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CHINESE
CHIMES

"RING OUT THE OLD, RING IN THE NEW"

THE CHINESE CHIMES.

Pactingfu, China

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Entered at the post office as a matter of course.

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MISSIONARY "FLEES".

We have seen many refugees in China, and they have been of many kinds - flood, famine, war etc. We have always had our sympathy aroused by the sight of these unfortunates, and have felt that we would rather "see than be one". We have also seen many "fleas" in this great nation (they are sometimes known as "China's billions") and even tho we get no particular satisfaction at the sight of these animals again we say we would rather "see than be one". However, inspite of the "special privileges" which we have been enjoying in this land we do not have absolute choice over what we shall either see or be. We know now from actual experience what it means to be a refugee and some say we know what it means to be a "flee" for this latter name has been applied to those of our number who object to being classed as "refugees".

The staff of the Chinese Chimos is somewhat divided with four-fifths of its members in Korea and the other fifth in Pekingfu. We are sure you will want to hear from Korea first so we'll not detain you.

THE BUSY MANAGER WRITES FROM KOREA.

April 22d, Taikyū, Korea: Where shall I begin, and what shall I say? Why do I write from Korea, instead of from Pekingfu, China as per usual? It's a long story, and I hardly understand it myself. Sometimes I feel I'm in a dream, and that I'll soon wake up in a familiar place.

Of course you have read the papers, and I've no doubt that every scrap of authentic news, if there has been any, has been stretched, and exaggerated and fabricated so many times, that there is no semblance to the truth. Then, even if it were the truth, each person's opinions are so colored by his own previous habits of thought, that the truth seems to be of several, if not 57, varieties.

But I'll try to get to my story. Some weeks ago, we in Pekingfu, began to realize that great changes were coming - some time - and that we wanted to be prepared for them. In the abstract, foreigners in China, are at present, sort of a red rag to wave at the bull. That was not true of us in particular, for in our district there was no bull to enrage. We have had no anti-foreign movement, nor any anti-Christian demonstrations. Indeed, people have never been more friendly, nor has our work ever been more hopeful. But we knew, of course, that the unequal treaties and toleration clauses were as much hated in the North as in the South, and that some time the Nationalist government would come to North China. We had begun to move in the direction of getting mission property into Chinese control, not only for safety, but because it seemed just.

Mr. Hubbard had even once talked with a friend of his in the Bureau of Foreign Affairs in Peking concerning the possibility of a group of foreigners, who were unwilling to work under the protection of unequal treaties and toleration clauses, to apply to the Chinese

government, for some statement of conditions under which work would be acceptable to the Chinese people. This friend said that such a statement would have to be worked out very carefully, but he thought it might be done. He advised also, if such a step were taken by any group, to make the same application to the Nationalist government. In the meantime, events move so rapidly, that before any such action was taken by any group, the "Nanking affair" had made a new issue, and the place of the foreigner anywhere in China was all the more precarious, and uncertain.

Before any action was taken by the foreign powers, we received a letter from the American Consul, advising all who were to leave their stations for summer vacation, to go to Peitaiho as soon as practicable. We set two weeks at the limit of practicability for the women-and-children families, and it was understood that Mr. Hubbard would escort us. In the meantime we watched daily papers eagerly, and were quite unprepared for a telegram from the Consul, saying, "Peitaiho impossible. All American should proceed to Tientsin immediately for an indefinite stay". In the mail there had come a letter from Mr. Cross, our Mission Secretary in Peking, saying that many of the thoughtful Chinese in Tientsin and Peking, felt that the foreigners were possibly a liability rather than an asset, and that certainly if trouble came, it would be better if the foreigners were away for a time. So, it was decided that the two families of children with Misses Andrews and Breck should go at once to Tientsin, and that Rob should escort them. Mr. Hubbard had been in bed some days, entertaining Chinese callers, and a most persistent cough, which seemed inclined to pneumonia. It was one mad scramble to get ready, and we didn't know what to take. As we were going down the river by house boat, it was necessary to take some provisions and cooking utensils, and we took servants and goats, still planning eventually to go to Peitaiho.

Rob worked all night before we left, and joined us on the boat early in the morning. We had spent the night on board, to get an early start.

THE EXODUS

It was a great relief to be really started for some place, for the two days after the receipt of the telegram had been hectic.

I think it was before the telegram came that Rob had asked in the Chinese - foreign executive meeting, if they were willing to take steps in case the foreigners should have to leave, to take over the treasurer's work. They then called a meeting, of Chinese, to discuss matters, and most nobly responded. They chose the very leaders whom we, as foreigners, would have chosen, if we had been consulted. They made it plain that they felt there was no danger, at least not at present, and that they did not want the foreigners to leave, but they would not oppose it, and they were ready to assume any responsibilities, to carry on the work, during the absence of the foreigners.

I have an idea that for once Mr. Hubbard was glad to be sick, for he really wasn't able to go, and he did not at all approve of the rest of us going. It certainly was not easy to decide. I felt I had no right to run risks for my children, if there were any in staying, but I hated to be a quitter. On the other hand, a few more working affairs, or a few more foreigners injured in China, and these was sure to be more gunboat protection, with all the resulting troubles.

The days on the house boat were a great relief, for we had decided something and were on our way somewhere, even though the first day was rainy, and we had to wear all the clothing we possessed, to keep warm. I had packed so hurriedly, that I badly knew what I had done. I had tried to make all necessary arrangements to keep the Kung Ch'ang going, and Mrs. Su took all work and materials to her home. I left a copy of a letter to be sent to several of my friends, asking them to sell tatting, or other Kung Ch'ang articles, and I suppose they will be surprised enough to receive parcels. I just couldn't get time, and the clear head, to go over my accounts, and I've worried ever since. I do hope things will carry on. The Kung Ch'ang women wept when I told them good bye, and it certainly was

hard to leave not only them, but all the other friends. And various bits of work. We felt sure they must be critical of our actions, as they had a right to be, and as Mr. Hubbard was. He said, when he received a letter from Dr. Wilder, in which he wrote in one line of a trip to Mongolia, in another of the hurried departure of his daughter for Korea, that he was glad there was at least one man who had kept his head! But the Chinese were wonderful in their response to assuming burdens, and we surely did appreciate it.

As I say the house boat trip was a real rest. We were, of course, on the lookout for any signs of anti-foreign feeling, and as we neared Tientsin, we wondered if we might run into another "Nanking affair". But people all along the way were most friendly, the boatmen were very helpful, and made no attempt to take advantage of us, as they might have done. I found the "k'ang" anything but comfortable as a bed, and one night I had a nightmare, in which I was sure that some boatmen were plotting to turn us over to bandits. We arrived in Tientsin without an accident or any unpleasant "incident", and after some delay in being met, were taken to a "Foreign Refugee" headquarters to register. Then we found that foreigners had come to Tientsin by thousands, and that we were not the only ones who had made hasty departures from their stations.

FORCED TO PATRONIZE A FOREIGN CONCESSION.

We were offered the possibility of a vacant house on Taku Road, right in the middle of the business part of town, and though there were neither lights, running water, nor furniture, we jumped at the offer. We had our servants, we could keep our goats there, and we resuscitated a stove, on which food could be prepared. Before our week was out, we had both lights and water, and tables to eat from.

We found that a meeting had already been held by the American Board Missionaries in Tientsin, and that, acting on a cable

from the card, it had been decided that those whose furloughs were due in two years, were to go home at once, others to proceed to Korea. We were a bit dazed by such news, especially as Tientsin seemed peaceful enough, and the Nationalist Party did not seem to be gaining materially. The next two afternoons we attended meetings of the American Board Missionaries in Tientsin, at which some resolutions were read, discussed, re-written, and finally adopted. My thought is still confused and I'm still not sure that we did the wise thing, especially as things seem to be quieting down.

It was quite all right in our "refuge" for a few days, but an indefinite stay did not really appeal to me. The house had been unoccupied for some twenty years, and it was anything but clean. As warm weather and flies come on, it would become impossible. So, I decided to come to Korea with the first party, while Rob could still be in Tientsin to see us off. He had decided to return to Peking until July first, at least.

In the meantime, a telegram came from the Scudders, announcing their arrival in Tientsin on Friday afternoon. We could meet them, escort them to a hotel, and have sometime to take them around. It was good to see them as friends, and also as travelers who had just come from Canton and Shanghai, to give the latest news from those places, at least what would seem more reliable news than that put out by the Press. We had Easter dinner with them, and spent that night at the hotel, as I had sent all our heavy baggage to be checked. We made a visit to the American Board work in Hopei, and also called at Hankai College, where Dr. Chang Po Ling is president. When we first came to China many years ago, he impressed me as the most remarkable man I had met, and the impression still holds good. Rob went with Dr. Scudder for an interview with Dr. Chang, which he reported as most satisfactory. Katherine Scudder played with our youngsters in our "refuge" and seemed to enjoy it as much as they did. We certainly were sorry not to entertain the Scudders in our own home, and show them a bit of country life, as we had planned to do. They went on to Peking for a two weeks' visit, and I suppose, they have attended some of the meetings of our Chinese-Foreign Council, which has been in session in Peking.

I certainly did hate to leave China for Korea, for an indefinite stay. We could see no reason for the American Consul's radical advice. I heard a clerk in the Consulate tell a woman that, if she waited for China to be quiet, she would wait a hundred years. The Consul, when we left, was advising all Americans to go to America, with no thought of return to China. I would have preferred to return to Paotingfu, or even stay in Tientsin, but I had to make some sort of move, and so long as I had to come to Korea, it seemed wiser to come at once.

MEMBERS OF THE STAFF PART COMPANY

Through the help of the Mission Treasurers and the Japan Tourist Bureau, our party had a special car, and we were most comfortable. We started out with 17 children and 12 adults. To Moukden, where we had to change trains. We traveled first class, and thought we were luxurious indeed, even though we were a bit crowded, and had to sleep two in a berth.

We reached Mukden early Tuesday morning and some of us were escorted by Japanese "chao bangs" (porters) to the Japanese hotel. The chao bangs were told to put baggage all together, but before I could stop mine, he had rushed to the hotel by the longest rout possible, and I had to abandon the children, while I followed him. Finally I located him and the boys and collected the children, Elizabeth screaming loudly because she thought she had lost me, and I proceeded to pay the porter the 10 coppers per bag, which I was told was proper. He refused Chinese money, and demanded 10 sen each piece, and after an hour or so, Mr. Hauske made him move my baggage to the place where he should have taken it in the beginning, and I paid him about half of his price, but in Japanese coins.

It makes one rage to see how the Japanese are making a little Japan in this Chinese city. Letters mailed at the station had to have Japanese stamps. I left one at the hotel desk, and the clerk said he would mail it, but I've no assurance that he did.

We had a very good breakfast at the hotel, and exchanged our Chinese money for Japanese. At the hotel I got 90 for a \$5. bill, but Mr. Hauske averaged only 89 for what he exchanged, and he was kind enough to do it for all of us. He had to recheck the baggage, also and I'm not sure but that he had to buy tickets. Though we had about two hours in Mukden, we didn't try to see anything. It was cold, rainy, and muddy.

Our next special car, though supposed to be second class, was more comfortable than the first one, and we had a berth for each person. I was sorry I had not brought more lunch, for meals were expensive, and not very good.

At An Tung, the first city in Korea, we had to show passports, and baggage was inspected. The officials were most courteous, and let our baggage through without opening it, though all trunks etc. were taken from the train.

The scenery along the way is very beautiful, and we did enjoy the wonderful green of the rice fields, and the blue of the mountains. We were due at Seoul, where we expected to stay, at 6:30 a.m. and I waked the children early, to be sure to have everything ready. We were greatly disappointed to be told there was no room in Seoul, and that we must come on 8 hours to Taikyu. Mr. Hauske had to scramble around to buy tickets and look after baggage, and it took almost every cent in the crowd to pry the excess baggage. I gave him 10 yen, and after that I had not enough money for meals. He paid for our breakfast, and Dr. Bash, of Peking who was in the next car, saved our lives by sending us lunch for noon. He had bought fruit in Mukden, and we had plenty of nuts and raisins.

OUT OF THE BITTER COMES THE SWEET

We reached our destination about four, and were glad to have the rain stop. We were met by men in cars, and brought to Presbyterian Hill.

The children and I are with Mr. and Mrs. Bruen, and I think we have the choice place. We have two rooms, mine with a toilet

and bowl, with running water. The boys are in another part of the house across the hall from Mr. and Mrs. Bruen. It's good for them to be on their own, I think. The Bruens have two daughters, one a senior in Mt. Holyoke, the other a junior in high school, near Seoul. They are very fond of children, and certainly do everything they can to make us comfortable and happy. Mrs. Bruen has wonderful white hair, and looks like a piece of fragile Dresden china but until she broke her wrist playing hockey on the ice last winter, she was a good tennis player.

Unfortunately, people do not stay here during the summer, for it's considered too hot. Mrs. Bruen quite took my breath away yesterday by saying they were planning to take us with them to their Beach cottage. I'm not sure that Daitaihe will be entirely possible by that time, and if it is, I hope we may join Rob there, and save the expense of his coming on here. It is a big expense, of course. I haven't asked Mrs. Bruen about board but I understand others charge ¥ 2.50 per adult, ¥ 2.00 for children over 8, and ¥ 1.50 under. If so, for our family that means ¥ 7.50 per day, or 33.75 Gold. I should think ours might be more, for Mrs. Bruen has an extra woman because of us, and the children have all the milk they will drink. They wouldn't cash my gold draft at the bank, until they had sent it to Seoul, for investigation, and Mrs. Bruen loaned me money! We certainly are among friends.

They have beautiful table linen, and I am grateful for every scrap of table manners the children possess, - and am sorry the supply isn't greater.

Elizabeth is a bit annoying, for she clings to my skirts all the time. She is friendly enough if I am around, but she doesn't want me out of her sight. We have managed to have a day and a half of school, and tomorrow I hope to begin in earnest. To help Mrs. Wickes, I have taken on Alice to work with Harold, but she isn't quite up with him, and it complicates my teaching a bit. But Mrs. Wickes has more than her hands full.

This place is wonderfully beautiful, and the mountains remind me of Hawaii. Trees are in blossom, and the yards have real clover. The flowers and trees remind me of New England.

Yesterday James developed a temperature and he is spending some time in bed. This morning he has a cold, but no temperature, and I think I'll let him up this afternoon. He acts perfectly well, and he is quite happy.

I'm sending this first to Rob, and shall ask him to make some copies, and send them on, for I shall never find time to write to my friends separately. Just now my address is Presbyterian Mission, Taikyū, Korea, but I suspect it would be better to send mail to Pootung as usual, and Rob can forward it, - but I guess that would mean extra postage. If you write soon, and I hope you will, address me in Korea.

DEVOLUTION, REVOLUTION, OR WHAT?

The word "devolution" has come to be a common one in mission circles but just how fast changes can take place and still be classes under that term we do not know. If they get too speedy for that classification the promoters at the home base may have to invent a new word to meet the need. Whatever that term may be we believe it might well be applied to the rapid transfers that have been taking place in North China during these last few weeks. Following is an article which we wrote for a Shanghai paper about ten days ago:

"At last there is a "union missionary movement" in North China. To be sure it isn't based on any creedal statement or ecclesiastical organization but it includes all missionary bodies of England and America, big and small, modernists, fundamentalists and what-nots. Throughout the provinces of Chihli, Shantung, Shense, Shensi, Honan and Kansu British and American missionaries have been evacuating their stations for the last two weeks and most of them have now reached Tientsin or passed thru that city on their way to Korea or the home lands. In many stations every foreign missionary has left while in others a few have remained for the present in order

to turn over the work to the Chinese.

This exodus has brought several hundreds, if not more than a thousand, missionaries to Tientsin where they have created some rather difficult problems for those who are trying to prepare places of residence till some conclusion can be reached as to what shall be the next move. A Foreign Refugee Committee has been formed in Tientsin with headquarters just opposite White-aways on Victoria Road and missionary and community homes are overflowing with these uninvited guests. Even so many are living in empty houses and some have been sleeping on the floors of unused houses with their trunks and baggage as their principal articles of furniture.

The cause of this "movement" did not originate within the missionary bodies but came from the representatives of the British and American governments in Peking and Tientsin. Near the end of March the American Consul at Tientsin sent out a letter advising all Americans who were planning to leave their stations for the summer to go to Peitaihe or other seaside resorts. He also advised women and children to start as soon as practicable. This started many towards the coast but when they reached Peking they learned that the American Minister did not favor their going to Peitaihe but recommended that they go on to Korea or even to America. About a week after the Consul's letter mentioned above he sent a telegram saying that Peitaihe was impossible and advised that all Americans come to Tientsin at once for an indefinite period. British authorities apparently acted in a similar way for both British and American nationals have been pouring into Tientsin by boat and by train in large numbers. Representatives of these two nations are now asking how many are interested in going home on transport and this may be one way of relieving the congestion in Tientsin.

Two or three days ago the papers stated that in Peking

it is now considered feasible to go to Paitaihe for the summer but whether many will take this seriously or not remains to be seen as many have already left China and others have made definite plans to do so as soon as they can get passage. Whatever may be the next move certain it is that for once there has been among the missionary bodies of North China and "united missionary movement" - the movement of missionaries to the seaport city of Tientsin."

In our Congregational Mission all foreigners left Taiku, Tehchow and Lintsing and all but one went away from Fenchow. Dr. Watson is still there and Mr. Mathews has gone back to Tehchow. We understand some one is going back to Lintsing. If we are not mistaken all the women and children, except Mrs. Wilder, have left Tunchow. The American School has closed there and the teachers have either gone to America or Korea.

Naturally that means that things had to be turned over to the Chinese in a hurry, tho it was understood, in some cases at least, that the changes might be only temporary. Last week our Mission Council had a meeting in Peking and plans have been involved for reorganizing our whole work. We clip the following statement from the proposed constitution for the new organization:

1. That temporarily the name of the organization be changed to read The Congregational Union of the Chinese Christian Church (Chung Hua Chi Tu Chiao Kung Hui Lien Hui).
3. The Commission of the Union shall be composed in accordance with the present composition of the Council, each station association appointing two members, without discrimination between Chinese and foreigners.
4. The Commission may request aid for the work of the Union from the American Congregational Churches and other bodies, but personnel and funds so received shall be entirely under the control of the Commission.
5. Chinese and foreign members who join any given church shall be on an equal basis of privilege and duty.
6. Financial program; (A) There shall be a definite plan for gradual reduction (in accordance with the needs of the several churches) The financial assistance now received from the American Congregational Churches. (B) The Union shall sincerely prepare

to raise locally funds necessary year by year to at least the amount of reduction provided for above.

10. Plan for use or borrowing the use of property now held in the name of the American Board: (A) Temporarily the Council should request the American Board to rent the property the Union at a specially low rate. (B) The Council should appoint a special Commission to investigate what may be possible in the way of permanent arrangements."

Heretofore the Council has been made up of 8 Chinese and 8 foreigners, but according to the new plan no distinction of race will be made. The Council may be made up of 16 Chinese in the future but the probability is that foreigners will be kept on.

We welcome these changes and are glad to be able to report that our Chinese friends have shown a very fine spirit in assuming responsibilities and the whole spirit of the Council meetings was one of comradeship inspite of the very frank and full discussions. Perhaps these sudden transfers belong under the term "devolution" but if so we contend that the word now has a new meaning and for such purposes should at least be spelt with a capital "D".

SOME MORE POLITICAL AND MILITARY INCIDENTS

After the Nationalist reached Nanking and thereby captured Shanghai without going near the city, people in the North wondered whether the Southerners would come on right up the rail-road to Tientsin and Peking. Perhaps they would have done so had there not been internal troubles in the Nationalists Party, and if Chang tso Lin had not made his famous raid on the Russian Embassy in Peking where he captured scores of Russian and Chinese Communists who were planning to overthrow the present Peking Government (?)

As things stand now Feng Yu Hsiang is reported to be united with Yen Hsi Shan of Shansi and these two will march from the

west and south against Peking as Chiang Kai Shih comes up thru Tientsin. Feng is said to have commendered all the boats he can get and is having 2000 carpenters build other boats and as soon as the water rises sufficiently he plans to float down towards the capital from whence he was driven less than a year ago.

While North China is comparatively quiet the present rulers hold on with iron hands and it is just a question of how long the iron grip can last. Easter Sunday we were in Tientsin and went to our mission compound in Hopei for an afternoon service. We were in an auto with the Scudders and got into such a mob on the streets that we had to turn around and go another route. The driver told us that the mob was caused by the announcement that some men were to be beheaded on the street. The next day 8 heads were seen dangling from poles along the street. These eight men had been beheaded because they had plotted with Li Ching Lin to overthrow the present government. The next day 14 students were beheaded in the same city. They were captured in the British Concession some weeks ago and the charge against them was that they were Nationalist Propagandists.

Last week while the Pretender was in Peking 20 people were strangled. One of them was a famous teacher in the National Peking University, one was a young girl student in Peking and the others were students or recent graduates from college. They were captured in the Russian Embassy when the Western Powers gave Chang Tso Lin permission to raid that place.

By the way that raid may go down in history as being rather significant. One writer has gone so far as to say that by giving Chang permission to raid the place the Powers dug their own grave. The next party that gets control of Peking may desire to raid the British Legation or some other such sacred spot and having given Chang permission to raid a place which the foreign powers control how will they be able to say anything if some other party desires to raid some of other foreign Legation?

There seems to be a lull along the fighting fronts just at present. It is reported that Chang Tso-lin and Chiang Kai Shih

have representatives in Dairen discussing terms of peace. That doesn't seem to weigh very heavily with the American Consul in Tientsin however. Last week he sent a letter to our Mission Secretary saying that due to the many baseless rumors that he considered North China quiet he must refute that statement. He did not consider North China quiet and must "insist" that Americans remain at the port cities for the present. He has, along with the American Minister at Peking, changed his mind to the extent of giving permission for people to go to Peitaihe and at least one family, the Wylies of Pactingfu, have gone there.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR PRIZE OFFERED.

Under the existing conditions what should we do? Charles Darley, Peking correspondent of the Chicago Tribune would have all Americans, missionaries, merchants, gunboats and others removed from China. The American Consul in Tientsin was advising missionaries to go home and find jobs. People connected with the Consul's office said there would not be a missionary in China one year hence. We heard a man who had charge of renewing passports say to a lady that she would not come back for 100 years when she said she was going home till China got "quieted down".

People in Nanking are blamed because they did not follow the Consul's advice and got out before the Nationalists got there. We understand there are many foreigners who wish now they had done so instead of trusting the Nationalists. The Consul has advised all American (the British Consul has acted likewise) to come to the seashore. Most of us who feel that there are special reasons for our remaining for the present are planning to follow the Consul's advice if conditions develop so as likely to cause trouble. Even tho we are willing to risk our lives if we thought good could come in that way we feel that the Int'l situation is such that every foreign life forfeited intensifies that situation tremendously. A few missionaries are not willing to accept the

advice of the American Consul and American Minister and we heard one prominent missionary in Peking say the other day that we should pay no attention to that advice. Altho he is a good friend we heartily disagree with him but as to just how far we should follow such advice and just when we should leave we confess we are at a loss to know.

What would you do were you in our places? What ought we to do? For the best answer to that question we offer a prize of \$100. to be paid in the form of a promisory note payable "when China quiets down".

WHAT YOU CAN DO.

Having asked your advice as to what we should do may we reciprocate by suggesting a few things that we would be glad to have you do:

Firstly, recall that it took a revolution and a civil war for our own nation to get "settled down". Also please recall that we were a comparatively small nation at the time of those troubles, and supposedly we were an educated and Christian nation.

Secondly, recall that we are an "Independent" nation and therefore should not be dragged into any "entangling alliances" to pull England's or any other nation's, Chestnuts out of the fire. By all means support President Coolidge in his apparent policy of refusing to make demands on the Nationalist Government of China which will require military force to carry out. It would be far better, and much less expensive, to have all Americans withdrawn from China than to undertake to enforce our "rights" with gunboats and ammunition.

Thirdly, use all the influence you have to get our government to take steps immediately towards making a new treaty with China, either with the North and South united or separately. A step in that direction will act like oil on the troubled sea of Chinese opinion.

Fourthly, remember that this is an excellent time to "go the second mile".

Fifthly, please be lenient with us, your representatives in China, if we make mistakes in these confusing, changing and chaotic times.