

Saga - Hakata
Monday, June 8, 1914 ^{Rainy} 75° at 6:30 am

Began raining at about 8:30 am. Before this, I did several small jobs in the garden. Went to Hakata in P.M. and taught my three classes. I am glad to know that Mr. Matsubara and Mr. Takahashi, two of my best students were at services yesterday. The former had come for several times. Rained very much during today.

Hakata - Saga
Tuesday, June 9, 1914, Friday
Left Hakata at 6:25 am. Had a bit from Abbott's "Makers of History" Vol. 1. Finished Vol. 3, last time I went to Hakata. Wrote to Alice in evening. Had Mr. Tanaka do some writing for me at night. Called at Mr. Wada's in P.M., and found Nouaka south there. Wrote out my life's history to be sent in for the Ogi yochien.

Saga
Wednesday, June 10, 1914 63° at 7:00 am
Spent a good part of the AM. reading commentaries for a sermon. A fine day. Wrote to John May Kuhns, and told him of my coming marriage. Called at the Pecks for three min. in evening - showed him a telegram which came from Shimomoseki stating that it will be impossible to have a meeting in Saga. It was attempted to arrange one here but have the two of the speakers who are to be at the Kyurei Kwan in Nagasaki 12-15.

Saga
Thursday, June 11, 1914 60° at 6:00 am
Taught 3 hrs. in Comm. school. Wrote to the director who is now in Kobe, asking that I be relieved from duty on July 3, to return to America. Fine weather. Went to prayer meeting at night. Saitou san, the musician here, is quite sick. Had a bit from the Japanese testament.

Saga
Friday, June 12, 1914 68° at 6:30 am
The rainy season is scheduled to begin today, but it is a most pleasant day without any rain. Pulled up large rose bush with wire and tied it up, after breakfast. Repaired bicycle cyclometer. Read a bit from Eng. and Japanese Bibles. Had class of teachers at night. Finished Vol. I. of Abbott's "Makers of History".

Saga
Saturday, June 13, 1914 62° at 6:30 am

Taught 3 hrs. in Comm. school. Had my two classes in P.M. Just after the second class American mail came, bring a check from Mr. Elise for completion of Science Hall \$100. and translation of S. L. \$50. from Miss Ada Miller, and \$75. from Seuler's. Three letters came from Alice - one May 11, one May 15 and one May 21. From the one written the evening of May 21, I find that she mailed me one that same morning, but that has not yet come. It seems that her family have talked with Mr. Holland about our affairs. Alice had talked it over with Mr. & Mrs. Langware. They are very sympathetic. Her family now tries to make her believe that she is not mentally sound. She is having an extremely heavy burden because of it all. May the Lord strengthen her.

Saga - Ogi - Saga
Sunday, June 14, 1914 64° at 6:30 am
Since the supposed setting in of the rainy season on June 12, we have had no rain at all. After services in Saga, I recd. a letter from Alice. It was the one written the morning of May 21, in which she tells me about her brothers and Mr. Tobias interviewing Mr. Holland on May 18, in the morning. They seem to report Mr. H. as saying many things which I do not believe he said. Considering all, I even doubt if they had the interview. The poor girl is placed in most irritating circumstances. Her people even tell her that her mind is failing, etc. Taught classes in Saga and Ogi and went to Kameyamauchi at night. Alice wrote Mrs. Cronk to set Dr. Holland straight on the things her brothers are supposed to have told him.

Saga - Hakata
Monday, June 15, 1914 69° at 6:30 am
Wrote to Alice in AM. On my way to Hakata, I wrote to Mr. Langware, asking him to marry Alice and I. Taught my classes at Hakata. Matsubara and Takahashi remained until 11:00 P.M. and talked about Xity. They both have been going to church for the last few Sundays. Bob are really interested. I am so glad some results seem to be had from these efforts. Very tired at night. Mrs. Yamamouchi told me about Kitakoya san leaving Hakata and sending a mysterious postal to his wife. He was in the mountains one night, but reached home by 5:00 o'clock the next night. It was near Futsuwaichi.

Some birds scared him with ^{their} cry in the early morning. He now claims that he made this trip to fast and pray, but it seems there was a difference between him and his wife. She was greatly alarmed at his absence under such mysterious circumstances. His wife said that he was leaving Hakata and that he did not know when he would return. Possibly she has been benefitted by ^{his} absence, and he by the scare in the mountains.

Hakata - Saga.

Tuesday, June 16, 1914.

It began raining about 4⁰⁰ P.M. yesterday and continues. This is the "bainyu." The treatment of Alice by her people, causes me great sorrow. I want the Lord's will to be done, whatever that be, whether it be to frustrate or help our plans.

Saga.

Wednesday, June 17, 1914.

Rained all day, but stopped at night. Tried to do some work on my sermon for Sunday, but find it very difficult because of a heavy heart. Mrs. Beebe's farewell meeting was given in P.M. at my home, by the Kofukawai. 14 persons were present. I have rather been expecting a cablegram from America - from Charleston.

Saga.

Thursday, June 18, 1914. 70° at 7⁰⁰ P.M.

Taught in Comm. School in P.M. There is to be a call meeting of the joint Conf. June 26, or 30. Will hear later. I wish I could get some American mail. A man by the name of Nakashima called in P.M. He says he is a Xian. from a church in Kanda, Tokyo. After coming in the room, he soon opened his furoshiki and began to read his testament. (to himself) He replied to all my questions, but said nothing of himself. He seems to be a simple minded fellow. At prayer meeting at night, Mr. Wada told of Fujisaki San, the daughter of the banker at the 106th bank, who came to him today and told him that she could not come to church any more, because her teacher at school has forbidden it, after seeing her diary. The diary has only good things written in it, but the teacher's claim is that in church, boys and girls assemble and that it is dangerous.

This teacher is a daughter of a priest, and this accounts for her attitude. She favors going to theaters where the two sexes also meet. The girl Fujisaki San will go to Mrs. Wada's home, even though she do not come to church for a little while. There was no rain today.

Friday, June 19, 1914

Saga.

Spent the day in my home, but went out in evening to cash a check and send 7.1600. to Higo Sinks. Took some tomato plants to Mrs. Wada. American mail came, but nothing from Alice. Letters of May 25 were included in this. I was hoping to hear from Alice, but as she wrote on May 21, and then on May 24 was to start to Boston, I suppose this is too soon for a letter from her from Boston. I told Wada about the possibility of my trip to America. Never in my life, had I ever had such distress as I now have. The opposition that Alice has makes me feel miserably. I want the Lord's will done, if I did wrong in asking her to marry me, may God forgive me. If I did right, may God help me. But I am sure His will will triumph. Had my class of teachers at night.

Saga.

Saturday, June 20, 1914. 70° at 6³⁰ P.M.

Taught in Comm. School in P.M. In P.M. had my class from 4⁰⁰ P.M. Mr. Wada did not come at 13⁰⁰. Mr. Tanaka helped me some from 2⁴⁰ until 4⁰⁰. Wrote a letter to Alice, and then read two letters from her - one written ~~on~~ May 25, and one written on her way to Boston. I feel very, very sorry for her people in their attitude towards her getting married. Felt very badly at night. I wonder how the Lord is going to lead us through all this!

Saga - Ogi - Saga.

Sunday, June 21, 1914. 75° at 6³⁰ P.M.

The weak, miserable feeling that I have had for a week had held off me until noon, but in P.M., while at Ogi, I became much better. In P.M., I taught my Bible class and preached on Luke 14:15-25. Then went to Ogi and taught that Bible class. Wrote to mother at night. As it did rain and very bad streets, I did not go to Kouyama-machi tonight.

Saga - Hakata

Monday, June 22, 1914. 72° at 7:30 am.

Did bookkeeping in Am. Made out report of Gen. Council's financial for 2nd quarter and mailed it to Dr. Horn. Then went to P.O. Sent a cable to Alice: Alice Mulhern, Charleston South Carolina. Proceed postpone which. Somehow, I feel that I want her to have the opportunity of deciding the matter once more, after she has returned from Boston and after Dr. Songawere talked with her family. Also, after the family applied to Mr. Holland. I have been much distressed over the way the family is treating her, and want to give her as late an opportunity as possible, for changing her mind. Went to Hakata and taught my classes there in P.M. Rain-Rain!

Hakata - Saga.

Tuesday, June 23, 1914.

Returned to Saga on the usual train. The country looks like a vast lake. It rained very hard all day. No telegram from Alice today. I can not go out on the street without going in a jirikisha, unless I wade in water knee deep. The yard and garden are full and cover everything. I fear the vegetable will all rot. Rivers are level with the street.

Saga.

Wednesday, June 24, 1914. 72° at 7:30 am.

Rained all day. Went out in Am. and did some banking. The rate of exchange is now 50% - fearfully low. Wrote to Alice in Am. and rec'd three letters from her in evening. They were mailed on June 1, 4, and 7 respectively, the last one coming in 17 days from Cambridge, Mass. She is now with Elsie! A letter from Dr. Holland states that the Board will have a meeting for me. The water in the garden and street seems even higher than it was yesterday. Junior college recently gave D.D. to Rev. R.E. Patterson, Rev. C.H. Little and to Rev. J.P. Storey. My letter to the college, a year ago, seems not to have cured the Board of Trustees of the bestowing degree bug.

Saga - Kumamoto.

Thursday, June 25, 1914. 75° at 6:30 am.

Held examinations at the Commercial School for my four classes, and then left on

the noon train for Kumamoto. Did some banking, and then went to the Browns. We talked about many things in evening and at night. I have not yet received a cable from Alice in reply to mine of the 22nd. On my way to Kumamoto, I looked over examination papers.

Kumamoto. Friday, June 26, 1914.

We held joint conference all day, at Mr. Brown's in Am. and at Mr. Horn's in P.M. It was decided to recommend that Mr. Horn not locate in Osaka, but in Shinonoseki instead. Both Mr. Horn and Mr. Smith seemed about won over to this view. At night, after Mrs. Brown retired, I told Mr. Brown about my engagement to Alice and told of the opposition. I wanted his advice, and he advised that I marry her in spite of the opposition. We are having some warm weather.

Kumamoto - Saga.

Saturday, June 27, 1914.

Left on 8:25 train for Saga, arriving at 12:15 noon. Found a cable from Alice which read "Proceed". This now settles the matter, and I shall leave on July 1, for America. Mr. Tanaka did some work for me, at night.

Saga - Ogi - Saga.

Sunday, June 28, 1914.

This was a hot day. Had my classes in the two Sunday Schools as usual. Retired early, so as to leave for Nagasaki on the 2:30 Am. train. Administered the Communion to 24 persons in Saga Church. Also, confirmed 180 Jashu San, one of our Ogi teachers (Gochu).

Saga - Nagasaki - Saga.

Monday, June 29, 1914.

Left on 2:30 Am. train for Nagasaki, reaching Saga again at 2:20 P.M. While there, I got a draft cashed, and got a draft on London for £615.7 which I will carry with me there and get cashed. I also

brought railway tickets for Mrs. Pecke, Susan, and Olive, from Nagasaki to Kobe. Their boat the Empress of Japan can not take on passengers at Nagasaki, as it left Hongkong an infected port, and the 10 days limit has not yet expired. They got on the train at Saga, that went off at 11⁰⁰ P.M. Pecke then went with me to my hotel and the cook had some ice water ready for two thirsty men on a hot day.

Saga
Tuesday, June 30, 1914. 78° at 6:30 P.M.
worked on accounts last night and sent off remittances today. I must have my finance all arranged. The plans and friends gave me a farewell meeting at Mr. Wada's tonight. They and also Mr. Wada gave me presents. I also took supper at the Wada's. No one asked me why I am returning to America, but they suspect it and have given some hints. Pressed some trousers in P.M. This was the first preparation I had made apart from passport, passage across Pacific etc. very tired at night.

Saga - Shinonoseki
Wednesday, July 1, 1914. 79° at 6:30 P.M.
Packed my suit case and arranged a number of things in P.M. and left on 2:35 P.M. train. Mr. Pecke went on the same train to Shinonoseki. I called with him at their new girls school and then went to my boat at 8:00 P.M. This seems a very good boat. It was a very hot day. I now am on my way to America to get Olive. Our long cherished plans are now being carried out. Boat leaves Shinonoseki at 10⁰⁰ P.M.

Fusan
Thursday, July 2, 1914.
Because of fog, the boat did not reach Fusan until 2⁰⁰ P.M. our train left at 10³⁰ A.M. so we had to wait until

the 11⁰⁰ P.M. train which did not leave until 12⁰⁰ at night, owing to the evening boat being late in arrival. It was a hot day. This morning, I met Mr. Mizutani on board and we walked over Fusan and even to Matsuo Shima together. He also goes to Europe, and after stopping off between trains in Seoul, he will catch me at Chunchin and we will travel together. I am much pleased that the boat was late, making me one day late in reaching London. On the boat, I had to pay 50 Sen for a berth (2nd class) last night. They served breakfast and dinner free - Japanese meals. The condition of the Koreans about Fusan seems to be much below that of the Japanese. I can not help but be impressed with their apparent inferiority in every respect.

Fusan
Friday, July 3, 1914.
we left Fusan at a few minutes after 10⁰⁰ last night and reached Seoul at about 9:45⁰⁰ P.M. Mr. K. Mizutani got off at Seoul. Dr. Ralph L. Field, M.D. of the Severance Hospital, Seoul, got on and rode with me about 2:00 P.M. We had an interesting conversation all the way. He is going out to a town to investigate some original research about the little worm which enters the lungs of people. There is very much of it in Korea he says. He is a very confidential fellow. A nice cool day, slightly rainy. I am impressed with the sparse population and large quantities of uncultivated land. The country has many mountains which have no trees. The whole appearance impresses one with the lack of energy and initiative on the part of the Koreans. I find it extremely difficult to get a vegetable diet in the diner. I was fortunate in bringing some bananas from Shinonoseki.

During the P.M., we passed through the northern part of Corea which was flooded with water. It is their rainy season. Reached Antung at 9:20 P.M., our train being late ever since we left Fusan. The customs official on the boat, after leaving Shin-oi-keki did not open my baggage, et al, when I told him I was going to America, and had nothing in it but clothes - I have only hand baggage. The customs official at Antung passed me in the same way. We left Antung on the ~~South Manchurian~~ ^{South Manchurian} Railway at 9:50 P.M. There was a long bridge we crossed on reaching Antung. I was very glad for my overcoat on reaching Antung. I do not know if this is the usual temperature or a specially cold spell. On reaching Antung, I entered Manchuria which is Chinese territory. There is an entire change of people - instead of Koreans and Japanese, there are Chinese. Japanese run the trains.

Saturday, July 4, 1914.

Reached Pen-Hsi. ~~at~~ about 5:00 A.M. I am wearing my overcoat in the train. Had a pretty good night's rest, even though there be no sleeper on this train. The train itself is very good - large and wide gauge like the Korean R.R. The road bed does not seem so smooth however. Here in Manchuria, the houses are much more substantial and good looking than those in Corea. Many of these are stone and brick. The country appears as in Corea - mountains. Just opposite me there is a man who is quite a giant - Japanese, I think, but possibly something else. The large tracts of level land appeared after we passed through the mountainous parts of S. Manchuria. It is very very beautiful, large fields and the people cultivate the corn with plows drawn by two horses. The ground looks rich, many beans are also raised. It appears to be a fine farming country. I doubt if the Mississippi Valley could surpass some of this.

In Corea the locomotives and passenger cars are all American made, the locomotives being the Baldwin. On the South Manchurian line, the locomotives are also American - Richmond works. The coaches are also U.S.A.

Even the freight cars seem American built. Coaches all are just like those in U.S.A. The S. Manchurian railway is run by Japan, and I note, at certain places, Japanese soldiers on guard along the line. A fine day. Armed guards are always present on the train. The mud walls with which the houses are built and the mud walls, as fences, are interesting. We see many hogs. The cemeteries here and in Corea look the same. There is much millet, wheat, beans and corn (like a broom corn) raised. Reached Chang-Chun (Japanese Choshin) at 4:55 P.M. A hotel man met me at the station and insisted on my going to his hotel. I followed him, but when I saw his place, I went out to find a better one. His was a bar - billiard room entrance, with small dirty rooms back of it. I went to the Yamato Hotel (Big hotel) and there went back for my baggage. The Yamato is O.K. I greatly enjoyed a bath, shave, change of clothes, etc. I find I left my new car shaving powder on the boat (Kousa maru) in coming to Fusan. My room had many little bugs, which I set to killing. Retired at 9:00 for a good night's rest, after making some purchases for my trip.

Changchun - Harbin.
Sunday, July 5, 1914.

Here in a place where there is no evidence of pity, I almost lost the feeling of Sunday and went out and bought a few necessary things for my trip. Mr. Migitani arrived at 10:00 A.M. and we bought our tickets and had money changed before noon. My ticket from Changchun to Moscow cost y. 89.00. Exchanged money @ .7103 for Pounds 1.25. This was good I thought. Left on the 2:25 A.M. train. The Russian time is 25 min. faster than the Japanese. This is my first experience on a Russian train. The Chinese Eastern Railway runs from Chang-Chun to Manchuria station. It is operated by Russia. Formerly it extended to Antung and Dairen, but as a consequence of the war, Japan took the part from Changchun. Reached Harbin at 10:20 and found that neither friend Migitani nor I could make ourselves understood. We had a difficult time

getting the 'boy' -- though he was a big one --
put our hand baggage on the train and getting
a place for which we had to pay 2.10 to man-
churia. The country all the way to Harbin like
that to Changchun looks fine. I believe there
are great possibilities here. Those Russian
trains burn wood and coal mixed in the
engines. Russian guards are much in ev-
idence at the stations and in the trains.

Harbin - ~~Manchuria~~
Monday, July 6, 1914.

one month from yesterday, I am supposed
to be married. Last night was a most ex-
perienced, and so will try to be. After securing
our place cards, Mr. Migitani and I were
much surprised to find that we were put
in a room with two young women, apparently
about 30 years old. We managed it all right
however. They are German ladies and
seem very nice. Cool morning, sparse
population and no cultivation of the
land here in north Manchuria. A very
beautiful day. About the middle of the day we
came into a region of small mountains with
scattered trees of small size. The country looks
green and beautiful. There is no difficulty
in finding things to eat at the station stores. The
temperature is good. One of the ladies of our cabin
left in forenoon. The other one continued with us.
I see something in the country which looks like
our American golden rod. I want to get a piece of it and
see if it is not. From sight while train is going,
it looks just like it. If so, one of the reasons for
it being the national flower of America, is argued
out. I have noticed no game here, but judge
that there is much, as the population is practically
a novelty. In Corea I saw ducks, geese, etc.,
storks, etc. but this is largely due to the fact that
the Japanese do not permit the Coreans to have
guns. A silver birch tree seems
to be quite numerous here in north Manchuria.
At one station there were natives selling wild
strawberries. At about 4:30 p.m. we passed through
a very long tunnel after making a loop for
the grade. The country is now rougher.

Manchuria

Tuesday, July 7, 1914.

We reached Manchuria station at 3:15 A.M.
and left at 3:45 (Siberian time) which gave
us 14 hrs. there. We were fortunate in being able
to get place cards for train No. 5, which will
haul us at least a day, enroute. Place cards
cost R. 2.20 from Manchuria to Erkuot. We had
baggage examination at the station and had
to show our passports for the first time. I had
no duty to pay, had to show all, but the in-
spection was not close. After getting
on the train we had to show passports
again, and then the officials locked the doors
and would not let us even step out again.
Last night, it did not get dark before 10:00
o'clock (Manchurian time) and it was light
when we changed cars this morning. The
'boys' at the station are a great help to us who
can not speak, but they are expensive. We
had to pay this one R. 1.00 for his help, but
he attended to our passport stamping, etc.
The other young lady who was in our room
with us also continued on this train, but
her room is different. But now we have
it worse; a woman and her child and maid.
I'm in with us. The weather is warmer today.
The engine lights are oil lights, and our
cars are lit by candles. We now see
herds of sheep in addition to the herds of
cattle and horses. At every station there is
a tank of boiling water from which we fill
our packets. Before starting from the station
a bell is rung, and then in 3 min. it is
rung again, immediately after which the train
starts. Last evening we passed out of the mountain-
ous country, and have been in rolling country ever
since. There is one Russian on the train who speaks
a little English. He comes from Vladivostok and goes to Moscow.
In evening we went through some mountains.
The road made a double horse shoe curve,
and crept over the top. We saw some
mangols at some of the stations. Mongolia
is not far from this R. line. Just before
dark we reached Chita where we stopped
for 30 minutes. It was a larger place than

we had passed for some time. While there a storm was seen approaching. And the temperature was fine. Today's traveling was accompanied with more dirt than we had had before. I think it was due to the direction of the wind which brought the cinders from the engine. As they use wood in the engine, little sparks frequently entered our car. For a long time, we followed an interesting river.

Wednesday, July 8, 1914.

The loaf of bread and the 1/2 lb. butter which I bought in Changchun Sunday morning, have just given out, and I bought other this morning. This P.M. makes one week since I started from Soga. I find the Russian from Vladivostok who taught mathematics in a commercial school there for a year is also going to Moscow. He speaks many languages and is very bright, but he does not have good morals from the confession he made last evening. He is the only one on this train who speaks English besides myself and Mr. Mizutani. We now all more tumbled with larger trees. Irish potatoes are raised quite much. It is rather interesting to get off and replenish our lunch basket at the stations. About meal times, the train always stops long enough for lunch in the station buffet. I have not expected it such, as meats predominate. There are many meats, and good ones, sold at the stations. Good milk and butter are also sold. I am very fond of the radishes that are sold. Fruits are very high. I paid 15 kopek for 2 small peaches yesterday. It is rather remarkable how we can get along without embarrassment with the ladies in our room. Even though we can not speak together, we seem to understand each other's wishes about occupying the room, at given times. At Verneinsk, just after noon, the express from Vladivostok passed us. It makes the run in 30 hrs. less than our train, but the ticket 2nd class is yet 17⁰⁰ more. At about 6⁰⁰ P.M., we first saw Lake Baikal and followed its shores for several hours. The temperature

at once fell, and the night was almost uncomfortably cool. The mountains had snow on them. The Japanese railroads have a gauge of 3 ft. 6 in. those of America 4 ft. 8 in. but those of Russia have it 5 ft. 2 in. It is said that Russia had made this different purposely, so as to prevent an invasion by railroad by other countries.

Thursday, July 9, 1914. We reached Irkutsk at 6¹⁵ P.M. and left at 7⁴⁰. This gave us good time to change cars, get new place cards, and eat a lunch. I got 170 kopek and 2 pieces zwibach and 1 cake cost me 170 kopek. As Mr. Mizutani goes to St. Petersburg via. Viatka, and I go direct to Moscow, they gave us places in different cars - car going to these two places respectively. He still has a lady and a baby in his room - different from the one before - and a man. I have two military officers and a boy about 12 yrs. old, from the gymnasium at Chitka. He is a bright little fellow, as he shows in learning Japanese. The officers seem all right, especially the old gentle man, but he smokes a good deal, and this makes me feel badly. Quite cool this morning with the rain. It now seems that we may reach Moscow July 15. I hope so. Everything goes well, so far. Had no trouble at Irkutsk in buying place cards, and was fortunate enough to get in time to get out. I know of one lady who was not. I would be very sorry to have to stop over a day on such an account, but as I may have a place card to Moscow, I feel safe. From there it may not be needed.

Friday, July 10, 1914

The people at the stations now sell ice cream, and today I bought twice - my small cup full each time - but in P.M. I became sick and felt quite badly from it. It is nice but I got too much. Toys are now more numerous and the country is better cultivated. The temperature is pleasant. I have learned a few Russian words

such as: masso, butter - Eto sholko stoit?
How much does this cost? - Write more give
it to me. - marukov, picture post cards. They count
as follows: 1 odin, 2 dva, 3 tri, chitiro, 5 foiat,
6 šest, 7 shem, 8 voshem, 9 deviat, 10 desiat,
11 odinnadsat, 12 dvanadsat, 13 trinadsat, 14
chitir nadsat, 15 poiatnadsat, 16 shestnadsat,
17 shemnadsat, 18 voshemnadsat, 19 deviat-
nadsat, 20 dvadsat, 21 dvadsat odin, 22
dvadsat dva, 30 tridsat, 40 Sersok, 50 poiat-
sadr, 60 shestsad, 70 shemsad, 80 voshem-
sad, 90 deviat sad. Stanst = station.

The German counts as follows: 1 einse,
2 zwei, 3 drei, 4 vier, 5 funf, 6 sex, 7 zehen,
8 acht, 9 nine, 10 tien, 11 elf, 12 twelfe, 13 dreitien,
14 feertsen, 15 funftsen, 16 hertsen, 17 sehtsen,
18 achttsen, 19 nintzen, 20 weinse, 30 dreisse.

The old gentleman and the student in my
room taught me this. And Mizutani taught
the boy Japard. The little fellow is bright.

It is interesting to see some of the men kiss
each other good bye. I just saw two mil-
itary officers do it. At 12 we arrived at
the city Krasnoyarsk after crossing the river
Enisei which is the largest river in Siberia.
It flows into the arctic ocean. It is now
warmer again. The Russian pseudomere
are in evidence at the stations. They are
said to do spy work in connection
with the regular duty of the gendarme. They
have more liberty than any other people in
Russia.

Mama and papa in Russian have the same
meaning as in English.

Nevonikolaisk
Saturday, July 11, 1914. ~~at~~ cool.
We passed the above named place at about
11:30 am, after crossing the Obi river. This
is a large river and this town is important.
Since the railroad was built with Amer-
ican rapidity, it becoming the railroad
station for an already established town
about 15 miles from here. The Trans-
Siberian Ry. was built 14 years ago and
traffic was begun in 1901. It was built

and is operated by the Russian government.

The line from Russia to Manchuria is owned
outright by Russia, but that from Manchuria
to Changchun, and across Manchuria towards
Vladivostok is the Chinese Eastern Ry. which
was built by Russia on a 99 year lease from
China. (20 years have already passed, it is said). The
line as far as Manchuria (from Russia) gives an
annual dividend, but that from Manchuria
makes a deficit. There is double track from Moscow to Irkutsk.

Nearly all of the land in Siberia is yet govern-
ment land. Many of the gentry of Russia who have
failed and lost their land are begging the Russian
government to give them land in Siberia, 500
or 600 acres. They meet with some encouragement.
The peasants of Russia when locating in Siberia
get 20 acres at a mere nominal price, as a home-
stead. Should Russia fail and lose her nation-
ality, the great trans-siberian railway will
always remain as a monument to her. It

connects Europe and Asia, and is a great piece
of work, though the engineering skill is not to be
compared with that used in constructing the
Panama Canal. There is some rain this morning
and the weather is cooler again. The young lady
was our former room-mate, spends most
of her time in this car, though her room is
in the St. Petersburg car. She and three others
including the two boys, partners of the military
officer, have become quite friendly with
Mr. Mizutani and me. The two gymna-
sium boys, one of whom is in my room,
are quite friendly and nice. We have much
fun with them. Mizutani spends most of his
time in this car.

The pretty white bark of the silver
birch which is so abundant all through
Siberia, presents a fine appearance in the
green grass covered plains.

At about 10:30 p.m. we reached Omsk where
we stopped for 28 min. we then crossed the
Irtysh river - one fork of the Ob. The
country appears about the same as it
has for the past several days. It looks
pretty rather cold today. Omsk is the largest
city in Siberia.

Cheliabinsk

Sunday, July 12, 1914.

The weather today is warmer and this is an ideal Sunday, but I see the people working. At one station I saw a real Tartar. Tartars are Mohammedans and are not supposed to use intoxicants, but this one drank a glass of beer. It is interesting to see how the horses in pasture hop about with their forefeet tied together. The people tie their so that they can not wander far away where there are no fences to keep them near. Our train had two engines today. The old gentleman in my cabin is a retired Colonel. The slender officer in the next cabin is a lieutenant, and the large man an captain under captain. The man with the two daughters is a captain. These people - most of them - play cards a great deal, even the young ladies play. The men drink, smoke, etc. The old man in my cabin smokes so much that the room smells so badly that I can scarcely stand it. I spend most of my time out of it. There are many potatoes raised in this country. From them is made ~~with~~ wodka (wodka), the Russian whiskey. It is as clear as water, but is said to be very strong and injurious. I was told to examine some of the flowers which I thought was golden rod, and found that it is a little different from our American golden rod.

We just passed a train of refrigerator cars. They take meat, butter, and various kinds of dressed birds to Europe. Only Canada is said to have as much wild game as Siberia.

This evening the professor bought a bottle of horse milk and divided with one of the officers. He insisted that I take a glass full. I finally decided to taste it. It was sour or bitter. It is always so, he says. He also states that in Russia, it is used as a cure for consumptives. I can't bear the idea!

At about 10⁰⁰ P.M. we reached Cheliabinsk and on leaving it, after stopping 1 hr. 20 min. we passed out of Asia into Europe. The line leading to St. Petersburg leads off, and

our train was divided, part going to Moscow and part to St. Petersburg. Mr. Mizutani took the latter, he and I here separating. The old Colonel and the other man got off the train during the P.M., when I was sleeping. The lieutenant and the unders general came in my cabin in their places. It was a most beautiful Sunday, but not a religious one - just like the last one.

Monday July 13, 1914.

Left Cheliabinsk at 12¹⁵ A.M. and on waking up in the morning, I found our selves in the midst of the beautiful scenery of the Ural mountains. The railroad crosses these mts. without any tunnel. This A.M. we passed a large city Ufa, on the River Belle (white River). It is rather difficult to get anything to eat in the station restaurants that does not have meat in it. I am obliged to run the lunch basket. The engines used here seem to be of Russian make, but I was just told by the Prof. that those used on the line between Moscow and St. Petersburg are American make.

I see whole fields of sun-flowers - some in bloom which look very pretty. I also see the seed on sale at the stations. The people seem to eat them. I don't travel was more dusty than it has been for a long time. Much warmer. My cabin is being used by the officers for smoking, gambling and drinking.

Tuesday, July 14, 1914

This is another nice day. Last night I waited a long time for the men to stop gambling and leave my cabin but I finally tried to sleep while they continued, but could not. About 2 or 3 A.M. I got up and decided that I could stand the smoke no longer. I also was afraid of the Fiat, who seems to have consumption, judging from his continual coughing. While I was standing at the window, I saw the general and his daughter (the brunette) get off and

She gave me good bye. I was sorry to see her leave, as I wanted to treat her and her sister(?) to chocolates today in recognition of kindness shown. The blond one then invited me to her cabin, since the two left. I accepted with many thanks. There is also another lady in it. But I was surprised when the blond herself left about two hours later. I have moved to this cabin No. 2 from where I had been. There is another man here now, and another lady, both of whom got on early this am. I am glad to be out of a cabin where people smoke. It was a regular gambling, drinking and smoking den in No. 5 last night. I was very thankful to get out. I see a great deal of sand since we entered Russia and I think that on this account, the land is not so good. Today, the heat and dust are more than we have had heretofore. It is rather unpleasant. The young ladies in this end of the car spend a good deal of time playing cards.

— Moscow —

Wednesday, July 15, 1914. Fair.

Arrived at Moscow at 11³⁰ (should have been at 11⁰⁷) am. Our train has had from 8 to 10 cars all the way from Harbin. Last evening we passed a place where there were many windmills used for giving power for some purpose. It looked just like the pictures we see of Holland. In many of the stations, and on the platforms of some, we see a nice case in which there is a picture of the virgin Mary, with lights burning before it. It is about as pure idolatry as that we see in Japan. The Russian for "yes" is "da" and for "no" it is "net". This morning when we were yet, I suppose 30 miles from Moscow, the Prof. pointed out a large manufac. turing plant which he said was the Singer Sewing Machine Co. of America. I am now in the Alexander Station, waiting for the 6⁰⁰ P.M. train. The Prof. put me in a carriage and sent me to the International sleeping car co.'s office in the Metropolitan Hotel.

There they were not able to give me a ticket to London before tomorrow, but said probably I could get one at the Alexander Station. I then went there and came here, but found difficulty with the language. An old beer waiter tried to interpret for me, but he knows only a few words in German English, but he tries to speak German. It is now 1³⁰ P.M. and I will have to wait until 6⁰⁰ P.M. I already have my sleeping car ticket, so feel sure of getting the other. It had never occurred to me that probably I would have difficulty in getting a ticket to London whenever I wanted it. The one now will be only to Berlin, I understand. But I can get another one from there, and will probably have less trouble in Germany, for I will likely be able to find some one who can speak English. As I was securing sleeping car ticket, one of the ladies from the train on which I arrived, came and secured one also, for my train to Berlin, but I do not know how far she will go. It is now 5¹⁵ P.M., Moscow time, and I am located in my room ready for the start for Berlin. The train will start in about 15 min. I am glad I tried at the Alexander Station for passage to Berlin. I hope I will have no trouble there in getting to London. At any rate, I would rather pass the time there than here in Moscow. At Manchuria Station, I had to show my passport and the officer there stamped it. I then had to show it a few minutes later, when I boarded the train. He did not ask for it since, but it was "mighty necessary" at Manchuria Station when I entered Russian territory. I am told that we will spend a night in a Russian hotel. I would have to give it over to the police and receive it back just before leaving. I was surprised to find that even the Russian subjects themselves have to have passports. I notice many women wearing short slit skirts and

no stockings. It seems quite prevalent. It had been raining most of the time since I arrived in Moscow, but I have seen a bit of the city from the carriage ride.

In Siga, I bought a ticket to Changchun. Here I bought one to Moscow. This was divided into the following parts at any point of which a stop-over is allowed provided the entire usage of the ticket does not cover more than 60 days: Changchun-Harbin, Harbin-Manchuria, Manchuria-Irkutsk, Irkutsk-Cheliabinsk, Cheliabinsk-Batroski, Batroski-Toula, Toula-Moscow.

I noticed, at Moscow, after getting off the train, a young man came bounding past me. He had the prof. embrace and kissed. It was his brother. It is great how people in Russia kiss. The Russians call their country "Rouski" or sometimes more vulgarly "Russie".

The trip from Moscow, after the rain, was delightful. I have three men, one a military officer, in my cabin with me. No smoking.

Thursday, July 16, 1914.

For a while this morning, the trip was very dusty. One man from my cabin left in Siga. Since leaving Moscow, the country residences seem much better. There seem very good. There is much of the country in woods. Potatoes and wheat are largely grown. Food is sold in and at the stations here, as along the line to Moscow. This train stops at but few stations.

Today has passed rather pleasantly as I while away the time. The two children: Sofia Richter and Stephen Richter, aged 12 and 11 respectively, spent most of the day with me. Their mother is on the train and fears that they trouble me. We have great fun as rather understand the other's language. They speak Polish, Russian, and German.

They are Polish and are now going from Moscow to Warsaw, nice children. There is no one on this train that I know of who speaks English besides myself. The young lady who crossed Siberia in the same car with myself is on this train yet. We are to arrive at Warsaw at 9:30 and leave at 11:30 a.m., but as I will have to change stations, I fear trouble. However, as it is on the German frontier, I hope to find some one who can speak English or understand my German. All the men of my train left by 2:30 a.m. and I had it all to myself the rest of the time. At Warsaw I got off the train and a man who spoke a little English came up and wanted to take me to another station although my ticket called for me to stay on this train and go via Kalisz and Skalmierzyc. He wanted me to pay some extra money and have my ticket changed. The trainman finally got me back on this train. The cab man then wanted me to pay him a rouble for the trouble he caused me, but I walked on. Leave here at 11:20, but will have two changes to make before reaching Berlin, and will reach it 7 hrs. later than if I had been sent via Alexandrovo. I do not understand why I was not sent via Alexandrovo, unless it is for the same reason that the International Sleeping Car Co. could not send me that way yesterday. Even this way, I will reach Berlin at least as quick as I would had I wanted to start from Moscow today. I was afraid to try to change my ticket here to go via Alexandrovo, lest I not get a place card that way. From Warsaw I pass into Poland, and will enter Germany at 6:40 a.m. tomorrow at Kalisz.

Kalisz - Skalmierzyc - Berlin.

Friday, July 17, 1914

Reached Kalisz at 6:30 a.m. and left at 7:15 a.m. Here we had to show passports. Took a glass tea in the Buffet. After leaving, we soon reached

Skalmierzycze where we had to pass customs. I had to open my suit case and the man merely looked. Did not open the other two pieces. Left Skalmierzycze at 8:15 Am. after waiting a little while. The station gate man was very kind to me and helped me in changing my Russian money into German money, in getting my placard, and getting on the right train. A mark put in his hand made him feel good. I am now in Germany, and I changed no more before reaching Berlin where I hope to find some one who speaks Eng. If not I can get along with a few German words, I think. This morning I changed cars for the only time between Moscow and Berlin. I thought that I must change at Kalisz, but the train man told, or "showed," me, not, as he did in Warsaw last night. Things have been going very well in spite of my helplessness.

Crossing Poland, this morning, I saw many large flocks of geese being herded in the fields. There is much poppy raised in western Russia, ~~and~~ many potatoes.

Had to show passport at Skalmierzycze this morning. This was for a moment only, while at Kalisz and Marchuria, the officials took them and returned them later. Reached Berlin at 3:20 P.M. — Flushing — London.

Saturday, July 18, 1914.
Left Berlin at 10:40 last night, in 2nd class for which I paid M. 54.80 to London. I spent the time in Berlin very interestingly, in going about over the city in a carriage, street car, and Automobile Bus (upstairs). I saw about as much of Berlin as I could in that time. Left Berlin from the Zoologische Garten station. I called at two offices for boat schedules, and can find no boat sailing sooner than July 22, "Kronprinz Wilhelm" of the N. D. L. The price on this is higher by one day than any other, except the Oceanic which I crossed on before. It also reaches N. Y. in one day less time than the others, except the Lusitania which sails on 25th. I think I will go on the "Kronprinz Wilhelm" Berlin is a very beautiful and

clean city. I like it very much.

Since entering Germany, the trains are better, the roads better, and we have faster running than in Russia. Yesterday I saw many sugar beets growing in the fields. Much wheat just being cut. There seems to be many storks here in Germany, and they apparently have full protection.

My trip from Skalmierzycze to Berlin without a change and was via. Gissa, Bentschen and Frankfurt. My ride from Berlin this morning, is most pleasant. The car is nice and there is no dust. Slept most of the time until 4:00 Am. Expect to reach Flushing at 10:00 this Am. The country here in Germany seems to be under a high state of cultivation, and is very pretty. I am impressed with the beautiful trees which line both sides of the roads. Dairying seems quite an extensive occupation.

Had a large cup of cocoa, 3 buns and butter, and two boiled eggs, in the dining car, as we came across Holland this morning — all for 1 mark. Reached Flushing at about 10:30 and left on the boat at 11:00 Am. Reaching Jullushore at 6:00 P.M. The train was waiting, and we reached London about 7:30 P.M., after passing customs at Jullushore. Came to Chius Inland Midson Road, after stopping at Cook's office. Found a letter here from Alice, and two from Dr. Halland. I shall always remember Berlin by the fine large sweet cherries I got there. Got a little sick on the boat today.

London.
Sunday, July 19, 1914.
Went to the Presbyterian church in Am., and to an Episcopal church in evening. The speaker in the latter actually spoke for 34 minutes and made a very good talk — in contrast to what I ever heard in an Episcopal church heretofore. Mr. + Mrs. Coates, missionaries to India are here. They spent

12 days in Palestine enroute, and he tells me very many interesting things about their busin^{ess} there. He is an Arab. His wife is also from Java, and her parents are Lutherans. There is a Lutheran pastor here from Berlin who is to go to China as a missionary under the Berlin Miss. Socy. in Oct. He and I went to Church together this morn. I think a good night's rest tonight will make me feel much better tomorrow, though I do not feel specially tired over my long railroad trip.

London.

Monday, July 20, 1914.
Went down town in Am. and had my draft for £.70-12-10 cashed at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation. Then went to the N. D. S. Steamship Co's office and secured passage on the "Kronprinz Wilhelm" sailing from Southampton July 22, for New York. My second cabin passage costs £.13-7 from London, the 7^s being for P. & O. fare to Southampton. I went to a number of jewelry stores and investigated about a ring for Alice, but I did not have the cardboard on which the size is cut. Will take that down tomorrow and buy one. Bought a suit of light colored clothes, a rain coat and £.5-0-2 worth of other wearing apparel, such as Sox, undersuits, etc.

London.

Tuesday, July 21, 1914.
Rec'd. a letter from Alice, one from Mother, and one from Canadian Pacific Ry. Co. The opposition to Alice's marriage has not weakened at all.

Miss Hibble is the lady in charge here at the China Inland Mission Home, in the absence of Miss V. Holiday. Miss King died a year or so ago. Spent most of the day down town getting a ring for Alice. I ordered it made the proper size and the engraving put in it at about 1³⁰ P.M. and went back for it at 5³⁰ P.M. It is a three stone diamond ring priced at £14. But the man gave it to me at £13-10, at his own

suggestion. J. C. Vickery, 175-181 + 183 Regent St. is the name of the store where I got it. I feel a bit tired tonight. Went through the British Museum and through the Anglo-American Exposition while the King was being made to order. Paid 5/6 for board & lodging, to Miss Hibble this evening.

London - Southampton - Cherbourg -
Wednesday, July 22, 1914.

Left China Inland Mission Home at 8³⁰ and went to Waterloo Station by Taxi cab. Left Waterloo at 9²² for Southampton on special boat train, making no stop enroute. Arrived at about 11²⁰ A.M. Boarded the "Kronprinz Wilhelm" at once, and found that so far, I had no suit with me in my room. Boat began to move by its own few engines, after being tugged from pier, at 1³⁰ P.M. We reached Cherbourg France at 6³⁰ P.M. and left at 7⁰⁰ P.M. The "Oceanic" which left Southampton at 12⁰⁰ noon, was there when we arrived, but it left before we did. However we soon passed it, as it turns in to Jullentown. We are due in New York Tues. morning. Hope we can make it. As I left the China Inland Mission Home, all the folks came out from the breakfast table to see me off. Mail and passengers were taken on at Cherbourg, but I got none in my cabin. I now feel that I am to have it alone, and I am very glad for that cabins are small. The 2nd class on this boat is not near so good as it is on the "Oceanic" nor, as good as it is on the "Solber" of the N. D. S. Oriented Line. The deck room here is very small. The grade of passengers is not near so good as it was on the "Oceanic" of the White Star Line, 4 yrs. ago when I crossed on it. The orchestra of ten pieces played after supper. I think I have my waiter posted well as to my vegetable diet during the voyage. Fine sea, so far.

Thursday, July 23, 1914.

In Am. I read a bit from the "Christian Movement in Japan"; but as the sea was a bit choppy, I lay down at 11⁰⁰ A.M. and did not get up again, as I continued to feel badly.

eat neither dinner nor supper.

48-72 North 22-49 West Dist 500 miles

Friday, July 24, 1914.

My boy brought me light lunch at 10 AM. And at 2:00 P.M., had being strengthened by this I was able to get up at about 5:00 P.M. The sea is now very good, but the constant thumping of the engines makes many sick. Passed a boat in Am. - a small one. Yesterday, we passed a mere tug sized boat. The waves were tossing it mercilessly. If many were sick on this trip, I wonder how that one could stand it at all. Saw some porpoises after supper this evening. It is said that we are running with three engines, the fourth being out of fix, and that we will not likely arrive on Tuesday Am. - possibly not until Wednesday. I will be disappointed, if this should be the case.

48-17 N. 34-4 W. Dist. 502 miles

Saturday, July 25, 1914.

Capt. K. S. Drabik is the cap. of this boat "Kronprinz Wilhelm". Had a very good day. Had long and interesting talks with two different passengers - both Americans. There are a few nice people aboard, despite the others. The folks had a ball at night. I did not see it, however. We are sure to reach New York late. There was fog in evening and the speed had to be lowered.

42-45 N. 44-13 W. 475 miles

Sunday, July 26, 1914.

Felt a little bad this Am. but after getting up and eating breakfast, I felt all right. No noises of any kind today that I heard of. On account of fog we did not make the good time since yesterday. Some say that it is not an engine that is out of working order, but one of the propelling shafts that is cracked that keeps us down to slow speed. Another officer tells a certain passenger that it is due to a poor quality of coal that they had to take in the absence of their usual coal.

41-48 N. 54-18 W. 451 miles.

Monday, July 27, 1914

The wireless tells us that war has been declared between Austria and Serbia, and that Germany has made demonstration against both. The sea is fine this morning. Some more fog last night. We do much seaweed here in the Gulf Stream. We have been in the Gulf Stream since the day before yesterday. Met Mr. Ullir, the gentleman from Tokyo who is aboard. He had been a teacher of practical mechanics in the Higher Technical School in Tokyo for 4 or 5 years, and is now returning to America, having come by steamer to Europe. Had a beautiful sunset this evening. Fairly good sea all day. I am much disappointed that we are not to arrive at New York tomorrow morning.

41-1 N. 65-22 W. 500 miles Total 2771

Tuesday, July 28, 1914.

We should have arrived at New York this Am. The sea, all day, has been like a mill pond. A whale was seen this Am., but I did not see it. It is interesting to see the Jews at my table eat all kinds of meats, even pork. On my vegetable diet, I have to wait sometimes, a bit, for the vegetable course to come, but I could not bear to eat the meats. Much beer, etc. is drunk aboard. Some spend nearly all their time gambling. Nearly everyone smokes, and I dislike, so much, the smoke coming from them into my face. According to the number of miles made since yesterday, we should reach New York about 8:00 Am. tomorrow. These Jews aboard, have lots of diamonds, and large ones. I believe they bring them from Europe set in rings on their fingers, in pins, etc., and then take them out after arrival and sell them. The old lady who sits by my side, at table, has such stones as belt waist buttons.

Passed several boats today. Saw many whales in P.M., but they did not seem to spout so high. This boat has on it 2800 bags of mail that it took on at Cherbourg. At 8:25 P.M., we came in sight of the Nantucket light house. It became much

cooler in evening, owing to the fact that we got out of the Gulf Stream and into the Labrador Stream.

— Wednesday

— New York

Wednesday, July 29, 1914.

As soon as I got up, I went on deck and was able to see land in the distance. We reached the wharf at about 8⁴⁵, but owing to the fact that two pieces of my handbaggage was slow in being delivered at the customs, from the boat, I was not able to get through until about 10³⁰ A.M. I then went over to New York and called for my mail at the Cunard office, receiving a letter each from Alice and from Mr. Congare. Called on Canadian Pacific Ry. Pass. office, and then hunted for a suit. Bought one, but it is not very satisfactory. Left New York for Turay, at 5³⁰ P.M. This is America!

— Turay Va.

Thursday, July 30, 1914.

After changing cars at Philadelphia and Harrisburg, I reached Turay at 3⁴⁵ P.M. No one knew of my coming, so I walked home and waited until the folks got up. After about half an hour, mother came out, and was somewhat surprised to find me, though she rather expected me to appear without notice, she said. Took a nap during day. She & Paula went to town in P.M., and brought my baggage up.

— Turay Va.

Friday, July 31, 1914.

Wrote to Alice yesterday and today. I was a bit disappointed in not receiving a letter from her at noon, but Vernon brought a special delivery letter from her in the evening. She did not receive my telegram until 8³⁰ P.M. on Wednesday. I sent it at 8²⁰ P.M. directed direct to Atlanticville, Sullivan's Island, and paid extra (.50) for the difference between Charleston and Atlanticville, but they did not send it from Charleston, but delivered it to Casey there.

I was surprised to find it so cool on reaching New York yesterday. It is a little warmer today. People here are not supposed

to know of my presence in America, except for Mr. S. P. Price who mentioned it to mother. He says Rev. J. S. C. Miller told him of my expected arrival - told him in June, at the S. S. Convention. I do not know how Miller knew of it. Some one proved unfaithful when Miller heard of it. Mr. Price does not even now know I am here.

— Turay Va.

Saturday, Aug. 1, 1914.

Spent most of A.M. pressing clothes. Spent about all of P.M. talking to mother. After supper I walked to town to get a Panama hat, but could find none satisfactory. Warmer today. No letter from Alice. Russia and Germany have not yet gotten into the war with Austria and Serbia.

— Turay - Washington

Sunday, Aug. 2, 1914

Vernon took me to the station in A.M., and I left on the 7²⁵ A.M. train reaching Washington at 12³⁵. Ezra met me at the station and took me to his home where I met his wife and child. I had not met them before. Took dinner there. Left at 3⁰⁵ P.M. for Charleston. The papers say that war has been declared between Germany and Russia, and also between Germany and France. One paper reports England already into the conflict, but I question that yet. It is certainly a great calamity threatening Europe. Took the Pullman at 8⁰⁰ P.M. and had a long and interesting talk with a lawyer who is in government service. He is now starting on a two months trip taking evidence in government cases. He has one case in Charleston. Rather warm day.

— Charleston S.C.

Monday, Aug. 3, 1914.

Reached Charleston at 6⁰⁰ A.M., and went to St. John's Hotel where I found a note from Alice and a letter from Mr. Holland. Later a letter came from Brill Bros. New York in answer to my complaint that my trousers and vest were different cloth from my coat - a suit which I bought of them last Wed. They say they are sending me another suit.

Columbia S. C.

Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1914.

went from the hotel at midnight and entered the Pullman at Charleston. The train left at 3:25 am. and we reached Columbia at 6:55. Mr. Lillard met me at the station, and took me to Dr. Holland's home where he and I took breakfast. Went to South Board of Pub. Building at 8:00 and met with Mission Board. Mr. Beach of the Council Board was also present. We all, except Mr. Beach, took dinner at the Waldorf Cafe. Mr. Lillard and I took supper at Mr. Greener's home. About 11:00 P.M. Mr. Lillard started for Hendersonville N.C. where his family is. He says Faith is improving a bit. Dr. Greener and I entered the Pullman about 11:30 P.M. and reached Charleston at 7:30 tomorrow morning. Many people gave hearty congratulations on my intended marriage.

Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1914.

Dr. Greener and I reached Charleston at 7:30 am. Went to the hotel - St. John's. Soon Emma Lou Schirmer called me up and told me that it was arranged to have our marriage at 3:30 P.M. at the Church. It had been undecided as to the hour and also place - church or pastor's home. Dr. Greener helped me attend to many things, including getting license at 1:30 P.M. Mr. Samsone phoned for us, for two carriages and a bunch of roses for Alice to carry at our marriage. At 3:00 P.M. we sent one carriage to 77 Rutledge St. for Alice and Casey, and Dr. Greener and I rode in the other one to Dr. Samsone's, and took in Dr. & Mrs. Samsone, and went to the church. Dr. S. performed the ceremony at about 3:20 P.M. and gave us the communion immediately afterwards. Casey Wulbern walked up to the altar with Alice, and Dr. Greener walked out from the vestry with me but now too soon. Casey Wulbern was also standing by. After the communion Alice and I walked down the aisle and then spoke to relatives and friends. Casey and Harriet were present. Aunt Fina, Carsten, and Aunt Picketa were also present. Their cousins, an uncle, etc. also attended.

we went to the Wulbern home and changed clothes and left on the 5:35 train for Furay, via Washington. Dr. & Mrs. Samsone, Casey, Harriet, Carsten, Cousin Julia, Mrs. Mueller, Dr. Greener, etc. saw us off at the station. The entire event passed more pleasantly than I had expected it would. Alice and I are now married. May the Lord always be with us for good. - Washington - Furay Va.

Thursday, Aug. 6, 1914.

Reached Washington at 9:00 am. called up Ezra on the phone and told him that we had arrived. He had before told him that we would arrive at 12:35 noon. Alice and I then walked about a little, going in the library, and then over to the war dept. to call on Jacob. He took us to the YMCA near by and we had an hour together pleasantly. Then we went to Ezra's home where we took dinner. Ezra went out with me in P.M. and I bought a Panama hat. Alice & I left on 4:05 P.M. train for Furay which we reached at 8:25 P.M. Ezra & family saw us off at the station. Just before the gate opened for us to go out, Mrs. Newell (formerly Miss Mary Miller) came up and spoke to me and to Alice. She also rode up as far as Harper's ferry on the same train, she going to Winchester. Mr. Stuart Bell, her brother-in-law was with her. She had just come down from Canada. We were all very glad to see each other. At Furay, Vernon and Luther Price met us in an automobile and brought us out home. Mother had supper ready. Mrs. Woodrow Wilson is reported critically ill, and in evening it was reported though not fully substantiated, that he was dead. It is awful for Mrs. Wilson to have this distress on him, just while he is so busy with European affairs. Russia, Serbia, France and England are now actually fighting against Austria and Germany. It looks bad for the latter two countries, and it seems as though they may be wiped off the map. Belgium is also fighting Serbia, because Serbia tries to cross Belgium to get to France. It is horrible and a step back to civilization.

Luray, Va.
Friday, Aug. 7, 1914.

Alice and I spent the Am. in our room - the first time for us to be really alone. In evening, we walked down to the spring on Mr. Price's place, and then sat together in the orchard at the house. At about 9 P.M. Alice's trunk came from town.

Luray, Va.
Saturday, Aug. 8, 1914.

Did several things during the day. John reached Luray at night, but did not come up home until Sunday morning. In evening, uncle David and Aunt Susah called. The weather is very hot and dry. In Am. I walked to town and back.

Luray, Va.
Sunday, Aug. 9, 1914.

In Am. Alice and I drove to town to attend church. Met a number of old friends. John came up from town, and Ezra and family arrived at noon on the excursion from Washington. Vernon returned in evening leaving Kathleen and Margarette. ^{went in evening} ^{after church}

Luray, Va.
Monday, Aug. 10, 1914.

Alice & I left home at 8:30 Am. to go on Stony Man, but as we reached the foot of the mountain, we decided that our horse - one which mother is keeping for the summer and which had distemper in the spring - could not stand the trip. We left him at Mr. Price's home which we had just passed, and walked to the top. We started to walk at about a quarter of ten and reached the top at 12:15, a carriage taking our baggage for us. We got water at the spring near the hotel and made our lemonade, and then we went to the rock where we ate our lunch. Walked down the mountain again and drove home from Mr. Price's. We both stood the trip better than I had expected it. Alice's shoe soles being worn thin, caused a hot spot to hurt her feet however. On our return home, at about 6:30 P.M. we found Jacob, and also Mrs. L.S. Miller. She came up from Winchester and Mr. Miller will come tonight. Jacob came from Washington.

Luray, Va.
Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1914.

At 9:00 Am. I took Mrs. Miller to town where

we met Mr. Miller. Mr. & Mrs. Miller then drove to the caverns and went through them, while I, after having a tooth filled by Dr. Rankin, walked home on my arrival home. I found W. J. Stirewalt, wife and child (India), and Miss Ida Miller. These left at 4:30 to drive back to New Market. A slight rain shower came up in P.M. At 7:00 P.M. Mr. Snapp came up for mother, Kathleen, Mr. & Mrs. Miller and Alice & I and took us to his home for a social evening. He made two trips in his automobile to take us. Rev. J. Mrs. Hufferd, and Mr. & Mrs. Keres were also there. Mrs. Miller spent the night at the Snapps and left for Winchester the next morning. It was a very nice evening. Had a little more rain in evening. The newspapers have little else besides the war - Russia, France, Belgium and ~~England~~ against Austria and Germany. Serbia is also with the former. Everybody talks of it. Some think Japan will get into it, because of her alliance with Eng. Italy may also go in with Serms. for the same reason. Jacob left at night to leave from town to New Am.

Luray, Va.
Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1914.

Left Luray we spent all the day in packing trunks, after having shown the wedding presents to the folks at home. Cousin Mollie Kerschberger called in Am. It is tiresome work. Alice & I called on Uncle David and Aunt Susan in evening.

Luray, Va.
Thurs. Aug. 13, 1914.

Left Luray for Japan at 11:00 Am. Mother, Eula, and John saw us off at the station. The train trip was rather hot and dirty, but we enjoyed it. Had only about 15 minutes to wait at Roanoke by schedule.

Columbus, O.
Friday, Aug. 14, 1914.

We reached Columbus O. at about 6:30 Am. and left after waiting about half an hour. We travelled over the N. & W. to Columbus and then over the Penn. Line to Chicago. Rode in chair car from Columbus to Chicago which we reached at 5:00 P.M. We left Chicago at 6:35 P.M. on the Soo Line. While walking on the

streets in Chicago, Alice had something to get in her eye, which pained no little. Did not have time to take lunch at a Cafe which we entered.

— Minneapolis, Minn. —
Saturday, Aug. 15, 1914.
We reached Minneapolis at 7:45 and left at 11:30 p.m. We entered a Pullman which we kept all the way to Vancouver, B. C. While waiting in Minneapolis I called up Mrs. Pecke and had Alice also speak to her on the phone. She returned from the hospital yesterday after having had her second operation, from which she says she is recovering splendidly. Then we walked about on the streets and bought a supply of fruit to eat on the train. The country through which we passed after leaving Minneapolis appeared very fertile and prosperous.

— Moose Jaw, Canada —
Sunday, Aug. 16, 1914.
All day the country seemed less prosperous than it did in the States — especially so after leaving Moose Jaw, where we had 45 mins. to wait, during which time we walked out in town. We passed into Canada at Portal, Minn.-Canada, at 6:30 p.m. Custom officials bonded our baggage (the trunks) to Vancouver, but did not come to our suitcases at all. In P.M. we rode in observation car quite a bit. The country appears worthless — no fence — no vegetation in these Canadian plains. Alkali deposits in ponds of water make it impossible for animals to drink it. It is dry and hot.

— Banff, Canada —
Monday, Aug. 17, 1914.
We reached Banff at about 9:40 p.m. and our first view from the windows after arising from bed, was so grand that we could scarcely believe that we were in the same world. This is perfectly grand and in striking contrast with the prairies of yesterday. The Rockies were good all day. At Mr. Stephen, Alice and I took pictures of each other while stopping at the station. The snow capped mts. and the glaciers are most interesting. Alice and I were both most favorably impressed with the

place called Glacier, as a Summering place. The surroundings are very grand, the high snow covered mountains overlooking the little place. The glaciers are many and most interesting, with the little streams of water coming down from them as cataracts or waterfalls. In the P.M. we were interested in the way the railroad looped itself; rode in the observation car about all day. We find our supply of fruit bought at Minneapolis is much appreciated.

— Vancouver, Canada. —
Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1914.
We reached Vancouver at 10:40 p.m. — just on time. The steamship Co. says that the Montreal office ordered them to hold the boat until further ordered. So it is possible that we may not get to sail on Aug. 20, or even not at all on the Empress of India. After seeing several hotels we decided on a room (412) in Hotel St. Regis on Dunsmyre St. We received a bit of mail for Alice at the boat Co's office. Walked about some in P.M. and enjoyed a good bath and a bed that did not shake, at night.

— Vancouver, B. C., Canada. —
Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1914.
We were informed this p.m. that our boat will sail on Aug. 22, at 10:00 p.m. Went about a bit, but spent most of the day writing. More mail came for us. We have our rooms at Hotel St. Regis, but we take our meals wherever we wish. We like this plan, meals seem cheap in Vancouver, but everything else seems higher than in the States.

— Vancouver, B. C., Canada. —
Thursday, Aug. 20, 1914.
Sent off a number of post cards today. In P.M. Alice and I took boat and went over to North Vancouver and then from there we went on the car to a beautiful little park amidst natural scenery where there was a suspension bridge over a very deep and picturesque gorge. We enjoy taking our meals at the Cafeteria on Main St. near our hotel. Here we take the waiters and gather up our own food. Papers are full of war news.

Vancouver, B. C., Canada.

Friday, Aug. 21, 1914.

Yesterday P.M., we went to David Spencer's

store and bought \$14.20 worth of groceries which we ordered sent to our boat. This P.M. we bought about \$4.15 worth of articles at the 5, 10, & 15¢ store - chiefly articles for the kitchen.

Then we did some other shopping, such as buying a steamer rug, medicines, etc. At night, we went to a moving picture show. Still some letters come for Alice but no packages containing presents. Such are supposed to have been sent.

Alice writes many letters of thanks for presents, every day. Had our trunks transferred to boat on Wed. morning. They were not opened or examined by the customs officials - not even called in question.

The bridges across Canada, on the C.P.R. are guarded by soldiers. It is said that an attempt was recently made to blow up the highest one - presumably made by a sympathizer with Germany, we passed a train or two carrying troops eastward.

The paper today reports that 2000 are to start from Vancouver tomorrow for the East, to be held in readiness. The Scotch Kilts are much in evidence with their bare knells on the streets in Vancouver. All the war reports that the papers contain are through English and French sources, and besides the Canadian papers as well, would naturally make things appear well for Eng. and the allies and discouraging for Germany. A few days ago, Japan presented an ultimatum to Germany, ordering her to evacuate Kiauchow, China, and let her restore that territory to China. The time for Germany's reply is limited to noon Aug. 23. Japan's demand is very insulting and entirely uncalled for. England has not asked Japan to come into this war, does her alliance with Eng. require it? Eng. has tried to keep Japan out of this trouble, but it seems that Japan wants to take advantage of Germany's weakness to get her out of the Orient.

Vancouver B.C.

Saturday, Aug. 22, 1914.

At 10⁴⁵ Am. our boat the "Empress of India" sailed from Vancouver for the Orient. It should have started at 10⁰⁰ Am., but owing to some passengers

who came in late, it waited, we boarded it at 9⁴⁵

and occupied cabin 223 which I enjoyed last spring. Alice wrote many letters and cards which we mailed at Victoria which we reached at about 5⁰⁰ P.M. A number of Hindus got on here. We find that the boat was held from the 20th on account of certain English passengers who arrived today, from England.

Sunday, Aug. 23, 1914. The sea was a bit choppy today and I did not go up to breakfast. Alice went up but felt a little badly toward evening. The day was too rough for services. We got wireless messages of the European war.

Monday - Saturday. These days have been too rough to be up much. Alice & I got up on deck once or twice, but returned to our bunks as we felt better there. Most of our meals are served in our cabins. Stormy weather and rough seas seem to characterize this trip. The steward tells me that it is unusually rough for this time of year. I was asked by an officer sent by the captain to conduct services on Sunday - was asked on Saturday. The captain's request was to omit from the prayers (Church of England service) the petition for all rulers, but England is now in war, and use only the petition for the King of England. The sea became worse Sat. evening.

Sunday - Wednesday (Aug. 24-26) There were no services today (Sun.) as the sea was very rough. This boat is but a 6000 ton steamer and she tossed about very much. We were in our cabins all day Sun. and most on Mon. Tuesday was better and we went on deck some. Wednesday was good and we went out. I feel good but Alice is not yet well. I think the Mothersill capsules for sea-sickness which I took last evening have helped me. They seem not to have benefited Alice. Today, Wed. they rec'd. some wireless messages which state that the uncle and second son of the Kaiser have been killed. Japan has declared war on Germany and Italy may declare war in favor of the triple alliance (Russia, Eng., and France). This voyage comprises a part of my bride trip, but it has been the most unsatisfactory voyage

I have ever taken. Alice who never before became sea-sick has been sick this time. I have begun to read "Oliver Twist" by Dickens. Read some yesterday and more today. Mr. & Mrs. Walker of Shanghai are on this boat. Mr. & Mrs. Daniels and daughter Martha of China are aboard. Little Martha seems very sociable with Alice and me. Sir Richard Dane, the salt tax man sent to China by England, and Mr. Morrison, advisor to the Chinese Government, also English, are aboard. Capt. McCully's U.S.N. is aboard. He is trying to get to some fleet in the North Sea to observe maneuvers and fights, as an observer sent out by U.S.A. We very much enjoyed the quiet sea today. It was Saturday Aug. 29, which we dropped in crossing the 180th meridian.

Thursday, Sept. 3, 1914. This is Alice's birthday. The sea remains quiet and the voyage has become much more pleasant. Telegrams received from Yokohama state that a naval battle has taken place in which 3 German battleships and 2 cruisers were sunk with no damage done to the British. A terrible land battle has also taken place but we have not yet heard the results. A heavy fog this morning necessitated the blowing of the fog horn. Yesterday P.M. was good weather, and today ~~was~~ fine.

Friday, Sept. 4, 1914. Finished reading "Oliver Twist" by Dickens. It is very good. This morning we saw many whales. The people seem to think that we will reach Yokohama tomorrow P.M. Alice and I are yet undecided whether we will take train from Yokohama or keep to the boat until it reaches Kobe. The time of reaching Yokohama may help us to determine it when we once learn what that time will be. The sea today is like a mill pond. The crew had fire drill in P.M. Last night Alice & I met Capt. McCully's U.S.N. He seems a very wide awake man. The temperature now makes sitting on deck most pleasant.

Yokohama.
Saturday, Sept. 5, 1914.
In early morning, we caught sight of a light house - Inuboizaki(?) and saw land almost

continuously the rest of the day. We reached the Yokohama harbor at about 9⁰⁰ P.M. but as we could not pass quarantine, we had to wait until morning. The sea was good again, but Alice was feeling badly because of a headache. It is good to see land again. Just before dinner, I had a sort of discussion with Mr. Williams on the Sunday question. I offered a \$25 reward on Alice's glasses, if returned. She lost them on deck some days ago. Her Pittsburg souvenir spoon had not yet been returned. The night was most beautiful. The lights on the shore - especially in the harbor, and the beautiful moon light with the ideal balmy breeze made it most comfortable and pleasant.

Yokohama -
Sunday, Sept. 6, 1914.
We passed quarantine and went ashore at about 8⁰⁰ A.M. We find it hot on shore. Mr. Brown went with Alice and I out into the town. Alice sent a cable to America: "Wellborn, Charleston, South Carolina, Arrived." We got back to the boat at 11³⁰ A.M. for the sailing at 12⁰⁰ noon, but then found that we will not leave until 4⁰⁰ P.M. It was good to step on ground, and especially Alice enjoyed it. After noon Rev. Smith concludes our program. Mr. Brown, in which Mr. B. says we must not come to Kyushu before the 15th. A boat started and washed out the railroad at Satsuma, M.S. says. After learning this we are glad we did not decide to leave the boat and go by rail, as the trip would be difficult. Our schedule to stop at Miyajima, and reach Saga at 8⁵⁵ P.M., on the 10th, just fits with Mr. Brown's request. The exercise on shore made some bad blisters on Alice's feet. Many passengers came aboard at Yokohama and our dining room seems now full. Many are people who are returning to China. Left Yokohama at 4⁰⁰ P.M. and at sunset, we were able to see Fujiyama, though not so clearly. The moonlight is very fine. Mailed many letters at Yokohama.

— Kobe.
Monday, Sept. 7, 1914.

We reached Kobe at about 4³⁰ P.M. today. The voyage all day was interesting, as we were in sight of land all the time. Alice did her packing just after noon, and all was ready when we were able to get off. Passing the customs was not difficult. Had to open the box of groceries we bought at David Spencer's in Vancouver, and two trunks, but there was no duty to pay. Mr. Woodsworth was at the wharf to meet us, & Mrs. Simms. I found from him that the school for foreign children was not yet open, and consequently the Brown boys were not there. After we got out baggage arranged to be sent to Saga by train through, except one trunk which we bring on tickets, we went down street and did some shopping, and left on train at about 10.30. This train had no regular sleeper, so Alice & I had to use the upper reclining arrangement that one car 2nd class had. She seemed to think it fine, but she got little or no sleep.

Miyajima.
Tuesday, Sept. 8, 1914.

We reached Miyajima at 4.30 A.M. and went to the Miyajima Hotel. The place is ideal for quiet rest. We took baths and did several things before noon, and slept a good nap in P.M. At Alice's feet are still sore, we could not walk out much, but at night we took a boat ride and enjoyed it immensely. The beautiful moon and the many electric lights on the shore made it ideal. The only thing about the place I do not like is the price at the hotel. It is 5 yen 20 per day for each.

Miyajima.
Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1914.

In A.M. took a stroll along the coast, and took some pictures and afterwards found that they were taken within the place which is regarded as fortified. It is our secret however. Took a nap in P.M. At night we sat out in the grove until bedtime. This is a most restful place, and one to which we would like to come again.

Miyajima - Saga.
Thursday, Sept. 10, 1914.

Left Miyajima station at 7.30 A.M.

and reached Saga at 8.55 P.M. Many Christians and friends welcomed us at the station. Mrs. Brown had come over from Kumamoto, to get our house in order and have supper ready. She welcomed Alice when we reached the house. We both greatly appreciate her kindness. The day's traveling was not so tiresome as we had a good breeze. At Shimonoeki, we took lunch, & some grapes in A.M. which we brought from Miyajima, and bought others at Noji, and ate them in P.M. A policeman at Noji wanted to know all about us. This is due to the state of war in which Japan now is, I suppose.

Saga.

Friday, Sept. 11, 1914

This was a rather hot day, and as there were some callers, we were able to do little "fixing up." Besides only one trunk is here. Mr. & Mrs. Wada called in A.M. Mrs. Brown left for Kumamoto on 10⁰⁰ o'clock train. The Brown boys start for Kobe on Monday to enter school.

Saga.

Saturday, Sept. 12, 1914.

We did some house cleaning and tried to get some things arranged. Our trunks have not yet come. A hot day. Alice seemed to be pleased with things here, and expressed herself as finding a much nicer home than she expected. She likes the Japanese persons. Went to Commercial School but found that my hands begin next week, so I did not teach today.

Saga.

Sunday, Sept. 13, 1914.

Attended S.S. and church. Taught my Eng. class. Alice came to church with Matford Sam. Did not go to Ogi, as Wada seems not to have done anything there, at all, during the summer. Will go next Sunday.

Saga.

Monday - Wednesday, Sept. 14-16, 1914.

During these days we have received the trunks, and have opened them. We have cleaned up the two rooms, Alice and I doing the washing, etc. Some things have gotten adjusted, but there are yet many things to do. I have gotten

some of my correspondence done, and hope to do more soon.

Saga - Kumamoto.

Thursday, Sept. 17, 1914.

Went to Commercial School in Am. but was told that I was not to teach today. I am to begin and began to teach. Had three hours from 8³⁰ Am. Slice and I left on 2³⁵ P.M. train for Kumamoto. Dr. Brown met us at station and took us to his home. At night Mr. Brown, Hepner, and I held mission meeting. Mr. Hepner, being in a state of moving, he is taking his meals at the Browns. He is moving to Oimura.

Kumamoto.

Friday, Sept. 18, 1914.

Spent all Am. getting accounts adjusted with Mr. Brown. He acted as treasurer in my absence, during the summer. In P.M. Slice and I went with Mr. Brown to see Kyushu Sakurai. In P.M. there was a reception given for Slice & I at the Browns. The Horns, Davidsons, and Woodroughs were there. At night, we were given a welcome meeting at Kyushu Sakurai. This was also for Mr. Murakami, who returned to Japan in Aug. and began teaching Sept. 1.

Kumamoto - Saga.

Saturday, Sept. 19, 1914.

Slice & I left on 8⁵⁶ Am. train and reached Saga at 12⁴⁰ noon. Had my class in P.M. Some American mail was awaiting us. There was no school at Comm. School today.

Saga - Ogi - Saga.

Sunday, Sept. 20, 1914.

Went to S.S. and church in Am. At Mrs. Jamai who died yesterday morning we had a funeral in our church in P.M. I did not go to Ogi. Mr. Waba preached it. The church was more than full. It was the first Japanese funeral Slice ever attended. We were both struck by the fact that the husband of the deceased seemed to personally have the charge of things. A photo was taken before the corpse and the people entered the church. After the funeral, the corpse was cremated and the ashes sent to Shikoku by her mother.

Saga.

September 21 - Oct. 11, 1914

The roof of Mr. Yamamoto's house in Hakata not yet being repaired, I had not yet begun to go to the Monday class. The roof fell because of the storm in Aug. but will begin to go on Oct. 5. While I am gone, Matsui san sleeps in the house to keep Slice company.

I neglected writing up my diary for over a month, but have now begun again, and as I do not remember all things by days, I write this for Sept. 21 - Oct. 11.

In the meantime, I have had my bicycle re-enameled and re-rickled at a cost of 9.10⁰⁰. The man having charged me ¹⁰⁰ more than the bargained price. It now looks nice, and I find it very useful. A son was born to Mr. & Mrs. Fukushima. Slice & I called to congratulate. We have quite cool weather from the first of Oct. One night it rained almost cool enough for frost. Slice had begun to see after the kitchen somewhat.

It was thought best to let Matsui san keep on as she had been doing to the greater extent at present. It is rather remarkable how Slice's and my own ideas about house keeping agree. Also, we are both struck with the fact that we have like ideas about most things.

The Kyokishakwai has been postponed from this fall, on account of limited funds, and to hard conditions brought about by the war. Also we have decided to postpone our joint conference out of consideration of the Kyokishakwai being postponed, even though there is not much cost connected with the conference. Mr. Smith strongly opposes this postponement, and has come to the extent of resigning as Secy. of St. Cong. and also resigning as a member of the Conf., but I find that his board will have something to say to the latter. Mr. Peck is now living in Saga alone, his wife being in U.S.A. The children are scattered among friends.

she is expected back in Dec. He comes to our home often to get the "Japan Advertiser". He and I are now taking it together. He had taken several meals with us, and seems sociable.

The morning service together, Communion service and Confession and absolution, has just come from the press. The full book of Worship will come out as soon as it can all be revised, but I am not sure what that will be judging from the time it required for the revision of this part.

The newspapers give much about the war, but as it is all so unfavorable to the German side, I am not inclined to believe much. Occasionally something comes out that shows that the German side had not been given credit for victory in certain cases. It is a terrible war, and I see no chance for Germany, even though she gain some victories in the beginning. One of the very unfortunate things is that England should call Japan into the struggle.

The Japanese have taken 53 German prisoners and now have them at Kurume. It will be a matter of interest to see how long Germany can hold out at Kiauchowchina.

I do not yet have a kindergarten teacher for the Ogi kindergarten to take the place of Aso San. Also I do not yet have any arrangements for the Hakata kindergarten to supply the vacancy made by Takada San's leaving. Mrs. Ogawa will be ready for service from April 1, and possibly we can continue to make temporary arrangements until then. Mrs. Watanabe has the place now, but she can not continue so long. Mr. Nielsen wants a licensed teacher for their kindergarten at Kurume.

We hope to plant a number of things in our garden. Some few things are already planted - lettuce, radishes, turnips,

and some celery that came up from seed falling from the stalks in early Summer. Alice is afraid to go out in the garden alone, on account of the snakes that seem numerous. She is much interested in flowers and we will make our flower house as beautiful as we can. The caladium bulb which I planted in June came up nicely, and we are proud of the plant.

We call a man to do our washing every Monday, and he and Matsui San, our cook, are the only help we employ, besides the Ogi San whom we have to work in the garden occasionally. I wish I had time to work in the garden.

Saga - Hakata.

Monday, Oct. 12, 1914.

Mrs. Brown and Richard came on noon train. I met them at station. I left on 2³⁰ P. M. train for Hakata. Mrs. B. being here, Alice will have company in my absence. The Hakata Commercial school having gone to Shanghai, I had but two for my night class.

Saga

Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1914.

Alice + Mrs. Brown and Richard called at the Masas in P. M. Reached Saga on 8⁴⁵ A. M. train. I found that Alice and Mrs. Brown were not able to get the study door locked last night, and were much troubled. Much rope was in evidence of their attempt to fasten it. The kindergarten children are to go to Kawakami tomorrow. I tried to entertain Richard some today.

Saga

Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1915 (My trip to police station was yesterday)

Being summoned, I went to Police station, and at their request I became head of this home instead of Mr. Lifford. They say my application for religious work in Ogi has not yet reached. Went to station with Mrs. Brown and Richard who left on 2³⁵ P. M. train. They go to Kurume to stay until Friday. Killed a snake in yard in A. M.

I spent all P. M. cleaning up the room and getting ready for the reception here tonight. Alice spent the same time making cakes. She had made some before. About 20 came. Mr. Soda told about some of his travels in Europe. Had Graphophone.

Saga.
Thursday, Oct. 15, 1914

Our radishes, lettuce and turnips are up nicely in the garden, and we enjoy looking over our little "farm" every few days.
Went to prayer meeting at night.

In P.M., I went out with Mr. Tanaka hunting some crude petroleum but could not find any. May be able to order it from ^{Hokkaido} ~~Hokkaido~~.
Alice began her class for girls in P.M. - English class.
Mr. Suiko came and intruded during the hour.

Saga.
Friday, Oct. 16, 1914.

The news now seems to give Germany credit for many victories.
Spent much of the day working on my sermon for Sunday.
Had my class of teachers at night. Somewhat rainy.

Saga.
Saturday, Oct. 17, 1914 Raining

There was no school at Comm. school today, it being a national holiday - Minamisaï. Had my class in P.M., we began on the new book "A life of Jesus Christ in Modern English" by a Mr. Smith in India.
Walked down street at night and bought some vasaibin, with Alice.

Saga.
Sunday, Oct. 18, 1914 Raining & cloudy.

In evening when Alice & I called at the Beeke house, we found the missus & glow there. Beeke's are all absent.
Preached in Saga ch. on Eph 4:22-28, in Am.
A good many were out to my Bible class. I did not go to Ogi, since the authorities have forbidden our religious services there until we get their permission. I applied for permission about 22 days ago but it has not yet come. Read in P.M., and then Alice & I took a walk.

Saga.
Monday, Oct. 19, 1914.

In Am., Alice & I went with Mr. Wasa to call on Mrs. Tanaka (the widow). We also made some other calls, calling at S. Tanaka's in recognition of his having moved to a new place. The sewing-machine man called in Am. and in P.M. Left on 2³⁰ P.M. train for Hakata but reached Saga again at 11²⁰ P.M., and no one came to my night class. ^{to P.M. class}

Saga.
Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1914.

Spent the day doing various things about the house. Alice & I walked out a little in P.M., and then I had Mr. Tanaka help me a little. Fine weather, but cool nights.

Saga.
Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1914.

Spent Am. and until 3⁰⁰ P.M., making shelves in flower house and in polishing and replacing sheetiron stove in guest room. Mr. Tanaka helped me a bit after 3⁰⁰ P.M. At night I wrote to Rev. W.W. Kehrig, 321 South St., March Chunk Pa. His grandmother was a Stirewalt and he was historian for the Stirewalt family reunion in Aug. He had written to me for information, and for curios. I sent the curios a week ago - Oct. 10. I told him about some of the Stirewalts in N.C. and suggested that he write to them. I also will write to them about him. He says he has the family history down to this, that John Fred. Stirewalt came from Flashbach Germ. and brought four sons with him: Carl Otto, b. Mar. 6, 1766, in Germ. Peter, born Oct. 6, 1762, Andrew, born Feb. 20, 1768, Fred., b. June 17, 1771, John Borg, born Dec. 30, 1774. He moved west about early date. Andrew and Frederick left no children. Alice spoke at Kofukwai in P.M.

Saga.

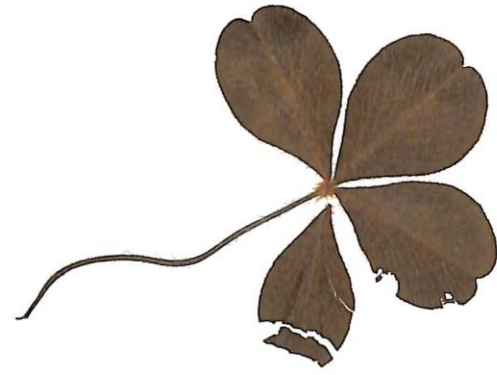
Thursday, Oct. 22, 1914. 50° at 7³⁰ Am.

Went to school at 8⁰⁰ Am. but on being told that the 3rd year class had gone to Seoul Korea, as it had planned, I returned and went over at 10⁰⁰ Am. to teach the 2nd year B. class. - One hour only today. On Sat. there is to be no school, and none next week, on account of the other classes going on their school trip. Potted some plants in Am. Had Mr. Tanaka in P.M. went to prayer meeting at night. Papers report advance of allied forces against Germany, but it is difficult to tell how much to believe. Mr. Brown is planning to have Mrs. Brown and children return to America next summer. This was the coldest morning we have had this fall - 50° at 7³⁰ Am. Fine day.

Saga.

Friday, Oct. 23, 1914.

Alice and I went out to mail some letters in Am. and then I did some book-keeping. In P.M. Mr. Beeke called. At night, but 3 persons came to our class. We did not read from the book, but spent the evening in free conversation. Fine day. Alice wrote many letters today.



Saga
 Saturday, Oct. 24, 1914.
 There was no school at Comm. school today, on account of the students being off on a trip. In Am. changed flame of large rosebush at flower room window, and then did several other little jobs. In P.M., I had 18 students to come to my Bible class. All brought books. At night I read from the "Luth. Ch. Work" and then did some work on accounts. Rained a little in P.M. I received the November Remittance from Mr. Child, but there was no salary in it for me. The Oct. remittance also brought me nothing. I do not understand it.

Saga.
 Sunday, Oct. 25, 1914. warmer.
 It was a bit cloudy, but warmer today. Went to S.S. and church in Am. As we are forbidden to do Christian work at Ogi, at present, I did not go. Went to Honeya-nachi at night. Mrs. Nielsen writes Alice that one of the Serbian prisoners at Kurume had died and that his funeral will take place tomorrow. Alice had previously planned to go to Kurume in P.M. tomorrow. Yesterday at noon Etsuchi Suneko San of Kitagata called here and told me that she had been asked by Aso San (who was until Sept. a teacher in Ogi-yachien) to go to Ogi and take her place. I had never seen this girl before and had but slightly heard of her through Aso San who had heard of her from Aso San, of course I had to defer a decision until I found out about her, in spite of the fact that we need a teacher. It was a very presumptuous thing for Aso San to do when she sent her here. The girl evidently came prepared to go to work, at once.

Saga-Hakata
 Monday, Oct. 26, 1914. 69° at noon.
 In Am. I did some lamping and Alice made some pine apple preserves. We both left on 2:30 P.M. train, she to Kurume and I to Hakata. At Fukuoka I met Fr. D. Smith and family, and rode with him or rather he with me in 3rd class as far as Hakata. Had only five in

my boy's class at Hakata at night. Mr. Kitakoba again asked about being placed elsewhere for work. I told him that it was impossible to make a change now, but that if such became possible later, we would consider it. Went to Kencho with Wada San in Am. Hakata - Kurume - Saga.

Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1914.
 Left Hakata on 6:25 Am. train and reached Kurume about 7:30. Went to the Nielsen, Mr. Nielsen meeting me at the station. He, Alice & I went to florist in Am. Bought some bulbs etc. and brought them home. Alice & I left on 3:15 P.M. train reaching Saga a little after 4:00 P.M. Mr. Peeke took supper with us. Killed two snakes in strawberry bed in evening. Killed one in yard Sunday.

Saga.
 Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1914. Rainy. 65° at noon.
 Called on Wada San in Am., as I received some papers relative to the Ogidendo no Yurushi, from Mr. K. Yamaguchi. He and I then went to Kencho and the man there admits that the Ogi yakuba lost the record of our todoki and that it is because of this that we are put to this trouble. But now it is easiest to make a new request and get another permit. Rained all day. At 3:00 P.M. Mr. Wada came and we examined Mr. Sako and Miss Shimomura for baptism. Miss Hattori and S. Tanaka were also present. After this Mr. Wada, Mr. Tanaka and I finished the new application for doing dendo in Ogi. Mr. W. will take it to Ogi tomorrow and try to get the permit immediately. Alice left from 2 to 6 P.M. I have quite a cold and took quinine for it at night.

Saga.
 Thursday, Oct. 29, 1914. Cloudy.
 No school today as the boys are away on Ensoke. My cold is not yet broken. Alice saw a snake from the upstairs window in Am., and I went down and killed it. This is #7 I have killed this week. Did not go to prayer meeting tonight on account of my cold. Very cloudy all day, and more rain at night. Alice had her th. class at night. Box of groceries came from Nagasaki, and butter came from Tokyo.

Saga
Friday, Oct. 30, 1914 65° at 8:30 am.

My cold seems much better. Alice went out with me in Am. to call at Mr. Wasa's. I then did banking at three banks. In P.M. I did several things and had my teacher's class at night. Only 5 came. It was a beautiful day. The bank exchange in Nagasaki is now 56¢ - somewhat better. This evening some one brought a paper flag and a lantern and left here. Such is done to all hands, and the object is to put them out when the German fort in China falls.

Saga.
Saturday, Oct. 31, 1914 60° at 8:30 am.
Reformation Day - Tenchoseki. - Did several things today. Planted bulbs we bought in Kurume on Tues. and sent to Harriet Mulhern, K. Dox. Iris bulbs by mail. Postage cost ¥1.68. The bulbs cost .36. Killed 2 snakes in the yard today. This makes 6 I killed this week. Had 16 in my class in P.M. Egashira San was examined here by Wada, Tanaka & myself this evening. Alice & I went to P.O. at 8:30 P.M. to mail the bulbs.

Saga.
Sunday, Nov. 1, 1914.
This was a fine day. Went to S.S. & Ch. in Am. and to Kameyama-chi at night. I administered baptism to Egashira Sakubei, Shimomura Yoshino, and to Suko Masayoshi. The Communion was administered to 17 persons. The ch. attendance this Am. was small. A beautiful moon-light night. Read a lecture from "Lectures on the Apocalypse" (Leis) to Alice in P.M. The electric light Co. did not take out its lights today, but we are not using them. Bought a Playo lamp yesterday and am now using it.

Saga - Hakata
Monday, Nov. 2, 1914 52° at 6:30 am.
Left on 12.19 noon train for Hakata. Went to dentist and had him take off the crown from one of my teeth, but that turned out to be not the one that was aching. He then took the gold filling out of the one next to it and that was the one. He is treating the nerve. Had two in girls Eng. class, and 6 in boys' class at night. Paid Nov. Salaries to Yamashouchi & Kikuya.

Hakata - Saga.
Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1914.

A warm day. Went to dentist at 7:45 am. He took the nerves out of the tooth but as he had put the medicine in only yesterday, it was very painful. Left on 8:55 train for Saga. where I reached at 10:30. Found some Russian mail. Man finished roof work - repairing. Killed a snake which I found on the latter bean vines.

Saga.
Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1914.
Sent off my monthly remittance this Am. After noon I had the garden hot bed made over with stable manure, and transplanted celery and lettuce plants to it. Put glass over it. Then it began raining, and continues. The mason made our bath tub today, but will come to put the finishing touch on it tomorrow. Had oji san work in garden today.

Saga - Ogi - Saga.
Thursday, Nov. 5, 1914.
Taught 3 hrs. in Comm. school in Am. Went to Ogi in P.M. on wheel. The permission to do den-do in Ogi has not yet been given. It is tighter. The mason finished our cement bath tub today. It looks fine, but we can not use it before Monday. Alice & I went to prayer meeting at night. She had 8 girls in her class. Class in P.M.

Saga.
Friday, Nov. 6, 1914. Fair.
In Am. went to Shippakusho and was given a new Kangaroo for bicycle. Alice & I went out in P.M. and saw the exhibits in the permanent exhibition. They were chiefly porcelain ware - products of Saga Ken. Had my class at night - 8 present. Turkey has come out in favor of Germany in the present war, and is fighting against the allies. This happened a week ago, or thereabouts.

Saga.
Saturday, Nov. 7, 1914. 55° at 5:00 am.
Taught 3 hrs. in Comm. school in Am. The 2 year class A. was especially noisy and not prepared to recite. Wada called just after dinner. The permit to do den-do has not yet been given. A new form became necessary. Wada wrote about