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**WEST CHINA  
BAPTIST MISSION  
SUIFU  
1913**

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**REPORT OF THE  
WEST CHINA BAPTIST  
CONFERENCE.**

**SUIFU  
February 5th to 10th  
1913**

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# In Memoriam.

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**Rev. John A. Cherney**

*Died in Kuling, May 11, 1912.*

“Then shall the King say . . . ‘Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the Kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world.’”

## THE GOLDEN HOUR IN WEST CHINA

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*WHERE EAST IS WEST AND WEST IS EAST*

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BY JOHN L. DEARING, D.D.

Shut in on all sides by almost unpenetrable mountains, in the very heart of Asia, lies a wonderful land, but little known to the outside world. On its western border lie the snow-capped mountains of Tibet. On its east side are piled range on range of mountains which separate it from the rest of China. Almost its only outlet to the rest of the world lies in the wonderful waterway of the Yangtse, which by the persistent effort of ages has worn for itself a tortuous channel through magnificent gorges many miles in length and over raging rapids which seem almost to baffle the ingenuity of man to conquer. By the aid of hundreds of coolies, and after long days and weeks of dangerous travel, one at length finds himself in this novel country where the people live a life which seems to take him back hundreds of years in the history of man, and yet where the opportunities for doing things oppress with their abundance. This land is known by the prosaic name of West China, but this is misleading, for the mountains so separate it from China that it is practically another land. We find here a territory as large as France with a population larger. The natural resources have made it already the richest province of China, and yet these are scarcely touched. A coal mine in one's back yard is a common experience. Mineral wealth and agricultural possibilities astonish the man looking for financial prospects. The great Chengtu plain, in the center of this territory, is one of the most remarkable localities in the world. About forty by ninety miles in extent, with an artificial system of irrigation dating back to before the time of Christ, with numerous walled cities and well-cultivated fields, it is said to be the most highly productive and thickly populated piece of land in the world.

The peoples of this district are unlike those met elsewhere. In the eastern part they seem to be largely of Chinese origin, having come from the various provinces of China after the great wars of the early centuries, when the original inhabitants were practically annihilated. Unlike the other provinces of China no one claims to be a native of this province. All are immigrants from other provinces. These peoples have mingled with the wild tribes on the western borders and have produced a

virile, sturdy, restless people, quite unlike the Chinese in other parts of the country. To the far west the population is made up largely of the various wild tribes, speaking different languages, with different customs and habits, fierce and warlike in some parts, yet strangely open to Christian influences. Some of the tribes numbering 500,000 and more are yet waiting among these mountains to hear the first word of Christ's teachings. It would be hard to find anywhere in the world people more free from the influences of modern civilization or from touch with the Western world. There is unusual natural capacity for the development of strong Christian character, however, among both the Chinese and the wild tribes. The latter seen in a providential manner to have been isolated thus far from all Western influences, so that the gospel messenger might have the first chance to give them the message of life before their minds became distracted with other features of Western civilization. As one notes the strenuous efforts of the French to pierce through the mountains from the South with their railroad, and of the merchant from the East to blast a channel up the Yangtse so that his steamers may navigate safely and rapidly this waterway and tap the rich resources of the West, and as one further observes how the Chinese themselves are boring from the east through the mountains to thread a railroad into the province that they, too, may exploit the land, one realizes that the marvelous opportunity to win a land for Christ is rapidly passing.

Note further some of the conditions which cause this province to present so powerful an appeal to Baptists just now to enter in and win it for Christ. As compared with other nations or other parts of China, the people are remarkable approachable and welcome the gospel. They seem to be without prejudice against the foreigner and his teaching. They have not been as yet distracted by commerce or other objects for which the foreigner often visits China. They have met only a few Christian missionaries and have formed their opinion of foreign peoples from them. The result has been a very different attitude than maintains almost everywhere else. This condition cannot, however, last long. The message that the foreigner now brings is novel and greatly attracts the people. They think with wonder of the outside world, and this very best gift of the outside world comes with freshness and appreciated value. Wherever the story of Christ is told to-day it draws the people as it might have drawn them in other parts of the world centuries ago. Many are ready to believe with simple faith. Such an attitude cannot long remain, in the face of the new influences coming in to draw the mind to other things.

In evangelistic work a commendable beginning has been made, but the home churches have failed to appreciate the extent of the province, the magnitude of the undertaking, or the demands of the hour. This land is so far from the well-known parts of China that it has been thought of only as a small part

of China, instead of as a great nation making its demands upon us for the gospel. Strategic points have been occupied. Stations have been opened in great centers. The territory has been carefully studied before entering, and the interrelation of work has been considered in a scientific and broad way. As a result, the responsibility for the territory has been finely divided among the different denominations, so that there is no duplication and each has a large and definite responsibility for certain districts.

The burden thus falling upon Baptists and clearly recognized is oppressively great. Our missionaries have been wisely located in the capital, Chengtu, where, together with others, they are sharing in the Union University enterprise and are preparing to enter upon evangelistic work in a most needy and important section of the great capital. Four days to the west, at Yachowfu, Baptist workers are the only ones who occupy this border city, on the direct road to Tibet, and the key to millions of people, both Chinese and aborigines. Fifteen important outstations, of from 10,000 to 50,000 inhabitants each, have been opened within reach of this town, while four days' journey over the mountains brings one into the midst of hundreds of thousands of people who are waiting in darkness for the gospel, and upon Baptists rests the responsibility to give it to them. This is indeed an outpost of medical work. One may travel south to Burma without finding a Christian doctor, except one missionary physician at Ningyuanfu. One may wander west through Tibet, and on into eastern Europe, before medical skill is found to relieve suffering. And if one goes north, one can scarcely decide where in Siberia or western Russia such skill may be found. Standing in the doorway of the mission house at Yachowfu and looking west, north and south, one is compelled to cry, "Who is sufficient for these things?" What wonder that Openshaw and his faithful wife, alone in the midst of the danger of revolution, refused to leave these people, to whom he stands in a sense as the only Saviour they know?

One hundred miles to the southeast, but about four days' journey, is Kiatingfu, which is shared with other missionaries, but the eleven outstations, which are occupied by ourselves alone, represent, as do most of the outstations in West China, from ten to fifty thousand people each. These are easily reached up and down the river, and whenever the missionary can visit them he is met by crowds—all work is dropped and attention is given to the most important thing, his message.

Suifu, which was the first mission to be opened by us in West China, and which is now the third city in size in the province, is surrounded by some forty towns which have been opened as outstations and where more or less work is being done. Many of them have chapels, maintained by the people while waiting for a missionary to come and help them use them. In many of these towns are groups of native Christians who have but a glimmer of the truth and sadly need teaching,

in order to become strong and useful Christian, and in turn lead others to Christ. What can they do, however, without preachers, with a visit from a missionary scarcely oftener than once in two years or more? The openness of mind and the deep desire of these people for Christian teachers is an appeal that would powerfully move many in the home land if they could but really face it.

Twelve days' journey through the mountains from Yachowfu brings us to Ningyuanfu, where a station has been opened and where Baptists stand all alone in the midst of a vast tract of country inhabited by millions of people still without God and without hope.

In all these five centers we have a small but noble company of workers who are bravely doing their best. A boys' school should be opened in Yachowfu. A Bible woman's school is greatly needed, and further help in organizing educational work in the outstations and in preaching to the masses the simple gospel for which they wait. What is needed is men of strong faith and strong physique, for the life is not easy. Touring in the outstations is not characterized by luxury. The demand is for men and women who will be willing to undertake hard things. There are deprivations to be faced. There is isolation and loneliness. The missionary is far removed from the common comforts of life, as they are called. The daily newspaper is unknown, but he reads eagerly a paper from Shanghai a month old. Nevertheless, many substitutes are found for things which in the outside world are deemed necessities, and there are wonderful compensations that make this work especially attractive to those who enter upon it at the Master's bidding. Men leave this field with the greatest reluctance, and even when in peril from revolution and in physical danger, they withdraw only at the bidding of the consuls and with the greatest unwillingness. These are things hard to explain, but no man with the love of God in his heart, can visit this wonderful country without feeling, strongly the great privilege which is given to some to labor here and he is moved with envy rather than pity for those who give their life to this service. There are needed men and women, first-class teachers and educationists, men with the gift to make plain the simple gospel of Jesus Christ and to teach others how to make it plain. Men with medical knowledge and the ability to teach it to others are also needed, who will teach the spirit of Jesus at the same time that they relieve the unspeakable physical suffering which is so wide-spread through this portion of the world. When the Master lays it upon the heart of one of his servants to serve him in this outpost of great honor, let such a one beware how he refuses to obey. May the churches, too, clearly understand their share in this great responsibility.



## THE INTERIM.

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The fragmentary nature of many of the reports presented at the Suifu Conference, 1913, calls for a few words of explanation. The outbreak of the Revolution in the late summer and fall of 1911 was the cause of pressing Consular orders, which sent nearly every missionary in Szechwan Province to the Coast by the last of December. Only the members of the Ningyuan station and Mr. and Mrs. Openshaw, of Yachow, were able to remain at their posts. Those of the other workers whose furloughs were due, or almost so, went on to America, while the rest stayed at the coast, studying and working as they found opportunity. The Red Cross Work in Hankow, the Famine Relief Work, the Ningpo Baptist Hospital and the Shanghai Baptist College furnished open doors for some of the members of this mission who were not compelled to devote their whole time to language study.

In September, 1913, affairs having assumed a more reassuring aspect, the Westward return of the missionaries commenced. In November, Mr. Dye reached Chengtu; Dr. and Mrs. Tompkins, Dr. and Mrs. Morse, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Suifu; and Mrs. Salquist, Yachow. The same month Misses Page and Chambers, Mrs. Cherney, and Mr. and Mrs. Foster left the coast, arriving in Suifu with Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw the day before the opening of Conference. In January, the remaining members of the mission not on furlough left Shanghai on their way up river.

It is needless to say that the long absence of so many workers from their fields, and the consequent break in the work has made a complete report impossible. That each of the stations experienced a different phase of the Revolution, the following paragraphs will show.

The Revolution really absorbed the time and thought of the people of Chengtu and its environs from Mayy, 1911, until the present time. Proselyting Christianity seemed to be unable to get a hearing. It was not an opportune time to reap, neither was it favorable for sowing. The missionaries who went to the hills for the summer were called within the protection of the Chengtu walls or sent to Chungking in August and early September. Most reached the one place or the other before the storm broke. The siege of Chengtu and the life in the Canadian Methodist Hospital of a community of over a hundred foreigners,

mostly missionaries, is a matter of history and personal memories, but a note in point here is--the foreigners were the objects of the care and solicitude of all the participants in the struggle. The proclamations not only made it safer for the foreigners at the time, but they prepared the way for a better hearing of the Gospel in these days. During the trouble the street chapels were necessarily closed, while all but one church closed its doors to the passer-by. Later in the struggle, the native church made representations to the new authorities, petitioning for recognition in the new government, but otherwise than this the church as such did not enter into the contest, though it furnished material for it.

The West China Union University held sessions near the foreigners in siege quarters, while the preparatory and theological schools continued until the day of the looting in the capital (Dec. 7-8, 1911), when the foreigners were compelled by Consular orders to leave for the coast. A few of the older men returned in March, 1912, to look after the work. Two men succeeded in opening the Middle School in March, but the University remained closed until 1913. Now schools and churches have open doors, as the Chengtu report will show.

In Yachow 1911 opened with much promise and the Conference held there in the early days of February registered a high-water mark, both in the life of the Mission and the local church.

Mr. Salquist's homegoing in the spring caused a serious setback, from which it was difficult to recover, and it was with much regret that the Bible Training School had to be discontinued.

In August rumblings of revolutionary troubles were heard, and in September schools and shops were closed, and the city straightly shut up for two solid months. Telegraph lines were destroyed and communication of all kinds broken off. Civilians and soldiers patrolled the city wall day and night. Public granaries had to be drawn on for supplies of rice for the people. Soldiers from Thibet, called out by Viceroy Chao, were held up here, unable to proceed to the relief of Chengtu. Many battles were fought between the Government troops and the rebel forces, the latter invariably being worsted. The suburbs outside the East, West, and South Gates were burned and almost entirely destroyed. All kinds of sick and wounded came to the only two members in the station for help, and a dispensary and hospital flourished for months. Daily calls were made to the different soldiers' camps.

God's deliverance of many of the church members in time of great peril has been most marked. Mr. Lu Yao Tin, in charge of our outstation at Minsan, was marvellously delivered out of the hands of his enemies, tho' his house and belongings were completely destroyed. And others ought to know God in a different way, for He has shown Himself truly to be a God of deliverances.

Such an opportunity for service as was given during this period, both to our own people and also to outsiders, will perhaps present itself only once in a lifetime.

The revolution began on wrong lines in the Ningyuan Prefecture. It was anti-reform, anti-official, anti-Christian, and anti-foreign. It was begun without any intelligent leadership. Its program consisted of very reactionary items—exterminate all officials, Christians, and foreigners, close up all modern schools, and restore the old Confucian classics and methods of study, give the fullest permission to grow opium, restore the chief Buddhist temples, and foster the worship of the idols, effect a union with the Tung Chi Hwei, and set up a republic having the Tung River as its northern boundary and the Yangtse as its southern.

This was the program, part of which was faithfully carried out. The Hsien official was murdered, and later a French father. The Catholic Mission lost about thirty members at the hands of the so-called revolutionists. Some Catholic chapels were looted. Two French travellers were set upon, and escaped death only thru the help of some Christian adherents. There were many other acts of violence and lawlessness which stamped the movement as semi-barbarous.

Being both anti-Christian and anti-foreign, this movement has had a decidedly serious effect on mission work. It will take a long time to restore full confidence in the minds of Christians and adherents. Our school was deserted, as the parents were afraid to send their children. The experience in this prefecture was an exception to the rule in the rest of the province.

Since the Revolution there has been a very marked disregard for law and order. The people in this district are not over intelligent, nor are they in touch with the real element in the Revolution. The overthrow of the Manchus was to the mass of them a signal to disregard all obligations to the new *régime* and to any kind of authority. Farmers refused to pay rent, merchants to pay taxes. All were free to do as they pleased in their own minds. This is fact, not fancy. No official since the outbreak can maintain his authority. He is entirely under the control of the people. However, this feeling is passing. Yet there is a distinct contrast to the old Manchu rule in the amount of power left in the hands of the people. If their old masters were tyrants, they are none the less so.

Another change that has taken place is in the attitude of the authorities in regard to the secret societies. The Manchus suppressed them, being very much afraid of them, as they had reason to be, since it was largely thro' the help and influence of these tabooed secret societies that the Revolution was accomplished. Now the new *régime* fosters these same societies, and gives them official recognition. The chief effect that this has, on our work is that it absorbs the interest of men that had an

interest in the church before, as supplying some amount of freedom denied in the old days; now they have this freedom in full without the restraint that the Gospel enforces. Hence we are losing a goodly number of our former sympathizers and adherents.

The Revolution has separated the people into different camps, each more or less hostile to the others. A strong Confucian camp has been formed in this city, the members, pledging themselves to undying loyalty to Confucius, are naturally opposed to the new school represented largely by the modern teacher and pupil. The Mohammedans, too, feel that they must organize and become aggressive for their cause. There is also a very strong revival of Buddhism in this district. The priests have formed a society for the propagation of their faith and are determined to maintain the order intact. All these movements have taken place since the Revolution, and absorb the minds of the people to such an extent that they are not so ready to give us their attention as they were before. Many, too, are disappointed that China could not throw off the foreign yoke, as she did the Manchu, and this creates a semi-anti-foreign feeling.

Early in September, 1911, the Suifu missionaries were ordered from their station, and were absent for over a year. Upon their return the chief topic of conversation was the invasion of the Tung Chī Hwei in the fall of 1911. Kweichow soldiers, armed and drilled in modern style, occupied the city; some of Tuan Fang's troops had been brought up to Suifu on the S.S. *Shutung*, and not being allowed to enter the city, had marched off toward the salt wells district, and then came this mob from the direction of Yunnan. Some were well armed, but for the most part they used old-time weapons, spears, lances, and wooden cannon. The occupation of the hills directly behind the city made a profound impression on the people, who within the city walls watched the army sweep up the hills, shouting, chanting, and waving flags and banners. But there was no attack made on the city, and very little damage was done, save the destruction of a wealthy family's residence in the West suburb, whose flower garden joins our Mission property in this section. Monroe Academy, across the river from the city, was occupied by the invaders, and for a while was used as a rice granary, drawing the fire of the soldiers, stationed upon the city wall. (There are several bullet holes in the gate house to-day as a result.) The soldiers ceased firing, upon being assured that the property would be vacated.

After a few days of quiet besieging, the Tung Chī Hwei was induced to leave the city, on the payment of one thousand strings of cash, less than \$500.00 (gold).

During the absence of the missionaries the church meetings were maintained, and the day and boarding schools were also carried on as far as Mission funds provided. But owing to the

unsettled conditions, the work was not very extensive or progressive, and making every allowance for the change in the times, one can not but conclude that the Chinese church in Suifu needs the supervision of the foreigner for some time to come.

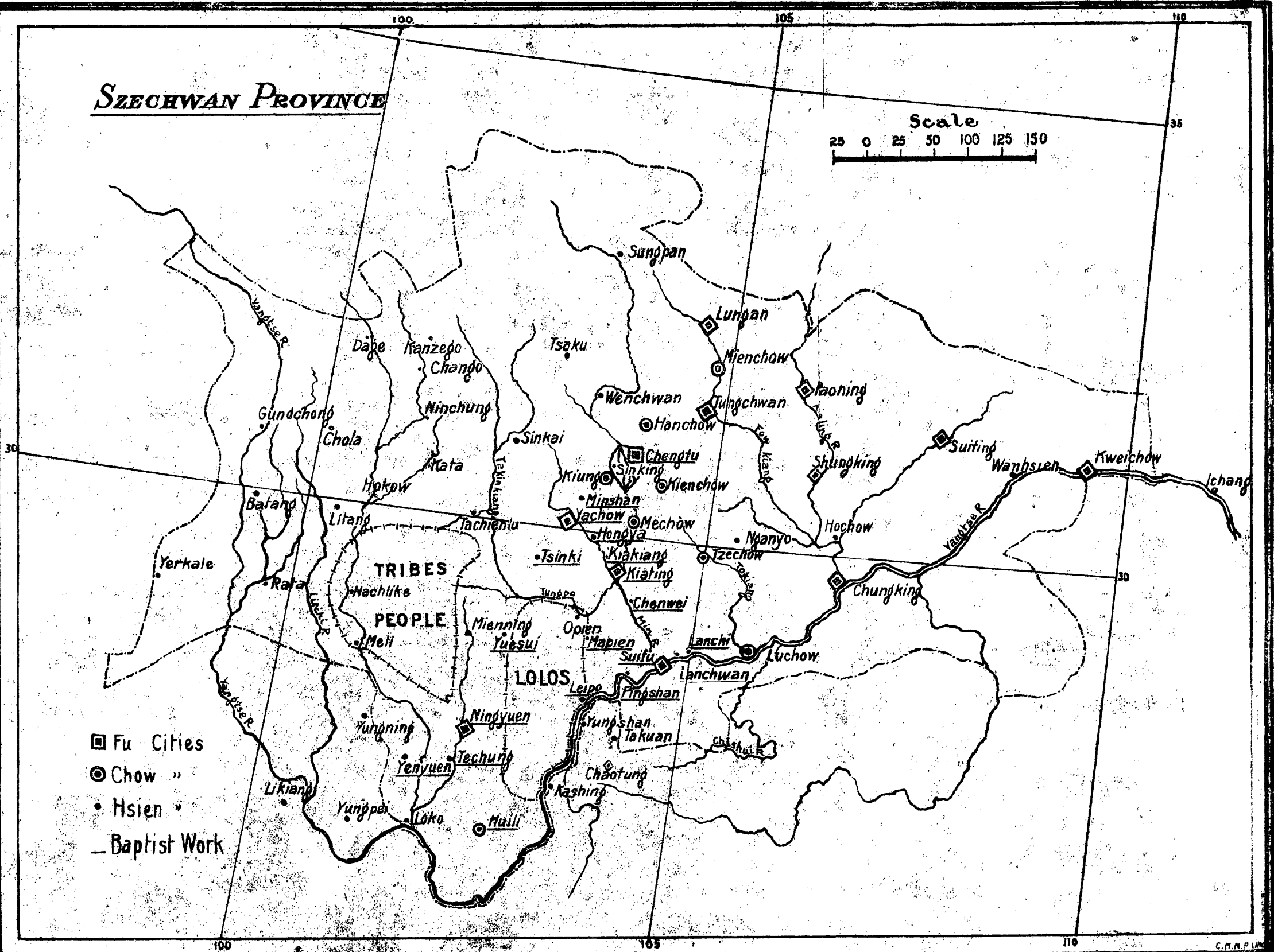
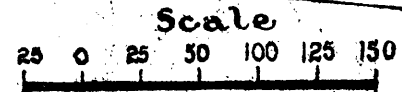
The missionaries were peremptorily ordered from Kiating upon their return from the hills in September, 1911, and the station was left without a foreign representative of our mission until the return of Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw from furlough, immediately after the close of Conference, 1913.

When the Chengtu missionaries were on their way to the coast, late in December, 1911, they passed through this city, finding the suburbs outside the city wall to have been burned away in the skirmishes.

It is to be regretted that it has been impossible to secure any detailed account of the special phases of "The Interim" in this station.

A deep note of thanksgiving is in the hearts of all for the preservation of lives and property, and the safe return to their fields of labor of so many of the so-called refugees. One of our number has been called up higher. And those of us who are left find ourselves confronted with new trials and perplexities and new opportunities for service, as we leave the days of "The Interim" behind and begin anew our labors in the mighty province of Szechwan. Truly these have been eventful days, and their tale is not yet told, but "the hand of the Lord has been with us all."

# SZECHWAN PROVINCE



- ▣ Fu Cities
- ⊙ Chow "
- Hsien "
- Baptist Work

### Roll Call of Members of Conference, 1913.

Rev. and Mrs. Robert Weilwood	1891.
<i>Evangelistic Work, Ningyuan.</i>	
Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Openshaw	1893.
<i>Evangelistic Work, Yachow.</i>	
Rev. and Mrs. F. J. Bradshaw	1893.
<i>Evangelistic Work, Kiating.</i>	
Mrs. Anna M. Salquist	1897.
<i>Mission Treasurer and Woman's Work, Yachow.</i>	
C. E. Tompkins, M.D., and Mrs. Tompkins	1902.
<i>Evangelistic Work, Suifu.</i>	
Rev. and Mrs. H. F. Rudd	1903.
<i>On furlough.</i>	
Miss Pearl Page	1903.
<i>Educational Work, Suifu.</i>	
Rev. and Mrs. Joseph Taylor	1903.
<i>On furlough.</i>	
Rev. and Mrs. I. Brooks Clark	1906.
<i>On furlough.</i>	
Rev. and Mrs. John P. Davies	1906.
<i>Returning from furlough.</i>	
Miss Beulah E. Bassett	1907.
<i>On furlough.</i>	
Edgar T. Shields, M.D., and Mrs. Shields	1908.
<i>Medical Work, Yachow.</i>	
Mr. D. S. Dye	1908.
<i>Educational Work, Chengtu.</i>	
Miss Pansy C. Mason	1908.
<i>On furlough.</i>	
W. R. Morse, M.D., and Mrs. Morse	1909.
<i>Medical Work, Suifu.</i>	
Mrs. Julia W. Cherney	1909.
<i>Medical Work, Suifu.</i>	
J. Charles Humphreys, M.D., and Mrs. Humphreys	1910.
<i>Medical Work, Ningyuan.</i>	
Mr. and Mrs. Clarence L. Foster	1910.
<i>Educational Work, Suifu.</i>	
Rev. and Mrs. D. C. Graham	1911.
<i>Students of the Language, Suifu.</i>	
Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Jensen	1911.
<i>Students of the Language, Kiating.</i>	
Rev. and Mrs. F. N. Smith	1911.
<i>Students of the Language, Yachow.</i>	
Miss Irene M. Chambers	1911.
<i>Student of the Language, Suifu.</i>	
Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Taylor	1912.
<i>Students of the Language, Nanking.</i>	

**MINUTES OF THE WEST CHINA CONFER-  
ENCE, AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN  
MISSION SOCIETY, SUIFU,  
FEBRUARY 5-10, 1913.**

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All the members on the field, with the exception of Mr. and Mrs. Wellwood, Dr. and Mrs. Humphreys, and Mrs. Salquist, were present at the Conference.

Devotional services were held each morning at 10.30, and were in charge of Mr. Smith. An outline of his talks is given below.

SITUATION (First Day).

- I. We have a mission.
- II. We have a message.
- III. The Chinese people have a need.
- IV. We have a Savior that meets that need.

MEETING THE SITUATION (Second Day).

- I. Confidence in God.
- II. Confidence in self.
- III. Confidence in man.

THE ISSUE—ULTIMATE TRIUMPH (Third Day).

- I. Foretold by the Prophet.
- II. Promised by Jehovah.
- III. Made possible thru Christ.
- IV. Made effective by faithful disciples.

*WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5TH.*

9.30 a.m.—The Conference was called to order by the Secretary, Mr. Foster. Mr. Bradshaw was elected temporary Moderator. The tentative report of the Program Committee was presented by Dr. Tompkins, with the suggestion that the Conference should not meet on February 6th, the Chinese New Year, as much of the day would be necessarily given over to the Chinese by the local station. *Accepted.*

The reports of the officers for 1911 and 1912 were then presented. The Secretary had no formal report. The unsettled conditions of the past year rendered it uncertain whether the minutes of former meetings were extant or destroyed. (The records were found later.)



The report of the Treasurer was read by the Secretary. *Accepted.*

The partial report of the Statistician was read by the Secretary. *Received.*

The following officers for 1913 were then elected:—

<i>Moderator</i>	-	-	-	Mr. Bradshaw.
<i>Vice-Moderator</i>	-	-	-	Mr. Dye.
<i>Secretary</i>	-	-	-	Mr. Foster.
<i>Treasurer</i>	-	-	-	Mrs. Salquist.
<i>Statistician</i>	-	-	-	Mrs. Salquist.

The following committees were elected;—

*Resolutions.*—Mr. Openshaw, Dr. Morse, Mr. Smith.

*Nominating.*—Dr. Tompkins, Mr. Dye, Mrs. Openshaw, Mrs. Smith, Miss Chambers.

Adjourned 12.00 m.

2.00 p.m.—Song service, led by Mr. Openshaw.

2.15 p.m.—Conference called to order by the Moderator.

Minutes read and approved.

The reports of the standing committees were then given.

Reference Committee, read by Mr. Dye. *Accepted.*

Property Committee, read by Mr. Dye. *Accepted.*

Educational Committee, no report.

Auditing Committee, no report.

Nominating Committee, read by Mrs. Openshaw. *Accepted.*

The following committees were elected:—

*Reference.*—For one year, Dr. Morse.

For two years, Miss Page, Mr. Dye.

For three years, Mr. Openshaw, Mr. Bradshaw.

*Property.*—Dr. Tompkins, Dr. Humphreys, Mrs. Openshaw.

*Educational Committee.*—Mr. Dye, Mr. Foster, Mrs. Tompkins, Miss Page.

*Examining Committee.*—Mrs. Wellwood, Mrs. Salquist, Mr. Bradshaw, Miss Page.

A letter from the Canadian Methodist Mission proposing the establishment of a home and business office in Ichang, was read and referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Adjourned, 4.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH.

9.15 a.m.—Conference called to order by the Moderator. Minutes read and approved.

The Board of Trustees of Munroe Academy had no report. The following Board was elected:

For one year	-	-	Dr. Morse.
For two years	-	-	Mr. Smith.
For three years	-	-	Dr. Tompkins, Mr. Dye.

The report of the representative to the Union Educational Conference was presented by Mr. Dye. *Accepted.*

Mr. Foster was appointed the representative for 1913.

The report of the Committee on Church Union was referred to the Committee on Resolutions for Conference and Resolution.

Mr. Openshaw was appointed the representative on the Advisory Board and on the Church Union Committee.

The Committee on the Union Training School had no report. The following committee on the Training School was elected: Mr. Wellwood, Mr. Bradshaw, Dr. Tompkins.

The report of the Committee on the Church Manual was presented by Mr. Openshaw.

*Voted*,--That this report be received, and that the expenses of printing this manual be defrayed.

Report of the Committee on the Union School for Women was read by Mr. Dye. *Accepted.*

*Voted*,--That Conference support the Committee in favor of the establishment of the school inside the city of Chengtu.

Report of the Committee on Union Education with C.I.M., presented by Dr. Tompkins. *Accepted.*

Report of the Examining Committee, presented by Mr. Openshaw. *Accepted.*

*Voted*,--That the Examining Committee proceed to revise the course of study.

Report of the Nominating Committee relating to the Auditing Committee read and received, with the suggestion that the question of securing Mr. Crutcher, accountant, to audit the treasurer's books be referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The following were elected as members of the Auditing Committee:

Ningyuan	-	-	Dr. Humphreys.
Yachow	-	-	Mr. Smith.
Chengtu	-	-	Mr. W. R. Taylor.
Kiating	-	-	Mr. Jensen.
Suifu	-	-	Mr. Graham.

The following were elected as members of the Committee on the Union Normal School for Women: Miss Chambers, Mrs. Salquist, Mr. Dye.

*Voted*,--To appoint a man to confer with other missions in regard to a Union Language School for West China missionaries, but without power to conclude arrangements. Mr. Dye appointed.

*Voted*,--That a committee of three be appointed to constitute a Medical Committee for this year to consider all medical work.

*Voted*,--That a committee of three be appointed to constitute an Evangelistic Committee for this year to consider all evangelistic work.

Adjourned, 12.00 m.

2.00 p.m.—Song service, led by Mr. Dye.

2.15 p.m.—Conference called to order by the Vice-Moderator. Minutes read and approved.

*REPORTS FROM THE FIELD.*

Yachow, read by Mr. Openshaw. *Accepted.*

Kiating, verbal reports by Mr. Dye and Mr. Openshaw. *Accepted.*

Chengtou, read by Mr. Dye. *Accepted.*

Suifu—Evangelistic, read by Dr. Tompkins. *Accepted.*

Munroe Academy, read by Dr. Tompkins. *Accepted.*

Medical, read by Dr. Morse. *Accepted.*

Girls' School, given by Miss Page. *Accepted.*

*Voted*,—That Conference is in favor of maintaining a Union Middle School in connection with the Union University at Chengtu.

*Voted*,—That we permit Mr. Dye to open a day school on our property in the city, and that \$100.00 of the rentals be devoted to this purpose.

*Voted*,—That Mr. Dye be appointed to confer with the Committee appointed and to rent at a nominal sum one of the Baptist houses at Chengtu to the Senate of the Union University, with the understanding that the house be available for Mission use after notice of one month has been given.

*Voted*,—That we refer the question of preachers' salaries and study course to the Evangelistic Committee.

The letter from the Board relating to the proposed new salary schedule, changes in administrative policy, etc., was then read.

*Voted*,—That the time be extended ten minutes to allow the Secretary to finish the reading of the letter.

Adjourned 4.15 p.m.

*SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8TH.*

9.15 a.m.—Conference called to order by the Moderator. Minutes read and approved.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was read by Mr. Smith. *Accepted.*

*Voted*,—That Mr. Smith be appointed a committee of one to draft plans for ways and means for establishing a Conference Library.

*Voted*,—That we try by correspondence to interest friends at home in the plan for a Conference Library.

*Voted*,—That Mr. Dye be appointed a committee of one to confer with the Canadian Methodist Mission in regard to the home and business office in Ichang, but without power to conclude arrangements.

The report of the Committee on Church Union was presented by Mr. Openshaw. *Accepted.*

*Voted*,—That as a Mission we endorse the work of the Committee on Church Union in West China, as presented in their printed report, and—

That we accept the principle of a United Church in West China.

The supplemental report of the Reference Committee was then read by Mr. Dye. *Accepted.*

Adjourned 12.00 m.

2.00 p.m.—Song service, led by Mr. Bradshaw.

2.15 p.m.—Conference called to order by the Moderator. Minutes read and approved.

A discussion regarding the Board's letter then took place, commencing with the items in Enclosure A.

*Voted*,—To approve the section, "Support of Missionaries."

*Voted*,—To approve the section, "Provision for Outfit."

*Voted*,—To approve the section, "Other Expenses in Journey to and from the Field."

(Not unanimous, because of the objections raised to the seeming restriction to personal liberty.)

*Voted*,—To approve the section, "Excessive Cost of Living in Certain Localities."

*Voted*,—To approve the section, "Length of Term of Service."

*Voted*,—To approve the remaining sections in Enclosure A, viz.—"Purchase and Maintenance of Means of Conveyances for Missionaries," "Income Tax," "Personal Insurance," "Medical Attendance," "Retirement of Missionaries."

The items in Enclosure B were discussed in order.

*Voted*,—To approve the plan for an "Increased Emergency Fund."

(The Ningyuan station was unanimously in favor of the plan for Appropriations in Gross.)

*Voted*,—To approve the two sections relating to "Representation of Woman's Society Workers on Mission Committees," and "Initiatory Action of Reference Committee in Cases of Ill Health."

*Voted*,—That Section 4, "Advice of Reference Committee on Return of Missionaries to the Field," be laid on the table.

*Voted*,—That the Conference Sermon be given at 7.45 p.m., February 9th.

Adjourned 4.30 p.m.

#### SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH.

7.45 p.m.—Conference Sermon, by Mr. Smith.

"The Ideal Ministry: A Study of Paul's Testimony." I. Cor. I. 6.

## MONDAY FEBRUARY 10TH.

3.15 p.m.—Conference called to order by the Moderator. Prayer by Mr. Smith. Minutes read and approved.

Report of the Nominating Committee was read by Mrs. Openshaw and received.

The following Committees were elected :—

*Medical*—Mrs. Bradshaw, Dr. Humphreys, Dr. Shields.

*Evangelistic*—Mr. Wellwood, Mr. Openshaw, Dr. Tompkins.

*Church Union*—Mr. Openshaw, Mr. Davies.

*Publication*—Mrs. Foster, Mr. Smith, Miss Chambers.

Mr. Openshaw was appointed representative on the Union University Senate.

Report of the Committee on Training School read and received.

Mr. Wellwood's letter from Ningyuanfu was then read by the Secretary, and received.

*Voted*,—That we consider the items in the above letter one by one.

*Voted*,—That the Secretary be instructed to record the vote of the Ningyuan station for appropriations in gross.

*Voted*,—That the matter of the travelling expenses of the Ningyuan delegates to Conference be referred to the Reference Committee.

The report of the Reference Committee was read by Mr. Dye and approved.

*Voted*,—That the Reference Committee revise the list of needs as presented in the Conference report for 1911, and supplement them with the needs presented as urgent and immediate in the report of the Reference Committee for 1913.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was read by Mr. Smith and adopted item by item.

The following resolution was read by Mr. Openshaw and adopted: That we extend our hearty thanks to Mr. Smith for the very helpful talks he has given us during the Conference.

*Voted*,—That the Conference minutes be published.

The report of the former Publication Committee was read by Mr. Dye and accepted.

*Voted*,—That a sum be set aside for the purchase of loose-leaf record books for the use of the Reference and Property Committee.

*Voted*,—That the records of these two Committees, and of the Secretary and Treasurer, not now needed, be filed in Chengtu.

*Recommended*,—That the property deeds be filed with the sub-treasurers at the various stations. (This action was taken after discussion relating to the instructions from the Board of Managers to file deeds with the Treasurer. As there is a safe in

each station, and there is often need to refer to the original deed, the above recommendation seemed to be the better plan.)

*Voted*,—That the Secretary be instructed to write Mr. W. R. Taylor to come as early as possible in the fall by steamer to Chungking.

*Voted*,—To take Section IV. of Enclosure B from the table.

*Voted*,—To approve the section, "Advice of Reference Committee on Return of Missionaries to Field." (There was a minority vote against this motion.)

*Voted*,—To approve the sections, "Policy of Reinforcement," "Educational Department," "Auditing of Mission Treasurer's Accounts."

For the section, "Promptness in Missionary Accounts," there was no data at hand.

The other sections called for no action by Conference.

*Voted*,—To ask the Secretary to express the appreciation of this Conference to the Board for their interest in our problems, and to accept in the main the action taken at Newton Center.

*Voted*—That this Conference favors the representation of Chinese Christians on Church Union Committees.

*Voted*,—That it be the sense of this Conference that each one who desires to avail him or herself of the increase of 10% of salary during absence from the field, give his name to the secretary, together with the length of time for which the 10% is claimed.

Adjourned 6.30 p.m.

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## TREASURER'S REPORT

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There is usually nothing of very great interest in the Treasurer's report and this will not differ from others in that respect.

Since the members of the Mission have been widely scattered during the year, there have been some special difficulties in the keeping of the accounts. When all have arrived at their stations, there will be more work along some lines, but less difficulty in keeping in close touch.

The monthly report at Boston is now made in both gold and Mexican dollars, and it is necessary to report each month just where the balance is. This necessitates keeping very closely in touch with the substations and the accounts at the banks. As each month's report has given, as part of the balance supposed to be in the Treasurer's hands, the item "unpaid drafts,"

it is, perhaps, not strange that the order, of which I have sent each one a copy, was issued. Under date of Oct. 21st, 1912, Mr. Butler writes as follows:—

“Beginning with the receipt of this letter, you are under no circumstances to allow a missionary to overdraw his account with you beyond a period of thirty days, except as he may have authority to overdraw by resolution of the Board of Managers, and you are advised of the same. This, while seemingly may work a hardship to some, will save many embarrassing situations, and, in the long run, be beneficial to the missionary himself. If it is necessary for a missionary to overdraw beyond a period of thirty days, the Board of Managers will be very glad to give due consideration to his needs and necessities.”

In replying, the Treasurer asked for instructions as to what to do where there were overdrafts already, through the payment of bills at home, and told Mr. Butler that there was little danger of overdrafts occurring on the field and that the instructions would be carried out as far as the work on the field was concerned, but that if bills were paid at home without Home Orders, the Treasurer here should not be held responsible for them, although every effort would be made to collect them. The peculiar situation in West China was also stated, and we await further instructions.

The matter of paying freight from Yachow to Ningyuan has also been brought up during the year, and clear instructions received that no freight is to be paid except for those who are on their way from America to their stations. The suggestion of Conference was evidently not acted upon by the Board of Managers.

The China Inland Mission at Chungking have very kindly continued to sell cheques for us at Chungking. We are much indebted to Mr. Whittlesey for his help during a very trying period. The Methodist Episcopal Mission and the Canadian Methodist Mission also rendered very timely assistance at a time when our affairs were somewhat unsettled. As this Conference has not met since the order from the China Inland Mission headquarters regarding freight was received, I wish to call your attention to it, although it is known to most of you.

More than a year ago, a notice from Mr. Stevenson was sent out, saying that it would be impossible for their workers at Ichang and Chungking to handle freight for members of other Missions.

In closing this report, I would like to request that all orders, whether Treasurer's or deposit order, be presented for payment during the quarter in which issued. If any one wishes to save money to meet bills from home, the Treasurer is always glad to receive and credit it when sent by a deposit order.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) ANNA M. SALQUIST.

## STATISTICIAN'S REPORT

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The Statistician's report for the year 1912 is incomplete. Only Yachow and Chengtu have thus far responded to the requests for statistics.

The Yachow report gives a total church membership of 246, fifty of whom have been baptized during the year. As seventeen have died, four have been excluded, and four transferred since last report, the net increase is 27. The total contributions of the church amount to \$199.05 Mexican. Four schools are reported in this district, with a total of 110 pupils and fees received amount to \$188.00. There are also eight pupils attending school at Chengtu and Suifu.

At Chengtu, there are ten pupils in the Middle School, and the fees received amount to \$150.00. Seven have been baptized at Suifu, but there is no further report from that station, and also none from Ningyuan.

It is hoped that these reports will be received soon, so that the report to Boston need not be so far from complete as this is. The China Baptist Conference have also asked for a complete statistical report.

Respectfully submitted.

*(Signed)* ANNA M. SALQUIST.

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## KIATING

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Owing to the Revolution and the absence of the missionaries from the station since the outbreak, the report from this part of the field is necessarily very meagre. What work has been done has been carried on by the native helpers. Of necessity, the girls' school has been closed, but the people are very anxious to have it re-opened, and soon. The regular church services have all been conducted, and the year closed with a flourishing boys' day school of fifty-five.



## NINGYUAN

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Ningyuan and Yachow are the only ones of our five stations, which have not been vacated by our missionaries some time during the interval since Conference, 1911. In the Ningyuan district the Revolution took on an anti-Christian nature which added to physical peril adversities of a more trying kind. Effort expended on a large boys' school in the station met with the discouragement not only of this anti-Christian spirit, but also of an active boycott by teachers of the native schools. Outstations likewise have suffered. One of these was spoiled and robbed of its contents and the officials do not seem anxious to put it in repair.

Although there have been no additions to the church in 1912, a number of inquirers were enrolled in the latter part of the year. May not the seed which has sprung forth at a time of drought be expected to bring forth fruit a hundred-fold at a more favorable season?

Dr. Humphreys left Ningyuan in January, 1912, and until the 18th of October was at Yachow. His time there was spent in doing some medical work and in the study of the language.

Upon his return to Ningyuan some alterations were made on the street chapel and on Dec. 9th a regular dispensary was opened. An unexpected number of women have come for treatment;—this has been due no doubt to Mrs. Wellwood's most helpful presence. For many reasons, the number of cases each day has been limited to fifty.

### *For the year 1912.*

Number of hospitals	-	-	Yachow	1.
			Ningyuan	0.
Number of dispensaries	-	-	Yachow	1.
			Ningyuan	1.
Number of patients	-	-	No record.	
In-patients	-	-	Yachow	10.
			Ningyuan	2.
Total treatments	-	-	Yachow	1248.
			Ningyuan.	425.

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1673.

## YACHOW STATION REPORT, 1912

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January, 1912, opened with High Commissioner Fu, representing the old government and commanding a strong body of seasoned troops, in possession of the city of Yachow. For a time a season of terror prevailed, his soldiers having been given orders to punish by death without trial any suspected of being friendly toward the new government. Some of our church members barely escaped the sword of the executioner. But after a three days' bombardment of the city, Fu suffered a signal defeat at the hands of the new government troops, and on Jan. 9th Yachow fell into line with the other cities of the Province, the flag of the new Republic floating from every doorway. From that time on we have been making progress, tho' business men suffered severely when the city was looted in August by Government troops.

### *The Report :*

I regret that the statistical report does not present a more favorable showing. But it is to be remembered that the year has been one of revolution and turmoil, and work has been carried on under adverse and abnormal conditions.

### *The Field :*

A revised estimate of the population of this prefecture places the figure as high as 1,355,276, and this is palpably much too high. However, there are six walled cities, with hundreds of towns and villages, in this district, for whose evangelization American Baptists are alone responsible.

### *Medical Work :*

With manifold opportunities for service, it has been a source of great regret that the hospital has been closed this year. In the early part of the year demands were so pressing that we had to try to help as best we could. A flourishing dispensary work was carried on and later continued by Dr. Humphreys. The Doctor did some splendid work while here, tho, being in the language stage, his labors had to be more or less restricted.

### *Educational Work:*

A matter for congratulation in school work is that our Mission Schools are now recognized by the Government. This

removes at once a formidable barrier, though we still have to face strong competition from the government. Perhaps later we may find a ground of co-operation. Without the services of Mrs. Openshaw in English and Music, and Mr. U Gin Min in Arithmetic, Geography, etc., the work of the school would have been impossible. An average enrollment of 55 for the two terms is recorded, and there are some boys of promise. Special exercises have been given on two occasions during the year, in an effort to interest the Church members and parents in the work of the school. In only two of the out-stations has it been possible to carry on school work this year. A new departure has been the establishment of a night school at the Central Station. For this purpose the street chapel has been used, being in a central position. The local official lent his good aid in launching this worthy work and he has taught the class himself on two occasions. The judge has also given practical support. The enrollment at the start was as high as 70, but soon fell off, and toward the close of the session was about 20. The teaching has all been volunteer work. The plan is to teach men who are busy during the day and to teach them according to a new idea, devised by Mr. Tong, of our Baptist College, Shanghai. He has gotten out a Primer and Readers, limiting himself to the use of 600 principal characters. Each lesson has ten new characters. We hope to continue this good work and establish other night schools in the out-stations, thus linking up to us a different body of men.

#### *Evangelistic Work :*

Never was there such a wide-open door for this kind of work, nor, in my judgment, such an attentive hearing given to the Gospel message. Night after night we have spoken to crowded audiences in our street chapel. Four book sellers have gone everywhere preaching and selling the Word of Life. Five evangelists have rendered fairly efficient and faithful service. Especially gratifying were our book sales at the time of the idol festivals and theatricals. Another method tried this year was giving magic lantern shows in various parts of the city, charging admission and presenting each person entering with either a Gospel or New Testament. In this way we got 1272 Gospels and Testaments into the homes, and we trust that some things reached the ear thru the wondrous eye-gate. Some 20,000 small sheet tracts have been distributed throughout this district and we have had pasted up in most of the cities attractive posters with splendid large character Scripture texts. Some of our men were bent on covering up the British and American Tobacco Co.'s cigarette signs with our posters.

#### *Out-station Work :*

While we still report fourteen out-stations, this work—generally speaking—is in bad shape. This is due in part to lack of proper oversight and to the disturbed condition of the country.

Nevertheless, Evangelist Ngan made an extended trip of 50 days into the country, and the writer has been out on one long and two shorter trips. In most of the out-stations services have been held throught the year. At Ningkuan there is a flourishing Boys' School, and at Han Yuan Gai a Girls' School has been doing good work.

*Church Work:*

Regular services have been held in the Church during the entire year, with average attendances, though it must be said that not many outsiders find their way into the meetings. The school boys have greatly aided in the services, and have taken hold splendidly at the Christian Endeavor meetings. Mrs. Humphreys did some work for the women while at Yachow and her services were much appreciated. Mrs. Salquist got right to work for the women on her arrival here in December. Two special study Bible classes were held during the year for inquirers. An effort was made, with fair success, to get the members to influence their friends to attend. Some good work was done in teaching and memorizing scripture. Fifty were admitted to Church fellowship as a result of this work. Seven of these were women, one a bright old lady of 78, who walked 54 *li* to attend the class; three were school boys, and the rest were men from nearly every walk of life. We baptized our first blind man, and have hopes that he will be the nucleus of a work for the blind in this district. Native giving has dropped below normal, only totalling \$199.05 for the year. It was gratifying that the appeal for the famine sufferers brought a ready response and \$80.00 was sent from the Yachow Church for that fund. The Church record at the close of the year shows the following:

1910, Membership	-	-	-	-	-	219
1911, No. additions						0
1912, Added by Baptism		-	-			50
Added by letter	-	-				1
Error in previous report	-	-				1
						<hr/>
						271
Deaths during 1911-12	-	-	-	-		17
Excluded during 1911-12						4
Transferred during 1911-12						4
						<hr/>
						25
Dec. 31st, 1912, Total Membership	-	-				246

I regret to report the death of our Senior Evangelist, Mr. Yellow. He has rendered conspicuous service for the Master in this district for 17 consecutive years, and the old man only stopped when he was worn out. It was appropriate that the text chosen for the funeral service was "Well done, good and faithful servant." Mr. Yellow has a worthy successor in Mr.

Ngan, a product of the Training School, a man thoroughly esteemed and well read in the Scriptures.

In conclusion I may say that, With the recognition of Mission Schools by the Government, With pressing calls for help on every hand to the medical arm of our service, and With the proclamation of RELIGIOUS LIBERTY, there is no reason why there should not be marked immediate advance along the three main lines of missionary activity.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) H. J. OPENSHAW.

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## CHENGTU STATION REPORT, 1912.

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In Chengtu, the younger generation is establishing itself in power; public confidence is steady; business is assuming normal proportions; changes and public improvements are being planned and tried; while public opinion is being subjected to and moulded by a prolific and sometimes unscrupulous press in daily telegraphic world contact. The Manchu city is being transformed into a Chinese city, as the vegetable and flower gardens are made to resound to saw and hammer. The separating wall is being removed, so that the rejuvenated section will be an integral part of the city proper. It will be connected with the outside by a new gate, which could be called the West South Gate. A yamen is being erected in this spacious place, while an agricultural station is being established within the grey wall. For some of this public work the temples are confiscated, and the temple lots are made to furnish timber. A large foreign street is being opened up near the Arcade, which will almost shift the business center of the city. Wagon roads are being increased near the Fair Grounds, while a straight, ditched, crowned, cobble-faced road, 20 feet wide, is being projected towards Shin Gin, on the Chengtu-Yachow road. Wooien looms and steel plants are being discussed, while electricity generated by the streams in the hills is being thought of as a possibility. A backward step is the proposed closing of the Provincial University in two and a half years. The college work cannot ultimately be done in Wuchang, but whether the present attitude of Peking is political, financial, or serious, it is difficult to say with assurance. At all events the present order is that all new college students are to be sent to Wuchang

University. The President, in answer to a telegram to Peking regarding the disqualifications of Mission students, answered the Provincial School authorities that there was to be no discrimination against students because of religion, but that every student was eligible to sit for examination for entrance into government schools. These few notes form the background for what I want to say.

In these larger plans the foreigner can be used, and the people know it and they are not as reluctant as they once were to avail themselves of the opportunity. Mr. Manly (M. E. M.) has made a place for himself in certain quarters by his suggestions and advice in connection with finding a possible site for an electric light plant. Dr. Service and Dr. Kilborn (both of the C.M.M.) have given lectures on public health that have been listened to with eager interest; others have lectured on constitutional government to earnest auditors. Service, of the Y.M.C.A., is a middleman for the official class. He secures teachers from Shanghai and abroad, and he cables and writes for facts as to weaving and steel, while he is consulted on many questions. Several of the missionaries have been solicited to teach English in the government schools. And some of them have found real opportunity by co-operating in such work. The Chinese have responded and apparently there is closer co-operation between missionary and Chinese. A splendid lot has been given the Y.M.C.A. on the new street that is to be the business center. The Governor and his vice have contributed two thousand dollars each to the new Y.M.C.A. paper and it is more than a dream that the Association has when it plans to start on a \$40,000.00 campaign for building. A society organized last year used the M.E.M. native church machinery to collect funds for an orphanage. The Governor granted a plot in the Manchu city upon which buildings have been erected. The society has almost ceased to be, but there is still money in the treasury. The committee—we might call them the trustees—are the head men in the M.E.M. and the Y.M.C.A. They superintend a little school of orphans in which the Bible is read daily. There is some manual training in connection with the school. The church services as well as the meetings in the street chapels are well attended on the whole. There is an independent spirit, and somewhat of a movement along that line among the native brethren, natural coming in the wake of the Independence Movement. They resent the domination of the foreigner and the foreigners must walk very carefully if they are to lead to the greatest profit. The foreigner is not shunned as he once was, but we can not infer that he is loved more. It seems to me that it is a case where he can be *used* more. It is a case where the missionary who is willing to be "worked," in the slang and in the literal sense, finds himself to have an enlarged opportunity for service.

Specifically and briefly, I shall speak of the Baptist interests in Chengtu:

The University has been closed throught the year. The students have found work in lower schools in various parts of the Province. Some have made themselves so indispensable that they can scarcely be spared for the advance work this coming year. One has done most necessary and good work in the Middle School in Chengtu. One or two will be lost to further work in the University. We are hopeful that there will be as many as 18 students in the school this coming year. Mr. Taylor is chairman of a committee that is attempting to raise \$500,000.00 in the home countries. An architect in England has been awarded the first place in a competition of plans for the University Building arrangement, and he will be on the ground in April to study the situation at first hand. The C.M.M. is now putting up their College building, while the F.F.M.A. is planning to begin building this year. A word as to the courses offered in the University may not be out of place here. This year a course is offered to fit men to teach Mathematics and Physics and another looking forward to Medicine, while the general course will be taken by those who plan to enter the ministry.

The Middle School has been carried on since March by Mr. Stewart (C.M.M.) and Mr. Simkin (F.F.M.A.). There have been some 70 students in this and in the classes for evangelists. The class of five that finished the course will form a nucleus for the Freshman class in the University. There have been bad reports spread about the school by two students in particular, but the sore was found and the medicine applied; otherwise the work of the year has been carried on with very little friction. It has been a year of more than marking time in the Middle School and we have well-founded hopes that this coming year will be one of the best years of the school. There is some agitation in regard to making the Union Middle School in Chengtu a permanent institution. It seems an essential to our school system. The location, relation to the University and to the Missions, are matters that will of necessity come before us at a later date. This will not be a new step, but an advance step in the development of our school work.

The Medical work and the Woman's Normal School plans have already been reported to Conference.

Since returning to Chengtu I have been teaching in the Foreign Office School. The class in conversation, conducted in English, has led to many an interesting discussion. Things of national and international importance have been discussed, and it has been most encouraging to see their point, and to see the students' point modified or completely changed. The students are more or less familiar with our Mission Schools—in fact, some of them have been in Mission Schools—and they are not adverse to Christian teaching. We would not call our course by such a title as "Christ in Politics," but an outsider would not know but that this was one in our Mission Schools. It was a real opportunity to get in touch—or rather to keep in touch—with those men.

I am loth to give up the class this year, and if our staffs at the Union Schools can arrange it to the satisfaction of us all, we may be able to teach four hours a week, but my time is bound to the Union proposition and I can only continue this work by their hearty approval, as I have had these three months. I have received sixty dollars (paper money), which I have thot to apply to scholarships if the Mission thinks best. At least part should go towards a scholarship open to a student in the University; irrespective of Mission is my thought. If necessary, I should like the action of Conference on the question.

A question that should come before the Educational Committee is the opening of a primary school in the city on the Dong Shen Gai. I have in mind to open such a school with a native teacher doing the major part of the teaching. Mr. Ioh, our Chien Shoh, can teach Bible and Science, and he will be delighted to help carry out the scheme. It will not be a boarding school, so Mr. Ioh will only have occasion to be there during the day, when he has no duty at the school. It will be necessary to move a renter and then it will be necessary to expend some money. And to this end I shall later recommend that the sum of \$100.00 Mex. from the rentals be made available for the purpose.

Such, in brief, would be our report for Chengtu.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) D. S. DVE.

## SUIFU STATION REPORT, 1912.

If only the months of the coming year can be filled with as satisfactory service, with the sense of definite work accomplished, that has characterized the past two months, we shall be truly thankful that we are alive and privileged to occupy for a season this new rôle in Mission work.

On the whole, the impressions of the conditions of the work in Suifu that I gained on arrival have been very favorable. There seemed to be a spirit of willingness to rally for service, but there was no leader or guiding energy. It remains to be seen, however, whether avenues for active service can be found, and whether the people will be willing to travel them if found. It is my purpose to promote the spirit of conference, as opposed



to the "one-man-having-the-say" idea, and have more work done by committees.

Every Monday morning the preachers that are in the city meet for prayer and discussion of church matters. And before business meetings the church treasurer and the clerk are added to the number. At the coming meeting it is hoped that a constitution and bylaws will be ready for consideration, to outline the duties of officers and standing committees, including trustees.

The Sunday School has been reorganized quite thoroughly,—the idea of Mr. Chiang,—and an effort is being made to conform to the standard recommended by the Sunday School Union of China. I am convinced that this department offers one of the most practical and feasible means of developing the lay workers that has been found. The Christian Endeavor will await formal organization until the annual meeting, although we utilize the prayer-meeting method in our Sunday night service.

The Christmas season was made the more joyous by the baptism of seven men, as a public testimony that Christ had been born in their hearts. Four of them were from the graduating class in the Academy, young men whom Dr. Briton Corlies first interested when mere lads in school work, and started on the road toward the "higher life." One of the men, about sixty years old, had been an inquirer for nearly twenty years. We introduced our new recruit on the field, Mr. Smith, to his first public missionary service, by asking him to perform the ordinance of baptism, and he did it very acceptably, speaking in Chinese.

Some thirty Christians from a few of the out-stations came in for Christmas, so that we were able to get a partial review of the conditions in these localities. Two preachers have made three country trips since our return, but a long, unhurried trip by a foreign worker is imperative. Several pieces of mission property are in jeopardy,—financial mix-ups of such long standing that there is danger of certain properties reverting to other parties. One of the preachers estimates that altogether two thousand strings of cash are involved, an amount the Mission cannot afford to lose.

The disgracefully dilapidated condition of the church, the House of Worship of the Baptist Church in Suifu, is a source of no little mortification and shame. The building is unsafe. I trust this Conference will emphasize the need of immediate attention to the building and ask the Board for an appropriation suitable for the needs of the work. Property to the rear and to the west side should be purchased, and a set of buildings put up that will adequately provide for the needs of a metropolitan church. The Church members have a proposition by which they propose to contribute at least \$1000.00 for the building.

The question of proper salaries for our helpers is one that needs counsel in revising. Personally, I feel that our men

should have larger salaries, commensurate with the positions they are holding, and the preparation they have had, or course of study followed fitting them for their work.

Giving teachers in our primary schools larger salaries than our long-trying helpers is scarcely just, nor is it conducive to the whole-hearted service the work demands. Moreover, our young men in high school will surely turn to other activities than preaching if the salaries are so far below those in other departments.

Two colporteurs are being employed in the interests of the British and Scottish Bible Societies, and the American Bible Society employs three of our Church members in other parts of the Province.

#### *Educational Work:*

The event of the season in Munroe Academy was graduation, the first in its history, Jan. 14th, 1913. On our return, we were promptly confronted with the task of arranging the details for this momentous occasion, and conducting the exercises. Seven boys had completed the five years' course of study, and one of the teachers had nearly completed the course, doing enough work outside to more than make up any deficiency, so was graduated with them,—eight in all. Seven of the eight are Church members, while the eighth is an avowed believer.

The graduation exercises, while simple, were an inspiration to me:—to see those young men, the first fruits of, so far as the purpose of the school is concerned, standing there, radiantly happy, full of possibilities, of energy, of hopes,—what power they may wield for the truth in later days. Why couldn't we have had such a scene ten years ago?

I am impressed anew with the growing obligation that rests upon our Mission to get hold of the boys from our Christian homes, and give them an education,—an education emphasizing the claims of God and of Christ,—find those who are capable of being leaders, and fit them by further training to take up the various lines of Church work. It seems impracticable at present to establish primary schools in all our country stations. It is our wish, therefore, to bring suitable boys from the country to our boarding school and give them a chance.

It comes over me at times what a sad commentary it is upon the work of our Mission in Suifu that, established for nearly a quarter of a century, this church has no ordained Chinese pastor and it will doubtless be several years more before that will come to pass. I am convinced that many valuable years of service have been lost in not getting hold of the sons of our Christians and inquirers and starting them on the road to trained service.

Possibly you may have thought that I have usurped the duties of another and over-stepped my power in making a reduction in the salary of one of the teachers, and in engaging

another instructor, increasing our Chinese staff to four, and also in making plans to receive boys of the Senior Primary Grade, preparatory to High School Work, but soundly believing in such a policy I have started these changes. The Academy registered 16 students under the sole supervision of the Chinese brethren and teachers. The Boys' Day School had about 16 boys, but it was not run along the lines formerly followed, and was no particular credit to the Mission. A reorganization has been made for next year, and prospects for better schools are bright.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) C. E. TOMPKINS.

To write a satisfactory report of the girls' school for the past year, after the absence of three years, is no easy task, so nothing elaborate shall be attempted.

After making preparations for the opening of the school last year (the fall of 1911), Miss Bassett with others left for the Coast, because of the Revolution. This necessarily closed the school for the entire year. The two Misses Yin held some of the students together by opening a school in their home. The greater part of the time there were the four girls belonging to the school and the eight day pupils. Many of the older girls will not return to us, most of them having been married and scattered here and there during the year.

Members of the school conducted in the Yin home rendered faithful service in the Sunday School during the absence of the missionaries. On our return to Suifu, we found the school building in fair condition and the prospects for the work of the coming year are on the whole quite encouraging.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) PEARL PAGE.

The Medical report for the year 1912-13 is neither long nor sweet, for we have only been in Suifu for about ten weeks of the year. We arrived here Nov. 18th, and there were some ten treatments given the next day and there have been few days since during which there have been no treatments given.

In November	-	-	-	50 treatments given.
In December	-	-	-	476 treatments given.
In January	-	-	-	1305 treatments given.

(over 40 a day)

Of these there were

- 20 visits at home
- 5 confinement cases
- 3 operations under chloroform
- 2 broken arms
- 27 minor operations without chloroform

Our first job on returning was to get settled,—that meant cleaning up more or less in the two houses and the moving of our stuff from one side to the other in the double house. Very

soon workmen were procured and commenced the work for building a new wall by tearing down walls and buildings on newly purchased property. While this was going on I was preparing medicines in the drug room. There the rats and rust, the heat and dampness, had worked dire havoc and things were in a chaotic mess. The non-arrival of our drugs for some time also handicapped us. However, a semblance of order has gradually appeared and we have been privileged to do the above-mentioned work.

Before our arrival, and for some time after, it was my intention to have opened the hospital and have it in running order inside of four weeks. Had some one told me to the contrary I would probably have smiled, while inwardly pitying their ignorance, but my own ignorance of how long it takes to do things, how much patience it needs, how much one has to learn, how much talk, how much silence, and the when, how, and where of the applications, has been enlightened a little bit by my late experience with Chinese workmen for the first time. If the boiling over and not giving vent to one's feelings were as effective as boiling water, I am sure I am sterilized inside. The new wall has been built and a new stairway put up; the rotten flooring in the hospital replaced by new. Stairs that were too steep and narrow for carrying patients without danger or inconvenience have been taken down and a new stairway built. New operating rooms have been adjusted, wards arranged so that male and female patients will be more separate than before, various smaller things have also been done, and are being done. We have been busy all the time.

The expense incurred has been relatively very little, because material from the newly purchased property was utilized. All of the changes and repairs have been carried out in consultation with Dr. Tompkins. It is my intention to open the hospital very soon after Chinese New Year. I do not intend to wait to finish all repairs and changes. However, only time will tell what will have been done, for I am now very fearful of making promises. I hope and pray that the Medical work will be increased greatly in a short time, and in conjunction with Dr. Tompkins and Mrs. Cherney, I am looking forward with much pleasure to the coming months.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) W. R. MORSE.

## COMMITTEE REPORTS

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### REFERENCE COMMITTEE REPORT.

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#### *Recommendations :*

That Rev. F. J. Bradshaw be appointed to Kiating, to live in the Bradshaw House.

That Miss Pearl Page be appointed to Suifu, to live in the Girls' Boarding School.

That Mr. Foster be appointed to Munroe Academy, to live in the school building.

That Mrs. Cherney be appointed to Suifu Hospital, to live in a part of the West Gate House.

That Mr. Graham be appointed to Suifu as student of the language, to live in a part of the West Gate House, the division to be mutually arranged by the occupants and the Suifu station.

That Mrs. Salquist be appointed to Yachow to live in a part of the old house.

That Mr. Smith be appointed to Yachow as student of the language, to live in a part of the old house, the division to be mutually arranged by the occupants and the Yachow station.

That Mr. Jensen be appointed student of the language at Kiating, residence to be arranged.

That Miss Chambers be appointed student of the language at Suifu to live in the Girls' School.

That Mr. W. R. Taylor be appointed a student of the language at Chengtu.

That Dr. Tompkins be appointed to evangelistic work in Suifu, to live in the Tompkins House.

That the balance of the money for repairs on the old house in Yachow be used, and if not enough, an additional sum be granted, not to exceed \$95.00 Mex.

That in view of the report that the Woman's Board of the East is contemplating the appointment of Miss Pansy Mason to another Mission in China, that this Conference cable that Society, urging her assignment to this Mission, and that the Secretary of the Conference also communicate with the Society by letter, with a view to making some satisfactory arrangement, whereby Miss Mason shall be returned to West China.

That supplemental appropriations for October, 1913, be made to Rev. F. J. Bradshaw as follows :

School work	-	-	-	-	\$225.00
Two more evangelists	-	-	-	-	144.00
Total	-	-	-	-	\$369.00
To Mrs. Cherney :					
Teacher for remainder of year	-	-	-	-	\$50.00
Teacher, to begin October 1, 1913	-	-	-	-	75.00
Travel, to begin Oct. 1, 1913	-	-	-	-	25.00
					\$150.00
To Dr. Shields (regular appropriation 1913-1914)					\$1247.00
To Dr. Morse, special appropriation 1913-1914					390.00
To Dr. Morse, emergency work at coast	-	-	-	-	250.00
To Mrs. Salquist, (regular appropriation) teacher and travel	-	-	-	-	75.00
To Dr. Tompkins, for compound wall	-	-	-	-	600.00

That the immediate appropriation of \$9,000.00 Mex. be made for plot and church buildings in Suifu and that the money be cabled. (The Suifu Church agrees to add to the above amount the sum of \$1,000.00 Mex. and the present plot is needed for other purposes.)

That the Secretary of the Reference Committee correspond with Mrs. Salquist concerning her property offer.

That we recommend an appropriation to cover Mr. Wellwood's request for \$215.00 for walls around the Ningyuan residence.

That we recommend the appropriation of \$2,200.00 for the Yachow church, to add to the \$3,400.00 contributed by friends and Chinese Christians.

That \$95.00 Mex. be made available to the Property Committee for the fitting of a house for Mrs. Cherney.

Our Needs for 1913 are as follows :—

CLASS I.

A.B.F.M.S.—One doctor.	W.B.F.M.S. West (workers)—
(in men) Two evangelists.	One evangelist, Yachow.
One school man.	One school worker.
	One school worker, Kiating (assuming that both Miss Bassett and Miss Mason are returning).

CLASS I.

A.B.F.M.S.—Suifu church.	W.B.F.M.S. (West)
(in property) Yachow church.	Suifu residence for ladies.
Suifu compound wall.	

CLASS II.

- A.B.F.M.S. (needs in men)—  
One evangelist, Suifu.  
One pharmacist and treasurer, Suifu.  
One evangelist, Kiating.  
One evangelist, Yachow.  
One educationalist, Chengtu.  
Two evangelists, Chengtu.  
One Bible School teacher, Chengtu.
- W.B.F.M.S. (needs in women)—  
One evangelist, Suifu.  
One school worker, Kiating.  
One nurse, Yachow.  
One evangelist, Chengtu.  
Two evangelists, Ningyuan.

CLASS II.

- A.B.F.M.S. (needs in property)—  
Ningyuan residence.  
Yachow boys' school.  
Suifu dwelling house.  
Hospital site without the city of Suifu.  
Ningyuan hospital.  
Ningyuan boys' school.  
Yachow physician's residence.  
Chengtu residence.

CLASS II.

- W.B.F.M.S. (needs in property)—  
Kiating.

That we apply to the Board that ten per cent. be added to the salary of those who spent the year at the coast to partially cover the extra expense incurred.

That it be the sense of this Conference that each one who desires to avail him or herself of the additional 10% send in to the Secretary of the Conference a memorandum of the time for which the 10% is claimed.

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*PROPERTY COMMITTEE REPORT.*

The Property Committee, in the absence of the secretary of the committee, would report that most of the work of the much scattered committee has been in connection with the Ningyuan residence.

Respectfully submitted,

W. R. MORSE.

*UNION EDUCATION WITH THE C.I.M.*

The C.I.M. has expressed an unwillingness to enter such union and the effort is therefore dropped.

Respectfully submitted,

C. E. TOMPKINS.

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*UNION EDUCATION.*

The representative to the Educational Union would report that there was no meeting during the year 1911-12, but that the Union examinations were given at the close of the school year of 1912. I would further report the payment of \$40.00 to the Treasurer of the Union.

Respectfully submitted,

D. S. DYE.

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*TRAINING SCHOOL COMMITTEE.*

We recommend—

1. That this Mission express its desire to participate in a Union Training School at Chengtu.

2. That your committee be instructed to correspond with other Missions interested in this plan, with a view to securing a definite scheme and plan for a Union Training School.

3. That we continue to take advantage of the kind offer of the American and Canadian Missions and send available men to their Training School in Chengtu.

Respectfully submitted,

C. E. TOMPKINS.

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*COMMITTEE ON UNION NORMAL SCHOOL FOR WOMEN.*

Your committee, in conjunction with similar committees appointed by the Woman's Societies of the Society of the Friends of England, the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, and the Canadian Methodist Church, has met and formulated a constitution which has been submitted to you and to the Home Boards. This has been acted upon and revised by three of the four Boards. The China Emergency Appeal Committee has granted £500 to the school, in addition to the \$2000.00



gold, which each of the four societies has contributed, thus making a total of \$10,500 gold for land and building. The location for the building has not been decided as yet, but the question will be brought up in the very near future. The opening of the school is still problematical, but it is hoped that it will open not later than January, 1914.

Respectfully submitted,

PEARL PAGE,  
IRENE M. CHAMBERS,  
D. S. DYE.

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*CHURCH MANUAL COMMITTEE.*

Your committee takes pleasure in reporting that after the lapse of years a manual has been prepared and is already being printed. Several hundred copies will be sent to the Central stations. It is understood that the present issue is of a tentative nature and, after trial, may need revision. The Committee asks that the Treasurer be requested to defray the expenses of the publication.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the committee,  
H. J. OPENSHAW.

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*EXAMINING COMMITTEE.*

Your committee reports that—

Miss Irene Chambers has passed creditably the work of the First Section of the Study Course.

Mr. and Mrs. Jensen have satisfactorily passed the first ten lessons in *Baller* and the *Lord's Prayer*.

Dr. Morse has passed successfully all of Section Three, and the *Sacred Edict* and the *New Testament* in Sections Four and Five.

Mr. and Mrs. Foster have completed the work of Sections One, Two, and Three.

Mr. Dye has finished the complete *New Testament*.

Mr. Graham has satisfactorily passed the work of the First Section.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the committee,  
H. J. OPENSHAW.

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*PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.*

The Publication Committee would report that after due time the *Yachow Conference Report of 1911* was published and distributed. The work of editing was shared by Mr. Taylor and

Mr. Dye, while the proof-reading and the distributing was done by the former. The Report itself as published is our report as to work done, while "almost even" is our report as to finances, which we cannot give in detail.

Respectfully submitted.

D. S. DYE.

#### COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

*Resolved*,—That in accordance with advices received from the Home Board, the Secretary of the Board be instructed to enter into correspondence with a view to securing an auditor for the accounts of the Mission Treasurer.

*Resolved*,—That all business transacted by the Reference Committee during the year be submitted to the members of Conference at least three weeks before forwarding the same to the Home Board for approval, except as provided for in Article II, Section I, of the By-Laws. If, during the said three weeks, three objections to actions submitted shall be received by the Reference Committee, the action shall be brought before Conference for final decision.

*Resolved*,—That the Educational Committee be instructed to consider ways and means for promoting self-help among the pupils of all Mission Schools.

*Resolved*,—That the members of Conference make an effort to interest their respective schools, colleges, and seminaries with the needs, opportunities, and interesting features of the West China field.

*Resolved*,—That, whereas conditions have not been such as to warrant the calling of a native conference, The Conference send fraternal greetings to the Chinese Churches.

Second,—That we regret that conditions were such this year as not to justify the calling of a conference of the Chinese Christians.

Third,—That we express our sincere desire that arrangements for an early conference of the churches be made.

*Resolved*,—That the Secretary be instructed to send our good wishes to our workers in Ningyuan, enclosing copies of the Conference Program.

*Resolved*,—That the Secretary be instructed to send greetings to all former members of Conference, and to members on furlough, and to send letters of welcome to those workers who are returning and to those who are coming to the field for the first time.

*Resolved*,—That the Conference extend its appreciation to Dr. J. L. Dearing for the publicity he has given to the opportunities and needs in West China.

*Resolved*,—That the Secretary be instructed to extend to Mr. R. D. Stafford the appreciation of the Conference for the untiring and efficient service rendered to the members of the West China Mission, more especially during the time they were detained at the coast, owing to the unsettled condition of the country.

*Resolved*,—That we heartily express our thanks to the Suifu station for their entertainment of the Conference.

*Resolved*,—That the Secretary be instructed to convey to Mrs. Salquist our appreciation for the efficiency of the Treasurer's work during the past year.

*Whereas* our Heavenly Father, in His all-wise counsel and love, has called from us our brother and co-worker, Rev. C. Axel Salquist, *Resolved*,—That we desire to express our appreciation of our brother as a loyal friend and an efficient and faithful worker.

*Resolved*,—That we tender to Mrs. Salquist our deep sympathy and sense of loss.

*Whereas* our Heavenly Father, in His all-wise counsel and love, has called to be with Himself our brother and fellow-worker, Rev. John A. Cherney, and *Whereas* a faithful man of God, an enthusiastic worker and a strong friend has been removed from the West China Conference and the Christian Church militant, *Resolved*,—That the Conference extend to Mrs. Cherney and the family of the deceased our tenderest sympathy.

*Resolved*,—That copies of these resolutions be placed on record and sent to the families of the deceased.

## CONSTITUTION OF THE WEST CHINA BAPTIST CONFERENCE.

### ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This organization shall be known as the West China Baptist Missionary Conference.

### ARTICLE II.—OBJECT.

The object of this Conference shall be to consider plans and methods of our common work, with a view to securing unity of action among its members, relating to finance, location and transfer of missionaries, furloughs, and such other questions as may arise, recognizing always :—

1. The full acceptance of the Executive Committee of the American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of their just responsibility for final action relating to the work; and for independent action, if at any time, in their judgment, this seems wise.

2. That the province of the Conference does not exceed advisory action by the Conference as a whole, or any of its committees, on all important questions relating to the conduct of the work on the field, except in such matters as shall be referred by the Executive Committee to the Conference for final action.

3. The right of appeal by individual missionaries from the Conference to the Executive Committee.

#### ARTICLE III.—MEMBERSHIP.

The membership of this Conference shall consist of all missionaries of the American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society resident in West China, together with their wives, and all representatives of the Woman's Boards auxiliary to the American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society; other Baptist workers on the same field may by vote of the Conference become honorary members without power to vote.

#### ARTICLE IV.—OFFICERS.

The Officers of the Conference shall be a Moderator, a Secretary, a Statistician, and a Treasurer; the election of these Officers to be confirmed by the Executive Committee. They shall be chosen by ballot at each annual session and shall hold office for one year or until their successors are appointed.

The Moderator and Vice-Moderator shall perform the duties usually pertaining to their offices.

The Secretary shall keep a record of the meetings of Conference and shall send a copy of such record to the Foreign Secretary of the Mission Society and shall conduct the official correspondence of the Conference.

The Statistician shall collect from the several stations and arrange and transmit to the Mission Rooms in Boston the statistics of the Mission.

The Treasurer shall receive and disburse all funds transmitted by the Treasurer of the Missionary Union.

#### ARTICLE V.—COMMITTEES.

The standing committees of the Conference shall be Reference, Property, Educational, Examining, and Auditing.

The Property and Educational Committees shall be subject to the approval of the Executive Committee.

These committees shall be elected annually by ballot.

#### ARTICLE VI.—VACANCIES.

In event any vacancy shall occur either among the officers or members of committees during the year, the Reference

Committee shall be empowered to fill the same for the remainder of the Conference year.

ARTICLE VII.—MEETINGS.

This Conference shall hold its regular annual session in the first month of the Chinese year.

ARTICLE VIII.—AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution may be amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the Conference present at any annual session, after three days' notice has been given in writing.

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BY-LAWS OF THE WEST CHINA BAPTIST  
CONFERENCE.

ARTICLE I.—RULES OF ORDER.

Roberts' Rules of Order is the standard of procedure in all the business of this Conference.

ARTICLE II.—DUTIES OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

*Section 1.—Reference Committee.*

The Reference Committee shall consist of five members, one of whom shall be a member of the Woman's Boards. Not more than two members of this Committee shall be elected each year except those required to fill unexpired terms. All elections, except for unexpired terms, shall be for three years.

The duty of this Committee shall be to consider and make recommendations to the Conference on all requests concerning the appointment, designation, or transfer of missionaries, the opening of new stations, important literary work, or any advance work affecting the mission as a whole; also to examine requests for appropriations presented by the individual missionaries and to indicate what in their judgment should receive the endorsement of Conference; it being distinctly understood, however, that every missionary has the right to appeal from the Committee to Conference or from the Conference to the Mission Society; also to express its judgment and make recommendations to the Home Board on requests for additional appropriations which may come in through the year and, in case of extreme emergency, as in case of sudden sickness requiring furlough or change, it shall have the power of immediate action.

*Section 2.—The Property Committee.*

The Property Committee shall deal with all technical financial questions submitted to it by the Executive Committee, or the Reference Committee, or by individual missionaries acting under the general plan of the Executive Committee. Its duty

shall be also to have charge of sanitarium owned by the Society and any other property not under the care of individual missionaries.

(All questions relating to the purchase of land, construction of buildings, and extensive repairs referred to the Executive Committee by individual missionaries, should be considered by the Reference Committee, the Reference Committee seeking advice from the Property Committee as to the amount of expense probably involved, and the desirability of land whose purchase is suggested. The Reference Committee, when giving favorable advice to the Executive Committee, shall indicate the extreme limit of expenditure which they deem advisable.)

The Executive Committee, when approving requests for building or extensive repairs, will request the Property Committee to furnish plans for building and to secure estimates upon them. In case plans are approved by the Executive Committee, the Property Committee shall be asked to act with the missionaries in the supervision of the work.

Individual missionaries may seek advice from the members of the Property Committee, if contemplating plans for buildings or repair.

Individual missionaries shall be responsible for the care of the property in the several stations.

*Section 3.—Examining Committee.*

The duty of the Examining Committee shall be to conduct the examinations appointed for missionaries with reference to their knowledge of the vernacular tongues. It is desirable that this committee shall represent different sections of the mission field, the presence of not more than one or two members being necessary for the conduct of an examination.

*Section 4.—Educational Committee.*

It shall be the duty of the Educational Committee to plan for all founding of schools and to care for same when founded, and to act in conference with the Property Committee in the construction and care of school buildings.

*Section 5.—Auditing Committee.*

It shall be the duty of the Auditing Committee to examine once in each year all mission accounts of the missionaries, and all the accounts, vouchers, and funds of the Mission Treasurer.



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## OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES, 1913

<i>Moderator</i>	-	-	-	-	Mr. Bradshaw.
<i>Vice-Moderator</i>	-	-	-	-	Mr. Dye.
<i>Secretary</i>	-	-	-	-	Mr. Foster.
<i>Treasurer</i>	-	-	-	-	Mrs. Salquist.
<i>Statistician</i>	-	-	-	-	Mrs. Salquist.

### *Reference Committee:*

Mr. Openshaw, Mr. Bradshaw, Mr. Dye, Miss Page, Dr. Morse.

### *Property Committee:*

Dr. Tompkins, Dr. Humphreys, Mrs. Openshaw.

### *Educational Committee:*

Mr. Dye, Mr. Foster, Mrs. Tompkins, Miss Page.

### *Examining Committee:*

Mrs. Wellwood, Mrs. Salquist, Mr. Bradshaw, Miss Page.

### *Auditing Committee:*

Dr. Humphreys, Mr. Smith, Mr. W. R. Taylor, Mr. Jensen, Mr. Graham.

### *Board of Trustees Munroe Academy:*

Dr. Tompkins, Mr. Dye, Mr. Smith, Dr. Morse.

### *Committee on Training School:*

Mr. Wellwood, Mr. Bradshaw, Dr. Tompkins.

### *Committee on Union Normal School for Women:*

Miss Chambers, Mrs. Salquist, Mr. Dye.

### *Medical Committee:*

Mrs. Bradshaw, Dr. Humphreys, Dr. Shields.

### *Evangelistic Committee:*

Mr. Wellwood, Mr. Openshaw, Dr. Tompkins.

### *Committee on Church Union:*

Mr. Openshaw, Mr. Davies

### *Representative to Union Educational Conference:*

Mr. Foster.

### *Representative on Advisory Board of Church Union:*

Mr. Openshaw.

### *Representative on Union University Senate:*

Mr. Openshaw.

### *Committee on Union Language School for West China missionaries:*

Mr. Dye.

### *Committee on the Ichang Home and Business Office:*

Mr. Dye.

### *Committee on Conference Library:*

Mr. Smith.

### *Publication Committee:*

Mrs. Foster, Miss Chambers, Mr. Smith.

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CANADIAN  
METHODIST  
MISSION  
PRESS  
CHENG TU

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