

Mrs Mary TA Smith 1925
Saturday, January 1st 1927

Seattle.

Clear
Cloudy
Rain
Snow

A crisp sparkling June twentieth.
The taxi pants impatiently at the hotel
door, and with a last hasty count of the
five children and eight bags to make sure
Drove has disappeared between elevator
and car we squash in six straight and
are off. A prayer for the brakes and
we are coasting rapidly down one of
the precipices locally known as streets.
I feel it is all a dream. So the Far East
mystic and fascinating dream, to
become visible to ^{our} eyes. Earth
under our feet?

The time between hotel and dock slipped
quickly by with cautious about laughing
out the window ~~and~~ ^{the} eager children
and brain cudgellings as to what
we had left behind this time. Unable
to remember anything worse than
a tooth brush left languishing on the
bath room shelf we gave ourselves up
to Mrells about this incredible adventure
we had all embarked upon, and in
another minute we were sliding
down a long covered pier between

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pile of freight on until we stopped
opposite the gangway of a bright
green ship with her name ^{on the bow} in gold
and again over it in gold Chinese characters
Chinese boys in long white gowns and
black felt slippers stand in a smiling
line and as soon as we had sorted
ourselves out from the sardineish
congestion in the taxi they whisked
away our bags.

The children were inclined to linger and
stare at the unfamiliar yellow faces,
and dresses worn by men. Having
lived in the eastern part of the U.S.
they had seen no Chinamen - though
black peas were an everyday affair.
They were easily diverted however by
the fascinating prospect of exploring
their new quarters -

The band playing, last telegrams being
received and sent at the long legged
temporary desk, the ship's band
tuning up. The warning gong last
stay at home be carried off all
unsuspecting children, a number
fresh fed from the long transcontinental
train journey, racing up and
down the snowy deck, the blue
water glittering in brilliant sunshine.
More Chinese boys in long white gowns

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and loose white trousers snugly bound
at ankles and noiseless black felt
slippers pass in and out offering
confetti and tightly rolled ribbons of
colored paper in flat traps. Soon the deck
and ship's side is covered with gay
streamers and confetti showers the
shoulders and upturned faces of those we
are leaving behind. Ropes are cast off,
the orchestra plays, the tumult of voices
increases, and as the ship gathers way
the more enthusiastic of the crowd run
along the dock beside us as we move
waving and calling out last goodbyes
and bon voyages. Faster we move
and faster the people dwindle to mere
specks and are no more distinguishable.
We are finally separated from home
now, and I confess to a chill moment
wondering ^{too late for action} about this journey to
China with four children and a
husband off on a ship and probably
inaccessible at critical moments.
Well, too late for thoughts like that so
we hurried to the next ship, settling
ourselves in what proved to be two
very comfortable staterooms furnished

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with real beds, and hunting up
the kuni and place for food. I thought
which soon became, instant see
such a brisk and thrilling day!
All that day we sailed smoothly along
between two towering mountain ranges,
rising steep and greened from the
water - wreathed in mist and crowned
with snow and as the afternoon wore
on becoming bluer and mistier
and frostier until despite the warm
sunshined the June day their icy
breath met us below to find wraps.
I suppose ocean voyages are much
alike to seasoned travellers but to us
it was all new and fascinating.
Deck sports, movies, dancing, deep of
calm and deep of rain and wind.
A pool every day on the ship's run.
It grew colder steadily, and the day we
came within sight of the Aleutian
Islands to my great disappointment
we could not see them at all for a
curtain of rain and a raw fog
that would have been a credit to
November. We had to give up and
sit inside with our toes toasting
conspicuously near the ~~heater~~ radiators
admiring the cozy glow of the electric

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heater camouflaged under red
and black glass coal in the fire place.
We had gotten quite used to this new
life when suddenly it warmed up again
and here was Yokohama.
It seemed hardly two-particularly
remembering how very evening the
patient clock had been tripped up and
set to do some of its deep work over again,
to have come across the vast Pacific
and be on the eve of our first Oriental
stop.
In the afternoon before signs of life
appeared. Queer Japanese fishing boats
with still queerer looking little men,
all dressed in grass raincoats - for it
was raining again, much too heavy
about their work to return our curious
stares. Their boats seemed far too
small and frail to be so far out
from shore.
Bright and early next day we were up and
eager to get ashore. It was all very pretty,
and the mountains covered with soft greens,
stood up against the sky with just the pointed
look Japanese priests are so fond of
hinting at. Once inside the breakwater
we were summoned to the main saloon
where a funny little Japanese doctor

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went around carefully counting noses. Satisfied by the second round he waved us all into the smoking room where one by one we exhibited passports and received a small square of paper with a purple hieroglyphic in the middle which turned out to be a permit to go ashore. There was a line of Japanese rickshas haughtily awaiting customers, women in kimonos and loud clacking wooden clogs which made a tremendous racket on the stone quay. And this were men in every possible combination of Japanese and European dress. - Kimonos with straw hats ankle length high waisted skirts deeply pleated and shirts and many trousers cut to reach the calf of the leg and exhibit ordinary socks and gay Paris garters in all their splendor. A couple of inches below this hem we all climbed awkwardly into the unsuspicious rickshas, mid equals of delight gave the children and set off to explore what was left of Yokohama. It felt strange to be pulled along by a human being but they were so cheerful, so matter of fact, and talked comfortably together as they ran, any such sentiment as pity seemed a positive impertinence. Yokohama was emerging from the wreckage of the earthquake but was still largely piles of rubble. No shells of buildings and no skeletons of iron ones rising among it all. We soon made for the station and took an electric car - just like any suburban line at home - and moved on to Tokyo - an hours ride. —

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China. Friday, January 7

Clear
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We had a very interesting trip up the Whangpoo River to Shanghai. The Captain in courtesy to our naval husbands, asked us all to come up on the lower bridge as we came in and now and then called down from his lofty perch information about various points of interest. It was very different from Japan and not nearly so pretty. The country stretched away from either river bank perfectly flat as far as eye could see.

The river was a dark muddy yellow and heavy with the mud that gave it color. There were quantities of grave mounds, shaped like mounds of earth everywhere among the fields. These constitute a real hardship for an appreciable fraction of China's area is devoted to the planting of ancestors rather than to raising of so necessary food. Not that I am accurate in saying planting for Chinese dead are put in tremendous heavy wooden coffins and set upon the earth - in some spot chosen as propitious to the spirit by a joss man - paid of course for the office.

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The poor man's copier may be only a lighter box and if his sons lack money to build a little brick casing for him they may put a few layers of straw and matting on top, weighted with stones - and it but very many years before his bones are bleaching in the grass. Three or four copies together may have a little earth thrown around them as time goes on - for beans and eggplants and such things flourish to their very edges, and in time a mound is formed and cultivated around and slowly they grow sometimes to quite imposing size.

We reached the dock and were tied up about five o'clock in the afternoon and a young naval officer came aboard at once with a sheaf of orders - some for all hands. We had left home with nothing more definite than a report to conduct in chief Asiatic station - which I had hardly say gave us a never ending subject for speculation and hopes all the long journey out. It does interest me to know if it to be Hankow

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a thousand miles up the Yangtze River, or Mouila - a weeks further journey southward.

My husband's order directed him to leave Shanghai at seven next morning on a destroyer sailing at that hour for Chefoo - there he was to take over his own command.

My heart did go down in my boots at this for I had counted on one day before he left to get ashore and find a place to live. Lt. C. also informed us that a strike against the British was crippling steamers and there so was no transportation to Chefoo that ~~the same~~ it would be impossible for me to follow. Shanghai was full of men in uniform, for it was July 1925 - and the Shanghai incident as the ~~Chinese~~ ^{newspapers} called it had recently ventralized, and the volunteers were all ready for service an armed guard from the ships was watching at the water works and power plant to ensure light and water,

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that in short, things looked rather blackish ash.

Next morning bright and early all our trunks were out of the hold, my husband's were loaded into the motor sailer sent from the ship he was to go on, mine were sent in on the tender to the Customs jetty, and we waved goodbye as cheerily as we might as Daddy disappeared into the distance.

Fortunately I had a free day before the ship left and could park the children safely with the stewardess while I took a deep breath, called up my courage, and went ashore to see if I where I could find a place to live.

It's not much like home, getting on and off a launch in China. They come alongside the Customs jetty, men and gear deep and you scramble across and climb over, around or through as the case may be, jostled and pushed by dozens of crowding coolies.

On this occasion men were only two to negotiate and I had plunged into a yelling nest, all unintelligible.

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Each coolie trying to snatch a bit of luggage. I expected everything to disappear into that filthy half-raced gang of villainous looking pirates, but it all arrived in the Customs shed eventually, one trunk had suffered getting aboard ship in Seattle and my husband had gotten a piece of rope from the quartermaster and lashed it securely in his sailor fashion - so of course it was the one trunk that must be opened.

They finished at last and chucked the last piece and I started off to inspect hotels.

The Bund is a great wide street. Streetcar lines or tram as they are known here, English fashion - run down the middle. A wide strip of grass and then the evil yellow river on one side and on the other a line of late stone and brick buildings - much more "foreign" than Chinese looking.

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I went on to the first hotel on my list, a world known hotel, and was told the only available rooms at the moment were in the older part. ~~Following the~~ Following the bellboy through a labyrinth of winding corridors I found my rooms quite passable but a bath with no plumbing except a drain pipe for the tub and basin.

In spite of the handsome pay I decided to search further and pursue a more modern bathroom so I went on to the next on my list. Here my bath was graced by an old fashioned wash stand with basin and pitcher, and a commode primitive enough for Revolutionary days. And open arrangement met my request for a 1925 model. Somehow you do upset plumbing in the large hotels of a city - even a Chinese one. Don't you!

It also disquieted me a little when fancying a slight movement of the bed I looked more carefully and saw roll out from under it one of the

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Hotel boys, all rolled in his quilt. He had been improving the skinning hour by a restful snooze under a vacant bed - but I could not keep wondering if he might not feel the attachment of Remuans for peculiar things and return to snooze after we moved in!

Altogether I was profoundly grateful when through a combination of good luck and the intervention of the totally unknown friend of a friend I found rooms in a boarding house in the French Concession. Coming back down Nanking Road and feeling that much done and so free to look about with real attention I was shocked to see the motor directly in front of us strike a coolie and miss him violently to the ground.

How the Chinese believe that a peering devil can be cut off

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confused and so frustrated if they can cross before a car, boat, train, anything of the sort, and make a man enough thing of it so the devil can't follow. They risk life and limb over and over and drive the steers of helmsmen of ships and the chauffeurs of cars to despair and often accidents in their attempts not to kill them. I didn't know this at the time however, and only saw the coolie roll into the gutter and ^{get} to his knees, mashing his arm and talking, as they always do, loud enough to be heard ~~at home~~ a block or two. I also fully expected, being fresh from home to see the Sikh policeman hold up the traffic, take names and numbers and hand out some sort of summons as witnesses to us all. Nothing could have been further from the truth. The Sikh stepped quickly forward and gave the howling coolie two or three sharp cracks with his stick,

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made him be off. and waved the traffic on. Well bears enough at home of the sufferings of the poor pedestrian, but at least he hasn't sunk so low that he is beaten for getting in the way.

I went back to the ship and lay awake all night wondering if it was crazy to go ashore and live in this place, where anything seemed to happen but what ~~was~~ ^{was} expected and everyone seemed to be on tip toe to see what it would be.

We were all up early next morning, watching the river life with interest and surprise. Everywhere were sampans, flat boats with an arched hood across the middle of matting over a frame - many big flat unwieldy scows loaded with all sorts of cargoes, all propelled by a huge oar which is waggled to and fro ^{with} something

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like a sculling motion. This is usually done by women in the smaller boats, or two little girls, or two or three men and women together on the larger ones.

Many saupau children run about, the boys usually naked save for a gourd tied to their backs in case of a tumble overboard. Girls being of less account were not troubled even by gounds. A fall overboard is more than likely to be fatal even to the strongest swimmer - ~~in the current~~ and heavy deposit of mud and sand which instantly weights any garment, and the very swift current are a terrible combination and no Chinaman will rescue a drowning person for they believe the rescuer is forever after responsible for the support of this life which he has saved - and the rescued ones usually thank his lucky star and sit back on idle hills for the rest of his allotted span.

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We were also intrigued by the sailing manner in which they got their daily food. Each boat was provided with one or two long poles with a fine meshed cotton bag attached to the end much like a crab net at home. These are held up to the slop chute of the big ships and every now and then a gust fills it with broken bread orange peel coffee grounds, lettuce refuse. This they carefully sieve to and go in the filthy river a few times - for fishes? and then dump out on a flat board to be sorted into tiny piles - Rice here, bread to dry here, and any choice bit is popped at once into the mouth. Everything is of use except coffee grounds - and strange to say the people who live in what seems to us, brought up among ice boxes and much careful watching over what we eat, a singularly unsanitary and dangerous manner, seem largely to be fat, rosycheeked and jolly ^{always} ready to laugh and certainly looking well fed.

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Many of these people live entirely, four years end to years end in these sampans, and subsist upon what they can pick up.

Going ashore, to stay this time, I tried to gather a little information about that mystifying thing Chinese money. To start with it comes in big and small. Big money is never less than a dollar - small is what we'd call change. So far simple enough. But, when you progress to the knowledge that anything from 200 to 250 coppers make a dollar - six 20 cent pieces and some coppers make a dollar - any where from twelve to sixteen coppers make a dime - and then you are always expected to pay shops in big money - coolies and street cars can be paid in small fifty cents small money is less 20's and a few cents, but fifty cents big money is three twenties. What's more the number of coins you get changes from day to day and you must go to regular change shops to get your small money you must keep an alert eye on things or you will be badly done. To finish with China's money must be at least half bad

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and no one thinks of accepting silver even a ten cent piece without ringing it ^{generally} inspecting and all but tasting it to be sure it's good, and the bank notes must be inspected for the money you use in each city is different and only useful to you in the wrong city where you buy the right sort ^{with} at a change shop - invariably at a discount.

People who gaily suggest purchases from home don't realize that your Peking dollars won't buy a thing in Shanghai - your Hongkong money is scorned in Chefoo - and you must be quite an astute arithmetician not to lose heavily in each exchange.

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Friday, January 21

1927

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Letter R.C.S. from Nauyasig - Dec 26.
 Sunday night the northerners started
 to crumble. By Monday they were
 completely defeated everywhere and started
 with drawing on Nauyasig. Monday afternoon
 put a small guard ashore with the Consul-
 Phelps in charge - and a signalman - Wilson
 in the standard oil house to communicate
 with the ship. Emerald tried to get a guard
 ashore but it was stopped. Guns got through
 because I got cars driven by Americans
 sent for them. Thurs. am at 6. we
 started evacuating women and children
 had 175 of you 5 to 8 miles up city by
 noon - 102 in No. 73 in Preston (which
 came up from Wuhui in a Ruxey - that
 afternoon put 30 aboard a river
 steamer and sent them down leaving 72
 with us. Tues. night quiet firing getting
 nearer. Wed. am. went ashore with
 Ashe to look at our guard at Consulate
 and Ashe in Standard oil hill. Came
 back about noon and at 4.00 went on
 to see what was going on. While I
 was out heavy firing started

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all around. We got our beach gear along with Emeralds into D.S. fields and returned to ship. The Northerners were ~~coming~~ crossing the river all ~~day~~ night and continuous firing along beach, but quiet in city. Shells. Am. more firing and they began to fire on the ships. One shot hit the bridge just over my head and spattered me with lead. About eleven the consulate had to be abandoned and under fire no party made their way back country lanes to the Standard oil house on the hill. Some British from their consulate also got up there. Their consulate was looted and their consul ^{general} wounded. He and his party finally got out yesterday about 5.30 P.M. - So they had in that house about 34 people including naval personnel four Noa and Preston. The Consul, 2 ladies, 2 children and men. We had been in precariously but steady communication with them all morning and early P.M. Wilson and the Preston 2 signalmen had to stand on the roof amid a constant sniping to signal. I am going to recommend

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all men for a navy cross, and our signalmen on ship board were also sniped at. But in town all mission and foreign property was thoroughly looted by organized bands of soldiers. People hid and all were eventually saved but one man. The soldiers had surrounded a women's college with all the girl students and professors inside and were setting fire to it on the hill the situation by 3 P.M. was serious. They were being closely besieged had given up all their money and about everything else they had and as a last resort when they saw a determined attack by a large mob signalled for fire from the ships and cut loose themselves. We were all ready but Noa got off the first salvo. One shell hit on the near slope one just to the left of the house in the open and one over the top of the hill where most of the mobs etc. were. I've had planted each shell with a plumb but we couldn't have gotten them off better. There was a great scattering all the soldier bandits ran for shelter.

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In fact just at this time a wad of money made up by all hands was thrown to them and they didn't even wait to pick it up but skipped. Then Preston and Emerald opened up and plastered that neighborhood. After a good while the house signalled that they were clear and would try to get over the wall. They had one rope and had ripped sheets etc to make two more. They went to the bottom of the hill and over the wall. Preston and Noa stopped fire while Emerald continued shelling over the house at about minute intervals until all were clear. As soon as we heard they were going out we called away landing fire and all ships landed them opposite ships in a flat place. The wall is about a mile in here and the intervening land is cultivated built on Chinese houses, and intersected with canals. We sprayed the fire shore well with machine guns. No one answered and the party started in. They went one way and the party coming out another but got out safely and met the pickets and rear guards in places near the shore. We had boats in and brought our men
*H. H. S. Woolsey went in close and

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Covered the debarkation and boats off the civilians. Both American & British. The lady all gave a big cheer for the Noa when they came alongside. I was certainly glad to see them. I never expected to. Then the Preston boat came alongside with the Consul and got me and we went to Emerald. There was a delegation of Chinese on the beach with red cross flags waving who wanted to come off and parley. We sent after them and presented a demand they were to transmit to the general. Capt. England and myself signing them. Just as I had done so the Ischt came in from Hankow and I ceased to be Senior Officer present. The Admiral approved of all I had done including the firing. Then about 11 P.M. the delegation came back with a letter from another general and we had another conference which lasted until 3.30 a.m. When we finally discovered that these important looking personages were really nothing at all and had no authority of any sort. So we gave them another letter requiring the

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Presence of the general to talk to by noon. (Fri) He didn't come but another and higher one sent another letter which was very sassy and insolent. So we sent him back an answer that he was to have all remaining foreigners in Nanking on the dock that afternoon. These included about 150 more Americans, the British Consul general's party and others. They were ceremoniously escorted to the dock just before dusk and just as we were getting ready to open fire again. So we did get every foreigner out of Nanking except one American missionary, waltz shop, 2 British ditto, 2 French priests ditto. The Emerald had one man killed on board by rifle shot and the Japs one man killed ashore yesterday in a landing party. I had a man wounded in the landing party had at the Consulate. Now we are sending out the last refugees and sending to the respective Admirals what we think of the situation and what we propose doing unless stopped. The missionaries who came down yesterday all say the firing even down in their beds of towns was what saved their lives - that they were in no greater danger and everything was being looted and burned

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and when we fired all the soldiers look to their belts and about 6 P.M. a strong guard of good troops arrived at all the various places and preserved order and the lives and property of foreigners. Yesterday at one of our conferences in the P.M. it was debated whether to fire again or not our demands not having been complied with. We had because of the people still ashore and of the fact the Japanese were ashore men. About decided not to when word came the British C.S. was on the beach. That told us that the Chinese were bringing out the refugees and saved Nanking another bombardment. Today has been quiet except for the arrival of another British and a Jap cruiser and the sending down to Shanghai of the refugees. The first loads of refugees went off about 3 today escorted by Preston & H.M.S. Cricket. Preston was fired on several times and once by a 3 inch gun from a range of about 500 yards.

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They replied effectively to all fire and when they had escorted their ship beyond the zone of the forts they returned and were not fired on at all. The missionaries all say we had fired again yesterday they could have strolled safely down empty streets to no hind.

Saturday about midnight I was awakened by a message from the Admiral to go to Wuhu at daylight Sunday. We reached Wuhu about 9. and I called at once upon Capt. Allen of H.M.S. Caradoc. whom I had previously met and he took me ashore to talk to the people there assembled. at the B.S. hulk. we urged them all to come into the hulk to live (very nice quarters) which they agreed to. and we finally got hold of an old fossil of a Methodist minister bishop there and tried by fine language and other persuasions to get him to order out his five remaining women. Americans. Two were in charge of a girls school whence all the girls had fled. but he didn't get them in - and the others were doctors in the hospital who were caring for wounded Cantonese soldiers

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for south! and he would not get them in. I certainly cursed that man. He used fair words. but deeds talk and he did nothing. I believe they have since evacuated. I sincerely hope so. Returning to the ship I found an alarming state of affairs. we had some sort of sickness aboard. whether food poisoning or flu of some sort brought aboard by the first batch of refugees is yet uncertain. There some were under the weather. Friday several quite sick. Sat. now. Sunday morning 25 down and Sun. noon 39. This was alarming. I sent for Caradoc's doctor and sent a radio to Admiral Hough and was ordered to return to Hanking and the Stewart was sent to Wuhu to take my place. I waited until after four to take of those women should they come down but they didn't. so up anchor and away. Got to Hanking about seven having made 24 knots down. Went over to see the Admiral at once and to report we now had 42 sick. Despite my plea I was ordered to return to Shanghai and went down and berthed alongside

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Channont. We expected to be fired on at several places and before we reached them on the way down we went to general quarters. With loaded guns trained on the forts we passed them without incident. Most of them were not manned but in one place we passed a lot of soldiers behind a dyke with field guns etc. They made no more receipt a few soldiers and an officer in a long gown getting up on the dyke and standing at salute until we passed by. Just below that was a long line of troops on the shore kneeling, with rifles ready. We kept our guns on them and not a peep. But for the past three days the boys at that point had amused themselves by taking shots at everything that passed by. I wouldn't wonder if the bamboo telegraph had functioned to warn all hands against fooling with 343 and 344. At least old China hands here have assured me that such was certainly the case.

During our trip down the sick began to improve and under good care aboard Channont rapidly

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got well.

I was so surprised to find the predominating colors so dull in Shanghai streets. True there are many short signs hanging - largely gold characters on a scarlet ground - but the colors of the clothes of the crowd are black, white, and every shade of blue. The coolies all wear loose short trousers and loose coats. pajama style - wide open in warm weather, or hanging on the barrow or ricksha shaft handle or shaft. and all of them are black, white, or blue - and at least two thirds patches. In July a pair of trousers, rolled to knee length and maybe an old straw hat, or a passe french model from the dead heap on their heads. I saw one ricksha boy in an ancient green felt jauntily turned up with the remainder of a pearl ornament, and another with a faded, but still red merry widow, garnered from Harsco. I know what ash heap.

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The men who are a rank above coolies wear a long gown. In winter cloth, ^{or silk} lined with fur - in summer usually ^{white} "grass" linen. They are made ^{with a} collar, and fasten with loops on the left shoulder, under the left arm and down the side and are worn with loose white trousers. A delightfully cool ensemble I should think which our men might well envy on a roasting summer day. White socks and black brocade or cloth slippers complete one end of Liu and the other is usually finished off with a plain straw or jidori in colder days. But there is no "colorful east" in crowds of men so attired. The women never wear anything on their heads, and the hair is always dressed the same way. If you are a married woman it is made slick and smoothed with oil, and is pulled back absolutely smoothly into a coil or a braid which is wound round and round on the back of the head. Sometimes it is decorated by a line of heavy scented jasmine flowers, to outline the coil - often graced by a simple golden loath pick and ~~pick~~ head scratcher thrust

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negligently into the street. Now and then a coolie is haled into court for being unable to resist one of these ornaments so handy to his reach, as he stands behind Rev. Ricksha in the katie. It is quite ladylike to use one's head scratcher in an elegant manner, and no hair cut is complete without an ever clean shaven in. The Chinese seldom have any hair on their faces so shares are not important, and when they have half a dozen hairs growing from the chin, perchance a mole, they cultivate them as we do orchids and let them hang down, as long as they can be induced to grow. And to a western eye very unseemly they often are - however requisite the brocade gown they repose on. If you are an unmarried girl your hair is cut in a bang and slicked back to a pigtail - usually long and thick. Which at the end, and split at the nape too is wound, beautifully evenly, a

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colored thread. The brides are usually to be recognized by the bangs which are immediately slicked back and held by a comb until they grow long enough to dispense with it - and in the meantime which stands up straight is a sort of reef directly behind the confining teeth. The coolie women wear loose trousers and coats like the men - of blue or white or black and as they wear nothing underneath either it comes handier than it would at home to sit on the seat and nurse a hungry baby. Chinese ladies wear beautiful silk trousers - the more modern with a transparent black skirt on top - and a tight fitting jacket with a low ^{standing} collar - these jackets with five buttons and may be diamond, jade, or plain gold as you choose - two at the collar, one on the left shoulder, and two between the hem and under the left arm. Sometimes the top jacket is transparent gauze but there are over one of thicker stuff is underneath. The girls in their wide trousers are the only

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Rain
Snow

gay ones beside the children - who often wear magenta trousers and a pea green jacket or any combination. In hot weather children under ten usually run about quite naked - the little girls sometimes wear trousers only. Mostly the child we see standing in a tub with a couple of inches of water placed at the kerb where mother and child may be amused by the sights while indulging in a bath. As there is no water in Chinese houses and it all has to be carried in a bucket from the nearest public hydrant washing is more of a task than for us but it is absurd to see a couple of children, stark naked, scrambling to get the best advantage from an umbrella in a shower! They do take rain - and even the umbrellas are part of a soldier's equipment, they stop battles for a rain stone as well as meat hewn.

Saturday, February 5

Clear
Cloudy
Rain
Snow

Summer weather in Shanghai is about normal - hot and damp and plenty of mosquitoes and almost no screens. In winter it is damp and cold and furnaces are very scarce. But the spring and autumn are perfect. Clear bright days that are crisp at both ends and a greatly warm in the middle. In summer there is always cholera and you don't wonder when you watch the way they fertilize. But in the French Concession - in between huge white marble palaces belonging to Chinese who being well to do take refuge from their brethren in a part of town where they can count on police protection and order. There are still many open lots every inch of which is used either by a grave mound, or a coffin maybe burst open from many years of rains and weather and the poor bones mouldering in plain view - or by endless small vegetable patches with small hard packed runways between. At intervals there

Sunday, February 6

Clear
Cloudy
Rain
Snow

are huge earthenware pots which are kept filled with by little hand carts which have in turn been filled by coolies, from similar large earthen pots which stand here and there about the city in alleys & corners and serve as toilets. They use the gutter whenever possible but in the concessions this is not as satisfactory to the police as in the native city - and the street pots as the children elegantly named them - are all metal. Even the holes don't have much in the way of plumbing and what there is requires an expert mechanic to manipulate. To go back to the large pots decorating the fields - they are kept full and daily the busy gardener comes and takes his long handled dipper and carefully mixing water in, sprays his beans, eggplants & lettuce with his cholera dealing fertilizer. One delicacy they love which is safe from cholera but hardly to my mind, less repellent, is the cicada.

Monday, February 7

Clear
Cloudy
Rain
Snow

All summer they make a terrible din which renders conversation under the average tree impossible. The Chinese having no apparent nerves catch the creatures and put them in tiny cages and hang them about the place and seemingly enjoy as soft music their loud rasping buzz. When autumn comes the trees are thick with them being in little spindle shaped cocoons and every day or every sheet with trees you see boys with long poles with which they knock off the cocoons and then scramble for it - as tho it were a tasty nut. The lucky one cracks it with his teeth and extracting the chrysalis crunches it with every sign of pleasure. Another delicacy I've seen enjoyed at Chepo - where the water is blue and clear and unlike the muddy Whangpo - is jelly fish. The large clear white ones are captured and sprinkled with some compound of their own which soon dries the tough outer skin. This is then peeled off as

Tuesday, February 8

Clear
Cloudy
Rain
Snow

with a mushroom and the titbit remaining is then cut into strips and eaten raw. The Chinese seem to care very little for flavoring and most of their food resemble and taste flat like paste or dough or unflavored jelly. The itinerant kitchens open have a great bowl of soup which looks good with vegetables and vermicelli - which you see in quantity. These kitchens are curious things - a sort of stand ^{which} a coolie carries along and sets up where he pleases. Underneath is a charcoal fire and on top fitted in is a round receptacle with a cover. On top is a tray with little bowls and cups and it is so the average ricksha man gets his food. Others have traps looking like raw dough - cakes that look both dusty and made of glue. It seems odd to see a man with a big tray peddling maybe a dozen peaches - one melon

Wednesday, February 9

Clear
Cloudy
Rain
Snow

cut in pieces - pills of cherries

with perhaps five or six in a pile. Such small quantities

hardly seem worth while to us - and if you are not expected to buy but one or two. The average street seller could not give you a dozen of anything -

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Thursday, February 10

Clear
Cloudy
Rain
Snow

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Friday, February 11

Clear
Cloudy
Rain
Snow