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Stuart, J.L. 1922 Jan-May

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# CABLEGRAM



NO. \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ CHECK \_\_\_\_\_ VIA \_\_\_\_\_ February 24th, 1922.

Send the following Cablegram conditions printed on the back

**"VIA COMMERCIAL"**

subject to the terms and hereof, which are agreed to.

Stuart, Peking (China)

TRUSTEES OF  
PEKING UNIVERSITY

UNCOXAI VYM AGIZCAPSUL ILELTPREBL  
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 KAUGHBLEIG NOFUNYOUTP IJYUKAWARV  
 LUKEWARNER BLEIGYOYUK IJYUKSYKOV  
 IDEMHAJAKL WOABWOCRAN

TELEPHONE - SEE OVER **FULL-RATE MESSAGE UNLESS MARKED DEFERRED** CHARGE PEKING UNIVERSITY.

Stuart, Peking (China)

Board approves return of yourself Trustees Nanking University, Trustees  
 Peking University have made application Central Famine Relief Fund \$750,000 G  
 Nanking University Forestry Agricultural School \$250,000 G. Peking  
 University Extension Agricultural Education Letters etc. sent on  
 Confer with A. J. Bowen Board approves of Princeton establishing Dept.  
 of Political Science Social Service Board approves Princeton application  
 Central Committee Famine Relief Fund for funds for Peking University Social  
 Service School training workers famine emergencies without prejudice to  
 application Agricultural Education Confer Edwards Journalism instructor  
 is available three years Will bear all expenses Telegraph if this meets  
 with approval Lucien Warner is available for next year Will bear all ex-  
 penses Preference English Advise by telegram subjects to be taught

E. M. North.

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April  
~~Fifth~~ *Fourth*  
1922

President J. Leighton Stuart,  
156 Fifth Avenue,  
New York City.

My dear Dr. Stuart:-

I greatly regret that a standing engagement out of town prevents me from being here in the morning when you arrive and having a conference with you over various matters. I wonder whether you could not take lunch with me by yourself at quarter of one in order that we may go over a considerable number of items upon which we will need to have an understanding in order that the business which will be considered tomorrow afternoon and Tuesday can be properly cleared. Unless we can do this there may be some difficulty in keeping things going in order.

The list of items which I have to take up with you cover things which will not come before the committee at the present time but I am making a classified statement of these items in order that you may have some of them before you. Herewith is a copy of the Docket for tomorrow afternoon; a set of the recommendations of a sub-committee on amendments to the By-Laws, which will go from the Executive Committee to the Trustees; A suggested report of a method of financing foreign teachers, requested by the Trustees. In addition to these the items which I would like to take up with you are as follows:

1. Immediate.

- ✓ Arrangements with the China Medical Board for Current Expenses.
- ✓ Arrangement with the China Medical Board for the Science Building.
- Administrative Organization of the Woman's College.  
Dormitory plans for the Woman's College.
- ✓ Rebates to Boards on rents.
- ✓ Has Krause sent financial statement by you?
- ✓ Cable re Graduation of Juniors. Copy enclosed.
- Matter of hospital bill, case of Barbour.

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2. Sec ry.

- Dip. as and procedure with reference to degrees.
- Form of financial statement.
- Faculty houses. Rent or own?
- Can hold off putting up residences until we can get the President's Garden.
- ✓ What is the exact status of the Presbyterian extra \$10000?
- Case of William Hung.
- Statement of Program of Advance, covering endowment and costs as well as buildings.
- Immediate program for filling Faculty vacancies.

Cordially yours,

Secretary

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燕京大學

TRUSTEES OF PEKING UNIVERSITY

PEKING UNIVERSITY  
(YENCHING TA HSUEH)  
PEKING, CHINA

*Modified*  
*Had no cable*  
*Hooley until*  
*wrote to wait until*  
*we hear from*  
*Street*

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES FOR MEN  
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

April 25 1922

My dear Leighton:

I shall have to postpone the long letter to you which I have had in mind for several days until I get on the journey to Shanghai. We are now planning to take the Peking delegates to the conference down by steamer from Tientsin to Shanghai, and I am leaving to-morrow morning. Since my time this week in Peking is cut short by several days, I am in a terrific rush, but I must get one item started to you.

Last Saturday we had a meeting of the History Department of the University, with Mrs. Frame in the Chair, to consider the courses in history which we must give and the number of divisions which there are likely to be in each course, together with consideration of the available staff.

Of course, De Vargas will not be with us, but we are counting on William Hung for one class, and have a most interesting offer from Mr. W. Boyd Carpenter, son of the famous Boyd Carpenter at Bampton, a lecturer who seems wonderfully qualified to do work in history, and has offered to take on several hours of work for us.

With Miss Kendall taking one or two divisions, and Mrs. Frame taking one division, we find that without counting on Heeren (since the chances of cooperation with Shantung seem to be very unlikely owing to what we have heard from the Tsinanfu end) we will need the full time of one man instructor to carry the work that we must give.

You will note in the list of askings passed by the Executive Committee of the faculty the request for a full time teacher of history near the top of the list. We need that more imperatively, but we have a renewal of application for work with us from Mr. O. E. Hooley, who has been teaching history at Nan Kai for this last year. Our need is so great, and he is academically so well trained for this work, that we have decided to cable you asking that in case you have not already secured an appointee for the history position, you secure the approval of the Trustees for the application of the salary for such a historical instructor as Hooley for one year only. We shall make it perfectly clear to Hooley that we are considering only a one year appointment and are not in any way committed to the future. I think this makes the matter clear to you. You know the situation and have the requests mentioned.

Just to sum it up, I will say, we must have an instructor in history to carry sixteen periods of recitation work which are required of the students and cannot be provided for by the available staff in history. Mr. Hooley is on the field and is qualified to teach. Therefore, we request that in case the Trustees have not secured a permanent appointment for the history position, they assign the salary of that

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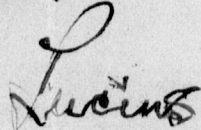


position for one year to the Managers to be used for Mr. Hooley.

That's all this time. More later. Everything running well and all of us eager for the conference in Shanghai.

Blessings on you,

Sincerely yours,



Dr. J. Leighton Stuart  
150 Fifth Avenue  
New York City

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April  
Twenty-five  
1922

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart,  
% Mr. John R. Logan,  
Ambassador Hotel,  
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Dr. Stuart:-

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Trustees you outlined very succinctly, in response to a question, the reasons why it seemed to the Peking group that the School of Education should be located at Peking, upon any fair examination of the conditions and opportunities.

I very much wish to include in the minutes such a statement. Some of the points you made were, the desire of the students to come to Peking as a center; the presence there of the Educational Department of the Government and of the Government Teachers' College; the advantage to the School of coming in touch with educators from all parts of the world who might be at Peking as visitors and who could contribute to the good of the School; and some other points which I was unable to get at the time. Will you not let me have these somehow in your flying back and forth before your return.

I enclose a copy of the Resolutions as I drafted them after that meeting. It was the understanding of the meeting that they would be passed around for examination by the Executive Committee before they were included in the minutes.

Cordially yours,

Enclosure

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Copy for Dr. North

Report of the  
Grounds and Building Committee  
Meeting.

A meeting of the Grounds and Building Committee was held in the Construction Bureau office Saturday morning, December 23rd following a joint meeting of the above Committee with the Executive Committee. There were present Messrs. Corbett, Galt, Davis, Tayler and Gibb.

The suggestion brought from America by Mr. Corbett, namely that it seemed unwise to expend money to build dining halls for each set of dormitories, was considered.

It was pointed out that as many as three seatings for each meal could be arranged in any given dining hall, and that if certain of the students elected to go on a two meal a day plan (a plan still used in China) the dining halls might be run almost continuously during the day.

It was, therefore, moved, seconded and carried that we suggest to the Trustees that Refectory 14 B (the middle refectory in the northern line of dormitories) be the first one built, as this would be a central dining hall and would enable the institution to try out some plan for more extensive use of its dining halls than heretofore planned.

(Signed) John McGregor Gibb, Jr.

Chairman

December 26, 1922

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*Alum*  
*Have copies made*  
*and mailed to Trustees*  
*with attached note.*  
*Eum*

PEKING UNIVERSITY  
PEKING, CHINA.

January 28, 1922.

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TRUSTEES OF  
PEKING UNIVERSITY

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.

Dr. Eric North,  
Board of Foreign Mission,  
150 Fifth Avenue,  
New York City.

Dear Dr. North:

I am just back today from my work on the Educational Commission, and before settling down to the many matters that will require attention, want to send you a statement of that part of the Report which effects our institution most directly. Before going into this, I might say that the Report recommends that our Christian system of schools conform to the proposed new scheme for the Government, six years elementary, six years secondary and four years of college. This is strongly urged by Dr. Monroe for all schools in China, and will most certainly be adopted by the Government. It would mean that for several years at least we should have to provide a year of adjustment for students who came from schools not up to standard, making it necessary to provide work covering five years.

The Report will recommend that higher education be divided into six areas of which North China is one, and that in this area Shantung Christian University and we be incorporated into a single Christian University for North China, with a single Board of Trustees and Field Board of Control and a single administration and faculty, with one budget and the maintenance of work in one place or the other purely with a view to the largest efficiency. It is further recommended that the work in Peking be maintained very much as it is at present, with the addition of a School of Literature for the training of Christian writers, and the transfer of the Courses in Education to Tsinan. In Tsinan, there would be the first two years of College (which we call Junior College in the sense used in America, rather than in the one hitherto employed in China) giving Pre-medical Courses in Chinese and a general preparatory course for work either in Peking or Tsinan. This would

~~Copy sent to Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Caskey.~~

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require a certain amount of elective variation according as students looked forward to taking their Senior or Professional courses in Chinese or English. The School of Medicine will continue on its present basis with the very strong endorsement of the Commission, and absorbing the North China Union Women's Medical School. Fortunately, the ladies concerned have agreed to this, and subject to approval at home, the proposal is already accepted all round. It is by all odds the best solution for a problem which has been giving concern to all those affected by it. This means that the Pre-medical work in Tsinan will have to be co-educational, and if so, in this respect it might as well apply throughout. The most serious consequence for us is the proposal to transfer all of our Teacher Training work to Tsinan. I have not taken up this matter at all with our people here yet. The advantages of the proposal are:-

1. That in abandoning all advanced Arts work at Shantung its local constituency would be very loth to approve of the combination, and would feel that they were simply being despoiled to build up P. U., whereas the retention of this feature is in line with their traditional emphasis. For many years they have trained teachers for schools all over the country, but have recently lost this prestige and have been trying to adapt their course to meet the new demands. Our yielding at this point indicates a readiness to make our sacrifices which will go a long way toward good feeling and success in the whole program.
2. Tsinan has a large plant, much larger in fact than they can fill. Our building program is at best going to move quite slowly, and it will be long before we can get around to the buildings for Education. Meanwhile, in our present quarters we are much congested and the transfer of this unit will ease things up for us and utilize a physical equipment which would otherwise be largely wasted.
3. The Report recommends the establishment of a Model Boys Middle School in Tsinan which would furnish an excellent practice school for our advanced Teacher Training, and it could also have Normal work itself in the last three years (the Middle School is to be divided into Junior three years, Senior three years).
4. The psychological effect on the medical and other students in Tsinan if Medicine is the one course given there of advanced grade. The Chinese are very sensitive to distinctions of this kind, and students would feel they were losing face if attending an institution or a department of it which did not rank as high as other features. In other words, the whole drift would be to Peking unless some such course were kept in Tsinan.

5. The conduct of Teacher Training work in Tsinan at the beginning of our union would involve no commitments as to additional plant or permanent policy, and if after that had been going awhile and it was obvious to all concerned that it would be to the interest of the whole enterprise to have the Education included in the Peking unit, there would be no reason why this could not be carried out.

The people in Shantung University are all quite keen for these proposals, though I do not anticipate that they will meet with the same ready acceptance here, nor am I convinced that it is from an administrative standpoint the most satisfactory solution. To have Senior College work in Education would mean the maintenance of a number of general courses, for those in training to be teachers would not only study method but ought to have quite a varied content of studies. Further, if Tsinan is to emphasize Chinese there are obvious disadvantages in having the highest Teacher Training courses also limited to that language. Most of our present students probably go into teaching and it would leave very little in the way of professional studies at Peking. My own position on the Commission made it rather embarrassing for me, especially as I was chairman of the Committee on Colleges and Universities. I had been saying a great deal about reduction, institutional sacrifice, combination to get a better total result, etc, and although I pointed out some of the considerations mentioned above yet I did not feel myself justified in pushing the issue too far, especially in view of the obvious advantages in the scheme and with the expectation that when we once get to the point of thinking of the ends to be attained rather than local interests, we can await without fear a settlement that will be manifestly the most advantageous.

Quite possibly it will result in a suggestion for the work in Education analogous to that which all, so far as I know, agree to be a happy solution in Theology. The Report recommends that we maintain in Peking a course in English for college graduates and that the one in Tsinan, taught in Chinese chiefly would train men for rural and small town pastorates, with a certain amount of work in Teacher Training. They could thus serve as combined pastors and teachers, or supervisors of schools. We could thus have one faculty and those assigned to one place could give lectures each session at the other.

We have a meeting of our Board of Managers, February 18, and between now and then the University Council (the Deans and Heads of Departments) will be able to prepare recommendations. The Shantung Field Board meets about the same time. It might be well if the two Boards of Trustees could meet this year, as I believe they did last, to consider the recommendations that will come from China. I am not sure how much actual saving the combination would effect, but it ought to result



in getting better results for the money spent. It would mean that all Christian higher education north of the Yangtze River was really conducted as a single enterprise. As all of this is dealt with at length in the Commission Report which you will soon be seeing I shall not do more at this writing than acquaint you with the immediate situation. It is of especial interest that the Boards involved are either interested in both institutions or, as in the case of your own, have work in both regions.

*Out*

Mr. Gibb had a conference with me this morning and is doubtless keeping you informed of Construction matters. It looks as though we shall have little hope of moving out the summer after next. Hereafter, in cabling about Construction matters it would save a word if you addressed Gibb direct rather than through me.

There are many other matters in your letters or in developments here of which I should like to write, but as you can imagine after my long absence I must not spend too much time in this way. There are big problems ahead and many discouragements at both ends, but we have a worth while piece of work which is enough to challenge the best that is in us all. I hope you will be able to get in touch with the members of the Commission soon after their arrival and get their impressions of the outlook here.

Very sincerely yours,

*J. H. Stuart*

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ERIC W. ROSE ( )
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PEKING UNIVERSITY

Peking, China.

Office of the President.

January 30, 1922

Rev. S. H. Chester, D.D.,  
Secretary Executive Committee of Foreign Missions,  
Nashville, Tenn.

Dear Dr. Chester:

Your letter of December 13, 1921, came during my absence, and on my return home I reply at once. You will already have received a copy of my letter to the Editor of the Princeton Theological Review in which I comment at length on the circumstances under which those Y.W.C.A. lectures were brought into a notoriety which I believe to be as unjust to me as harmful to the cause of missions. In that letter I also stated in unequivocal language my attitude to Our Lord, to the Bible, to my Church and its standards. I trust that communication will be referred to in any occasion our Executive Committee will have to discuss the matter.

The lectures were given three years ago, in a question and answer form, without manuscript, and I cannot recall clearly what I said. I am perfectly sure, however, that I could not have made any statement which I did not believe to be either based directly on New Testament teaching or a clear inference from it. Nor on reading over the sections quoted can I feel otherwise about the ideas I really intended to convey. If I had supposed that they would ever have come to the notice of any except those who heard me in person I should certainly not have allowed them to remain in a form so liable to misconception. If I undertook to explain on paper what I was trying to express or to give the biblical texts which seemed to me to suggest or confirm the statements it would I fear lead to unprofitable argument and further misunderstanding. But I want to put on record again my belief in the general system of doctrine as set forth in our standards, and to the Bible as inspired throughout, and conveying precisely the message which God intended it should, being, therefore, the final authority and the supreme rule in all matters of faith and practice. The only question that I could have is as to the interpretation of any given passage or book, and in this with every human aid to its understanding while relying on the guidance of the Holy Spirit, who I believe inspired its writers. I have reverently sought to learn God's meaning. I have never either questioned the religious authority of the Bible, nor felt any need for doing so. You ask also if I believe in the Trinity, and I answer without hesitation in the affirmative; also in all that the New Testament records of Our Lord's Person and teaching, His Birth, Miracles, Vicarious Atonement, Resurrection, Spiritual Presence, His absolutely perfect revelation of God's Love and purpose for saving men. I have never doubted, nor so far as I know caused anyone else to doubt, His unique Deity. I worship Him as the Master to whom belongs by right and by free, joyous devotion my life and every talent I possess, my Divine Saviour who has redeemed me by His death and sustained me by His indwelling Spirit. Everything in my life and work gets its

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meaning and value from this controlling desire to serve Jesus Christ and extend His Kingdom, as I venture to hope anyone who really knows me would testify. In a more general way, I have never wavered in loyalty to the great evangelical doctrines of human depravity and supernatural or divine grace as taught in the Bible and in the Presbyterian system.

There are, however, so far as I can examine my own mind and conscience, two points of difference between my position and that of some others, neither of which do I feel to be in the least inconsistent with anything written above. I mention them only in an effort to be absolutely frank and clear.

I have ever since my student days accepted the method of historical criticism so far from injuring my own faith or my love for the Bible, my limited studies in this field have strengthened and clarified both. They have led to changing my interpretation of certain passages, while as to others I await further light. There are differences of opinion, sincerely held, between myself and some of my colleagues as to the meaning of one or another passage, but the Bible is as much God's Word to me as to any of them. To biblical criticism I owe much by way of dissolving my own intellectual difficulties and enabling me to witness more wholeheartedly to the vital realities of the Gospel. Any other attitude toward the historical method of Bible study has always seemed to me to be due not to a living faith but to fear, and in this I believe myself to be in line with Paul, the Reformers, and the general spirit of our Church.

The other matter I ought to mention is as to the expression of Christian truth in the language of our own day and in harmony with its scientific and philosophic concepts. This is more than an academic question for one who has to deal with thinking Chinese. It is an intensely practical issue. It is inconceivable to me that we should not be modern-minded men in our religious life as truly as in everything else. It is not surprising that the term "modernism" should be objected to in Roman Catholic circles where, I believe, it originated. But that Dr. Griffith Thomas should use it as a term of reproach seems strange. It may be that an effort to restate the eternal truths of our faith in language current today is more conservative in its intent and in its effects than insistence on the ancient phrases. I make no pretension to be qualified for this task and, remembering the historical conditions in which they came into existence, I am content personally to see them retained, believing that the time is not ripe for clear and constructive restatement. But I know that their phraseology often obscures New Testament truth to Chinese minds. If in my efforts to help them or those who have to do with them, I have been in error, I stand ready to receive reproof and admonition (as was stated in the other letter) from the constituted authorities of my Church. But I also want them to know that there has been no conscious or intentional divergence on my part. If anything said in the Y.W.C.A. lectures or elsewhere seems at variance with the position of this letter, the letter is a careful description of my real position.

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In conclusion, if I had felt myself out of harmony with the fundamental position of my Church I should long ago have sought an opportunity to withdraw. When the decision was made to go to Peking this would have been very easy. But, I know that in the most sacred sentiments and the beliefs that go deepest I am at one with its leaders at home, and its representatives in China. I love it as the Church of my forefathers and because of my own firm convictions, and should be deeply grieved if the necessity ever came to be severed from this precious heritage. My associates in the Mid-China Mission and in Nanking Seminary know me by intimate fellowship of years in mission work, in devotional and other religious meetings, and in personal life. If this statement is unsatisfactory I request that my case be referred to the Mid-China Mission.

I have been keenly pained by this unfortunate (and as I see it unwise and unfair) publicity, and deeply regret the disturbance and harm it has been to the Master's cause.

Very sincerely yours,

S/ J. Leighton Stuart



1922

NOTES REGARDING REV. J. LEIGHTON STUART, D.D.

Dr. Stuart was born in China 46 years ago, his mother and father being very well known missionaries there. A large church has been built at Hangchow, China as a memorial to his father. His mother lives with him now in Peking and has just celebrated her eightieth birthday, in which a large number of Chinese and friends alike rejoiced and sent her greetings.

After completing his education in the United States, Dr. Stuart returned to China and became one of the leading spirits in the Nanking Theological Seminary. While there he produced several books, among them being a History of Missions and a first primer to help Chinese study Greek, and its companion book, a Chinese-Greek Dictionary.

In 1919 he was called to be President of Peking University, which is a recently formed union of two Men's Colleges, both of which date back fifty years, and the Yenching Women's College, the oldest and largest Women's college in China, which is now the Women's College of Peking University. Peking University is one of two Christian Colleges for all of Northern China comprising of 120,000,000 (nearly one third of China) and covers an area of 8,000 square miles. Yenching, the Peking Women's College, has even a vaster task than this, as it occupies the whole field alone with respect to women's colleges.

At the special request of the missionaries, and Educational Commission composed of leading educationalists in this country, went to China and spent some months in studying the educational aspect there in all its aspects. To this Commission was added three missionaries from all the missionary forces in China and Dr. Stuart was one of these members of the Commission. Dr. Stuart is at present in this country considering questions of great moment, arising from the report of this commission.

Dr. Stuart is widely known throughout China and quite as widely beloved. Having been born in China he understands the Chinese back-ground with deeper sympathy than- and more adequate knowledge than is usually possible for one who has not been born in that land.

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PEKING UNIVERSITY  
PEKING, CHINA.

February 20, 1922.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.

Dr. Eric North,  
Board of Foreign Missions of M.E.C.,  
150 Fifth Avenue,  
New York City.

TRUSTEES OF  
PEKING UNIVERSITY

Dear Dr. North:

We have just sent you a cable the plain words  
of which are as follows:-

"Boards of Managers Peking University Shantung Christian  
University unanimously recommend President of the  
University attend Annual Meeting both Boards of  
Trustees. Please arrange meeting jointly. Leaving  
Yokohama for Seattle "Silver State" March 18.  
Telegraph if this meets with your approval".

This action has been taken by our Board of  
Managers after discussion both in Tsinan and Peking  
by the faculties and Boards, and is due to the  
Report of the Educational Commission which recommends  
a union of Shantung University and ourselves so as  
form a single Christian University for North China.  
I have written Dr. Luce from time to time on the  
subject and sent him a report of the joint committee  
of the two University faculties which, with various  
modifications that do not affect the main issue, has  
been approved by the two Boards of Managers unanimously.  
There are, however, so many aspects of the problem  
which it would be difficult to explain in letters as  
there would doubtless be questions which the Trustees  
would want to ask that it has seemed best to us for  
me to make this trip. Since the main decision has  
been reached various incidental matters have suggested  
themselves strengthening the reasons for going to  
New York at this time. Our own managers, however,  
took strong action urging that I try to be back in  
Peking by Commencement. The Annual Meetings, as far  
as we can learn are both held the second week of April,  
and the sailing secured ought, therefore, to be in  
ample time. I should like to be of as much use in

Copies sent to H.W. Luce  
H.K. Caskey  
R.W. Wheeler

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the campaign or in any other interests of the University as will be possible within the limited dates, and shall be, therefore, at the service of you men at home. Will you see to it that a clergy permit is sent to me to Seattle, either in the care of Dr. E.L. Smith or to the steamer. If a communication comes to our office from Elbrook, Incorporated, please reply that you are awaiting my arrival before taking up the matter concerned. I shall explain details upon arrival.

Looking forward to the pleasure of becoming acquainted with you **personally** before long,

Very sincerely yours,

*J. H. Stewart*

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ERIC M. NORTH ( )	
(DATE)	
3/16/22	
TO WHOM REFERRED	DATE
BY WHOM ANSWERED	DATE
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燕京大學

PEKING UNIVERSITY  
PEKING, CHINA.

May 24, 1922.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.

Dr. J. L. Stuart,  
Office of Peking University,  
156 Fifth Avenue,  
New York City.

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Very many thanks for your letter of April 21 which arrived a few days after the cablegram announcing the decision of the Trustees in relation to the amalgamation proposal. We had been prepared for this, not only by the long delay in receiving word but also by news that Miss Bailer had received of conversations between her father and Dr. North. We shall be cabling in a day or two in regard to Dr. Galt's transfer to Tsinan. Our feeling is that in view of the need for building up our own School of Education and the real urgency of this matter that we should not be justified in sending him to Tsinan, but we are making it clear that short of a transfer of this kind, we are prepared to cooperate in every possible way. I had an excellent letter from Dr. Balme, and fortunately he is to be in Peking on June 2nd when I shall get together a group to meet him and talk over the possibility of cooperation in view of the altered circumstances.

It has been a great relief to us to be able to have definite authority to go ahead with building at once. We are only sorry that the plans in regard to the Women's College seem to be held up for the present. However, we are hoping that the Construction Bureau will be gaining very useful experience in the construction of the present buildings, and that they will be all the better able to deal in the most efficient way with the greater volume of work that must come later. I am glad that prospects in America are so promising.

The Galts will be very pleased to accept the arrangement suggested to the Vincents of having the Warners take meals with them. We are sorry Bocker cannot come. I feel especially that in the development of practical departments like the agricultural a capable

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business man will be of great help in securing economy and wise expenditure, and I hope that some plan will be devised in regard to that. You may have heard that the American Advisory Committee is proposing to give us twenty thousand dollars gold (\$20,000) a year for ten years for this department, and as New York is apparently prepared to accept Peking proposals this is almost as good as a guarantee. Mr. Stevens is taking a personal interest in the matter. We shall be very glad if the young man from Harvard of whom you speak can come, and we hope very much that William Hung will not be kept for the financial campaign as he is really needed in the Theological School.

You will be glad to know, as I presume you have heard through Mrs. Stuart, that everything remained quiet and peaceful in Peking during the recent troubles, though the train that attempted to get in and was repulsed by the guards made its efforts at our corner of the city and we heard the riring. Indeed, the Galts claim that some bullets fell into their garden. Miss Hague, who was away in Honan, has come in for more exciting experiences but fortunately she is now safely back with us. There is a general feeling abroad that the political outlook is in some ways brighter now than it has been for a long time, but there are, of course, grave dangers before us still. I will ask someone who knows more of the situation to write you about the anti-Christian demonstrations.

We had a very interesting meeting last night when Dr. Hu Shih spoke to the faculty on the place of missionary education in China. His attitude was that the Chinese government would take up a position somewhere between the American position of non-religious state education supplemented by schools with a religious foundation, and the French position which is definitely favored by Tsai Yuan Pei and apparently many others, of the elimination of religion from education entirely. I think probably Hu was inclined to take a more extreme view than is warranted by the circumstances, and he himself admits that the missionary educational institutions will be required in China for at least twenty or thirty years. There is no time now to give the points in a very interesting discussion that followed his remarks.

We shall miss you greatly at Commencement, preparations for which are going ahead, though they have been delayed by the absence of so many of our faculty at the Shanghai Conference. Yenching certainly made a fine contribution to the meetings. Porter was official interpreter, and Timothy Lew, R. K., Miss Cheng and Shu Ti Shan all had a part on the platform. Lew was one of the big seven, and

on the whole seems satisfied with the results of the conference.

We hope that you will not have to cancel your reservations and that we shall see you safely back in China early in July. The university will be conducting a Summer School at that time, Galt being free now that he is not going to Tsinan to take charge, it will run from the twenty-fourth of June for four weeks.

Thanking you for your kind messages,

Very sincerely yours,

*J. B. Taylor*

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TRUSTEES OF  
PEKING UNIVERSITY

Statement By  
President Stuart and Vice-President Luce  
to  
The Board of Trustees of Peking University  
with reference to  
HIGHER EDUCATION IN NORTH CHINA

It should be carefully noted that the recommendations of the recent Educational Commission to China were based on its first suggestion that Peking and Shantung should be united into one organic institution. As the Shantung Trustees have indicated by their recent action on the only method before us, that such union is not possible, and as it is clear to us that the very large majority of the Peking Trustees do not favor organic union, we would state here our own opinion as to the next step. One of us having been in the Educational Commission itself and the other having spent two years in the study of education in its nation-wide aspects, we feel that our proposals are not made from a provincial point of view.

We believe:

1. That the Senior College of Arts and Science of Peking University should be developed into a Department of the first grade.
2. That the same should be done for the Theological Department. The recent survey of Theological Education in China, and the work and plans already under way in Peking, indicate with great certainty that Peking should undertake in the most thorough way the training of pastors and other Christian workers.
3. That a School of Education should be developed of the highest order.
4. That, so far as is consistent with developing and maintaining these three absolutely essential Departments, the other vocational work already undertaken at Peking should be effectively strengthened.



HOTEL AMBASSADOR  
CHICAGO  
HOTEL SHERMAN COMPANY

TRUSTEES OF  
PEKING UNIVERSITY

Apr. 28/22

TRUSTEES OF  
PEKING UNIVERSITY

My dear Eric,

You see I have already  
begun to be familiar with you  
and I trust you will show  
your approval by treating  
me the same way.

Your letter with Minutes  
of Ex. Com. came today after  
I had mailed mine to you  
after talking with Huce and  
Wm. Hung we all agree that

*[Signature]*

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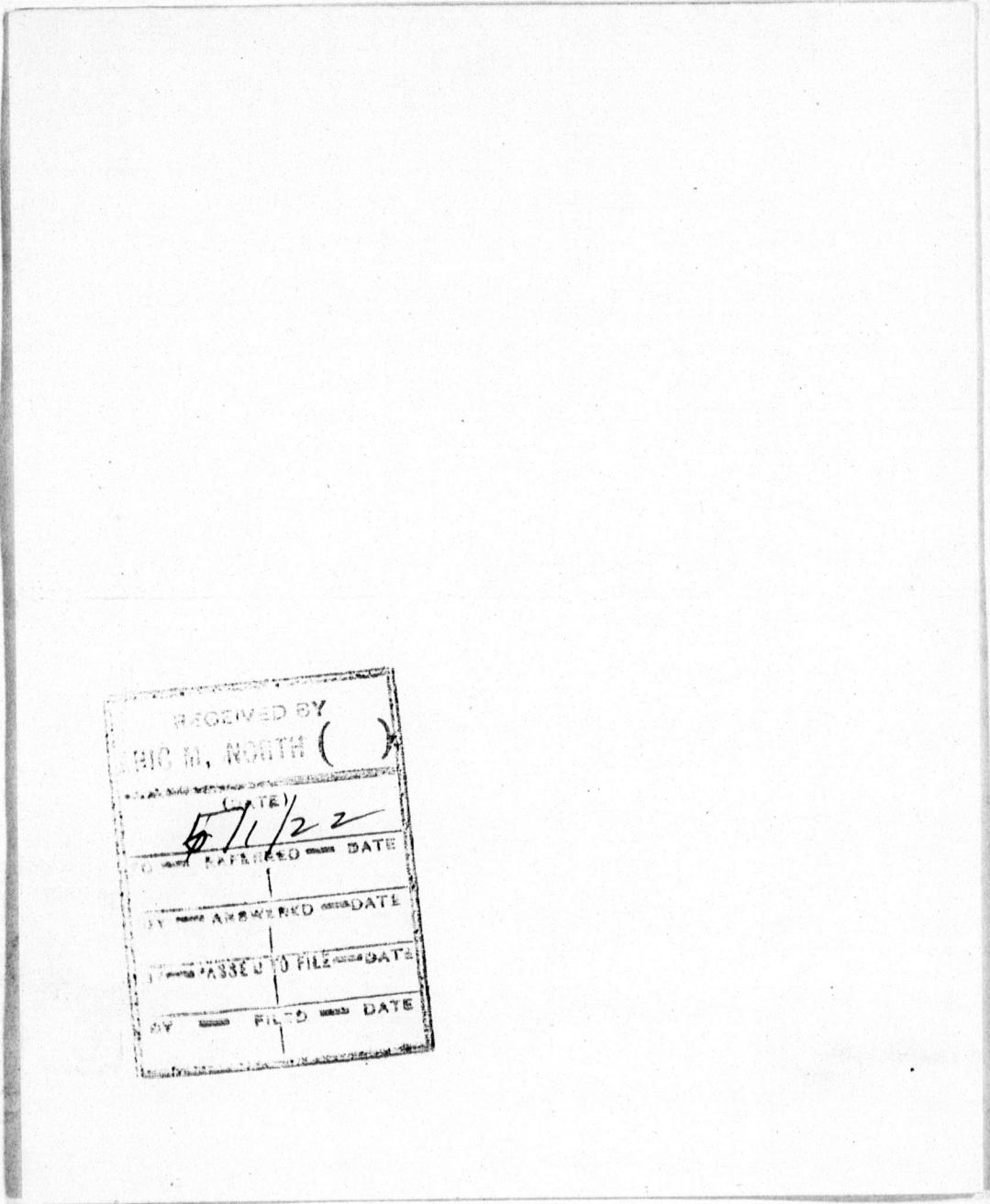
There is nothing gained by putting  
on record my statement of the  
reasons the Peking group  
urge as to why the School of  
Education should be located  
there. If there is to be no union  
these become irrelevant, and  
their formal statement put into  
circulation could easily seem  
to the Shantung folk evidence  
that I had sold them out.  
If you still feel that this  
should be recorded it  
may be true enough to work

it over after my return.

I am enclosing a statement which represents Luce's & my constructive proposals for P.U. if the union is not approved. Of course it avoids the larger ~~tot~~ question of coordination & reduction over the whole North China area which I earnestly hope the Board Secretaries will force themselves to face.

Yours sincerely,  
J. Lightfoot





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# THE CHINESE RECORDER

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SHANGHAI, CHINA  
TELEPHONE N. 715.

Rev. J. Leighton Stuart,  
Peking,  
Chihli.

9th May, 1922.

TRUSTEES OF  
PEKING UNIVERSITY

My dear Leighton,

As you will see, I did not send the enclosed letter as I expected to do, nor did I send the cable. As a matter of fact, I wrote this letter just before leaving Peking and immediately after writing had another talk with de Vargus and Mrs. Frame, and it seemed to us wiser not to send the cable. Unfortunately, I do not have at hand a list of the order in which we asked for new recruits for the faculty, so I cannot say just where the request for a historian came in. I am sending the letter to you in order that you may know the situation here and our need, and should like word from you by cable as to whether or not we should engage Hooley. I know your feeling with reference to him and you know mine: His personality is not at all attractive, and yet he is qualified in a technical way to teach history and might be useful to us for a year - a year which would be entirely a trial of him on our part.

Most of the Peking delegates for the Conference came down by steamer, since the collision between Wu Pei Fu and Chan So Lin came to a head the very week we wished to come to Shanghai. We had a lovely trip down, with fine fellowship among all the members of the delegation. I will not try to give you any story of the Conference but will send you reports. Suffice it to say that it is most inspiring to be here and it seems clear that the Conference will be of the greatest significance to the future of Christian work in China. The threatened division over doctrinal statements was averted and the Conference unanimously adopted a statement which gives no offence to the most liberal minded of us and was seconded by Dr. Hoste of the C.I.M. The organisation of the National Christian Council, practically on the lines recommended by Commission V, is assured and the nominations for its members have been made. At the second session of the Conference I was elected official interpreter from Chinese into English so have had a chance to be very busy and have the advantage of a seat on the platform, from which point of vantage one gets very interesting impressions of the great body of delegates. It has been delightful to meet the various leaders here, such as Hodgkins, Mott, J.H. Oldham, as well as the great number of strong Christian leaders, Chinese and Foreign, on the field either whom I have known as acquaintances or had so far not met.

We are very anxious to know what your discussions with the trustees with reference to the Shantung-Yenching Union will lead to. I have a letter from Charles Corbett in which he says he cannot yet

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see any advantages to Yenching in the proposed amalgamation, and I confess it seems to me more and more doubtful whether we will be wise to carry out the agreements suggested.

Very heartily Yours,

*W. H. C. King*

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May 27, 1922.

H. S. Vincent,  
% Peking University,  
Peking, China.

Dear Sir:-

Yours of April 17th with clipping from the North China Star at hand.

Without any question it shows that you are doing some wonderful work in China, if they do not benefit by it it certainly will not be thru' any fault of yours.

In reference to the machinery and boiler, the boiler was ready on May 2, 1921 and the Hodge Boiler Co asked for shipping instructions and we told them to get in touch with the Robert Dollar Steamship Co, and we heard nothing further from them for a few months, then when we got prepared to make shipment of some of the machinery we took it up with them to find out what arrangements they made and they informed us that they had received no word of any arrangements with the Steamship Co, and they said they were going to take it up with them again which they did and we waited another period of time and asked them again what success they had and he informed us that they still heard nothing from the Steamship Co. About a week ago the writer paid a visit to the Boiler Co's factory and talked with Mr. Lynch and he stated that they had recently written to the Steamship Co and had not received any information and his company has about decided that they would have to give the proposition up.

The boiler stood on his floor for over a year ready to be shipped but owing to the fact that the Steamship Co would not answer his letters he did not care to take the responsibility of shipping the boiler thru' any other way unless he received definite instructions from you, as naturally there is going to be a very expense in the transportation and there-fore it would mean a great deal to you if you could get it thru' without the heavy freight charges. heavy

We ourselves have also written to the Dollar Steamship Co and tried to make arrangements with them but they did not answer our letters and it certainly looks to us as if those people did not wish to cooperate therefore as we have done our best to try to make these arrangements we cannot see as we can do any more.

We have also had a little correspondence with your New York office but they did not seem to show any great interest in this proposition, it seems to us that if they did they would take it up with the Dollar Steamship Co, and make all necessary arrangements.

1202



C O P Y

May 29, 1922.

John S. Emery & son,  
State St.,  
Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen:-

In December 1920 Mr. H. S. Vincent of the Peking University, Peking, China made arrangements with Captain Robert Dollar, president of the Dollar Steamship Lines to transport some machinery that we were to ship to the University about this time. We would be pleased to know if you have been informed of such arrangements.

The Instructions that we got were that they would be forwarded to China at least half rate, and probably free of charge. The arrangements with ourselves and with the Hodge Boiler Co, of East Boston was that we were to supply them with several tanning machines and the Hodge Boiler Co, was to supply them with a boiler. The Hodge Boiler Co, has the boiler ready for several months and they have written to the office of the Robert Dollar Steamship Co in New York but never got any replies to their various letters.

We at one time wrote a letter to the New York office and were advised to communicate with themselves when the shipments were ready, but we have never had any direct word from the Steamship Co, to the effect that they would handle this proposition and we have been reluctant about getting it ready as it involves a considerable outlay to ourselves.

Our arrangements and also that of the Hodge Boiler was to furnish these machines without cost to the University with the following exceptions: we were to be reimbursed for the charges from our factory to the Steamship Co, and the goods were to be insured for our benefit and same was to be collected from the Peking University Inc, who have offices in New York City at 156- Fifth Ave, and Mr. Eric M. North is the Secretary.

The machinery was to be consigned to A. G. Grimes, Tientsin, China, for the Peking University, Peking China.

We wish you would take this matter <sup>up</sup> and also get in touch with the Hodge Boiler Works, of East Boston and see what arrangements can be made for handling these shipments and advise us.

Trusting to hear from you at your earliest convenience, we are

very truly yours,  
J. W. AULSON & SONS INC.

Per P. G. Aulson.

PGA/M

1203

COPY

HODGE BOILER COMPANY  
SUMMER ST NEAR NORTH FERRY,

East Boston, May \*1, 1922.

J. W. AULSON & SONS INC.,  
Salem, Mass.

Gentlemen:-

Your letter of the 29th received.

We have not heard anything from the Dollar  
Steamship Company since you called at our shop.

We shall not advance money for insurance  
nor shipping charges. We only offered to give Mr.  
Vincent the boiler delivered Boston, and made no  
contrast with him whatever.

Considering the revolution or perhaps it  
might be called civil war which is going on between  
North and South China, we do not think it would be  
safe to ship anything there until their troubles are  
settled and a stable government formed.

Yours truly,

Hodge Boiler Works,

By John E. Lynch.

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