrs. Best, the faithful China Inland Missionaries in that city of hovels. We returned to Nanking, and heard nothing more of what was going on there till the time mentioned above in this letter when we were tearing up graves on Purple Mountain outside of Nanking.

The report of what we were doing had spread to Lai an hsien, and the way in which they looked on our work can be judged by how they acted. They sent a deputation to me asking me to return to their city and open a colony after the same fashion as that being developed on Purple Mountain. Having had difficulty there before, I sent a reply that I was very willing to do as they requested, but that before doing so, I must have a petition signed by every one of the gentry in the district. I should have said that a petition had come with the request sent

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me, but I saw the ominous omission of the name of a trouble-maker and that is why I insisted on having the names of all, before making another move.

When I went up and began to discuss the matter with the official he said that the lands available were impossible on account of their being the home of a nest of robbers. He said that others had gone to break these lands but that in some cases the farmers were beaten and robbed of their animals when they were plowing or seeding the land, in other cases the crops were allowed to mature but were invariably reaped by the bandits, even wayfarers going over those uplands were constantly robbed. He advised me not to attempt the impossible. I told him that we would feed the robbers.

In taking on colonists, we permitted each farmer who wished to nominate and guarantee a family of famine refugees that had settled in the district and had worked satisfactorily for him for at least two years. This plan worked so well that out of eighty five families only one proved valueless and the farmer played the game well and refunded the money wasted by his protege. We have now over 500 people in that colony who are self-supporting and are paying back the money lent them to get on their own feet. It cost only $10.00 each to settle these 500. But we had left $3,500.00 and I went up to Lai again to do two things, (1) to establish a Nursery so that the colonists could plant in trees those places that were too steep or too stony for cultivation, and (2) to extend the colony and add about as many more refugees. We not only succeeded in establishing the Nursery, but the official took Mr. Best and me as his guests to the temple that is part of the lands given to the Colonization Association, and there added on lands to form an official Nursery bordering on and forming part of our Nursery. He appointed our manager as the manager of both the Nurseries and put the men paid by the public under our man. This joint nursery is now running and helping not only our colonists but all the farmers in that district in the afforestation that is so wofully needed. So much for the nursery. But when we came to the second point, viz. the extension of the colony the whole matter mysteriously hang fire, and objection after objection came up and though seemed to be satisfactorily answered, still no progress was made. I should have said that at this meeting all the gentry of the district had assembled at the call of the official. Well this blocked state continued till the end of the meeting when the extension of the colony had not been voted. When we came out I asked Mr. Best what was the real reason for not voting the extension of the colony since they had originally petitioned me to go up and open the colony. Best said that he had had it whispered to him that the real reason was that when the harvest came on the year that our colony was started, wages jumped to three times what they had been previously, and they feared that if the colony were extended another jump would be the result. This was part of my reason for colonizing, and I was afraid that the gentry would get on to it before we got the colony started. Another reason for preventing the extension of the colony was, several of the gentry were grazing cattle on the public lands that would be used if the extension were granted. The saving

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of a family would mean the lessening of his grazing ground, so he would not vote for that.

The land system or lack of system in China is peculiar. To secure public lands for any purpose, a petition must be signed by the gentry of the district and sent to the official, who forwards it to the governor, and if all is well and you have friends at court you get the land. One of the principal reasons for insisting on having this petition from the gentry is that there is no registry of land in the land office. The governor and the minor officials all depended on the local gentry to keep track of who owns the land and what land is public.

I give this story at length to let you know that in China just as in America the cupidity of the human heart is the greatest cause of man's inhumanity to man.

During the time that I was doing this cobnization work as a sort of extension work in connection with the College of Agriculture and Forestry that grew up at the University of Nanking, we were making good on the College itself., I am sending you a copy of Mr. Reisner's last report.

The main feature of that report that pleases me is the manner in which the Chinese are taking to supporting the School of Sericulture and the department of Cotton. We are made the Scientific centre for both these great industries in the Yangtse Valley. I had the pleasure of shaking the hand of Mr. Griffing as he left San Francisco on his way out on a five year's agreement not by the University or the Chinese Government, but by the Cotton Association who are paying him $4,000.00 a year.

In October 1917 the American Minister telegraphed for me to go to Peking to confer as to the best way of using the labor of the flood refugees. I assisted Roger S. Greene, during that fall and winter in the organization of the labor to build the road between Peking and Tungchow a distance of about 14 miles. Then in the Spring I was sent to seek land in Manchuria and start colonization, I had spent a year and more at the development of a nucleus from which to colonize, when my work was stopped as described in the article enclosed, by Chinese soldiers.

This stoppage I look upon as providential. During the days and months that I spent in those maggificent forests of Manchuria, and in seeing the many beauties of God has lavished on those wild regions, I often thought how selfish it was for me to be out there enjoying all these glories of nature while thousands of women and little children were confined in factories in Shanghai and other cities, rising in the morning when they heard the raucous voice of the horn at half past four o'clock in the morning and going many of them barefoot through snow or slush to be in time for work at five o'clock to remain there to six at night.

As I had been invited to join the Peking University, and as I had been driven off the work that I hoped to spend all my life on till I saw plainly that the Japanese were

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on my track, I proposed that we open a Bureau of Industry in connection with the Peking University, supplementing the work that was being done by the College of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Nanking. The President and Board of Managers unanimously agreed to this proposal and sent me home to confer with the Board of Trustees, whose names appear on the letterhead of the first page of this letter. At their meeting they gave this matter sympathetic consideration, and referred it to the Executive Committee. Enclosed please find the action of that Committee.

Thanking you for the interest you have taken in this matter and hoping that your Foundation will see its way to come and help us, yea! rather guide us in this world problem.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd) Joseph Bailie

P.S. Please address c/o Peking University, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York.

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June 15, 1920.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to introduce Mr. Joseph Bailie, who is head of the Bureau of Industry of Peking University. Mr. Bailie has spent thirty years in China; founded the School of Agriculture and Forestry at Nanking University; and has been a leader in colonization work for the destitute Chinese, for which he received a decoration from the Chinese Government. Mr. Bailie's knowledge of the life of the Chinese is most intimate.

Mr. Bailie's chief aim now is to Christianize and humanize the industrial relations which are now being established in China, and any assistance you can give him in this work will be of permanent value both for the East and the West.

Very truly yours,

WRW:W

Secretary.

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吉林省額穆縣
郵政局意欵松
義農會

ICHISUNG COLONY
OMUHSIEN POST OFFICE
KIRIN PROVINCE
CHINA

No 1

11th June 1920

Dear Mr Whalen

Last I forgot I write this note..

Could you as Secretary of Peking University have time to write a statement such as you think might do good if published in the Dearborn Independent i.e. Ford's Paper, over your name as secretary? If you do I shall forward it to Mr Cameron. The Editor That will be an entering wedge for others besides myself connected with the University & it will give information which I believe will be made welcome by readers of the

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Independent & I broke by Ford himself. Use your own judgment what you write. You know it will be possible to write a second & in fact a series.

I think after sending the first one through me it will be O.K. for you to keep to continue sending direct.

Best pleas remember that I do not know Ford well & would not dare to introduce any one to him. The other man I know. Sincerely yours

Joseph Bailie.

Bailie called & Carnegie refused to

Stephen P. Dugan -

Asst. Secretary of State. Robertson - 419 W. 117th

Dept. of Foreign Affairs -

Carnegie Peace Endowment

Jackson Place Washington -

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PEKING UNIVERSITY

INCORPORATED

PEKING, CHINA

NEW YORK OFFICE
156 FIFTH AVENUE

OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY

J. LEIGHTON STUART
PRESIDENT
HENRY W. LUCE
VICE-PRESIDENT
W. REGINALD WHEELER
SECRETARY

June 20 1920

Dear Mr. Wheeler,

Please find enclosed the bill for my expenses up to to date. Will you please let me have a copy of the other bills that I put in. In moving about I lost the copy that I had of one of the accounts.

My 60th birth-day comes on the 11th of next month. I thinkthe folk at home would like if I could spend the day with them.

I could arrange to take in some work at Pittsburg, Indianapolis and Chicago on the way. Whatever share of the expense would be fair I could bear myself.

Besides I'm getting very nervous and want to spend about a month doing manual labor to be a sort of stabilizer. Any way this is not the best time of the year to raise money.

I could if necessary return in August or September.

Sincerely yours.

Joseph Bailie.

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COPY

SCOTT & WILLIAMS,

Builders of

KNITTING MACHINERY

336 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

June 24, 1920.

Mr. Joseph Bailie,
Bureau of Industry and Labor,
Peking University.

Dear Sir:

I understand from conversation that it is the desire of the University of Peking to establish a technical department and in this technical department would be a department of knitting. We should be very glad to furnish suitable knitting machines which would be placed in the college without charge, it of course, being understood that the title of the machines would remain in us, but they would be made available for any period of time which might be desired.

We would do this, however, only, with the understanding that suitable provision would be made for a proper instructor, one who could not only instruct the students but could also keep the machines in successful operation. We understand you might be able to make arrangements to secure the services of a young Chinaman now studying in the colleges in this country. If this should happen to be the case we could probably make arrangements to have him spend some few months in our factory and familiarize himself with the operation and functioning of knitting machinery and could arrange to pay him a wage which would enable him to live while he was taking this course of instruction.

When he is finished at the factory, we would recommend that he spend a few months in several mills where he can readily obtain employment. This would give him a thorough knowledge of the knitting business and enable him to handle the knitting department of your college in a satisfactory manner.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Walter L. Toy

Asst. to General Manager

WLT/HM

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SECRETARY

Detroit July 2nd 1920.

My Dear Wheeler.

You see I have taken in the Ford Plant again. I have seen only Mr Cameron. They have photographed me. The psychology here is a good deal what it is among the Chinese. Bailie said that he told you of. Yes! I would like a copy of Stewart's letter that you spoke of for myself. What they need here is something sweet on me. You are at liberty to write over your name as Secretary whatever you can about me and send it direct to Mr Cameron at once. But please do not send me a copy. I tell you to do this because I believe it is the best thing to be done at this stage. Sir to return here on my way back in September and I believe they'll at least take care of my personal expenses in the Bureau. I think they would like to have me on their pay. Sir not going to in any way hinder that idea. When I get on familiar terms with Ford things will be all right. As Mr Macklin used to say to me when I was in two minds of a horse "Bailie keep on your shirt" meaning that I should let things develop a natural course & not be impatient. I say the same to you now. Things are going on as well here as it is possible I think. You again & me will do good. This is the most egoistic screed I ever wrote, but it is the nearest thing now. Sincerely yours Joseph Bailie

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July 7, 1920.

Mr. Joseph Bailie,
2459 Ashby Avenue,
Berkeley, California.

Dear Mr. Bailie:

Your letter of July 2nd from Detroit has been received. I am sending as you suggest a statement concerning you to Mr. Cameron, and hope it will be what you want, although I should like to have you censor it first. As Sam Higginbottom said recently, "We all believe in modesty until it interferes with our usefulness," and I think that should be our guiding principle in any work that we try to do. So don't worry about any encomiums heaped upon you, provided they produce some result for the work in which we are all engaged.

Do I understand from your letter that you do not wish me to go ahead with arrangements for your salary here, as you are taking up this matter at Detroit? Please let me know at once about this.

I am enclosing some extracts from Dr. Stuart's letter to Mr. Lamont, which I thought we might send in to the Dearborn Independent. If you wish me to write the description of the University work which you first suggested, please let me know; otherwise I shall drop it.

Dr. Bowen showed me a letter you had written him suggesting that he come on and help you see Mr. Ford. I am not quite sure as to just what you intended him to do there, but under the circumstances, I should think it would be better to approach Mr. Ford at present from the Peking University angle, instead of trying to bring in other universities. I know what hard work it is to hit individuals for money, and I am sure your efforts will bring fruit in due time.

I hope you will get a good rest this summer, and we shall be glad to see you here in the fall again.

Please give my best wishes to Mrs. Bailie.

Sincerely yours,

WRW:W

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NEW YORK OFFICE
156 FIFTH AVENUE

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J. LEIGHTON STUART
PRESIDENT
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VICE-PRESIDENT
W. REGINALD WHEELER
SECRETARY

2459 Ashby Avenue,
Berkeley, California. July 17 1920

Dear Dr. North:

When I was in New York, I wrote a letter to Dr. Glenn at his request, stating some of the facts that I had mentioned to him in converaation. When I was at Ford's place they wanted an account such aas this in a hurry. I wrote Dr Glenn requesting him to send a copy of that letter to Mr Liebold. He not only did so but sent me two copies for further use. I am herewith enclosing one of those copies if perchance the material in it may prove of any use to you.

I had a hot trip across the continent, but it is quite cool here. I'm doing mighty work in sleeping. What a luxury it is to be at home in one's own little house to ourselves. Yes and where the sun shines into some of the rooms all day.

This is bad work they are having around Peking. The poor fools are doing everything in their power to subjugate their country to the Japanese.

From all that I saw when I was in Dearborn I believe they are going to co-operate with us The Goodyear Company will also I think be onn of the first to befriend us. I shall keep you informed about everything, but am going to take a while off for the next six weeks.

I do hope you are taking care of yourself while you have been so exercised over my health.

With kind regards to Miss Noble.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph Bailie

RECEIVED BY
ERIC M. NORTH
JUL 22 1920
TO — REFERRED — DATE
BY — ANSWERED — DATE
PASSED TO FILE — DATE
BY — FILED — DATE

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J. LEIGHTON STUART
PRESIDENT
HENRY W. LUCE
VICE-PRESIDENT
W. REGINALD WHEELER
SECRETARY

2459 Ashby Avenue
Berkeley 19th /uly 1920

Dear Mr. Wheeler:

Your letter of July 7 reached me a few days ago. Thak you for sending the statement to Mr. Cameron. I prefer you to send it without having it 'censored' by me. For so far I have not heard from Mr. Cameron. I hope whatever he writes or prints about me will be of some financial valus to our University. Before you are through with me you will find I fear that I'm not so modest as you think me. If you heard all the horn-blowing that I did while I was East You would blush.

Yes! by all means go ahead and make arrangements for my salary. If some one wants me as a mascot later on I suppose the good folk who in this emergency would support me, would have no objection to allowing some other one come into possession of the living that I might vacate. I do not say that any one will offer my support, but from remarks passed by Mr. Cameron when I saw him last it is possible that he might in some way raise my salary. He was very much taken with the work that I have been doing, as well as the work that I am looking forward to do.

From the manner in which Mr Cameron spoke when I saw him, I think it would be wiser not to send that description of the University till we hear again from him. Please keep it on tap for that occasion.

My original object in inviting Dr Bowen to accompany me in an attempt to see Ford was so that he could give authentic news about the work already accomplished at Nanking. But as soon as I reached Detroit I found out that there was no possibility of seeing even Mr Liebold, so I telegraphed to Mr Bowen not to come. I'm sure that Bowen's presence would in no way injure the chances of the Peking University. Any way he wont be here when I go East.

We had a hot trip across the continent. I was glad of the cool weather that we have here. Indeed it was too cold for a couple of days so cold that I had tp put on my warm clothes. My rest consists partly in manual labor, but the thing at which I'm doing best is sleeping.

I got a good letter from the Goodrich Rubber Company in answer to one that I had written from New York. It is possible that they may co-operate with us.

I have met some of the students that hope to enter the plants in the East. Will you please tell me the minimum that Vincent must have before he can start his Tannery? It is possible that I may get some Chinese here in America to finance this or some other plant.

If you know the vessel by which Bocker or Dean is coming please let me know as I want to meet them and talk over various things. One of the first things is to decide on one or two men to put into Scott & Williams Plant to prepare for taking charge of the hosiery work as soon as we open.

Please do not expect much from me for a couple or three weeks as I'm really relaxed and playing. Still they are calling on me to talk and I must expect to keep that up as they now have got on to my track.

Hoping you are very well

Sincerely yours,

Joseph Bailie.

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Plant at Dearborn outside of Detroit.Since my return here he sent me h the following letter

(Copy)
FORD MOTOR COMPANY
of Delaware
Automobile Manufacturers,
Dearborn Mich. July 21 1920

Prof Joseph Bailie
etc,

Dear Professor:

Your letter of July 2nd received.
It will be agreeable for us to take ~~from~~ anywhere from 100 or more Chinese Students.It is necessary,however,that they be known to be persons whose character is such as will conform to the standard of our employess.In fact if they are personally known to you we will be pleased to accept them.

Very truly yours
FORD MOTOR COMPANY
(Signed) E. G. Liebold.

****

I am trying to find some young men here of the right type. China is however the proper place in which to find young men who are not spoiled by having every thing done for them as most of the boys here have been, For this reason I think this matter ought to be taken up with the Government at Washington by the Chinese Government. I think the time will soom be ripe for this project if properly handled.Why are Ameriaans going to allow the industry and Commerce of that great nation flow into French or Japanese channelswhen by a little accommodation,they can easily have them flow direct across the Pacific. All that is needed is to permit it to flow.

When I was returning from New York in July,I called a second time at Dearborn &met Mr Cameron the Editor of the Dearborn Independent a secnnd time. This time He took my picture,and talked of putting an article regarding me and my work in that Paper.From the manner in which he spoke I would not be surprised if he in some way mustered my salary for a few years.Since I began to write this letter a letter from Bowen has come telling me that he has written a special letter to Mr Cameron telling h how good a boy I am.I think this was done after he had heard the actinn taken by our Board of Trustees at their last meeting.I'm sorry that he sent my letter to him about Salary to you, I confess I was a little angry when I wrote that letter. But I wont allow the present shortage of money in the MissionTreasuries prevent my going ahead with my program so long as my Indemnity money lasts.By the time that that is used up I have no doubt other money will have begun to flow in.

On my way across the Pacific as I was coming home last December,I kept talking shop,As a result I got in touch with Miss Ida L Almquist, of Charles Chipman Sons Co 349 Broadway New York.Miss Almquist is a Motor in petticoats.It is refreshing to meet such people.She introduced me to Mr Toy head of Scott & Williams Builders of Knitting Machinery. Later she introduced me to Mr Chipman who had just returned from China, and who is very much interested in China. He told me to tell Mr Toy to help us out with Machinery. I did so with the result that Mr Toy wrote me ~~the~~ a letter a copy of which I enclose.Here is another very important matter that is to find the young man to put into Scott & Williams plant to learn all about the running and repairing of these machine This is the only tangible result that I have so far. Those Machines are ready for us as soon as we have the qualified man.I think I have already written you about the selection of this man.If I do not hear from you soon I shall proceed to put if possible some Christian Chinese into this place.

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Mr Toy's offer big as it is,is not sufficient for a complete unit in a knitting factory. Miss Almquist has furnished me with a letter of introduction to a party in Chicago where I hope to get one of those machines that Scott & Williams do not manufacture. I believe there is no reason why we can not have this Unit In running order before next May. I shall do my best to secure both the man to run the machines and the machines that are short.

I have just received a letter from Mr. F.A.Foster.He informs me hat he has accepted an offer from C.C.Nieh in connection with the establishment of his new industrial School in Shanghai. This is inde ed very good news .I shall try to see Mr. Foster just as soon as I reach New York. It is just possible that he can secure me a young man to take charge of that Knitting outfit,who would not require more than two or three monts to qualify for taking charge and thus enable us to start that Unit before the end of this year.If Foster & I could go around together we could be of mutual assistance.Where is Sam Dean?I had hoped to see him before now Perhaps it was my waiting on seeing him that has made me so lazy this past month expecting him to do so much. He and Foster And I may yet get together on this campaign. If so we'll make her whoop,Interchurch or no interchurch.

I repeat that I'm sorry that Bowen's letter with mine representing me on the warpath,went to you I did not intend to worry you about these mundane things.I am not worried so please dont let this trouble you.We are on the right side and cannot fail.

I think I wrote you of the good time that I had at our Class Reunion in old Union. William Adams Brown is our Class President. He made me represent our Class at the Meeting of the Alumni. It was like being a boy again. Though the boys were gray headed or grandfathers,they rere all boys again.It seemed as yesterday when we w ere together in the class rooms.I never had a meeting listen with such intense interest as those fellows did to what I told about helping the poor.

Later I asked Brown to help me in getting a hold of some wealthy men to help. He gave me a letter to Professor Max Farrand of the Commonwealth Fund 1 East 57th St. I think I wrote you that Prof. Farrand later told me that their Board of Trustees had decided not to turn aside any of that Fund along lines like those along which our University was following.Poor man! he was worse hurt that he could not help me than I was myself.

When I go back East I wont have to waste time waiting and waiting on the Board of Trustees to permit me to go ahead. That is done,and I am armed with quite a number of letters of introduction,so that we can do more in one month than I did in the three in Spring,that is unless something unforseen happens

There is a big field in connection with " Corporation Schools". That offers a fair chance for co-operation.Visiting these Schools will offer a fine opportunity for geting acquainted with the Managers and other Officers of the Firms.

Hoping to have better news for my next,

Sincerely yours,

Joseph Bailie.

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July 24, 1920.

Dear Mr. Bailie:

At the meeting of the Trustees held on July 16, at which the budget for the coming year was discussed and passed, the question of the financial support for the Bureau of Industry and for your salary and for Mr. Booker was considered. They decided to ask Mr. Booker to come to New York at the expense of the Trustees, and that they would defer decision until he could come about their financial commitment for his work. They passed a vote saying that even though they were unable to change the action which was taken on May 14, concerning the financing of your work, they hoped very earnestly that you would keep your relation to the University until some source of income could be secured. They were obviously obliged to state that until such arrangements were made you were free to accept any other opening that should arise. I hope, however, that through the Ford proposition or by some other means we can dig up the money for your support.

I sent the article to the Dearborn Independent, and will forward a copy to you, despite your command against this. I think you ought to see what we sent in.

Please keep us in touch with what you are doing. With kindest regards to Mrs. Bailie and yourself, I am

Sincerely yours,

WRW:W

Mr. Joseph Bailie,
2459 Ashby Avenue,
Berkeley, California.

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TRUSTEE
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Mr. Joseph Bailie.
2459 Ashby Avenue.
Berkeley. California.

My dear Brother Bailie:

Let me thank you very much indeed for your letter of July 17. with its enclosure, which I shall peruse at my leisure as soon as I have opportunity.

I hope you have seen the long article with reference to your work in the Saturday issue of the New York Evening Post, I think on July 17. in one of the supplements. It is a very fine article. There are one or two mistatements in it concerning the work of the University, but the impression in it was very fine. You have done a fine piece of work in arranging for that.

With all good wishes, I am

Faithfully yours,

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