FIVE YEARS OF PROGRESS
1907-1912

Young Men's Christian Associations of China & Korea
FIVE YEARS OF PROGRESS 1907-1912

A REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS OF CHINA AND KOREA 1912

With a Review Covering the Period 1907-1912

Published by the National Committee of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS OF CHINA
Shanghai, 1913
Every activity of the Association is designed as a stepping stone to the Church. While many young men were led on to baptism and church membership in 1912, many times this number were led to a favorable consideration of Christianity, helped in the Christian life, or directed into Christian service.
FIVE YEARS OF PROGRESS IN WORK FOR YOUNG MEN IN CHINA

The past year has been the most hopeful and promising in the history of the Association work in China, in spite of the temporary curtailment of work in many places during the active period of the Revolution. The effects of the Revolution were most noticeable in temporarily cutting off the financial support of the Associations in many cities; in reducing the lines of the city Association activities during the early part of the year; in closing many schools and colleges and thus making impossible the work of the college Associations for the greater part of the college year; and more than all in claiming the attention of young men and students, and in subjecting the Associations to the constant peril of becoming involved in the political situation.

The Association policy of local self-support placed the movement in a position of peril. With Associations in both the North and the South, and with a membership so largely composed of young men with progressive ideas, it would have been very easy to have become hopelessly entangled in the political situation. It is with profound thankfulness to God that we record our deliverance from all the dangers which threatened the work during the year. It speaks well for the wisdom of the leaders, and the restraint of the members of the Associations that the movement was able to pass through a Revolution of such far-reaching character and one which was composed so largely of young men and students, and yet retain its non-political character as an organization.

The harmful results were but temporary and the work everywhere resumed its usual activity immediately after the conclusion of the terms of peace. The advantageous results of the change have been many and far-reaching. Christian men have been called to places of greatest responsibility out of all proportion to their numbers or previous influence. For a century the Christian church has been turning out men of ability, training and unselfish character, but with the removal of the political disabilities of Christians, she has this year, for the first time, been allowed to bring this force to bear directly upon the problems of the nation.

The government schools, instead of being closed to Christian influence, are now open to voluntary religious work. Free scope has been given to Christian effort among all classes of men. The demand for the Association during the year has been widespread and insistent among students, soldiers and young men in the cities. This call has come, not only from young men, but from governors, railway officials, army officers, presidents of colleges, missionaries and other responsible leaders. A new spirit of initiative and responsibility has already manifested itself in the Association membership and management. In
Sixth General Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations held in Peking, December 12-15, 1912. 440 delegates were in attendance from 15 provinces. These Conventions determine the policy of the Movement.
former years the most conservative course possible on the part of the
Association was necessary because of political conditions. To-day there
is nothing which prevents an immediate nation-wide extension among all
classes of men but the lack of a sufficient number of trained secretaries.

NATIONAL CONVENTION

One of the outstanding features of the work of the year was the
Sixth General Convention of the Associations of China and Korea held
in Peking, December 12-15, 1912. It was attended by 170 voting delegates
and 270 non-voting fraternal delegates, making a total registered attend-
dence of 440. They represented fifteen provinces in China, besides Korea
and the Chinese student Association in Tokyo, and came from sixteen city
Associations, thirty-nine student Associations in Christian colleges and two
student Associations in government colleges. Quite a number of fraternal
delegates were present from other government colleges and cities where no
Associations as yet exist. The delegates represented fifteen denominations
of the Christian Church in China.

Significant features of this Convention were the reception accorded
the delegates by President Yuan Shih Kai, the letter of congratulations from
Vice-President Li Yuan Hung, and addresses of welcome by the President,
the Premier, the President and Secretary of the National Assembly; and
the addresses by other prominent leaders in government, educational and
Christian service.

The Convention dealt with such questions as: Young Men and the
Nation; The Scope, Purpose and Significance of the Young Men’s Chris-
tian Association Movement; Striking Characteristics in the Development
of City and College Associations in China During the Last Five Years;
Religious Work, the Life of the Association Movement; The Relation of
the Association to the Church; The Place and Mission of the Church in
World Civilization; Christianity Essential to National and Personal Reform;
Christian Service the Highest Expression of Patriotism; The Opportunities
and Responsibilities of Laymen in Christian Work; The Social Significance
of the Teachings of Jesus; the Message of Jesus Christ to the Young Men
of China; etc.

Several important items of business were transacted by the Conven-
tion, including the change of the name of the General Committee to the
NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE YOUNG MEN’S CHRISTIAN ASSO-
CIATIONS OF CHINA; the enlargement of this Committee to forty-nine
members and of the Executive Committee to nine members. The National
Committee was organized on a departmental basis, and now includes the
following departments,—student Associations, city Associations, business,
publications, physical, and lecture departments. Other departments will
be added as rapidly as secretaries can be provided for them.

The recommendations of the Committee appointed to report on the
student Volunteer Movement for the Ministry were adopted which included
the forming of a National Movement whose official title in English shall be:
“The Student Volunteer Movement for the Ministry,” and whose mem-

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FIFTEEN PROVINCES
REPRESENTED

RECEIVED BY
PRESIDENT

VITAL TOPICS
DISCUSSED

IMPORTANT
CHANGES IN
ORGANIZATION

NATIONAL
MOVEMENT
FOR THE
MINISTRY
K. S. WONG, Esq.

Head of Business Department of Han Yeh Ping Iron Works, Hanyang. Elected at the National Convention as Chairman of the National Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations.

Professor CHANG PO LING

Principal of Nankai Middle School, Tientsin, who was chosen to preside at the National Convention of the Associations held in Peking, December 12-15, 1912.
bership shall be confined to those preparing for the ministry. This Move-
m ent was placed under the management of an executive committee to be
appointed annually by the Executive of the National Committee of the
Young Men's Christian Associations.

The Convention frankly discussed the problems connected with the
evangelical test of membership, by which the control and management of
the Association is confined to men in good standing in some Christian
Church, yet loyally and enthusiastically endorsed this basis. An encourag-
ing feature was the increased support secured at the Convention from local
Associations and individuals amounting to $4100 Mexican, in pledges, or
about double that secured in any previous year from these sources.

These Conventions, occurring as they have on an average of every
five years, furnish good landmarks by which to measure the progress of
the Movement. The report of the Fifth Convention, held at Shanghai in
1907, says: "When the Nanking Convention assembled in November,
1901, the Association's efforts were largely confined to the Student
Department and chiefly to students in Christian colleges. Now they include
students in Government and non-Christian schools as well. In such cities
as Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong and Tokyo, departments have also been
added which direct their attention mainly towards reaching business young
men of the great cities and the literati. In 1901 only seven secretaries of
the International Committee were at work in China and Korea; now there
are twenty-eight. Then there were only three Oriental secretaries; now
there are sixteen. Then the city Associations were only in their embryonic
stage; now there are eleven in all. Then the General Committee had no
headquarters; now it has a well equipped office. Then the movement
had but one or two publications; now it has about thirty. Then summer
schools had not been seriously contemplated; now four are held each
year."

During the five and one-half years which have elapsed between the
Fifth and the Sixth General Conventions, even more striking progress has
been made in the Association movement in every one of these lines, and
many new lines of effort have been inaugurated as this report will show.

ASSOCIATIONS AND MEMBERSHIP

At the time of the Shanghai Convention there were eleven city
Associations with a membership of 2,190 and forty-four student Associa-
tions with a total membership of 2,767. At the close of the year covered by
this report there are twenty-five city Associations and one hundred and five
student Associations, or an increase of more than 100% in the number of
both city and student Associations. This increase in the number of Asso-
ciations has been secured in spite of the very conservative course which
the Committee has pursued with reference to organizing new associations.
Fifteen city Associations report a membership of 6,190. The present
membership of the Shanghai Association alone is about equal to that of
the entire membership of all the Associations in China at the time of the
Day students of the Association recently organized in Hankow, including boys' department. Day and evening classes are forms of service which the Associations are rendering the young men of the cities. Over 800 took advantage of such classes in one city last year.
last Convention. In the fifty-one student Associations so far reporting this year, or less than one-half of the whole number, there is a total membership of 3,515.

During the past year city Associations have been organized at Kirin, Hankow, Nanking, Amoy and Yunnanfu. City Associations are reported as organized in a number of other cities but have not yet conformed to the requirements of the National Committee. In every one of these cities the Association has commanded the support of the influential classes of the city and been popular with the young men, especially with the students. Rev. James McWhirter, who has been set aside by the Irish Presbyterian Church as Secretary of the Association in Kirin, writes:

"A year ago the name of the Young Men's Christian Association was almost unknown in Kirin. The local missionaries, perceiving that there was a movement on the part of a number of officials and gentry to form a Young Men's Christian Association as a means of realizing their own aspirations, and of benefiting the students and merchant classes of the city. On the ninth of December, 1911, the opening ceremonies were held in the provincial assembly hall, there being present the governor of the province, the heads of the various departments of the government, the president and members of the provincial assembly, gentry and students in large numbers. During the period under review two hundred and ninety-two have been members of the Association. Out of the two hundred and ninety-two, two hundred and fifty were students and these men were drawn from twenty out of the twenty-one government schools in the city. It is a matter for deep thankfulness that within a year the Young Men's Christian Association has been known throughout this provincial capital as an institution which stands for the better mental, moral and physical equipment of the young men of China and, as such, has gained the sympathetic cooperation of the government officials and leading citizens."

In a report of the work at Yunnanfu, which is one of the most recently organized city Associations, the writer says,—"You have already heard how students, converted in the Chinese Christian Association at Tokyo, returned to Yunnanfu at the time of the Revolution, bringing to the service of the new Republic the best that they had learned abroad—the fundamental necessity of religion to the individual and to the State—how the new governor was influenced to give his sanction to the support of the Young Men's Christian Association, and how through this means the way of access has now been opened to the hitherto inaccessible student and official classes in Yunnanfu."

One of the missionaries in that city, in writing of this work, says: "For over thirty years the work in this province has been phenomenally barren of results. Only a small number of believers have been gathered out of a population of more than 12,000,000 people. We see in this work a mighty adjunct to the church in southwest China. Already it has caused a fresh spiritual stir in the city and surrounding districts."
Public laying of corner stone of Association Hostel, Hongkong. The concentration of large numbers of students in the great cities away from home restraints is one of the evils which has come with modern education. The Association hostel is helping provide a Christian home for these young men during this critical period. The one in Tokyo was crowded as soon as opened.

Corner stone of Association building in Peking. The gift of John Wanamaker to the young men of the Capital. This building will include a large auditorium, gymnasium, educational and Bible class rooms, boys' department, game and social rooms, library, dining rooms, dormitories and roof garden. Similar buildings are provided and will soon be erected at Tientsin, Hankow, Foochow, Canton and Hongkong. The membership in the Shanghai Association has passed 2,000.
MATERIAL EQUIPMENT

At the time of the last Convention the first city Association building in China was in process of erection in Shanghai and was completed during that year. Two other buildings for students had been previously erected at Tientsin and at Nanking University. The one at Tientsin had already been sold owing to the changes in the city during 1900. The following Association buildings have since been erected or are nearing completion,—Tokyo: Waseda hostel and the main building for Chinese students, Hongkong hostel for students, Seoul and Peking main buildings. The building for Chinese students in Tokyo and the hostel in Hongkong have been completed during the past year. The Peking building is so nearly completed that it was able to accommodate the sessions of the Sixth General Convention and provide a place of entertainment for the delegates. Contracts have been let for the addition to the building in Seoul which includes provision for a gymnasium and industrial department; and for the new building of the Tientsin Association. Building plans have been received for the Canton building. Plans are now being prepared for a building for Korean students in Tokyo, the boys' building in Shanghai, headquarters for the National Committee at Shanghai, and a building for Foochow. Money has been subscribed by the North American Associations for additional buildings for Hankow, Hongkong and Mukden.

Land campaigns have been successfully conducted locally by the Associations in China and Korea during the past five years which have provided building sites at Seoul, Peking, Tientsin, Foochow, Canton and for the boys' building at Shanghai. Athletic fields have been secured locally at Shanghai and Nanking. These buildings have added immensely to the service rendered by the Associations to the young men of the communities. They have all been crowded almost as soon as opened. The Shanghai Association has just been compelled to take possession of the part of their building formerly occupied by the General Committee in order to accommodate its own rapidly expanding work. The boys' work has also grown to such an extent as to demand a separate building, devoted exclusively to work for boys. Several of our newer Associations are still unprovided for, and are greatly in need of buildings, particularly the Associations at Nanking, Hangchow and Chengtu. There is also very urgent need in several centers throughout the country for sites and buildings for the use of summer student conferences, summer schools for training secretaries, boys' camps, and other Association activities.

SECURING OF SECRETARIES

The following table shows the size and growth of the secretarial force:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1901</th>
<th>1907</th>
<th>1912</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Secretaries</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oriental Secretaries</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Campaign clock used in Foochow Association Land Campaign, erected on the—"The Bridge of Ten Thousand Years." This clock registered day by day the subscriptions received. $45,000 Mex. were secured in pledges in less than one month from the officials, merchants and gentry. Similar successful campaigns have been conducted in Tientsin, Shanghai and Canton.

This table is interesting, not only because it shows a gratifying increase in the number of secretaries. Its greatest significance lies in the growing proportion of Chinese to foreign secretaries, which shows that the movement is becoming more and more indigenous. While the foreign staff has increased slightly more than ten-fold in eleven years, the staff of Oriental secretaries has increased more than twenty-eight fold during the same period. If to these figures should be added those giving their full time to the educational work, the growth would be even more striking, bringing the total Oriental staff to over two hundred in all, or nearly three times that of the foreign staff.

There has also been an advance in the number of well-trained men who are giving themselves to the Association Secretaryship. The work of the General Committee has been greatly strengthened during the past year by the return of Mr. C. T. Wang from his position as Vice-President of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce to become the Associate General Secretary of the General Committee. The Lecture Department has also been greatly increased in its efficiency and scope by the appointment of Mr. David Z. T. Yui, M.A., formerly on the Editorial Staff of the Peking Daily News, to the Executive Secretaryship of this Department and in direct charge of the section on Education and Government. The city Associations report thirty-seven additional Chinese young men who are expecting to enter the secretaryship.
A part of the secretarial and office staff of the National Committee in 1912. They represent city, student, business, lecture and publication departments of the work of the National Committee.

The continued and increasing cooperation of Missionary Societies in setting aside missionaries to the work of the Associations, particularly in important student centers, is a matter of special encouragement. No feature of the year's work has been more gratifying than this manifestation of interest in work for students on the part of the responsible leaders of Mission Boards and of the missionary body of China, and this expression of confidence in the work as carried on by the Association movement for the student class.

This form of co-operation, which has greatly developed since the last Convention, was first tried in connection with the work for Chinese students in Tokyo in 1906. During this period of five years, men have been set aside to this work by the Canadian Presbyterian, Canadian Methodist, Irish Presbyterian, The United Free Church of Scotland, Danish, American Episcopal, Friends, China Inland, Wesleyan, Church Missionary Society, and the English Baptist Missions. The Association movements abroad have co-operated with men furnished by the National Committees of Norway and Denmark, the National Council of Great Britain, and the International Committee of the United States and Canada. A total of fourteen secretaries, representing ten Church Missionary Societies of Great Britain and Ireland, North America and the Continent of Europe, are now at work or engaged in language study in preparation for Association work in China.

During the past year a number of secretaries have been added to the work of the Association by the missionary societies. The Canadian Methodist Mission has appointed Rev. A. J. Brace for work in Szechuan.
First Summer Training School for secretaries, Mokanshan, July 17-August 18, 1912. Fifteen young men representing nine cities spent one month on the mountain top in a study of Association history, principles and methods, Bible Study and recreation. The leaders were drawn from experienced local and national secretaries. The city Associations furnish practical experience to a large number of young men.
Rev. James McWhirter, who has been giving half time to the Association in Kirin, has been set aside during the year by the Irish Presbyterian Mission for full time. The English Baptist Mission has designated Rev. H. R. Williamson for work in Taiyuanfu. Rev. Harris Masterson, Jr., representing the American Episcopal Church, has been appointed for work in Wuchang. The American Presbyterian Mission has allocated Rev. E. C. Lobenstein to student work in connection with the General Committee, and have sent out during the year Mr. Ray C. Roberts and Mr. Wilmot Boone for Association work in some of the student centers. Rev. C. St. M. Forrester, representing the Church Missionary Society, and Rev. W. B. Albertson, of the Canadian Methodist Mission have been cooperating during the past year in work among Chinese students in Tokyo. Mr. N. Kiaer has come out during the year under appointment by the National Committee of Norway for physical work and science lectures at Changsha, to cooperate with Mr. Steen Bugge, who has already been set aside by the same committee. The International Committee of the United States and Canada has added the following secretaries during the year,—J. H. Dadisman, S. E. Hening, C. A. Herschleb, W. P. Mills, C. A. Siler, R. H. Stanley, A. H. Swan and Elmer Yelton.

One of the most significant contributions made to the secretarial staff during the year has been that of three qualified physical directors from abroad to assist in this department in three of the principal cities. The Associations in many of the cities have been able to secure a place of leadership in outdoor athletics and render a large service in guiding in the early stages of the awakening interest in athletics. The need for expert leadership to retain this position and develop physical training, both indoor and outdoor, as well as to lead in movements for the improvement of the conditions of life in these cities, has been very insistent. By the coming of these secretaries, provision has now been made for such expert leadership in Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking and Changsha.

TRAINING OF SECRETARIES

More attention is being given each year to the important task of training Chinese secretaries. Training classes for such secretaries have been conducted by the Shanghai Association for the past four years. The period of training has been from six months to three years. There have been eighteen men trained at this Association since the organization of the first class four years ago. Of these eighteen men, fourteen are now actively engaged in Association work as secretaries. Secretaries have been trained for the following Associations—Seoul (1), Tientsin (2), Chengtu (2), Hankow (1), Shanghai (7), Amoy (1), Hinghwa (1), Canton (2), Hongkong (1). Two men are now in America receiving further training, one with the view of becoming a religious work secretary and the other a physical director.

Secretaries are now training at Shanghai for work in Hangchow, Chengtu, Mukden and Tientsin. Upon the recommendation of the conference of secretaries held during the year, it is proposed to establish

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FROM ABROAD

LEADERS IN PHYSICAL TRAINING

A TRAINING CENTER
First National Conference of Secretaries of China and Korea, Shanghai, May 7-14, 1912. 75 foreign and 85 Oriental secretaries give their entire time to the work, besides over 100 who are giving full time in educational work in the Associations. The Chinese secretaries have increased 28% during the past five years. 14 of the secretaries from abroad were set aside by 10 Missionary Societies of Great Britain, Europe and North America, thus justifying the statement that the Associations in China are a federation of the Churches at work for young men.
training centers in other important Associations, and a first year's course has been outlined. It is expected that training classes will be started at Peking, Tientsin and Canton when the new buildings are completed, for training secretaries for these sections of the country.

One of the most fruitful methods of training has been the sending of experienced Chinese secretaries abroad for further study and experience. Five secretaries have been in America for such training during the past year. Another very effective means of developing the secretarial staff was the holding of the first National Conference of all secretaries in Shanghai, May 7-14, 1912. This consisted of both Chinese and foreign secretaries, there being twenty-four Chinese and thirty-eight foreign secretaries present. The conference was conducted on the commission plan. Twelve commissions were appointed. Some of the most fundamental Association problems were dealt with by these commissions. Their reports were noted for the thoroughness and frankness with which these problems were discussed. One of the results of the conference has been the organization of an Association of Employed Officers to arrange for future conferences of this character.

For the first time in the history of our movement, a summer school for secretaries has been conducted. This was held at Mokanshan, from July 17th to August 18th, 1912, under the leadership of Mr. J. H. Crocker. There was an attendance of fifteen students for the secretaryship from nine different cities. The results have already proved so valuable that the Associations have urged its continuance as a part of the regular policy. The differences in language will require the holding of two and probably three of these schools in future in order to adequately meet the demands of the country.

Attention was also given during the past year to assisting the secretaries from abroad in language study and in becoming adjusted to the methods and conditions of Association work in China. Mr. Pettus during the past year conducted a language school in Shanghai for new secretaries, which proved most helpful. This school has now been merged into the new language school at Nanking University, which is attended by five of our secretaries. Since the closing of the Union language school at Peking, Mr. Gailey has been conducting a school for the new secretaries who are to work in North China. Five secretaries are now in attendance.

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES OF THE STUDENT DEPARTMENT

Student Conferences

One of the most fruitful activities of the student work has been the holding of annual conferences. Regular annual conferences for Chinese and Korean students are now held at fifteen centers; eight in China, two in Japan, one in Korea, three in America and one in Europe. Owing to the disturbed condition of the country during the past year, the conferences...
Life work meeting, Yangtze Valley Student Conference, Kuling, 1912. Similar meetings are held daily at sunset at all the summer conferences. Life decisions are made for the ministry, teaching, medicine and other forms of Christian service.

Students and leaders of the North China Student Summer Conference. One of thirteen Conferences held for Chinese students in China, Japan and America. Not only do they train leaders for Christian service in the colleges but as laymen and ministers in the Church.
The following conferences for Chinese and Korean students were held during the year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Attend.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foochow Conference</td>
<td>Feb. 24-Mar. 3</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamakura, Japan</td>
<td>Mar. 30-Apr. 6</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Geneva, U.S.A.</td>
<td>June 18-23</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northfield, U.S.A.</td>
<td>June 25-30</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Anselmo, U.S.A.</td>
<td>June 17-20</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hangchow</td>
<td>July 9-16</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuling</td>
<td>July 5-14</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wo Fu Su, Peking</td>
<td>June 14-24</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wo Fu Su, Peking</td>
<td>July 13-21</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weihsien</td>
<td>Sept. 7-15</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seoul, Korea</td>
<td>June 28-July 5</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Attendance ............................................798

This table shows how rapidly has been the growth both in the number and attendance of the Student Conferences. In 1906 there were four conferences conducted for Chinese and Korean students. The number has increased more than three-fold since that time. In 1906 there was a total attendance of 250 student delegates. This number was more than trebled. North America alone surpasses China in the number of men who have attended student conferences during the past year. The six conferences which were held in China during the year have all been exceptionally strong. Each one has taken up some new line of effort. The conferences were alike in Chinese leadership and executive. Two ideas have been present at each of the gatherings: first, the effort to launch out on more extensive lines in social service; second, a recognition on the part of students of Christian schools of their responsibility to reach and co-operate with students in non-Christian schools.

The Chinese student conferences in America resulted in a number of students making decisions for the Christian life. One of the results of the Conference for Korean students held in Japan was the formation of a Student Gospel Band. Twenty-six men pledged to give a definite number of hours each week during the year to personal work among the Korean students of the city. The large and significant results of these student conferences became increasingly manifest in the deepening of the spiritual tone of the colleges, in the growing number of men entering the ministry, in the union of spirit and effort among the Christians of different denominations, in the bringing of pastors into touch with young men of the student class and in the larger and more aggressive programs of social and religious service to which the students are addressing themselves.

It becomes more and more evident, however, that if these conferences are to fulfill their largest possibilities there must be provided in several centers properly equipped plants of their own. These plants, if provided, would not only increase immensely the usefulness of the student conferences, but
Conference of Government School students met for the second summer near Peking. Social service was the dominant note. Earnestness and open-mindedness were marked characteristics of the delegates. Students returned to their schools to join Bible classes, open day schools, study the needs of ricsha men, fight social evils, etc.
would also meet the immediate and growing demand for a place in which secretarial institutes, boards of directors, retreats, boys' camps, and other Association gatherings might be accommodated.

NEW OPPORTUNITIES AMONG GOVERNMENT SCHOOL STUDENTS

One of the most striking developments since the Shanghai Convention has been the work among government students. At that Convention delegates were present from one government institution. It was then impossible to organize an Association in a government school or to carry on religious work. Work for such students had to be done in City Associations and with students brought to these buildings. Even then many restrictions were placed on the work. In 1911 Mr. Eddy addressed thousands of these students in seven cities in China and in many cases spoke before students in government institutions by invitation of the school authorities. A small gathering of fifteen government students had been held at Peitaiho the previous year. During 1911 the first regular government school student conference was held near Peking. At this conference government spies were present. In 1912 a similar conference was held in which members of the President's Cabinet attended. These men were Christians. They appeared upon the program as speakers, urging the students to become Christians and as Christians to serve their country. This is typical of the sweeping change which has come over the country during the year.

An equally significant change is taking place in the student body in these institutions. Last year, out of a total delegation of thirty-eight there were only seven Christians. At this year's Conference out of a total of fifty-one student delegates, twenty-one were Christians when they came to the conference. Seven men decided to follow Christ at the Conference last year, and nine men at a similar gathering this year. It was learned that thirty-five of these fifty-one students had been studying the Bible during the year. Last year, out of a total of thirty-eight, only fourteen had previously studied the Scriptures.

The subject of the Conference last year was "Christianity and Present Day Problems." It was presented from the standpoint of philosophy, science, history and religion in such a manner as to lead one of the missionaries who attended to write: "The cumulative evidence was irresistible." The dominant note of this year's conference, as well as the conference of delegates from Christian schools, was social service. The main subject was "Christianity and National Progress." The result was most inspiring. Of the thirty non-Christians at the Conference, nine accepted the Christian faith, fifteen pledged themselves to study Christianity under the leadership of some competent teacher, and only four recorded no decision. Last year's Conference led men to believe in Christ; in this year's conference men were led to follow Christ in service.

Another encouraging advance was the attendance of students from government schools at the regular student conference at Foochow this year. Twelve such delegates were present, only one of whom was a Christian.
Opening doors of opportunity to young men for securing an education, placing them in positions of self-support and service, qualifying them physically for the hard work of life, and bringing their lives under the influence and power of Christ's life and teaching, are phases of service rendered by the Young Men's Christian Associations in the cities of China.
The contact with Christian men from Christian colleges for eight days gave to these men new visions of the power of Christ in the lives of Christian students. Four of them—leaders in the senior class of one of the non-Christian colleges—strong students and good athletes, continued in Bible study throughout the spring after the Conference, and were later baptized and became members of one of the churches. This contact has also been helpful to the students from Christian schools and helped them to realize their responsibility to and accountability for their fellow students in the government schools. It is evident that it will now be possible to unite the students of all the schools, Christian and non-Christian, in the same Conferences. The results of these conferences are already seen in an awakening interest in Bible study and in many lines of social service as recorded hereinafter.

During the past year Associations have been organized in two government schools. The first was formed this spring in the Nankai Middle School at Tientsin. Bible classes, religious meetings and social service form their main activities and have been taken up with great earnestness. Twenty-four delegates from Ching Hua College, Peking, were present at the Government School Conference this summer. These men returned from the conference eager to start Association work in their own school. During the first week of the fall term thirty Christian men organized a Student Young Men’s Christian Association, started Bible classes and launched out immediately into social service. Steps are being taken in a number of other institutions to effect organization. This group of institutions now seems open for the organization of Association wherever there are sufficient Christians among whom to organize, and

Rev. Y. Y. TSU, Ph. D.

Professor in the Theological Department of St. John’s University, Shanghai; Chairman of the Student Department of the National Committee of the Young Men’s Christian Associations; Chairman of the Student Volunteer Movement for the Ministry; Editor of English Edition of China’s Young Men.
Students have been baptized within the past five years from 18 provinces. Rev. C. J. Dearing says: "I believe that it would be impossible to find anywhere in the world more ideal conditions under which to impress Christianity upon a group of men than exists here in the Tokyo Young Men's Christian Associations for Chinese students."
secretaries to give adequate supervision. This field presents the greatest opportunity which has yet been brought to the attention of the Association movement in China.

THE WORK AMONG CHINESE AND KOREAN STUDENTS IN TOKYO

The Fifth General Convention in 1907 was so impressed with the importance of work among Chinese students in Tokyo that it adopted the following resolution,—"That there should be an added number of able and experienced men detailed for the exceedingly important work among Chinese students in Tokyo. This work is hopeful and is fraught with untold possibilities of good, and it is well that it should be continued along the conservative lines on which it has been hitherto conducted."

The Centenary Conference of Missionaries held in Shanghai the same year, passed the following resolution,—"Whereas the Young Men's Christian Association, at the request of the Shanghai Missionary Association, has already started a fruitful work among the Chinese students in Tokyo, who present a field of emergency and opportunity, therefore, resolved that we recommend that a few missionaries and Chinese workers should be temporarily loaned when possible to the Young Men's Christian Association as it may request assistance for work among the Chinese students in Tokyo."

A well-known missionary in a letter to one of the secretaries in Tokyo emphasized the importance of this work even more strongly, in which he said, "You men in Tokyo have a chance to exert a greater influence on the future of the Chinese Church in China in the coming year than the whole missionary body in China itself."

While this prophecy of the influence of this field may have seemed to some to be exaggerated, during the year just past this importance has been strikingly demonstrated. For years students have been graduating in the schools of Tokyo and going back to every part of China, into the service of the government, army, navy, educational institutions, commercial houses and other places of leadership. It was stated on the authority of one high in the service of the Provisional Republican Government that 60% of the men who were connected with the Nanking Provisional Government and 70% of the Provisional National Assembly were men who studied in Japan. Of the nineteen military governors, thirteen were returned students from Tokyo. Three members of President Yuan Shih Kai's Coalition Cabinet were former students in Japan. These are the men among whom the Association has been working. There is probably not one among them who has not either directly or indirectly come under the influence of Christian workers. While it is true that a majority of these men did not go back from Tokyo as members of the Christian Church, a very large proportion returned with a changed attitude toward Christianity, the Church, and the Young Men's Christian Association as one of the agencies of the Christian Church.
The Chinese Student Association in Tokyo is the centre of influences which radiate into every part of the Chinese nation. 19 provinces were represented in the membership of the two branches in 1912. These students upon their return exert a powerful influence on the national life. 60% of the Provisional Republican Government, 13 of the 19 military governors and 3 of the President’s Cabinet were drawn from the ranks of former students.
Through the efforts of the Chinese Church and supplemented by the activities of this Association many of these students have become avowed followers of Christ and members of the Church. Since the organization of the Chinese Church in Tokyo in 1907, 270 Chinese students have been baptized and enrolled in its membership. Something of the extent of this influence may be seen from an analysis of those who have been baptized. They were distributed by provinces as follows:— Anhwei 2, Chekiang 20, Chihli 19, Fukien 2, Honan 7, Hunan 22, Hupeh 51, Kiangsi 9, Kiangsu 23, Kuangsi 4, Kuangtung 27, Kweichow 5, Shansi 5, Shantung 8, Szechuan 7, Yunnan 13, Fengtien 3, Kirin 1. Students were baptized in Tokyo from outside of China as follows:— Annam 1, United States 4, Great Britain 10. Chinese students have been baptized in Tokyo from every province in China with the exception of Heilungchiang, Kansu and Shensi. During the past year the Chinese students baptized in Tokyo represented ten provinces. 223 of those baptized during the past year have returned to China.

The membership of this Association is equally representative of all parts of China. The central branch of the Chinese association during the past year included in its membership students from the provinces of Anhwei, Chekiang, Chihli, Fukien, Hunan, Hupeh, Kiangsi, Kiangsu, Kuangsi, Kuangtung, Kweichow, Shansi, Shantung, Shensi, Szechuan, Yunnan and Kirin. Membership in the Waseda Branch represented sixteen different provinces. The Arthington Dormitory of the Waseda Branch contained students from fourteen provinces.

At the outbreak of the Revolution there were over 3,000 Chinese students in Tokyo. By the end of January this number had been reduced to about 500. At the close of the Revolution the students began to return to Tokyo until, on the first of July, there were again 1,500 students in the country. This number has steadily increased until at the end of 1912 there were about 3,000. Notwithstanding the great decrease in the number of students during a large part of the year, membership in two branches was 315 in October, from seventeen provinces, which is the largest membership that the Chinese Association in Tokyo has ever had.

Rev. J. L. Dearing, D. D., a leading Baptist Missionary in Japan, in writing of the importance of this work says: "Regarding work among Chinese students in Japan, I believe that it would be impossible to find anywhere in the world more ideal conditions under which to impress Christianity upon a group of men than exists here in the Tokyo Young Men's Christian Association for Chinese students. There are several reasons for this which can be reasonably stated and which are evident to all who study the situation. The students are, as a rule, picked men. Certainly students much above the average gather from all parts of China. They are the sort of men most impressionable and who may be the means..."
CENTRAL ASSOCIATION BUILDING FOR CHINESE STUDENTS IN TOKYO

Completed in 1912. The membership is now the largest in the history of the work. Christian influences are being set in motion in this building which are being felt in the remotest corners of the Chinese Republic.

THE LOBBY

A place of fellowship. Students from 19 provinces in China mingled here last year.
of carrying their impressions to the most remote parts of the Republic. The students gathering here are removed from the prejudices of nation and family. Hence, are more free from the influences which weigh heavily with an Oriental in making his religious decisions. Moreover, the loneliness which one feels in being in a strange country and in a foreign city, causes this group of men to more readily respond to the friendly advances of Christian friends and teachers who seek to bring Christ into their lives. This all being true, I am confident that the work of the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association for students in Japan is one of the choicest pieces of Christian work being done anywhere in the world today. Men travel all over China and spend thousands of dollars in buildings to have a chance to do in a small way what providentially has been done for Christian workers here by the gathering from all quarters of this group of men."

The summer camp introduced in the summer of 1911 was continued this year. A roomy temple was rented at Hayama in which thirty-five men from nine provinces spent longer or shorter periods for morning Bible study and prayer, which were regularly conducted by the secretary in charge, the rest of the time being devoted to recreation, walking, boating and sea bathing. This offered unique opportunities for the cultivation of lasting friendships and preparing the way for serious matters of deeper interest.

The new Chinese student building, the gift of the Buffalo Association, was completed during the past year and formally opened in October. For several years the central branch was carried on in an annex to the Japanese City Association. The new building is admirably adapted to the work. It is situated in the heart of the most densely populated Chinese student section of the city. Owing to the great need, the building has been used since the middle of May, several months before it was completed, and has been exceedingly popular from the first. Before it was possible to move in, there were sixty applicants for rooms in the dormitory. Of this number about one-half had to be disappointed. At the present time the dormitory is packed and there is a waiting list of twenty-five names of students seeking admission. This is an illustration of the general popularity which the building enjoys.

The Arthington Student Dormitory, situated near the Waseda University, still maintains its popularity. At the present time there are thirty-three men in residence. Accomodation was originally planned for twenty-three men. During the autumn a party of twelve men arrived at the dormitory quite unexpectedly and explained that they were men from the Province of Hunan. Their knowledge of the Association was limited but they had heard in China of this dormitory, and immediately upon arrival at Tokyo made directly for the Waseda center. This is the first instance in which a party of new students has, before attempting to find accomodation in a Japanese boarding house, requested boarding accomodations in an Association hostel. This suggests the possibilities connected with hostel work. If the Association can get hold of students before they become affected by the manner of life common in Japanese boarding houses, the battle is half won. The Association cannot do a more important work than
The Cabinet of the Student Association in William Nast, Kiukiang. These Cabinets consist of the officers of the Association and Chairmen of the Various Committees. They direct the Christian work among the students and the extension movements throughout the community. Similar groups are formed in more than one hundred institutions.

Board of Directors of the Hinghwa Association in Fukien. This Association has been entirely Chinese from the beginning in membership, secretarial staff and management. It has a membership of 480 and carries on an aggressive work along all lines.
through these hostels where there is a pure moral atmosphere and where the influence is wholly Christian.

The influence of these students upon their return to China has already been suggested. This influence has been especially noticeable in creating a demand for similar work in all parts of China. When the new government was being established at Nanking, one of the first demands was for the organization there of a Young Men's Christian Association, and generous contributions were made by the officials. The Secretary in writing of this says—“Many of these men had become acquainted with the Association activities in their home cities, while others had come into intimate touch with the organization while studying abroad in Japan and in America. It was not a difficult task to interest many of these men in the problems of Association work in Nanking. One or two members of the Board of Internal Affairs, who had come under the influence of the Tokyo Association, did us invaluable service in securing an official grant of twenty acres of land for an athletic field.”

A student and native of Yunnan Province, converted in Tokyo returned to China in the spring of 1912 to exert his influence on the side of the new movements. Although exceedingly engrossed in political matters, he thought and planned continually to organize an Association in the capital city of his province, Yunnanfu. Together with one or two Christian returned students from Japan they approached the governor, who was himself a returned student from Tokyo, in regard to organizing the Association. The governor approved of their plans and, together with the local missionaries, they proceeded to effect an organization. The governor presented the Association with a temple for their use. A series of evangelistic meetings was organized, attended by a large number of students and addressed by missionaries as well as by these Christian returned students, until the whole city was stirred. Two experienced secretaries are now at work in this city. Word has since come from a missionary of the China Inland Mission, located on the borders of Laos, twenty-five days' journey beyond Yunnanfu, that three government school students from Yunnanfu, who had come in touch with the Association in that city, had come to him with the request to organize an Association in their home town.

These instances are typical of a movement which has spread from Tokyo to the remotest corners of the Republic. In every provincial capital can be found a number of men of prominence who have studied abroad, who are interested and sympathetic and ready to form the nucleus of an Association. This is not confined to the port cities, or provincial capitals, but the most remote centers have been equally influenced. This influence has also been widely felt in the work of the church throughout the country. Christianity has been taken through this work to the most distant parts of the country.

THE WORK AMONG CHINESE STUDENTS IN AMERICA

Work among Chinese students in America started in 1908 through the visitation of Mr. D. W. Lyon, then on furlough, and Mr. C. T. Wang,
Conferences for Chinese students in America were held at Northfield, Lake Geneva and San Anselmo. Each of these Conferences resulted in decisions for the Christian life. Two-thirds of the Chinese students in America are members of the Association. Three-fourths of these are in Bible Classes.
then studying in Yale University. A Chinese Student Christian Association, with three Chinese secretaries, now gives attention to this field. The work during the college year which has just come to a close was affected to some extent by the Revolution in China which caused much uneasiness in the minds of a number of the students. In spite of this fact, the work of the past year has been one of widespread enthusiasm and expansion. The increase in membership, the large attendance at the summer conferences, the steady increase of interest in religious matters shown in the number of those who made decisions to lead Christian lives and of those who joined the church, together with other encouraging signs, afford much reason for encouragement and thanksgiving.

During the past year Mr. S. J. Chuan, Associate Secretary, visited many secondary and preparatory schools in the New England States. Mr. P. W. Kuo, General Secretary, together with Mr. J. M. Clinton, made a visit to the Chinese students at Pennsylvania and Cornell. Later Mr. Clinton made a tour among the leading universities in the Middle West. Mr. Y. S. Tsao also visited about twenty-five institutions in the Western and Middle States.

The year is marked by a great increase in membership. At the end of the college year of 1911 the Association had 298 members, while at the close of the present college year the number is increased to 402, or 35% advance over the previous year. About two-thirds of all the Chinese students in America are in the membership of the Student Young Men's Christian Association.

The study of the Bible as a means of promoting spiritual growth has always been emphasized by the Association. Last year about twenty classes were organized by and for Chinese students in the different institutions in America. About 300 Chinese students were enrolled in these classes, or 75% of the entire Chinese membership of the Associations.

The Association held its departmental conferences in conjunction with the regular conferences of the Young Men's Christian Associations at Northfield, Lake Geneva and San Anselmo. The program, activities and methods of the conferences were similar to those used by student conferences in other parts of the world. As a result of these conferences, a number of delegates were led to make decisions for the Christian life. At the last meeting of the conference held at San Anselmo, Cal., ten of the delegates testified to the influence of the conference upon their religious life. At Lake Geneva several delegates decided for the first time to join the Christian brotherhood. At Northfield twelve out of the fifteen non-Christian delegates spoke at the last meeting. Six of these told of their changed attitude toward Christianity and the other six took a definite stand for Jesus Christ. Four of them joined the Northfield Congregational Church. During the year ten Chinese students formally joined the Christian church after baptism.

During the year the Association co-operated with other Chinese student organizations in America in financial campaigns on behalf of the...
Local bands are now organized in 19 institutions in 10 provinces. Large numbers of students have volunteered for the ministry as a result of Pastor Ding Li Mei's work in the colleges. This movement has been organized nationally under the supervision of a strong committee.
famine sufferers and Red Cross work in China. The Association continued to use "China's Young Men" as its official organ. It also maintains a circulating library of religious books, especially adapted to college men.

During the coming year the secretarial staff will consist of Mr. Y. S. Tsao, General Secretary, Mr. Chang Loy and Mr. S. D. Lee, Associate Secretaries, each of whom will give half-time to the work of the Association.

THE STUDENT VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT FOR THE MINISTRY

No part of the Association's work during the past few years has been more manifestly blessed of God than that of the Student Volunteer Movement for the Ministry. Several organizations, with this end in view, have sprung up almost spontaneously in many parts of the country during recent years, notably in the Peking Methodist University, the Union Arts College at Weihsien and in one or two other places. This movement, however, was greatly stimulated in the colleges of North China by the visits of Pastor Ding Li Mei in the winters of 1909-1911. The results of these visits, together with the work previously done in various institutions took definite shape at the Student Summer Conference held at Tung Chow in 1910. Following this conference, a call was extended to Pastor Ding to become the first Traveling Secretary of the Movement. Through Mr. Ding's ministry the Christian colleges from Mukden to Canton and from Shanghai to Hankow, have been greatly influenced and in many cases their entire life transformed.

During the past year Pastor Ding has given his full time to visiting Mission Schools in nine or ten provinces, holding evangelistic meetings, meeting with leaders and helping to organize volunteer bands, visiting volunteer bands already established and attending student conferences. Notwithstanding the interruption caused by the Revolution, many men throughout the country have heard the call to give their lives to the ministry. There are now seventeen volunteer bands in as many Mission Colleges in the provinces. This Movement is now organized in almost twice as many places as it was one year ago. It is still so young that it is too early to look for many results in men actually engaged in the ministry. Quite a few men this year have gone on to the seminaries for their preparation, but far the larger number are still in the Liberal Arts Colleges.

A very encouraging feature of the movement is that it is not only inducing Christian men in the various Christian colleges to consecrate their lives to the Ministry, but to continue their education before entering the seminary. It is thus helping to create an educated Ministry as well as to secure men to enter this calling. One of the by-products of the movement is that many men, who, although they have not become volunteers for the Ministry, yet being brought face to face with the claims of this calling, have dedicated their lives to the will of God in some other work, such as medicine, teaching or business.
A commission was appointed consisting of Bishop L. H. Roots, Rev. J. Leighton Stuart, Rev. H. W. Luce, Rev. Ding Li Mei, Rev. Cheng Ching Yi, Dr. E. J. Stuckey, Rev. Bernard Tsen, Mr. C. T. Wang, Mr. H. L. Zia, and Mr. R. R. Gailey to consider the name, scope, purpose and organization of this movement and to report to the National Convention of the Young Men’s Christian Associations. This commission, after a very full investigation extending over a number of months, and a thorough discussion during two days at Peking, presented their report to the National Convention, which was accepted. The following recommendations were adopted:

First, that a national organization of young men be now formed to be known as 中華學生立志傳道團 or in English, “The Chinese Student Volunteer Movement for the Ministry.”

Second, that the basis of the movement be the following declaration:

“It is my purpose through the Lord to become a minister of the Gospel.”

Third, that the following conditions be required before any student is allowed to sign the declaration and be enrolled as member of the movement: (1) He must have reached the age of 18 full years; (2) He must have reached at least the middle school grade in scholarship; (3) He must have the approval of some ordained man who stands to him in a confidential relation, or of the principal of the institution where he is a student.

Fourth, that a simple form of organization for local bands be drafted, similar to those drafted by previous conferences, or which are in harmony with the above recommendations.

Fifth, that the direction of the movement be entrusted to an executive committee to be appointed annually by the National Committee of the Young Men’s Christian Associations.

Sixth, that the Executive Committee, above recommended, be advised to conserve and extend the work already begun by Pastor Ding Li Mei.

The Executive Committee of the Student Volunteer Movement for the Ministry has since been appointed, consisting of: Dr. Y. Y. Tsu, Chairman; Rev. J. Leighton Stuart, Secretary; Mr. W. K. Chung, Mr. Chang Po Ling, Rev. K. Y. Chen, Rev. Z. T. Kaung, Dr. J. W. Lowrie, Bishop L. H. Roots, Mr. C. T. Wang, Rev. R. K. Evans, Mr. E. H. Munson.

RELIGIOUS WORK

Strong emphasis continues to be placed on religious work as the center and heart of the work of the Association. In all the Associations, owing to the disturbed condition of the country during much of the past year, it was found impossible to conduct extensive evangelistic campaigns as in previous years. In many of the colleges and some of the City Associations all public meetings were suspended for a considerable period. Many schools were closed for at least five months in the year. Pastor Ding Li Mei has continued his helpful ministry to the students during the greater part of the year in nine or ten provinces. While his work was primarily that of enlisting men for the Ministry, it has everywhere been marked by evangelistic results. One student center reports between 150
Preaching and lecture hall under the auspices of the Student Association of St. John's University. A type of many forms of extension work carried on by students. Street and chapel preaching, lectures, day and evening schools are among the forms of service rendered to the communities.

and 200 persons who reached the decision to follow Christ during the special meetings which he conducted. A missionary writes, "Pastor Ding's stay with us has completely changed the atmosphere of the school."

The fifty-one Student Associations, from which reports have so far been received for 1912, show that 298 students were baptized and received into the church during the year. The results of course can only partially be traced to the work of the Student Associations since other agencies in these institutions were also co-operating in this work. Reference has already been made to the religious work of the Associations as carried on in the conferences for students of both Christian and government schools, and for those in Japan and America. These reveal some of the most promising results of the year.

One of the most encouraging developments taking place at present is along the line of social and religious service by students for the communities in which they are situated. The work of a few of these Associations will serve as illustrations. The street chapels are regularly provided with preaching by students sent out from some of these Associations. One Student Association reports: "Thirteen students engaged in this work. Two Sunday-Schools called 'Ragged Sunday Schools' are conducted. Over twenty men take part in the work of these Sunday-Schools, one of which has an enrollment of over 400 pupils and the other 200. Last spring a fund was raised by the students to launch a free primary school for the children of the community."
school for the poor children. Almost $1000. (Mex.) was raised by the students to erect a brick school-house with four rooms, containing twenty-five desks each and books for the free use of the pupils, and to employ a Chinese teacher who will give his whole time to the school. Over twenty students came forward with definite contributions of time to be taken regularly out of their work and devoted to the work of the school. This Association has now taken on new life and, as one of the teachers said: 'It is one of the liveliest things on the campus.' The members of another student Association go out in groups every Sunday afternoon to preach in the villages on one of the islands near the college. The work has produced a marked effect on these villages. The same Association also maintains and supports a primary school on the college campus for the children of the neighboring villages. Many Associations conduct street preaching.

The promotion of closer and more friendly intercourse with the vast student bodies enrolled in government and gentry schools is another advance movement in which a growing number of Student Associations are joining. The Associations in one preparatory school which enrolls less than seventy students, is holding two meetings a month to which the boys in government schools are invited. The first is a social meeting; the one that follows is a religious meeting. An average of 300 government students attend these meetings monthly.

One of the encouraging developments of the City Associations during the past year has been the attention given to more close co-operation with the work of the churches. Religious work committees composed of members of the different churches in the city direct this line of the Association's activity. In addition to the regular religious work of the Association, these committees conduct special services during the year. In one Association this committee has planned for a mission for the men living in the sampans in the harbor. They have raised a fund and proposed purchasing a junk for the purpose of holding a day school for such men. During the evening the junk will be taken to different parts of the harbor and evangelistic addresses made. All the churches are working together with the Association in this movement.

The Committee in the same Association also conducted a Bible Institute. Delegates were chosen by the various churches which included the pastors. It was organized on the commission basis, thirty-six men being divided into three commissions. Instead of listening to set addresses, problems of Bible Study and evangelistic work were carefully discussed in the commissions and reported to the Institute. One commission considered the question: 'How can the Young Men's Christian Association and the Church co-operate in Bible study work?' Three recommendations were agreed upon: first, that a normal class be formed at the Association to develop leaders; second, that in co-operation with the Churches, Bible classes, especially for the young men, be established in the Sunday-School; third, that the Bible classes at the Association and elsewhere should be made a center for social service. Another commission considered the question: 'How can the Young Men's Christian Association deliver to the Church an
Boys waiting for the door to open for a meeting in the Seoul (Korea), Association. The work already done in the Seoul and Shanghai Association reveals the possibilities for boys' work. Plans are now in progress for a building in Shanghai devoted entirely to boys. One secretary has been set aside to this work. 50,000,000 boys in China constitute one of our most important fields.
increasing number of candidates for baptism?" This was dealt with under two heads: the first dealt with the problem of enrolling the non-Christians in Bible classes, and the other with the preparation for evangelistic efforts and the problem of getting the active members to do personal work among the other members of the Association. Similar institutes are a part of the regular work of many of the city Associations.

Reports from eight of the City Associations show a total of 182 men who were baptized and joined the church during the year as a result of the regular work of these Associations. In one of these cities the Association reports seventy-nine religious meetings with a total attendance of 19,092 men. Over 500 men have, at their meetings during the year, expressed the desire to begin the Christian life. Fifty-seven of the associate members in the same Association have been baptized during the year. Another Association reports that three regular religious meetings a week were held of 121 sessions in all during the year, with an attendance of 20,538 men. This same Association reports that, as a result of the special evangelistic meetings held during the previous year, twenty men have already been baptized and joined churches, that 260 men are attending church regularly and that seventy or eighty are enrolled in Bible classes in the Association.

BIBLE STUDY

The Associations, in both the city and colleges, continue to place special emphasis upon Bible study. There has been a steady increase in the number of men enrolled in Bible study. Fifty-one student Associations reported during the last year 294 such classes with an enrollment of 2,737, or an average of about 80% of the membership so far reported. While less than one-half of the Associations have so far reported, the number of classes and enrollment is more than double what it was five years ago. A careful investigation into the schools where Associations are organized in one of the provinces shows that practically every man in all of the schools has been enrolled in Bible study during the past year.

Students in the day and evening classes of the city Association are all members of Bible classes. In addition, each of these Associations conducts a number of voluntary Bible classes for those not enrolled in educational work. One city Association reports during the past year 653 sessions of Bible classes held for the students of the day and evening schools with an attendance of 7,958. They also conducted from seventeen to twenty-five voluntary Bible classes per week with a total attendance of 10,956. One of the newest of the Associations in the most remote section of the country reports five Bible classes per week with an enrollment of fifty students.

An Association in another city has the following weekly program of Bible Classes: twelve volunteer classes in the building with an average attendance of 212, twenty-two volunteer classes, in homes, shops, etc., with an average attendance of 521, seven volunteer classes in city schools with an average attendance of 151, five required classes for students in the building with an average attendance of 282. A total of forty-six Bible
Classes were held each week with an average attendance of 1,166 young men. One Association reports that fifty men are engaged during the week in conducting Bible classes in homes, shops and private schools throughout the city. The total attendance at 1,144 sessions of Bible Classes conducted by this Association in homes, shops and other places outside the building during the year was 27,092.

It is not only the policy of the Associations to turn over the results of their work to the churches but also any special religious activity whenever it is evident that it can best be carried on in this way. This policy is well illustrated in the report of one of the City Associations. The report says: "For two years the Association has conducted a series of Sunday afternoon Bible Classes for boys. The attendance averaged from 300 to 400 each Sunday. Four out of five of these boys had been receiving no Bible instruction whatever prior to the organization of these classes. During the past year a Sunday-School movement for children has developed and all the churches in the city have established Sunday afternoon Bible schools. Our former membership of boys and their teachers have gone to build up the work in the various churches. This is gratifying to the Association management and it is training a new group of Sunday afternoon Bible classes at the Association by getting hold of a class of lads who are as yet unconnected with the churches. Six of the groups of Bible classes which were established and met regularly in the shops and homes became so strong that it was decided to disassociate them from the Association Bible class system and let the churches, near the places where the classes met, take them over as a part of the regular church work. The loss of these groups made possible the development of new fields hitherto untouched."

SOCIAL SERVICE

Social service has been one of the outstanding features of the Student Association work during the year. The great "Men and Religion Movement" of America last year seems to have been transmitted to China. One of the traveling secretaries, in writing of this movement, says: "Nothing which pertains to the welfare of the campus seem to be considered foreign to the interests of these Associations—athletics, prayer meetings, student reading rooms, religious meetings, literary societies, gospel street meetings, lectures on government and the responsibility of citizenship therein, Bible study, social receptions, free primary schools, Sunday-Schools in neglected communities, work for new students, visitation of the sick, etc. This comprises a very partial list of their activities. These activities are cared for by strong, well-organized committees, many of the members of which have received special training for their work in summer conferences."

This breaking away from the traditional tendency of students to lead a self-centered life, is significant. Reports from all parts of China show that the movement is general through the country. The mission schools are not alone in this movement. The conferences for government school
students near Peking this summer reveal the fact that the government school students are equally interested in social service. One of the topics which held the attention of the delegates as almost no other, was what they would have in an ideal city. When they were asked what students might do to help solve the problems in their city, some very practical suggestions were given. These were not mere idle suggestions. The students of one of these colleges, which was most largely represented, organized, upon their return, a school for the policemen and servants on the campus, with day and night classes. They also organized efforts on behalf of the Manchu villages nearby, and are carrying on a propaganda against opium and cigarette smoking in the surrounding villages. Other students returned to their school at Tientsin and are gathering children of the community together, seeing that they are washed and kept clean, teaching them games, singing and reading. A most significant effort is that of a number of government schools in Peking which have asked the Christian institutions to join with them in organizing a Social Service League. They have begun investigations among ricksha coolies in Peking with a view of starting some definite service for this needy class of men.

A similar movement has taken hold of the city Associations. Among the activities carried on by the Associations in North China during the past year were the following: assisting in providing places of refuge in case of need for the large number of refugees participating in Red Cross work, and in conducting classes in "First Aid to the Injured," giving personal lectures on political science and other vital subjects; conducting of institutes for teachers on education, and for citizens and students on the study of government and citizenship.

The Seoul Association has organized a Boys' Garden Association consisting of 483 Korean boys. 149 of them received prizes and were successful in actually planting and looking after garden plots in their homes and schools and distributing flower seeds. The result of this year's effort has brought an entirely new conception of the possibilities of beautifying homes and the part which boys can have in this work. The Association has also organized a night school for working boys which now numbers 143. These are all poor boys working in factories and shops. They have nearly all become regular church goers after entering this school. Other Associations have held institutes for different classes of the community which have given practical suggestions on sanitation, citizenship, improvement of the economic and social conditions, pedagogy, first aid to the injured, etc. Another Association organized a group of young men to visit the hospitals and carry flowers and messages of cheer to patients; others have assisted in raising funds for the sufferers in famine and war.

The Seoul Association has continued its work of industrial education which includes tin-smithing, printing, wood-working, shoe-making and photography. Young men are not only assisted in the learning of these trades, but are also encouraged to start business for themselves, with the result that industries are springing up in various parts of the city. One of the secretaries says,—"Two of our shoe-making graduates are operating a
One important function of the Association is to fit men for greater efficiency in their regular work. Busy business men are finding the Association gymnasium of real service. Four trained experts from abroad have been secured during the year for Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking and Changsha. Gymnasiums were completed at Peking and Tokyo.

custom shoe factory and employing a number of assistants. Three shoe graduates in all are thus their own employers, while ten more are at work for others. There are likewise five of our photo graduates in business for themselves. A number of our typewriter students are in good situations, while we are at present regularly employing one tin-smith, two machinists and eleven carpenters as student graduates. Near my own residence is one of the most modern tin-smithing factories I have seen operated by one whom we had trained in the art of sheet metal drafting. He has some of our former pupils in his employ and, having learned the value of American tools, has purchased several expensive machines.” In commenting on this work, he says: “It is a good thing to train a boy to make chairs and tables; we count it a better thing to double his efficiency by a knowledge of drawing and practical mathematics. It is good that a boy learn to make shoes; it is better to couple with this a knowledge of factory system and cost of accounting by the use of daily reports, numbered orders and time checks. It is our effort, in addition, to teach them the importance of punctuality, and of keeping faith with customers and of doing honest work.” All of these men are organized into special industrial Bible classes, meeting every week to study the Life of Jesus.
One of the encouraging features of this line of work is that it gives an outlet for the religious life of the active members of the Associations, and is the means of awakening an interest in deeper things on the part of the associate membership.

PHYSICAL TRAINING

Quite marked advances have been made in preparation for physical training, especially during the past year. At the last Convention there were no gymnasiums nor physical directors in connection with the Association movement in China. The Shanghai gymnasium was opened in 1907, but it was not until 1908 that Dr. M. J. Exner arrived as the first physical director for the Chinese Associations. He was compelled to return to America soon after inaugurating a most successful physical work in the local Association, and starting the school for the training of physical directors. During the past year Mr. J. H. Crocker has temporarily placed his services at the disposal of the Shanghai Association with good results. During the year Mr. A. H. Swan arrived to take the place vacated by Dr. Exner. Three additional secretaries have been secured from abroad; Dr. C. A. Siler for Tientsin, Mr. A. N. Hoagland for Peking and Mr. N. Kiaer representing the National Movement of Norway for work in Changsha. This, for the first time, supplies expert physical instruction for the Associations in these cities. Chinese young men are training at Shanghai for physical work and one young man has gone to America during the past year for similar training.

Another marked advance has been in the securing of equipment. The Peking Association, which is nearing completion, includes a large and well-equipped modern gymnasium. The Chinese student branch in Tokyo, completed during the year, also includes a gymnasium. The contracts which have been let for the Tientsin and Seoul buildings make similar provision.

During the present year the Shanghai Association was able to meet the conditions of the municipal grants and to make an addition to their athletic field, thus giving them over four acres which is now equipped with a quarter-mile running track, tennis courts, base-ball field and dressing rooms. This is located in a section of the city which is rapidly building up and which will become more and more accessible. The Association at Nan-kung was presented with an athletic field, containing about twenty acres of land, by the provisional Republican government. This field is splendidly situated for its purpose and is being fitted up for the work. The Association recently organized at Kirin has been granted the use of a large plot of land by the courtesy of the railway officials and other leading citizens, to be used for athletic purposes. The Tientsin Association continues to use a field loaned them for the purpose.

The best physical work in the Shanghai Association has been among the several hundred boys in the Association High School. The shower baths introduced by the Association promise to be a very popular feature. About 460 members used the gymnasium during the year, the total attendance being 6,050. A successful athletic meet [was held in the autumn,
The annual inter-school athletic contest held under the auspices of the Tientsin Association. More than twenty schools participated. 20,000 people were present.

The city Associations have been the leaders in encouraging and directing physical training and clean sports. These annual contests are popular with the students, interesting and instructive to the communities, and have done much to create sentiment in favor of proper outdoor exercise.
participated in by the leading educational institutions. The Association was also able to co-operate with the principals of public and private schools and colleges in recreation work.

The new gymnasium in Tokyo has proved to be very popular among the Chinese students, and exceedingly helpful in view of the close application which these students give to their studies. The Association at Seoul, in the absence of a gymnasium or physical director, has been able to do considerable work along this line. Students are given military drill and calisthenics three times a week. Foot-ball, basket ball, baseball and track athletics have all been successfully carried on.

In many places instruction has been given by lectures and in other ways on matters of personal health, hygiene and sanitation. The most marked contribution made by the Associations to physical training during the past year has been the service rendered in connection with the Far Eastern Olympic Meet held at Manila in February, 1913. All of the physical directors have given considerable attention toward helping to select and train men for this event. Many of the representatives sent from China were from the membership of the City and Student Associations.

EXTENSION OF THE LECTURE DEPARTMENT

The work of this Department was considerably modified by the Revolution. Public lectures were impossible for a considerable period of the year. More attention was therefore paid to the preparation of lectures and the training of lecturers than in any previous year. Mr. C. H. Robertson gave his entire time to the work of the department during the year, assisted for a part of the year by Mr. C. M. Heck and eight Chinese mechanics. Lectures have now been prepared and are being used on: The Gyroscope and its Applications, Electricity and Magnetism, Wireless Telegraphy and Aeronautics. The thoroughness of these lectures is shown by the fact that permission has been asked to copy the apparatus on Electricity and Magnetism for the purpose of taking it to Europe for popular lecture work. The work on wireless telegraphy so commended itself to one of the great commercial firms of Germany that they placed at the disposal of the department apparatus which would have cost $3500.00 gold.

One of the most important phases of the year was the holding during February and May of training conferences for preparing volunteer lecturers in other centres. Thirteen men were in attendance at these conferences. As a result, lecturers are now provided for Tokyo, Tientsin, Nanking, Hangchow, Seoul, Hankow, Shanghai, Peking, Wuchang, Foochow and Yunnanfu. Lectures have been given during the year in the following cities,—Hangchow, Soochow, Shanghai, Nanking, Tsinanfu, Peking, Yunnanfu, Wuchang, Foochow, Tientsin, Kirin, Changchow, Tokyo and Seoul. During the past fifteen months, 127 lectures have been given with a total attendance of 30,821. In Shanghai alone, Mr. Geo. A. Fitch has given fifteen lectures on Aeronautics to 5,711 persons; and on Electricity and Magnetism to 4,000 persons, composed of members of the Association, students from the various missionary and government colleges and high schools, employees of the Customs and
Governor Chen and officials of Kirin Province in attendance at Mr. Robertson’s Lecture in the National Assembly Building, Kirin.

Mr. Robertson gave 127 lectures during 1912, with a total attendance of over 30,000. The lectures are scientific, graphic, popular and stimulating, and open doors for the reception of deeper truths.
A NOTABLE GATHERING

Ex-President Sun Yat Sen, Premier Tang Shao Yi and other leaders in the Government at a reception given by the Nanking Association. These leaders gave hearty support to the organization of the Association in Nanking.

Telegraph service, and the Shanghai-Nanking Railway. Special lectures have also been given before the "Society of Engineers and Architects" of Shanghai; the officers of the American war vessels—the "Saratoga" and "Rainbow"; "The Educational Association of China;" President of the Provincial Republican Government, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Vice-President Li Yuan Hung, Premier Tang Shao Yi, Minister of Education Tsai Yuen Pei, Minister of Justice Wang Chung Hue, President of the Provincial Assembly Lin Sun, and Governor Chan Chao Chang and other leading officials of Kirin, also before missionaries at Peitaiho, Kuling and Mokanshan. These lectures have also been given in connection with the government student conferences at Peking and at the Secretarial Training School at Mokanshan.

They have been found most useful in furnishing favorable contact, awakening interest, opening doors for direct Christian effort, and illustrating and enforcing Christian truth. A notable advance has been the completion of plans during the year for the inauguration of two new sections of this department. Mr. David Z. T. Yui has been called and accepted the executive secretaryship of the Lecture Department. He will also be in charge of sections on Education and Government. These new departments will present their particular message in the same graphic way as that followed by the Science section. Mr. Robertson will continue to give special attention to the development of the section on Science.
In spite of the Revolution, the past year has marked further great advance in the publication department. For the first half of the year its activities were distinguished rather by production than by distribution. By March normal trade was resumed, and since then the sales and distribution of literature have passed all previous records.

The new magazine for Government School students, launched in November, 1911, has succeeded in spite of the disturbed conditions. PROGRESS is now a familiar and helpful visitor in every Province. It has taken its place at once in the front rank of the periodicals of China. Under the able editorship of Mr. P. S. Yie and Mr. T. M. Van, assisted by a corps of expert writers, it is making its mark on the thought and life of the Nation.

The closing of schools and the stoppage of mails naturally interfered seriously with the circulation of CHINA'S YOUNG MEN for a considerable period. It is, however, now holding its own and wielding its former influence in the Mission Schools and Colleges among the Christian leaders of the New China. Mr. Y. K. Woo has remained as editor of the magazine.

This magazine continued to be issued throughout the year. Before the end of 1912 plans were completed for changing it from a quarterly to a monthly magazine in order to increase its usefulness to friends of the Association movement in China. This magazine is the official organ of the Chinese Students' Christian Association of North America which subscribes to over 400 copies each year.

A new record was established during the year. Twenty-five new books and four new editions appeared, with a total of 177,500 copies printed, a total of 1,487,000 pages. This brings the grand total of books, pamphlets and leaflets issued during a period of ten years up to nearly 400,000 copies.

The most notable addition to the literature of the year was the series of eighteen Present Day Tracts, which each contains about 2000 characters in the Chinese style, presenting in brief compass the essential truths. These have been found of first value in personal work, and in presenting the claims of Jesus Christ to the educated classes. They have been disposed of easily in editions amounting to scores of thousands.

The editorial and publishing work has expanded until it demands the full time of a dozen men who are utilizing to the full this unequaled opportunity of influencing the intellectual and religious life of the young men of China. During the year the new books on the following page were published.

The total number of books, pamphlets and magazines printed during the year was 292,410, with 11,349,000 pages.
Association publications include books and pamphlets on Bible Study, Personal Work, Mission Study, Social Service, Physical Training, Hymnals, Tracts, Etc., and find their way to every section of China.

"Friendly Talks to Students" 学生交談. Advice on many important questions of student life, by H. L. Zia. 10 cents each.


"Lectures on Health and Disease" 健康演講. By various authors. Compiled by Y. K. Woo. 10 cents each.


"Higher Ideals of Christian Stewardship" 奉獻論. By D. O. Shelton. Translated by H. L. Zia. 5 cents each.

"Character Building" 立德篇. By J. R. Mott and G. S. Eddy, in two pamphlets. Translated by P. S. Yie and Y. K. Woo. 5 cents each.

"Seven Rules for Daily Living and Other Practical Papers" 信士日規. By Prof. Henry Drummond. Translated by H. L. Zia. 2 cents each.

"Ten Reasons for Bible Study" 論經十因. By C. S. Cooper, translated by Y. K. Woo. 2 cents each.


"Cycle of Prayer for Student Young Men's Christian Associations" 連環禱告單. Revised by H. L. Zia. 5 cents each.
FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE GENERAL (NATIONAL) COMMITTEE
of the
Young Men's Christian Associations of China & Korea
January 1, 1912, to December 31, 1912

NET RECEIPTS

Balance from previous year, ......................................................... $ 317.72

CONTRIBUTIONS:

Individuals:

Chinese .............................................. $ 4,339.48
Foreigners ........................................ 4,498.39 $ 8,837.87

Associations:

Student .............................................. $ 274.18
City .................................................... 611.44 $ 885.62 $ 9,723.49

REFUNDS:

Salaries .............................................. $ 600.00
Rent .................................................... 264.00
Typists' services ............................... 180.00
Insurance ........................................... 3.51 1,047.51

SPECIAL:

Japan work .......................................... $ 10.00

TOTAL RECEIPTS ................. 11,098.72

NET PAYMENTS

ADMINISTRATION:

Rent .................................................... $ 1,331.16
Fuel and light ..................................... 114.45
Telephone ......................................... 206.80
Furnishings and repairs .................... 316.11
Salaries ............................................ 5,855.70
Wages .................................................. 279.40
Stationery ......................................... 249.38
Reference books ............................ 75.20
Office postage .................................... 206.89
Office supplies ............................... 12.82
Miscellaneous printing .................... 133.48
Cable ................................................. .40
Office incidentals ............................ 72.80
Removing expenses ......................... 94.84
Loan .................................................... 1,000.00 $ 9,949.43

Net publication payments ........... 761.63
Interest on overdraft at Bank .......... 103.60
Cash on hand December 31st, 1912, ........ 284.06

TOTAL PAYMENTS ............... $ 11,098.72

Audited, Compared with Books and Vouchers and found correct:

H. V. S. MYERS, Auditor
OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

K. S. WONG, Chairman........................................................................SHANGHAI
DR. FONG F SEC, Vice-Chairman........................................................SHANGHAI
T. H. LEE, Vice-Chairman......................................................................SHANGHAI
DR. Y. Y. TSU, Recording Secretary...................................................SHANGHAI
Y. H. BAO, Treasurer.............................................................................SHANGHAI
P. W. KUO..............................................................................................NEW YORK
T. T. WOO,..............................................................................................NANKING
H. S. CHUCK........................................................................................SHANGHAI
N. L. HAN................................................................................................SHANGHAI
REV. Z. T. KAUNG................................................................................SHANGHAI

OTHER MEMBERS

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CHEN TSAI SHIN................................................................................PEKING
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DR. H. H. LOWRY................................................................................PEKING
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S. C. LIN................................................................................................PEKING
DR. MOSES CHIU................................................................................PEKING
TONG KAI SON....................................................................................PEKING
DR. C. C. WANG..................................................................................PEKING
CHANG PO LING................................................................................TIENTSIN
REV. LIU KUANG CHING.....................................................................TIENTSIN
WONG HOU CHAI................................................................................TIENTSIN
RT. REV. H. Mc. C. E. PRICE................................................................FOOCHOW
CH'EN MEN REN................................................................................FOOCHOW
LIN YU CHIA.........................................................................................FOOCHOW
LIN TO ANG.........................................................................................FOOCHOW
REV. S. C. HWANG.............................................................................CHANGSHA
HSU SHIH KUANG...............................................................................CHANGSHA
K. S. LIANG..........................................................................................CHANGSHA
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LIU SHOU SHAN..................................................................................TSINGTAU
YANG SHAO CHIEN............................................................................CHENGHU
H. H. KUNG..........................................................................................TAIKU
CHUNG WEN AO...............................................................................WASHINGTON
T. T. WANG..........................................................................................WASHINGTON
DR. PHILIP K. C. TYAU......................................................................LONDON
EMPLOYED OFFICERS OF THE YOUNG MEN’S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS OF CHINA.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE


CANTON.—G. E. Lerrigo (absent.)

AMERICA.—(For Chinese Students) Y. S. Tsao, Chang Loy, S. D. Lee.

LOCAL

AMOY.—C. J. Wang.

CANTON.—F. O. Leiser, Y. L. Tse (absent), S. C. Leung, Yam Shun Wai, Ng Paok Luen, K. W. Mack, F. E. Wilber (study).

CHANGCHOW (Fukien).—Tan Hun Khim.

CHANGSHA.—Steen Bugge.

CHEFOO.—Liu Shu Teh.


FOOCHOW.—L. E. McLachlin, Cio Lik Daik, E. H. Munson (National), H. S. Dang, B. S. Fenn, Cung Dieu Gi, Lau Dieu Goi.

HANGCHOW.—E. E. Barnett.


HINHWA.—James M. Hwang.


HSUYEN.—P. Norgaard, I. T. Lee.

HWAIKINGFU.—Mark Wheeler (study).

KIRIN.—James McWhirter, Chia Lien Shan, Liu Tien Fang.

MOUKDEN.—F. W. Scongall (study), Elmer Velton, P. L. Hsiao.

NANKING.—L. N. Hayes, W. R. Stewart (study), Li Han Sen.


SHIU CHOWFU.—Lin Tei Men, Ch’en Hsueh Ching.

TIENTSIN.—R. M. Hersey, R. S. Hall, Chung Tse Feng, F. B. Whitmore, Sung Yu Hsi, Chia T’zu Shan, S. B. Collins (study).


Waseda Department. M. S. Chen.

WEIHAIWEI.—Paul Lan.

WUCHANG.—Harris Masterson, Jr., Lee Chun Kai.


LANGUAGE STUDY

CHANGSHA.—N. Kiaer.

CHENGTU.—H. K. Richardson.


PEKING.—W. M. Cargin, A. N. Hoagland, J. Rasmussen, Dr. C. A. Siler, R. H. Stanley.