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SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 24, 1910.

Incredible.

Theodore Roosevelt announces that he will succeed in overturning the recommendation of the Republican state committee to the

THE REV. FRED. R. BROWN.

Ordained at Puget Sound and Transferred to Troy Conference.

The Rev. Edgar H. Brown to-day received word from his son, the Rev. Fred R. Brown, who is now en route for China, that having been ordained both deacon and elder at the Puget Sound conference at Centralia, he has been transferred from that conference by Bishop Smith to the Troy conference. He will become a member of the quarterly conference of the First M. E. church of this city. This will give the First church the distinction of having a missionary in foreign fields.

Dr. Leebrick To Address Graduates

Speaks at Pebble Hill
School Commencement
on June 7

Dr. Karl C. Leebrick, dean of the College of Liberal Arts, Syracuse University, and president-elect of Kent University will speak at the 11th annual commencement of Pebble Hill Country Day School for Boys, Tuesday, June 7, at 10 A.M.

Charles McDonell Brown, son of the Rev. Fred R. Brown and Mrs. Brown of Liverpool, will give the valedictory address. Other members of the graduating class are:

Nigel Lyon Andrews, son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Shipman Andrews; Edward Stilson Barnard, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dana W. Barnard; Richard von Kloster Bruns, son of Mrs. Fredrick V. Bruns; Eleazer Edwards Childs, son of Mr. and Mrs. Donald S. Childs; Richard Carl Chapman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Chapman; William Henry Greene, son of Mr. and Mrs. Orville H. Greene; Robert Edward Keller, son of the Rev. Edward L. Keller and Mrs. Keller; Bradford Wilkinson Sherry, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alden B. Sherry; Charles Frederick Swift, son of Dr. Albert G. Swift and Mrs. Swift.

Nigel Andrews will read the class will, Richard Bruns will present the class gift, Charles W. Bradlee, headmaster, will award scholastic prizes and trophies. Frederick W. Knutson, master of music at the school, will sing, accompanied by Mrs. Knutson at the piano. Mrs. Norman R. Brown will play a violin solo.

Charles Swift, president of the graduating class, will be toastmaster at the commencement luncheon at 12:30 P.M. Eleazer Childs will give the class history, which chronologically coincides with the history of the school itself, the present graduating class having been the original first class when the school was opened in 1927.

Edward Barnard will address the junior class; the response will be given by Warren S. Ackerman. Robert Page Boudreau will act as chief marshal; William Hampton Smith will be assistant marshal.

The annual commencement dance will be held in the school gymnasium the same day at 9 P.M.

spending the winter in New York with their daughter, Anthony Boudreau.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Swart of Glenville were callers in Schonow Tuesday.

Missionary, Away 35 Years, Returns Home

TROY, Dec. 28 (Special).—After an absence of 35 years, the Rev. Fred Brown, a missionary in China for 15 years, returned to his birthplace tonight, where he lectured in the First Methodist Church, Rensselaer.

Rev. Brown was born at the parsonage of the Methodist Church 45 years ago, when his father, Rev. Edgar Brown, now of Schaghticoke, was rector. He later entered a theological school, and eventually became a member of the Chinese Missionary Conference. For the past year he has been on a furlough and had attended Syracuse University. He plans to return to China within a few weeks.

Real Estate Transfers

Mary Weiss, formerly Mary Kunst, to Amy L. Whitehead and Gertrude R. Sheldon, 634 Terrace place.

Frederick D. Larrabee and Susanna, his wife, to John G. Larrabee, Town of Glenville, lot 48, consisting of 41 acres; also 21½ acres.

Mario and Inez Federiconi to Alessandro and Rosa Turchi, lots 10-11 Block H, e. s. Lenox road.

N. Clarence Babcock, widower, and McMurray Babcock, widower, to Sarah May Babcock, 1714-16 Broadway.

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Y., MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1935

Lie to Everybody But Self, One of Girl's Rules for Life

Discovery of Young Soviet's Commandments Creates
a Stir in Russia

WARSAW—The Moscow *Isvestia* has begun to publish articles discussing the moral ethics of Soviet Russia's younger generation. Preliminary to a general discussion the paper brings extracts from the diary of a young girl who mentions that she changed her name from Eufrosinis to Zoia because the former name was unfashionable. In her diary the girl wrote "12 commandments for a young girl." They are as follows:

1. Learn how to lie everywhere and to everybody except to yourself.
2. Don't attempt to be different from others; rather appear modest and ordinary, but in reality try to place yourself on a higher level and influence others without appearing to do so.
3. Do not get excited anywhere, about anything, or anybody.
4. Love no one but yourself. Feign love and friendship with others.
5. If you must surrender yourself to a man only do so for a very good reason.
6. Take the maximum, give the minimum.
7. Flatter, tell other people pleasant things. Feign that you are gentle, but in reality disdain other people.
8. Make profit of everything and everybody you meet; pave the road to your success with everything and everybody.
9. Appear to be delighted with children, but never have any.

10. Speak about ideas, enthusiasms, and other "politgrammatica" and remain cold when they attempt to "in-flame you for action."

11. Learn how to get money out of everything and everybody, even a piece of wood.

12. Feign that you know everything when you know nothing and that you know nothing when you know a lot.

The *Isvestia* believes that an interesting discussion will result from the publication of this remarkable human document.

Dec. 20

1932

GAZETTE

CHENECTADY GAZETTE

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"I Believe."

Editor The Record: With all justice to Mr. James Hilton, author of "Good-bye, Mr. Chips," "Lost Horizon," etc. I offer you my political views on his "I Believe" thesis.

I believe:

I believe in truth—the truth we find in the American way, expressed by Wendell Willkie.

I believe in faith, which is the frame around the image of truth, in which is pictured the likeness and statue of Wendell Willkie.

I believe in doubt, which is the solvent of lies and the deep foundation of truth, but I have no doubt that the American way will overthrow the New Deal way.

I believe in goodness, as a dog believes in a bone. There is a goodness of heart in Wendell Willkie.

I believe in God. He is indispensable—a Something including yet also beyond the sum total of everything I believe in.

I believe that life is worth living, not just existing, which is all we have been doing under the New Deal.

I believe that men are no wiser today than in the Age of Pericles, and that it is unfortunate that they are in some ways cleverer. A clever politician may be Pharisaic and full of self-sufficiency. A clever business man is a creative genius in rebuilding, rehabilitating and reinstating truth, faith and goodness.

I believe that democracy has far fewer absurdities than autocracy, and that the art and craft of living again in the American way is to believe in the warrentor of wisdom, Wendell Willkie, and not to believe in the philosophy of autocracy, which is absolute government by one man.

I believe that personal happiness is a good thing, and that there is no inherent virtue in doing without it—which we have been doing for nearly eight years.

I believe that personal unhappiness is a bad thing, and that the worst private sin is to take pleasure in the pain and discomfort of others. Purging for a selfish cause can only aid discomfiture.

I believe that we are 90 per cent animal, and that the remaining 10 per cent offers us our chance to rise above, or sink below, the animal level. Rise up, America, for Wendell Willkie is the "Streamlined Lincoln!"

And last of all, I believe that the recurrent crisis of the fatal disease which will in the end down the upstart is "war"—a Wendell Willkie war to the end against a totalitarian government surrounded with "yes men," jobholders and holdovers that crouch before the "King."

FRED BROWN.

Troy, Sept. 28, 1940.

Closing Exercises of Rulison High School

Special Correspondence of the China Press 1914

Kiukiang, June 16.—June Fifteenth dawned dark and lowering in Kiukiang and rain fell the greater part of the morning, filling the streets with mud and making walking most unpleasant. All these inconveniences combined, however, were insufficient to dampen the ardor of Kiukiang music-lovers, and the spacious hall of the Rulison School, the oldest and largest girls' school in Central China was filled with guests, many of whom had come the mile or more from the concession to enjoy the treat which the efficient and hard-working corps of helpers had prepared. The selections were well rendered, and the concert was on the whole thoroughly satisfactory and fully equal to the high reputation this school has won for itself. The following program was rendered:

- 1.—Song "God's Care" ...Fifth Grade
- 2.—InvocationRev. F. R. Brown
- 3.—Piano Duet "Rhapsody March"Liszt
Nieh Ra-mei, Hwang Tsai chin.
- 4.—Essay "Principles in Teaching Little Children"
Fang Wen-feng
- 5.—Vocal Quartette "The Lord is my Shepherd" ...Smart
Sopranos; Tsai Lina, Hwang Tsai-chin
Altos; Hu Mei-lei, Cheo Ro-wo
- 6.—Song "Kentucky Babe"
High School Chorus
- 7.—Calisthenic Drill. Primary School
- 8.—Essay "Virtue Outranks

- 9.—Song "Barcarole" ...Offenbach
High School Chorus
 - 10.—Piano Duet "Valse Venetienne"Ringuet
Hu Hattie, Chen Winnie
 - 11.—Vocal Quartette "Love Divine"Stainer
Sopranos; Wu Grace, Ling Teh-chin
Altos; Hu Hattie, Tang Lucy
 - 12.—Essay "Martyrs for our Republic" Chang Feng-chen
 - 13.—Piano Solo "The Flatterer"
Chaminade
Miss Chen, Associate Instructor of Music
 - 14.—Essay "The Educative Value of Travel for Women"
Hwang Chiu-yin
 - 15.—Double Quartette (Un-accompanied) "Thank the Creator" ...Flemming
First Sopranos; Yao Lah-mei, Chen Winnie
Second Sopranos; Cheo Tsai-lien, Chen Tsai-pao
First Altos; Hu Feng-yin, Chao Shoh-chin
Second Altos; Hu Hattie, Tang Lucy
 - 16.—Piano Selection for Eight Hands "Overture" Zampa
First Piano; Chen Tsai-pao, Nien Ra-mei
Second Piano; Ling Teh-chin, Hu Lydia
 - 17.—Song "Send Out Thy Light"Gounod
High School Chorus
 - 18.—Benediction...Rev. Wang Shih-ting
- While the entire program was highly satisfactory from a musical

point of view, perhaps the piece which excited most interest was the piano selection for eight hands, which here saw its introduction to Central China. The music selected was not easy, but the performers did their work very well, and the entire audience was greatly pleased with their success in its interpretation.

Another surprise that was thoroughly acceptable to musical critics was the manner in which the double quartet sang the selection "Thank the Creator" to the majestic tune of Flemming. The young ladies showed admirable training, and sang with accurate technique and feeling.

The primary school always captivates the audience, and was fully as good as ever in the calisthenic drill. The little tots went through the complicated figures without hesitation, and the precision and grace of the drill would have done credit to any company. The enthusiastic applause showed that all the audience, even those who could not understand the complicated themes and harmonies of the older pupils, appreciated this number.

To do justice to the concert it would be necessary to mention each number as worthy of praise, and the careful drilling in technique and expression which preceded this occasion was the most prominent feature of the concert. From first to last the audience felt that the work was the work of real artists.

The closing chorus, "Send Out Thy Light," was a fitting finale to the concert, and may well be called the crowning effort. The music is especially well adapted to such a chorus, and the petition for guidance and grace at the close of the school year is most appropriate.

The Times Union
Albany, N.Y.
Apr. 6th 1901

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AN OVATION FOR DR. BROWN

Troy Conference Gives Albany Pastor Demonstration

BISHOP WARREN COMMENDED HIM

Dr. Brown Made Farewell
Speech—Rev. Smith Denies
Sensational Rumors

Saratoga, April 6.—(Special.)—In a voice choked with emotion, the Rev. Edgar H. Brown, who has been pastor of the First church, Albany, since 190, this morning bade farewell to the Troy Methodist conference now in session here. After calling attention to the fact that Mr. Brown would leave for his new pastorate at Utica to-day Bishop Warren called the departing pastor before the conference and requested him to address the body.

Mr. Brown spoke briefly: "It is needless to say that I am greatly touched by your action. My grandfather entered the conference in 1832, my father in 1850 and myself in 1882. I had always thought that I would be privileged to remain in this conference during the remainder of my life. From my boyhood you have been more than kind."

The speaker was greeted with applause, and the following resolution was adopted by a standing vote.

"Whereas, after thirty years of very successful service in the conference our brother, Edgar H. Brown, is about to leave us for the Northern New York conference, therefore, resolved, that we assure Brother Brown of our most sincere well-wishing and we pray that the blessing of the great head of the church may go with him and that he may be abundantly successful in his new field of labor."

Bishop Warren commended Mr. Brown on his successful work in the conference, and created great enthusiasm when, after referring to the clergyman's departure he said that he, too, had been called to many fields of labor in all parts of the world, but that the American flag had ever been with him. As he said this Bishop Warren drew from his coat a small American flag which had accompanied him around the world.

"FELLOWSHIP WITH CHRIST."

This morning's session of the conference was opened with a devotional meeting conducted by the Rev. H. S. Rowe, of Cambridge, N. Y., who spoke on "Fellowship With Christ." The roll of absentees was called and thirty-three answered, making a total of 194 at the conference. Greeting was sent

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The reports of the district superintendents were then read as follows: Plattsburg district, the Rev. T. G. Thompson, Plattsburgh; Burlington district, the Rev. P. L. Dow, Rutland; Saratoga district, the Rev. Fred L. Decker, Saratoga Springs; Troy district, the Rev. Eugene Wiseman, Troy; Albany district, the Rev. I. D. Van Valkenburgh, Albany.

Bishop Warren introduced Dr. D. G. Downey, of Brooklyn, representing the board of Sunday school work.

Dr. Downey presented the Sunday school cause. In his talk he strongly opposed rag-time hymns in the churches.

The election of conference trustees was set for to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, and the following nominations were made, of whom two clergymen and one layman are to be elected.

Clergymen—Charles H. Dunton, Poultney, Vt.; P. L. Dow, Rutland, Vt.; H. H. Murdock, Schenectady; J. C. Simons, Troy; C. W. Rowley, Cohoes; J. E. Mead, Plattsburgh; laymen, Charles Gibson, Albany; Henry Spalholz, Geo. H. West, Ballston Spa.

REV. SMITH CAUSES SURPRISE.

A ripple of surprise ran around the room when the Rev. M. H. Smith, of Grace church, Albany, appeared before the conference and said that he wished to make a statement. "Since the meeting of the Clerical Life Assurance association, yesterday," he said, "somebody has been circulating a story that something unpleasant happened at the meeting that resulted in deposing me from the presidency. This is untrue. I haven't been kicked out, pushed out, or thrown out, but I got out because I believed that we needed younger members in office."

The roll of conference members was then called by Bishop Warren and the character of each preacher passed upon. The Rev. C. E. Hamilton, of Hagaman, who has gone into the hotel business at Greenwich, was allowed to withdraw from the conference and surrender his credentials. The conference was adjourned at 12 o'clock until to-morrow morning.

REV. HAMMERSLEY PRESIDENT.

Former Albany Pastor Heads Life Assurance Association.

Saratoga Springs, April 6. (Special)—After a service of many years the Rev. M. H. Smith of Albany, retired last night as president of the Troy Conference Life Assurance Association, at the annual meeting held at the First Methodist Episcopal church. Entirely new officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows:

President, the Rev. W. H. Hammersley, Mechanicville; first vice-president, the Rev. A. J. Higgins, Albany; second vice-president, the Rev. George E. Mayer, Troy; secretary and treasurer, the Rev. L. E. Carter, Troy; medical examiner, Dr. J. E. Metcalfe, Watervliet; executive committee, the Rev. W. H. Washburne, Rupert, Vt.; the Rev. M. H. Smith, Albany; the Rev. W. J. Chapman, South Glens Falls.

This afternoon at 2:30 o'clock a meeting was held in the interest of social service. The Rev. E. H. Brown of Albany presided, and an address was delivered by the Rev. M. B. Pratt, D. D. At 4 o'clock the sessions of the Sunday school institute, in charge of Mrs. Lamoreaux, were continued. Tonight at 8 o'clock the Empire quartet of Troy will give the annual concert in the church.

Death Notice 1

BROWN — December 31, 1966, Rev. Fred R., age 78, of 4042 Albany St., Colonie, husband of the late Clella McDonnell Brown; father of Dr. Charles M. Brown of Rome, N.Y. and Mrs. Hester B. Hill of Colonie; also survived by ten grandchildren and three great grandchildren.

Funeral service will be held Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock at the Pine Grove Methodist Church, 1580 Central Ave. The Griswold Funeral Home, 1867 State St., Schenectady, will be open to friends Tuesday evening after 7 o'clock. Interment Schaghticoke, N.Y.



WHERE A UTICA MISSIONARY HAS BEEN COMBATING THE YELLOW PERIL. SCENES CONNECTED WITH WILLIAM NAST COLLEGE, AT KIUKIANG, CHINA, WHERE PROF. FRED R. BROWN, SON OF REV. E. H. BROWN, D. D., PASTOR OF THE FIRST M. E. CHURCH, HAS SPENT SIX YEARS AS TEACHER. AT THE UPPER LEFT IS THE MAIN COLLEGE BUILDING, WHILE AT THE UPPER RIGHT IS SHOWN THE HOME OF PROF. BROWN. THE BOTTOM PICTURE ILLUSTRATES CO-EDUCATION IN CHINA AND SHOWS PROF. BROWN AND ONE OF HIS CLASSES OF CHINESE BOYS AND GIRLS.

FROM THE FLOWERY KINGDOM

To be a Missionary Teacher in China is No Holiday Task, But Prof. Fred R. Brown, Son of Rev. Edgar H. Brown, D. D., of This City, Has Spent Six Years in the Work and His Enthusiasm Has Not Diminished.

THE world knows how communication was opened with Cathay by the Polos at the close of the 13th century; how from that time forth travelers and adventurers came and went, and how the church busied herself to plant her missionaries in the country of the Great Kahn. Such was the state of affairs when the Man of Genoa went forth, when the New World was found, when Da Gama and Magellan circumnavigated the globe, and when Prof. Fred R. Brown, son of Rev. Edgar H. Brown, pastor of the First M. E. Church of this city, who is now visiting here, went to China as a teacher and missionary for six years, things were being conducted much the same as Marco Polo found them nearly six centuries before.

It isn't any holiday task to be a missionary teacher in the Flowery Kingdom. For 3,000 years the Chinese have been trudging along in the same old ruts, and so firmly are they grounded in tradition and so suspicious are they of things modern that the work of Christianizing them goes on very slowly. In a word, the most nearly changeless phenomenon in the whole history of the human race, so far as our knowledge extends, is the Chinese people.

Under these conditions it is necessary that a missionary should be a strong man with a big heart. He must forget himself in his enthusiasm; he must put aside any thoughts of pleasure other than that which comes with his work; he must be a walking encyclopedia of facts and figures; he must view everything with an eye of impartial justice and unbend himself sometimes to lowly tasks that those whom he desires to reach may be inspired by his sincerity. Prof. Brown knew all these things when he made the decision to take up his life work in China, but that fact did not deter him. Graduating from Syracuse University in 1910, he at once left this country to take up the

work, and since that time has labored faithfully among the Chinese people at Kiukiang. This city is situated about 45 miles from the sea, and is the outlet of the entire province, making it one of the most important exporting places of China. In the southeastern part of the city is the William Nast College, where Prof. Brown has been teaching in the department of natural science. On taking up the work of teaching in a Chinese school one naturally has to start in English until he has conquered the language of the nation. Some teach in English all the time, but according to Prof. Brown it is preferable to use the language of the nation as soon as possible. During the six years spent in China he had 250 pupils in all. It may not sound like a large number compared with the huge enrollment in some of our American colleges, but when one considers the amount of good each one of these educated Chinese can do among his own countrymen, he feels that the time of one persevering and hard-working teacher has been well spent, and he deserves the honor of one doing great deeds and seeking no reward. Beside teaching in the schools, Prof. Brown also taught and preached in the chapel in the city.

When the Boxer rebellion, which a great dynasty and later the emperor, while the country was in a woman, one of the greatest women rulers the world has ever known, the missionary went on with his work among those who sought the education. At present there is a great yellow peril in China, a peril which is almost bound to come when the people become fully awake. In an address at the First M. E. Church in this city last Sunday, Prof. Brown dwelt largely on this subject, saying concerning it: "The Chinese are waking up. One nowadays hears the yellow peril much spoken of, and I say to you that there is a yellow peril. The yellow peril is gone if China awakes Christian, but I tremble for the United States if China awakes atheistic."

15. Juni 1910

Der Christliche Apologete.

Deutsches Organ der Bisch. Methodistenkirche.

Cincinnati, Ohio, den 15. Juni 1910.

Eine neue Lehrkraft für das Wilhelm Naft Kollegium.

Dr. C. F. Kupfer, Präsident des Wilhelm Naft Kollegiums in Kiu Kiang, China, teilte uns dieser Tage mit, daß es ihm gelungen sei, unter den Graduierenden der Syracuse Universität einen talentvollen jungen Mann, namens Fred. N. Brown, zu sichern, um den Unterricht in den Naturwissenschaften an genannter Schule zu erteilen. Dieser junge Mann, der in seinem 23. Lebensjahre steht, hat nicht nur den wissenschaftlichen Kursus absolviert, sondern auch ein Jahr lang sich medizinischen Studien hingegeben. Wie so viele andere tüchtige Kräfte, die der Kirche wertvolle Dienste geleistet haben, stammt



Fred N. Brown.

er von einer methodistischen Predigersfamilie. Sein Vater, Dr. Edgar S. Brown, ist zur Zeit Prediger der Ersten englischen Gemeinde in Albany, N. Y. Wir erlauben uns, hier in Uebersetzung einen Brief des Vaters zu bringen, den er beziehend auf des Sohnes Ernennung zu diesem Posten an Dr. James N. Dah, Kanzler der Syracuse University, schrieb:

„Gestatten Sie mir, Ihnen dafür zu danken, daß Sie in diesen Tagen, wo Sie so beschäftigt sind, sich Zeit nehmen, uns betreffs unseres Sohnes zu schreiben. Er hatte uns bereits telegraphiert, und

wir haben ihm durch Eilbrief geantwortet. Als unser Sohn geboren wurde, haben wir ihn dem lieben Gott geweiht, und wir sind auch jetzt nicht geneigt, ihn davon abzuhalten, dem Gehorsam zu leisten, was er als eine „himmlische Erscheinung“ betrachtet. Er ist ein teurer Sohn. Es fällt uns in dieser Zeit sehr schwer, über seinen so baldigen Abschied von uns zu beten, reden oder schreiben. Wir wollen aber, daß er seiner Ueberzeugung treu bleibt, und sind froh, daß ihm der liebe Gott den Weg klar gemacht hat. Wir sind der festen Zuversicht, daß er ein würdiger Vertreter unserer lieben Alma Mater sein wird. Seine Weihe hat mich gedemütigt. Seine Mutter und ich sind zufrieden. Wir erwarten beide, am Commencement gegenwärtig zu sein. Achtungsvoll, C. F. B r o w n.“

Möge Gott unserer lieben Kirche noch recht viele Väter und Mütter schenken, welche dermaßen ihre Kinder dem Herrn und seinem Reiche weihen. Hier, wie wir des öfteren schon gesagt haben, liegt vor allem die Lösung der Probleme, welche es mit einem Mangel an Predigern und anderen Arbeitern im Weinberge des Herrn zu tun haben. Wir sind froh, unseren Lesern ein Bild dieser neuen Lehrkraft an dem Wilhelm Naft Kollegium bringen zu können. Dr. Brown wird schon im August seine Reise nach Kiu Kiang antreten, um mit dem Beginn des Herbstsemesters seinen Unterricht beginnen zu können.

Cohoes Clergyman Watched Communism Breed in China

By JOE PICCHI

Times-Union Staff Writer

A retiring Cohoes clergyman, who had been a missionary in China for 20 years, believes "the only reason communism has been so successful in that land is because the majority of non-Christian Chinese are fatalists."

During his missionary days from 1910 to 1930, Rev. Fred R. Brown witnessed two revolutions, the rise of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, the infiltration of the Russian armies and the slow spread of communism.

Mr. Brown was ordained in the State of Washington prior to embarking for the Chinese mainland. Soon after arriving in the Province of Kiangsi, he witnessed the "bloodless" revolution in which the military barons were overthrown and later returned.

In 1924 he was superintendent of a hospital in Nanchang when the Russians and Nationalist troops entered the city. It was at this time that the Generalissimo broke with the Russians over their methods of handling the overthrow of the military barons.

Chiang Turns Christian

Mr. Brown recollected that the Generalissimo visited the hospital and decided to become a Christian.

"By 1925, Communism was in China," Mr. Brown said, adding that "the first headquarters was located in the southeast corner of the province."

Mr. Brown observed "the non-Christian Chinese are fatalists who knuckle under Communism because they have little will to resist the powers of Mao Tse-tung." (About one per cent of the Chinese are Christians.)

On Chiang Kai-shek's exile to Formosa, Mr. Brown remarked "Although he was popular in China for years, Chiang's retreat to Formosa was mainly the lack of military strength."

The clergyman believed that eventually there will be a change in China, "but it will be a long time in coming." He felt that a change could take place "because the

THE
TIMES-UNION

Albany, N. Y., Wed., May 10, 1961 25

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of the Day 3

Chinese have been subjected to political corruption while the Russians were subjected to a corrupt church."

During his stay in China Mr. Brown was more interested in the evangelistic side of his work. "This is what will help the church to grow in China more so than efforts in schools and hospitals, although they are great sources of strength."

Conditions Favored Reds

While teaching natural science at Kiuking and later at the hospital, Mr. Brown witnessed the privation and illiteracy among the Chinese. He felt that these conditions have helped Communism gain a foothold, although Mao is embarking on programs to improve the standard of living.

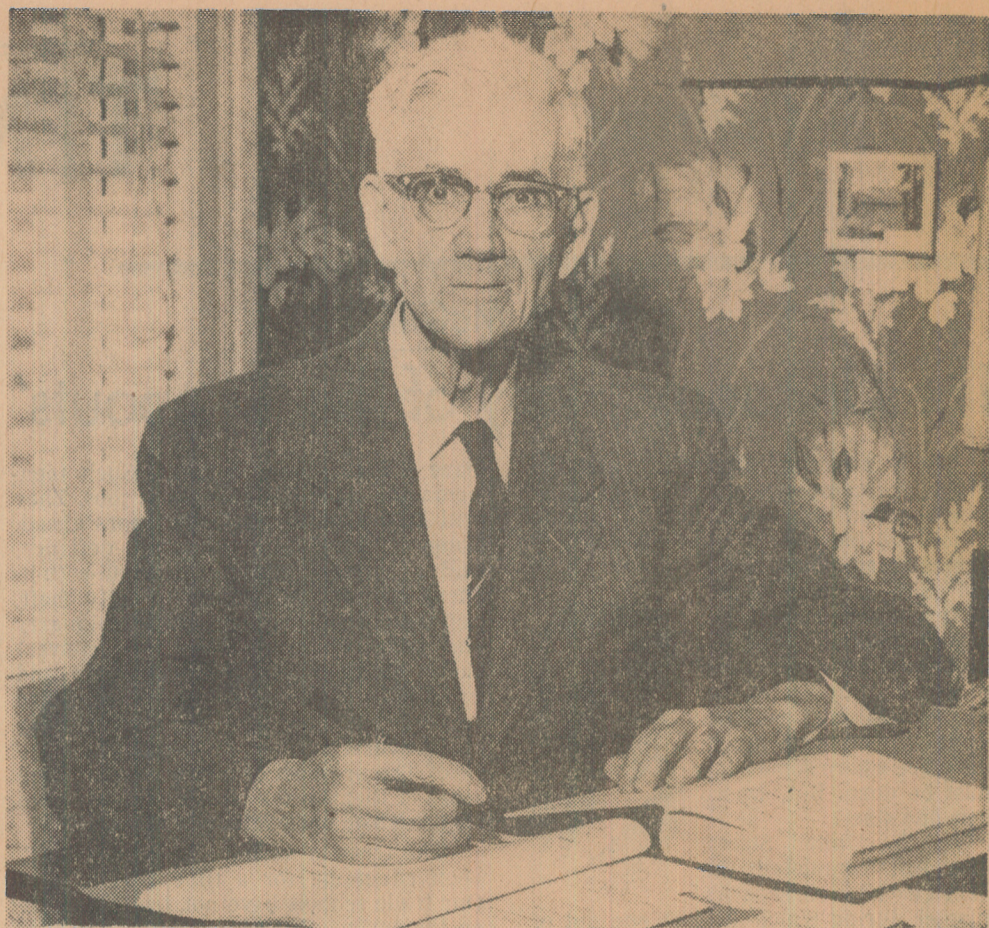
Upon returning to the United States, Mr. Brown taught for several years at Pebble Hill School in DeWitt. He became pastor of the Levings Methodist Church, Troy, in 1938 and taught an orientation course in natural science at Russell Sage College.

From 1942 through 1958 Mr. Brown served churches in Richmondville, Warnerville, Fonda, Fultonville, Cambridge, White Creek, Clarksville and Reidsville. He became pastor of St. James' Church in May, 1958.

Mr. Brown, a native of Rensselaer, is the son of the

late Rev. Edgar H. Brown, onetime pastor of the former State Street Methodist Church, Troy. He graduated from Albany High School, Syracuse University and holds a masters degree from Boston University.

His successor will be appointed at the Troy Annual Conference in Saratoga Springs next Friday through May 17.



Rev. Fred R. Brown, retiring pastor of St. James' Methodist Church, Cohoes, reminisces about his 51 years as a clergyman at his parish house, 66 McElwain Ave., Cohoes.

Times-Union Staff Photo

LI YUAN-HUNG APPEALS TO YUAN SHIH K'AI TO ACT

Points Out Dangers and Perils
Which Beset the Path of
Procrastination

LETTER IS IMPRESSIVE

Five Great and Many Minor
Problems Cited by Wu-
chang Leader

By Philip H. Patchin

Special Correspondence to The China Press

Peking, April 6.—In one of the most interesting, most statesmanlike and able documents which have appeared since China's troubles began last fall, Li Yuan-hung, Vice-president of the provisional government, has told Yuan Shih-k'ai just what he thinks of the present situation in China. He is most outspoken in his views and there is little of the reserve and subterfuge which usually characterize communications from Chinese officials to the head of the state.

The communication was a telegram sent in March, before, it must be remembered in reading it, the appointment of the cabinet. At that time Li Yuan-hung, whom foreigners in Peking are beginning to think of as one who may yet save the situation, was decidedly gloomy and he sets forth five reasons for grief which describe conditions then existing, and still existing in part, in a manner most graphic and convincing. A notable feature of the telegram is his extreme fear of foreign intervention and control. Every word of the following telegram is well worth reading:

"Sometime ago when the question of the location of the capital was in dispute I sent a telegram frankly stating my views and fortunately it was favorably received.

"You have now, Mr. President, been in office more than ten days and the Cabinet Ministers are still unchosen. But there must first be a government before there can be a state and there must be cabinet ministers before there can be a government. If the President hugs an empty title and the various departments of the government are without qualified heads, such a government is like a five months foetus half-developed, without teeth or bones and is no better than no government.

"At present trivial matters are allowed to outweigh the more important; life and death hang on a breath, but though the situation calls for haste, there is fear that we may be too late. During the past ten days we have not been equal to the old regime. One mistake is more than enough; dare we risk further blundering?

"With tears I presume to place before you all the present dangers which threaten us.

Trade has Suffered

"Ever since the provinces of the south and east took the lead in supporting patriotic troops by private subscription the trade of foreigners has suffered enormous losses. But there being no pretext upon which they could act they had to endure them. Then the capital revolted and the disorders spread to Tientsin and Paoting-fu. The principal streets and even the lanes were heaps of ruins. One nation increased its military forces and another followed in imitation. They selected sites and established their encampments. They divided the territory and policed the markets. They did just as they pleased and no one dared to say anything.

"Ostensibly this action is for the protection of trade; really it is for the destruction of the nation. The calamity of having allied armies in our midst is once more before our eyes. We look toward the north and behold the situation already assuming in Peking the aspect of armed intervention.

"This condition of our foreign relations is the first cause of grief.

"The war between the north and the south began in the autumn and extended into the winter. The troops hastily levied, having no fixed regulations, have looked upon crime as meritorious, upon disorder as correct conduct, upon insolence as the assertion of equality, upon license as liberty, upon nominal capacity as actual ability to accomplish results, upon military authority as a charm for their protection. The conduct of those above is imitated by those below. This one is degraded and that one promoted. Rewards and punishments are confused. Orders are issued, but not obeyed. A province is the territory of the man who rules it, the army is the possession of its general.

"This disposition finds imitation far and wide, as a sound is repeated by its echo. At the beginning it was a small matter, but in the end it has become like a spreading conflagration. For the measuring out and the partition of the country they care nothing. Moreover the Yangtze swarms with pirates who are hostile to the new government and the victorious republic finds brigands still following the old flag. In the face of all this through a little lack of tact in adjusting matters between the north and south we are quarrelling among ourselves.

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Financial Exhaustion

"In the declining years of the Manchu Ch'ing Dynasty a multitude of changes in governmental methods were introduced, causing the exhaustion of the financial resources of the empire. Loans were raised for the building of railways. One dangerous step has followed another. Recently troops of various sorts have been raised in the south and east. In our own locality, Kiang-Han (Wu-chang), they amount nearly to a hundred thousand. Inquiry into the several provinces shows that each has exceeded the limit of its purse. There is a dearth both of money and arms. Public and private funds are alike exhausted. Yet an attempt to reduce the forces raises an angry clamor which causes anxiety. If it is desired to retain the troops then there is a lack of the wherewithal to pay them. Thus the general peace is in danger of disturbance.

"Moreover the various governments established (for instance those at Wu-chang, Nanking, Shanghai, Peking and elsewhere--translator) have thrown affairs into utter confusion and without a large sum of money it will be more than ever difficult to untangle the situation. To make further loans is like cutting off a piece of sound flesh to patch a sore. One proposes to give mines, another railways as security, and there is no mutual consultation. The aggressive foreign powers rejoice at our plight, thinking to compel us to grant a monopoly of loans and the supervision of expenditures. If we show the slightest neglect of duty they will press us to utter destruction. The beacon of Yin is not far off and still clearer is the example of Poland.

"This condition of our finances is the third cause of grief.

Flood and Famine

"The region of the Yangtze and Huai rivers for a long time has been in distress through floods. Whole families have neither breakfast nor supper. The roads are filled worse with the starving whose condition is made by the ravages of war. Although we are already in the second month of spring nothing has been done to relieve their distress. The floods in the Yangtze are more than ten feet above the banks. The lowlands are without crops. The rushing floods have destroyed the embankments, so that the fields are still unreclaimed. Up to the present there has been no relief. Brigandage already is rife. The weak become wandering ghosts, the strong hasten to become highway robbers. The stiffened corpses lie strung along the roads. The famine fever has broken out. Human beings treat one another as though not of the same race (i.e. resort to cannibalism. Tr.)

"This condition of the people is the fourth cause of grief.

"The students are difficult to control. In other times they were boarders in the homes of their teachers. In the T'ang and Sung periods the examination system was introduced, which brought them somewhat under control. But when the military operations began the schools were all closed and tens of thousands of teachers and students were gathered in the provincial capitals, without means of support. Cliques were formed which gave themselves to perverse discussions. Everywhere they have formed bands which have quarrelled with one another, thrown the schools into great disorder, and utterly destroyed the peace of the community.

"Although there are good men among them they, too, have allowed themselves to become involved. But when a country is without instruction social ties are relaxed. When the students are without restraint moral obligations are weakened. The Turkestanese, although put down, still maintain their own places of worship. India, although a barbarous state, still propagates Buddhism. Alas, for our native land, it cannot even be compared with these. If we expel our educated citizens and cause them to become vagabond scholars, their actions are to be feared and their condition is pitiable. If the treasure is stolen from the chest, the guardian of the chest is to blame.

"This condition is the fifth cause of grief.

"All these well-known facts bear upon our success or failure and are set forth in the order of their comparative importance.

Many other Dangers

"As to other dangers, it is still difficult to enumerate them. Among the important items the leading one is the dispute as to the capital and the convention, and next to this is that concerning the ministry which each one should hold. But that which most stirs the emotions and most complex thought is this, that the lives of hundreds of millions are staked upon one single throw. To speak or think of this makes one shiver even when he is not cold. All you, Sirs, who are of one mind with me will not

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"Popular government in its essential features is now in operation, glorious as the sun, resplendent as the moon. It was the constitutional monarchists who took the lead in its establishment, but later they changed and gave assistance to the new plan and supported the patriotic army, having at heart really the same object. Now, with a united government established, north and south are as one family. Those who conceived the idea and those who executed it; those who acted in the open and those who gave secret assistance, which of the two is entitled to most credit is not easy to decide. In my humble opinion although the destructive and the constructive talents are so different, they really have depended upon one another.

Action Imperative

"But now the reports which come from the army on all sides show a dangerous political condition. It is imperative that we select enlightened and experienced men specially qualified for their posts to be ministers of state. No matter whether they belong to the new or the old order, the north or the south, all should unite their energies to one end, so that there may be hope of establishing a government. Undoubtedly it will be difficult to find men of perfect qualification for all the posts, but we should weigh the comparative merits of candidates and agree upon some compromise. We ought not to allow trival differences to wreck the whole body politic.

"If one Minister is deficient that simply means mistakes in his department, but if all departments are left unorganized it means the destruction of the state. The importance of this matter does not require a wise man to see.

"Besides the impeachment of officials is the duty of the parliament. Far better to replace the incompetent in the future than to give ourselves into the hands of others by present inaction.

"You, Sir, as a wise man, I am sure, must be concerned over the present difficulties, and must soon decide upon a policy. If delay and indecision continue the danger will grow greater every day and after another ten days if we are still seeking a solution of the problem, it will be a far more difficult one than today.

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"When the oyster and the king-fisher quarrel, the fisherman gets the benefit. It that time should come to China (i. e. a time when because of internal strife foreign powers should take possession--Tr.) ours will be the shame of slaves and we shall repent of fratricidal strife. Once the destruction of our country is accomplished it will be impossible to do anything.

Sticks to Original Purpose

"I am a sick man, but I am still alive, and I have not abandoned my original purpose, but I view the present situation with alarm. I cannot consent to see our great country perish through any fault of mine but set forth the dangers which I see.

"In ancient times King Chuang of Ch'u, instructing his people said: 'Calamity is at hand,' but Tou Lien said to Ch'u: 'Victory or defeat depends upon our working in harmony.' How much more dangerous is the present situation.

"I have heard that the Manchus and Mongols are earnestly supporting the general interest and are willing to send representatives to the national convention, showing great wisdom and patriotism, which we all deeply appreciate. But if we Chinese, on the contrary, dilly-dally, how can we face the living, or show ourselves worthy of the martyred dead? Let us, I implore, work together in close harmony, adopt a liberal policy, and thus enable the Republic to be quickly established. Only by attention to the important principles can government be successful, and whether you are to deserve the credit of success, or be responsible for the failure, the present moment must decide.

"If our country secures permanent peace and recovers its prestige you will be the idol of popular worship.

"It may be that my words are foolish and that I deserve punishment for them. If so I am willing to die. I write this with falling tears and know not what I say.

(Signed) "LI YUAN-HUNG."