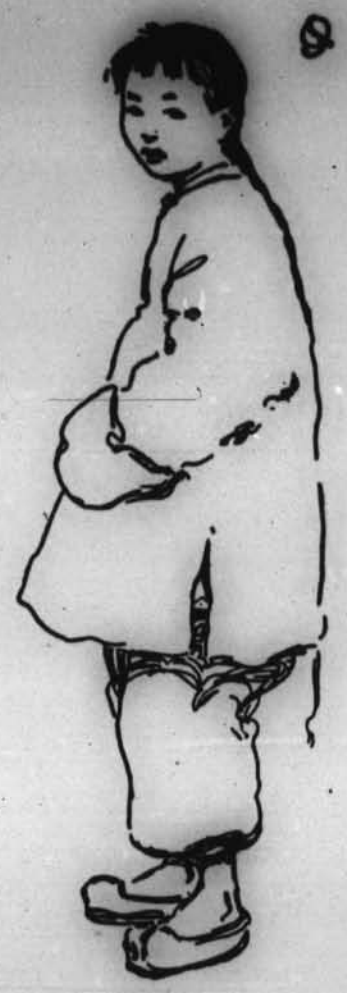
The Willard Straight Papers



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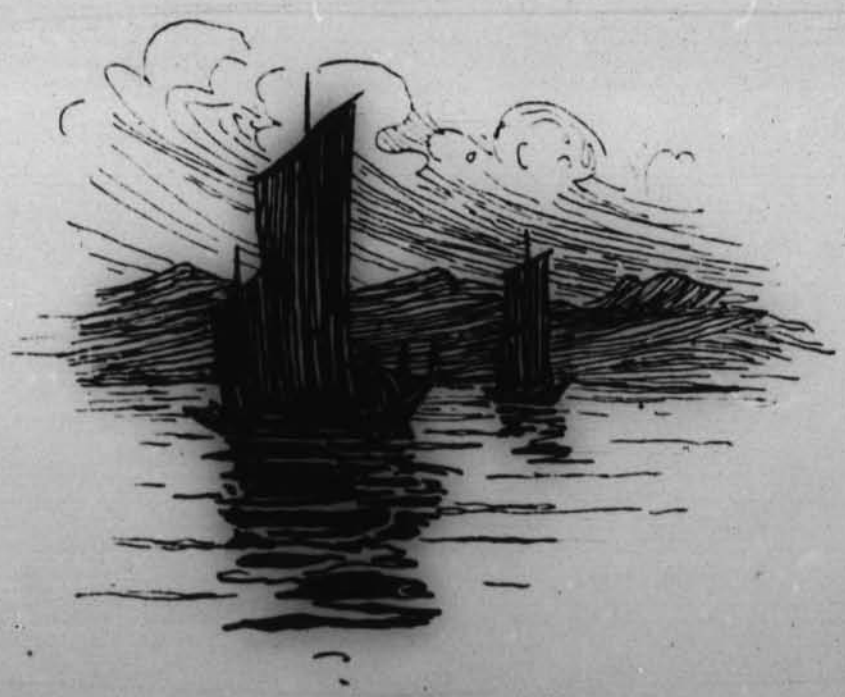
Cornell University



Reel Number

1 2

Reel 12 Diaries, 1908 to November 17, 1918

The first four books on the reel are an account of a journey Straight and a companion made in the summer of 1908. Traveling by train, by boat, and on horseback, they explored a portion of Northern Manchuria along the Korean and Siberian borders to assess the agricultural and commercial possibilities of the region. Straight recorded his observations in these diaries.

There is no diary for the late months of 1908 and early 1909. Entries in the Peking diaries, from August 1909 to March of 1912, vary greatly in length, but they contain detail about his work and persons with whom he was negotiating. The regular diary ceased when the Straights left Peking.

For a few eeeks in 1915 and again in the spring of 1916 Straight kept diaries of business trips he took to Europe, the first for the J. P. Morgan Company and the second for the American International Corporation. These accounts were ostensibly prepared for his son Whitney.

The final diary was kept by Major Straight from 11 December 1917 until 17 November 1918. The reel ends with some miscellaneous bound material, a record of Straight's childhood, an account of a trip from Peking to the Great Wall in 1903, and the original illustrations Straight drew for J. O. P. Bland's Houseboat Days in China, published in London by Edward Arnold in 1909, and reissued in 1919 by William Heinemann in London and Doubleday, Page and Company in New York.

REEL 12

Segment 1

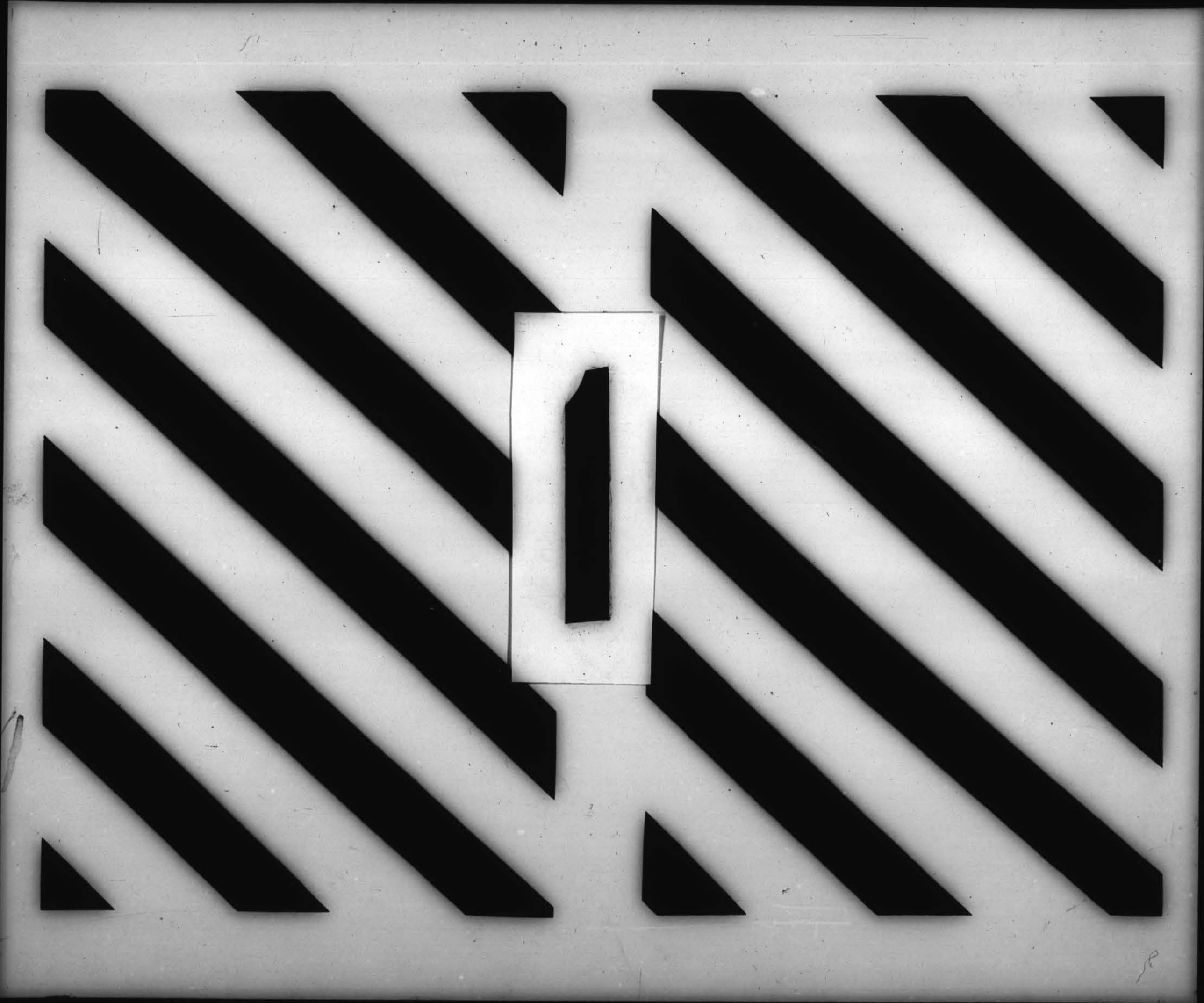
Manchurian Journey
1908

Segment 2

1909 - 1912

Segment 3

1915, 1916, 1918, and
miscellaneous



Regelmässig aufgegebene Arbeiten

Uhr	Montag	Dienstag	Mittwoch	Donnerstag	Freitag	Sonnabend	für die oben genannten Tage
7—8							
8—9							
9—10							
10—11							
11—12							
12—1							
2—3							
3—4							
4—5							

Monday. Left late at 11:30 - train nearly fair hours - Japanese train for ~~first~~ using meter cars and broad gauge - very unsuitable - nice clean easy running - Nesbitt tries - saw small body of cavalry at station - all stations much building - wooden huts structures. considerable cargo.

Tuesday. Train will reach ~~station~~ Yokohama - Bazaar - roads being built in Japanese RR. settlement. ~~[illegible]~~ also on rain.

Northern stations also made building -
Regiment cavalry & 1 bn RR Guard Keep to Sirfay Kai

Kanagawa being very busy - Port official rather than commercial.

Arrived at 11:00 - met Cy flinds from club - Fu. with two soldiers - stopped B.H.T. Co.

Kanagawa. Went at 10:00 to Sano at Tsao - met many officers. Flew Dragon. quite smart in their foreign uniforms. Saw about 12 men - who looked smartly. Khaki - light order. Red Krupp gun - 48 rounds in each caisson - 3 caissons - special sights. Guides with ~~[illegible]~~ officer - 2 light speaking guns. Panoff - tutor in Cables in Club Fu. Chang & Chow of F. O. with officer & soldiers. White - wow. Tobacco. 1 Mercantile tax officer here. Told that when foreign goods are in Chinese hands could be taxed. Same old interest in regarding - settlement limits. Saw Dressers bad. very curious etc.

called in Pre Mongolia the Tumulu Prairie. Also had an excellent place for six years old missionary. 600 converts here - about 10,000 in their parish. Interesting stories of experiences of this humble with Solons some 600 li north of Harbin.

Pawoff, Schrenk & Tryniecki all serving. Russo-Chinese Bank in a very bad way now - withdrawn from Kirin. Hunter - well from Neuchatel - Capital by Belgian no longer Imperial Household. Rumored 4 lots to sell out at Harbin to Chinese "The Frontier".

Tryniecki. 45 employees. P.O. $5,000 money orders in last month. $14,000 stamps. 30 branch offices.

Telephones. Japanese, Russ. S.M.R. put in all Chinese gamers.

Hope to have merchants guild & put in stalls at the light on telephones.

Roads very bad.

Carriages plenty.

Japanese consul 1,500 - 2000. 700 in R.R. zone. about 1000 prostitutes

Russian government attaches samples of mine article.

Japanese merchants - Mitsui - YSG. main in city. 16,000 Pts. large emporium. Police office large city. 1 big encumbrance.

Left Station Freight sheds and new coal station - Brick merchants buildings main station - Decauville line to Shuhsaho li shan - 25 li from Kuangchengtza. Here there are coal mines, as in the other hills along to the east of the city.

New [illegible] not yet finished.

Kirin - Changchun RR. Railway for station [illegible] buildings but no embankment.

Dined with Pawoff when my lodgement.

Left at 6:30. Big table with chandelier - Swatze lamps with - baggage at Kaoshakow - Tuesday went on the Tsanlanchao.

Slept in station. Left at 8:00 by badly laid light line to Pichiatien. on Sungari. East of bridge.

How much timber floated down river in logs. By lights about 12 - 16 feet. Trees extremely straight as the logs of various sizes all there. Mostly small settlement Russian guards. few women - sheep - pigs etc. Track raised on sand. at Pichiatien. one old saw mill - 4/h. unused. here there 11 tracks. few buildings. Salt & frequent washouts.

called on Père Lemier the French Priest. He had an excellent place. for six years he missioned. 600 converts here - about 10,000 South & in this Province. Interesting stories of experiences of this humble with Soldiers 300 to 600 li north of Harbin.

Pawoff, Schenna & Trojanovitch all said. Russo-Chinese Bank in a very bad way now. withdrawn from Kirin. Hunchun. will from Heukiden. Capital by Belgian no longer Imperial Household. Russian Hotels sold out at Harbin to Chinese. "The Traders".

Trojanovitch. 45 employees P.O. $5,000 money orders in last month. $14,000 stamps. 30 branch offices

Telephones. Japanese. Hunch. S. Ur. Rk. put in all Chinese gamers.

Hope to have merchants guild & put in stalls at Kirin for light and telephones.

Road very bad.

Carriages plenty.

Japanese Consul 1,200 - 2000. 700 in Rly Street. about 1000 prostitutes

Chinese Government officials sample of various articles.

Pawoff - six. Kuanchengtze. street 5,000,000. Kuangchen City 7,000,000

Japanese merchants - Mitsui. Y.S.B. main city. 16,000 Sts. large emporium. Price Office main city. 1 big emporium.

Left Station. Freight sheds and new coal station - Brick merchants buildings main station. Decauville Railway to Shihkahlichiao - 25 li from Kuangchengtze. Here there are

Coal mines, as in the other hills along to the east of the city.

new [illegible] not yet [illegible] ?

Kirin - Changchun RR. Preparing for station [illegible] buildings but no embankment.

Dined with Pawoff when my Interpreter.

Left at 6:30 by table with chandelier - Swiss lamps with - baggage at Hasshakiao - Finally went on the Tsanlanchao.

Slept in station. Left at 8:00 by badly laid light line to Pichiatien. on Sungari. East of bridge.

Have much timber floated down river in rafts. Rafts about 12 - 14 feet. Transportation by straight as the log of various sizes all lengths. Mainly small farmers and Russian guards - few women - sheep - pigs etc. Track raised on sand. at Pichiatien. one old saw mill - c/h. unused. here there 11 kacks - few buildings. Salt & frequent washouts.

Here we found Russo-Chinese Bank people ~~[illegible]~~ just down from Kirin with tissue of lying baggage - a few flowers - as a couple of blue eyed children. Captain "Commander" Lane had his wife and family - a slattern woman and a large phonographer.

apparently little traffic here -

left at 1 o'clock.

River about 1/2 mile wide - so for about 3 hours -

Plain narrow - hemmed with green hills - channel tortuous - banks low - loamy - sand dunes recurrent - cutters well - tin - shoaling in bits - undulating sandy - slightly wooded

good deal of erosion - fast flowing - living in small mud huts.

Passed only three junks - not of craft only fishing dug-outs -

little cultivation - a good deal of grazing - animals apparently cart - horses & mules.

~~[illegible]~~ - Current - 2 knots (!).

Speed about —

Ran until 9:20 anchored in mid stream.

Russian Signal guards on board.

Boats seen from 3rd to 10th inst.

Lost passengers coming down.

Wednesday Tashichao - Kirin 4.00 P/S 3rd 2.00.

Baggage 18 per head.

2 Dukes for electric light plant from Hankow

Few miles from Hankow for electric light plant. Kirin.

May 29. Started at daylight - little rain in morning - River still 250 yds. Current about same - more cattle fewer fowls - Hills to SE. - E. - valley country north - south - more boats & villages clean banks - varied by pebbly beaches - sand.

Hsi-lang Kantzu - "Happy coast inlet" Raft - a Russian aboard. 80 miles from Tashichao. Wood Station - he stopped man jumped off. no landing.

11:13 Hsi-lan-ho - West - Blue - River - Small village. make pottery kilns. boats - timber bound for Tsitsihar - number of junks lying off.

Passed many beautiful valley country - Kirin hills in distance. Fine sunset. Flies - Passed Wu La Kai at about 6. stopped to clear passages.

Anchored at about 8.00.

—

Magpie at daylight - worked 6.30 by bugles of party of ten soldiers sent to meet us. reached Kirin at about 7.50 passing usual etc. on river bank.

Arrived at about 11. handed over a Restaurant - met by the Kirin man who presented arms and trotted us in ~~[illegible]~~ stopped.

Wang Pin - Chinese old writer - Wang an interpreter and he of the F.O. met us at the landing and bright cards of Somers. The Somers carriage and two others met us and bracket by a trotting cavalcade we rode through crowd and bus of streets to Gordon Hardings old place the old head from Ichang for us coming.

Then we cards were handed us - of Sieu - Mew Meng - & Tang of the military - and the Foreign Office man again.

Of the questions were very pleasant - nicely phrased -

Had tiffin and Sieu & Tang called afterward.

With passes procured by Somers rode to Cook in Lin - it was very pleasant. Jammed in trim trucks - by rubbed in places then to Foreign office. Took us into room furnished simply in Foreign style; then called in Sieu & Tang - talk not hot not bitter in good. returned with Lin to the Ping Pei Chu - a hulk - then we asked to see tombs etc.

Building in [illegible] of cities - hills - and mounds hid away from in all sides - has engineering school with 40 students - military school.

Then called in General Mew - formerly head of Ichang until Sieu arrived - here old style wonderful - went to Japanese consulate which crates in a precipitous tumble. then crossed the river in a ferry to call in Wang who lately commanded cavalry of the Division - was dead - actual of Chi-chun. Rode about two miles out of town to the Russian Consulate - located on the River Bank in a delightful forestral scene. Schaniuce - fat - hard and pleasant -

Our most climax was Meng and Mew of the old school the chiao Shih Sze. Tang - was a friend of Sze's but I did not like him at all.

Wang 30

Kiu. Excellent roads - well lighted - drained - dust bins and water butts at every street which are named - with sign boards. Police armed with Mauser 98 model uniformed in black. Police known by white faced - three stripes

10 Police districts - 800 police -

Ship funeral all cars with run ways in front - & many sides - brick fronted - bay with hard always between last walls.

many timbered streets - and off the main mercantile roads - tiny plank walls with wooden gates painted red - all trace of importance then curtains - great tablets with gilt characters on the doors.

along water front buildings resting on piles - and a wooden fore road - also on these supports houses along front for some distance. the water deep reached by canal roads - lotuses which the prefectures deposit their garbage.

along water front many timber rafts from up stream - finish - in lifetime.

Bridge of boats. just being finished. 58 boats. 450 yds. 54 tiers lamps etc.

Telephone. connecting Yamens.

May 30/. Mang and Tang called at 11: Tang of the F.O. at 12. the Somers. at 1. In the afternoon we rode to an old Chinese fort back of the city where we saw a block house erected by the Russians and trenches all about neighboring hills. excellent view of city. called on French Bishop who has been here for eight years.

City Wall about 8 yds. Rd. 12 to 15 high. thick.

Stopped at various shops. Fenton & Clubb men headquarters. drug all sorts South wine etc.

Straw hat - fans - selling largely. Women & children chief flower sellers & fruits.

Foreign goods Russian & Japanese soaps. L. sweets. wines - tafs. misc. trays - fans - perfumes - brushes - underwear. Samovars. tea. tools - fruit tinned meat. old goods remnantry. Russian receipt co. R. boots.

Native industries gauzy cotton. skins - earthenware. furniture. saddlery. fowls. medicine etc.

Trade Bad. influenced by hanchiang failure. no merchants coming up country from Yt. Failure in Kiau. large firms. Miscellaneous note issues. no reserve. small coin & mex same. Roubles 20 - 30 to Francs.

Crop last two years bad - Wu bad 15th no reaping Dec no sowing. recently better.

Japs Mitsui & Takes.

Russian agent Churin who sells no long credits -

Commercial Agency. Steamship Co. Yuan Tung Pao

1st Visit at Military School

Tuchihsien. Chen Yang. Fukien. Shanhai Shui. Local wine
& Tuchun doctrine for military chü-chun & hsü chun
_____ for _____.
building new buildings.

Hsichangsien. for Hsuan office
Chuan yeh Tao Knew my Castle. Started Spanish teacher and
material was scarce but others got done. Also an agricultural experiment
station. electric light to be run by merchants.

Sung. Very intelligent. Protestant teacher. Head of Domestic
Self Govt. which started two years ago. on Trenton model.

building new office for it.

Ti Fa Ssu. Same idea as at Hankow & Trenton. Low-ish style of house
not very intelligent. Have a law school here.

Chiu-Fu. old style.

Ti Shuntsu Ssu. old style. Did not call on him as it was only at last
minute that (Chang) called here.

all finds Yuan's men. Most of Cantonese do style are not confident. Incapable of dealing with problems confronting them.

Nanshapu 3. Hsin Pao - Kwan Kwan Pao - Newspapers of Schools
Ssu-chua Pao. - also Yuan Tung Pao. widely read.

10 o'clock. Lunched with Wang. Sun. Tang. and old friends
of Dr Sun's school days.
10 o'clock dined with T.O. and same crowd.

Nov. Cyclone & climate started for Nanking - excellent.
Tiffin at Cing Tao Hotel - with Mr. Coal officials & Russian &
Pop. people. Beautiful place. Hallent Band. Dragon Pool.
Summed my friends - & made remarks about Manch. situation
On our return Sun & Tang called. Sun called on out
and spoke about the Viceroy. Mr. who wished to see me.
Engaged to have lunch Sun card. He did and I made in rickshaw
to Yamen. Man waiting at gate who took me in - Servants
are Sun there my secret. We all said that we were not talking as
officials. Mr. told that U.S. would assist China. I pointed out that
while U.S. would wish to help as much as possible as whole I personally was
extremely friendly - we could not expect to do much when the Chinese
continued to buy oil and dues on foreign goods. The Mr. said that
he had been endeavoring to collect funds for his soldiers and would
try to think of some other scheme of taxation - whereby likin should
not be named and the tax should be imposed on the shipkeepers
not on their wares.

He spoke of Chinese as of the Virtue - Sympathetic RM. Both
he & Sun said that they were much encouraged by the Japanese
activity in that direction. Travel from the whole region

Russian spheres of influence in Manchuria
Old Japan early 1905 - shows character of Chinese

which he thought Japanese might wish to take - when they built
Port Arth. Russians he thought more reasonable and less also
impressed with the extra of their corps. Explained my trip & made
arrangements for us start at Yingkou.

Left after a breakfast in Japanese quiet manner.

Long talk with Wang of Fo. also district Gov & Liao Tung.

Up at 5:30. Power a went shortly after six. Picturesque Pagoda
Some mercy for us. at Eight Called on Tung at 7 o. Long
and pleasant conversation. Much concerned about Harbin
& Yen Chi. Said he would write them to give me some info. about
about the place. Mr. Chin thought of course it was case of my bringing
up war of nerves but we would like to know - at least I would,
how things were going there. Should there be any need of the
information he would furnish it.

Both Gov. & Tung. told me of the activities of the Chinese Hsin-
and desire of Koreans to become Chinese subjects. Harbin he agreed
the Russians might be willing to sell. He said China was too friendly,
we talk Sein & the Gov. Gov & Wang explained of the
inefficiency of the officials. & the stupidity of the
people.

Spoke to Tung of possibilities of B.A.T. going to Yingkou here.

I believe that the Tung would be an excellent man to
attend to it.

Au - Sein - the Gov. & Tung were very friendly and anxious to be
nice to us. Left cards on Gov. as passed Tsen's place again

Gun party - 10 mules - 4 for baggage - 3 mule drawn - 10 soldiers
on chairs. Ho - the writer - & two Boys all mounted & Sillis
on foot. Sent by the Governor. Left the city at a little before ten.
Crossed the river after the Governor's wives & concubines
and children who had started for the Hung Sau shan.

Hsiao Hsien at Hwang Shan tsui Tzu. 20 li from city. Passed
through very rolling - hilly country. Valleys cultivated with Kaoliang -
millet - beans. Underbrush - hills here scrub wild oak and heavy
bearing shrubs. Road fair - bags & sheep in places.

Sillis examining road. Stationed every 20 li - each day go along road -
entering lines etc.

Hsiao Cha Pengtsih - 30 li - rest. Small growing horses.
On a ridge. Less cultivation. Poor soil. to
Ta Cha Pengtsih - where 20 soldiers were stationed.
Small village. after forking which into valley.
we ascended a hill - passed by road.

Mr. Stokes of Japanese influence in Corea.
Old Japan early 1905. Show directness or obliquity

hills he thought Japanese might wish to take. when they built
Ryun Ryk. Russians he thought more responsible and was also
impressed with the extra of the corps. explained my trip & made
arrangements for we should go yesterday.

Left after a breakfast in Japanese quiet
Long talk with Wang of Tao. also district Gov &
Up at 5:30. Power a want shortly after six.
Some messy for us. at eight called on Tseng
and pleasant conversation. much concerned
I Yen Chi. said he would write them to give us
about the place. I told him that of course it was
our wish of ours but we would like to know - at
how things were going there. Should there be any
information later. I would furnish it.

Told Gov. & Tseng. told him of the adventures of
and desire of Koreans to become Chinese subjects &
the Russians might be willing to sell. He said Chi
as Kim Sein & the Gov. & Wang and
influence of the officials. & the stupidity of the
people.

Spoke to Tseng of possibilities of B.A.T. going there here.

OFFICE OF THE
THIRD ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

Cutting due from
cultivation 1

3 mos
20 NO
Mary
1905
3

I told him that Tseng the Governor would be an excellent man to
advise to it.

Ans - Sein - the Gov. & Tseng were very friendly and anxious to be
cards on Gov. as based Sein's place again
to Tao to Hunchun
- 10 miles - off for baggage - 3 mile drive - 10 soldiers
- the writer - & two Boys all mounted & Sellis myself.
out by the Governor. left the city at a little ~~after nine~~
crossed the river after the Governor's wives & mandarins
who had started for the Hung Sam shan.
for at Hwang Shan tui Tzu. 20 li from city. Passed
lley - lovely country. valleys cultivated with Kaoliang -
s. hardwood - hills low scrub wild oak and hung
ds. Road fair - bags & sheep in places.
ning road - stationed every 20 li - each day go along road -
stz.
to Cha Pengsih - 30 li - out. Small group houses.
ridge. low cultivation. loam soil. to
Ta Cha Pengsih - where no soldiers now stationed.
Small village. after forcing which into valley.
we ascended a hill - passed by road.

hills - with Russian trenches - & a gun position all along a Russian military road & telegraph line to Hamilton etc.

800 At 3.15 - reached Chiang Kiai Fang - a miserable collection of mud huts in valley of Hsiang-hsien-ho - a small stream flowing into Sungari - huts all closed - but few people here and scared accommodation at exorbitant prices.

50 li

Had a bottle in room where bottle was catching fish so refused to leave for dinner my shutter. Silt flakes in sand.

Opens & soldier a little inattention and was obliged to quite them off a bit.

Lodges in a dirty room with a filthy kang - but succeeded in shutting off the inn-folk who are obliged to watch and defend their dirty room from the curious.

People called and asked us if we came to make money.

Russians have made two surveys one before & one after war. Sfam two - ~~year~~ last year. more - plays on hills etc. accompanied by soldiers from Hsin. one then goes to east. (Footprints RR.) Chinese also made a survey last year. Hence the urgency in seeing them in Ussuri

Yes sir.

Chiang Kiai Fang. Police - station on lookout & villages in neighbourhood with 15000 men. 17-18 li long - 2 li - wide small tracks on land 800 cash per day's field (10 mu.) made dream out & calculated for bread consumption only. Grain sold in Kirin -

Hundred or so of bad trade small price gained by soldiers

Fri 4th Left at 5.50. cold - 2 & 2 cash already. 48°.

Passed small villages during morning - country in valley is hilly with low - family with cultivation. Bullet Cartridge country been peace about 30 years. Gay up all the time

Tsui chia tun 8 - li rest. Tsui - chia - tzu - 10 li - valley with rest in houses. Temple little buildings

Ho chia tzu. 25 li - Chang Chia tzu. 35 li. Temple hung kang.

40 li 40 li at 8.55 reached Shuang Chia Ho - where we land off in excellent inn - near the hung kiu - good deal of price from Coo cycle hung near apparently for coffins building

Passed numerous shanty near a road - gay to seem small place to cultivate & open country.

Sun went up valley saw mountains 3 - well wooded in distance. Low hummocks green & cultivation hemisphere. Good grazing country which little used for this locality.

Left at 11:25. At Shungchien Pu discovered that two Japanese had recently come up from Yuncheng making plain table surveys.

Lunch in Chinese style at Hwangshanhsien. 15 li - School - 216 scholars. A theatre going on.

At the foot of Chaogaoling in a ~~[illegible]~~ at an inn - one 20 men of the Peiyang Co. King Cheng 100 of whom are repairing road on Chaogaoling. Have repaired Russian bridges. Made down to change crossing of stream before change grade of road etc. Very steep. Hill about 2000 ft also sea level. Quite Tibetan temple at top. Had found a lost man who has wandered for three days in woods. Beautiful descent has watched road - streams etc. Spring ? buttercups. Dandelions. Mulberry trees. Hawthorn - azaleas - maple - [illegible] - oak - fine - birch.

1580

Arr. at 6:30

66 li
106 li for day
156 li

Cattle inn at foot of pass. Poor wanderer family out and turn from their windows - at which they unquestionably distressed by [illegible] a more night. Lake in and see them [illegible] two feet lying in the midst of a cooking [illegible] fire.

a few cigarette cards - a Fuyan lamp etc.

10 - Washed in the stream with temperature 44°. Nearly frozen on feet. Many mosquitoes. Two Boys and one soldier feeling ill - gave them 2 oz of whisky & medicine of Soto & 6 grains of quinine apiece. Russian shoeing boy got quite full and became very talkative.

He is the adjutant of the foreign. & mentioned an old Russian Prince with a strong beard on one side is very noticeable in appearance.

Mr. Hu. cleared the Legations all day and between times fell with the Russian Boy & the commanding officer to squeeze us.

Excellent dinner - Sleep about 9.

Very lovely place. Fresh mules.

June 5th Wakened at bath before 4 by Rostre carriage wheels. & sound of rain. 4 o'clock boy came in - Decided to wait a while to see what the weather. Rose at 6 - and after breakfast started at about 8. Roads very bad down here. Path now through forest thick with undergrowth. & wild flowers. Two roads joined towards Kirin 6 days out from Yuyao [illegible]

The district through which we passed called Hsiao Wu Chiatzu.
Of first little cultivation - though soil a rich loam - with
grassy bottoms. Mountains covered with - trees running
generally NE-to SW ~~with south~~. Stream generally on our right.

40 men of 4th Yang Chung Lu - stationed at Hsiao Ku-
chiatzu & Hsin chiao. 35 li from last of departure
Ta Ku chiatzu. 30 li from same place.

At 11.00 crossed the Chao-fa-lao. where we least
to ~~[illegible]~~ take off saddles & load - rushes walley -
we hires through the Shiaoan - as the ford was blocked
by logs floated down from the Chai Yuh Ling Range
Some logs about 16 ft long 15 in dia. Here came across
the Timber Bureau fellows - 10 men on station in this
vicinity - and some arrows with ——— ? and carried
Shenshuhsin. The Valley lies in my right - hungry in
places but fairly well cultivated - flows generally
north as south. Excellent grazing land but only few cattle -
Sheep & Swine - Scattered houses of mud & thatch.

Few signs of Russian road. Now called Sungpanh.
many trips -

Hsin chiao Branch office of Timber Bureau
few purchases in - ale pots.

11.30 another stream - also with some timber
ment. join the Cao-fa-lao & of clouds into Sungpan -
but don't know where it passes has Yuh Ling.

156
45
191

at 12.10 reached 1325 Ca-chih-lao. 45 li small
town with Taoist temple on little behind.

Why the road we saw many lines used to get honey
from wild bees - formed of bottom tree trunk with cap. about
2 ft - 2½ ft high placed at base of ~~[illegible]~~ trees.
are placed in Spring - and gathered in autumn.

~~[illegible]~~ Bees - big & small bees - like ants.

Left at 3.20 - will stopped when came on heavy rain storm.
with short sun rays through clouds to hills beyond — tinging them
crests through a golden mist. we crossed a low ridge - then a
valley - again wonderful black ground - with hot few signs
of cultivation splendid grass hills - rifle - ale - wild no - bass destroyed!
stone - occasional pines - dark green granite in low crumbling
ridges - with black rich soil in valleys. One large hill - Eighty
East & South in mining cross roads to n - at lunch time.

about directly South. Ridges crossed successively.

at about 4 reached a source attracting us. when a change of

1530 [illegible] a small river. gently rolling prairie and 2 stacks

(for use) of land for 50 Teas has accounted for a

Mandan mound country. Mandan Pottery

Kenfaleo 25 li from Hsuchow. 2023 houses

with 20 men (2 squads) of the 4th Army.

(Chi Hsing Tsi) other villages & valleys from the

county hunting valleys

county: were crowded little & delightfully green valleys. S. & I. on both ashamed

of ourselves for not knowing more about trees — as we cannot

tell what we have. S. thinks what Hsu calls a

"Hua Shu" is a dwarf.

35 li from traffic place

1315 Reached E. li. Pao at 6:50. Here is a

191 Tuchu Bureau office & another 20 men of the 4th Army

35

226

Travelled up to noon. Summit distinct. S.E. of L. by Half Cost.

South

turned westward.

Here all dried fruit. as they line on east traffic

which was stopped because of bad roads. Country treeless. Seldom

say any hay. Stopped with Chili Family

Here has settled here for about 70 yrs. Have 10 sheep

abt 4-5 tons for sheep 10 of the month for sheep

of land. from which he gets — crops. Several flocks by the

land lord.

Here the land is rented for money to which he pays the tax. for year. Grading in

or 8 tons for 10 sheep. in other cases — Settled here about 3 yrs.

Had a bath in river very cold. Muddy in late

Temperature. P.M. 80 - 53°. Mean. 12 AM. 71°

Hsu may counts the day in worship) about 8-10.

Clear beautiful night

June 6th. Called at 4:50 Still is having risen early to bathe in stream.

Clouds heavy & threatening. started at 6:50 Temp 48°. Water 47°.

crossed the E. li. Pao a little below the place where we stopped

then there appeared a man in gray cap and red suit of foreign style

clothes. He said he had come from Sutle office & was a Shantung

man. claimed to have been landed at Yuchow - we to have called

for coolie at that place and Fengtsin. where he was unable

to secure it though he bore a letter from the Superintendent

of a mile on the road. He said he was going to Hankow

for christing. had been sick on the road etc. He may have

been a stag but I doubted it.

Reached Wo Ko Chiao. 20 li out at 7:30.

Hunan County refs to their front where we turned to right down

a valley has been more cultivated and built with villages
as I saw yesterday. Saw burning stubble for crops by cutting
notches in trees. as heavy big wide no stubs therein stuck
resting on other end.  which explained
the hundreds stumps that we had seen in coated fields days
ago by the road.

Sept (?) At Wo Ko chan village we found quite a village
largest since Chuangchiatao. roof with a number of
new houses and apparently fairly prosperous inns.
we found a station of Shen Fang Tui. 4th group. 2.3.4.
Squads. under a Shao Kuan.

first outside village we passed daily a dozen men
on ahead. on farmer with them carrying a basket from which
hung a pig-tail. Chen asked whether they had been among
"Hutzu's" They waggled the tail. Said that they had
come across a party of 16. or 17 day before yesterday. as Shot
Moe had they were bringing in to their chief. One of them
had been wounded in the head. Thirty Shen-Fang were
chasing the band.

Road for rest of morning full and valley which only
lightly cultivated. Little rain & two watches hail during
it rained heavily. Incidentally the wind blowing the storm up
from behind us.
Dep. Lost office with 5 men of 4th group two Tui.

1650 (?) Reached San Tao Lotzu. at 4:05. Suff friendly 40 li
226 40 266 out. Small inn. Many met wandering troops of
coolies on light them in. They came from Hkamti where
10 AM place they had left in January going to Tientsin. Shanhi Kuan.
620 Yunhsow. century. Sungkuan. as them to _____
returning to Hanoi from Omsso. Going up on road. Had an
small train. Children from 10 — 14. old man 66. another of
about 40 and two of thirty (.) Gave a performance in
inn made to the delight of the hotel people and singing one also.

Finished lunch & came in heavy rain which caused some
delay. Left finally at 12:30 Travelling up valley. practically
no settlement. a fairly stockade with some of the Shen Fang Tui
up the road. which in many places was overflowed by the
many streams. at the foot of the Chang chuan tai lying
which ran in a generally S.W. to N.E. there is a large
stockade was located the company of Kung Chang Tui

Engineers of 3rd Div. 2 ev's at Yunchi. I at Kuangchengtzu
1 at Hantzulingtzu. Sick here

Work done by these bodies very rough and should be quite useless after heavy rains

Passed a Japanese who carried a basket claimed to be a broker a travelling medicine dealer. came from Yunchi. Hulgulin Hantzu.

Mountains. twice ridged with slight hollows between. but the two ridges really unnoticeable. Black soil. a table land which was very swampy & with roads almost impassable - Fires abundant. Stones - fir. & pines in places a good deal of marble. Wild pheasants songsters.

Descent very difficult & slippery - thick shrubs grown thick with underbrush.

Passed last of actors & big mule train from Hunchun. 35 li for the day

Reached Kim Cile Wo chia tien at 4:30 - 20 75

Very dirty with bad roads, a miserably dirty, filthy hole of a farmyard etc. in front of the inn. Stabled for the night

Stream to bathe - Captain wished to send a soldier with us as the light thieves ago with the Hutzu took place not far from here - 18 li - and they fear there may be the band of 30 may be in the neighborhood

Name written on one occasion but difficult hence 1 8 1 1st walk.

266
40
306

47½

Three foreigners are supposed to be here a few of them - there in the vicinity. Soldiers tell me that only the Hutzu came from inside the wall. The crowd of 100 that burned Omsso a year ago was led by a man from inside the wall. They have Russian rifles smoothbores & guns similar to those used by the Chi chuan. (Manson's) All horses by or the little scattered household. Pigs like wolves - so the soldiers said.

Town left of Chang Kuan Ling beautiful view of gently sloping alluvial - wooded hills & green valleys. Cultivated.

A little difficulty about changing the position of the main channel bed for use of a shifting corner - a little reluctant brown - quieted him etc. Coles had all arrangements made by the time I returned from my bath in the river -

Received 1 days travel by Smith

Supposed to have made 80 li.

Screened Rem of Servants clothes - oil skins tweeny for saddles & bathing as well as for shutting in kangs horses bitter - made & tried - medicine case.

Dinner - minced mutton - sliced beef heart & beans & peas jam - mostly - jam & bread

June 7th. Slept well as boys a traveller came stumbling in adjoining chien - which took up his in a room with some carters & their servants gamblers and talking all night about the Hunghutzu. There has been a rough day but this was rewarded to some as a treat for a feast and only upset my internal did they place a number of saddles in the entry way -

Called at 4:30 & by my watch a steady rain & very rapid fading - but yet quite cold 54° water too steaming 45°. Left at 5:30 & rode & walked down hill. Above we found schists - some quite large stones with pebbles. Other smooth & mottled. Mother Bell's & myself. Little flight that we had not seen this season before. Then down in the valley. found same rich bottom country - practically no cultivation.

At Yi chuts Sung chan 20 li for we did two days. Met 15 carriers of 15th going Chang Lu - they do seem instructions to look out for us. Watches stalkers.

At about 8:30 crossed the Che li to. River which at the ford is divided into two branches apparently quite a time. It flows into the Mudan chiang.

but strings of carts that had come supplies to the Chang Pai chen at Sung Lung Lien.

1425 Came on to rain again just before we reached the Hunghutzu
306/40 at 9:10. Long drive 40 li - traveller generally S of East.
346 This was a wooded ravine with two or three old houses & a man

Here sycophants indicated agriculture & cotton (dye) therefore.

In this stream are supposed to be beards as "Lung yin" which are used for medicinal use. Offer supposed to be at Wulakai - water included for bathing.

On start off at 12:06 it was raining & continued to do so until we had rounded a bend of hill that had formerly hemmed us in seeing Omosso. We skirted a fairly high hill from which we had been looking in a generally S.S. direction. On its crest was a tablet with a tablet of some sort which had been left thereby a Japanese surveying party last year.

On the outskirts of the town we saw a Russian Cemetery: we rode to it to find a number of crosses in the corner - [illegible] - [illegible] by trees which seemed to have been [illegible] stones and resting on which appeared to

from fixed the base of a pole - mortared and secured
on the corners the wicket where name plate
on this head rested being scribbled. In one corner was
a little white fixed in cudgeon with a double
cross. The name plate longer & the fence lines
In the offsets there was a wooden cross with
a plate in it with which had been broken around
as the date 1905. Both graves had been partially
torn open. The fence railing & the gate were
stuff at all once in bad condition prior to 1900. but broken in 1901

Made into village which did not appear ~~fairly~~ prosperous.

Hess burned on 14th 8 mon of last year. By the
Hutzuls who came to 84 strong when the garrison of one
company was about in pursuit of these rebels.

Co of Lancashire. 3rd Div. 3 yrs of 4th Plain
126 men stationed at this point since 8th many
last year. Circle after road in neighborhood.

Said no sufferers of any kind in the village - "Jesus"!
hence horses being hired.

Then there is a telegraph office & land chang
been put there last year to Simmer in charge of

Pole protects

The job about a month before Shang the
Chief left 6 days the distance in more in Hen-dong
which in 3 days & two nights on foot or bullock
the army of last year - 1 Yuan

Shen said five foreigners
count of these Kiang Chen
settlement

a few Shen-Shen idea came from Hundeen. Come gone on
to Hengsita - Hence to Hundeen thence to Yen-chi.
Other line Kirin - Chosiho - Hudsis - Samsing.
Shen was quite an excellent English speaker. Long stay
under Chen Cao Tang. He learnt all his syllables from
Kirin.

After 1900 Russians had a time here & quite a
station. 500 1000 men - with large stores. These evacuated
by Japanese 56 during the war. I did not know before that the
Japanese had reached this place. Shen knew little about
this. Large accumulation stores - Shen mentioned Hundred Jals
points in three & Seven thousand probably are now for war.

The Telegraph office also contained office wherein 5
soldiers of 1st Yang Chengfu were stationed.

A few of these men where in Mot. Said that many
soldiers had passed recently - 23 co of chang Pei chen
from Hegh for Hei-gieta Hegh then one were.
1 Yang Pu Tsin Chang Pei chen - 1 Yang Chi chen
under Yang Tzu chuh. to Sun Hua Hsien - Soldiers
Said Cangly had been shifted from Middle to front.
Cau -

Office protected by

at Omso 56-60 families - about 170 families

the customs station that collects about 1000 Tels

for animals horses & cattle. [illegible] Tsin shan

[illegible] Tunhuahsien

" Yen chi Kang - Kang shan

Telegraph charges in Manchuria collected

for China - for outside China. in Yuan, increased

twenty one percent just before left Hunkuden

346
40
386

after leaving Omso generally south eastwards.

about 22 li to Sanchiakow in bounds of

Hundaochiang. The Chinese officials in Hun.

have shortly all day been distributing into the

Hundao. The stream is deep and swift - rapids

just below - the rapids are where in step for the

right are where the smaller streams out of gorges

enter a crossing.

Country treeless on Omso. well

cultivated and rich - farmsteads generally

rough. but the old mandarin has splendid

place with double towers and walls - triple

gates. He was quite a fine fellow

since 200 men or a little over 30 years

Hunkuden tells you that road via Tunhuahsien

to Yen chi - is good for carts & that this is

the road used by Manchu officials as well as carts

via Hsing Sheng.

How to secure peace again - Tuyen camp - Chinese Pony - soldiers ladies by Bass.

How the chung chung hsiao for dinner. chickens & bacon.

June 8th Called at 4:30 fog and clouds all about - Sikhs brothers

in Hundao but too old for me. Breakfast at 5:30 started at 5:55 - mist. Buckwheat and corn and scramble

Eggs & bacon. Road on a plateau - uncultivated -

generally S.E. by S. for 1st 3 hours then almost S. with

Chinese chia for a time. Halted 7:20. Supposedly 25 li out at 7:20

after this village we entered a valley - the road winding but through

meadows lands and latterly after we had crossed a ridge through

well cultivated valley. where wheat seemed to be the principal

crop. There was a slight shower at about 8:45 but the cloud

being north east gave promise of clear weather.

The plain was dotted with bits of rock which seemed of

volcanic formation - by my trough Heaps horses. soil generally

black loam.

We still meeting horses - generally going from village

to village. This valley right which to horses is principally

mostly branches of the Chiuta. Blue & other Banners. Hum
been here for some generations. Small land known was opened this
year. Highlands Valleys populated by Chinese who also serve
as labourers & leave holders of branches property. They
pay from 1 to 1-2 tam per shang per annum in grain for
use of fields. (Hs says 5 bushels before war - 8-15 since).
~~of two kinds~~ of fields. There is a branches 350-being set
~~[illegible]~~.

Passed old stone [illegible] the Tunhua on the. Here a smelting hole.

50 Reached Tunghsiao Kaotzu - quite a village at 9:40.
Town of 28 family about 250 people. Located on the Shea-lo
which runs out of the hundan about 10 li away (dividing line) It is a
436. stream about 20 yards wide with rapids. & water fairly warm.

The town is fairly prosperous. with a small brick
temple as the brick built by a single ~~street~~ upon which
there are several shops. Mr. stopped in a distillery &
general store as the time is supposed to be poor.

~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ Three millet & Kaotzu &
Pentzu are used instead of barley for making wine.
the stills itself is of pottery. Grain passed through 5 times.
a little fresh added for each time.

Opium. taxed 1 tiao per oz. Fields are taxed
5 tiao per annum per shang. to magistrate at Tunhua.

Wheat. oats millet. beans. Paitzu corn. mostly sold
locally & used in wine. Fruits wild pear. grapes.

lots of pigs & cattle. cotton was locally for fields etc.

Police station in a hired storehouse. 40 men.

Russian astronomical — left date 1905 used in
survey made after war.

Japanese had passed through since that time. Saw another
sequence on hate their arm. Aware of Japan going along with
us. Others said that they were kept up for a Japanese
telephone some years ago. This I doubt.

Pipe line was talking of Japanese service to Seoul. Chinese
have been removing of P.R. to Kirin.

Foreign goods had matches cigarettes. trade cloth clothes woolen
& cotton fruit S.

Left at 12:25 went down the valley of the Shea-lo
as then crossed a hill about 600 ft high - lost our way
but finally found the proper road to Tunhua Lo-tsu. (as tea-chung)

See 540 [illegible]

We rode for some time along a fertile & well cultivated valley. shewn known with tufted volcanic rock stems about. The valley our direction for the afternoon was at first nearly south.

We reached a place called Machuantzu 18 li from Tsingkou Kuantzu. Here the Hundan made a sharp turn running along a gorge about 100 ft deep – the sides thereof were jagged with blocks of volcanic rock or lava and tufted with little clumps of spring green trees. We continued our course up the gradually rising table land (elevation about 2000) still stream with the rocks mentioned. It was scantily cultivated the surface soil seemed from altitude probably nearly fine but flat & showed black on the neighboring hill sides.

A farmer whom we met and who had regarding indications of volcanic action. (hot springs etc) said that there was no water – saw that seemed from the rim – in the vicinity. Attempts to dig wells were futile for a layer of red sand succeeded the surface black soil and was in turn succeeded by black mud

and rock.

On now led us into a first broken cuff of hills steep sided in the interior and gradually sloping away to the plain – broken at one side by what appeared to be a great flow. This would seem an indication of the former existence and eruption and extinction of a volcano the lava from which in reaching the Hundan had been shivered – as split. On the opposite side of the hill – the plain seemed much more fertile – the Hundan ran in one or two places flat and through low grassy banks – and the volcanic rock before so noticeable was now almost totally absent.

The plain left which our road was now nearly S.W was dotted with farm houses and well planted – wheat fields predominating.

At a place Shui Kuantzu 15 li from Wutaching we again skirted a sharp bend in the Hundan here about 50 ft wide with a swift current.

We crossed the stream by a ferry at about 5:45 and rode on a road quake – bogged in many places

for a mile and a half into the city.

A straggling suburb of wooden stockaded houses - wooden gates and placarded as usual with gilt signs. Patches of market gardening and the odor of human excrement - sure signs of the gathering together of many Chinese - and approaching urban life - was succeeded by closely built compounds - coffin shops - and general stores - in the outskirts we began to pass stalls for the cheap pig chow. but alas that had arrived a few days before -

66

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Bryles

The city was long walled and picturesquely gated - fringed with restaurants - barber shops and cigarette & print brothers - a long - wide street - apparently the main thoroughfare of the town was lined with bird fanciers shops - displaying the usual selection of foreign goods - ~~to~~ enamelled cups & basins - gaudy blankets - rolls of piece goods - perfumery - soap - towels - Chinese Sunlight soap "Fa. lung" - saddlery - tin ware - medicine - grain etc.

The children who had followed us came back with our street mates and some disappointed were filled to repletion by the hosts - two of whom had just arrived. We now therefore resolved into a general store where we had a chat with the proprietor as affording under certain circumstances to an authoritative & disinterested crowd of observers - who perched themselves from the counter and entered the room where we sat at will.

We found that a place had been found in a nearby city - we rode down the street - and entered the place to find a squabble going on between our officer & the proprietor. The former had gone to the yamen to secure aid - but the runner dispatched by the chief - lessen had fled away at the last moment. Our men was most cut - the proprietor equally so - Result we were resolved into the rear of two rooms which had been denuded of nice furniture we then sent word to the Catholic mission that we should like to see them - as we did not wish to force our company on the unwilling merchant.

A request for a matched pony stands a consideration

which soon established pleasant relations. and resulted in the gaining of much information.

A little later a Yamen tingchai and a man from the Catholic Mission named Lie. appeared - the former to instigate & the latter to offer hospitality. Mr. Lie. the merchant whose premises we had invaded - when he heard who we were. and that we had been put up by the Doctors at Kirin - immediately said that he would give us his inner room. and take Mr & the two Boys in the place where we then sat. This was because of his fresh sleigh for the Yamen and his talking for us with whom he had had such interesting conversation.

We then sent Mr & the Boys out for dinner - & messes sent inside. Mr & his Shop people said that they saw the Mukden. Tientsin. Tientsitsu - & Kirin people. and were well conversant with the facts and arguments about the Chuantung question. Of course the region had once belonged to Korea they said but then so had all the rest of Manchuria

Korea might just as well claim the whole as a part and they justly remarked that up to the China - Japan war Korea had been part of China's territory & the question was actually not regarded as of great importance.

Mr said he had branches at Hingkuta & Tungchiang. His own headquarters were at Kirin. He had agents at Newchwang & formerly at Shanghai.

The room in which we were located had a clock decorated with divine ornaments a few pictures - the usual shrine to the god of wealth - a few antique China chairs - rolls of bedding stuck on the chairs & a small wood cabinet - Candles on the walls

As we sat there anthem music came from the Mission - a branch of the Kirin Presbyterian Mission is located here & Dr. Gragg occasionally visits the place.

Good but very quiet - owing to confusion in currency & depreciation of notes issued by Kirin Govt.

Sources of supply. Mostly Kirin - but also Hunchun, Yingkou

Transport. Carts & Pack animals. Carts 3 for small 7 for big

Rates. from Kirin 2.70 Tael from Kirin for goods by cart per 100 cts. 5-6 - Tael per 100 chins for trade train.

~~Winter~~ Routes. Rd from Yingkou to K. from K. via Sungari 180 li by sledge - to Hwang Shuiho smooth train - then by cart to Tunhua - this route good but impossible in summer when trade trains use. Vehicle bogs apparently the reason.

Imports. Piece goods principal. American. Pashmina Tai li chen. San Tsinh best. Sell 4 Tls per piece. Shirtings most popular. Drills next. Twills also sold. Japanese attractive but intrinsic standing low prices from quality of goods ~~rendered~~ (sizing thinness) rendered unpopular.

Kerosene. Excellent sale - Standard oil only make - Some from V. via Hunchun. ~~Some from Vladivostok via Hunchun~~ Some from Kirin. Cheaper usually and [illegible]

Cigarettes. Russian excellent. Peacock best. from Kirin. Jap. unpopular

Sugar. Taikoo - Indian.

Exports. Crops. Wheat principal crop. Flour principal diet. Maize ground with hand mill or hullah. Millet flour ~~Grading~~ Corn - Millet. Beans. Some grain sent to Hunguta & Kirin but only when crops there bad.

Only to big winter - 7-5 mon. cts. cannot raise Kaoliang or big crops.

Opium. use of principal crops - low reducing areas in acc with Regulations. 50 Dans closed - Sold only by certain shops. People stopping smoking.

Soldiers. about 30 in district. 1- higher 1 middle. 500 footsoldiers.

Police. well clothed on app. efficient.

Troops. 15th brigade 15th Reg. Kirin division. 15th Batt. Chin-chin - Chi-chun. cavalry, 1000 men. on. 5th Chin-chun (3)

Importants. Manchu Yingchi. Magistracy created 207 years ago. 4000, on Shang in area - 40,000 people scattered villages. Town city about 8,000

Synopsis. Water from gov - well with. Ag. much bad land [illegible] 0 mud new roads Cold Sell

merchants want track of foreign lines at
Kirin & Keq.

The merchant he had some interesting stories about
the old Korean places near Hunguta Tsuyching. His King
etc. at the famous place he has a branded as has been
told by one of his mythologies that there was a place.
"Fan chias" apparently a burial pit which was
full of human bones - the heads being at least
two feet in diameter and bones in proportionate sizes.
He himself has been seen this place. apparently
news thereof were gained solely by the more courageous
of the villagers who peered through crevices to behold
there to stone tablets with which the vaults were
roofed.

We had a pint of Champagne (!) about as
(strong as Swiger ale) apiece and then turned in.

Prices here are apparently very high. as
He and the Boys had to pay 1 Tael for fuel - Eggs are
my dear. and vegetables practically unobtainable

June 9th Magistrate called shortly after we were awakened
at 7:00 AM. We took breakfast - photos on breakfast
grounds and then returned his call. Typical old style
Yamen with lounging in and general appearance of general
decay. He received us in an ill furnished room.

Sad business was made owing to currency
confusion. Told us story of two Chinese Sailors of the
Black with who thousands of years ago. finding that
there was no road between Hunguta & Kirin -
burned stone and formed it on the country.

He said his people lived in scattered hamlets
as could not form villages. as it was necessary for
them to live near the mines & being impossible
to dig wells in the vicinity.

Left the city at 9:20 crossing the Hundan
about a mile through an - on a ferry. Road led S.E. & E.
up a long valley - at the head of which a road to
Hunguta branched off to the left. Reached Tachiao
at 12:00 & there took the main road to Yen T.
which we could Chas followed had we gone direct

in the way to Ji.T. I met handed up to Sun Chuanfang's place is 27 li from Sun Hua & 50 from Fengtai-Kaiyuan. There was a Chinese station & 20 men of the Shun Tang Sui -

We also met again met the line of telegraph & telephone poles. I again saw a Japanese signal on a little hill.

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39
531

We lunched at a place called Huang Tu Yaotzu. 35 li out. Small village - where we learned after lunch - a Chinghuntzu had been captured just before we arrived and was imprisoned.

Crossed Sa Shihtzu by a small bridge of bundan at 3:00. Nearly was Kuoshantzu - where it was originally intended we should stop for the night. Wretched place.

In the inn was a party of German Officers from Yuanchia Tang whom we had passed on the road.

The afternoon's route up N 320 S.E. by E. we took some for rest of day practically.

Same direction. Road fair most of the time but turned out of day boggy again. Well cultivated generally - with considerable no of cattle grazing. Farm houses very up. Rammed earth in Chinese fashion - mud taken from drain that it left around the house and pounded down between two boards.

Same blade mud & red soil or broken clay underneath. Few volcanic rocks.

Wonderful grazing country it should be.

As has been the case practically all the way from Omo. The little cultivation [illegible] Where the soil & soil was deep to the soil & not to cultivate.

In afternoon passed a mean looking with German plow - Wagfabrik & Co - Frankfurt practically found in Harbin for 55 Rp. Did that many was used in vicinity of Shanhaikuan 50 li both. of different kind - came from Harbin & Shuang Chengtzu ~~[illegible]~~ near Hundun.

Unbroken with mud & large stones

531 Heard about the plans in attacking. Humble
had told me that one was used but that many
now employed were Sianesing.

Found a small rly air wind around a
little valley drained by a wild no limit stream.
40 li to Pachia tien 5:55 where we stopped for the night.
571 Saw a white & black bird called by the
chinese Chuang Cui'rh.

Here we found 8 ~~men~~ carolymen of 3rd
Div. sent by Fu Tu Tung of Hunchun
at Yanchi to escort us there also a
carolyman of chi chun. who came from
his chief to inform us that Wang had been
beheaded at certain stages along the
journey.

Many celebration at Yanchi sent
a letter by the chi chun. to General
Chang asking him not to leave any
show as we were travelling quietly

relieved barber & after Hsien Empire

at Sian to Hailing chuang

to Sian to Hailing chuang

Fu Tu Tung at Hunchun

In afternoon met a man small trader
returning from yen chi. He knew nothing about
the Chinese question being been at Yanchi
for some 18 mos. He said at first Japanese
had some in some force - seized the Tsungliyamen
building &c. but all had withdrawn when
Chinese troops arrived. He rather laughed
at the performance. Said the Japs
apparently intended to seize the entire district.

Infantry side cap in public [illegible]
S. Bates on cartridge 1 in rows.
Cities [illegible] Tsungli Shanhai 1875

June 10th. Started at about 8:30 heavy scent
hedges & shrubs along. We ascended the Hulbaling
& at the far side which S. li from our starting place
we met by a rabble sent out by the summoned
of Shin tang Tsui started along the road) bottom
(through the gorge) &c — They behaved
very as we forced our 8 [illegible] [illegible]

with 4 cavalry - two rifle troops Sikhs, the escort to 32 men - camp unmolested & undisturbed. Co. on started a time in the valley - S. saw a deer and the rest. S. fired & missed & I fired three shots also missed - Later on found a stone - started & killed in centre - said by one of the Sikhs to be an old Kuan Yin stone - it was covered with lichen & very rough. Valley flattened gently but boggy - black mud & red clay & sand underneath.

Started from Hui Lantzu at 11:16.

35 li from start. Capital of Shen Kan Tsai
606 started here. Town not less good

Chen Li 2nd Grey - 80 men - for Hsia Pa Ling to Kuan Hsin Lantzu. Sometimes to Hsing Tsu Fangtzu Infantry. Passes a checkpoint - foot rugs or kangs

Started again at 1.55 after lunchers & a number of photos of merchant. Same valley scenery - twisted little on eastern side with valley shoulders jutting out from the [illegible]. Black loam and boggy white little valley ran down to join the main stream. A number of horsemen with loads. Two men with mules and one blacksmith from Yangchiaoting who had been walking from the Wenan three months from Hsuchowfu. and who with their wheelbarrow were going to Yanchiaoting.

At Kuan Hsin Lantzu - so called because some cattle are supposed to have rolled on the hill here - the guard was again turned out for us and saluted as we passed - Here we crossed a ~~slight~~ low raise shoulder & continued down the valley of the Pusshihatung - another shoulder - bottom cultivated fields and we reached Wang Chuang Lantzu - at 5.35 when we stopped for the night - in the local barracks of the chu-chun - occupying the magistrate's room - which is the cleanest place we have slept in since leaving Kirin. We were met by the magistrate & the young film the Police School at Yanchiao - who has been sent to meet us - bringing the magistrate's cards.

The Trenches shan have to rely to lie away - Some Kwans are stationed in the vicinity. I way says that there are 5 foreign gunboats in Tungchow river now in strip towards night. 15 in Yunchie itself. It is disgraceful. The Kwans as far as I can learn merely rest from the chinese same as the chinese do from the barrichen in the neighborhood of Omsso.

He tells me that the reason for the frontier and the scribbled notice of the wise is that should they learn any thing they would be apt to be robbed by Hunghutzes - & if they take days for fears barbers they would probably be set upon merely to the detriment of their guests.

The wagon says that there are bands varying from 30 - 180 in size. Right the Lutz - long in the vicinity skirmishing in Cassi & under the hills seeing communication from V Lukossotsk - on Habarovsk. As we sat at dinner in a chair (just by wagon) a band of 180 men came in. They had been off for over a month and came in at street at attention and were finally dismissed to sleep under a roof for the first time since they left. They looked very hard & healthy as well as hard worn. 17th to Yunchie

The wagon says that there is no fixed hour of enlistment. He himself was educated at Pekin & serving in the 3rd Dragoons was lighting by Hsii last year to enlist the Chi Chung into shape. Apparently he is doing something.

How on in astonishing unbearable by the desire - human frailty cannot not - to do something to substitute the wise order for the old - Efficiency for Conception order for chaos.

Passed many flowers today - buttercups - wild hollyhocks & peonies - azalea - yellow - & then rows of purple iris - white flowers which I do not know - & yellow lilies. Edges of the valley & then bell shaped white flowers - stripped purple & white nettles & many others.

Some breaking like cattle. Been
night stopping place.

In the hills are ma-lu - with the most
yellow. Sir Pr Cry - fine is fine leopards - tigers - leopard.
Small deer - antelope. black & white bears - and bustard
game.

The soldiers are apparently good marksmen
are fine I tried for my cartridge they are not hurt
carrying a lodge - I if in action they shoot fine
without damage to the enemy - are loaded to fire
tried fire

In fixed term of enlistment - which is
dead - chin chi. 20 yrs 16 yrs. Tutui

Asia chang supply

100 Ships. 1st 10. 2nd 10. 3rd 80. 40,000 shang
fields in district. 200,000 bushels grain here
annum. 6 distilleries - one some small
brace wells - Barter general from Hodo House
mill in general store.

17,50,000 Two cargo sh Gulf ship(?)

1 school 30 pupils 3 teachers.

Tom 7088. Dist. Kuala 24,177. Tunale 17,002.

June 11th Left at 5:30 walked in early morning by lights
Tents lined up to see us off
and assumed the Pu-ch-hsiang at Chiang Chang
Tsitzu - 17 li out. 3 again shortly afterward.
Day gray & mucost. temp 66°. at start.
End dim valley for 15 li. Well cultivated about wide
wheat - beans - millet. Cotton from Chihli province.
crossed a ridge called Shih hsien shan which also gave
name to district. (about 5-10 li out) with stone tablet
Here for first time we found
a Korean in the field &c. I under a tree planting wheat
affirmed to be the remains of an old shrine. The
gum stones crudely carved which might have dated from
Korean days.

Chinese labourers last year received about 400 Tiao for
this year land not yet fixed but were being given talao
merely with a receipt of their labour. until the
15th 16th when their rates would be determined.

The farmers here pay a little less than a tiao per day
to the yen chi for ploughing

Shih hsien shan - Tsunchiazu

691

Wending along the valley sides we cultivated
in steep the ascent of the W. we tightened to me
of the narrow defile of which there had been a battle
between H. & H. & regular troops. Some 6 yrs ago.
in which 10 of the former were killed & 16 wounded
the H.H. escaping unscathed having ambushed their
opponents. We left the Cu. cable tramway at this
point - the stream flowing off to the right while we
took what seemed the main one.
S. & I. left the road & climbed to a small shoulder
1825 hoping to see the ruins more. We could trace it
thro' the valley but lost it at the base of the pass
owing to intervening hills.

At the foot of the Pass 30 li out there we
30 men of the Chinese & we giving bearers of wages
Kris set off - which lined the road as we passed
45 along. At the other side near Yü Shi Shan
686 where we stopped for lunch were 50 men & 7 men
of the Pst. Chinese - 1st Ying - heater

686

Here are some rough flower beds & blocks of trees
thus in profusion on the hills. Tiny mess violets.
yellow lilies - lilies of the valley - buttercups.

Coolness in dressy season - also extract for church
Sunday - Next Sat & Sun Trial here assure.

Wending along the valley still we continued
to struggle the ascent of the W. we had traversed — to see
of the narrow defiles of which there had been a battle

Art. IV Q. Sale of Bds. - Should they not be issued at par?

Art. VI. 3. Ratification to
Trustees Signature?

Pg. 9. Art VII Bonds
4/- shall
10 "K"

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK
OF
NEW YORK.

of the Pst. Chinese - 1st Yang - Mastrie

Here are some rich flowers bells & beauty of tints
thus in profusion on the hills. Tiny mess violets.
yellow lilies. lilies of the valley - buttercups.
white flowers & bubble flow resembling a morning glory.
pensies. Petunias. etc etc. - much sensibrosh
and some smaller flowers.

Reached large mess at about 9:30 many from
Yunchi Kay tea and before us. & behind a place.
wanted to feed the servants. I thought this preferred.
whether successfully or not I don't know.

Left 1:05 good bridge and trotting on old style
bridges. Ascended one long and steep cut. and grass. and
then made a gradual descent into valley of Pu ch'ih hsang.
Between Yuan Pao Shan - which is about 25 li out -
and another hill to the N.E. we found a coal mine
worked by the Wan Family of Y.C.T. worked primitively
in winter. Seam there varies between 2 ft & 1 ft 5 in.
considerable interspring. 3 shafts. about 20
workmen in busy season. also extract lime
from day. Went back 20 li and then came.

Crd sells for 6 Tiao has been torn down. Shops about
18 clay huts - shops & wooden frameworks

Bless is now the town of Hantaichi at the entrance
of valley that leads to Tungfrasshan. There are
4 cavalry of the detachment stationed at Yunchi
& 6 police. They are unbearable not to permit
any foreigner to pass into the valley.

At the main city only which is 95 li
away there are 8 chinese cavalry 6 or 7 foot
gendarmes. A few of the mounted
seem quite looked to be very good.

From Hantaichi very 30 li where the first rise begins
it is about 88 li to Tungfrasshan. Slope
fertile & well cultivated plain. No rocks
but bamboo crops. Number of Korean
labourers. Country here belongs to the Yen
Ho-Itsu. Korean sometimes means coolies
as labourers sometimes gives chinese
land owners who lease their crops.
Sometimes is in case of one man or most

many Chinese & get rent from their father in
law. Many of them have taken chinese dress
and learn who their in his days there was a border
in every village to shear Korean lands.

Outside Tungfrasshan are the next 1st by
chief of Police with two soldiers - then by the
the commander of the Shi Chen chien lee - hqs
of which have been withdrawn. There are the
Chang Pi chien at Yunchi. Horses six men.
Also the law of the Yang Ho, Chi a. Magis - all
rode with us. Right the street front the office of
Fukamuc's gendarmes are of Yelow brown not as
brown as in Korea. Excellent a foot but
Yelo which is the first trouble of the chinese
question. Hens of me arrival with crowds something
of a stir in Tokyo.

Here we by street with about 10 large
general stores in use of which a place was
burned for us - nicely furnished & very comfortable.

There are many Chinese in Inghilabad & Sandeg & labour in China fail us.

6 gendarmes with a sergeant. 2 times 8 foot soldiers & a doctor.

A tablet erected outside the town in memory of an official who fell with a gendarme in defence of Pakhala.

) advertisement of the virtues of a certain doctor's medicine. It has been scribbled & torn down.

Our doctor in the Pusah has to say again & returned to a Chinese post with his wife who waited upon by the head Customs office - are led much less to eat than last night. Nice a little earlier and fewer delicacies.

Good dinner. Place Schule not yet open. 50 students selected. 100 failed from hundreds. I before 1 this Tang Hsien Hsien Tang. not yet open but examination also nearly completed.

8-10 gendarmes - 4 times with 12-16 girls. Immense study & photographing. Tibetan settlement.

Pien Tankow 35 li south. Principal Jap settlement large no gendarmes. Building bad barracks. Rep. consular. Mass of merchants & shops. Santo is now there a sub-office of the Chungtai branch of residency.

Tung fu ssu office of gendarmerie labels branch office of Chungtai residency.

Coal Customs Director takes of Hsin Pien Lai's forces 800 li in circumference. Where he maintains 300 soldiers to keep down the HH. The grandson of H P.L. who died is in the Chi Chiu a Tsylay. He holds a gold in the valley & pay tribute to Europeans.

Temple from which this town gets its name was built in 14th yr of K. H. is Buddhist. Entrance and of town. Squalid well kept.

Hills barren & useless - no afforest
and not cultivated - P.S. 1.+ Rice grain crates
from.

Hunan & Mercantile merchants carries a
trade.

7 - gods. Russians & Chinese via Hunan -
Imports from Tientsin & Sh. via Kiria.

June 12th Called at 4 - 8 this halfpast which was
interrupted by the arrival of Tu who is the head of
the head Pai Cha Chiu (Pan So) a sorry intelligence office
of which there are 17 branches in the ~~vicinity~~ Chentan
district. Was sunny when we started. R

Road lies through well cultivated valley. with
scattered Kwan huts in clusters & Chinese farm
houses. Numbers of Kwans ~~living in~~ working in
fields. about equal Chinese. Crops bean - buckwheat
wheat - hills bare and fairly high. Road bad.
general direction E of S.E.

Passed Hsiang Tao Kou 12 li out a Chao Yang
Chuan - quite a large village. 20 li. Here there

was a distillery.

Rabbits in the fields when questioned said
country had been denuded of regularly in 4th year of
Kuangsiü. Kwan settlers has gradually come in
principally as labourers - earn between 200 - 250 tiao
per annum - others rent land paying in grain so
much per shang ———— others themselves
bought land from Yun chi Ting - & in fact have
regularly paid taxes to him at same rates as
Chinese.

J. Sundaman in vicinity of Jungfossen has
endeavored to collect certain taxes nominally for
schools & hospitals & police from Kwans. Tao says that
they did not bother Chinese and ceased troubling
Kwans when spoken to.

Reached Chen chia Shang's camp at 9:15. Here
~~[illegible]~~ building is going on. Did a bird row with trees
on either side will lead from the barrack to the village.

We took in to call on the Seimat. His quarters
have really furnished - many delicacies on the table and

good pictures on the walls. He is a Continental aged 40 - rather stout - extremely pleasant and apparently able & efficient. He has been in America & Europe - being gone to England for the ~~Coronation~~ Jubilee 1898.

Our journey was at first strictly general. We then rode the remaining 4 li to the town, crossing the river just before arriving thereat. At the building - to be used as a place school - prepared for us - Tao the Yen chi Tsing was waiting for us. I had known him in Mukden of course and was very glad to see him again.

We called on the French Father whom we saw had gone to Hunchun - had a quiet lunch & then returned Tao's call. Returned home to await the General.

Captain Okamura head of local Japanese Gendarmerie & his lieutenant Yamasaki both apparently rather

pestered by an adjutant called. They appeared not to know who we were - fussed and hummed & hawed. Invited us to visit Ginta-sokow the Japanese headquarters. We could not go as it would have in a way been a recognition of the Japanese claim.

General Chen called at about 5 pm bright a map and also a memo re the Chinese question - promising further material later. A subsequent staff to be sent to Mukden.

We then adjourned to the Yen chi Tsing's Yamen for dinner. Chinese feast again - then third running - as the flight thing did not appeal to me - I was obliged to lie - & returned to our quarters to write me a few notes to those who had been killed in Kirin - for the soldiers to take back the following morning. Then turned in to pass a most miserable night.

June 13th. We had all day drinking milk & soda-water & rice water - very miserable. Japanese in whom Giles had called in the morning

and had told that I did not want a Doctor nevertheless brought their man up. It was the mushroom individual we had met on the first day as we rode into town Yamagata in his Residency uniform tutoiated. The Doctor forcibly dissuaded (relunctantly abandoned). extra oil etc.

June 14th. Sunday Infinitely better - Doctor called again - was up - shaved and dressed - said was doing well. Walked down to call on Tai who seemed not quite well. Shutters about the shops a little & returned - Had tiffin & near Tai's return call in afternoon - and had another short walk.

Yuchi Ting - small town of 1285 inhabitants mostly Chinese - few Koreans. Locally in valley of Pa River at head of long fertile plain stretching down from Kaitakow. Hills closing in to east of town. Only one principal street in which are few shops - only one store of kind of title - the majority of wood & thatch. Outside bulky plentiful evidently of recent installation on the town really owing its importance to the C

Chientao Question. When the Japanese first came they based their claim to what they were pleased to call Chientao on the reading of the ideographs on the Kanghsi stone on the Chang Pai Shan. This the Chinese entirely by showing the the two characters 十 and 四 had been used interchangeably in official correspondence for years past. The Japanese asserted that the "Drum" - rising in the S. fork of the C.P.S. formed the real boundary was also disproved as it was shown that the the streams flow into the Sungari -

Varying claims Hsan Pien said's land &c. in Chinese in Chinese

The Jubaness then held that a gate on a certain hand wall was erected down the slope of the Chang Pai Shan - & giving the name Tumentzu to a certain district: on the front indicates on the Kangtsi stone as the boundary -

During all this negotiation & argumentation they have very steadily refused to agree to a joint boundary commission to investigate the question - saying that their proofs have not all been collected.

At the present time the Jubaness head quarters are located at Hsia Tashan. a front some 10 miles south of Yenchi Tung. Here a small force of the Residency Guard has been established under Chief Suito. Under him there are some 300 gendarmes the number varying constantly. In response to Chinese protests regarding the introduction of additional troops the Jubaness state that they are not adding to but merely shifting their forces. Gendarmes are located in posts varying from 2 - to 15 at some

Korean and Chinese cases have gone along after a fight

Sometimes different places. With each group there are generally one or two Korean police. These men endeavour, as they say, to protect the Koreans. When there is any difference between two Koreans, or between Chinese & Korean they arrest one and sometimes hail one Chinese before the Jubaness superiors. ~~No~~ any interference of this sort is protested by the Chinese & is the source of constant friction - The J. gendarmes apparently keep themselves more or less in the background.

One of the principal sources of difficulty is the I.L. Chien Hui - of which association a great number of members have come into this district. They have urged the Korean labourers and land-lessees to enter their ranks. Refusal to do so has caused trouble - and persecution and in many cases fights down the castle of the Korean & Jub. police on the delinquents. A number of these men have been arrested - Jubaness protests have been answered with the statement that the Chinese could not distinguish between members & non members and as long as they held the power they must exercise it in safe with them

last judgement. Samuel Chen has stated he says that he had found the Japanese here on his arrival. He could not drive them out - but he would not allow them to invade Chinese authority. If they did not like his action they might ~~protest to~~ demand his recall.

The Japanese claim now is apparently principally grounded on their alleged right to protect Koreans. Whenever there are traders they assert their right to send gendarmes & K. police.

A number of Koreans in the vicinity of C.P.S. Southern portion of Jun Hua Hsien have recently requested that they be granted Chinese nationality. This leaning due to Japanese case they are much upset & have recently sent gendarmes to this vicinity. Chang's ~~for~~ Nationalism was met by the statement that the ~~Yuan Shih Kai Government having been~~ wished to see the country ~~settled the Japanese wanted their~~ gendarmes to have a look about this country.

The Japanese have apparently recognized the seriousness of their case and are attempting to establish themselves as far as possible before forced to bring discussion to a head - in order that they may under ~~claim~~ notes interests grounds for territorial claims.

As then around the Chinese Hsi actuary of cases under Japanese auspices issued proclamations ~~des~~ urging the Koreans no longer to pay taxes to China - no longer to recognize Chinese authority in any way - attempts were made to collect taxes for education - hospital & police purposes. Chinese protest stopped this now.

Korean police are formally much less active than at present - Chinese protests again effective.

The policy is one of gradual insinuation - made possible by the fact that the Chinese afraid of provoking hostilities dare not take active steps to restrict their illegal activity.

At Chin Tao Kou is a Japanese Railway Bank. The new trade buildings going up - a Post & Telegraph office - a market - hospital, school etc. Expenditure about 100,000 yen. Attempts have been made to establish a Japanese Pai-tu (Gang) at the nearest point

on the Yuan - Chen's premises in less energetic but refuses - I okamura the local Residency General - a capt. of Sudanese - is pestering Chen daily about the matter urging him that it is a question of least little importance. I think the claims should have no just cause for dispute - the disputed land is connected with Sungchin by a light RR. only from being used.

Little has been heard here of the RR scheme for Kirin.

Japanese troops are daily in force at Hwainang-Chang-yuan - Changchiang & Kirin Hua - most of the men having recently arrived & bringing in all probability to the new dress in recently lighted on to "suppress the rebellion".

This trouble is largely fomented by a man named Li Tan Yuan now residing in Russian territory at near Yen Chi Ho - (Hargrove) when he murdered some 300 men - is aided by two men Edwards also one of whom is an excellent French scholar

He formerly was with the Russians - later with the Japanese was largely responsible for the opening of the Chientao district - but was apparently less trusted on the Japs. I less after Chinese forgiveness ~~that~~ & loss of confidence with them. It is in hardly - but the Russians so Chen says are aware of his presence in the country.

Chen blows the principal reason for the Japanese desire to secure Chientao is in order to have a better strategic base against Vlad. & Hungchun - vide Putnam Weale. "Chang Chuan Shuitzu"

The original boundary dispute was regarding a small district near the headwaters of the Tumen - on the slope of the C.P.S. where two or three streams rise any one of which might be considered the source of that river. Small boundary questions are come and opposite - & in one instance a number of boundary stones were set up, showing which stream it was - when Seoul was made for them they were not to be found.

A number of Koreans settled on one of them area called the ——— as there was some dispute about their status but it was finally decided that they might remain in case they cut their hair & become Chinese. This was finally found to be impractical. A certain Russian who applied this problem had his hands shaved as was with them pigtails in both ear mentioned violating the law.

A special ukase was finally established to deal of this & other problem & is still running at -

Chinese for many years did not come here not only on account of difficulties of road but because of sacred character of C. P. S. district. Hunters - gin seeng seekers & gold washers about only ones - (See James). These men finally purchased certain parcels of land where the officials cross off spaces here in ——— They engaged Koreans to work for them - & settlers to these parcels.

Tien Pao Shan mine. In 21st year K.H. a man named Chung Kuang Ti - a small official of this province secured permission from Tientsin Yamen to work this silver mine. Solid stock to deal Chinese & was quite successful getting 7-8 oz bullion per day. When finding work interfered with by water etc. asked for permission to issue further stock to engage a foreign engineer. He then - 30 of cross claims called - applied to Shanghai probably (?)

Yuen the war broke out. In 1905 (of the Singles man) he went to Shanghai to try to get his dead Single but was unsuccessful. As he went the Imperial Household 10,000 for money borrowed therefrom.

He then went to the Chungking Kung Sze at Antung. ~~He lain~~ ~~He Sze~~ He paid his money - presumably from money borrowed from these people. When he came here last year he discovered Jabaum in the mines. Chang then asked about it said that they were his employees. It then developed that these people were concerned in the Chung Ho which Chang had said was a Shantung firm. The Jabaum then asserted their claim to the mine & Chang ran away.

At Tritukou - Erh talk on & the fruits along the river there is gold - also at Tungkou near Hunchun.

Coal in small blocks near here - but of poor quality - also near Hunchun.

Little grazing - for the district - mostly from Chang Pai Shan. Fires have practically come - here from Hunchun & Mingita.

Only export opium which goes mostly to Hunchun. Areas decreased but cattle difficulty as the crop can be planted early.

Drains from Kuan & Hunchun:

Road to Hunchun & Mingita -

District contains about 100,000 shang arable land - Divided into 8 police districts -

	Yen chi Tsing - Ch'ih.				1285
1st Dist.	~~Tsing Tu Sze~~ Tsing chiah -	male 3003.	fem. 2338.		5745
2nd.	Tsing Tu Sze	" 1951	" 1918.		4840
3rd	Wang chuan Pa tzu	" 674	923		1777
4th	Tou Tao Kou -	" 2771	" 1770.		7441
5th	Mao Shan chien	" 3571	2648		9782
6th	Li ang Shih Chuantzu	826	432		2078
7th	Hunchun Tungkou.	1940	1444		4702
8th	Wang Cheng.	1382	1032		3909

School. Price & Higher not yet opened.

Mercantile. 94 stores - drawing supplies from Kiang & Hunchun.

Established 3rd moon. 24th year. 16. H. Before that & chas Kan Chin or hang office. ← (15th yr 7K.11 - 21st) [illegible] by chin.

has the main shui chü. A. 1 B/ Hwang chuan chü, 1 Shan hai shui chü,

D 1 Tou tung chü. (weights & measures) &

E/ 1 Hwang wei chü. fwd 2 yrs ago.

A Lamb or animals, fowls, meals, donkeys. over & sheep. 3.6/100 on price of each. 4 Pai. for tickets. 1% of price of timber - 4 Pai for a ticket.

B. on wine - .014 for each. Tobacco. 1% (duty) of cost. Smith Yellow tobacco .032 for tiao. .007 for Tiao on comfort goods. .004 for Tiao on cotton. .009 for tiao on sales or ~~[illegible]~~ for military use.

Supercarts 1 pan - 2 Pai each. Hemp 2½ Tiao per ton.

Salt 5 fen 5 cash per catty. Coal 1½ %.

Collect 100,000 Tiao.

D/ Gov chung chuan for taxes regarding which divided into 3 classes.

1. Rice, wheat, beans. 300 cash per 10 bushel.

2. millet, chi-tou- (beans) green beans 200 cash per bushel.

3. Kaoliang. Barley - 100 cash per bushel

Ins usually sold to the highest bidder.

E Hwang wei chü fwd 33 to year K.H. to protect farmers & actual & law realtors. Chang Kan Chü sold between 80 - 100, on sheep - Paid a tax of .75 Tiao per annum - for sheep. [illegible] for 1/3 price. when in excess of ~~[illegible]~~ deals

Arrange farms of law, at fitting rates.

Cost seems before 9.90 for sheep. 24% for deals.

Ins 6.600 for sheep. 24% deals

32 3.300 " 24%

Taking not ins titles.

office shortly to be established.

776 Sun is Monday. In morning Chief Officer called first mate
[illegible]: Gas fumes had some rather racking effect &
S. I rode out to call on the General. He
Yingchang Tingchang
looked unwell. Gave us his photos & a cuff
office. Apparently well satisfied with our visit.
Returning we called on Tao. Who begged to be
excused on ac of ill health. He has looked
my best the day before.

In the bay Hilton. Uncle been left
at about 10.00 A.M. 3 hrs ahead of us. Hence
came on here when we arrived.

Left at 12.50. Warm & bright.
Remains of 8 luncheon which had been on
at Pachia tien - 4 Putao gives - & two young
men Cy Hsien & utterly incapable & inefficient
young police man. Who has a flat head & a
b.a. - who thinks more of his uniform & his
hair than of his duties & is about as helpless
& young encumbrance as I have ever seen.

3 pm in Sale

776 We went for some 1:20 minutes up hill
nearly on along of 1750 - above Sau - or 1250
above valley in which YC T lies. Road ran on
a broad little side. The ridge has Kay which
gave the district its name. - down into a valley
& across a small stream and up another winding
road - this time the trees were numerous
tho' deep there has been many strong
indications are so gentle.

Road generally good.

Reached Wutzyukou 50 li not - a
small collection of limits where we are billeted
in a wealthy family. at 5:20.
50
826
Very pleasant quarters. probably buggy.
Family apparently little disturbed.
Infant squalling in neighbourhood.

Bathed in Pucik hot spring. Hot water. Water 70°

I was with them in stages had married a Chinese. By her
three sons and many grandchildren. He had
some 30 shang 10 of which he cultivates himself

20 strong cultivated by Kweiren who live with their families in little wattled & hay thatched huts. Also there show fruitness about red Sweet Corn & barley at times.

June 16th Called at 5. Breakfast on rice which was only short distance away. Had breakfast and came off at 6:20 - Foggy & very heavy. Road ran along the left bank of the river - deep and swift flowing apparently with rapids here & there. & banks softened with mist. a lovely sight.

Road in many places very bad stony & muddy in these parts. Came on a hill and a number of carts from Hsuanchiu laden with salt Russian fish. Hills on the left (right) very rocky & partly well wooded. on South & right pretty well cultivated but in a narrow valley. At - Hsiao Pan Ching 15 li out we left the stream to cross a low shoulder. Here was a hand walled crops supposed to contain about 20 men of the Chinese Lin Cheng Ying. on other side made the road again & followed the bank along

for some miles through pleasant scenery. by lovely crag-smooth hill slopes. rapids & cultivated valley. with wooded little Pagodas the owners of which must have shed a very precarious living from the soil.

Reached on lunch place 30 li

30 / 156 but when we came to stop for lunch because the inns - 15 li further on had been closed and had no grass. We came upon a very pleasant little place in a temple. clean and deserted & with fortress done by the priests themselves. The man was working away at cutting bricks - He had taken for 300 days on the temple up to that time. It was wide built - The wood work he said had required 20 days.

Sun 10 Tsu to the Temple.

Left at 11:50 minus a forty on the Kayakhs about 30 minutes later. Then found a barracks with 205 men of Chinese Lin Cheng Ying. went up a very steep pass. about 1650 ° - & about 1220 ch valley.

Very dirty - but an excellent view of the Kwem Sibo afterwards had emerged from the bulky style which we had to cross - Valleys - fields - and clustered villages - bare hills - dotted with clear shrubbery - Hills in the further - China on the near side of the sluggish Tumen that lay below us.

We came down the pass and a thunder storm darkened also first on burst on the Kwia - blackening the landscape that a short time before had been so fair.

We crossed a narrow ridge across a shoulder that jutted out into the valley - which it was hard - the stream running swiftly between great boulder shoulders - sloping gradually into the water.

60/916 Kiang Shui Chuantzu the place where we stopped for the night - ~~is~~ contains about 20 houses & is but a poor village - although on the main road that leads from Hunchun to J.C.T. & Kingpitzu. The river

where we stopped was pretty large & we had one room to ourselves as usual.

We bathed in the Tumen - the northern branch of the main stream here split by a low island - as the water being pretty warm - & the river here about 50 - 70 yds wide with a swift current.

Valley now about well cultivated - beans & wheat being apparently principal crops.

Supper by lamplight - & had to dodge up legs arm with opium - oil - & whisky - the second grateful.

June 17th. Wednesday. Called at 4. after some difficulties with hens first rising age of eggs started at 5:45. Foggy with a misty drizzle - Road down valley still comparatively well cultivated - then along a rocky road on the left bank of the Tumen. The stream was swollen & muddy after yesterday's rain. & the fog hung so heavily it was impossible to see the height of the hills on either side. On our branch the rocks were plentiful & the bluffs steep & scrubbed.

916 The Kuan side was more grassy & rounded. Ran underneath
100-300
a mamoin - but into rapids & sided in deep currents.
- For about 1 hr before reaching the hsien. Changing when
we crossed a river of that name. The fields were well cultivated
on both sides & we left the river some distance on our right.
After crossing the bridge above mentioned we entered a deep
valley & gradually turned towards the right.

At Chuang hsien was stationed a detachment of
Chinese - 3rd Yang. infantry. 30 men. (Chang Yang)

Reached the beginning of Sa Pan Ling the last
pass before the Hunchun plain at about 10:00. 40 li
out. Extremely descent. 1 bridge little rice fair now
little water on either side. For almost 80 li to

60 Shih Lo Ankyu where we stopped for lunch at
976 12:45.

Known town 1 Kin Lung Prosite. Jap. flag in evidence
here before said 50 (Cio) Jap. soldiers.

Will not permit Chinese to cross river.

Y.C.T. contd

Chinese Post & Telegraph Offices.

Pop. Recency Offices - main office Kuei Tao Kou

Troops. 3rd Div. 3rd Regt. 1st Yang. Hsin Sui - Cavalry 1 Co.
" 12th 2nd " Infantry.
Engineers Hqs. 1 Co. Cav. 1. Hunchun 1 Cavalry
1 Chankuantsailing.

Want to bring in some soldier chasists.

1 Yang. Sun Tien soldiers.

976
30
1006

Left at 3 o'clock. Rode along the valley of the Tumen
which runs thyle has been bandits - some boats on Korean side
but no craft on Korean Chinese. Crossing a little bridge the name
of which is scarcely worth remembering we came to a rise &
then should not across a well cultivated plain for Hunchun.
Beans & wheat seemed the predominant crops.

Still apparently not any rich light in clan.
On a little rise in the country we came upon a well wooded settled
valley. Hills in the distance. Towards the South & East.

We rode first a number of old military camps where the Chungs Chien Lui's of Chi Chun had been quartered before the Boxer movement. all had been destroyed by the Russians. Yi Ho Yang a. when the Tsungli at this place planted a number of trees (catalpa?) (yang shu). which now form a very pretty avenue from the camps to the city and around the wall

about a mile outside the gate a battalion of infantry was drawn up which came to the present as we rode past 7 m into the town. ~~outside~~ In the suburbs before we came to the city gate we met the principal mandarin officials & Yamen underlings. in their best robes. we dismounted and offered to them. It was really an unnecessary bit of politeness and foolishness more than should have been given. but in such matters it always seems wise to exceed rather than fall short of the limit.

We rode thro the streets to the Ying Pin Kuan where quarters had been prepared. nearly 1000 people (we were lately started) talking to a minor police official when our mandarin friends all arrived as we rushed in. the officer rode away leaving the underlings remaining outside.

After them came Li - the General's Secretary - Chinese assistant - Hsieh & me & two others. these were of them in official robes but all in ordinary garb. a fresh crowd.

The older & dignified mandarin officials then left. as Li proceeded to take the floor. The Fame of the French Catholic mission then came - as all sat and talked he soon time wishing us to dinner for six o'clock.

We went on & had to wait for nearly two hours before anything was served. hotel the Fame - roused by my visit to his place - came in for pot luck and gave us some interesting information.

His idea is that when the original Tartar inhabitants of this region were driven north by the Chinese (Manchus) - the emperors failed to settle in this locality. the Khans consequently gradually became a fortuite. this may be the historical side since the rise of the Manchus. but probably does not antedate their development.

How he said was in the old days. Attaché at my Lou rates. Chinese officials were generally single men - hunters - gold washers - Jin Sang diggers etc. who took holidays and

The fact that Kwan could not rally to Fundan lend in that they were not under their own officials but under the Japanese in the Japanese sense

engaged Koreans to help them. Estimates published for this year are about 1 chance to every 10 Koreans.

He himself had been in district for some two years. Prior to his arrival there was Chao-chen, a Chao who was remembered even worse than Yuan when he first at Yen chi. This man was more beautiful only his ~~[illegible]~~ yamen runners oppressed the Koreans & Chinese little - as he ~~[illegible]~~ extracting money in every possible fashion. Creditors matters finally became so intolerable that the ~~[illegible]~~ Chinese soldiery - & did ravage the people - unpaid for several months freely robbed. Yuan - so Pao Tsung says asked Japanese aid. His date in this instance does not exactly gale.

A case in which a Korean was accused remained long unsettled - until the Japanese sent a mare from Hsinyung to help with the matter. He obtains little satisfaction and shortly after his departure - Saito himself came across - at about the time that the Chinese were arrived to investigate. The Japanese excuse that they were bound to protect the Koreans was largely made possible by the existence of Yuan - who then gave a ~~[illegible]~~ to the

The new Chinese administration under Chen. Wei Tao has been much more satisfactory. There has been little in the squeezing - and judgments in legal cases which were delayed for months - are now at the command of the highest bidder under the old regime are now rendered promptly & fairly.

The Japanese he says have since then admitted to have with remarkable fairness - & have done everything possible to exculpate the public. Cases between Japanese & Koreans & Chinese have occasionally been tried before them at Kuan tao Kou. A myriatry officer has been taken to that place. The Korean pleaded & lies stationed at C.T.K. & his Sabbath so has done some squeezing but not much. These reports confirm the propaganda appearing in the Japanese officially influenced journals.

Marked contrast with treatment accorded Koreans south of river when all of a sudden they have been my brutal. Koreans must furnish exact statements of their movements - departures from Korean for Chinese soil & return to former.

Chinese Colonies engaged in large numbers ~~[illegible]~~ in northern Korea. Originally well from but later not. where run away ourselves.

Claims to territory based on old Korean runaways which Saito with cons de. forms in vicinity of Kan Tao the filaments in Chinese face. Assert that the ± 1/19 Sunwen a branch of the Sungari is stream indicated on Kanghsi stmt. This brings the case no limit to claims. a fabrication therein Catholic. Last year made three months trip through region. chang Pai Shan Sungari etc. Possible lay claim to whole region bit by bit. In this connection will to remember Tsuchi's statement.

Saito refuses to accept mean. when Chen Hou went to him to tell him that they had received an order from Peking that he was to clear out. asked Korean limit came they said via Kirin. by Post. He remarked that that was very strange as he could receive and from Peking in a day & he had heard nothing about it. Again they told him that although they could not force him out they would be obliged to ask him to cease all activities in the region. He replied that he could not will do that as Prince Ito had told him to establish himself there and it certainly was not for the first time of doing nothing

Troops f. Says the new division that was sent out. Came about 1 month ago. Barracks etc. ~~but infst~~ 1st infant no cheaters.

R. a large garrison at yes chiles. Hoto Kuek. when Ci Tao Jen. head of Korean insurgents is sheltered by Russians. General of Division! of Brigade there. Also large garrison. Inf. cav. art. & genie at Possiet. Korgaed. Maitin

P.M. Decamille line left W rail for Sangchin to Hungjong. Daily communication

Hunchun. old crumble mud walled town lying in pleasant valley with hills about two miles distant to South & East. Small size the [illegible] Chinese city thereon. About 5000 (?) inhabitants with the & immediately outside the walled space - which is about less than half a mile long and about 300 yds broad. irregular ellipse. One main street. houses are small semi-Chinese style buildings - low roofs of the Russian type with corrugated iron. General stores.

T.S. George Gamen in centre of town with barracks immediately in front. Has organ with grass & trees drew its appearance. The buildings formerly used as residence

Entrance from Russian side & Korean side

1906 by the F.T.T. an wrs house local govt. - seen of the " who is at Yunchi Tsing.

Small old Manchu officials - but no Chinese civil authority saw the Pai Tsu So - which acts judicially apparently - in a very small way.

Much waste space within the walls as the suburbs extend only on the east side - the Eastern being comparatively bare. Rest within absolutely so.

Some brick while mud houses but majority of mud flat roofs & thatch & few in good repair.

Shop keepers generally from Shantung & Chihli. Goods from Chefoo - Shanghai etc. via Vladivostok or Fusan & Korea Newchwang

18th Thursday. Tuesday Priest called before breakfast. Left returned two Manchus - Li & Chui called & sent cards to rest. Then walked round the walls. Filthy. Flight the streets as heavy around the wall.

after lunch visited 3 rds. Telegram from Ansell announcing his safe Tokyo - Cheers to Anderson. Letter for Anderson. Ansell's ship excellent.

Took a short walk to rains - first where the chinese were working a nearly discovered gold-ground bed just outside city - then to west to a subterranean Buddhist & God of War Temple. Left the excellent caretaker by the old priest in charge. Lovely moss & ferns - Shutterly chasm. Kind old face - Formerly an ex-Mandarin - Takenouchi - when about 40 entered the church - Has seen in the Li Yuan Ssu near Peking. Knows the western hills & temples there.

Saw a number of Japanese prostitutes in the street - painted & bedizened horses - evidently had been under Russian influence - fine cabs grows.

Li & Co have not been today - They sent some whisky & cheroots.

Letter from Tsum - Could not know Grey till

Cable for servants - Everything on expense.

June 14th Friday. Called at 4:30 but did not get away till - as the hucks came late in arriving - his & his friends caught sight us 1st. and 3rd and called for a big price!

Hutchman probably unaware of the reduction in his fares but Young did find out that the regular rate from Hankow to Ichang is 15-16 taels for 100 catties or about 32 taels per ton - 60-1 refused to accept the Chis demand for 40 taels to Hungkiao but made a counter offer of 20. This he at first refused as he said it was so much trouble to load & unload the baggage. Owing to interference of police officials finally came to terms for 140 taels for the 4 to Hungkiao. This is fairly reasonable - as it is true that there is scarcely any traffic between the two places although it is said to be - before Hankow dried up Gunboats & King etc. so much for the ass.

Has an agreement regarding horses - we are to change at the stations travelling 60 li. On first morning

1006

60

1066

6 watches a walls will be in again

Reached Mi Chiang Chan at 12:25 - lunch

Nearly 150 minutes later. or about 1/4 hour than we

Left at 3:20. came along run. Descend first part

seems an old debris or running along bank just along stream

man with us says it was the boundary wall which had

been made by the Koreans. It ran near the water

for a time & then back on the near face of one of the hills

then down on the ridge - where we found what was actually

a wall farther on it then seemed evidence of a wall

& a roadway & ditch. Refers it mean the river.

A country man here said the wall & ditch

had been made by the Tang Dynasty - in 8th C. wars

with the Koreans. Follow the river in some places

& then the river back into the country called

the Tang Wang Cheng Tung - Had been migration

& settled away in many places

Some indication of wooden trees in hill tops.

Reached Cheng Shui Chuantzu Stopping

place 30/1096 Place ~~two~~ nights ago - at 6:00. Bathed

in Tumen excellent bathing over by nearly

2nd left by house to stay at Mi Chiang Chuan

than 1st.

Wang Lua left L.S.C. Side.

Party

At Mi Chiang Chan an about 20 families of Koreans.

living in the hills. Paying same rates as Chinese.

5 bushels grain or 50 bundles hay.

On crossing into all Koreans must report at Ta Wan Cheng.

Japanese then examine all passing between there and make

many difficulties for Chinese entering Korea.

In Cheng Shui Chuantzu. estimated 250 families - 700 under

500 female. 1700 sheng arable land. 40 families Koreans

pay 5 bushels grain per sheng.

Country open about 20 yrs. 1st called Chao Kuo. When

opened my father said 20 years. Tax 2.400 tiao per sheng -

.666 per sheng. Hostess 17th & 22nd yr Kuangsü.

June 20th Saturday Called at 4 - left at 5:32.

hot wife very tired - Passed a two table land left

by the erosion of the Shihtzu Ho - a small stream which

hinder thigh & my under leg - I do apparently muscle
swollen in place trains - crossed a big range of hills
& then found the town of Ullas Pao Tientzu - on our left
up a gradually narrowing valley fairly well cultivated.
Then around a shoulder I took N. of W. to Tih-Tung Sui li
est. I suppose 60 li "chai" - Very interesting - a fine distance
further on we turned to the left - then right. Found another
interesting hut & then ascended the Pei Kao li Ling.
1096 1675 Sometimes hot but I & scenery - long descent -
occasional wild sheep. The small Buddhist temple
the sheep were grazing at first of town. The new taffing
inn - a great smelly foul room - Cable Kao li Ling
60 Supposedly 50 but in reality 60 li not :
1156 Hung San gold in sand -
Mr. Pan Shan a table cap has unusual appearance
chart. 2500 ft high. At the foot of this line it is
said chimney Russians has extensive coaling yards - but without
[illegible]
[illegible] at 1:45 amid much grumbling
[illegible] chairmen. animals have been

insufficiently fed - Road leaves thence very shamefully populated
valley. at 5:15 crossed the Hsin Chi Ko Ling - 850 ft high
winding through valley. where we passed the so-called station
"chai" of Ta Kao supposedly 60 li from Changchiachuangtzu.
Here we had been told we were to change horses - but we were now
hours in the miserable little post.

Passed number of Russian-style carts laden with
1156 furs nuts from Wang Ching - and bound for Hunchun.
Winding road finally taking us up the Chang Ling at 5:45.
1200 ft high. Long stretch down hill with the usual cultivated
hamlet outside Wang Ching Valley before us. At Hsu Kuan
we still no evidence as to Koreans then drove a number of these
furs & wad the chimney dwellings -

60 We reached the Ci Chia Tien at Wang Ching. Supposedly
1216 another 60 li not 100 - a large comfortable inn surrounded
by fine wood - Seen a clear stream - with fish - but like
almost all the others uncomfortable as a/c of the local Pang -

Butler in the Little Wang Ching Ho - a one of its branches. which joins the Kai yi Ho. Precipitous table land on East side of valley - Both sides hilly but Eastern more densely wooded than western.

This valley recently settled by Manchu Government diggers from Hunchun - Petty Shantung farmers under them way on - squatting. In 16th or 17th year of Kuang Hsü - first ordered measurement of land. People paid 3,660 Taels

12/6 for sharing for three years 2,750 cash per shang each year as a tax.

About 120 - 130 families & 1400 shang cultivated fields in district.

Nearby is an alleged old Chinese city called Pan chengtzu as high half the wall is standing.

generally N by NW.

from 21st Sunday. Called at 4:30 Gun fires bugles then reveille at 6. on - Late start owing to late arrival, the night before - & to the grumbling of Manchu men & soldiers.

The coming land been spoiled in a full realise of the difficulties of the road - lack of inns - grain - hay etc. & absolute absence of habitation between the few scattered Post Rests all about 60 or 70 li apart - too small for a decent days journey - yet too inadequate rather a worthless

12th He said he could only make Wu Tai Shan - 60 li not on this day - & said that the next habitable Spot was 70 li distant. He supplemented this information by a written statement regarding the road obtained from some one in the inn. It was to be very bad indeed - lies now to pass through a desolate land - going for two days through forests so dense that it would be impossible to see the sun - on high hills etc.

Owing to unusual fog delayed by the Manchu men we got off at 5:38 route generally N. by W. through a wide cultivated valley & all through the road was reasonably ridgy and apparently. both travelled it was generally good.

at 8:45 we leave below the Wang Ching Ho scene of our departure - up a valley well planted with Millet. wheat & corn & beans. we pass a little temple wherein a number of men Shantung Cultivators have sought

shelter from the heavy drenching mist that has hitherto
descended from the gray haze that has hung over us all
morning. There were tolerably short legs from Wang Chang to
Hunchun - via the Kaiyiles - 2 Tunnels.

A few minutes later we found the junction of two streams.
Then up the ~~[illegible]~~ large flat and excellent valley.
Well cultivated - with same crops. Road generally good - 4
Cross the stream the Huang Kailes - quite small
Cross at 10.30.

The Kaiyiles - shortly afterwards forks - one ~~to~~ from N.E. &
then from NNW - 4 clear 2 swift flowing. Here also the
1216 Road branches we go to Sanchiaokou where we skip the
60 night & then the other entering to Lou Tai chan. 6 o'c not when
1276 we lunch.

Again we have ~~come~~ [illegible] when we came in
at 11.50 - Station houses quite pleasant 2 chan.
In the heart of a broad valley - surrounded by low rolling
& cultivable hills.

Looking to the hills of the right before we have
from eastern 2 horsemen that there are plenty of houses
between Wu Tai & Lao To Lotzu where to the next

"chan" is [illegible] - we therefore go on to Sanchiaokou.

Stories of the h.h. tribes - we also disbelieve
the statement of a smart fellow that the whole
country was quiet as since the soldiers left in the chan
1st moon - the country people have formed themselves into
Societies - & clubs as my valley heavy bandits ~~[illegible]~~
guns from Hunchun or Yanchi Kang.

X At Tunfu we were told that Hingtaku was 450 li was sent
last night - 15 minutes later that it was 360 - & half an hour
further 300. To Wu Tai chan we were told 1st that it was
1296 72 - then 20 - then 15 - at ~~two~~ intervals of 30 minutes -
46 then that it was 8 - li - then 5 when it actually was about 12.
1323 Left at 2.20 - after photographing the escort &c.
Road first led us a rolling meadow then flight a pleasant
valley, winding in and out among the hills - which
here are increasingly wooded. at 4.50 crossed the
Kuchuling 1700 ft high - a long descent flight.
comparatively wild country wooded known with a
young growth.

Nearing Wu Tai chan we saw the little beauty

Thereafter there was nothing at all save the frame of a hut by Prussia. & a bivouac until we reached the foot at the head of the valley where a Shantung Coolie who had made a cultivation against the steep land purchased 10 shares of ground and bought some of his food from Prussia to cook with them. He seemed cheerful & was just building himself a new house.

We then turned to the right - winding down a wide wooded valley into the San Chiao Valley where we came to stop the night.

Two points were entirely at odds & those that we said had often became evident - one is poppy - which seems a fruitful crop here about.

At one Gaichow we were supposed to have had a charge of horses but they did not appear & we went on without them. Barry the Sergeant to get news was that had been sent for. The boots broke from his clumsy new pretty scenery & decided to go lame so that we were glad enough to have the prospect of a charge which could not have been made for the horse.

Hotsinly June 9th

Left Tsichi at 10

At noon of the clear & cool where we have stopped has been good places for the horses. - simply a dry rut in the first open - a little of muddy & manure. Mud. Sticks in the horse lines which are now cleared - and in which the animals rest. The ~~action~~ manner in which the Rechow soldiers suddenly the 32d the head army has declared to somewhat surprised us. On the first two & three days they were most polite & willing solicitous on all sides in and they ~~were~~ quite anxious to render small services. Now after they have been staying & sufficient - unwilling to do anything - even hold a horse - but soliciting alms ~~[illegible]~~ - and apparently being then made my astonished. They take no pains to learn anything about the country or to purchase in advance to feed their animals on the road. They mutilate the trees & do not clean their accoutrements. In marching & do not wish to sleep on the bare ground. Became fascinated. It was in the words.

the old style Shen Tang Tsui - or perhaps you are much more satisfactory as an ancient monumental tree.

After all this distance since we left Changshu. Changtzu - that night lie - from the root hole to the place where we must stop the night amongst really to about 12 or 14. We reached the "Itsui" - a wide broad muddy walled - towns enclosure - amongst by the Valley folk to protect them from the Hangchutzu. At 7.15 the weather whose we had passed on seeing the open character of the country seemed to a little later. We bathed in the Kuangfu which is the extreme branch of that stream - here flowing fairly a broad valley with wooded hills to east & west. Splendid grass - & soil.

Here the hills are frequently terraced & between of what seem to be red sandstone cliffs rising to some one to two hundred & 200 - 300 feet straight from the dried side & sometimes broken by a blackish cliff formation & sometimes wide.

The "Itsui" is most clean & compact walled. Received gifts of melons & new grass, the finding in the roads - & in the main room a level one

Almost my time in which we have stopped here have been with Japanese & English fellows which is not so in most after traffic is before dawn.

Here Jule & Chang the Sunday edition with the closed supplements should give me a light hour

June 22nd. Monday. So is less a short day in all and the chinese who wished again yesterday to stop at Wu Tai Shan they were afraid that we might stop on the top of the hill yesterday. We did not leave until 7:20 having been called at 6:30. Had light Sun shine & up the Kuangfu & crossed stream 5 times. During morning about 8", or slightly about same flight of steps in stream & took down the gun & went after sun. Brought with short gun & (with rubber. Very second shot & dropped frequently.

Shot one fly, one swallow - not dead - but allowed water fowl with broken leg. Reason dead not flying as that fowl did not yet thus wings & another could not have.

Second descent NW by W. type valley which only now was cultivated. Few farmers have. Have been areas but have gradually reduced - about 1/3 said last year.

Hills well wooded - shows many pleasant terrace & well wooded bottoms - followed by valley grass-plains. Hills here also broken by red barrack & cliffs. Birds scarce. Odd shrew mole hole in abundance that indigenous.

1323
40.
1363

Reached Co to Catzu 40 li out. A station at 11:20. Hung stifled for lunch. Nearly a burning day. Smoke - red sand black mud. Formation much same as less attractive attractive near Pa Chiao train. Some sand & ashes light with us. Fuel apparently runs under grass roots & breaks out.

Volcanic formation near Co to as likely enough, evidence in shape of story of

Pa Chiao tu
June 9th

castle also about 100 li N.E. sand fire in road. & thickly to drive on - dense in and near rolling. Others also have fallen in.

Gulf Prophet here - in "Chau" Tens were here. In lies two mass this money - which created - just have any lacheum nuclei.

Many flies.

Shackled stone man Kuchen long.

Cross Ruby at 10:10 - Camel back offline from which district takes its name.

1363
18
1381

Left at 2:12 on a list of cart horses sent by the local "chau". With two guides in left heavily armed & protected by two soldiers. To see if we could find some of the game alleged to be so plentiful in these hills. The guides were unwilling to go without soldiers as they feared that they might be caught by the Hulgus. who are supposed to be very dangerous

One of the soldiers claimed he saw a deer – a bear – & another deer. We have saw nothing save a few butterflies – many bee flies & two squirrels.

Clouds thick thick rolled in & hid the mountains from view. Lost my breath in fierce needles stinging lights. & has excellent women but no sport.

Boiled in Kaiyeh – saw steppes in hamlets here back of the ~~house~~ – Here at Kao Shan tsun.

3rd Day – 14th Nov. Clear day for climb – Wind & fog but not

1. Red Sand. from 9th Pasture & Washington in Meadow

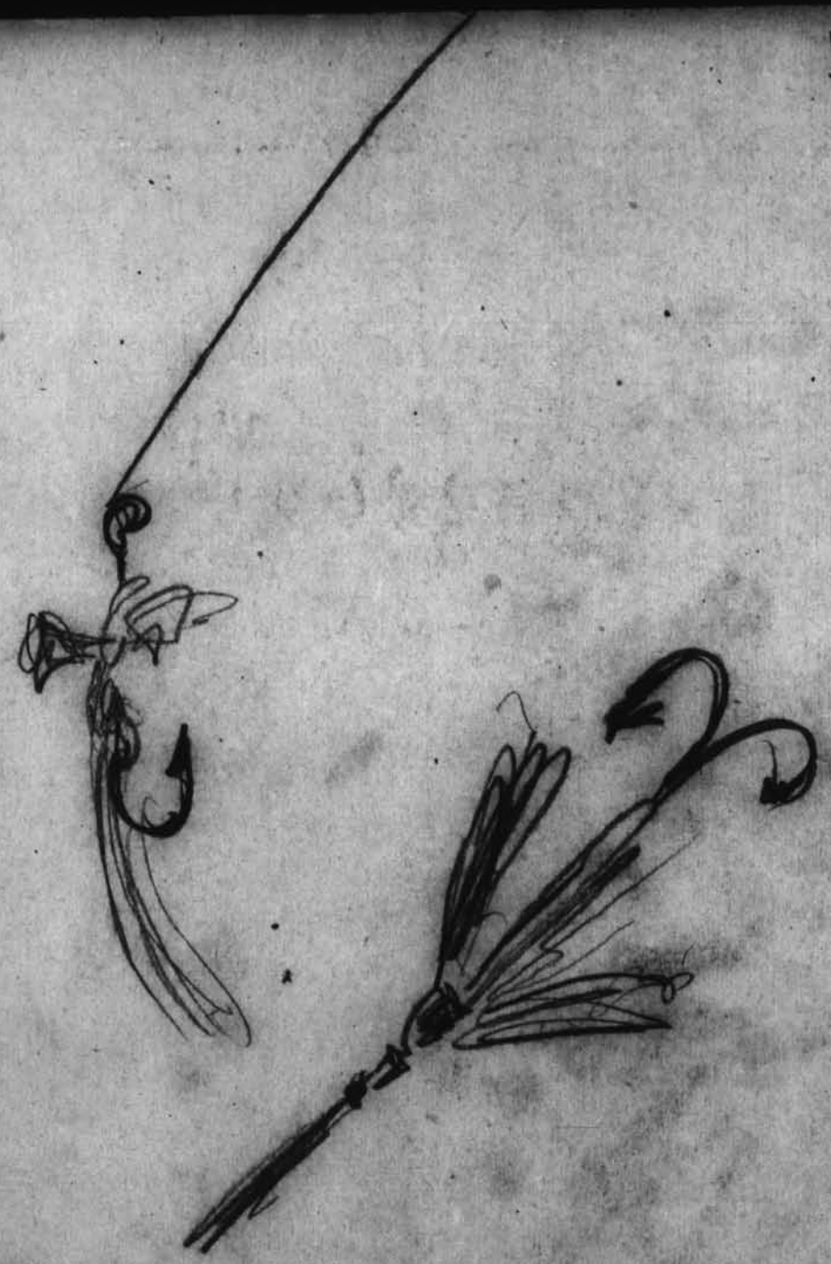
2. Black mud. from 9th margin red sand marked above.

3. one from 9th Hungerford gas fgn. right of road.

4. Blue clay stone. from Kimmin Latch.

5. one from near " " "

E.



Tagebuch

für

.....

.....

1381 June. 23d Tuesday. Owing to the bad soldiers

approaches and regarding the dense forests - the places and o which the

light of day never penetrates to etc etc when I thought of the

game birds at my tree-trunks - we rose at 4:30. - Long refreshing

to have a up getting in order to suit the soldiers. We bathed in the river

just a little before sun as the sun was just reddening on the Eastern

hills - gilding the scattered clouds with its morning rays. Really

the first fair morning we have had since leaving. Night that after

clearing his tent was fair. Having breakfasted we were off at

5:03. The mule men & servants having been looking about

since my early morning & having shown a celerity never witnessed

before. So I rode ahead with the sergeant & two men hoping to

find some of the game reported to be so plentiful in these

dense forests. We found the valley very beautiful in the

morning light - & rode thro' partly open country for nearly 20 li'

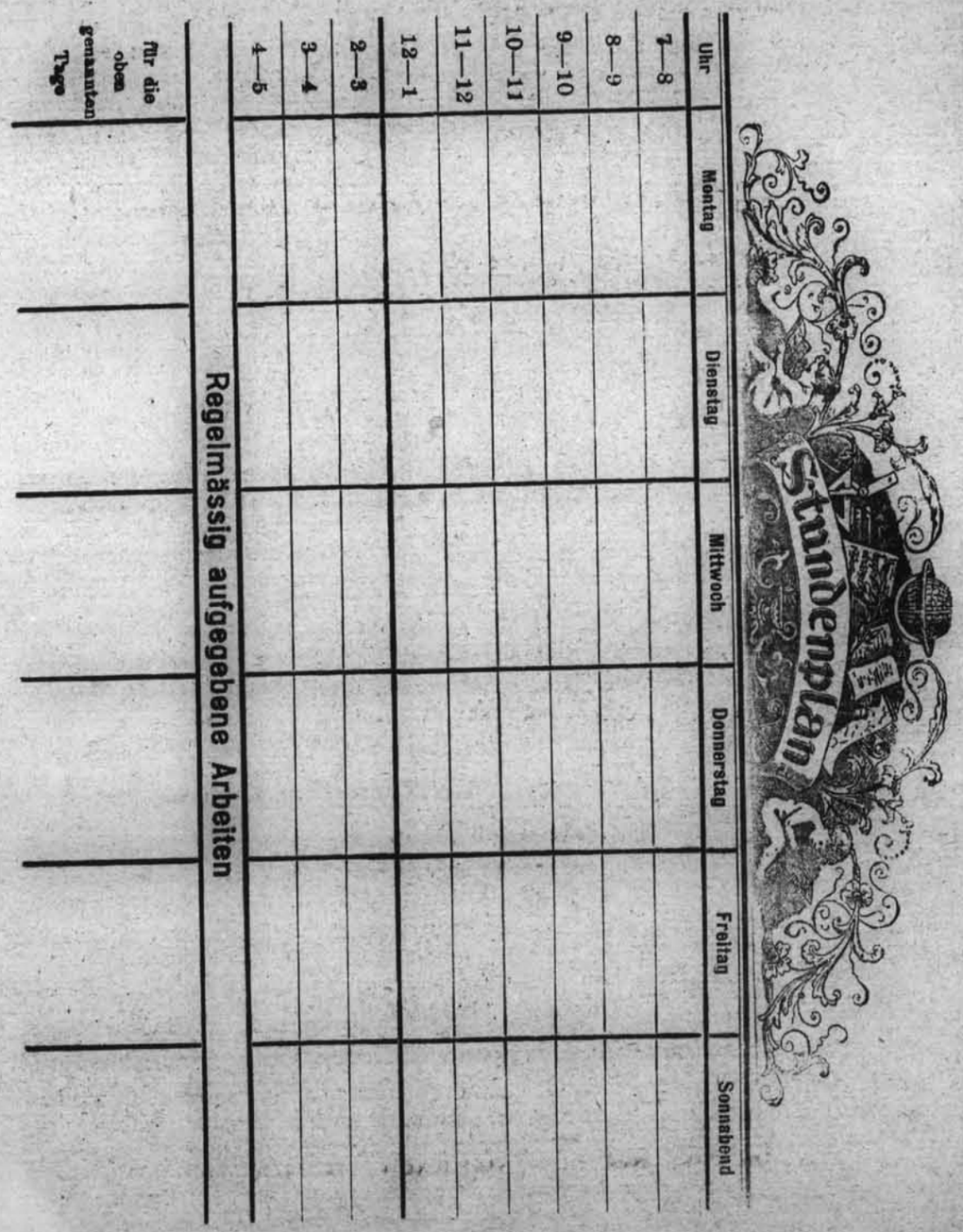
then dis mounted & started to walk through the woods.

on either side of the road - long first mistaken a dead

tree for a deer. The first turned out to be a heavily

underbrushed wood - with long grass. a very gentle

afternoon.



with a few large trees - beneficially shaded - to many fallen trunks. We did not clear the road as it seemed quite unnecessary but followed it along for some 10 or 15 li - to a small Cinese Yamen at what is called the summit of the Cinese Yamen hill. This was built originally in the 11th year of Kwangsü by a rich Shansi merchant - whose Buddhist name is Fan Kuing & who now is 42 yrs of age. His trouble is undergoing repairs at the present time - subscriptions & heavy loans collected from various sources. The Kuing Yü Ssu consists of one main & one smaller building - both wood roofed.

Then we went on to meet from a clean new Cinese hotel looking for a Sunday had been among from Kuei Sui time before - This road seems a favorite place for runaways as the money we left their loving chung - we found a fellow looking for the wife of a friend of his who had run away with a Mandarin's servant - bring her husband & a small child of four at Kweisui. The old fellow had a red placard on a stick giving a description of the prodigal when he left home etc. as being formally etc for sale. He was apparently to see how we of the trouble of repeating his story at every turn.

We went on up hill 250 ft - then started down a little incline. At the temple we had seen the coolies & messengers of the 2nd Battalion, 1st Regt. Then Chang Pi Chen - & in this defile we met them transport. Another 14 carts drawn by 8 or 10 mules. Front each & guarded by a number of soldiers. The roads were in frightful condition. We attempted to have been made to prepare them for the passage of troops & transport. Another evidence of the inefficient administration & lack of foresight among these people.

We went on thru the pass. We met a company on entr. to Hunchun. - The men were of various ages - & ragged & dirty - their caps & blankets - probably rolled from Japan. In my bed sleeper two. knapsacks - haversacks - canteens - cooking kits - stuck with wooden blanket. raincoat. tin cups. The Captain grey. mounted on foot - rolling firing.

1381.
40
1421

Nearly San Sai - the a chain of 2500 feet at 9:50. Small hut & we leave to. The hills here in little clumps of low pines clothed about a cedar - the sole new pines met us. The last pheasants we heard this pass. A bear go today - two yesterday - quite unusual to see the bird.

Left again at 11:45. Down hill - gradually - road generally stony - & bad as we nearing - saw the entrance valleys quite impossible for artillery - would have been needs were hard but the season been dry.

Troubled us in vain inducements of scary game - hotly afterward flight. He said he saw a small deer in morning.

Met a man armed with old muzzle loading gun - said he was a hunter going after game. Had come 1 from Shantung. Had lost his horse little later met another fellow armed said he came from same place - I asks whether had

Arrangements his game by. Tells him that they and shotty. Sergeant fellow as on his way home - we left him home to go by a small path - we saw a hut which right side him belongs to a bandit. Nearly Cinnabar Fitzgerald (was killed a cross we & bounds at about 75 yds - Small bridge rather than shooting. Saw it to mean as a scare crow.

Here mountains & rocks we flight a valley which showed some cultivation & frequent signs of disease infestation in gos gone by - there being many ruined houses.

Valley boggy in places - small stream - but another hunter who shot with us on the road - Tsin - Wu to

144
60
1481

Fitzgerald - to Tuse Kouhzen where we stop for the night.

Here the Pictorsgrey 570 tells us that the hunter told him that he had seen Hodgson this morning. She had asked him whether we had gone by. He said he didn't know.

Wang said that there too many & that the Chang Pu Chung had seen 5 more - that we should not stop in the woods. as it was my dangerous. Wang Fitzgerald

about. 2nd man said there were more
because of two may look elsewhere.

Reached Tonkolyn at 4.43. reached
at 4:53

Trouble in carrying baby when being carried
on doyi. inside made.

Did effectually my doyi in rest season
to carriages in many places.

Hills crossed but not with this suitable
fortunately.

Went some cols. but these they Battes
4 so. I passed yesterday at Kangchatten.
another tribe. two more Sherpas gone into all
going to Hindum. where 3rd is already. 1st
by at Costrardey. left. Kam on 8th
stopped three days at Kangjuta - are very
hilarious in table.

Once in the pass from the volcanic rock again
at first in small then in gradually increasing quantities

June 24th Wednesday. called at 6:30 after an uneasy night
due to restless sleeping in the rest house for the Kangchatzu when
they expected to make out from the unpenetrable forests to hab us.

In going out to look after horses & mules they invariably
carried their rifles. The compound was walled but in the rear
a little gate was barred only by a wicker screen which would
1481 has afforded little protection - should there have been need therefor.

Breakfasted and with a fairly clear sky started for Tsungchung chung.
the road leading first across the fields eastward from the main
route to Kangjuta. We passed first a number of men with tridents
who came from Yin Kung (Silver Can) ~~where~~ & were in search of
the a fish about weighing about 3-4 lbs.

We reached Chin Kang between 5-6 P.M. not where we passed
a Buddhist "Gao-yeh-Temple" - and a huddle of fairly
prosperous looking farm houses on the ~~centre of~~ east side of the
valley which was here well cultivated and dotted with houses.

From the Silver Can - where - the precious metal had been
found some two hundred years before where - ~~the mouth of the~~
oldest inhabitant only not till - there also were three small
brick monuments to deceased friends of the village temple

1481.

white herons rested in a little group not far away on the Pu Sao Jiang - while spotting instructed how several times here sufficiently manifest two a few shots without landing a bird.

At this point the valley was crossed by a N.E. jutting spur of the range - which sweep full away northwards - and pushes into a splendid broad valley - thickly populated - the best cultivation we have seen since leaving the Chiao Valley near Huichow - and with hamlets scattered here and there among the checkered fields and clumps of greenery.

At Shang Hua Ling Pao - 20 li from T.C.C. there was an old temple - walled & battlemented with the side walls of the main building constructed of alternately rubble patches separated by bricks horizontal as noticed ~~Shifts~~. It now serves as a Police Station. Men 30 men are maintained by the villagers - three guns being furnished by the Govt.

There is abundance - hundreds - of coffins in the construction - roofs being either ~~tiles~~ thatched or

1481

thatched - as the same grounds being walled with boards or the gardens lots fortified by split bamboo. Rolling foothills & stretches valley are fully cultivated - many fields being at rule in the fields which have - as distinct from those we have seen since leaving Wang Ching - some rule fertilised & weeded.

At the village of Ta Huang Ti we were met by the representative of the local Chi-Chun - Tso Lu Chün Ying - who's so one of our attendants tells me has been off on chasing bandits since the middle of the 2nd moon - having fought & defeated a band of 100 near Wu Tai Chan - when we landed on the 21st. 40 thieves were supposed to have been killed.

We could see the village of T.C.C. in the distance 5 li away - & ride across country at a rapid rate - here clear of the volcanic rock in evidence - & the grain black and apparently boggy - less cultivation & more grazing.

Passed the "10 thousand wall" stretching away straight about E. to W. is not more than 5 ft above the surrounding fields. & about 15-20-30 ft broad at base. The town sits in the centre. Scattered houses - mud walls or outstands - but in many cases of bricks of volcanic rubble - with tiles or thatch.

1481.

roofs. Still shut has apparently forsaken us. We stay in a place we found for us. When the conductor flies is called with dirt & has apparently not been washed for months. The tray also is dirty. with chicken cards under the matting.

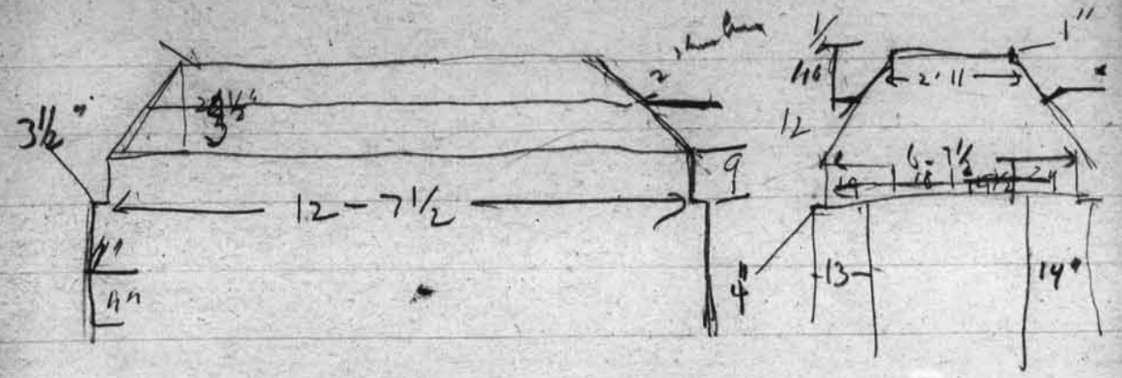
A number of Yankee folk here in attendance who are notable in their insistence that they have been instructed to give us anything we want.

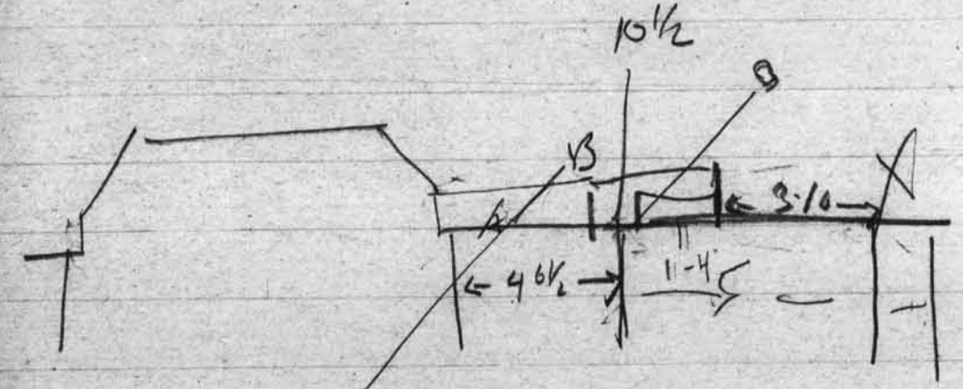
A 5th Cavalryman from Hingwa is also here waiting to learn when we will reach that place.

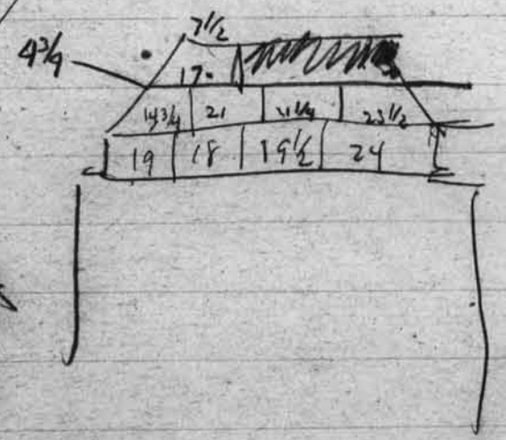
We have that there is nothing to let down - only eggs - chickens - women & a little grain. One is learn been able to buy in some place. Fish at the luncheon & Chicory bin Freq & the chicken eggs in most places - but no chickens - little beauty one in evidence.

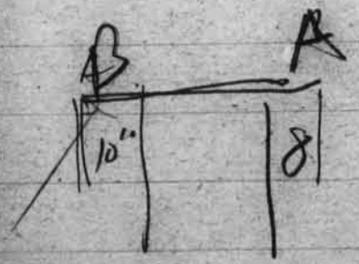
40
1521

Arrived at 11:17 Left 12:15.









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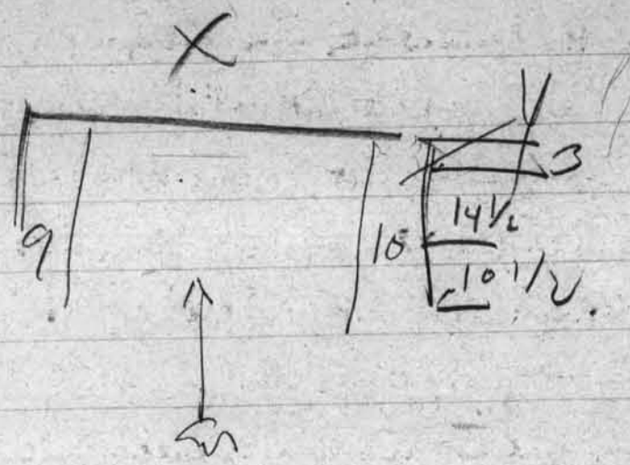
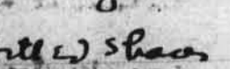
18
19½
24
12) 80 3½
6 8½



made many inquiries regarding the "gen chiao" of which he had at astonishing answers but nothing he did in this region were misleading - some said they knew & others that they did not. At finally heard of a village called Sam the long time 12 miles distant - when there was reputed to be a grave (tomb) with mysterious passages and stone gates - Same variation altho' the place was only 3½ miles distant. Nothing to be learned of the cups & bowls - cups small & which were always as thick as bowls in a few. One which came in with his story which was made enclosed by the circle which apparently did not remember that circles check him. & also was frequently corrected by the order when the versions were two. Dined with an

As we left the museum later after taking a few photos. of the modern town - we stopped with a few restaurants & bought a typical Chinese market town. There is an imperial city or Szu (Purple) Ching Cheng - the walls of which have the appearance of lava blocks - & hence a wheat to work disintegrated clay. Inside again is the palace in which are two mounds called by the people the Chiu Chao Tien & the Hsuang Cheng - or Palace. Behind are a number of uncultivated patches - regular in shape & alignment are surrounded by hills & shows that the thirty years have apparently found it profitable to cultivate the structure of all the hill days are seemingly made with lava blocks - bases of columns  they are both the Chi & HK. There are also mounds two of lava blocks & red clay - on the corners of the palace wall. Inside mean restable - gray also.

Outside - to the north is a great lava bed - solid & flat land. with knobs here & there - irregular & the wall hills - what the surface of the northern side is absolutely so regular - that there is but a thin covering

of dust and a scant shady the grass. The bank shows the depth of the flow is apparently about 7 ft. It may have been cut not for quarries - in building the gate.

Around was seen the plants - which was not cultivated until we came within about ½ mile of the ruin. The middle bank of the stream which is here 100 yds wide - fairly deep - meandering not with a good current - is generally hilly - with red cliffs occasionally. about 50 ft high & very beautiful.

The town of Sanchez Lay is of about 20 houses. Directly behind there a number of sp. clumps of trees & tall grass. Some of them were planted not in the distance. We found several abscesses - one we visited. dirt floor - we dug for a short time without results finally layer after layer of dressed lava. The whole grave lay of the same stone. We left at about 7:30 reached here 8:20. hotel & dined - ready to go just again the next day.

June 25th Thursday up at 4:30 and off for the cave at 5:30 Sunb.

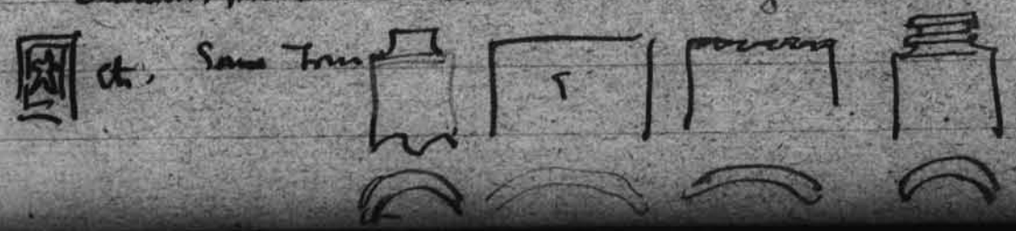
Splendid light morning. Reached Sanchez Sun at a little after 6:20 then we found the 10 men we had asked the night before already at work. Some difficulty was experienced in getting implements which the temperamental Mr. Sanchez would not lend. We started at the hole we had been yesterday. Building not block after block. Some irregular and others not. - avail between 8 & 10 inches thick. 16-21 inches broad & long. Many ⬠ tops & sides generally dressed - under surface chiseled by what seems to be a calcareous substance. We cracks & crevices a number of little bones which may have been thrown in as fillers & may have broken off from the corners etc. The latter seems the most probable.

In large stone the top of wall at second a natural similar to an irregular stone above the first trial vault attracts our attention - It was irregular & badly chipped & rotting on surface - a smaller then density to the south - Dimensions are found on the - irregular shaped stone with [illegible]

Investigation showed 5 yds. distinctly south of the tomb. a deposition another 40 yds a second - then a hollow and beyond a raised mound - 5 ft by - 10 ft long - in an irregular cultivated field - beyond at the southern end of which were two tiers - with a large stone grave in between them - then a depression traces and running right it - and then grad about 15 ft above the rest. & 300 yds from the end of the mound a mound of large flakes & knots - little wheat seems to be growing of a square foundation about 6 ft by 6. We therefore dug in both depressions & on the mound - & on the side there of.

The mound was of dirt down for feet beyond which we did not dig. as was the farthest depression. The mound consisted of bricks like - gray - red & green examples - some were flat - & some blocks 2 x 2 - & bits black - such as might have been used in a fire and burnt yellow. with one or two stones were irregularly shaped.

In the nearby fields were bricks like in great quantities - lying between the rows of growing grain. Many of them had characters pressed in - all in one a rectangular shape.



We dug down 8 layers to the side - another still unbroken as although in horizontally. that we have little sources access to day without result. Excavation immediately in front of the tomb. Opened the broken flat stone - roof of the vault that had broken in fragments inside - beyond to the east was what seemed a wall ~~seemed~~ a partition of that circle. Digging along the wall to the east. did another 4 feet a flat face was - they since coming shards. while going forward in front only broken tile & small chips of stone - [illegible] Other one success was in 4 feet by 6 feet in the earth inside the one tomb. They were at varying depths of from 1' to 2" from the surface - & upwards - they had lie by that - in different individual positions - the head lay to the East & with the feet from to the S & W. hence when a few skull bones (from thing) has drawn were found what seems to be or closer & to the east. two natural of what looks like water pipe as covered with pitch. So they can the bitumen from the spinal canals. ~~they~~ The thighs bones of the skeleton - has apparently been cut with a knife as if the person had been cooked - The bones are small yellow & light. a man's thigh bone - while & bones are

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with two skin bags & a notebook. The men who brought these were underfitters are at first inferred to go down again - into the Tunnel so S. lost & myself afterwards stayed with them. In bad weather - girl further to the quarrel the bridge. Started off at a little after 6:30 - hope reached Rf 30. in mistyatom.

On the way in the morning we heard a rumour in mistyatom fire that it came from a place called Tawatsu 3 li distant where there are rabbits - the water raising high a number of large stones. There is what the people call a stone man without legs or feet so they say.

There are also many stories about the tunnel. That many generations ago a mason died behind in a few many hours ago with the which he had run away. It is the said also that from this Tunnel a long passage leads underground to a stone gate - that the Tunnel used to be my dwg. but are be a stone gate but that the old ages dwg fell in it in. That the Wang family be a class who killed her or his mistress & buried her there. That in the Li family a man drowned two

hundred & nineteen girl mens returned etc. etc. All the stories have been handed down from mouth to mouth & some times when the secret. Bracelet recovered

S. lost right leaflet upon Chang-yu "Kublai" "Illian" and at once found the train that Tung-ching which some of the water channels was built by the Chinese Dynasty. Taught by Yliaden. There seem many points of undoubted resemblance & the like to Pin. were.

Friday 26th Friday. Called at 4:30 for morning starting out for what is called the Tien Shui Co. supposedly 45 li away - the Commander of the garrison - a co. of Cavalry 3rd Div. cavalry - 1 10 of his men - with a bugle & 3 Shun-fang. 2 Pu Tao Yung - an armed Tung-chiang - a hunter - for Shantung. Pete the house man & three animals - the 6 of us on guard for yourself - the Civil by Code - Ellis & myself made up the party. Hired a 33 mounted mend. The captain felt bound to send so many under because he found that the Hulgan - still bad in this neighborhood might rob us - Some weight when we arrived at a place called Sha-chia-tang - in the line of this superior looking characters were caught by the

Thus there was a wide ~~side~~ with ice side danger to the sides till melting the boiler said until the 6th morning. Many of the well in the neighbors are said to be not to drink internally till the Tea acts the scourer.

watchful captain. It turns out later that we had been a Halfway after the Bryce year - but his letter informs - the cows related with Cus Sufficient - at upper bay guaranteed by the villagers.

Can not but first seem the plain - here wide cultivated & dotted with farms - then up one of the side hills. as along the plateau interlacustrine near the same branch: it rose gradually to the hills here low & bare - with lofty crests some distance beyond - on the other side of the lake as we afterwards discovered. Their rugged lake formation was broken by frequent ~~sands~~ gullies where waters must rush down in the summer time.

Houses were less & less frequent as we went along ~~[illegible]~~ We reached a place called Smyton - a group of a few houses at the head of the cultivated valley - ~~Here~~ two lie from the water fall - Here we landed then rode to the crest - Ride as the crest of the low hills which lie here stretch all morning - to the lake shore out

1521
45
1566

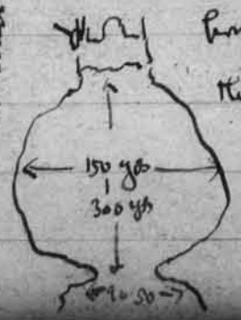
before us - wooded hills - rising ~~from~~ to form the farther shore. its surface ruffled by the breeze - to sinuous - in the curve & bend lay jutting headlands - rocky faced - or gently sloping ~~green~~ green & fresh to the broken water - the crest of the hills was touched by by the sun - ~~that~~ ~~[illegible]~~ while low & the lake were in shadow. The hills - when in stand one some 2 or 3 for along the water there on the further side rose at least 1500 - ~~there~~ crowned with ~~[illegible]~~ bluffs were broken where mountain streams had worn a path through the hills. now all was dry for the rains has not yet come and the beds ~~are~~ sandy sands - were not broken by the little wash that must come through in the wet season -

We ~~skirted the~~ followed the crest of the hill to the point where the lake breaks into the meadow. The ~~to~~ hills here are bare & wooded - ~~[illegible]~~ scrubbed with oak & & underbrush - & the valley about 1/4 mile broad - with the ripples lake ~~[illegible]~~ swirling in low rapids - into a lake place winding

in a maze - rapids here - smooth stretches there.
Low islands - some with grass - & trees - & the
debris - some covered & built between - dams
built of lava blocks - & nearly little bamboo huts - where
the fishermen watch for their chance to spear their
~~prey~~ catch.

Swirling - twisting - glistening - trembling -
slipping - the water finds its course for first lie - to the
waterfall - formed of two or three branches of the stream -
while the three individually - gurgle thyle the fissures
lend.

The Tawa Shin Low - as it is called - is a fall
of about 30-40 ft - the water tumbling ~~down~~ thence in a broken
leap - striking on another three quarters of the way down -
& rebounding - in a cloud of water & mist - to fall again into
the ~~sea~~ swirling dark green pool below - the walls of this circular
pool are about 50 ft above the water & lined with
the nests and structures of the dwellings of a bleeder
fishing bird - much like a duck in shape.
Down flow shimmering beads & pearls - they run & then

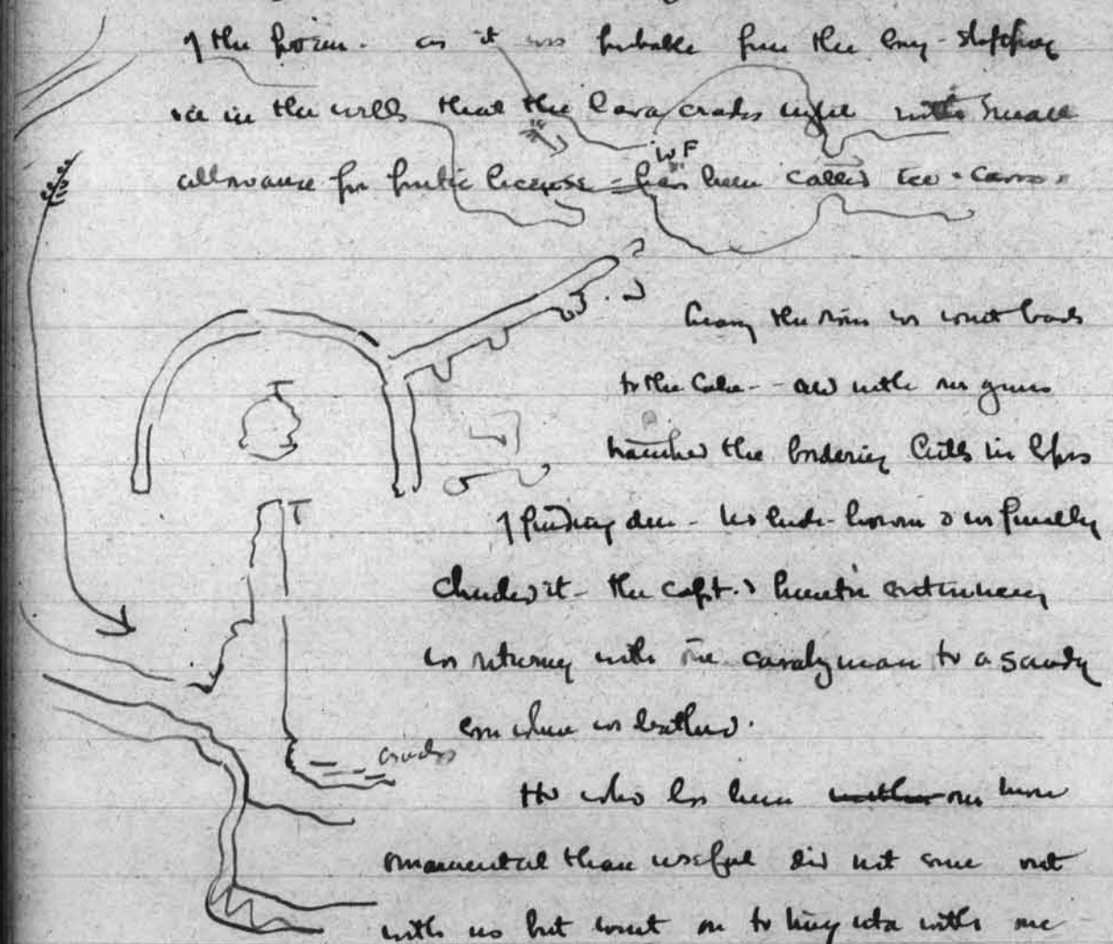


intermittent - as in ring above the line
in chart - see from the hill above.

scrambling down to the water's surface to first rise again with
a small fish in their beaks. A few of the country people
have accompanied us to the falls. They confirmed the stories we had
heard that under the falls behind the tumbling water
thy Cishiss - the Fable-Queen (Princess) who had built
the city of Tuyehing - was buried. But amid that in the wa
early spray of the water paradoxically enthroned came on the falls
they only see nothing but a small lake - in the centre of the
cliff. No man has ever been down and investigate & they
~~are reluctant~~ refuse to give us a reply which we could let us see
down the other side - to make us to see behind the water wall.

Just past from the stream was a precipitous bank
of granite. Directly in front of the centre was a depression at
the back of which by hauling out a few stones we found what seemed to
be a tunnel - a narrow in the ground took us to another depression.
When the entrance to the same tunnel seemed more
obvious. Hence indeed the gully led to a small Mound
of the rim - here a mass of lava blocks - some small than
large - as we ~~on~~ the left side a little lighter - deeply cracked with
whole great masses - apparently about to tumble into the stream

Gillis thought that there overcoats might be the ice-cave of the form. as it was probable from the long-stalactites in the walls that the lava crater might with small allowance for poetic license have been called ice-cave.



Among the rim we went back to the Cabin - all with an guns hunting the bordering hills in hopes of finding deer - we had a long & unsuccessful chase it - the capt. & hunter entirely on returning with the cavalryman to a scanty one course on breakfast.

He also has been ~~another~~ more ornamental than useful did not come out with us but went on to Kingcha with the Cruchen & two Shan Tang Tsui - & my big stages at Tungching to watch our goods.

The cook & Pete have with the aged and diseased in Pa Tao Jing & also after our wants generously. The Captain dined with us seemingly with insatiable gusto.

He said that in the Chichow at the present time there are many Cruchen spies - the idea being gradually to transform the old irregular units into more modern troops similar to the Cruchen. He spoke with much contempt of those Shan Tangs who have come with us - who now have no horses etc. etc.

In Manchuria he said we the 3rd Div - big at Kcq. with one brigade of the 5th near Chinchow - Hsinmin etc - & one of the 2nd at Liaoyang - totaling 2 divisions. In Korea there is also in addition a Division of Korea - Chang Pi Chun - under the Big Lee of Shang Tang Tsui. The Hulgan Chan have so long-long coolies in two flotillas - one cabt. of Engineers & about 50 assistants & enlisted engineers in opening the country across Tung hsia Shan - h.q. of Ningita - & building thus for 50, or 60 miles on that Peninsula heavy - & Chang with 8 guns of Shan Tang - & since Chang Pi Chun has gone to Ningita & one about to undertake a regular campaign against Hsiao - it is very rumored that the Gen. Chun - himself will shortly visit this region - The Captain remarked that he thought there might be some there now for massing troops in this direction - (Probably Chunking)

Cross this stream. The wooded hills near the lake used to be a favorite haunt of the bandits & for this reason the local farmers dare not go more than a few ft. edges. In consequence it is alleys full of animals. of all sorts. Tigers - leopards - bears - deer etc.

1566. June 27. Saturday. Called at 3.30 as usual for breakfast to catch the early deer - not having horses - rode to a ddan by the horses until 4.45. A wonderful sunrise - glow & red under a leaden sky - against hills thin rather drawn by mist from the walking valley - mountain tops gilded by the slanting rays - the lower hills & lake in dark shadow.

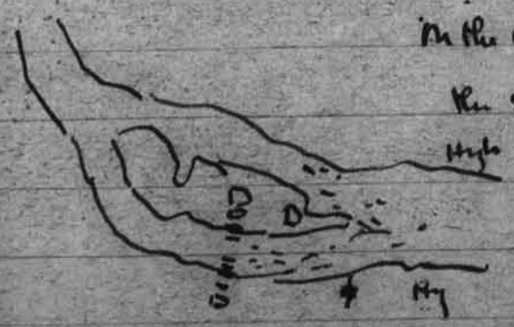
We rode for a few li then dismounted and walked up down hillsides & along thickly grown valleys pulling up some deer & the hunter by a long shot - getting on. B. fires a good deal but the bearers toss down - I fired no shot - without effect.

35 We rode Pi Lu to - the northern end of the
16 o' lake at about 9. Here we found a gravelly shelving

beach. shallow for some distance but then falling off very rapidly into deep water. There was a large iron - tree in the southern tribe which cant traffic between Menguto & Kirin Pollans the Mundow the Lake & the Sungari. grey the Tumen has risen & Hungsung Cancil tranzlo. - ~~to Hada~~ In the summer I saw this is unfordable. but the lake freezes in the 6th & does not thaw until the 5th of the 2nd moon - so that there are about 4 months of travel by this bridge but much easier route. The lake is supposed to be bottomless. - Some natives say - long with this crude tools men have been able to reach the bottom. The ice is usual flat thick but clear & smooth shining beneath the fish below. ~~In the water~~ 30-40-60 lb fish from Cream spread & netted - some larger are supposed to be in the water. In the old wooden days the "chiao" - an animal similar to the dragon. with four legs - 4 toes - scales & are horns rest of the depths. & with the horn crack the ice - ~~Em~~ all abortions found therein are supposed to be made by this beast. which as soon as the ice melts once more sinks the depths.

1639 Meadow divides ~~[illegible]~~ & flows rapidly down other side of a small lava island some 300 yds long. To a point - on other side of the way down - the stream breaks into rapids tumbling on lava blocks - & at the point it forms a deep pool with a swirling current. When all is still - hardly

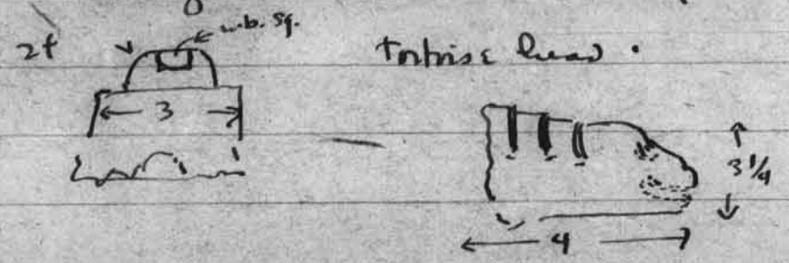
Tatwaitzes. ~~[illegible]~~ in the early morning & long the roar is heard in Tengeling sylla lie distant. Also the frogs croak - which evidently from the base of a barlenio about 100 yds in the rear. There are another two - one of which was probably a barlein & the other a bridge head as on the main shore ~~[illegible]~~ in line - there is another mound - with ~~[illegible]~~ one midway to, & one on the bank - the bases of ~~[illegible]~~ in the stream & on the island shore.

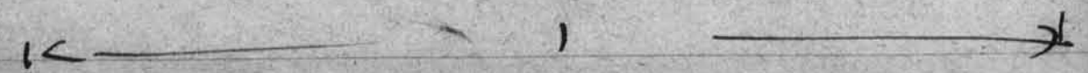


On the main bank about 200 yds from the stream & 300 from the N.W. corner of the city wall is another mound - a square wall approximately with an

entrance - nearly over several large stones which probably formed bases of columns. On the two main island mounds - columns bases are also found.

A block of stone stands out from the rain edge on the main bank & is called by the villagers the "Stone man". Nearly like a stone tortoise head.





A villager - told informants that about 200 yrs ago two masons were taking stone from the rain bank - & found this beast. They dug doubly & finally extricated him from his resting place. Both died shortly afterwards. Another (— from hands) of the head of the Tortoise - the Body - about 5 ft x 3 x 2 - on these slabs with eight of smaller size.

1639.

In the pool an old tortoise ~~was~~ lived. He has not been seen known for 40 yrs or more. When he still frequented the pool - the "Stone man" used to canoeing the waters to row or to be silent. The noisy stream indicated rain or great wind - the silent - fair weather. Since the tortoise disappeared known - the stone has cared directly the sounding stream.

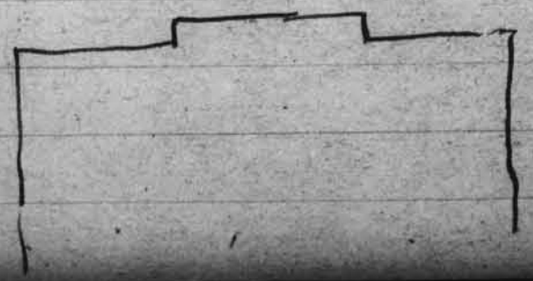
The Tortoise apparently was a pleasant person - for an ~~old~~ man ~~man~~ named Ku - with a companion one day discussing of crossing the river - His foot fell a grassy shot, and across into the shallow water near the farther bank - then turned to look at his companion and discovered that instead of crossing on dry land he had crossed the back of the tortoise whose head he could see ~~where~~ ~~he crossed the s~~ ~~as~~ "Aiya" he said "what an enormous tortoise" - whereupon the animal - with Ku still on his back - disappeared. Search for Ku was unavailing - Horse - man - saddle - bridle all had disappeared. Three days afterwards the riding - ~~was~~ his animal had by a miserable man - appeared at his home - near Sam-Ching Tsun - His family were terribly frightened for he had been drowned & that they were quite certain. They therefore ~~recent~~ refused to receive his body & parent - & the dying man disappeared while the fellow by the frightened villagers take refuge in the Sang Kong Ling.

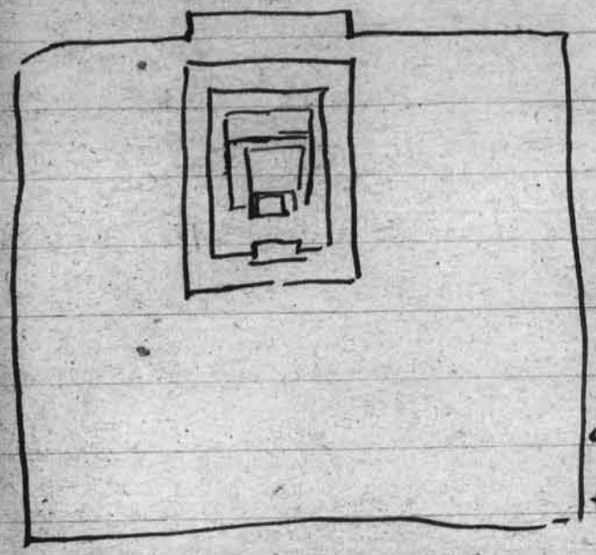
In another reason two men - also about 40 yrs ago. were catching turtles in the stream - and they ~~had~~ had loaded two & were unstacking for the shore. In the bottom of this boat were their shoes - straw hats and clothes. Suddenly the great Tortoise appeared - & called his fellows - whereupon the boat turned over. The turtles escaped & the boat righting itself - shoes - hats & clothes & men being unharmed.

The father of the story teller - named Ku - was also ~~with~~ when a young man - about 40 yrs before - watching grazing cattle with a companion - Together they went to the stream for catch turtles - as they looked on the bank - in front - a great red head - with a tra cup in the forehead emerged from under a rock.

1639 - Ci was two lighted to speak - but his companion exclaimed at the sight of the turtle - whereupon the lines was suddenly withdrawn - & since that time the fathers of the waters has not been seen thy he must - the villagers say still he within the pool.

Tsin Tao ai Tzu is now again to the city. Its walls are 10 li in length. within is the Tzu Cheng Chu - & the Hsing Chu. the Palace by outside the former. There are two great bases of trees. and numberless smaller mounds indicating regularly laid out courtyards lined with cherries & pears with brick - ~~the~~ Tiles - of & ochre - & unglazed - gray & red are to be found - some rounded the others only curved but decorated on the ends.

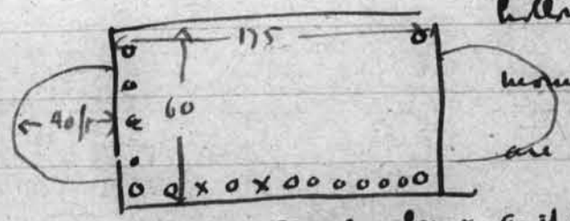


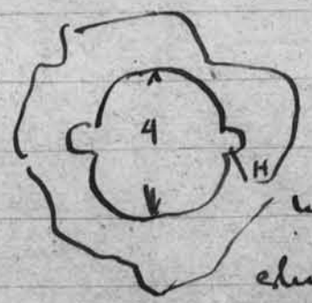


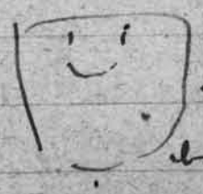
It is impossible to give the number of gates or passages has been worn through in too many places - the district has been settled by humble people from Germany & Shantung for 200 yrs ago - presumably by the Manchus in following their ~~as~~ policy of deportation the people from conquered districts to new lands. During this time perhaps the ruins which in the old days must have been in good preservation & strong check the foundations & most of the ancient structures - have been dismantled and effaced by the householders who have used the blocks of stone in building their garden walls & in their houses - or have broken stone - tile in little mounds in ~~under~~ clearing the fields for trees & shrubs. Now that these numbers have increased the ruins are ~~being destroyed~~ disappearing far more rapidly - wells - used in the old days are still secret - having been cleared from time to time - ~~and~~ & which the ~~most~~ ~~Chinese~~ modern ones are lined with wood or tile - the old are ~~f~~ lined with hard blocks

1634. hollow stones resting mainly when ancient tomb
• crotons in the olden days. These trees are used too
far into the summer. From see the Chinese
cling - a crystal wall - as drank of cabinet
ice cold water in the house of our Chinese hosts.

Island is now called the Chinese Tiers
is about 60-70 ft long by 175 ft long - with two rows
of columns - on the all sides - and hecatomb rounded
hollows at either end of the
mound. The column bases
are now badly worn by time -
and of very irregular form - as if they might have been buried in
the earth almost to the rounded column rest. ~~with~~



from which fragment hecatomb wings
The stone most commonly seen
are




which
may
chimes
clean lines
bases
may have been mortars - From the fact

from that they are so numerous & so regular - to wall
as because the Chinese as far as I know use mortar
stones not mortars for their grain grinding - I am inclined
to the opinion that they are the former - as the Chinese say.
other stones showed unmistakable signs of having been
well-, cut to fit some wall. ~~The~~ On one old wall seen
a number of flat stones that might have been octagonal -
capped by a circular stone or another
square strongly cut. This we used to see

on old
wall.

On efforts to find curios dug from the soil one
finally rewarded by a small broken coffee cup - which rang
clear as a bell. This was dight by a Manchu "Soldier" acting as
coolie in our "Kung Kuan". ~~Fact~~ It had been dug up
ten years before - in the Imperial city - This man explained
the lack of curios by saying that when the Koreans were driven
out by the Chinese they in gain there years in which to
clear - while in the outer villages the fuble only lasted three days.

Further search revealed two more bowls one of which
came from a village the S.U. corner of the city - the other flat and numerous

1639 from an image in the imperial city. A small Buddha's her ... once gilded dug up a few months ago - in the hills just outside the city on the road to San Ching Tsun.

June 28 Sunday. Some last articles were secured this morning first train to our destination which took place at 6:45 delayed by mules & the theft of Bi's rather Porter & their wonder: The caravan & an intelligible Shen Tang Tui chuh came to see us off - a good consisting of 4 Shen Fang & 7 of our own chi kuchen with the 2 Pu Tao Yuan - Tuychian & horse boy. Fast across the plain on an excellent road. natural of course. Cultivation full but not careful. Reached the river at a place called San Tao Ching Tzu to see the "Ranghsi" a high wall. Some say they have "Hsian fu" Hsi Tu built at the time that Tuyching was in existence - others say that the Emperor lost his wife & a "hiang hiang" - He rebuilt her which family not like - and on learning that they ~~[illegible]~~

like to hide - he created the wall for their benefit.

Passing this fort ~~[illegible]~~ we now ran along the rain cliff for a distance - very rough & rocky - the stream below cutting thyle a lake bed similar to that north of Tuyching. Then goes on first bright red cliffs. Down a valley & then on a ridge with excellent road - until 11:30 - when we reached Shih Tao Kiaotzu - a village on the main ~~[illegible]~~ high way to Hungtsa - where we again met our friends the telegraph poles - which we had followed up to Tao Kiaotzu.

1639
45
1684
35

Here we lunched in a very respectable village house - quite were a clean - lunched on by an old stringy faced old lady of 64 - who has 5 sons their wives & children - all live in the 5 chien - which were furnished at the sides - but open above & thyle the centre. The roofs different from those we have seen - where reed & planks then wood then thatch and planks as the roofs - ~~[illegible]~~ consists first of a layer of split wood - then wood.

Green in chinese clothes means chinese etc - the same with 40 for office & green first famine (Sung dynasty)

1684. In building walls, houses - a 2½ foot course of
(houses & houses)
large blocks - with or without mortar - is followed
by a course of pebbles - then by 3 rubble & so on.

Left at 2:00 - riding on a ~~flat~~ ~~fairly~~ rolling country with flat-topped
(flat-topped)
highlands on the right (East) and the
Palawan stretching on for the horizon on the
other side. Here land was very well cultivated
but the scenery of the mountains somewhat
was disappointing.

Left at 3:00 - passed the village of Hsias
Hsang Ti - later - for Pa Tsun. 12 li brought
us 3 further Kang Hsiang - where there was
a two storied rather pretty temple. Two storied
& with a two storied gate. From the top
of the ridge just beyond this village we could
see Hingwa. ~~which there lies~~ - it
seemed that we were looking at the backs of
the town - ~~what~~.

The country was all well cultivated & the fields

large - but dry after the ~~rain~~ - hot daylight.

We reached the mandarin at about 5:00 and
found that he had been regarding the town as a place
instead of an arsenal. ~~The~~ crowds of sight seers
when last light came mainly Sunday wanderers
had gathered on the rain bank and clustered near the
ferry landing. ~~The~~ One needle which had arrived first
crossed - much to the delight of the sightseers - then the
boat returned with two tiny chairs bearing cards
from the Fu Tai Tsung & Hsia Tsai Tsung Pu Ssu. Our
landing was made in the midst of a gaping crowd.
who ~~made~~ remarked upon the size of my stomach
frantically - they giggled and laughed and were
with great difficulty kept under control - running
along banks - as - a medley of soldiers and
town folk.

At the edge of the town an archway has been
erected - poles wrapped with green & hung with red
cloth - ~~in front are~~ on either side are four foreign -
then old style soldiers - with red (black) lettered jackets & red

1684
31
1729

Old style soldier, Manchurian trip.

June 1908.

shirts - turbaned heads & my bare feet.
They came to a present on
our appearance - haltingly
as if not accustomed to the
~~[illegible]~~ manual. Just
inside saw a group of
battered wooden huts - and
~~[illegible]~~ just outside a matshed
the Tu Tu Tang & the
Rulers of Mingata.
We dismounted and had a
cup of tea - then rode on
[illegible] the streets lined
each side of
them by
en in armed
bravos - and
e bare-foo
st that the
widows

1714 -
in helmets & weather beaten clothes.
were the distinguished guests for whom
all this horsedy dos was being made.
Merchants - & horsey gabed & on
a mount we the Pingyuan & a woman
bowed as we passed.
We were lodged in the Police Station -
the chief having vacated his quarters - which
we lay with mats - & photographs of himself -
in school st Kirin & in groups with the Emperor
& others. There were two little bed rooms &
the large room - where shortly after we arrived
we received the Tu Tu Tang & an old mandarin -
160 - typically, his sleeve - splendidly
inflectin - the Hsien Tu Tang - a Peking man
with a smattering of Japanese - learning - a smaller
mandarin official & the Chief of the F.O. a
thing sans buttons - & mustaches - with a
number of understrappers.

1684
31
1729

shouts. turbaned heads & my brown faces.
They came to a present on
his appearance - haltingly
as if not accustomed to the
~~[illegible]~~ manual. First
inside saw a group of
knitting underlings - and
~~[illegible]~~ just outside a matched
the Tu Tu Tung & the
Rulers of Migrata.
We dismounted and had a
cup of tea - then rode on
through the city - the streets lined
with police posted alternately on each side of
the road - interspersed here & there by
Sergeants & officers. The men were armed
with rifles - apparently fuzzaus - and
salute as we passed - but all brown - for
some second unable to realize that the
two distinguishable looking individuals

1714 -
in helmets & weather beaten clothes.
were the distinguished guests for whom
all this horrible display was being made.
Merchants - & heavily garbed & veiled
a man see the figures & a woman
bowed as we passed.
We were lodged in the Police Station -
the Chief having vacated his quarters - which
we lay with mats - & photographs of himself -
in school at Kiau & in groups with the Emperor
& others. There were two little bed rooms &
one large room - where shortly after we arrived
we received the Tu Tu Tung & an old mandarin -
of 60 - typical of his character - splendidly
ineffective - the Hsin Tu Tung - a fiery man
with a smattering of foreign learning - a smaller
mandarin official & the Chief of the F.O. a
thing sans buttons - & moustache - with a
number of understrappers.

1684
31
1729

shouts - turbaned heads & my bare faces.

They came to a present on our appearance - haltingly as if not accustomed to the ~~[illegible]~~ manual. First inside some a group of brittered underlings - and ~~[illegible]~~ first outside a watch the Fu Tu Tang & the Rulers of Ningpo.

We dismounted and had a cup of tea - then rode on thro' the city - the streets lined with public posts alternately on each side of the road - introduced here & there by Sergeants & officers. The men were armed with rifles - apparently fuzees - and saluted as we passed - but all looked - for some seemed unable to realize that the two disreputable looking individuals

1719 - in helmets & weather beaten clothes were the distinguished guests for whom all this horse-play had been made.

Merchants - & heavily gabed & one a man see the Engineer & a woman bowed as we passed.

We were lodged in the Police Station - the chief having vacated his quarters - which we lay with maps - & photographs of himself - in school at Kiau & in groups with the Emperor & others. There were two little bed rooms & one large room - where shortly after we arrived we received the Fu Tu Tang & an old mandarin - 60 - typical of his officer - splendidly inoffective - the Hsien Fu Tang - a Policy man with a smattering of Japanese learning - a smaller mandarin official & the Chief of the F.O. a thing sans buttons - & moustache - with a number of understrappers.

1719. This function was to have come in on the mail
light from Melbourne by Tuesday & after dinner
Sailors red & ~~[illegible]~~ throw fire & I write
letters.

June 29. Monday. Wakened by flies & heat. Out
studio at not until seven. Write letters until
10:30 when riding in Tu Tungs carriage
excellent driving. Preceded by digest
sufferers in red & blue & two Shan Tung
cavalry. S. & I. called on the General.
His yamen in the city is in a disgraceful
state. His walls hung down & showing
signs of Russian occupation. Windows etc.
We then called on the Hsien Tang
Tung. He also was quartered in the yamen house
yamen & Temple closed was hung pitch up for
his occupation. His bride was veiled
with fashions under & his face is that of
the modern man.

It rained in the afternoon. Met after luncheon
two boat captains. about the trip down the
Mandarin. Writing more letters. I visited the local
flour mill. which is also the electric light plant.
It is a modern structure. one finds & one large
fly wheel. of German make. a dynamo and
electric installation also German. & some most English
milling machinery. Four grades of flour sold at
220. 210. 190. 140. Bran & Shorts. Fuel
wood. Employees & names Chinese. Our Russian
engineer on whom I called. He has with wife &
child in three chairs. apparently with no
servant & slowly by coolies on their accustomed
as interpreter. 25 Tsun all kinds Sunday.
Excellent menu.
At five we dined with the Gen. General.
the Hsien Tu Tung & two officers also mentioned &
all in official robes. as were the mandarins but
not the chief at Hanchung. usual cups of
lettuce & radishes pickled down. by washing we table

1719. The dinner included amongst other meats - with fruit unfortunately beforehand. Soup - chicken - duck - pheasant - boiled & fried in oil - ~~[illegible]~~ boiled fish as meat - potatoes with vegetable soup of Russian extraction at lunch. Claret & port. The only trouble was that during the greater part of the meal we were forced to sip a very vile & scent - ~~a fruit~~ cherry brandy - excellent as an digestive but abominable as a beverage -

We then went to side room - champagne claret & brandy - all labels with little tags. During the meal the servants - who ~~got~~ drank out of their bottle outside - & drank themselves - peering through the window the while, & then holding the curtain aside to watch us.

We were told that in the 5th year of Hsien Feng - about 60 yrs ago - an emperor had come up from Hunchun - as stated in Imperial. He had refused to eat until his bed & food tasted by the ministers scent ~~not~~ in Peking under escort - Probably a deserter - from the Army or a wrecked merchantman.

While at dinner - we heard the sentry of the outside - the unremitting rumbling of the tiger gongs & the rattle of drums - were - with an old custom that is a heritage from olden days.

Ningputa is a city of about 8-10, 000 inhabitants Located in the west bank of the Mudan - the long main street straggling for ~~some~~ a little way along from end to end - with most family boats row running down almost to the water's edge. The city proper is a walled enclosure not more than 300 yards square - containing a temple in its N.E. corner - the Tai Tsing granary - a market & Banner granaries & barracks - but actually nothing else.

Chinese officers post & flag staff

The cut subuhb is the bazaar - a long street lined by open-fronted - mat-roofed (as at Kirin) shops selling medicines - grain - tin ware - tobacco - saddlery - outside etc etc. but passing an occasional - ten - enamelled ware - crossed & there goods - a few German signs - tawdry presumably Japanese

1719

matches (fp) & cigarettes. alcohol & tobacco are free. Cucumbers & apples abound. The only finger tinned goods. & various & legumes are cheap by their absence.

Vilam

In an old temple the Hsiu Tsai was born. & in another recently by Chinese Eng & Scots to the west Sutsuh. A company of Canadians evangelically are stationed. Both are well & handsomely built & relate a third in the same family also the city. although in dispute interests it. Both very cool & quiet from a distance.

It is the centre of an agricultural district on the plain until recently two years ago and was ruling 23 lin daily. is an excellent prefecture. Turn. out 25 Peaches. plum. bran. shutzu etc per day. Sudy grains to Shuang chang tzu. Yeh. chao. Tsin Eng Hsi & Wu Ta Lin. also to Hsiehsi etc. There are about 100 16 candle power electric lights.

here Hangsta also is a large distillery where Hsiu-ch'ien separates the manufacture of vodka from wallet (kao liang tzu) — a clear distilled by water nearly.

In the vicinity are four temples where gold is found. namely Wu Ta Lin. Wang Lin Kou. Hsiao Shui Chuang tzu.

Coal is also found at but use of these mines has been unused.

Down the Hsiao Ho which has debouched into the Sungari timber. 1½' thick. are about 25 feet by is light. in good season. when water permits.

Hangsta in the rain is Paccorn & the stream is little used. Boats carrying from 40-50 cattes. grain. fish. meats. garlic. etc. go occasionally to Sunlescing. They rarely return known. for the passage is too difficult but are generally sold. The distance 400-1000 li. is sometimes traversed at high water in 4 or 5 days. but when the stream is low. 30-40 days are needed to get up the rapids etc.

on return - where this - which has not been for the past two years - is done - the best buy salt - & bullets.

Opium. officials demand to pay cultivation this year - but as farmers have planted already doubt allow them gather poppy crop - must pay taxes 10 Tais per shang - a considerable increase - & next year must cease cultivation (?)

Police. about 150 men & officers - old uniforms & keeping good order.

Customs. Shan Hsi Shui Office - charging taxes as at other places - on all native goods.
& Stand - & foreign flag.

Nu Shui Lois Chü. 7/10 on foreign animals - but Russians pay 2 Tais each. Collects also 1/10 on hides of traders. This office was opened in 24th year of Kuangsü. & is under the Hsin Fu Tsung who also gave us this opened.

Hsinhsing, Kung. Nu Hsiang Chüan Chü. collect .007 or 4. on imported goods 0.009 on total sales per

Imports - 16½ esh on Tobacco. Per catty.
0 16½ on wine per catty. Hsi 3 Nanch flows.
0 collects about 200,000 Tais per annum.
.007 & 004 on Sent to Kirin - 0.009 for
Sheng exchange. Hsin Fang Tsui. Locally.

Tsung chang supplementary. about 500 Pounds. 30-40 shops. Goods from Hungito - Hunchun - Vladi. all by cart. One schol. Primary 407 Pupils two teachers.

Hsiang chüan chü. taxes on tobacco. 3200 Tais per annum. wine tax at Hungitz. .007. .004 on imported goods. 4½ esh per Tael on sales. Collects about 30000 Tais per year. Tsung Sung total to Fuchou at Kirin. but use for Chinese soldiery.

Nu Shui Lois Tai Chü. same as Shan Hsi Shui Chü -

Hsin Fu Tsung's annual tax office. 7,200 Tai Pure 7 1/10 on hides.

collects every place

1719 — Here quotes of the journey of Mr. Fri.
Tsolu — under a man named Hsu wo
of Chang Hutzu

June 30. Tuesday Called at about 7:00 -
leaving most. Took a short walk through
most suburb visiting the Temples with splendid carvings
erected in stated during Chinese Kings time and
frequently repaired since then in different regions.

At about 10:30 all the planks came in to see
us off. We chatted a few minutes & then exchanged
messages - starting at about 11 - with the Tuy chang
Tuychai - & four sedan - one transport being
Russian cart. Started again Cinis with Feline.

Road lined about one mile - then rather hilly
like cultivated - when valley. but lies so in the
hills - in which we had to cross - followed by hot wind
& dust. Before we reached the valley height which the
N.R. runs. Nos station Tsoli - not where
a few Shen Tang are stationed.

Shih ling 15 li out - Shang - Chang hsin - 20 li - & Sha hsiya -
26 li - The chimin distilling when 4 Russian sawmill
workings is 7 li out from Hungita -

We lunched under a roadside shrine -
having sent two soldiers back for residence - which had a
salutary effect on the others.

At about 3 it commenced to rain heavily
having before we got in and making the finding of the Hailin'
which crossed the road just where the station - very difficult.
The rain is at least proving so bad - not deep - but soft
flowing & is supposed to contain beards - at any rate we saw
many oyster shells on the road - banks.

We reached the R.R. station at about 5 -
well drenched & glad to have something to eat - & drink - under
a clean roof. The station - apparently had just been
done up - the floors painted & the walls gaudily
decorated with Chinese pictures - Our carts came in
later & we gave the Tuychai - Sedan - & lunchy all
of whom were very - a glass of vodka each -
& with the boys drinks Rum & Tea.

3/1719
573 M
20
593
n
600 m to Harbin

Our first train arrived at 7:40 as per schedule. After the usual difficulties with the station police where Russian assistance has made them independent & exhibitant in their charges. Got our baggage aboard.

At the Harbin station – an huge place with an a hotel & store structure now by Russians & used chiefly – the stores smaller of course & the men & owned by Chinese & they can excellent business. Another commentary on the relative stability of the two races.

Observations

Thought the S.E. future of Manchuria from Kiau to Gen-chi & Tsi-hara. There to Hunchun & Vladivostok – more unknown with the wonderful country & its wonderful & intelligent administration. Better than their predecessors the new officials may be. They may be bigoted & be forcing schools. Nothing new until men in their habit & developing their administration into settlement departments etc: but they are not efficient. The few years during which they have been engaged in the new endeavour. Granted the possibility of some of them immediately succeeding. But until the "Face" question can be eliminated – unless it is removed – that is considered – & the greatest result from the East may be recognized as the descendation – nothing can be done.

Singular in this Indian Ocean there seems to be proper gods – although Buddhism has unusually been known to proper heads – Singular old, lean of concession & etc in which figures stand by – while Johnny & Russians are resting in the midst of the chaos.

These people do not understand – do not realize what a wonderful opportunity they have – & how easily they may invent.

Left at about 8.

July 1st Wednesday. Big stops on the train – Rain. Night cooler much – Big fort demanded to meet the needs of an extraordinary antiquated Russian railway. At Russian stations & smattering quite extensive settlements – good examples of their efforts – & Russian domesticity.

M M
ME ME M[redacted]

600 M. at about 10. we ran into the Harbin plain - well cultivated with wheat & dotted with villages.

313V. Arrived at 12:05 & went to Grand Hotel. There they had received from the Consulate to meet us - the telegram sent from Harbin with great difficulty. They received "Tsuruoka" & Tokio not replying as till the next day.

After tiffin we went to the Consulate where we finally met McCormick. Talked for a while & returned to Hotel to rest - where Sze called with Fisher - He did not look well. Fisher & his little are much run down. Need a rest - & vacation - a change of air after their long siege. Sze has just risen from a sick bed.

Dined with the Consul & again talked over defects of American constitution.

July 1st Thursday. Called with Fisher on Sze - when we talked a little about the Harbin municipality & the C.E.R.R. Sze was then called out to receive General Horvat. I saw Sze - with whom we discussed the Lemnitzer case - He has an kidney ailment as usual - I was sorry

to learn. Then Tang & Hsü of the Kirin F.O. & Chuang Yih Tao came in. Sze returned & he went out to see some Russian - of the R.R.

Sze told us that he had assured Horvat of his friendliness toward Russia - & had explained the belief that the difficulties of the past had largely been due to misunderstandings - which could be dissipated by frank & friendly discussion of the points at issue. He also reminded him that China & Russia had a common enemy - & while he did not mention what the danger was - it could be met only by a strong understanding between them. Horvat was a less acquiescent - said he was going to Russia in another month ~~after~~ - & Sze said he thought time he had to have certain representations to make to Peking -
RR was owned outright etc - Quite frankly said RR.
Thus Sze asked us to buy the holdings of the C.E.R.R.
on certain conditions favorable to Russia - & the taking over of the whole area at Harbin having the R.R. equipment etc - but assuring complete control -

600 M
313 V.

Lunch with Fisher & Seely. Mrs F. left
table. Then called on Kitchener. & after tea
artists returned to Hotel. K. at dinner, with
the Cruesels.

July 32 Friday. Went to Insulak to walk for
a time. At 12:30 reached Sze Yamen where
had long talk about affairs in Korea. Then talked
about Tsi game with China. trying to do better in
the age. was a little discouraged as could get no
money. and afraid of the difficulties of his post.
but determined to carry it through if possible. This
seems the right thing. & he agrees that as long
as he disregard. & was satisfied himself that not
only be damned. Said A. Scheme would
probably go through. did not know about Hilliers
effort meant. Further outline scheme for Purchase
of C.E.I.R.R. & arranged to meet him at
Tsitsihar: when Fisher also would be there.

Had chat of lunch with Sze. Jung. Hsu
Tan. of Kuliden. & then returned to Hotel

and then to Fisher. found that. he received
cable from a code from Harvat. wherein the Emil.
has admitted himself, firm and out. practically.
& wanted to climb on the Band Wagon.

This has helped Fisher immensely. as did
the news of Meyer's effort to Harbin. given by Sze.
& estimated by Meyer. Tanaka of the S.M.R.
who had for 25 days been trying to negotiate traffic arrangements
with the Russians has apparently failed altho Baron
Sato has announced the success of his mission to
Petersburg. Harvat has made an effort with
Kawakami has failed to get them. & this made the
Japs. very angry. Indeed it would seem to be
that the Russians are sick of their little game
had & wanted to get play on the other side again.

Heavy punished Chinese Dunlinski to the
Steamer suffered to Hunger at Sea. Reminds of ole.
fine it free of flies & dust. - clean & Russian things
mixed up with commercial. - the rest of the dirty
international. I have ever seen

600M
313 O.

Having been delayed for 2 hrs. in Kiev to load a deal of flour in the barge - we two - which lay alongside. We cleared and drifted down under the R.R. bridge - to the shore again where we lashed another. Only the two first were the San Francisco catamarans - junks & steam raft - rafts - barges etc. & on the deck a number of hands in which both Russian & Chinese lived indiscriminately.

Dirty dirty drains - Russian & Chinese we lodging with these horses. Soaking clothes & swimming therein - the steamers are low - two ups - as there is a number of Kerosene tins - tubs - these they & & finally after the gangway has been hoisted & the sailors - naked - boys - give cuts the water to fix a bow hose. The cattle & horse were put in our own little decks - & on the deck of the two barges also. We were full natural body to the delight of the Chinese as he was carry a large bundle of hay - on the bank

Some of our bags - remnants of the cabin are in the hold in which two women are at least a dozen men. Here their headquarters - what a hole - as there with candle light - the glimmer of the new moon glistening high the lace like wake of the sail way bridge on the bubbling current - Chinese song head - drinking vodka - the gypsy maid in silhouette sharing the barge & amusing themselves with violin & harp. - truly a scene from the stage.

July 4th Saturday. Left at about 2 A.M - boys broke down the night - We woke to find ourselves slipping downstream. The mosquito nets did yeoman service in keeping the swarms of flies within fighting limits. After we had shaved we let the barges we hung in the centre of the cabin & breakfast under-neath. Today we days work.

The steamer is typical of everything Russian - electric lights & buttons - many thread coffs - red plush hangings & upholstery - everything unswept - swarming with flies. as the hotel arrangements are contrived & only will

600M
313V

be imagined. On the deck outside the cabin are cabins in the stern space aft for the pace of the Cabin passengers. Chinese & Russian passengers share indiscriminately - Europeans - & Shantung coolies going to the gold mines near Blagoveshchensk - wrinkled peasant women. & shopkeepers from Po-li (Habarovsk) stretched upon the deck - stifling, bedraggled and forward without regard for ~~distinction between the class separates~~ distinctions between the classes - ~~eating on the~~ eating where they lie. In the midst of cabins & ~~passages~~ mingles - the ship's ice-box is kept. ~~on~~ vegetables & all - ~~an~~ black with flies.

On the lower deck - are horses & cows - calving with their Russian caretakers. chickens & ducks are everywhere. We tow a wooden barge. ~~also~~ laden with Mongolian cattle for Habarovsk. - again with Chinese & Russian herdsmen.

The serving maid of the steamer - is a young Russian who waits on Chinese & foreigners alike.

serving the Chinese ~~cook~~ sleep; coolies from or the hired girl would wait upon the hired man at home.

Our company consists of the crowd across the hall apparently a medicate and her Hebraic assistants an officer of cavalry & his wife - stationed at Sanchsing we are informed - and the miscellaneous crowd on deck - which it would be difficult to analyze.

The river is winding - and much less rapid than I had thought - in some places the muddy water is 400-500 yds across - in others not more than 250. The banks are generally low gradually being turned out on the hunts. but in some places low cliffs from bluffs with sandy beaches along the water edge. The country in the early part of the day was fairly well cultivated and with altogether shapely hillsides which, surfaced with the earth - scarred partly bushbrows - numerous fisherman huts dotted the beach - the occupants.

entering them into from little dugouts.

Finally - having what appears to be grain - or fine wood are beautiful - mostly thin no boat sailing upstream with the favorable breeze at reasonable rate - single clusters of houses then one two - three - to five, six - boats.. The river traffic is much more important than we before stretches from to Tientsin.

As the day wore on the country was settled & in some places fairly well wooded - the distant hills being covered with trees as in the country south of Hangkow.

At about four o'clock - we reached Wei-hsien - a small town on the south branch of the river. Then a steamer was tied up - and great piles of wood were on the banks - the property of the steamship co. a boat was tied up here - and loading. The town lay the centre of a grain district as the port of Pinchow - The magistrate at this place is

said to be corrupt & as a result of unmentionable behaviour the Governor has locked into his case. Pinchow is ——
li - inland.

Here a runner from the customs office came on board to find where we could reach Tientsin in order that he might inform the Gov——. Tri Fo Tung. The Spoke Russian.

Here on board is a telegraph office - where are quartered 12 Russian soldiers - ostensibly - I presume to protect steamship property. Crates at the front.

We got away at about 4 - I found my steamer during the afternoon - having a large light - at one or two other points on Sam steel barges - and wood piles are located at many places - resembling posts on either side of the bank. Serve as guides to navigation - the steamer sliding from one side to the other.

We turned up for the night - as asked the Captain with whom I had made friends at by sharing with him at floating bottles.. to have a drink for the health - the ~~[illegible]~~

It has in that his steamer - formerly a gut craft. Earned about 50,000 Rls. a year - cheap about 20,000

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There are about 200 such boats - with a large number of barges - on account of Szungari. Coal excellent business there but not so good as before Chinese - which they chew something like 90,000 Rs a year.

All Chinese would be said - except that 13 gunboats - shortly to be raised to 30 - on the Amur.

The Celestials also told us that - up from the offices connected to Sansing where there are now a thousand Chinese coaling ...

July 5th Sunday. Tied up at about 9 - not able to unload our cargo - entire. Obliged to take our coal from an small finder which we towed. Our cargo went out and as we got at a very slow pace went down the shallows. The river is here nearly half a mile wide - with a stone bottom. A navigation at this season very difficult. We did think a rock shortly before reaching Sansing - and knocked a hole in our bottom. It was stopped with grain sacks

Jan Sansing - Tao Sin Tsung Coolies - entire. Pressed off this head of river by the Stokes in Em.

however & we went on to avoid bringing further attention.

The rain all day has been heavy high on been cruising round here and there. The soil apparently rich - with low hills to the right & higher mountains to the left.

Shifted Sansing at about 2 - and at 2:30 had tied up on the left bank of the stream - near a cluster of cabins kept by Chinese - and a few wood piles. Here we were to await our cattle. In the steamers boat we crossed to the other side where there was the same collection of miserable houses. The population being varied by the addition of a few Russian soldiers & slattern women - who always seem to follow their lords & masters in calicoes & white shoes untidy in ... A little bottom officer on duty chai was nearly - being bumped to scent by the Fu Tu Tung who with his minions was waiting for us far up the beach.

After some confusion we were hustled into an excellent carriage which as we afterwards learnt belongs to the Russian Commander. The Fu Tu Tung Chinese Jenny being & the Ji Kan Fu - Si Yang with all the subordinate officers in their best tibs & trousers - a detachment of

St. out - 5.40 - .30 - P/T.

Barrier out not good.

Flow - Hongkong. " Mei li. Hong Kong Light " 2.30.

Hoachi. 12 1/t. 1/2. 30 ¢.

Chinese. 25.00.

1st (P) 20.00 Chauffeur Kuei " for auction

2nd 10.00 under

3rd 5.00

1st 1500.00 - Top. sell allowed 4 guns 5 boys

2nd 100.00 - each 20 shots.

3rd 50-30-20.00 150 a/c cabinet

Scaffs. footwear trained gets - in cigarettes

Again.

Sold for Cash

50 men

42 Batt

20 MG (P)

5 cart.

12 Cav

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350 to
Kuichang

Shun Tung Tsai under Major Fe Kuo. The Yi Kuan Tsai horseman with high, & the Tu Tsung brass-mounted trotter — as we decided in blues on each man in red & yellow with his small flag hat.

Stopping for a moment for tea — in the tent shed hailing — & quaffing a bit of champagne — we went out under the memorial arch — as antes we ~~cant~~ carriage to drive into the city — preceded by a trotting guard — the dry as a dust mat bouncing up a frantic rear. We called first on the Tu Tsung who lived within the battered city walls — in a my chow yamen.

He is a man of about 45-50. looks calm & level they say was to be a soldier — He rose to meet us — and said his house my wall.

With him was the Yi Kuan Tao — a slick — plump young Pekingese — formerly staff wear at Chang Chun where he apparently fleathered his nest as he has a dockyard & a large number of retainers.

Sansing has long been the seat of a Tu Tu tay and semi-military civil administration.

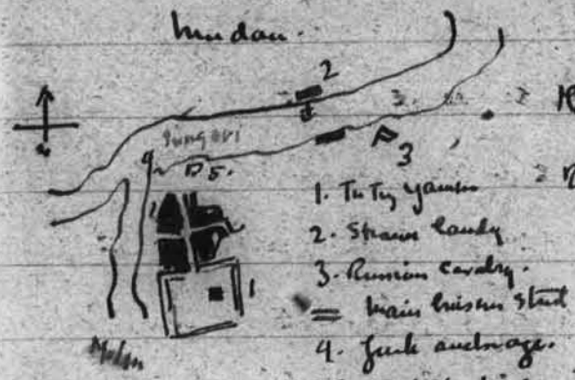
Cable list servant in house — billiard room in wine

and in my restaurant

has yamen not yet finished

The Yi Kuan Tao mother is the 31st year of Kuang Hsü)

The city is built on the east bank of the Hunhan — & is on that stream rather than on the Sungari. But a few miles & we reach a Russian bridge — with a few wooden huts, & cut down above — we beat at 4. There is no by-pass — but the general direction is N.S. — & a wide but lateral extension N.S. — much less business than the main road. The rest of the town is made up of residences — apparently prosperous & clean — & also farms & vegetable patches by high wooden walls — with tree tops — & green above the gray & dusty foliage.



Telegraphic wires. Russian wires — not a man nearer Tsai a fence & 1 Kai S.

There are 1992 families — 6814 males — & 3927 females — a total of 10,741. 4-5 Japanese a few Koreans & some Russians.

Total 150 shops. 26 of which are members of the ~~commercial~~ Chamber of Commerce.

18 engaged in fur trade which is main support of

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city.

Besides the Tientsin & Chilfoo yamen. there are Manchu offices and A Shan Hsi Shu.

B. Hsiang Chuan Chü C Shui Ke Szu (稅課司)

same as Hsin Shui Chü. Establishment.

A. Taxes on imports. on Opium in province.

old & flour

B. Start K.H. 25th year. .007. & .009 on imports.

.009. on 4½ cash on each Tael of Sale. 3/100

16 cash. on Tobacco leaf per catty. 18/100 per Tael all

Tobacco. cigarettes etc. Tax 1.440 on Lamp per catty.

cigarettes 8/0 on value tinder. collect for 1- to 200,000

per year. Sent to Kiang. also cart tax.

C Shui Ke Szu on animals. 3/0 on value.

collects 1 - 2,500 per year.

D Hu Chang Kuan. collects on export. 1.2. Tax

per 10 bushels of grain. .6/0 Cash. on tobacco

wine etc. Established by Yi Kuan Tu.

The Chamber of Commerce, having sprung

itself collect the taxes for B & keep monthly

to office. also maintains the police force. chief

will informed are dressed. 7 men & 50 officers 3200 per month

Schools. one usual school - one primary & one

for Manchus & Chinese.

Opium. Have security for cessation smoking &

illegal opium for sale.

Self Govt. called Chiao Hsueh Su. place where

people are educated in Confucianism

Exports. Furs chief. 18 large hangs. sent to mainly

to Habarovsk. Sable - fox - wolf - leopard

tiger.

about 50,000 Shang fruit cultivated in

distant wheats from 18th year K.H. but

much drought - locusts scare. but gradually

coming in. Wheat principal crop rising short

season. Kaoliang & millet unsuccessful.

Imports. Shops seem ordinary Chinese - with

enameled ware. soaps. perfumes - tooth -

some Russian biscuit - cigarettes - all kinds -

occasionally exist foreign goods. but much foreign stuff

Ex Tientsin.

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Immensely long largely branches indefinitely
ornamentation - undoubtedly from inside wall.

Hole Hunters. In Sandsey hummocks rise in
summer - 5 rod in ~~summer~~ winter. Inhabits largely
from Hudson - Vlei - on that first fish - Snow
born from Habarovsk. Grain sold at Hudson
& Habarovsk. No communication with Nyuta
& Coutin & little by land - Cow road to Okhotsk.

Observations. Walkers of Russian hunters - little hair
saw that between finds - no almighty of
chances for ag. machinery - all on open book.
" for big wheat ex. & flour milling on river
of low grade.

Ski traffic. Our steamer "Alexander Nesky" "finish
boat. draws 5 ft when loaded with. ~~Sarah~~ 12,000 Pd
2 ft 4. when light. Barge draws 4 ft. 25,000
light. 1st cl. .20 per 30 catties. 2nd .16 per 30.
3rd .12. 1st class - tea gold etc. 2nd cloth
30 catties = 1 lb.

Ski Tuting cows down to see the N. Cape. Big sales
Chamberlain. Big venture & big gross - mistrig
Alaska. Ice made varnish in accompany
groups from a sam from a cow of Russians
in fact were chamberlain. this etc from
Kiakhta in fact did not come down -

Lost my camera which instructing
Bastian to Sungari - which of
Mukhamedan in town

Ski - grey grain.
Cattin low light.
On steamer monthly bill comes 25.00 fwd & 80
passengers.

July 6. Monday. Stopped by the bluff below Sansey at
daylight. On cross for the day in the gradually
widening & muddy stream - low - brown & Sandy banks
not more than 4 ft above the water's edge. Well wooded islands.
and broad plains stretching away as far as the eye can reach -
the tempo only occasionally broken by the jagged tops of
distant hills.

The banks seem to be crumbling away under the
rushing waters - and we saw hardly any signs of cultivation
the only life being the occasional timber raft - the lonely
fisherman's dug out & dug-out. and the passing fleet
& steamers. During the day we passed from boats with
tows towed up river - & one craft headed for Blagoveschensk
& stopped down stream ahead of us when we stopped at
about 4 to take on wood - & 3 & 4 availed ourselves
of the opportunity to bathe from a stranded junk.
Beautiful sunset.

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July 7/ Tuesday. Rose fairly early – 5½ – as we were due at Ha-Ha-Su-Su at 8 a.m.

The town is not here visible when seen from the river & seems hardly worthy of the distinction given to the H.B.D.N. It lies off near a pile of cord-wood – and below a cable of barges – about half a mile from the Chinese town and a few hundred yards from the Russian Customs station.

8.) I went first this place – a dilapidated affair surrounded by what might once have been barracks – & in which a very unedificed crowd seemed to have their headquarters – dirty men & slattern women.

It was drizzling slightly but we walked along the bank – from 8-10 ft above the stream – to the clusters of houses designed by the name Sin Chiang Chan – the only shops worthy of the name were those with Russian signs – with the usual bread & vodka – candles in the windows – enamelled ware – candle sticks – labels printed inside.

Two fine Kiri factory groups in Chinese style
but they that a number in the vicinity

The general is a wretched thatched house – as the Customs house little one. One or two brick structures have sprouted some distance from the river – also new wharfs further up & thatched houses are being thrown up.

These seem practically as business say that activity about the river steamers. The Chinese have said that the land rose gradually/and that since 40, or before land came up during the year – this seems an evident exaggeration – the fact, known, is undoubtedly indicating increase immigrants.

Lands are sold by the Fang – 45 shang. They have for 31½ shang only – known. The balance they allowed for residence & roads. Price 1 Tael per shang with no taxes for the 1st years.

There is no Hsiang Chuan chi & a branch of the Hsi Chiang Kuan & a Chih-chi yamen.

Foreign goods come mostly from Harbin. 13.20.30 kopeks per pood – few from Habarovsk. Practically no land communication. Crude roads said to be very unsettled

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In Yamen are 40-50 Tartar soldiers. called Chiang Chin Tui - not now in service. but can call in if needed. are about 80 Pu Tao Tzu - half in town & half Chiang Hutzu.

Said to be fifty or sixty Russians. near Customs house & at barracks down stream.

Choose guide into Russian trading quarter here learn this certificate scam from the F.A. Bureau Harbin - & the Lin Chiang Chai Yamen - for $1.00 and a Russian certificate for one year from the local officials - cost 2.00 - 1.00 of which is according to the By laws in the offices - in pocket. Except tusks - Chinese - are paid at the Lin Chiang Kuan - ~~and~~ goods are examined by the Russian Customs at Ha Ha Sse Su. a certificate issued. and the duties paid at Habarsk.

Portable furs from Shantung

Inter Ocean goods are at no confiscation.

Some hands in furs - in winter time - much game.

Footed the Amur at about 9:30. low water

Banks - little affluent from the or from Sungari

but once fronted not friendly by the Chinese captain - who said "Russia".

The signals along the stream are much more in forcing them the other Sungari - being written on substantial frames painted red. the river is 3/4 mile wide - the water darker in color - due to the absence of mud.

At 11:20 we reached our first Russian town - Michael o Semenovsk - with an almost unpronounceable name. — along the banks again are the inevitable piles of wood - on warning of the approach of the light a bevy of peasant women with pails of sour cream - smoothing, but not exactly like our cottage cheese. exactly as we see it along the German RR. children - barefoot & sun burned are playing on the sand -

many fires under the trees.

While the Dr. was examining our large herd of cattle we went ashore - There seems to be one main street - very broad & flat and dusty - walking was difficult because of the accumulation of horse and cow manure. in the street. wooden rail fences separated the houses built of logs - chinked with mud - the windows & sometimes the tympanum by of white boards painted white.

We entered one Russian ship. Where clothes
candles - handkerchiefs were for sale. Much as in
the general stores in country towns at home.
The three chinese ships that we saw had more
extensive stocks. Some cleaner & more prosperous
looking - Quite all these country men only have
been associated with the Russians their ship-
keepers were in silent. No transaction between
a Mongolian & a Shipkeeper gave effect to the
situation - the former treating the latter with the
most supreme contempt.

The chinaman as the superior in intelligence
& in athletic to the Russian of the low class with
whom he deals. He knows it and shows it.

Personally I should lean towards treating one or
two of them. & must trine title do so. "Pictures in China but not here"

After buying some sour cream - we lunched
& shortly afterward hulled away.

On either bank - wherever we can see huts in
the distance - green & tender - the trees are

sketches of golden sand - with low scrub - mixed
to take on more foreign among them 5 Koreans
2 of whom seemed quite prosperous.
F. G. S. is in this place all some from Habarovk.
little white - their town lay cheerfully in its ~~waste~~ with
the steamers - sale of milk - butter - eggs - wood
etc. Wheat principal grain. some pies.
No soldiers - but all - like the Gogachi are
provided with rifles and required to serve in at the
similar signal set by local officer.
The Sungari rises from Hulun to Habarovk. ~~middle April~~ two weeks
to Bujung Kowalski. Blagoveshtchensk - Habarovk ~~middle April~~ -
middle October - Khabarovk - Blag - Hab - Nick middle - May
Beg. Act. Ussuri same as Sungari - Zeya - same as
upper Amur - Argun (?) Letts.
17 nots on hand & all right in Lower Amur -
13 " " " & not at right in Sungari.
Right & 0 Sept. but asking name.
Bays well wooded - very bushy scenery - lots of cliffs
black water - low hills as usual - many islands - broad
sand beaches - Champagne to Capt. & servants

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Nemanoff Amurski - on a bluff
left where the Amur river meets the Usuri.

July 8th Wednesday. Rose at shortly after four to see Habarovsk - ~~[illegible]~~ by church domes & spires with the monument to him - & smoke streaked - against the morning sky. As we drew near the shore we ~~sat~~ saw the waking city's new life - rough boats with garden truck - paddled & sailed by Chinese and Koreans - an occasional dressed & unkempt Muscovite, we two off near a newly erected bathing establishment - which seemed to be a Turkish house - nearby were a number of jinkies laden with hay - an a ~~customs~~ Sort-hulk lay off the shore - the ~~[illegible]~~ landing stage for official river craft. A gully - ran down to the water front - and alongside a rough log boardwalk - looking like a strange mix from the distance - were ~~rough~~ sheds of frame - iron - roofs - the centre of a jabbering - disheveled life.

Some of our passengers went ashore - there came the usual waits then the Customs chief - who subordinates had once aboard as soon as our gangplank touched terra-firma. The chief examiner was a disagreeable individual who wanted to look through our luggage - I showed him my despatch box - my suit case & dressing apparatus

and then presented my passport - it naturally served with Russian stamps the Embassy in London - the Customs ~~at Odessa~~ in the frontier - Petersburg - Moscow - Harbin - Vladivostok etc - this impressed him somewhat & placated as I thought by our Habarovsk he went away. Thus only on resolute showing - for after we had landed the Boys were forced to open all our boxes & stuff

With the Russian Boy S. S. & I - landed at about ten o'clock - we had snooped and smelled and cursed the Main - while a tangled tow line was ~~the~~ hauled out to the river - & our craft allowed to drift down stream. The captain assured us that he would shortly land at a pleasant place near the hotel - but we only finally found it on hyre. It had been drizzling but not much - & the roads were dusty.

We passed through the market - then took a carriage & drove to the hotel. The "cultivated" light by our "Vladivostok". We found a table of fairly clean rooms - the usual Russian beds - with sheets & pillow cases sans sheets

& blankets - & the same marble faces - automatic
work stands that delight Cuban hearts.

In fact not only this but the hosts -
of resemblance continually strike me. The
whole lot ~~and his~~ gratified by a $5.00 deposit -
So I went to the Banco - ~~the~~ the like so many of
Similar institutions in Habana - is located on
the 2nd story - reached by a narrow winding
staircase. The manager - in shirt - dapper
pleasant and apparently the only man in the
place who speaks English - the clerks being
Spanish in appearance.

Went visiting Kent and Allen - then the
Post & Telegraph - where we had much difficulty in
making ourselves understood - few in French.
English - of course - being quite out of the question.
There seems to be a fairly wide mixed office - unlimited
soldiers standing guard in the hallway & of course on
wall -

Tiffin at the Vedado Restaurant operated by the man
who runs the hotel. A mixed co. of musicians
employed of half a dozen men - women - a gentle
violinist - a female reed-instrument man (similar to flute in sound)
the leader, a cellist, of Jewish extraction - 2 other cellists -
light hair Jews - & a pianist - Played quite well -
the most picturesque party by the burly moment - & the
smoke-glassed leader - the ladies probably being for
ornament rather than music as we could scarcely hear
their guitars & mandolin -

~~for~~ Seeing the Bonus - Club - in the street - we
started to call upon him thinking that he had returned
to his boat - but we quite disappointed him at the
Museum - 5th cards were taken in - as we were
cordially received - by H.E. who was accompanied by
Chinese wife & one cossack - showing it could seem
that the Russians had been paying but little
attention to their stranger within their gates.

We managed to meet him at Chi Fang Tai's where he
was stopping at 6 - as there ourselves went for a drive -

to the South along the rim where we passed extensive barracks - a fort in camouflagement & a wireless installation similar to that at Harbin.

Though the Chinese town & not means the arsenal we only entered that enclosure barracks.

At a little before six we reached Chi Fang Sai's place - to find Sein and one or two other officials residing apparently inspecting ~~[illegible]~~ carriages & horses. We were ushered in - up a staircase - through a hallway littered with all manner of clothing, hats - small wheelbarrows - skins coats & broken furniture - into a very pleasant and well furnished drawing room - To outright was what appeared to be the dining room. Here were seven or eight children - Russian officers and Chinese - in the drawing room we were met by a young secretary & two young officers who had broken the heavy curtains that led to H.'s private chamber - ~~[illegible]~~ The Somma received us most cordially - We talked of the trip skirting particularly of the "Tang" walls - the need for wireless - along the Yen-chi-Ssing - & the Japanese frontier - The first & last mentioned him enormously - He said some unpleasant things about the Japanese - He is high-handed & very difficult at times - and remarked that the Russians seemed under more control.

His visit to Habarovsk he said was quite unofficial & without significance - taken en route to the various features of his program - ~~[illegible]~~ with which he desired to familiarize himself. He had visited Ussuri the towns along the rim & expected to return to Kirin in time for the Emperor's birthday. Stopping at Mukden & Chiling and other points along the ~~rim~~ - RR. I told him that I thought it his visit to H. a most excellent thing - as it seemed to me to be the Chinese game to let the Russians down easy.

The Son - was particularly pleased at our speaking of these officials who had been most polite.

He kept us chatting for a long time - was very very friendly - and quite frank. We told him that we should like to see him if on the train - but from complications with the Russians - this he recognized and asked us not to do so - saying also that he might to call upon us but would not ~~[illegible]~~ for the same reason.

We at night we went first to the Fluchi Mattaus - but did not enter - later going to the "Solsangia" - à Chef.

when we heard the most celebrated Russian 'cellist a man of almost 70 – a grey Sobrano and a undercut baritone – who we gave a series of concerts in route to America. The 'cellist was particularly good –

The audience which we took to be a representative one – was composed largely of officers civil & military, with their wives and daughters. The women were generally in white – well dressed and many of them quite handsome. The house was packed – ~~but~~ we taking two of the three remaining seats – and the audience very appreciative. One song – the "Mattinata" of Leon Cavallo – sung by the Shamil as an encore was greeted with storms of ~~applause~~ well deserved applause.

again the Shamil – American vaudeville – Russian military civilians.

Sills turned in after the first part – but I stayed on going later to the Restaurant where the band played until two AM – & where many of the concert crowd went for supper –

Dashatchev Ho – who had tendered his resignation – to be included. He was rather surprised at being allowed to return – but evidently grew to be rid of him as he had been more of a nuisance than an aid.

July 9th Thursday. Again the Band – a call on Kunst & Albro Manager – Mr. Spitze – who spoke fair English – & fruitless search for maps – and the despatch of a couple of telegrams – then lunch and a visit to the Museum – after dinner and the Theatre Matteus where we saw Little Russian dancing – heard a good chorus – and saw a café chantant of the more disreputable order.

July 10th Friday. This day above an excellent steamer the "Somero". Then the band – a call on Mr. Von Bere of the "Geographical Society" & on Colonel Vanoff – chief of the arsenal – President of the Electric Co. – of the Town Council etc – and apparently the one effective man in the place. He was formerly a German hunter of Finnish & came to Habarovsk some years ago – as a Russian Captain – is now Colonel & wears one – so then the anger of the Band and now is – he a General.

Lunched at the store of maps. in a little store. and after dashatching telegrams & a study of our baggage – down to the RR Station – & across the town again – thence more barracks – at 5:30 just before we came to meet Vianoff at the Electric

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Plant S. received a message detaining him from duty. This troubled me slightly & for a moment he thought he would have to leave at once. He finally decided however to make the trip to Blagoveshtchensk. As his sudden departure would upset all our arrangements.

We went through the plant - with Vancoff as lead an interesting talk with him about his cucumber hotbeds.

Oskar Batchelor met us at the station - and also had "acquaintance with Borovsky's Circus" where he has "an apartment" - called upon us. He was smoking the same pipe - & had the same hat that he wore a year ago when he first appeared in Heuliden. He tells he has been fishing up the Zeya - from Blagoveshtchensk - where there were good gold finds - but no horses - no law - no order - "where a man's life was not worth a dog's in the States."

We finally set at 7.10 - & went down stream to the barges near the arsenal where we boarded our cargo. In these craft we saw many coons - marked "Dressing" - one of which at least was an "ideal horse" -

Haharovsk - is built on three main ridges - rising in bluffs from the Amur & the Ussuri - ~~which the latter~~ which here joins the Amur stream - It is the residence of the Governor General of the Amur Province - and like Vladivostok. virtually an official town. Schools. Govt buildings - & ~~stores~~ most of the business houses are of red brick - and some of stucco - but the majority of residences & some offices of wood - either clap-boarded - or of logs chinked with mud. Shaw has about some of the houses.

The streets are at least 75 ft - broad - with wooden side walks - there is no paving and in many places the roads are in a wretched state - Electric light was installed in 1906 - ~~and~~ & a city water system is being put in - and an electric street railway projected - all under the direction of Colonel Vancoff who is the leading progressive spirit in the town -

The large stores are Kunst & Albers - Churin - & one Chinese firm - Tung Ta Kiang. There are very small shops. The only good hotel is the "Vladivostok" - or "Central" - where the rooms are large - clean - & the beds comfortable. Prices being

Stores will be set - from scattered & stunted trees
Great area - large open space - Lawns
Wonderful gardens in Summer

from 8 7.50 to 2. Sunday - tea, coffee, bread and butter only to be obtained in the hotel - other meals at the Restaurants. at 5

Post & Telegraphs. Messages are accepted in English - but French seems is the only means of communication.

Schools. A Cadet School Technical School - Girls School. and several others - all substantial brick buildings.

Museum. Main facts with difficulty so Chief Vancoff says - because of lack of Government assistance. On the first floor. on first - in the entry way. Tartar weapons. Shields - spears etc - one bow

with the quiver attached.

to the left

Shields of reeds - & cow. Some decorated and with strange designs much like the ainu work - and fringed with hair - whether human or not I do not know. A number of old Buriats tiles - and some of the Gran Chinese stones. Musical instruments - etc.

Then the door way into a wooden shaft bearing the tablet of the Hunchen Futuky & Khayhsin 14th yr.

To the right some cases of pressed plants - specimens of wood etc. In the main hall.

Immediately are many engravings & photographs - of the Primorsk & Siberia - some of them showing the Tsarevitch surrounded by Mongol chiefs and priests - further on photographs of the Trans-Siberian in construction - showing Chinese & Russian & Korean labourers - on bridge work - or cutting - & embankments - & another set showing life among the Buriats & other Tartars - their Temples etc. In the alcove are the butterflies & insects in the form, of Sakhalin - Soviet work - clay figures of Soviet workers and cutters - a heavy Kimono - and two brandy tubs - one in the form of a bottle and the other shaped to be fitted in the side of a boat.

There are in addition - the clothing of the Buriats - a model "yurt" of felt - figures in cloth clothes - the yellow silk gown & cap worn by a Chinese priest - the other clothing of blue & gray with red and black bordered facings.

~~In the back room~~

There also are samples of grain - etc.

In the rear room - are military relics - old cannon - dated 1735 - 37 - rusty and weather worn - firearms - large

Boxing
1888

blue dragons with bright barrels – and a few of at least an inch. Carbines – queer revolver stylish rifles – some bearing Chinese marks.

Chinese dragon & tiger banners are also hanging on the walls – with two tattered Russian standards – from Petropavlovsk. Some of the weapons are used by the case-hardened who strike a little French – came from Olagontchensk and Argun – samples of the Boxer trouble – as were other weapons brought from Peking – and a giant – gilt clad – with shrubs & fortresses – gardens etc. which may have been looted in 1900 as may be also from the allies march of 1859-60.

The first room in the new story is devoted to sea-dogs – walruses – seals etc – with pictures of the fisheries – their fish – etc. In the main hall are heads and antlers of the Primorsk – Saghalien & Kamchatka Bears – tigers – leopards – wolves – deer – sea deer – moose – sable – otter – wolverine & black fox – etc. One Tibetan bear & an unknown one from the Ussuri region –

also a clothing – [illegible] etc.

In the next room was devoted to Tartar ornaments – etc – canoes – made like those used by the Esquimaux – decked – and fitted with water proof coamp on the main hatch – which the paddlers – clothed in fish skin – tightly tied about their wrists – as drawn about their faces – tie at their waists in leaving the water. There are samples of ornaments – again similar to the ainu – & Alaskan work – gods & medallion trophies – also recalling ~~those~~ those of the fabled mentioned – & a chain of snow shoes – of gut & wood – exactly like those of the N. American indians.

The fish skin clothes are decorated with red & blue.

Shrines and queer figures – the heads being of brass – barbs shaped like those of the Chinese coolies. There are also medical figures – as the rude furs used in winter.

Directly above are the Chinese – Japanese & Korean sections – extremely utterly remarkable & but exhibitory made taste in selection – highly partly characteristic. The Japanese are the worst.

blue dress

at hat

rifles.

In the third story - first - are some fashions

badly painted - a few cage arrys - and some

plaster - casts.

One of the most interesting things in the

museum - is an allegorical picture representing

China - Korea - Tartary & Mongolia bowing before

the portrait of the Czar - the representative of the

Great Eastern Empire - paying homage.

Trade. at Harbin is c/o to the manager of

Plant & affairs of the Chinese Eastern Railway - bad - due ~~[illegible]~~

to the Commercial inactivity - cessation of ~~large~~ extensive

building etc. Money is tight & there are many

people out of work - In the large stores - there

stocks of miscellaneous goods are extensive - they are

large - of an epicurean rather than of a utilitarian

character. Cage shares at Charbin - K. & Co. - & Sing Ti

King's - are devoted to food - drink & clothing -

& some ~~[illegible]~~ to farm - machinery etc.

American clothes - trimmed goods & ~~[illegible]~~ plows & ag. carriages machinery - are

on transport sales - the former among the Chinese - &

the latter among the Russians - ~~[illegible]~~ & City folk. Strange though

it is - in Harbin the plow locally used is light from America

though Vladivostok - & cattle come from Harbin. One plow

mill is now operated by Chi Fang Tai - a Chinese-Russian,

who also ~~[illegible]~~ makes excellent beer. But though

the Government has endeavored to encourage immigration &

did buy out about 50,000 people last year - the scarcity

is ~~[illegible]~~ almost entirely the result of war, ~~and~~. Since American

ag. machinery - plows etc - are sold - but there is not a

great demand - Buggies - rum-abouts etc - are

used - but are generally too light for the Russian

Shed on bad roads. axes - saws - pots etc are also

sold.

Bots almost universally imported from Vlad. - K. & Co. have 4 ag. agents
" a fur dressing man at Pokiang Co.

Electric light Plant. Put up by Vauclff - furnishes about

30,000 lb worth of goods per year - 3 engines 350 h.p.
265
365 - Cello.

German machinery. Strange battery

600M
1238V

15

Arsenals. The only one in Eastern Siberia — no bombs — but rifles — ammunition — & apparently machinery to obtain guns at any rate. No great service during the war. Has gone rapidly — & is by no means quiescent now as Vanoff says that for arsenals & Electric Co. fight 30 v. no rifle machinery last year.

Factories for cigarette tips. Two here —

Water works. Pumping station just built — should work by June next — for water mains.

R.R. To Vlad. & via Nikolsk to Harbin also.

Water. Amur — Sungari — Ussuri — Sheldon water ways. Cf. Pst. bays — & other private steamers.

New Amur R.R. Stretensk — Habarovsk — Survey said to be complete — many already arrived & only Russians to be employed. This regarded sceptically by some.

Road to Nikolsk. Military road to be built next year at cost of 22, 000, 000 rbs. (?)

Population. Said to be between 25 — 30, 000 Russians & about 25, 000 Chinese — Koreans — Japanese & Tartars — apparently fluctuation — this does not include military presumably. One theatre — 2 circuses — & plenty of restaurants.

Two Russian business men of importance — Kh & A — & Chi Tay Tai probably other main movement centrists.

In shops & restaurants — one sees officers everywhere — officers & their wives — & men in their uniform of some sort — Pst officer — Government General — Engineers — R.R. — Engineers the bars — hotels and hair — in this truly Pst. city.

Japanese — barber — photographers — & photographers — & newsvendors — are Korean colonies —

Tartars with their flat noses are strange gnomes occasionally to be seen in the street — having come in apparently from the country.

While there are many Russian workmen particularly in the docks — the Chinese colony seems to be the cheapest & best labour to be found. There are carpenters & masons — small shopkeepers — brick layers —

and roadside peddlers - as well as the color in the streets - They seem sober - quiet & self respecting - and much more affluent than the Slavs about them - when when they seem to look with ill - disguised contempt.

Near Chi Fang Tai's film mill the majority of the celestials seem to have settled. They are the brains in mill built structures - ~~mountain~~ I have a lot of them run - under the direction of these Swiss - maintaining - 50 police who supplement the insufficient protection afforded by the Russians - act as watchmen etc.

To the Habarovk Sot. there were are required to pay certain taxes as follows.

Shop tax. R 1.50 p.a. for 1st class business - all sell anything. 5 of this class.

R. 100, free for three of 2nd. Cloth. etc. 20 of this.

R. 50 - 30 - 20 - for 3rd class. Smaller traders etc

cafe to cafe & al. 150 of this sort.

Chinese workers pay R 20.00 p.a. for head men in shops - 8-10 R. for their assistants - and the coolies 1.00 p. annum -

Standard rate is then before the Russian but at extremely uses since the withdrawal of the electric light board. Sells. 5.40 per case - 30 to 40 per case from V.

Flour - ammu. from Hankow (!) 2.30 per bag ~~retail~~ whole sale

280 retail -

Piece goods. 30 cf per ho. for Vlad. other goods

Soap. for farm. - tinned goods. beer - cigars.

(but better days by German merchants in Habarovsk)

So to quote I in all merits disputes - this agency R. counts.

Trade openings where first 1st Machinery - Boat building (Stu. wrs

light not in bus from Russia for contractors Cases). Shutters)

Carriages. Electric. Rub etc. Pumps - ag. implements

wood working mat. Saws etc. Sweets (50 of ea).

axes. hard ware all sorts. locks etc. Dockers

fixtures. heaters. cold storage appartus.

600 M
1238 U.

Soaps · perfumes · fancy goods.

Wages. these now in use. eight hours
4 hours for cost. good drays - street watering.
apparatus needed.

Mines Coal in Buza from 240 verts from Hab.
worked by Vanoff who says that with 200 men 40
miles from Cs. to Quetta - miles German great
Sale as only mine between Nikolaevsk & Sretensk.
R.R. factory etc. miles use at least 3,000,000 poods
for ammun. the lines self miles gain many
men - as usual - clerical miles etc.

Wrongly they uses wood - also run - also
factories like coke.

The St. RR. - figures in 300,000 rubles capital
about ½ second - Freight & passenger - 12-14 000 000
poods of freight per annum - cost charge 5.7 K.
he miles charge 2.5 K. strategically in
6,000,000 poods.

Says German machinery unsatisfactory.
Americans unless learn to make theyl Petersburg.

Troops. To the S.E. of the city is an extensive camp.
where in saw 23 34 E.S. & XVI. another regiment.
here the men have under canvas the tents pitching
in forties - there was also a modern installation
hospital etc at the first - which was made with iron by
light RR. -

March from toward RR - 1.E. to W. & N. was
another camp of wooden barracks - principally
occupied by 23.E.S. where drill in saw - artillery at
stables etc - but far away were brick barracks were
going up. To the S of the main road - of this the Entire
Southern of the S ridge in which the town is built -
were some 20 brick barracks - & there were more
being erected. Here in the 6. & 4. of strategy -
apparently Batteries light in S and in guns.

Troops. Sangmij. 2nd Grey. 150 lr. H.F.T.
ma-tsi-khali. 2 grey distributed
37 places in high lands.
Russians R.R. Guards. about 50-100 horse
on rise beyond. 1 about 60 feet inside
cuf. here there since Brass trees to
protect telegraphers & stations. but that
it has been handed over will probably
withdraw. Have stations at Samali.
~~Also They not simple Sungmapolo Pass~~

Hab. Outl. ~~To the~~ N the centre ridge toward
the R.R. station - was what seemed to be a considerable
cut. barracks. with some ~~field~~ siege guns - steadily in
spur. 1 ~~on~~ northern ridge - S. flank was
another barrier near the search light S. of the
Kaolist school - Here was at least 54 - where
behind later 10 cm. field guns. also some larger
ones. with dirigibles. two or three tractions
engines. also - N. - N. flank - was another
encampment under canvas. with guns -

about 24 or more.

By infs - altogether 42 battalions of troops
20 inf. 12 cav. 6 art. 2 other of various
branches - Then free Russian street sources.
but to be depended upon - S. estimates - Chinese -
about 16,000 men.

Russian's seem desirous of keeping upon friendly terms.
By telling me of 42 Chinese - 2 Korean 1 Ru 1 Jap.
drawn when by sent back this spring from gold
fields near Nikolaevsk. R. from combination
of Chi - 1 Jap to rest them - are numerous - state after the
war. 2 crescents of more moderness.

Officers - fat - and apparently very little
military - men. Slovenly in the last degree.
Unintelligent.

Hunchun Suffs.

1. The Tu Tsy Yamen - Tso Tzu - Yu - Tzu - a Pei Lu Su - Mandarin others under same ~~[illegible]~~ yamen.

1. ~~[illegible]~~ - A. Wei Shui Chi B. Shui Cui Chu.

C Hsing Chuan Chu

A. Wei's annual trade [illegible] Russ. Mex., Duty, & ex. in 1903. 3/100 per tael of price - sheep. Hogs .03 H cents each. 1/10 of horse of traders - Tumen cross from Tsung Ku. Hence the Pu Sui Chu Tsy is sent to Sokma - as - Yuan Chi Ho.

B. Same as Kiao Shan Hai Shui Chu 12½ taels per month.

C. .011 on imp. goods - .009 on total sales - for Shun Tsy Tuis wages. 10% on tobacco 3/100 on yellow leaf.

The ~~[illegible]~~ business of the 8 Mandarin Yamens - Tso Tzu & Yu Tzu was heretofore in hands of the Pei Tu So - a Mandarin ~~[illegible]~~ administrator at Pao Ho in ~~[illegible]~~ justice.

Chamber of Commerce & Self Govt. Society unschill justified. Pekin and Hankow & Kiao Chou.

600 M.
1238 V.

Saturday July 11th. Although we started out cheerily enough last night – we woke to find that for some hours we express steamed – had already lost some hours in her 3½ day limit to Blagoveschensk. We were fast by Khabarovsk anchored in mid stream and it was not until after noon that we started again on our up-river journey. The machinery was out of order and we could hear the tinkering going on below.

The stream is now here about 1 mile – lined with the same low banks – sandy beaches and distant hills remarkable on our down river voyage.

The 'Somovo' is a new vessel ~~being here on her 1st~~ but this being her second year on the river. She was so Cl. Vancell said built in Russia – sent out in sections and put together at Shitinsk. The bible on board however claims that she was thus not – a statement which I doubt. She is about ft long – beam – mostly a cheaply built – Paddle wheels are housed – within the main hulk of the boat the decks overhanging the steel hull – one single low funnel. Cargo – 35,000 pds. stowed below – & on the main deck are 3rd class passengers ~~by~~ bedded on ~~board~~ – double decking platforms – kitchens etc – on the promenade deck forward are 1st class saloon & accommodation – the cabins

accommodation generally 2 - but in some cases one - & in our own 3 berths. arranged on either side of a central - or other corridor. Light wood work - & plain cool bedding with excellent toilet arrangements. 2nd class cabins for from 4 to 6 - with saloon - aft - where also is the bath room - for Pay Rb 15.00 per bed. & 10 Rb for the servants - with Rb 2.50 per d. for no food butter milk - the bring extra - the breakfast bring - tea or coffee bread & sugar - Dinner soup - one meat course and a sweet. with coffee - & supper one meat course with potatoes - & coffee - demi tasse - with tea & sweet bread in the afternoon -

Service is good - & the whole boat very clean -

Our ship's company contains many women. said to be honeymoon bound - an old Baroness - & one or two military & civil officials - Quite a number of children & one very loud actress-lady. who sings and ogles as she passes us -

Our steamer in addition to her 35 or 40 beds of fighting can accommodate about 150 - 200 passengers of all classes - She makes between 10-20 1000 Rb per year & this year is good - for this the best boat on the Volga -

600M
1238V

The fast boats leave once or twice a week - are not as attractive.

We passed only one craft during the day - a tug with four barges. a few channels we saw on the South bank at villages previously remarked.

One small group of Russian horses - and occasional stacks of hay or wood on the northern shore.

Sunday July 12th. Awakened by S. at about 7:00 with the announcement that we were tied up. and could probably get a swim - We hurriedly went in & dried machines were too carefully in our haste to reach the boat - there loading wood - as that finished - we Supposed - to be off at once.

This was not to be the case however - for again our machinery which some one on the mid boat was "all Russian" broke down - and as I write at noon - we are still waiting - giving the 3rd class passengers an opportunity to come on shore - & the ladies of 1st & 2nd to gather posies for their cabins - while one of our officers friends - whom we have seen at the Event & at the "Vladeko" - & who was friends with a bad-tempered looking young woman -

Russ about. The boat with Cross crowd - doubtless tended to attract attention to his important personality.

The Boy informs me that with a Russian he has been reading the newspapers & learns therefrom that during the first 3 years (N.B. ON fusses on year has been coming out from Russia & are have been distributed between - Blag. Hab - Nik. & Vlad - This admit has signalized a large increase in the demand for Chinese labor - lessons - carpenters - stevedores are now Russians where they were formerly Chinese - In the north at Nik. - practically all the Chinese miners have been driven out - & replaced by Russians. The Hab - journals voice the popular demand that Russian labor be used entirely & the Chinese driven out - & this of course is behind some of the Duma's recent action.

The majority of the immigrants he says have gone to the cities but planters have also located in the country. At bottom the Govt's desire to employ Russian labor only. At Hab. there have been some collisions between the authorities & the unemployed who came out expecting to work on the Amur R.R. -

Here hab - the crops of wheat etc - rice not grown and all are forced to cultivate a few vegetables - to fish cut timber & a little mine - hence Hab. Blag - & Vlad have the soil is good - and in other hands would do well - But since modern ag. methods have been introduced in Russia & Siberia only by men with capital - it is not surprising that the settlers in this region under their pulse in a crude & shiftless manner - The Govt. advances planters 200 Rs to start them off - this seems to be repaid in from 3-5 years - & taxes on the lands - of which they may take as much as they can cultivate - to begin at the expiration of the same period.

Many Chinese ships at Hab. & Vlad - & Blag. have failed & secure because of the re-imposition to remove defective stoves at the end of the war.

We started off as usual at about one — the river still wide — with low banks and only occasional stacks of hay from the wild grass to indicate life. We stopped in the afternoon at a small wood station — similar to that of the morning — & passed but one steamer — with chained Russians miles — bound down stream. No large clumps of birch like trees in distance.

At about 8 while we were at dinner we moored a small town. The noisy young man came in while we sat at table — quite tight. He was very noisy — and Gillis says that he had been most objectionable all afternoon. At any rate the other passengers at the main table, the last of which he occupied — one quietly aware of his state, the lady — & an old gentleman — turned out by his spouse left the table — and the remainder tried to quiet him — but this they failed — because — looking towards as it seemed the Consul & he knew who we were — and then informed him — the Consul trying to shut him up.

When he left the table an elderly man's arm but insisted on having a speaking to us — He was as B — says obtrusively but not objectionably drunk. I shook hands with him and the other drew him away — & after a little more noise he subsided.

600 M
1235 V

When he accumulates the jug I know not. It was a good one at any rate.

Our town seemed not large — for when S. & I ascended the bank and chased the wood belt we found a stretch of green sward — and a few houses dotted here and there. with a little church in the distance.

The entire community was in the bazar. The women with milk — sour cream & cottage cheese — the men with cabbage for soup. Many of them as at M. & S. wore black caps & trousers. We bought wood — but did not get away as the engine was again broken down — and we were marked for the express steamer.

During the evening — as we sat at bridge — a number of the peasant folk. Young women & girls — youths & little boys with an old fiddler — came on deck to sing — the wild Russian minors — sad — wild — the squeaking fiddle. the not infrequent pulse notes and bad harmony — the steamer's miscellaneous company — & the moon-lit beach with its village & steamer life made a picture not to be forgotten.

Late into the night after the musicians had gone the singing sometimes from the shore & from small boats in the stream.

This village (Pushkin - Mr. of S.) (?) has been established about 44 yrs - has some 80 families - who live by their cattle & horses. & cultivate. Soil is good.

July 13 - Monday. Set underway at about 6:30 - and when we rose at 8:00 we found that the hills which yesterday had been far away were now closing down upon the river. The night after yesterdays dark day & occasional showers was cool & refreshing - with a breeze - & we rose later than the day before - By 8:30. we had reached the town of Nikili - Nikolsk. The largest we have yet seen - Stretching along the river bank for at least half a mile. a church - in a well wooded enclosure - some stores & what looked like a Post Office - with many well built craft in addition to the usual scows along the water front.

The river at our varying stopping places has shelved suddenly - for though drawing 5½ ft - we are able to lie within 5 or 6 of the water's edge -

Here again we saw a number of Chinese. & some Korean laborers - a number of bare-legged Russian children - who boated up & down stream to watch the steamer. The river here is at most there ¼ mile wide & the banks grassy almost to the water's edge - with less sand - Still no woods - but buildings and. many villages on both banks.

100M
1235V.

There have been frequent Russian stations - for lamp. lighters etc - on the Chinese bank of the river - & the only sign of life practically - that we have seen have been on the Russian side.

10.20. Sung-hsin-tzu - a small Chinese village where there is supposed to be a Chinese Taotai - and Chinese settlers are expected to come - at present nothing but a clearing in the forest - one or two houses - with what appears to be mud - thatched barracks - supposedly about 50-60 of the Chi-chiu at this point.

On Russian bank a village - quite small of same name - nearly along the bank gold washings - some by Russians - & there workings by Koreans for Russians.

At Tai Pai Kou is a Chinese mine - operated by the Pei Yang administration - The Director - agent to the P.B.Y. a man named Chui - resides in Tientsin. His assistant Ké has some 200 soldiers & about 400 coolies - The Post (?) takes 60% of the coolies profit - & these share last year less and in order to pay their expenses - finding them in debt - nearly 100 rubles to the Superintendent. The men in some cases attempted to escape but when apprehended they had their cars cut off - smashing their feet.

This village (Pushikia - M. & S.) (?) has been established about 44 yrs - has some 80 families - who live by their cattle & horses - & orchard. Soil is good.

July 13 - Monday: Sail underway at about 6:30 - and when we rose at 8:00 we found that the hills which yesterday had been far away were now closing down upon the river. The night after yesterdays dark day & occasional showers was cool & refreshing - with a breeze - & we slept more than the day before - By 8:30 we had reached the town of Kikili - Nikolsk. The largest we have yet seen - stretching along the river bank for at least half a mile. A church - in a well worded enclosure - some stores & what looks like a Post Office - with many well built craft in addition to the usual scows along the water front.

The river at our varying stopping places has shoaled suddenly - for though drawing 5½ ft - we are able to lie within 5 & 6 of the water's edge -

Here again we saw a number of Chinese - & some Korean laborers - a number of bare-legged left - we took another - who hoisted up & drew stream to anchor the streamer - The river here is at most therefore 1/4 mile wide & the banks grassy almost to the water's edge - with less sand - Still low wooded but broadleaved - Many villages on both banks -

600M
1235V.

Here have been frequent Russian stations - for lamp - lighters etc - on the Chinese bank of the river - & there only sign of life practically - Troops have been here on the Russian side.

10.20. Sung-hsia Kou - a small Chinese village where there is supposed to be a Chinese Tartar - and whether settlers are encouraged to come - at present nothing but a clerk is of France - one 1/(2) horse - with wheat appears to be used - thatched barracks - supposedly about 50-60 of the Chi-Chiu at this point.

On Russian bank a village - quite small of same name - nearby along the bank gold washings - some by Russians - & other workings by Koreans for Russian S.

At Tai Pui Kou is a Chinese mine - operated by the Pei Yang administration - The Director - agent to the Bd. a man named Chui - resides in Tientsin. His assistant Ké has some 200 soldiers & about 400 coolies - the Sort (?) taken 60% of the coolies before - & there share last year was not enough to pay their expenses - leaving them in debt - nearly 100 rubles to the Superintendent. The men in some cases attempted to escape but when apprehended they had their cars cut off - smashing their feet.

many are blind. There has been much suffering owing to the brutalities of the Russians.

The Russian town of Kaifuri (?) is reached at about 6:45 - a scattered collection of houses, with the usual church - a wooden fortress along the stream. Said to be some 60-70 families. A new road is being built to a gold mine 70 versts inland - a light track carries supplies etc to the 400 - Russians say 200 labourers there employed. At this place are 2 Chinese & 2 Russian stores - we saw the Chinese place, which has the usual country stock - similar - as previously remarked to our rural country stores.

The River all the day has been much narrow - with high wooded banks - & occasional bluffs - winding in its course - & not not broaden after passing Kaifuri towns. The stream widens. There are again occasional shoals & islands. & the hills draw away - during the early part of the Journey being intervable on the Chinese rather than the Russian bank.

At Kaifuri was a thread bare captain or mate in tow with customs officials of various sorts. Passed a dredge - & two barges with tug - working - a steamer bound from Hab. &

July 14th Tuesday. The anniversary of the Fall of Bastile - ~~was~~ Rose very early with a case of fever that we had stopped to work up - Resuming our course down stream the broader river - with less wood on banks - again sandy banks - we reached - Ha chin chiul (?) a small village at about 10:15 - Here we found the Blag. Hab. Post Boat - with a small sort craft & a two-barge.

Seemed to be a number of officers & soldiers bound apparently to Hab. Men of 6 & 21 in C.S. of ⊕ - & of another ⊕ Rgt - some cossacks - 6 ships in this town kept by Chinese - ~~eg.~~ see cities at 18 & for Chinese Port -

Agricultural & pastoral community of 500 families - many houses & earth in ~~dug~~ ~~[illegible]~~ sheets.

Middle of China 9th month rice progress. Middle China 3rd opens. 2½ Chinese feet rise. Have first round on river - with sledges. Stations. 45 versts apart. 1 sledge 2 men. 5 days from Hab. to Blag. 1½ ft snow - generally deepest.

Boats go for 5½ months ~~[illegible]~~.

12 ft. at deepest - 8 ft least can do.

July 1 August Bauss.

Nikolska. at 3:00. Tumanovska - at 5:00 quite a fair sized place - Chestakovska - about 8:00 also fairly large. Saw a McCormick reaper in the hay fields - this cutting of wild grass seems to be one of the principal industries here about - the Russians apparently coming into Chinese territory.

At this place was a large go-down which is there was no doubt I presume to be commercial.

This being the 14th July - the anniversary of the capture of the Bastille - we ordered champagne in honor of the sister Republic - finding a man - an engineer - from his uniform - in the 2nd class who could speak French we asked him to join us. This he did with fairly good grace. The Consul & the other 1st class passenger when asked to drink to La Belle France - showed signs of reluctance - become - from - when they found that the champagne was actually poured out. The Consul "Vive la France" - and drained glasses. but when we left the room shortly afterward - I heard murmurs of "Vive la Russie" and "Vive Sommes des Alliés" - evidently apparently

600 M
1239 V
945
2183 V.

why we Americans should hear after this toast. Either they are particularly emphatic toward the U.S. in this, or the duality toward their allies is not remarkable. S. inclines to this theory. It was an interesting test of Russian hospitality and good-fellowship at any rate.

Some little Russian dancing and apparently close talk by the Hussy - & a few men - with the other young fellow who has, apparently - reached a certain degree of intimacy during the past few days. Saw some Kwan boys downstream with flour (!) probably for the mines.

Very Aunt's Birthday & 2nd anniv. of Pearl Cuba.

July 15. Wednesday. Worked in a fog - but got under way again shortly after 7. This delay was some hours as we came down in Blag. at 9:00. Banks still low and curled with little gravelly bars in the Chinese side. Many stacks on dike on both sides - & water depth signals.

At 9:15 passed a small Chinese village - Hi-Kan-Ka. where we crossed cross-piles and where we saw more Koreans. First sign of Chinese life for actually since Tai Ping Hoe.

Aegun was found about 12 - a growing city - of boys on the southern bank of the river. We did not touch at about 3:30 we sighted Blagoveshchensk & fast chimney - the boat & log lines water front on the steepest bluffs along the water's edge.

On our way upstream - ~~after pass~~ at the mouth of the Zeya - came on a mile wide - & though with less current certainly a larger stream than the Amur - we saw a gun-boat -  with two small funnels which I ~~said~~ thought 3 in. but which looked smaller to me. She seemed fairly clean. In a little side channel also was a dredger. as we the shows a wooden suckers which will

Gunboats. certainly they say - when the 10/12 gunboats are lighter up to 30 — be a naval barracks.

For nearly two miles - from the Zeya mouth to our dock we stretched rafts of pines - lighter down the river for building - but principally for fuel.

The day dark from the burning was still overcast - causing so it was strangely chilly but dry first fires.

600M
2183 V.

We reached the landing about after most of our Russian passengers left we showed our passports & went ashore. The morning had lighted a Russian reactive: on the Drumheller yacht turned out to be the Baron Kunckel (?) who has written a history of the Russo-Japanese war. He was travelling with his wife & an engineer & his wife - is fitting of guns & ship through for the benefit of widows & orphans. He showed us the 1st two volumes which were beautifully printed & richly illustrated.

At lunch time the General & his companions assembly on toast of the departing night - drank to France & America - with fair grace.

Our hotel - owned by the same people that run the "Sorokoff" & a smaller ship the "Selin" from Blag. to Sretensk. was on the water front - & we had a most excellent room at 5 rbl a day - without heating of course & with one bed only - we used the cot as usual and as there was a bath house nearby - hot russian well installed.

Built having who was that Hornby of the new firm ~~of~~ Hornby & Co. was at Blag. & started to build ~~[illegible]~~ & eventually from Sunday

whom I had seen in Moscow – With Hyde the new manager for the Lot – I Hmcing he came to dinner. From thence we spent much information which we shall be entitled later. They remained until after 2 o'clock.

In the afternoon we drove along against heavy the city towards I along the Zeya – I diagonally across through the commercial section of the town. The roads are fair I the carriages resemble (R for 18) from I 75 K for each hour thereafter.

Meals in the hotel.

Thursday July 16th. Rose at about 8. I went to Brummel's to get information about Blag. Immigration in I the new Amur R.R. Then the Russo-Chinese Bank. I the Immigration Office in charge of General Schlickenstal whom we discovered had come up on the steamer with us. I had been sitting in front of us at the Habarsk concert. After some difficulty succeeded in securing 4 seats. Tiffin at hotel. I afterwards went to see a mass. Grades of the cross gilt mounted on the Zeya & some coal on the Zhuinja I Bicra – He lived in a large stucco house with a fruity garden. Hyde appeared a millionaire. His hallway was dirty – his bare rooms untidy I his. Long apartments on the 1st floor

My mattress – He had some rugs which did not show much – Nearly was a large church erected by his partner – Shadrin – as a thank-offering for the recovery of his son – Gradenski's wife – so Brummel said is a great beauty woman – I present the Emperor!

We next drove to the machine shop kept by M. Krasilnikoff. who spent 10 yrs in San Francisco and married an American wife. He is very well so they say – Wanted us to drive home that night but we did not care to do so.

Then drove to a cluster of ships and finally to the Barracks at the western end of the town. Old brick & log structures were apparently not in use at the present time – Some new brick being was going on. Bogomolnaya quarters was a summer camp. M. Mont has apparently been used for some years – Here is quartered 6 E.S. artillery – and 2 regiments the 22nd E.S. The men were lazy at work – drilling. walking walks. rows into etc – I very slovenly looking up the Scouts. Some little sides. Brummel seems to think their actually were since the war. I Hyde remarked upon the security effectiveness of the

A big – large city – large city – with church steeples – 2 multi-storeyed I telephone poles – carriage I cell streets shops. – the upper strip deals.

Traps Admiral 4

traps not have an embarrassing time the men he had seen in Northern Russia - at Murmansk we saw the men hard at work - at what we take to be daily exercises - with maps work - road repairs - entrenchment - & bayonet exercise -

Dined alone - & turned in early early without further adventure -

It is said that there are 20,000 men ~~[illegible]~~ & also ~~[illegible]~~ to be more 5,000.

Friday July 17. The R. Bay has gone to Salcahuin (Cl T across from Blag) the previous day to above the authorities of our arrival - has told them that we would leave at 6 by finish & came on ~~[illegible]~~ the Fu Tu Tung at about 9 - The finish came at 5 - as directed - & we were at this town - but did not start. as the craft usually chartered was too small - & had an insufficient crew. We if. got a bigger craft - and when we had but all our stuff aboard found that the crew had gone - some to do this - some that. as a result we did not start until after nine - Drifted down stream with a slight breeze & reached Aigun at 1:15. Met on the bank by some soldiers - with horses - & a cart - we rode slowly the newly ~~[illegible]~~ laid out street to the Yamen - where Mr. O. whom I met in

Hughes found the difference between Russian policy along and Japanese policy along the Amur - this being in the Russian sphere & being in this Chinese policy

600M
4183V

Toli - was walled enclosure - in front of the Fu Tu Tung's Yamen - The - Commr. of F. & A - one being a Mandarin sphere & law ~~[illegible]~~ was of Russian & seemed a most able dude. The Fu Tu Tung - known - a pleasant old man of some fifty on whom we called kept was most pleasant & kind and apparently efficient in his own way.

The city of Aigun - which in the pre-boxer days had been the center of a district with some 50,000 souls - was burned by the Russians. The city was the original seat of the Tartar Bureau of Hsiling Chiang - established in the 21st year of Kuangsi - then moved to Mergen. & again to Tsitsihar all by the same man.

All that remains of the original town is a brick tower. the "Kuei Hsing Lou" which stands on the same bank - a land marke for passing steamers.

The new town laid out by the entrepreneur Tu Tung has - 3 streets gay E. & W. 1.5. along the river - & 5 N. & S. - The town is about 5 li long. and has slo at near market ~~[illegible]~~ to

commercial settlers. At present there are about 20 foreign ships doing business here.

The houses are all neatly built - many in semi foreign style of logs - with double window sashes of double - the roads broad & ditched.

The Tu Tung's actually has been due to the fact that the Russians desiring the site he has chosen as the new city - for a Russian settlement. & though the concession (see Treaty Hsien Feng's time. & subsequent arrangement by Wai Wu Pu) the Blagoveschensk official authorities to conduct "border" affairs - insisted that this be given them. The Tu Tung refused - said that the place had been opened to trade - that he expected to lay out a foreign settlement. which where all foreigners could reside - & that the Russians must bide their time. He also demanded the return of the 130 li x 40-70 stills on the Russian branch - where before the Boxer time there were 64 flourishing Chinese villages.

Some dozens of Tunguse boys are now held by the Chinese

Boots £163 0 70 10

The Tu Tung also wants to deal with Britain & gain an exclusive but offensive Chinese foothold. The usual delusion - with Liquor as the side lines & Champagne at the end.

He spoke of the need of R. R. communication with the south - & of a flour mill etc. as usual. Bogomoloff desires without practical ideas.

Trade: Kuanchengtse - 630 km one. at Blag. 18. 20 K tels freight there. Piece goods. 8 cts ft. Bought from Tsitsikar. Opium as a salt tax only down at Aigun. ~~Kuanchengtse~~

Admin. For Tu Tung - F.O. under him & a marine Taotai. To be always to a Taotai circuit. Shortly.

Principal crops - wheat - & Kaoliang - millet - Sorghum - tobacco grown downstream. taxed about 10 to 1 value.

Still the two-hundred gold miners have been returned to China.

This district is principally populated by Manchus. & are farmers. Shipkeepers. Shooting & Chinese men.

About 20,000 people in Aigun district at present time.

Telegraph Wire

Sahalien. The chinese town opposite Blag. also new and will be the seat of the Hei-lung-Tsu-a prefect. to be established shortly. Now has a Fo. branch of Post at Aigun. about 30 soldiers. & 4 shipts. Largely used as drinking place by Russians who are invalids to buy liquor at about 1/2 price paid at Blag. Some 40 shops. Trade st. out & prices good.

Telegraph wire.

Tu Tung said that when he light up the buttons of lamps last year the Russians had immediately become suspicious and — thought the chinese were going to wage war! He then had to put them away. Strange in the light of the number of Russians at Blag!

Left Aigun at 6:30. made one or calling

600 N
2183 D
7 li

Country. which should be splendid for grazing & wheat. at what S. cultivated but little S. — where there were a few ~~[illegible]~~ farm houses. but little cultivation — only. Mange. what a snow drift with garden truck.

25
95 li.

Reached Tsu Chan at 8:20. a small village. with poor houses. surrounded by wattle fences. very clean carts & carefully tended gardens. Then Tu Tung had despatched a messenger announcing an arrival but small preparation had been made for accommodation in the shape to say the least.

Who lives a row with one carter. who usually takes 5 to 6 days. or 15 tiens for the 5. small 2 animal travelling carts. we had rubber tire Tu Tungs own horses.

At this chan we were to have new horses & carts. The carter are of very light construction. with large. deep wheels. without tires — & made of bent tree branches. not of the solid wood elsewhere — the Travelling carts are generally covered with bright cloth & matting & are a true nomadic one used.

The roads up to this point were excellent.

Jagannath
Mu-Gami.

The night was made bitter cold by a demon-wind. Lies with candles in cave-drum & aquilads was attempting to drive an evil spirit from a poor young lad who got in a weight-bearing posture.

Rec'd telegram which indicates might be not home to refit

July 18 - Saturday. Rose at 3:30 for an early start as the flies are said to be very bad in this vicinity during the middle of the day -

We leave right carts are some one going on to the next chan to obtain telegraph poles - needed in repairing the old Russian line - one from Shanhai - Antique things & the dogs & horse-man made up an very much less imposing party.

Started at 4:30, cool. & misty. Skirted rolling country - a number of hamlets - excellent roads - The construction of the carts itself shows that the roads must be pretty good. & otherwise such substantial wheels would be absolutely necessary.

10 li Yeh Chia Tsun - 10 li out 200. Wang Chia Tsun 20 li out one forks. Both small. but the houses here are also well built & the courtyards neatly swept. Fortunes settled at the centre. Crossing the bridge

6 mo
2831
95 li.

on entering the little - low - rolling. stretches with great stretches of meadow land. Lovely woodes with a gray high gentle. Scenery absolutely Park like. light fog.

40 Reached Tou Kuliyu - a Kiangsu Ch City. at 8:45. Then a square fort of Shun Fang Tsu. a free station - dirty as have been all new Chinese forts. Lunched at left again at 11:20 as the fog and drizzle made the flies less trouble.

at Erh Chang Tsun - a nearly open place where land sells for 50 rouble a day - 10 chang sq. We saw some lots in a crumbling little side - which houses can be dug.

40 Reached Ch-chan at 3:20. Here we had to change horses at all. Went into a very neat house with bowlers - carved ceiling. - carved net beds. Small temple - Lady Yeh houses. with odd chalet-like roofs. 0 fir trees behind in a dense country. Coloring green. Had some difficulty with carts & horses but finally started at 6:25. reached

35 li Sau chan at 9:30.

210 The roads all day were excellent. Then we

horse occasional bags which will be different in nature season.

People all same here - I unintelligent - mostly Manchus - I old Manchu language is still used. The only other place was from it being seen at San chia Kou - south of Sung chung.

Cutting brick bale - for roofs - Many cows instead of weathering - I cart cows. Seems rather funereal in dusties - cor not sure carts loaded with it - I saw many rolls cleaned.

The cotton go into the woods with fragrant grass in cloth robes on their heads - which they light. thus keeping the flies from their faces.

San chia a small village. one accommodation excellent house - large room in which we found a fire with hot water - all ready. the night was quite cold. 1400 ft. elevation.

Ice in wells all year round.

We have been speculating as the change in the Pekin cabinet I wondering whether Y's attachment to my trip home are in any way connected with the c

600M
2163U
2101i

Events have lighted about the Tokyo crisis.

July 19th Sunday. Called at 3:30 but found that our carts had not arrived. After long delay finally came in with much grumbling. with two good horses for us to ride. Left at 5:50.

The mist gradually clearing before us. but the morning Telegram. Pekin mt. hung very cloudy. hazy rising. 4.40 at 5:00 o'clock. Our road gradually ascended - a long & winding valley. crossed a ridge and wind along another valley - then up - 40 li to Sing-an-ling. the so-called summit of the range that which we have been passing. the hills here were fairly well wooded - all with a good growth of brush. I saw fir. Thirst on.

Lunched at this point where we found a pyramidal white stone and mortar monument - capped with a white limed cross - I bearing two nine tablets. memorial to Cossacks who fell in 1900 killed by Chinese Bnt. By says 200 were killed by chinese. that the Russians were their defeated at this place. I that they were finally successful in walking the chinese when the latter were pursuing - more likely to have been the other way round!

60014
21831

250 Small deer - here with many ~~bo~~ horns.

Afternoon was continually dry - country gradually deserted of trees - & showing more signs habitation - here children going up alongside road.

Reached Sun-chan at 7.30 - the hamlet to put an end on the little side. Small village of say 40 houses - well built most of them are apparently prosperous. Bathed in stream.

40 here 60 ~~[illegible]~~ as my ~~[illegible]~~.

290li. July 20th Monday. Called at 4:10 - left at 5:10. Cool but not chilly as it was the day before. Carts & horses came a little more promptly. In this village there was one primary school in an old temple - 40 children so ~~the~~ some man said.

Outside village met a Russian family had from Hailar to Blagoveshchensk. Country village without wall - cultivated in large fields - which badly needed Rain. Tan-ho-tun - 18 li - not. + Lu-shih-li-pu 20 li - Both town of about 40-50 houses - agricultural villages - but very poor all. Houses fenced in with gardens etc. Stone houses for grain.

290
40li
330. Tiffin place Ho-chi-ho - small village - this time with temple on edge of small river of same name. Then on for a decent - on 50 yards and only about 3 ft. 3 or 4 high. He was married & has grown children - much larger than himself. Said he did it do anything but stays at home - "How can I work" he said "I'm so small!" I gave him 50 k. after taking his photo. S. gave 15 - 0 he then asking him to make it up to a little sum. - nearly getting tricked in his hurry to take the money. Afternoon. On low rolling plains. Some large rocks & small peaks jutting from surface of flat ground - which might well have been craters.

Passed one considerable village - Shih-Tou-Kuizu - like the others under one of the chiefs

40
370 This the 5th Chan - Kiu-ol-un - on the river of that name. Ends after 5 villages. The chief Yi-n had gone called upon us with his assistant. Under the Mongol Tu-Tu-Jung.

Said that the grain from the district is sold in Mergen & Blag - to the flour mills - (1)

Some chemical here but more at Sanchan.

Llama Temple here

Tells us that Japanese has not come to this place, but they have heard that some have been making inquiries in Mergen.

July 21st Tuesday called at about 4:00 Reply awaited under Cabin owing to bailing of dogs etc. Our carts as usual were late though the Chien Ji had promised to have them on hand at 3:30. We finally started at 5:40 - gray day. Temp 66 at 5:30 - Rolling country - wooded grass longs in valley - Passed Russian with herds of cattle & sheep.

Ta Yao Tzu 18 li - 2 Sin-shuh. lie then 40 li rest - both insignificant

55
425

Tung Kuan Ji Tiffin place about 20 houses. Row with the soldiers who begged not to be sent back - a request finally granted

The men were much more polite in the afternoon

Shortly after we started the rain commenced and drizzled almost continuously until we reached Mergen.

The road still led on, rolling plains showing signs of cultivation were 2 were as we, nearing this little Manchu town. A long line of vodka tins - from some distillery (looted) near Tsitsikar - probably for the drug gang shops of Sahalien - and a number of Russian carts - probably families bound again from some southern settlement to Blag. They looked very dreary in the rain from devils - are apparently starting to make camps in the neighborhood.

425
25
450

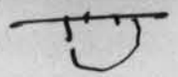
Reached Mergen at 5:30. a hubbub of mud - thatched houses. with an occasional brick building - in the valley of the Nonni, & the centre of what should be a wonderful wheat country - Here there is a Tu-Tu-Tung who looks after the country "chaos" - up to the Third in the north & far from to the south. He is ~~chosen~~ chosen - Chaos - is appointed generally by the Somers but sometimes by the F.T.T. He in turn selects the Chien Ji who is in sort of a Secretary.

The town was established early in ~~the time of the~~ Russian occupation. It was apparently at first a military

foot. The remains of the old Manchu stockade are still extant but tumble down & unsafe for. The wall consists of a double row of upright stakes - filled in with dirt - the gates protected by a circular out-wall.

The Tu Tung garrison - shares with the Manchu garrison & officers in the only building inside the "cheng" or castle - is also in untidy state - the worst we have seen. The General himself is a young man and quite friendly - He is apparently something of a scholar as his bed room in which we were received had many books - among others the "Russo-Japanese War" published in Shanghai. At Tsitsihar he tells us there would soon be a Brit friendly office similar & book shop - similar to that at Kirin.

There seems to be but one main street and that a very bad one - the building tumble down - & the shops poor - there are one or two inns - but small & dirty. The best house being that of the "Chinese" family. We are quartered with an old man named Chin - He has a larger house - brick floors - and on other side his his younger brother. The old man



is over 74 - but not very gray. He smokes but little he says & drinks drink - & to this he attributes his good health. His family left the others along this road. was slight fear Yuman at the time of Gen Sung Ching's defeat.

The Yungan is the head quarters of the army of Manchu troops "Kings held soldiers" - there are companies of infantry and one of cavalry. There is also one other cavalry co. from Tsitsihar. The men are quartered in an old tumble down tumble & in lines.

The Prince Fu Tu Tung fought three machines, two Bradley fletcs & one Osborne repeater - at Blag. & fight them here - but found that we one could use them - or discover them under a shed in an inner enclosure. The T. T. thought that if some one should come up here to show the people how to use the machines there would be an opportunity for further sales - particularly as several hundred families have recently come from from Manchuria to "open the wild" - This people are located near Pu-ta-hsi & the other stations between this point & Tsitsihar.

Mr. Chin - informed me ~~that~~ that the Russians are much concerned about the influx of Chinese

they also said that the relations between the two countries had thus far been excellent & could not understand why the Chinese should wish to bring trouble into this region. This again – in the light of the Russian immigration activity – their fear of Chinese competition etc – shows their nervous state.

Him himself discharged the officers of the country & said that the Southerners were a dead set & formed a force – when the Russians in flight threw the old crowd. with discipline & quiet – but surprising after the events of 1900 – !!

The T.T. said that the trouble there was over. The town had been really recovered after the long of 25th when during the Tsi fang rebellion. Chinese only a few – some 20 or 30 – returned.

He said the people were very obstinate & stiffened & that he had asked to be transferred thinks he had been here not a year.

The R. Bys here were found not to be what I thought – all opium smokers & that I knew – a damned young thief – He is sick from an intelligence – a sudden change of diet – which I don't know. He probably gave the T.T. an awful raking on the coals for the administration of the "chaos" & the Chinese were see as lice – because that official was most polite & apologetic – said that the trouble at the chaos was a dead set etc.

A sheaf of telegrams – among others announcing from Hsi Kai's death. Sills learns definitely that he must be detached on July 31st as damned Shanghai.

May 20 June 1 Sat. 1858

Blagoveshensk. Seat of Amur District. Chief one of these Sits under the Sm. Said at Habarsk.

I.E. Usuri. with Cap. at Vladivostok. & Trans Baikalia

4th, 5th Siberian
3th, 5th Siberian with Cap. at Chita. There is an appointed Town-council.

A number of schools for Boys & Girls. Public buildings of brick & stucco. Sm's Palace(?) of same like most of the residences. The government – & the general aspect are tumble down & unkempt.

Police arrangements bad. Few police – & little order – murders frequent – and robbery common. Numbers of "drodyagi" about. During last few weeks Hyde says murder of woman at Kuk in broad daylight.

according to R. consul Teitchar, not required to serve in army on a/c of religious belief

Crib o flour crupt. Sas and among traders men. necessary Christmas eve in Colonial -

There has been gentle under strict police supervision - owing to sufficient influx of revolutionaries. Sufficiently considerable political unrest among the intelligent Russian class. which here (Hyde) of a higher order - composed largely of Malakani - # (similar to Dukhobors) & Russian Protestants. Baptists - etc. who generally vegetarians.

These people are settled inland back of Blag. along the rivers are Cossack settlements. the principal first being. Imaicho - Simeonovsk. and Ilinis (see map). their military organization is theocratical among the Cossacks.

Trade. The principal ~~shops~~ retail merchants. occupying the best buildings in town. are Chinese. & Hunt & Allen - whose General stores handle. so Timmel says. about 40 - 50 % American goods. Hardware. Foodstuffs. Carriages. ag. implements. etc. Mex. Saddles -

There are 10 flour mills - with an output of 30,000 pds a day - Some of the mills have recently ~~to~~ doubled their capacity. all are of brick -

The grain is bought from the Sungari - from the neighboring country - & from the regions south of Aigun.

The Russian Govt - has recently placed 3,000,000 Rb in the hands of agents - for the purchase of military grain 60% oats & 40% wheat. The latter goes for the troops. the former for fodder -

One ~~man~~ ~~shop~~ mill owner spends 1,000,000 Rb annually for grain - purchased at Pai Yan Su - Su - Sin Chang - Harbin etc. & sold principally to troops. Has own steamships ~~etc~~. and an excellent organization among the Chinese.

... - Notwithstanding the 10 flour mills - which are working generally only 1/2 time - American flour is imported - this due to insufficient grain in neighborhood.

3 Breweries mostly local consumption.

6 Distilleries - vodka - use millet. large imports also apparently from south - Chinese distilleries.

2 Banks. Russo - Chinese - & Sibir in addition to Govt. Imperial Bank. Hyde say that there 3 years ago were 3000,000 depositors & 1000,000 discounted bills. now ~~so~~ changed about. & Timmel speaks of many people losing money. attempting too much of business with too little technical knowledge. ~~as far as I could~~

Chadrin's machine shop - where 300,000 p/a worth of American machinery has gone to waste & ruin through want of care & where foolish attempts at undertaken through ignorance.

Mines. The wealth of this city - located at the junction of the Zeya & the Amur - a natural emporium - seems originally to have come from the sands of the former streams - ~~the~~ making their fortunes in gold the miners built themselves fine houses - & undertook other enterprises - their success - known - must be attributed to the splendid opportunities rather than their own ability & foresight - for like the Russians they have proceeded in a prodigal, careless manner - & lost money where other men would have netted large returns.

The gold fields are located about 300 - 600 miles up the Zeya - & formerly yielded greater returns than at present. Many are wishes formerly by Chinese & stripped from them by Russian adventurers in the thirty years ago this region was far more lawless than now. A syndicate has recently bought up

with a capital of 1,000,000 rbs to undertake regular chemical washing (cyanide process). but I doubt whether with Russian management there will be much success.

Gold. Quite formerly largely Chinese & Korean is now practically Russian. The new regime either so much per day or so much per cent or amount of gold washed. with a bonus for nuggets. It is believed that there are many thefts.

~~[illegible]~~ on account.

Zei a city of 6,000 people is the principal town in the mining district, & is reached by light draft steamers plying on the river - the winter communication is on the ice.

Like farming, the mining suffers from the shortness of the season & the depth of the frost.

There are other mines up the Amur - between Blag. & Stretensk. One at Bilanda (?) is run by an English Co.

Some eight years ago an American company spent a considerable amount investigating the mines in this region. Mr S. says was before the cyanide process has been brought to its present perfection.

Coal. Notwithstanding Col. Vancoffin's statement that he had the only coal mines in this region he found at Blag.

the mine of a mine up the Tuga - 200 mts. Yield
coke fairly good - between hard & soft - (Cannel) and better
than the samples of Baira coal we also saw here.
Owned by a Co - 200 shares @ 500 Rs. anxious to sell.

also recently found near Chasovya - 250 mts from Stretensk.

Coffee. Near Manchuria Station there is reputed to be
a very rich old merchant coffee mine - showing signs of
activity. but we built on - old coffee mines have been
found in this vicinity. Owned by Co. at Chita which
wants to sell.

Precious stones. Extensive deposits in Trans. Baikalia. now
by Co. at Chita. fr. Blue Amber crystals. Some stones
roughly cut.

Many mineral springs - near Verchnih one
that bubbles though ice in winter time - so geyser. It
bubbles little. Lake filled with this ~~water~~.

Near Chawria a growing mountain. by ~~[illegible]~~
Steam from rain - probably heat beds -

Trade & Commercial opportunities - Hyde says agr. machinery
now at home do absolutely fitted for country near Blag. The

Farmers are accustomed to American machinery & call
themselves the "American Farmers of the Amur". Reapers -
reapers & binders - seeders - plows etc. most popular. Some
threshing machines. Firm of firs agencies of american
firms - but opportunities for further sales.. People must be
shown how to use implements. (Herring, a typical American,
does this chiefly)

Shipping ~~[illegible]~~ at Blag. during his
trip to Orient urged people to buy Russian machines only.
but this idea not popular as the latter are not suitable for
this country. Russians make small threshers - plows &
harrows & seeders of ~~[illegible]~~ antiquated pattern.

German plows principal american implements. &
some English machines.

Motor Boats. A Swedish & Norwegian firm is supposed to
have had an agent in this district who sold a number.
But these are only a few now in use. Should be a sale
thereof on Amur in low water - particularly for small
tows. grain barges etc.

Automobiles. Difficulty lies in obtaining gasoline for
them & for autos. While in winter time not cold makes
steam cars difficult.

Perfect harm to have winter automobile service in view.

Summer Roads in city fairly good & in winter excellent. Electrics might sell - but would be difficult during rains.

35° below in winter.

Paint. Low construction - use great quantities of white & green paint. Light Brown also for bulk in Guns. Numbers shot guns for sale old style Remington guns at 35-38-70 Rb. Winchester rifles. Most have license from police.

Electric fixtures. Electric wire & tubes in hand. Russian Cities gaudy fixtures. Can't warrant table lamps etc.

Hardware. Traps. Office furniture. Typewriters.

Methods. ~~Fr~~ Blagoveschensk as a center. Serve all the neighboring rural districts. Chinese & Russian retailers. The former in the majority ~~many~~ are established in these principal country towns & secure their stocks at wholesale prices from China & K.S.A. or ~~the~~ can secure not as commission agents by the head offices at Blag.

The business methods here are primitive - Reason to have unsatisfactory - & profitable only to the officials interested. Hyde says that he has had much trouble. Both in establishing his trade - that actually one needs to secure consignments of machinery for which he will place payment could never be forthcoming - Dealing people are two. He says are unsatisfactory - & untrustworthy & deliberate.

The Immigration Movement. For the first two years there Russians have been bringing colonists to the Far East. Startled & changed by the result of the war - & apprehension for the future - fearing not only Japanese military - but Chinese commercial & industrial activity - they ~~Russian~~ have apparently determined to fortify their eastern frontiers & them surface with a permanent fighting population - & thus stem a tide that ~~may long drive~~ to might ~~defeat~~ & will ~~overwhelm the~~ wipe wash out the thin trail of Muravieff Amurski.

To this end about 170,000 people came here last year - attracted by stories of the Golden East - where riches were to be picked from the forest trees. Free transportation was given. & whole families as on a migrant journey when some merely sight seers came to ~~the contrast~~.

most visit to Ussuri district. Hyde some settled near Habarovk & Blag. & Chita.

Of the total number 50,000 returned to Russia - principally from Ussuri - because they were unable to raise the crops to which they had been accustomed - did not find the promised rectes - & were moreover attacked by various forms of disease - owing to lack of proper organization for caring for the people as they arrived & locating them in the country-side.

Samuel Slickelsmith at that time stationed at Vladivostok knows - took much down given primarily to the Ussuri Cossacks. Then folk have been lazy & paid to till the ground - leasing Koreans & Chinese. or did the latter in Chentan - to cultivate ~~they~~ themselves receive a certain proportion of the crop. An ordinance was issued prohibiting the ~~of original~~ ~~from~~ Cossacks & arrangements made to locate the peasants ~~in~~ the Cossack land.

This was resulted in S.'s withdrawal from Vlad. & his appt to Blag. where he was put in charge of the Immigration Bureau.

much headship & muddles suffering was caused last year by lack of organization of funds. Steps have been taken to remedy these defects in the coming season.

For immigration from from Russia are the three Far Eastern districts - Trans Baikalia - the Amur. & the Ussuri - & Eastern Siberia. The 3 first will be ~~the~~ & given early attention - particularly the latter.

The regions to be settled have been surveyed - investigation made of the crops most suitable for the districts to be settled - & hospitals - grocery stores where goods are sold at cost - distributing stations for eng. implements. seeds etc - have been established.

The Russian Zemstvos association has taken the matter in hand - and 300 members of the Moscow Zemstvo are now in Blag. investigating for themselves.

Arrangements have been made to bring out ~~gratis~~ representatives of village communities who can for themselves look on the ground, then return & report to their fellows - who can afterwards decide whether they will come out or no.

On arrival prospective settlers are either sent to the districts selected by them refs. in this manner - or are distributed a/c to official will - if they themselves have no special desires in the matter.

Each family is allowed up to 500 Rs - to be taken out in cash - or in timber. seeds - animals implements etc - if he comes unprovided therewith.

Lands are given tax free for 5 yrs. after which period also the 3rd advance must be repaid.

Estimates for 1908 are 250,000 settlers.

For 1909 4,642,202 (?) Rs. will be devoted to this purpose as follows -

Ag. survey	10,790
Tech. "	56,675
Survey (i)	288,191
Engineers exps	594,432
Emigrants advances	2,210,000
Barack stations	10,000
Sanitation (Hospitals etc)	994,000
Air or road	18,000
Misc.	473,022
	4,654,531,310

243.022
160 00
473022

Zemstvos have in Ussuri district fund already. 4 supply 0 agricultural posts. 5 institutes. 8 stns. - 1 office for ag. machinery at Nikolsk-Ussurisk.

Bakeries have been established at Pleskaya & Chernaya - 1 green shop at Turbaguta - Vorlovi - Bolai - Blagoveshensk. Vorlovi.

Emigrants from Ussuri come out by road - for Amur by boat from Stretensk.

Have exhausted 50,000 Rs. for medical attendance in Ussuri dist. 25,000 in Amur. & 27,000 in Trans Baikalia, Sakhalin.

Each emigrant train, moreover, is provided with Doctors, nurses, cooks etc. 2 men being sent flight to distribute in with each party.

Your people come from all parts of Russia. Some of the Russian people from Austria (!). The Polyanski, Malakans are the best - the ordinary peasant by of very low order of intelligence. & incapable of self help as their statistics regarding criminality.

We saw no train load at Harbin Station. old & grey - dirty underclothes. scarcely a hopeful crowd for an Empire in the making - But they

Seems to have come not to stay – for their goods & chattels come with them – their women folk & babes in arms.

They are not a people to come to combate with Chinese & the latter is given but half a chance.

The Amur Railway. Has met hardship with Habarovsk – running generally about 100 – 150 mts north of the Amur. It is now expected that the construction will require at least 5 years – the cost being indefinite. & as yet probably underestimated.

The line will be built by running light roads back from the river – from Rada, Imchelo – Sumarok. Blagoveshchensk – Ivanovskaya – Chasovaya – Pokrovskaya & Shitovsk. Work this year is to be done only in the 3rd district – i.e. vicinity of Shitovsk.

The general survey has been completed but the routes of the road to meet the main line with Blagoveshchensk has not yet been decided. i.e. whether left or r. bank of Zeya – this row will be about 500 mts long.

(A number of Japanese traders Habarovsk in Nov. last. intending it was said to purchase to Angoc the Amur Nov. 20 ins. 1/3 they have decided to this purpose at the commencement of the RR.)

It having been rumoured that Construction would be commenced at once – many Coolies came to the East. & finding themselves unable to subsist with Chinese & Korean have started a movement to prohibit the Coolies from working on the new RR whether this will be successful or not remains to be seen.

Work has already been started on the Eastern RR running back from Chasovaya. up the valley of the river of that name. ~~about~~ It will be 28 mts long and the construction should be completed by Sept. 1st. about 5000 men are employed. averaging 80 – 90 R/s p. m. Coal has been found in this vicinity.

Amur S.S. Co has extended from Sretensk to Chasovaya. 500 mts to another rail head.

Work in construction apparently dead.

Here continued ins. Roads to cost 13,000,000 R/s
are being built from Habarovsk to Nikolsk Ussuriski
& Hab. to Nakhodka through Nikolaevsk.
Another from Raska on the Amur to Hab. 300
post roads will be constructed in all the districts now
being settled - not only in order to ensure communications.
but to attract colonists whom it is hoped will
ultimately settle in the country. 8½ millions R/s
are here set aside for commencement of work.

Military work. Tunnel tells us that 16,000,000
R/s a year would be expended during the six years
commencing 1908. in building barracks etc. at
Habarovsk - Nikolsk - Yuman - Vladivostok
Chita - Kirchita - Achcha - Nerchinsk,
near Verkni Udinsk, & Baron Aleu - (?). Principal
units along Ussuri line & Garrison at Nikolsk
suffered about same that at Habarovsk - that at
Vladivostok. somewhat smaller.

At Blag. informed us that garrison would be
doubled. In these stories (should say but both
reports could be placed in Russian in

entirely two from to groups
with headquarters near alm - Nikolsk is
the principal Ussuri-Cossack military post.
(Hankow Blag) There mills at port - st. can require almost in 25 o. 000
men est of Blag. ~~which is about half~~
Zimmerman 300,000 -

Open Port Vlad. Pilots and Vlad. & at Blag. wish Vlad to be
kept open although closing would not effect ag.
emblements.

Japanese act. Saw several Japanese on the deck as we
steamer drew in. & others on Port boat as passed. Hyde
said ~~number~~ on some of my steamers going up & down.
& a number in Blag. Photographers. not in = dealers &
prostitutes - who were officers principally.

Tu Tung at Mugden said that they frequently
passed through here - probably making maps & had
been active in Mongolia.

Observations. The Russians at Hue. & Blag. from
what we could gather are nervous regarding both China
& Japan. a sure indication of their own weakness.
are although outwardly making some show of hard drill

the - an infinity will assure that they are no more effective than before. It is hard certainly to hint at the fact, which - officers as have seen in such great numbers - in the actual rites of war.

There can be no doubt however, that the first less an attempt if withdrawing from the East - but is now undeniably - by ~~[illegible]~~ settling the country. to encourage a national healthy growth in the region which will give a greater number of people an actual interest in any future schemes of Southern extension. For a Hyde Parkers not - fighting far away - for unknown Manchuria can be thing - defending his home was another - & the Russian but undoubtedly possess Japanese attempts to penetrate this region & ultimately cut off Vladivostok.

Should then be another war - the fate of Port Arthur should be similar - a Japanese army - thence northward and break the C. E. R.R. cut off Harbin - & Vladivostok. Then forcing on this rolling country from Tsitsihar to Aigun - ~~capture~~ securing Blagoveshchensk. ~~[illegible]~~ the Amur. & absolutely starve out Vlad. & the then

front which defends the three fleets supplying ammunition as the Blag. mills. Nor would it be difficult. Even when the R. R. Amur is built to cut these lines. if action were quickly taken. ~~[illegible]~~ To prevent such outrageous the Russians are doubtless populating the Primorsk - To ~~[illegible]~~ encourage ~~them~~ to gain their ends the Japanese are active along the Amur.

By the same token - I believe that the Russians are now inclined to withdraw - if they can do so gracefully - from Manchuria itself - to avoid huge of unproductive expenditure. & ~~[illegible]~~ concentrate their efforts with of the Amur -

Then R.R. guards along the Sungari - are the dregs of a bitter cup - of which drained Harbin & the remaining portion. Whether they will have it - or attempt to swallow remains to be seen. But trains are being taken off the Heul - Kuang-line - another blow to the Japanese advance - and I myself believe that the Russians would gladly leave Harbin to China. and they do so with a good face - as with drawn soon as they did from Allegiance in days of yore.

Once the hand of the military is withdrawn - only the natural industries - such as navigation, flour milling - cattle breeding will remain - and these seem healthy, & profitable.

Just the Sungari & Amur - & probably the lesser of Argun, seem Russian stream. There can be no doubt but that should be changed there once the Chinese awake to the possibilities of their country.

Further conclusions are premature - But without political significance there is little to fear from Russian interference.

Russian Set on Chinese Soil. In 1906-7 - was the third year that Russians have been cultivating wheat on the rich Chinese soil ~~east of~~ East bank of the Argun. 30 mls at least ~~was~~ along the river are under tillage. from Olovskaya to Argun. No Chinese settlers are in the vicinity. but it is now said that a few have been sent to there from a to protect ~~[illegible]~~ from the Russians - whether they are still there or not remains to be discovered at Tsitsihar.

The Argun is navigable as far as Pokrovskaya. an excellent stream - but the Russians made them buy inside a drunken captain - less than nothing.

Lows. Timber coming down the Zeya not good for building - no result - & probably untrue.

Immigration Ret'd. Exp to June 30th 1908.
971 families - about 5.786 people reached the Amur District - last year same time 1,490 families have arrived - Now year 1.213 migration - est y. 2,340.

Amur Boats. Now 12 or 13 on Amur - expect to increase to 24-30. Naval branch at Blag. Boats built at Spassk are sent not in sections for construction at Stretensk.

July 22. Wednesday. Looks to us at a running Chow

As a result decided to stay on until one - particularly as our carts - ordered for 3:30 did not arrive until 7:00. Then finally as the R. Boy was ill the other two - & both of us anxious to quit our principals - we decided to spend our departure for a day - Great excitement for the Tide off. Chinese has seen more happiness in 2 days than in its whole previous history.

Another "chan" in stations system seems on taxes - by our frugal wants of 4 carts & 2 riding horses - for we have had difficulties at almost every station - the people by wondering generally thereabouts to serve - as we have then contracts for the use of 1 official - they are hired from Yunan for this purpose - to look after the chain presumably after the fighting of Wu Sang Kwei rebellion. Before the Boxer trouble there were many Missionary losses & every one - but since that time the people even have not come back. They are at work in the fields now, at the busiest time.

July 23. Thursday. Still raining - but after a somewhat sleepless night - in fleas - telegram interruption - dog - starting light - no starting of between shows - heavy traffic on post - one stopping - Kwan - Lake - Mandarin police - and their head man. who had come ahead for us -

Tartars

The country still ~~very rolling~~ swelling often ~~mountainous~~ - cultivated to ~~[illegible]~~ but badly wooded - some coal - at the village we passed - Kao Kiang Ti - 18 li out. Chang Kiang Ti - 18 - & Pan Chiao Tzu - we found patches of poppy & the people said that there was more land under cultivation than a year ago - so the population had gone too late for this season - Other crops - Hutzu Kutzu - wheat.

75 li
525

Had two shows one shortly after starting the other just before reaching Ha-la-ha-chan where we stopped for lunch having done the distance between 5:35 & 11:40 - having been called at 3:30 in order to be off for an start.

at Ha-la-lia - town of about 14 houses in last
got difficulty regarding no horses & carts. It was
running loud of the men who had some arm with
us refused to do the remaining forty-two li - while the
local police refused to offer ...

After much consulting we started at about
3:50 and reached Ha-ma-lia - a village of
say sixty houses at 7:25. No carts having
preceded us - only mounted image at
20 li point. ~~Not~~ Fine sign of cultivation
and near this village ~~so~~ marsh land that was
also 12 inches - 18" under water.

525 li
42
567

Now have generally got rendering the two
days rain - wind has -

Just before reaching Ha-la-lia - we found
on the ridge of a hill ~~a Russian~~ what
appears an old Russian surveying point - a double
trellis tree - & in afternoon about 16 li out.
a square inclosure with remnants of inclosed
stone walls - about 8 ft above the plain - with
two front gates -

Our mounted escort of four men & one

place - to scrounge quite nicely. Officer - armed
with ~~[illegible]~~ Steyr carbine which S. says has an impossible
finish - they have no protection against the rain - Same
the officer who has an old Russian ~~sword~~ coat as well as
a cossack sword.

Ha - the officer has been profanely obstructive in
his efforts to shield us journey.

July 24. Friday. After a heavy nights rain - with wind
we were called at about 4:10 - informed that but no carts -
as usual - had arrived. This meant another turn-out -
and a start in the drizzle at 5:45. The roads were very
muddy but following the carts through the 18 inch-grass
on either side we were able to make fair time - Our animals
were fairly good but did not bowl along as did those yesterday
afternoon. The ~~two~~ large wheels - and trackless roads
make ~~for~~ rapid progress impossible - the carts are going down
hill genually going at a gallop.

There were more signs of careless cultivation this morning
but we passed only a single residence during our 42 li.
this being about half way out. ~~Fifty~~

567.

the same rolling grass country which should be splendid for grazing or wheat.

Our chaus have been fairly clean - but scarcely up to our idea of what a post station should be. The officials in charge seem to have little - or do not wish to exercise for our benefit there, authority on the villagers. All dogs and pigs seem the chief scavengers - the flies & mosquitoes are pressing - and the posts with the rain that washes from the labels of our prisoners - make hard for him a round of delight.

42
609

Reached Pu-Er-tho chau at 9:00 about 3 hrs on route. The largest town we have yet seen - a new yamen for the Tsung-Kwan who has replaced the Fu Tu Tung who used to be stationed here - is being built on the outskirts. The streets like those of the other towns we have found are a filthy mass of water & manure - for the local farmers do not - of putting their fields.

Town of say 100 houses - there is at Kwanhsien there is a school - cages out - from within the

then fell in walls. 18 schools here. Teacher from Hunkeden.

Owing to wet weather we did not exchange calls with the Tsung Kwan. but did see his escort - I am now - 4.45 having the same old hotel about getting horses for the afternoon's journey. (Sylt) The animals finally came and we started off in a drizzle which rapidly became worse. Reached the "Hotel" - a inn ~~which the~~ about 3 li from the town. This stream was crossed on a ferry - in a very shaky manner - the carts going by boat and the horses being led cross stream - and waded through. Our Manchu sergeant and three Tibs were in evidence after us. They appear efficient and willing to do more than only ornamental - the sole result in apparently of our first escort - the men from Aigun -

We find that the official rate - 1.5. 3 tiao per cart (two animals) and the same for riding horses - is payable for long & short "Chau". We have from carts & two horses been giving 30 tiao for the night - 1.5. 18 eg. fuel & 12 cumshaw - But since the last chau yesterday & the first today - as well as the first yesterday & last today has been made in half times - we have given the

601M
2183V
609 G.

chain perhaps 25 feet - at least ~~thick~~ hole in them, though it passed through the Boy's hands. With this they are apparently satisfied. Our handcart went of from mud an escort - said 2½ rupees for the men & twice the amount for the oxen - with which they all seemed well satisfied. So henceforth that the new escort has been particularly attentive all afternoon.

~~On~~ Near the river was the herd of Pershi-to. horses & cattle - principally the former grazing on the banks of the ~~little stream~~ - small boys in charge - grass. swollen bellied horses. chasing them to & fro.

Some of the animals were quite good - & the best only for the best were seen.

Country still rolling - now bad for about five miles as the Bri-sh - & Pallay. grassy-hills. Then up a little side & our second rolling country again. Post passed crossing the road.

Passed what seem to be ancient cemetery with mounds of grand grass. & our escort say they were shamchin grass - my old - but he apparently knew very little about it, the fact we should chain so inefficiently that it is difficult to consider

609 G5 674.

with them.

One small village - ~~another~~. said to be 20 li not far off a little hamlet just with of Ha-Ha-chan where we only halted at this house.

Ch.H.C. which we reached at ~~2 & we left at 111~~ 5.55 after 6:20 on the road - is a small town of some 70-80 houses - little cell the streets filthy in the extreme - the streets deep with manure - wind scales and noisome with the dampness. Some hilly grey on. Tobacco - cabbage - melons in the garden.

Our quarters commodious - the head-man - shows his Russian breeding in his execrable manners. He came in - salute - then tried to shake hands - in a Portuguese way - and eventually sat down. He was then quickly dismissed - somewhat chagrined.

We chalked a general slight of offence.

July 28. Saturday. Roused at 3130 which by Boys & Phillips watch I don't know. Both were noisy. For the first time we repaid our carts were ready - and packed - so we started at 5100. in a drizzle. Our road ran on an absolutely flat country - & while flooded in places was remarkably good considering the amount of rain fall in the past few days.

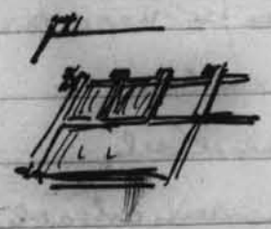
The soil in some places was quite gravelly ~~& the~~ with clay & sand also. making a splendid battle for our princes. Occasionally also we had stretches of white green - hard as a sea beach.

There was little cultivation near the road. although we passed small hamlets at about 12-20 li intervals during the morning. Near these dwellings were herds of horses & cattle grazing.

Two herds - women. coming for Blag-notebook with two Russians on chinese carts following the ~~other~~ second herd.

In the outskirts the of Ba-Ha - was a temple. all of wood, roofs ~~of~~ wood & thatch but under near pretentious than most we have seen. the bell & drum tower - the front court &c. all very there. The roofs bound in by ~~the~~ cross sticks.

In the courtyards of houses at Ca-Ha. & also at Chi-shuh-li-tsun.



Ning yen which we reached at 10:45 - 95 li (!) in less than six hours - there are little shrines ~~in the~~. some well built & decorated - others humble things of mud.

Houses as well as houses

Walls in this village are usually of heat blocks - a structure the former of wood & wattle made. The heat we saw was coffined with a veiling of matting which was not only artistic but would make ~~shades~~ sleeping uncomfortable at least.

For about 5 miles before we reached Ta-shih-li-tsun. 12 li from Ning-yen. & the only place worth mentioning passed during the ~~[illegible]~~ morning. two strikes ~~[illegible]~~ passed us - rising and flying ahead & then lighting to count until we neared them. They should be a lucky omen.

Ning yen - chi an same a fairly large place - Its streets are veiled of the & the crufrons ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ in the banks of which we were stopped. so hidden & denuded in a most dreadful manner.

The Boy last night discovered that our escort are Tartars "Amali". & that practically all the inhabitants of this region - saw the folk from Yunnan living at the chaus - are of the same race. He says that there are 300 foot & 500 horse between Kuergunor & Tsitsihar. at the various chaus etc.

27 families were originally in Kanghsi's time. settled at each chau. to furnish carts & horses. 7 to do the official work. These distinctions are not seen to have been rigid.

600 M
2183 U
769 Li -

Prior to the Boxer Rio - ~~[illegible]~~ started and
annuities were maintained by the Government.
but these all disappeared during that episode & have never
been replaced. Now the "Chuen yi" heads of clans
get but a small pittance - if any - of their former salary.
They still remain heads - the local officials and
doubtless make up for the lack of Govt. remittances
by squeezing the people - otherwise why should they not
quit. The people on the other hand who were
in the old days to hold their fiefs free of taxes are
now obliged to pay & to furnish carts & horses etc to
this place on the little red chairs that is
the "chan" roads.

Left at 12:50 the sun's rays a welcome
change after the last few days. They heat let in
the streaming place - the road was dreary quality
and not far outside the town we passed a ~~[illegible]~~ tent
- a ds furnishings spread out on the grass to dry and
the person & his servitors basking in the sun. Thus
pleasure must be an hour shut kind house - for just after we
had passed a shallow pond - getting well splashed -
a sudden squall blew up - pelting us for a quarter of an
hour - another followed later - but did not last long and
although we saw big dispiriting rain clouds on either side
they did not reach us.

The country seems to be v heat - for the road
then it is first broken into swiggs turf with a little red
sand & grand scattered thereon - It is really excellent
and as the harvest has been good - life is with a
bag & my men are cheerly but spirited white - we
have ~~[illegible]~~ an enjoyable ride. With one place we
~~[illegible]~~ chased one cow for at least a mile & a half - he
finally ~~[illegible]~~ away scared to death and luckily we
escaping a herd which not have done had we ~~[illegible]~~ been
obliged to run on horses.

With two heads this morning we passed Pin
this afternoon - ~~to~~ one with a Russian drum - the
rest under chinese charge - as far as we could see -
all that we asked this we they were bound for Blag -
another indication of the number of troops in this
vicinity.

Just 30 li out from Tahan we passed San-chia Tzu
a hamlet village - the only settlement of the afternoon.
we 5 86 li for the day on seeing the herds of cattle

600 M
21830
769 li

and horses in charge - some 200 or 300 animals - of these men - or rather one gentleman two my self in footman boys.

We arrive at the chan-Tahar apparently a good sized village at 5:30 - has the 5 hrs for 75 li - making our day's total 170 - our record - considering the circumstances really very good going.

75
844

The chan has the usually thatched houses but streets a careless habitation.

Sunday July 26th. Called at about 4:30 - again by Chi and servants and left at six - with a bright clear sky and a brilliant sun. The roads are flooded in many places - after the rain - for the water has not sodden in as yet in this - a sandy plain - as in the grass country north of Tahar.

Fields seemed wide cultivated - & villages plenty. but the daylight bringing the recent rain has left the roads badly.

Williams re-visited the Chi Chi was last year a common soldier - but has promoted to his lieutenancy for gallantry. It seems that a hundred cavalrymen stationed along the roads between Mungen & Tsitsihar - last year killed their wages. "Yang Kwan" & headed by one of the military secretaries went on the loot - taking guns & ammunition with them. The Tartar soldiers on the road - ~~they~~ with 500 men followed on the coffe-stakes in pursuit. and finally killed & captured all of the band. One man it seems was doing duty as a scout & shot a brigand - then another - & as he was finishing off No. 2. a third came up whom he killed with his sword. The band then approaching he mounted & headed off with three pair of ears ~~as proof~~ bearing witness to his prowess.

With Chi Chi we are in a Ta-Chu-Li Tartar. his tribe of about 500 families living along the Great Western Road from Po-si-chi to Hailar - Po-si-chi is accessible by road from either Kuchedera or Po-sih-do. There are 500 men - cav. & car. stationed on this route - in addition to the 600 men on the Eastern highway - There 1300 men are tributary splendid shots - their living being gained by the chase - & extremely hardy - fearing neither rain nor snow & being equally oblivious to cold & heat. Service for 3-4 yrs. men 7.50 Mex 12.00 & 16.00 Mex. Furnish their own clothes - horses etc.

bearing the trees of fruit flowers & vegetables with rainbow
market gardens.

cut of the tube

JOURNEY IN MANCHURIA

(4)

Manchuria Trip

(4)

Stews. Trans-Baikalian. Mountain Exploitation Society. Chita

УПРАВЛЕНІЕ
перваго. Забайкальскаго.
Горнопромышленнаго
Товарищества
въ г. Читѣ.

Pale blue

RR

Bldg. new gauge RR. Chosevaya - near Shatunsk. from the river.
4900 - 5500 workmen - 150 staff of new RR. 90 R/s per month.
Man in charge engineer Orsdoff. all materials by steamer
to Shatunsk. - work finished in September.

RR. 560.000 pds. RR supplies - Amur SS. Co. Shatunsk
to Chosevaya.

Mines. Placer - gold - found.

Immigration. 1909. Estimate 4,642,202 R/s. Divided
agricultural work 10,790 - Technical - 56,675. -
Mining (Surveys) 288,191. - Transfer exp. 594,432. for Engineers etc.
Raise money for immigrants advances 2,210,000.
can take it not in Medicine - scabs - trade etc. —
of already families - can take each —)
Misc. 190.000. — Est. barracks ~~Sanitation~~ 10.000. 994.000
Sanitary Inspectors - Physicians - Station chy. hut - 7 Phys. stations.
(at present 300 men from Nerchinsk Zavodsk here investigating)
18.000 for helps on roads. 283,022 Sundries.

RR Distr. cost. of RR in 3 stages. this year -
1908 July in Sro - (near Shatunsk) - district.

Bill saw not Engineers to decide - or write to Blagoveshchensk.
on N.N.R. branch of Zeya - So Hankey Itys line.

(Many quality bags in with of amur)

in

Autos. Gasoline difficult only. Clo climate in
winter - but roads good - fair roads. Best. vehicles.
for hospitals. 35°. below zero - average. have
water cooling machine bad.

Motor Boats. Saw a hydroaeroplane suffered to have cold - few now
in use.

Guns. 35 - 38 - 70 roubles - for shot guns. Other
American.

Hardware. Stoves/Fuel etc.

Shotaunk Cost.

Immigration. F.E. / Amur district. / Cost district / Maritime Province
/ East Siberia /. 170.000. 1907. 40- or 50.000 returned. No money no staff
& cold not handle properly.

Estimate 1908. Expect up to 250.000 - generally first
want to settle - in F.E. No rules to handle properly.
- Organization established by well Russian Zemstvos
- Central office in Blag. Agents in Cost. District.

4. Supply & distributing points. Guardiatsi there are
located. 1 Primorsk. 8 hospitals. each 30 beds. 8 stores.
Chem goods are sold at cost. 1 office - for ag. machinery.
at Nikolsk - Ussurisk.

This has not been not when natives who select localities then
return for families - traffic of gold. etc.

Amur. & Sram Vaikalai 2 for ag. mach. but not
free.

Shipoff's Sprude. about Remain ag. machinery. but before
works but stand for it as unsuitable for this locality. American
best suited in every way. Plows, cultivators, small threshers.
plow & 1833 moron & sieder. well made.
German plows.

D'Korskaya. & Chinaya - bakeries.

The cost district by rail - The amur from Shotaunk
by boat.

Tulagutai. Vukui - Blag - Vuk - Bolsi - grain
Ships for cost.

Vukui - Bolsi small hospital.

Smolski district. Best for free immigrants.

Zemstvo Union. Bought not Distr. mines - coal etc. Every
train 2 men going with immigrants to destination.

Xo/D

Organization has for sanitation etc. spent 50.000 rb in Cost Dist. 25.000 in Amur district. 25.000 in other parts etc. Trans Baikalia. Natives increasing because from Ussuri & Coast. Forms chiefly a good not good for their habitual crops. Disease. better principal reason. Scheme of life not here.

Local Cossacks to Coast district. also to send not others not enough to do so go now before settling.

Some family is can become Cossacks.

Brit. Sir. of Amur Dist at Olay. of Transbaikalia Chiefs. Cost at Vlad. Sir Scott at Hab. Olay wife probably he made Head of all.

Russ. Gds Belief. Russians. to Tsi. & no British. Sent as delegate if his report favorable.

Prices at Habarovsk high. Trade bad. Great hunt; will much for good crops

Chin immigration is let then under my eyes.

Tsar trouble. unusual influx to Vladivostok. Gardens decent of RR. crowds. Plan no use.

1D/1M

Little justice. Sons of thieves. Bluff

Hungarians. 100.000 from Austria? Altai districts.

Ships. on Amur - watching channels. at Habarovsk. 4 at Nik 10.000 to place for pieces. all on country.

Mun. Org. Mandin - Cossack who became wealthy. light dragons. Shafi - Cossacks of Chuvin.

Chinese ship builders especially last year 4. 2 Chinese. Nag. from big houses & sell in country. Major Russian behind -

Machinist to Zeyan.

Mustagh Batum etc. 30.000 rb. Cut 20 pc from. to Lush under. 1st Oct. 1st return 1st Aug

July 20th cont'd. We were met by two Tungchai men from the Bonnes & the other from the Fu. These men succeeded in in circumnavigating the town - first the old moat with its Russian white-washed walls and finally through the gate of the northern suburb - a brick ~~tower~~ in a ~~mud~~ crenellated mud-wall. Then through the brick walled town first the yamens out thro' the Southern suburb to our quarters. Whole forenoon office - whether to do as Lyman or not I do not know - prepared a glass-enclosed chamber in the public hall where we came to eat and sleep. No attention apparently had been given the breathing problem - for it was impossible to see anything save the small squares which scan to serve Russian lungs. So much of our luggage did we raise. ~~Had~~ ~~[illegible]~~ that we were finally transferred to a larger structure - where although we were still strange animals cages for the of the population - we were at least o.k.

Then Director of the F. Bureau - at one time interpreting at Aigun. called on us with his asst. Neither intelligent nor pleasant.

After lunch breakfast in the Exhibition Restaurant maison brick & glass pavilion - I went in to take some photographs while S. read & slept.

We then took drive to the Sin Hsinni. Fort barracks.
Some little temples erected to the Sin gods -
as a film with - Chinese novel - had little stall at
Hinguta operated by Russians.

We bathed in the stream to complete our baptism
in the waters of Manchuria - as returned via the
canal way to the city.

It being Sunday - we tired and our clothes
wet we had excused ourselves from calling on the
Somers - but managed to do so the following day when
he was to send carriages etc. for us.

Monday July 27th This is the date I set for our arrival
in Tsitsihar - We were waked early by the scourge
flies that penetrated our mosquito nets.