

Collection of Works by Tse Tsan Tai
(Xie Zuantai 谢纘泰, 1872–1938)

DRAFT 简体字版

Simplified Character Version

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Preface

This book includes (a) a selection of Tse Tsan Tai's (谢纘泰 Xie Zuantai a.k.a. James Ah See 1872–1938) works that he in 1937 at the age of 65 selected for publication, (b) some letters associated with his publication plans, and (c) Chesney Duncan's biography of Tse (1917).

Intended as a companion to Dong Wang, *Tse Tsan Tai (1872–1938): An Australian-Cantonese Opinion Maker in British Hong Kong* (New York: Lived Places Publishing, 2023), the book provides an open-source, accessible, searchable and in-dexed collection of texts for further exploration by students of Modern Chinese History. It brings together hitherto scattered historical sources and facilitates their reading by today's readers.

Although the texts are written in stylistically excellent and lucid English, the factor that confounds reading most is the patchwork of transliteration of Chinese names and expressions that the reading public in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century Far East would have been familiar with as it flourished in the English-language print media, public communication and private letters. The mixture of Cantonese, Mandarin, and other dialectal pronunciations, the official postal place name spellings, competing transcription principles, orthographic inconsistencies, as well as idiosyncrasies in naming practices, however, make the texts cumbersome to read for readers one hundred years on. The solutions offered here include the use of Hanyu Pinyin, an index and the choice between simplified and traditional Chinese characters.

The book is, accordingly, presented in *two* versions: One with Tse's original spelling (transcription) of all Chinese names and expressions, combined with tra-

ditional Chinese characters in left-to-right reading order. The other with Hanyu Pinyin spelling of Chinese names and words and simplified Chinese characters. Both contain an index of Chinese and non-Chinese (real and mythical) person names, Chinese place names, organizations, events, newspaper names, book titles, slogans and manifestos.

The texts are presented in full with all original inconsistencies, typographical and grammatical errors, spelling mistakes, and other infelicities intact; and with original page numbers indicated in the margins. Alterations that Tse made by hand in the original prints are carried out and specified in end-notes alongside the original right-left reading order of Chinese characters. The pdf pages are electronically searchable. I have, furthermore, added rudimentary Hanyu Pinyin transcriptions to lengthy quotes from an unidentified “ancient Chinese history” book (i.e. cosmology, origin myth and legend).

Most person and place names as well as many other details in the texts have been tacitly corroborated. However, apart from including persons’ birth and death years (where known) in the index and adding limited transcription as mentioned above, no other attempt has been made to supplement, annotate, interpret, or explicitly validate the texts.

The compiler does not accept liability for any mistakes or for Tse Tsan Tai’s opinions and formulations; she explicitly draws attention to the fact that this book is a collection of historical sources published for critical analysis by professional historians and for research training purposes; the texts have not been edited for sensibility, or proofed for the veracity of assertions made in them.

The two uploaded versions may in the future be subject to minor updates aimed at correcting any mistakes, improve the index or add aspects not already included. Where major changes occur, they will be uploaded with a new edition number and explanatory notes.

Dong WANG
Lower Rhine, Germany
March 2023



Figure 1: Tse Tsan Tai, "The Situation in the Far East" (Shiju quantu 时局全图), 1899. Source: Unknown, public domain.

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Chapter 1

The Creation. The Real Situation of Eden and the Origin of the Chinese

WORKS CONSULTED

The Bible (Roman Catholic Edition)

The Bible (Protestant Edition)

Ancient Chinese History

Clare's History of the World

Encyclopedia Britannica

Chambers Encyclopedia.

a. Original Publication: Tsan Tai Tse, *The Creation., the Real Situation of Eden, and the Origin of the Chinese* (Hongkong: Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., 1914)

*To all who are working for
Universal Peace
and the
Brotherhood of Man
this book is respectfully dedicated.*

Introduction

FOR many years, ever since the day I could read and understand the Bible, the question of the Cradle of the Human Race and the Origin of the Chinese has been receiving my fervent and serious attention.¹ Although I have read much ancient history, and carefully considered and weighed the theories of different writers, and studied the results of the archæological and geographical investigations and excavations which have been made in all parts of the world, they have not been able to convince me that the Cradle of the Human Race is in either of the two spots, in (1) Armenia and (2) the Euphrates Valley, as stated in the Bible *translation*² of Genesis and fixed by past authorities, and as is generally taught and believed by mankind throughout the world.

This has always caused me much worry of mind and anxiety of heart.

And, during my study of the Bible and Ancient Chinese History, on Sunday the 25th October, 1914, I discovered a clue to the unravelling of the mystery, and it suddenly dawned upon me, like a flash of light, that the Cradle of the Human Race was not where it is now reputed and believed to be, but, in Chinese Turkestan (新疆), in the plateau of Central Asia³ and also that the Chinese race originated there.

I felt so happy and delighted with my discovery, that I immediately followed up the clue, and commenced writing this, my book, and forgetting food and sleep, finished the draft at 8 a.m., on Wednesday, the 28th October, 1914, when the thunder pealed and the lightning flashed. The revision and re-writing of my book was completed after seven days and seven nights ceaseless labour, on the 1st November, 1914, after which, I rested for three days. I know that without God's inspiration and help it would have been impossible for me to write this book as I have done. viii

It is now my earnest hope and prayer that archæological and bibliographical

investigations will be carried on in this part of the world, and that the result will be, as I have said.

And, further, I fervently beseech all those, who think with me, to spread the good tidings contained in this, my book, so that, henceforth, all men will believe in God and the Bible⁴ and love each other as brothers; and peace and happiness shall reign for ever on Earth.

TSE TSAN TAI,

谢纘泰圣安⁵

1st November, 1914.

Supplement to "THE CREATION; AND THE ORIGIN OF THE CHINESE" by Tse Tsan Tai.
ENGLISH EDITION - Published by Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, and Yokohama.
CHINESE EDITION - Published by the "Tsao Wen Tai Pa" - 新報日報社 Hongkong, China.
(Contains Proofs of the Deluge.)

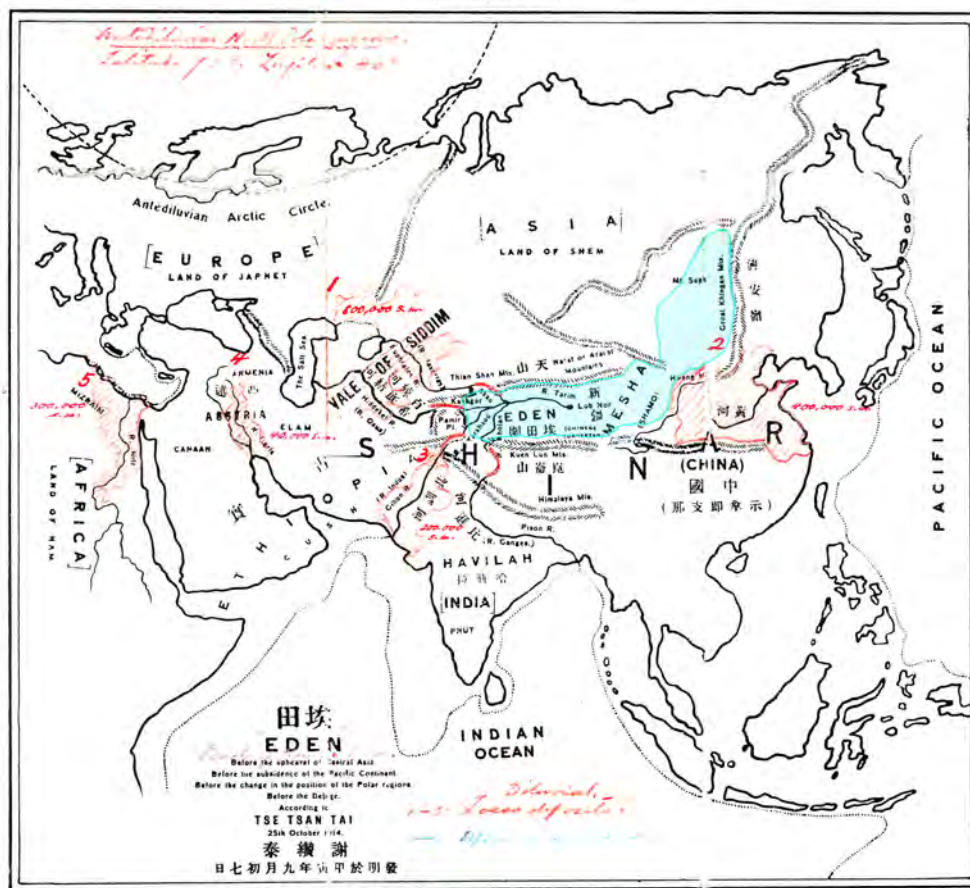


Figure 1.1: Tse Tsan Tai, "Eden."

1

The Garden of Eden and the Cradle of the Human Race

The Cradle of the Human Race and the Origin of the Chinese have been questions which have engrossed the attention of ethnographers and philologists for centuries, but without their having arrived at anything definite and conclusive.

I, too, have devoted my life-time^a to the study and silent investigation of this great and highly important question.

That the Cradle of the Human Race is in Asia is beyond doubt, but, the question is—Where is this Cradle?

The Bible *translation*⁶ of Genesis says that the parent stock of the human race saw the light in the “Garden of Eden” in the Euphrates Valley. Archæologists and bibliographers have also located the Garden of Eden in (1) Armenia, and in (2) the valley of the Tigris and Euphrates, comprising that portion of the Mesopotamian Plain at the head of the Persian Gulf.

Is it likely that Almighty God would create man and place him in such a corner of the World?

I say the Cradle of the Human Race — “The Garden of Eden” — is in Chinese Turkestan (新疆) in the plateau of Central Asia⁷ and I will now state my reasons.

2 When the north of the Asiatic Continent was not so cold and frozen as it is at the present day, and when gigantic beasts, reptiles, and strange birds roamed its vast plains and inhabited its dense forests, the primitive ancestors of the human race were created and first saw the light in that crescent-shaped oasis of the plateau of Central Asia⁸ by the Tributaries of the Tarim River, bounded on the north by the Tianshan Mountains (天山), on the west by the Pamir Tableland, on the south by the Kunlun Mountains (昆仑山) Mountains, and the highlands

a. The Author was born on 16th May, 1872.

of Tibet, and on the East by the Gobi desert, and now called Chinese Turkestan (新疆).

No doubt, the close proximity of Tibet to the "Garden of Eden," accounts for the similarity of the religious "ceremonies"⁹ of the Tibetan Buddhistic "Church" to those of the Roman Catholic Church, which must have sprung from the same source.^a

The following Bible proofs support my discovery:—

[Genesis II.8. "God planted a garden *eastward in Eden*; and there He put the man whom He had formed."]

And, further,—

[Genesis II.10. "And a river went out of Eden to water the garden; and from thence it was parted, and became into four heads."]

Gold and precious stones are also mentioned in Genesis II. 11-12. This spot, "*eastward in Eden*," must, therefore, be in Central Asia¹¹ and not in Asia Minor,¹² and this is one of my principal reasons for locating the "Garden of Eden" in Chinese Turkestan.

And, what is more convincing proof: the river Tarim, with its four tributaries or "heads,"^b flows eastward through the crescent-shaped oasis of Chinese Turkestan, and empties itself into the Lop Nor; and the country traversed by the river and its four tributaries is well known to be full of gold and precious stones. The bed of the Yarkhand River is covered with precious jade pebbles of different colours, and some of the mountain sides also contain jade of various colours, which have been quarried in ancient times. According to the Ancient Chinese Record of the Deluge, the stones quarried by (女娲氏) Noah, after the Deluge, were of five different colours from the Tianshan Mountains (天山). 3

a. Religion of God — The God of Moses and the ancient Chinese.¹⁰ b. The 'four heads' are as follows: 1. Yarkhand R. — Indus River — (Gihon River); 2. Kashgar R. — Oxus River — (Hiddakel River); 3. Khotan R. — Ganges River — (Pison River); 4. Aksu R. — Jaxartes — (Euphrates River.) N. B. Before the great upheaval of Central Asia, these 4 'heads' flowed westward. (See supplementary map of China.)¹³

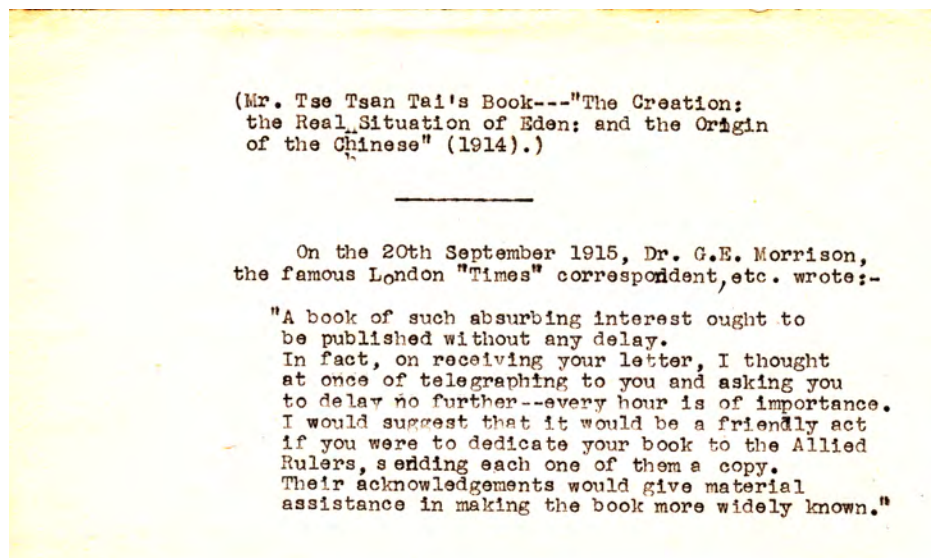


Figure 1.2: Note found in Tse's package

It is noteworthy that Chaldea and Mesopotamia produced no precious Stones or minerals of any kind. But, the country yielded an abundant supply of clay and bitumen!

Again, the following proves beyond doubt, that the "Garden of Eden," — the Cradle of the Human Race, — was not in Western Asia (Asia Minor): —

[Genesis XI. 1-2. "And the whole earth was of one language, and of one speech. And it came to pass, as they *journeyed from the East*, that they found a plain in the land of Shinar, and they dwelt there."]

It would interesting to know whether this land of Shinar (China)¹⁴ was in the Mongolian Plateau north of the Huanghe (Yellow River) bend, or refers to the lowlands of Shaanxi (陕西) province in China, where the ancestors of the Chinese race first settled down and made their home.

4 After the Flood, the sons of Noah must have journeyed further East along the shores of the upheaved inland sea in the direction of the Great Xing'an Mountains of the Mongolian Plateau, and "journeying from the East" finally

settled in the *plain of Shinar* (China),^a where they started making bricks for the building of the “Tower of Babel.”¹⁶ They probably traversed the same stretch of territory as the Chinese of the Han (汉) dynasty, — who conquered Turkestan in 76 B.C., — with the exception of what is now known as China proper.

[Genesis XI. 3.4. “And they said one to another, go to, let us make brick, and burn them thoroughly. And they had brick for stone, and slime had they for mortar.

And they said, go to, let us build us a city and a tower, whose top may reach unto heaven; and let us make us a name, lest we be scattered abroad upon the face of the whole earth.”]

Ancient ruins exist in the province of Shaanxi (陕西); and, strange to say, China is the land of bricks, high towers (pagodas), and strange dialects.

[The Tower of Babel was built by Nemrod, the son of Chus, a nephew to Shem,¹⁷ about three score years after the Flood.

He began a new sect of infidels, but the godly men refused to join these infidels.

God confounded them, and they were separated into many nations, about 140 years after the Flood, (Genesis XI. 8.9.)

After Nemrod, his son Belus reigned in Babylon about B.C. 1871, 215 years after the Flood.]

Therefore, I say, again, the “Garden of Eden,” — the Cradle of the Human Race, — is in Chinese Turkestan. 5

And, consequently, it will now be necessary to revise the *translation*¹⁸ of the Hebrew Text of the Bible, and certain “additions” (translator’s) will have to be expurgated. And, also, it will be necessary to revise Ancient History, and particularly China’s Ancient History, as names and dates are so confused.

a. The Great loess plain of Central China (Huanghe River Basin) is 400,000 square miles in area.¹⁵

Noah must have lived near “Eden”¹⁹ at the time of the Deluge, and this I will prove by the Ancient Chinese Record of the Deluge, and by subsequent geological, archæological, geographical, and zoological discoveries.

In order to prove that the Chinese are the descendants of Adam and Noah, I will now give a brief history of the Ancient Chinese Record of the Creation and the Deluge.

The Creation

According to ancient Chinese tradition and the written records of the Creation and the Deluge, which have been handed down from time immemorial, the story is as follows: —

天地初开张

tian di chu kai zhang

In the beginning, when Heaven and Earth were created (by God).

盘古辨阴阳

Pangu bian yin yang

Pangu (Adam) was changed into a male (阳) and a female (阴).

6

[According to Genesis II. 21.–22., the first woman was made from one of the ribs of Adam.]

天形如卵白

tian xing ru luan bai

The Firmament (Heaven) assumed the position of that of the white of an egg.

地形如卵黄

di xing ru luan huang

The Earth assumed the position of that of the yolk of an egg. (Genesis I. 1–10).

五行生万物

wu xing sheng wan wu

The Five Elements (土火水木金), *i.e.*, the Earth, brought forth all living things, *i.e.*, all living things were created by God.

[In the beginning God created Heaven and Earth, and all living things therein, in six days, man being created in the sixth²⁰ and last day. (Genesis I).

The six “days” of the creation must have been six “periods,” meaning, perhaps, millions of years.]

六合运三光

liu he yun san guang

The Three Lights (Sun (日), Moon (月), and Stars (星)) revolved in space (六合) — the limitless space contained in the (六合) six points, viz., North, South, East, West, Zenith and Nadir, — *i.e.*, God created the Sun, Moon and Stars, and set them in the firmament of the heaven to give light upon the earth. (Genesis I. 16—17.)

7

The Peopling of the World

三皇纪

san huang ji

The Record of the Three Patriarchs of China

1. Adam (天皇)
2. Cain (地皇)
3. Seth (人皇)

天皇十二子

tianhuang shier zi

1. Adam had twelve “successors” (子).

[The generations from Adam to Noah are: — Seth, Enos, Cainan, Malaleel, Jared, Henoah, Mathusala, Lamech, Noah, Shem, Ham and Japhet, — twelve in all.]

[Adam was created by God, and this is why the Chinese called him “Tian-huang” (天皇)]

地皇十一郎无为而自化岁起摄提纲

dihuang shiyi lang wu wei er zi hua sui qi she ti gang

2. Including himself, Cain had eleven “brethren”²¹ (郎). His generations are those without notice of the time when they were born or died.

[Cain was a husbandman. (Genesis IV. 2.) This is why the Chinese called him “Dihuang” (地皇).

Being a murderer, his generations are unnoticed and forgotten.]

人皇九兄弟

renhuang jiu xiongdi

3. Seth (人皇) and his eight “successors”²²(Enos, Cainan, Malaleel, Jared, Henoah, Mathusala, Lamech, Noah.) Nine in all.

[Seth peopled the Earth, and this is why the Chinese called him “Ren-huang” (人皇).]

8

受命最延长

suuming zui yanchang

Were most long-lived

[All were nearly one thousand years old, when they died. See Genesis V.]

各万八千岁

ge wanbaqian sui

Each lived to eighteen thousand “years,” (岁), “full” moons, *i.e.* months.²³

[It is not known how many days or months constituted one of these “years” (岁), as there was no calendar in existence then.]

一人兴一邦

yi ren xing yi bang

Each established a tribe or nation.

[Cain and Seth’s descendants must have inhabited the whole district, now known as the Gobi Desert and Mongolian plateau to the east of the Tarim River district (“Garden of Eden”) of Chinese Turkestan, and north of the Huanghe River.]

[See Genesis III. 24. “So He drove out the man; and He placed at the east of the Garden of Eden Cherubims, and a flaming sword which turned every way, to keep the way of the tree of life.”]

分掌九州地发育无边疆

fenzhang jiu zhou di fayu wu bianjiang

They separated and occupied nine continents, and flourished and spread throughout the World.

[At the time of the Creation there were certainly nine continents in existence, viz.,]

1. Europe — Inhabited by primitive man before the Deluge.
2. Asia — Inhabited by primitive man before the Deluge.
3. Africa — Inhabited by primitive man before the Deluge. 9
4. N. and S. America (2 Continents) — Inhabited by primitive man before the Deluge.
5. Australia — Inhabited by primitive man before the Deluge.
6. N. Polar Continent — Inhabited by primitive man before the Deluge.
7. S. Polar Continent — Uninhabited from the time of the Deluge.
8. Malayasian Continent — Inhabited by primitive man before the Deluge.
9. Polynesian ("Pacific") Continent²⁴ — Inhabited by primitive man before the Deluge.
10. (Cretan Archipelago).²⁵

The nine continents were originally connected with each other, and, therefore, became inhabited by primitive man.

The South Polar Continent being an island and separated by a wide expanse of ocean, primitive man had no means of reaching it, and, therefore, it has remained uninhabited up to the present day.

Some of these continents must have become submerged at the time of the Deluge,^a and this accounts for the bones of extinct animals, and primitive man being found in the geological deposits (loess)²⁷ of the different continents of the World. And, it is possible that there were further seismic disturbances and subsidences after the Deluge.

a. Over ten groups of islands in the Pacific Ocean contain megalithic remains of an antediluvian prehistoric civilization, proving the subsidence of the "Pacific" Continent.²⁶

Easter Island with its rude stone statues, and stone houses with interiors bearing paintings of birds, animals, etc., are the remains of one of these submerged continents.]

The Beginning of Civilization

有巢氏以出

Youchao Shi yi chu

At the time of You Chao (Shi).

食木始为粮

shi mu shi wei liang

Men ate fruits and plants as food.

构木为巢室

gou mu wei chaoshi

Wood was used for making huts.

袭叶为衣裳

xi ye wei yichang

Leaves of trees were patched together and used for clothing.

燧人氏一出烹饪得其方

Suiren Shi yi chu pengren de qi fang

Sui Ren (Shi) invented the process of cooking.

鑽木取改火

zuan mu qu gai huo

He obtained fire by friction from the drilling or rubbing of wood.

饮食无所妨

yinshi wusuo fang

Drinking and eating was now a convenient matter.

结绳记其事

jie sheng ji qi shi

He invented knotted cord-symbols for recording events.

年代难考详

niandai nan kaoxiang

It is difficult to fix the date of these inventions.

The Record of the Five Patriarchs of China

1. Fuxi - (Hench) — (伏羲太昊) Born B.C. 3382, "Died" B.C. 3017. (Translated to Heaven.)
2. Nüwa - (Noah) — (女娲氏) Born B.C. 2948, Died B.C. 1998.
- 11 3. Shennong - (Shem) — (神农炎帝) Born B.C. 2448, Died B.C. 1848.
4. Huangdi - (Arphaxad) — (皇帝轩辕氏) Born B.C. 2346, Died B.C. 1908.
5. Yao - (Reu) — (帝尧陶唐氏.) Born B.C. 2217, Died B.C. 1978.

Note. — In Ancient Chinese History, full notice was only taken of godly men.

I. Fuxi (Henoah)

伏羲太昊立圣德播宣扬

Fuxi Taihao li shengde bo xuanyang

Fuxi, i.e., Henoah, "ruled." His godliness was "overflowing."

蛇身如牛首

sheshen ru niushou

His body was scaly like a snake, and his head was like that of an ox, *i.e.*, his eyes were large and his forehead and facial bones prominent.

形容子异章

xing rong zi yichang

His mien was extraordinary in appearance.

命仓颉制字后代习成章

ming Cangjie zhi zi houdai xicheng zhang

He ordered Cangjie to design a script. The generations which followed derived their Alphabets and Literature from this (hieroglyphic) script.

[He was guided in his task by the imprints of the feet of animals and birds. (See Commentary). The Assyrian Cuneiform Script was doubtless based upon these ancient hieroglyphics.]

12

河图龙马献

he tu longma xian

A drawing of the river Huanghe revealed the form of the dragon and the horse to him.

[This is how Chinese Art originated. The dragon must have been one of those gigantic, extinct, four-footed, antediluvian reptiles of Northern Asia and America.]

画卦明阴阳

huagua ming yinyang

He designed the “Eight Trigrams” (八卦) and knew life, *i.e.*, he was able to divine.

[Genesis V. 24. And Henoah walked with God: and he was not; for God took him.]

男女教嫁娶儷皮为礼将

nannü jiao jiaqu lipi wei lijian

He legalized marriage, the skins of wild animals being used for betrothal purposes.

养牲供庖食畜马牛猪羊

yang sheng gong paoshi xu ma niu zhu yang

He taught the people how to rear horses, oxen, pigs, and sheep for purposes of trade and for food.

[It is a noteworthy fact that these animals are frequently mentioned in the Bible, and, besides, the Central Asian plateau is known to be the home of the *wild ancestors* of several of our domestic animals, viz., the wild horse, ox, camel, donkey, goat, sheep, pig, etc.]

The Deluge

TUBAL-CAIN

祝融共工氏交兵相战争

Zhurong Gonggong Shi jiaobing xiang zhanzheng

During the time of Zhurong Gonggong (Shi) *i.e.*, (Tubal-cain), the land was disturbed by violence and internecine strife.

[Tubal-cain was an instructor of every artificer in brass and iron. The characters (共工) mean artificers in all trades. (See Genesis IV. 22.)]

13

共工不胜怒头触周山崩

Gonggong bu shengnu touchu zhou shan beng

Men became exceedingly incensed with each other.
And, there was *great wickedness* (in the World).

上 (帝) 惊

shang(di) jing

God became alarmed, and angry (with the World).

天 (山) 柱折下震地维穿

Tian(shan) zhu zhe xia zhen di wei chuan

(He visited his wrath upon the Earth by a great universal and terrestrial upheaval). The pillars^a of Tianshan (天山) collapsed and fell, and great chasms formed in the earth. (This resulted in the Deluge) Genesis VI. 1—8.

II—Nüwa (Noah)

女娲氏以立链石以补天 (山)

Nüwa Shi yi li lian shi yi bu tian (shan)

Nüwa (Shi) *i.e.*, Noah “ruled.” He (after the subsidence of the waters, which had deluged the land), quarried stones for the repair of Tianshan (天山) *i.e.*, the repairing or damming up of the mouth of Gaib gorge.

断鼈足立极地势得其坚

duan bizu li ji dishi de qi jian

Having cut the foot of the gorge and strengthened the foundations, the safety of the land was secured.

聚灰止淹水天(山)地得依然

juhui zhi yan shui Tian(shan) di de yiran

Having dammed and trained the waters of the channels, the locality of Tianshan (天山) resumed its former state.

14

传位十五氏不可考根源

chuan wei shiwu shi bu ke kao genyuan

[He had fifteen successors, but it is difficult to trace their history. (Genesis IX.)]

[²⁸The generations of Noah, and his three sons Shem, Ham and Japhet, are as follows: —

Sons of	{	女娲氏	}	:	—	{	Shem	Ham	}			
		Noah					Japhet					
Sons of	{	Japhet	}	:	—	{	Gomer	Magog	Madai	Javan	}	
							Thubal	Mosoch	Thiras			
Sons of	{	Ham	}	:	—	{	Chus	Mesraim	}			
							Phut	Canaan				
Sons of	{	神农炎帝	}	:	—	{	Elam	Asshur	Arphaxad	Lud	Aram	}
		Shem					Hus	Hul	Shem	Gether	Mosch	
Sons of	{	皇帝轩辕氏	}	:	—	{	Sale	}				
		Arphaxad										
Sons of	{	少昊金天氏	}	:	—	{	Heber (Ancestor of	}				
		Sale					the Hebrew nation)					
Sons of	{	颛顼高阳氏	}	:	—	{	Phaleg (In his days the Earth was divided)	}				
		Heber					Jectan (Ancestor of the Japanese nation)					
Sons of	{	帝啻高辛氏	}	:	—	{	帝尧陶唐氏	}				
		Phaleg					Reu					

The fifteen generations of Noah and Shem in the direct line, are as follows: — *i.e.*, Shem, Elam, Asshur, Arphaxad, Lud, Aram, Hus, Hul, Gether, Mosoch, Sale, Heber, Phaleg, Jectan, and Reu — fifteen in all.

The Continent of Asia was named after Asshur.

15 The Chinese Record of Da Yu (大禹) and the “Flood” is, now, quite clear. He merely drained that portion of the basin of the Huanghe, which had been devastated by one of those terrible floods for which this river is famous. It is noteworthy that the portion of this river in Shaanxi (陕西) and Shanxi (山西) has *nine* tributaries, which are referred to in Chinese History.

At the time of the Deluge, Noah was 600 years old, and Shem 100 years.]²⁹

The Chinese Record of the Creation and the Deluge from Adam to Noah ends here.

[It appears that all the Chinese commentators have failed to decipher the true meaning of much of this Ancient Chinese Record of the Creation and the Flood. And, not being able to understand, they allowed their imagination to run riot. The Chinese commentators made a great mistake in believing that Nüwa (Shi) (女娲氏) was a woman and the consort or sister of Fuxi, and an imaginary female deity! This is why this particular portion of China's ancient history is so confused and vague, and why dates are in disagreement with those of the Bible.

Disregarding all the mythical and fictitious portions of these ancient commentaries of the Creation and the Flood, it is noteworthy that the main chronological facts agree with the more important events of the Creation and the Flood as recorded in the Bible.

Now, this terrestrial and universal upheaval, which is mentioned in the Chinese Record of the Creation, and the Deluge, must have altered the beds of seas and rivers, and caused continents to rise and fall, resulting in a Deluge (tidal wave), which flooded the whole world, and turned that portion of the Asian (Continental) plateau,³⁰ now known as the Gobi Desert, and Chinese Turkestan, into a vast Inland Sea. It is impossible for rain itself to submerge the whole earth, because only a percentage of the water that is evaporated by the sun returns to the earth again as rain. This is one of the reasons why scientists and geologists doubt the truth of the Bible story of the Creation and the Deluge.

16

This mighty cataclysmic upheaval must³¹ have been due to some seismic disturbance, leading³² to the changing of the slope^a of the Earth's axis, due³⁴ to upheavals or subsidences of land,³⁵ resulting in a Tidal Wave³⁶ and the sudden freezing of the northern parts of the continents of Asia and America (N.W.), and the sudden death by freezing or drowning of all those gigantic mammals, saurians, etc., of

a. List of about 15° (about 1,000 miles).³³

the antediluvian age. This accounts for mammoths and other extinct animals being found in Siberia under the ice and snow, and quite near the surface of the ground, and for the strong glacial indications, and deposits found in certain parts of the world — the *North Pole regions of The Creation*.

- 17 I firmly believe that at the time of the Creation, and before the Deluge, the North Pole^a was in the region of North Central Greenland,³⁸ and this accounts for the Polar glacial indications found in the N.E. portion of North America, Scotland, Ireland, Norway, and Northern Europe.

According to geologists, in no part of the World are evidences of glacial action more extensive or more interesting than in the northern two-thirds of North America. The Labrador peninsula is in the main, a most forbidding and desolate expanse, covered with rocks and precipices, and having a winter far more rigorous and inhospitable than that of Lapland or even Siberia.

- The northern parts of Siberia show no evidences of Polar glacial action. The whole of West Siberia, between the Alpine belt and the shores of the Arctic Ocean, is an immense lowland. The southern part of these lowlands — the prairies of Ishim, Upper Tobol, and Barata — is extremely fertile. The soil is a *thick layer of black earth*, which also penetrates into the lower valleys of the Altai, and the traveller finds there (within 16 degrees of the Arctic Circle), to his astonishment, a territory, nearly as large as Great Britain, entirely covered with a luxurious grass vegetation, with masses of *deciduous forest*, which is even now the granary of Siberia. Labrador is similarly situated in latitude, but, note the *great difference* in geological and climatic conditions. Farther north still begin the *tundras*, which extend along the Arctic seaboard as far as Kamchatka, and cover an aggregate area of some 450,000 square miles. The soil is *alluvial*
- 18

a. About Latitude 75°, Longitude 40°. ³⁷

and agricultural, but, owing to the terrible cold of December and January, — 15 to 35 degrees below zero, — trees and vegetation are, now, scarce.

These are all indisputable proofs that the freezing of Northern Asia has been due to a change in the inclination of the Earth's axis, and the shifting of the position of the North Pole from the north of Greenland to its present position.

As the result of the numerous explorations and archæological excavations which have been made in Chinese Turkestan, it has been found that the Takla Makan Desert was once an immense lake. Fossils, gravel, sand, chalk grypœa, carboniferous deposits, and "mesozoic and tertiary transgressions" have been found, all indicating that the land was once convulsed by some seismic disturbance, and finally submerged.

Ruins of ancient cities abound in the Turfan Oasis, and in the Oases along the Tibet border, and interesting manuscripts have been found written in alphabets unknown to linguists.

What if they are the hieroglyphic script of Cangjie (仓颉)? Perhaps some of the ancient ruins in the Mongolian Plateau or the submerged Continent of Polynesia³⁹ may yet prove to be those of the City of Enoch built by Cain.

19

[Genesis IV. 16-17. "And Cain went out from the presence of the Lord, and dwelt in the land of Nod, on the *East of Eden*.

And Cain knew his wife; and she conceived, and bore Enoch: and he builded a city, and called the name of the city, after the name of his son, Enoch.]

Lake Bojante-kul Lake, south west of Lukchun, at the foot of Eastern Tianshan (天山), is 56 feet below sea level, and must be one of those

subsidences or depressions recorded in the Chinese Record of the Deluge (天(山)柱折下震维穿). There are other large depressions at the foot of the Tianshan (天山) Mountains. Obruczeff has shown that a local subsidence of the rocks took place at Lukchun, along a narrow strip parallel to the Tianshan (天山) Mountains. It is noteworthy that earthquakes desolate Central Asia with ever-increasing frequency. The Russian explorer, G. Grum-Grzimaïlo has also described immense boulders of a fine-grained grey granite, 14 to 17 feet high and 100 feet in circumference, which he found lying at an altitude of 3,200 feet about the mouth of the Gaib gorge, which descends from the Karlyktagh Mountains (12,000 feet) of eastern Tianshan (天山) in the N.E. of Hami. The rocks of this gorge consisted, both at this spot and higher up, of quite a different sort of granite and crystalline slates.

No doubt, these immense cylindrical boulders of a fine-grained grey granite were the stones quarried by Nüwa (Shi) (Noah) (女娲氏) for repairing or damming up the Gaib gorge of Tianshan (天山) (炼石以补天(山)) so as to prevent the flooding of the plateau. Again, it is mentioned that it has on its north-western borders several broad trenches which are cut in its mass, like gigantic railway trenches leading with an imperceptible gradient from the lowlands to the heights of the plateau, and supposed to be channels for the drainage of the waters discharged by the plateau.

And, doubtless, these were also the channels which Nüwa (Shi) (Noah) trained and utilized for draining off the waters from the Gaib gorge, and the plateau (聚灰止淹水天(山)地得依然).

Thus is the authenticity of the Ancient Chinese Record of the Deluge substantiated, and the incidents proved, for all time.

The Real Mount Ararat

And, again, there are the Sarikol Mountains containing Mustaghata Peak (25,000 feet), which joins the Ulug-art (Ararat?) range of the Tianshan(天山) mountains. Close by there is also a range called the Narat Mountains. Mustaghata Peak must, therefore, be the Mount Ararat of the Bible, because it is the highest peak of these mountain ranges.

21

If the Bible story of the Flood is to be believed, how was it possible for Noah in his Ark to survey the submerged Earth from the top of Mount Ararat of Asia Minor?]

It is now clear that the Deluge was a *real fact*.

The Re-Peopling of the World

After the waters of the Flood had subsided, the descendants of Noah and his three sons Shem, Ham, and Japhet, migrated eastward, in the direction of the Mongolian Plateau, and must have multiplied, and spread in all directions, journeying North, South, East, and West, along routes which offered the least resistance, gravitating to warmer climes, and establishing nations and civilizations distinct from each other, and undergoing changes in colour and features brought about by the temperature and the climatic conditions of their natural surroundings. This, no doubt, is accountable for the universal story of the Deluge, which appears to be the common property of all the races, — savage and civilized, — of the World.

Naturally, the migratory tendency of these tribes was to flee from the cold and arid regions of the North, and to go towards the East, West, and South.

The descendants of Shem (神农炎帝) established the Chinese, Chaldean, Assyrian, Median, Persian, Babylonian, Hebrew, Lydian, Mongolian, Manchurian (Tunguse), Japanese, Corean, and North and South American Indian nations; and the Yakuts, Voguls, Ostiaks, Samoyeds, and Esquimaux of the North Pole regions,

22

and the Tibetans, Nepalese, Indian races⁴⁰ of Northern India, Burmese, Siamese, Annamites, Malays, etc., are, likewise, descended from them, as also the natives of Australasia and Polynesia. And it is a remarkable fact that images resembling Chinese idols have been found in Arkansas (U.S.A.) and Mexico.

The descendants of Ham established the Egyptian, Ethiopian, Hindoo (Dravidian),⁴¹ Arabian, and other kindred nations.

The descendants of Japhet established the Modern European nations, whose ancestors did not become thoroughly civilized, until the advent of Jesus Christ.

The Great Antiquity of the Chinese

Proof of the great antiquity of the Chinese people is the fact that porcelain vessels, having Chinese mottos upon them, have been discovered in the ancient Egyptian tombs, in shape, material and appearance, exactly resembling those made in China. Rosellini, the great Italian antiquary, believed them to have been imported into Egypt from China by kings who reigned in Egypt about the time of Moses or before.

It appears that at the time of Deluge the human race was only able to record
23 events by knotted cords and the hieroglyphic script of Fuxi (Henoah) and Cangjie. After Deluge, the Chinese, owing to their isolation and continuous civilization, succeeded in evolving from the knotted cord-signs and hieroglyphics their present modern script.

The ancient Egyptians did not get much beyond their hieroglyphics, and all the other *dead* nations, and the Mongolians, Manchurians, Hindoos, Turks, Persians, Arabians, Malays, etc., evolved and adopted scripts based upon the ancient hieroglyphics or knotted cord-signs and symbols.

While great empires have successively risen and fallen in other parts of the world, China has remained the same for at least five thousand years, surviving all the great nations of Western Asia, Northern Africa, and Europe.

China is the only ancient empire which has continued to the present time.

Being surrounded by high and massive mountain chains, and extensive

deserts, and a wide expanse of ocean, it is no wonder that its existence and civilization remained a mystery to the surrounding nations for so many centuries.

China's civilization^a has existed without change from time immemorial, and before that of the Nile Valley; and, at the time when the Egyptian kings were building their pyramids, China had a settled Government, and was enjoying a high state of civilization.

24

The Origin of the Chinese and the Religion of the Chinese

The Chinese are the descendents of Shem. Shem (Shennong (神农炎帝) and his descendants established themselves in the Huanghe (Yellow River) basin, where the provinces of Shaanxi (陕西), Shanxi (山西), and Henan (河南) now stand, thus founding the Chinese nation, and being God's chosen people. He led them into this "Land of Milk and Honey" to thrive and flourish, and to civilize the surrounding barbarous nations.

[Genesis IX. 26. And he (Noah, *i.e.* Nü Wa) said Blessed be the Lord God of Shem; and Canaan shall be his servant.]

This accounts for the ancient Chinese reverence and respect for Almighty God, — the Supreme Ruler (上帝) —embodied in the word "Tian" (天) *i.e.* Heaven.

This great reverence for Heaven, *i.e.*, God, dates from time immemorial, and can be traced to the earliest records of Chinese History.

Confucius, the Heaven-sent Sage and Teacher of China, had always the greatest reverence and respect for Heaven (天) *i.e.*, God, and it has been the same with all the sages and wise men of China, who went before, and who came

a. Great cities are buried beneath the 400,000 square miles of loess deposits of the Yellow River Valley district of China.⁴²

after him. And, this is why God has protected and preserved the Chinese nation for so many thousands of years.

The religion of the ancient Chinese was a pure and unadulterated Theism, similar in every respect to that of the Jews, whose ancestors migrated into Chaldea from China, about B.C. 2,000.

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Figure 1.3: Handbill advertizing *The Origin of the Chinese*, 1917

Owing to the favourable position of this chosen land, and the formidability of its natural surroundings, the Chinese race began to develop and flourish in peace, under the wise and beneficent rule of the Five Patriarchs, and the Emperors of succeeding dynasties, and to evolve a civilization and ethical culture distinctly its own.

III. — Shennong Yandi (Shem)

神农炎帝立

Shennong Yandi li

Shennong (Shem) ruled

其始教民耕

qi shi jiao min geng

He was the first to teach farming to the people.

斲木为耒耜

zhuo mu wei lei si

He was the first to invent farming implements.

衣食在桑田

yi shi zai sang tian

Clothing and food were obtained from the mulberry and the fields.

[From this we gather that the Chinese were already wearing silk, as deduced from the words “clothing” and “mulberry.”

Cream coloured silk of the 1st Century A.D., from Yen Cheng, Shantung, was found by Sir Aurel Stein in the ruins of Lop Nor, — 1 foot 10 inches wide — of remarkable degree of finish, and proof of the high state of culture and standard of living which existed there at that period. And, further, a specimen discovered near Dunhuang bore a date contemporary with B.C. 94.]

26

亲口尝草木医药得相传

qin kou chang cao mu yiyao de xiangchuan

He personally tasted herbs and plants, and this resulted in a knowledge of medicine, and the cure of sickness.

教人为贸易货物并横权

jiao ren wei maoyi huowu bing heng quan

He taught the people how to do business, and introduced weights and measures for the weighing and selling of commercial products.

传代凡八世五百廿五年

chuan dai fan ba shi wubai nianwu nian

His descendants consisted of eight generations — 525 “years.”

[i.e. Arphaxad, Sale, Heber, Phaleg, Reu, Sarug, Nachor, Thare. (See Genesis.)

It is not known how many days or months constituted one of these “years.”]

VI.—Huangdi (Arphaxad)

皇帝轩辕氏人事渐完备

Huangdi Xuanyuan Shi renshi jian wanbei

When Huangdi (Arphaxad) ruled, all things required for the use of man were practically complete and in existence.

诸侯始争雄适习干戈起

Zhuhou shi zhengxiong shixi gange qi

It was then that the feudal lords began to become ambitious for power, and this resulted in war.

蚩尤尝作乱作雾迷军旅

Chi You chang zuoluan zuowu mi junlü

Chi You attempted to rebel, and took advantage of a fog to screen the movements of his army.

帝造指南车起兵相战敌

Di zao zhinan che qi bing xiang zhan di

Huangdi invented a Compass-chariot, and assembling his forces, he advanced south and attacked Chi You.

蚩尤被帝擒杀与涿鹿里

Chi You bei Di qin sha yu Zhuoluli

Chi You was defeated and captured by Huangdi and executed at a place called (涿鹿里).

轩辕作内经素问灵枢出岐伯彻精微发明医道理后人始得传疾病沉
痾起

Xuanyuan zuo neijing su wen lingshu chu qi bo che jingweifaming yidao li
houren shi de chuan jibing chen ke qi

Huangdi Composed a Treatise on Medicine and the Art of Healing, and ever
afterwards people were able to diagnose and cure diseases.

伐木作船车水陆皆通济

famu zuo chuanche shuilu jie tongji

He used wood for making boats and chariots, thereby enabling the people to
travel on water and on land.

隶首作算数九章算法起

Li shou zuo suanshu jiu zhang suanfa qi

Ti (隶) was the first to invent the abacus and methods of reckoning (Mathe-
matics).

帝遊河洛间鱼负天文志

Di you he luo jian yu fu tianwen zhi

When Huangdi was journeying along the Huanghe, in the neighbourhood of Luo (洛间) Yu (鱼) presented him with a Chart of the stars and a Treatise on Astronomy.

即命师大挠造成花甲子

ji ming shi da Nao zaocheng huajiazi

He immediately ordered Shi Da Nao (师大挠) to compute a "Cycle of Time" (花甲子).

伶伦制竹筒阴阳调律吕遂有管弦声音乐从此始

Ling Lun zhi zhutong yinyang diaolü lü sui you guanxian sheng yinyue congci
shi

Ling Lun (伶伦) invented bamboo instruments for the production of the tones (twelve), and music originated therefrom.

采铜铸鼎成

cai tong zhu ding cheng

Huangdi mined for copper for the casting and making of tripods.

骑龙朝天帝在位一百年寿元百十一

Qi long chao tian Di zai wei yibai nian shouyuan baishiyi

He rode upon a dragon and ascended into the presence of God, *i.e.*, he died at the age of 111 years. He ruled for 100 years.

V. — Yao (Reu)

帝尧陶唐氏仁德宏天地茅茨不剪伐土阶为三级

Di Yao Taotang Shi ren de hong tian dimao ci bu jian fa tu jie wei san ji

Yao (Reu) was renowned for his benevolence and virtue. He lived in a plain thatched palace with three flights of apartments.

29

萁生于庭观验旬朔日

mingjia shengyu ting guanyan xun shuo ri

The mingjia (萁) plant grew near this palace, and on examining it, Yao was able to know the days of the month (*i.e.* the Four Seasons⁴³).

洪水泛九年使禹而疏治

hongshui fan jiunian shi Yu er shuzhi

A great flood desolated the land for nine years, and Yao ordered Yu to drain off the waters.

居外十三春未入家门视

juwai shisan chun wei ru jiamen shi

Yu remained abroad for thirteen years, and all this time he never visited his home.

通泽疏九河引水从东逝

tong ze shu jiu he yin shui cong dong shi

He drained morasses and swamps, dredged and conserved the nine tributaries of the Huanghe, and caused the waters to flow eastwards.

举益治山泽猛兽皆逃避

ju Yi zhi shan ze mengshou jie taobi

He appointed Yi (益) to deal with the forests and jungles, and the wild beasts fled and hid themselves.

百姓乐雍熙击壤而歌戏

baixing leyong xi ji rang er ge xi

And, henceforth, the people lived in peace and happiness; and they sang, and enjoyed life.

30

大舜耕历山尧闻知聪敏二女嫁为妻

Da Shun geng Lishan Yao wen zhi congming ernü jia wei qi

Da Shun (大舜) was a farmer of Lishan (历山). Yao learnt of his great ability and learning, and gave him his two daughters in marriage.

九男遣奉侍器械并百官牛羊仓廩备事舜畎亩中

jiu nan qian fengshi qixie bing bai guan niuyang cang lin bei shi shun quanmu
zhong

He also ordered his nine sons to serve Shun, and furnished him with all necessary farming implements and one hundred servants, together with cattle, sheep, and granaries.

取舜归帝里

qu Shun gui Di li

Yao subsequently invited Shun to the palace, with the object of appointing him to administer the affairs of the country.

尧老倦于尽四岳举舜理尧立百二年一百十七岁

Yao laojuan yu jin si yue ju Shun li Yao li baier nian yibaishiqi sui

Yao, becoming old, was unable to carry on the administration of the country, so he abdicated in favour of Shun. Yao ruled for 102 years, and lived to 117 years.

舜见尧升遐避位南河地

Shun jian Yao shengxia bi wei nanhe di

But, when Yao died, Shun fled from the locality south of the Huanghe (so as not to be in the way of Yao's sons.)

31

百姓感舜恩从者入归市天与人归之回宫节帝位

baixing gan Shun en congzhe ru gui shi tian yu ren gui zhi hui gong jie diwei

However, the people, being deeply grateful to Shun for his beneficent rule, were anxious to become his faithful and loyal subjects.

Heaven and the people favoured Shun, and so he became Emperor.

The Origin of the Jews

Yao (尧, i.e. Reu⁴⁴) abdicated in favour of Shun (舜), who in turn, abdicated in favour of Yu (禹).

Yao's grandfather, Zhuan Xu Gaoyang Shi (Heber) (顓頊高阳氏) invented a Calender, and fixed the year and the Four Seasons, but, history records very little about his father Di Ku Gaoxin Shi (Phaleg) (帝侖高辛氏), as the country was then in the enjoyment of peace. This accounts for the Hebrew Record of the Creation and Deluge being more detailed and accurate than the ancient Chinese Record.

It was after Yao's abdication, and about the year B.C. 2,000, that his great grandson Thare and his family (a small band of nomads) migrated westwards to Chaldea and established the Hebrew nation; and no doubt they were forced to leave China owing to the terribly devastated condition of the Country. Even at 32 the present day there is a Colony of Chinese Jews in Henan (河南).

Yu (禹) journeyed further east to Henan (河南) and Shandong (山东), and founded the Empire of the Xia (夏) Dynasty (B.C. 2205?⁴⁵ to B.C. 1797).

I have abstained from making long and detailed references to the later rulers and events in Chinese History, as I wish to make my message as brief and as clear as possible.

The high morality of China's sages and historians is noteworthy, and is proved by the complete absence of profane and obscene records or references; and Chinese History may be read by children, and the most fastidious persons, without, in any way, hurting their feelings of propriety.

China's Indigenous Civilization

Having established beyond doubt the real situation of The "Garden of Eden,"^a and the origin of the Chinese, I will now prove that the civilization of China is indigenous, and distinctly different from all other civilizations, ancient and modern.

a. Cradle of the Human Race.⁴⁶

China (ancient)⁴⁷ has influenced other civilizations, but has never been influenced by others. In fact, China and its institutions have outlived everything else in the World.

Writers have, in the past, assumed that the Chinese came originally from the West, probably from the Sumerians of Babylon, believing that the similarity between some of the Sumerian and Chinese roots and hieroglyphics was sufficient proof! This theory is contrary to all the known facts, and as I have already stated and proved, the origin of the Chinese is indigenous to the land now occupied by them. 33

The ancient Chinese hieroglyphics are distinctly Chinese, and the evolution from the hieroglyphic stage to the modern script has been continuous. No other dead nation has possessed a similar script. This is proof that the Chinese script is indigenous and not Sumerian.

The Han (汉) Dynasty (B.C. 206) Historical Bas Reliefs of Fuxi, Shennong, Huangdi, Yao and Shun illustrate the costumes, head-dress, and foot-wear, etc., of the ancient Chinese, and show that they are purely Chinese, and more refined than the costumes of the Egyptians, Assyrians, and Babylonians.

Again, a careful study of the horses, carriages, chariots, etc., are sufficient proof of the high state of China's indigenous civilization at this epoch of her existence as a nation and an Empire.

The "Dragon" and the "Phoenix" are also purely Chinese, and no other ancient nation has similar emblematic representations, unless it has been influenced by Chinese civilization.

Regarding architecture, China, possesses a style distinctly her own. No other ancient nation possessed architecture anything like that of the Chinese. The pointed and tapering roofs and upturned eaves, were no doubt copied from the designs of the tents of their nomadic ancestors, and have been tenaciously adhered to throughout the thousands of years of her existence. 34

The artistic and beautiful bronze and iron temples and pavilions (at least, B.C. 100) on the top of the sacred Taishan (泰山) mountain of Shandong (山东) province are world-famous, and the wonder and admiration of all visitors.

China's Art is also indigenous, and distinctly different in conception, style, and execution, from that of the West, and paintings on silk, representing the civilization, architecture, and historical events of two thousand years of her national life, are still in existence.

I hope I have, now, also, satisfactorily proved the antiquity of China's indigenous civilization.

Universal Peace and the Brotherhood of Man

The Creation and Deluge are, now, as clear as day, and, in spite of scientists and geologists trying to prove the contrary, and the support which the Darwinian theory of "The Origin of Species" and "The Descent of Man" has been accorded, 35 the truth of the Creation and Deluge has been proved beyond doubt.

And, now, that the Ancient Chinese Record of the Creation and Deluge is found to be the same as Genesis, I fervently hope and pray that, the whole human race will soon learn to believe in God and⁴⁸ the Bible, and that, henceforth, men will love and treat each other as brothers.

In conclusion, I fervently beseech all those, who think with me, to work for the following:—

1. Universal Disarmament
2. Universal Peace
3. The protection and civilization of all the weak and savage races of the World
3. The Brotherhood of Man

And, when the nations and governments of the World have reached a state fit to be Federated, I hope and pray that China will take the lead in turning the "Garden of Eden," *i.e.* "Chinese Turkestan," into an "International State," and that the Parliament of Nations will be established there (in China⁴⁹).

Then will there be Peace on Earth.

THE END

Appendix

Why God Has Punished Europe

This terrible fratricidal war, which is convulsing and devastating Europe, is not due to trade rivalry, mutual fear of aggression, or the ambition of Kings and Emperors to become supreme in this world.

It is the punishment of God for the crimes of Europe.

There must be many ungodly men, to-day, who are blaspheming God, and crying out with uplifted hands—"There is no God. If God exists, why should He make the innocent suffer with the guilty, and, why should Europe be made to suffer so much misery?"

God is a just God, and He rewards the good, and punishes the wicked. If the punishment does not come to-day, it will come to-morrow. But, sooner or later, it is bound to come.

We should always remember that the crimes of the father are visited upon his children, and this applies to nations as well as individuals.

See Exodus XX. 5-6. "God visits the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate Him.

And shows mercy unto those that love Him and keep His Commandments."

The nations of Europe have sinned against God, and broken His Commandments:— 38

1. *Thou shalt not kill*

2. *Thou shalt not steal*

a. This text was later published as: Tsan Tai Tse, "The War as a Punishment," Letter to the Editor, *Hong Kong Daily Press*, December 11, 1916,

3. *Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house or anything that is thy neighbour's*

If the Christian nations of Europe believe in the Bible, they must acknowledge that Militarism is a crime against God, and that the savages of the World are their brothers.

And, instead of killing and exterminating them in wars of conquest, and robbing them of their possessions, — eventually leading to fratricidal wars amongst themselves, — it is their duty to educate and civilize them, as the negroes of the Southern States of The United States have been educated and civilized, and to place them on the same plane as themselves.

Therefore, the crimes of Kings, governments, and the leaders of men have been visited upon the people, and this is the reason for the punishment which Almighty God has inflicted upon the nations of Europe.

It is a terrible warning for the future.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE
 of
 The Descent of the Chinese from Adam.
 According to
 TSE TSAN TAI.
 (安聖謝泰續)
 25th October, 1914.

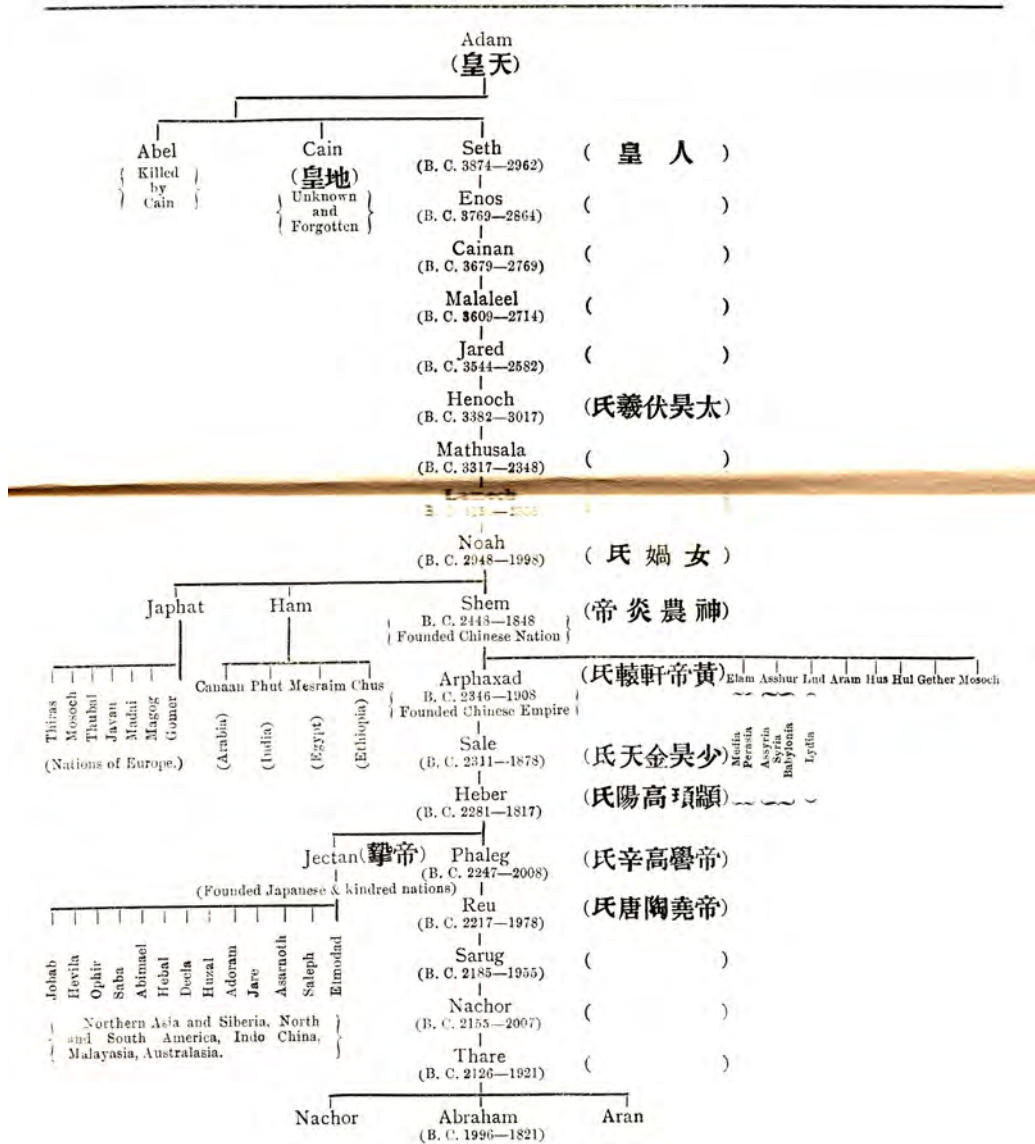


Figure 1.4: Genealogical Table: Descent of the Chinese from Adam. Source: Tsan Tai Tse, *The Creation., the Real Situation of Eden, and the Origin of the Chinese* (Hongkong: Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., 1914)

Notes

1. On the unpaginated page facing vii, the author has written in red ink: "For further proofs — See supplementary pamphlets No. 1 to No. 49. See author's map of Asia before the great upheaval."

2. The author has underlined the word "translation."

3. The author has erased the word "Eastern" and substituted it with "Central."

4. The author has corrected "in the Bible" to "in God and the Bible."

5. 圣安 Sheng'an was Tse Tsan Tai's 字 zi courtesy name.

6. The author underlined the word "translation."

7. The author has erased the word "Eastern" and substituted "Central."

8. The author has erased the word "Eastern" and substituted "Central."

9. The author has placed the word "ceremonies" in inverted commas.

10. Footnote added by author.

11. The author has erased the word "Eastern" and substituted "Central."

12. The author has added: "and not in Asia Minor."

13. The footnote was added by the author.

14. The author has added: "(China)."

15. Footnote added by author.

16. The author has added "along the shores of the upheaved inland sea"; "Great Xing'an Mountains of the"; "'journeying from the East'"; and has underlined the words "plain of Shinar."

17. The author has corrected "Ham" to become "Shem".

18. The author underlined "translation."
19. Author enclosed "Eden" in quotation marks.
20. The author substituted "sixth" for "seventh"
21. The author added "Including himself" at the beginning of the sentence and substituted "'brethren'" for "successors."
22. The author enclosed "successors" in quotation marks.
23. The author added "'full' moons, *i.e.* months."
24. Author added ("Pacific").
25. Author substituted "(Cretan Archipelago)" for "'Atlantis' (?)" — Inhabited by primitive man before the Deluge."
26. Footnote added by author.
27. The word "(loess)" was added by author.
28. The author added an opening square bracket by hand.
29. The author added a closing square bracket by hand.
30. The author substituted "Asian (Continental) plateau" for "East Asian plateau."
31. The author substituted "cataclysmic upheaval must" for "upheaval may."
32. The author substituted "leading" for "and."
33. Footnote added by author.
34. The author removed "perhaps" before "due."
35. The author removed "or to changes in the Sun, — the living and life-giving ball of Radium, — ."
36. The author capitalized "Tidal Wave."

37. Author added footnote.

38. The author substituted "North Central Greenland" for "Baffin Bay and North Greenland." The author added "Central."

39. The author added "or the submerged Continent of Polynesia."

40. The author substituted "Indian races" for "Indians."

41. The author added "Dravidian."

42. Footnote added by author

43. The author added "(i.e. the Four Seasons)."

44. Author added "(i.e. Reu)."

45. Author added "2205" before the question mark.

46. Author added footnote.

47. The author added "(ancient)."

48. The Author added "God and."

49. The author added "(in China)."

"

Chapter 2

Supplementary Pamphlets 1-12 (1915–1923)

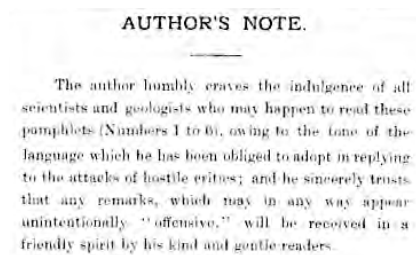


Figure 2.1: A slip Tse Tsan Tai pasted into the first six pamphlets.

Author's Note: The author humbly craves the indulgence of all scientists and geologists who may happen to read these pamphlets (Numbers 1 to 6), owing to the tone of the language which he has been obliged to adopt in replying to the attacks of hostile critics; and he sincerely trusts that any remarks, which may in any way appear unintentionally 'offensive,' will be received in a friendly spirit by his kind and gentle readers.

The Cradle of the Human Race — The Cause of The Deluge and The Change in the Antediluvian Polar Regions — A Reply to “The Japan Chronicle”^a

Correspondence

The Cradle of the Human Race.

To the Editor of the “Japan Chronicle.”

Sir,— I have been shown a copy of the Japan Chronicle, dated 14th November, 1915, containing a lengthy leading article in which the writer has distorted the truths contained in my book, “The Creation; the Real Situation of Eden: and the Origin of the Chinese.”

This hostile critic begins by making a flippant remark about my completing my life’s work in a few days in a book of 85 pages, “whereas most men are inordinately lengthy when they set out to give us the result of their life’s labour.”

In truth, the book is a small one, but it contains *facts, findings, and proofs*, which may help to solve the great problems of mankind. Although I have been an earnest student of Ancient History, Biblical Lore, and Archaeology, it has never been my ambition to write a book on any of these subjects, and I never dreamt that it would be possible to solve the world’s greatest problem or to reconcile the Ancient Chinese and Ancient Hebrew accounts of the beginnings of the Human Race. But, it is a most *remarkable fact* that both accounts agree, as is proved in my book.

However, I hope, shortly, to publish a supplementary work in support of my book under the title “Proofs of the Deluge.” This will be a much larger volume, and will contain geological, geographical, and scientific proofs of the upheaval

a. Tsan Tai Tse, *No. 1.: The Cradle of the Human Race: The Cause of The Deluge and The Change in the Antediluvian Polar Regions — A Reply to “The Japan Chronicle”*, Pamphlet [printed by Kelly & Walsh, Hongkong], 1915.

and subsidence of continents, and the cause of the flooding of the world by a Diluvian tidal wave.

My critic ridicules the idea of Chinese Turkestan being the Cradle of the Human Race, but he does not mention any of the numerous Biblical, Archæological, and Geographical proofs which I have given in my book. He writes: "From all we have ever heard of Chinese Turkestan we should imagine that the outdoor life in a state of nature would be much more bearable in Mesopotamia." Quite so, but my critic is evidently ignorant of the geological fact that the climate and topography of Asia has changed immensely, since the Deluge. Central Asia, including Chinese Turkestan, has been upheaved some thousands of feet, and, previous to the Deluge, the climate of Chinese Turkestan was sub-tropical and something similar to that of India and South China at the present day. And, instead of being frozen, as it is at present, Siberia and the whole of Northern Asia and Alaska was, then, enjoying a warm and temperate climate. This is proved by the rich alluvial soil, and the total absence of glacial deposits. 2

Regarding my "theory" of the Deluge, he writes: "To get the flood to Turkestan, Mr. Tse has to invent a great tidal wave which swept right round the earth. The wave needs accounting for, and the most natural explanation that occurs to Mr. Tse is a sudden shifting of the Earth's axis. He does not of course, explain how it came to shift, so this only explains one difficulty by creating another."

I intended my explanation to appear in the new volume, but my critic has now obliged me to give him a foretaste of it. It was this great upheaval in Central Asia, followed by the subsidence of large masses of land in the Pacific Ocean and in the Indian Ocean — connecting India with Africa and Australia — that caused the sudden *list (about 15°) and the shifting of the North Pole from the centre (about Latitude 75°, Longitude 40°) of Greenland to its present position, resulting in the freezing of Northern Asia and the flooding of the world by a gigantic tidal wave.

The Antediluvian Arctic Circle embraced Norway, the greater portion of Sweden and Denmark, Lapland, Finland, Scotland, the North of Ireland, New-

foundland, Labrador, and the North East and North West Territories of Canada up to the Mackenzie River. This is my finding, and it will be an easy matter to verify it. Many riddles of the Glacial Period, which have baffled geologists and scientists, will be fully dealt with and explained in my new book.

- 3 The northern parts of Europe and North America were first flooded by the waters of the Diluvial Tidal Wave, and subsequently by the flood waters of melting ice-fields and vast glaciers.

The action of these glacial floods and torrents of melting ice and snow continued to affect and change the surface and strata of the land, until the gradual and complete disappearance of these ante-diluvain glaciers and ice-fields under the altered climatic conditions. The broken rocks and soil of the highlands were swept into the valleys and lowlands, and this accounts for boulder clays and morainic accumulations being found in the British Islands and Northern Europe — extending South as far as Central France and the Harz mountains in Middle Germany, and in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan of the United States of America.

The extensive Loess deposits of China, which have hitherto been a riddle to geologists and scientists, are not glacial, but are the accumulated deposits of the Diluvian Tidal Wave waters, which flooded Chinese Turkestan and the Mongolian Plateau and turned them into vast Inland Seas. These flood waters gradually escaped towards the sea by way of the Yellow River depression, and this is why China is so marvellously rich in alluvial deposits.

The prevailing theory that these vast deposits of Loess consist of successive layers of fine dust blown and deposited there by the winds (Baron von Richthofen, Pumpelly, and others) is difficult to believe when one considers the thickness (over a thousand feet) and extent of these alluvial deposits. These great terrestrial changes, and the pre-historic civilisations which existed before the Deluge, will be fully explained and described in my Supplementary Work.

Regarding my finding that *Shina* of Genesis is China of the earliest times (the District South of the Yellow River Bend), my critic writes: “we can assure Mr. Tse most positively that it was not, for nobody travelling westward from

either Mesopotamia or Turkestan would arrive at either of these places short of performing something near a circumnavigation."

Instead of quoting me fully, my critic has twisted what I have written into nonsense. Genesis xi. 1–2 says— "and the whole world was of one language, and of one speech. And it came to pass, as they journeyed from the East that they found a plain in the land of Shinar, and they dwelt there." 4

My finding is that after the Deluge, the sons of Noah and their descendants must have left the devastated Tarim Valley District of Chinese Turkestan and journeyed further East in the direction of the Mongolian Plateau, and turning back westwards (journeyed from the East), finally settled (Genesis.— *And it came to pass*) in the plain of Shinar (China), the rich alluvial districts South of the Yellow River Bend, which has been the granary of China from time immemorial. I am positively certain that the ancient word *China*, the origin of which has perplexed so many of the world's greatest thinkers, and which is still a subject of controversy, has been derived from "Shinar" of Genesis.

In future, I hope my critic will play the game, and quote me fully and correctly.

Referring to the Tower of Babel, he writes: "He finds that the Tower of Babel must have been built in Shensi because it was of brick, and Shensi is a province of brick pagodas!" I wrote nothing of the sort, and it is most unjust and unfair to represent me as penning such nonsense. To quote correctly, I wrote: "Ancient ruins exist in the province of Shensi; and strange to say, China is the land of bricks, high towers (pagodas) and strange dialects."

The District Comprising Chinese Turkestan, the Mongolian Desert, Kansu, Shensi, and Shansi will be a rich field of investigation for future archæologists and explorers, and I am of the firm belief that many of the ancient ruins, walls and dykes found there belonged to a civilisation ante-dating the Deluge.

Regarding the descent of the Chinese he writes: "But he seems to think that it is necessary to convert Noah into a Chinaman for this purpose. His real difficulty is evidently that he cannot conceive the Chinese as having descended from alien immigrants."

Further on he writes: “It is evident that Mr. Tse has sufficient pride of
5 race to make the idea of the Jews being descended from the Chinese much
more tolerable than that of the Chinese being descended from Mesopotamian
refugees.”

Allow me to assure my critic that his thoughts and beliefs are wide of the
mark, and far from the truth.

It is not a question of pride of race.

What I seek to prove is that mankind has originated from the same source,
and that the Chinese, and likewise the Jews, are of Shemitic or Semitic stock,
and that both came from the district south of the Yellow River Bend.

Whether what I have written is sound or unsound, I leave the world and
posterity to judge. — Yours truly,

TSE TSAN TAI

谢 纘 泰

HONGKONG, December 1st, 1915

*N.B— The geological conditions and glacial deposits of the Antediluvian
Polar regions, as defined by me in the above letter, prove that the axis of the
earth has always been inclined, and has never been perpendicular as believed by
many ancient and modern astronomers and scientists. — T.T.T.

Proofs of the Deluge — The Upheaval and Subsidence of Continents, and the Change to the North Polar Regions — A Reply to Alfred H. Crook, MA FRGS^a

Correspondence

Proofs of the Deluge

To the Editor, *South China Morning Post*.

Sir,— Your correspondent, Mr. A.H. Crook, is quite right when he says in his letter in your issue of the 10th inst. that a healthy and profound respect should be had for the great authorities on the various branches of Science, and I agree with him. Your correspondent has mentioned the names of such great and famous men as Sir John Murray, Geikie, Wallace, Sollas, Joly, Richthofen, Merrill, Lapworth, and Salisbury, but with due respect to these great men, they can be right and they can be wrong in their conclusions.

It is not right that we should accept their theories and conclusions as gospel truth. All men have the right to think independently, and to use their own brains instead of being bound hard and fast by the opinions of others, no matter how great they may be in the world of Geology and Science.

These geologists and scientists are not infallible, opinions and conclusions can only be authoritative, so long as they remain disproved.

Regarding subsidences of land, your correspondent quotes Sir John Murray as writing— “The study of ocean depths and and ocean deposits does not seem in any way to support the view that continental land has disappeared beneath the floor of the Ocean.” He also says that Sir John Murray’s view is supported by Geikie, Wallace, Sollas, Joly and other great geologists.

a. Tsan Tai Tse, *No. 2.: Proofs of the Deluge: The Upheaval and Subsidence of Continents and the Change to the North Polar Regions, a Reply to Alfred H. Crook, MA FRGS*, Pamphlet [printed by Kelly & Walsh, Hongkong], 1917.

I am positively certain that a vast continent became submerged by the waters of the Pacific Ocean at the time of The Deluge, and some of my proofs are as follows:—

2 (a) Great architectural works and pre-historic relics, etc., which exist on Mariana Island, Ponape Island, Kusaie Island, Tonga-tabu Island, and Easter Island of the Pacific Ocean, all of which are situated thousands of miles apart. They are a riddle to the natives, who are totally ignorant of the origin of these great works.

(b) The red volcanic clay which covers about 37,000,000 square miles of the central regions of the Pacific Ocean, (The exact situation of the submerged continent). Much of this clay is mixed with blue mud.

(c) It is estimated that over 14,000,000 square miles of the different ocean beds are covered with blue mud. This blue mud has been washed into the oceans by the Diluvian Tidal Wave, which engulfed and flooded the different continents of the world.

For further geological, glacial and ethnological proofs, I must refer your correspondent to my coming book, as too much cannot be written in a newspaper controversy of this nature.

Regarding the origin of the Huanghe (Yellow River Valley) loess, your correspondent writes,—

Then again your correspondent puts the loess as a water (“diluvian”) deposit. Again, the geologists — Geikie, Richthofen, Merrill, Lapworth, Salisbury, etc., — are against him. The practically universal opinion of geologists is that the loess is a wind deposit.

Is it possible, I ask, for dust to be carried by the wind and deposited in the Valley of the Yellow River (an area of over 400,000 square miles), Russian Turkestan and Siberia, the Rhine Valley, the Colorado Valley, and the Mississippi and Amazon basins, etc., to a varying thickness of one thousand feet?

Such a theory is impossible of belief.

How many thousands or millions of years would it take for wind-blown dust to accumulate in such vast areas one thousand feet in thickness? And, again,

where does the dust of these different localities come from, and why has it been blown and deposited in one particular spot? Surely this dust has not been attracted to these different localities by a mysterious magnetic influence!

In my humble opinion the loess of Asia, Africa, South America and Australia is a Diluvial deposit, and the extensive loess deposits of the Yellow River Valley have been washed and deposited there by the Diluvial waters which flooded the highlands of Chinese Turkestan and Mongolia. The loess of North America and Europe consists of, — 3

1. Glacial deposits
2. Diluvian deposits
3. Deposits of flood waters of melting glaciers and ice-fields

In the absence of evidence proving that this vast deposit of loess in China was glacial, and failing to discover proofs of a Universal Deluge, these Geologists and Scientists must, finally, have concluded that it was a wind-borne deposit.

This disbelief in a Universal Deluge, and the upheaval of Central Asia and the subsidence of a large mass of land in the Pacific Ocean, formerly connecting China with Easter Island, has led to many wrong geological and scientific conclusions, and to the miscalculation of the age of these loess deposits, and also the age of skeletons of animals and prehistoric man found buried in them. *I am afraid Geology and Ancient History will have to be re-written.* Generations of geologists and scientists have obstinately adhered to the belief that the world has never been flooded by a Deluge, and the reason for this disbelief is that they have never been able to discover and prove scientifically that the world was flooded by a Tidal Wave caused by the upheaval and subsidence of large masses of land.

A careful study of the land contour and geology of the provinces of Kwang Tung, Kwang Si, Kweichow, Yunnan, Szechuan and Kansu, Mongolia, Chinese Turkestan, Tibet, Burmah, Northern India, Afghanistan, Russian Turkestan and Siberia will prove the extent and nature of the upheaval which has taken place.

I am not theorizing as your correspondent seems to think, and allow me to assure him that my discoveries and findings are the result of *serious study and* 4

research, and do not need “bolstering up” (I use his own words) by impossible theories.

I am dealing with facts and realities.

In the flooding of Asia “a great wave X miles high” (I use your correspondent’s own words) was not necessary, as the land must have become inundated as it got convulsed and upheaved.

I have never said that the polar axis changed its position.

I said that the Earth underwent a list of about 15 degrees, changing the Ante-diluvian North Polar regions from the centre of Greenland (Latitude 75° and Longitude 40°) to their present position.

A careful study of the geological conditions of Labrador and N.W. Canada (glacial), Northern Asia (non-glacial), and N.W. Europe (glacial), will prove this.

The non-glacial condition of the soil of Siberia proves that Northern Asia once enjoyed a Temperate climate, but has become suddenly frozen; and the carcasses of mammoths also prove that these extinct animals were drowned by the Deluge and preserved by the sudden freezing of their bodies. The reconciliation of Science and Religion hinges on the question whether the world has been flooded by the Deluge, and the solution of this great question will remove the barrier which at present exists between Science and Religion, and solve the geological and glacial (Glacial Period) “riddles,” which have so long baffled the geologists and scientists of the world.

Thanking you for the courtesy of finding space for this reply,

TSE TSAN TAI

谢 纘 泰

HONGKONG, 10th Nov., 1917.

Correspondence

To the Editor, South China Morning Post.

5 Sir,— In a letter of your issue of the 9th, your correspondent blames me

“for having given such little thought to what I have written.” I do not think his further remarks on me justified the charge. The first thing a study of these subjects ought to, and I think would, produce in the student is a healthy and profound respect for the great authorities on the various branches of science involved.

Our greatest authority on the oceans of the earth, Sir John Murray, writes: “The study of ocean depths and ocean deposits *does not seem in any way to support the view that continental land has disappeared beneath the floor of the ocean*” (the italics are mine). And again “the deciding stroke appears to have been delivered in favour of the permanence of the ocean basins.” Geikie, Wallace, Sollas, Joly, and a host of the other great geologists support the same view.

Then again your correspondent puts the loess as a water (“diluvian”) deposit. Again the geologists — Geikie, Richthofen, Merrill, Lapworth, Salisbury, etc., — are against him. The practically universal opinion of geologists is that the loess is a wind deposit. I have looked at the loess in both Europe and Asia, but I do not even pretend that had I spent as many months as I spent days in examining it that my opinion would be worth a straw and to be quite candid I don’t think Mr. Tse Tsan-tai’s would either. The question involved geological and other knowledge quite beyond me. But it would require a great deal of evidence to outweigh the consensus of existing geological opinion.

When a theory before it can be accepted requires, as Mr. Tse’s does, to be bolstered up by the pushing up and sinking again of a great continent in the Pacific; the occurrence of a great earthquake which raised the land of Asia 10,000 feet; the inundation of a great wave X miles high; to say nothing of a new polar axis for the earth — I say when a theory requires to be bolstered up with such views as these it ought to be accepted with great caution, And when almost the unanimous verdict of the great authorities is that none of these things happened, then it ought to be accepted with several grains of salt. I said nothing about the probable birth place of man or the cradle of civilization. Authoritative opinion is much divided. Darwin seemed to think it possible that man was not all from a single stock. Pritchard thought our primal ancestors were black. At present

it is only safe to say that three oldest specimens of mankind (pithecanthropus, erectus and eoanthropus) come from Java, Piltown and Heidelberg.

Yours etc.,

A.H. CROOK

HONGKONG, Nov. 9th , 1917.

Correspondence

Proofs of the Deluge

To the Editor, South China Morning Post.

7 Sir,— I was greatly interested and pleased to read in THE CHINA PRESS, of October 28th, Dr. W.H. Ballou's illustrated article describing the recent discoveries made by the lady explorer, Mrs. Scoresby Routledge, M.A., on Easter Island, because they help to verify my finding that Easter Island and its prehistoric relics are the remains of a sunken continent — the "Land of Nod" mentioned in The Bible. (See Page 9 of my book "The Creation: and the Origin of the Chinese," published by Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Limited, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.)

This sunken continent extended from Easter Island (its most Eastern promontory) to China, embracing all the scattered islands of Polynesia and Melanesia, most of which are mountain tops and extinct volcanoes.

The coral islands or "Attols" are the craters of extinct volcanoes around the lips of which the coral polype has succeeded in building up a ring of coral walling in a lagoon of fresh water.

Owing to the volcanic nature of these islands, strong ethnological evidence exists that there has been more than one subsidence of land since The Deluge.

The wonderful architectural works and prehistoric relics which exist on Mariana Island (Ladrone Islands), Ponape Island (Caroline Islands), Tonga-tabu (Tonga Islands), which are situated thousands of miles apart, are also the remains of the prehistoric civilization of this sunken continent. And what is more

convincing, the natives of these islands are absolutely ignorant of the origin of these great works.

This vast continent, which formerly divided the Pacific into two oceans (North and South), was first convulsed by a great earthquake, and then submerged at the time when the whole of Central Asia (Chinese Turkestan, Northern India, Tibet and Mongolia) was upheaved some ten thousand feet, resulting in the Earth's sudden list of about 15 degrees, and the changing of the position of the North Pole from the centre of Greenland (about Latitude 75° and Longitude 40°) to its present position followed by a tidal wave which engulfed and flooded all the continents of the world. 8

Geological proofs of the change in the position of the North Polar regions, and the flooding of the world by a Diluvian Tidal Wave will appear in the Chinese Edition of my book ("The Creation: and the Origin of the Chinese"), which I expect to see published at the end of this month. Owing to business engagements, I very much regret that the English Edition of my supplementary work "Proofs of the Deluge," cannot be published at the same time.

I have carefully studied the specimen of hieroglyphic writing found by Mrs. Scoresby Routledge, and I find that the construction of these characters is similar to the ancient hieroglyphic script.

I firmly believe that these hieroglyphic writings of Easter Island have sprung from the same source as those of China, viz., the hieroglyphic script of Cangjie.

I hope further excavations and investigations will be made in Easter Island, and that results will help to prove the truth of The Deluge.

I also hope that systematic excavations will be made in the extensive Diluvian Loess deposits of the different provinces of the Yellow River Valley of China in which are buried one thousand feet below its surface great cities and relics of the Ante-Diluvian Age, which will surprise and astonish the archaeologists and ethnologists of the World, and prove that mankind originated in Chinese Turkestan, and that civilization had its birth in China.

TSE TSAN TAI

谢 纘 泰

HONGKONG, Nov. 6th, 1917.

The Real Situation of "Eden" — Proofs of the Deluge and the Great Upheaval of Central Asia. Origin of Loess deposits, Salt Lakes, Salt Marshes & Deserts — A Reply to The Roman Catholic Encyclopaedian Society of Macao^a

Correspondence

The Real Situation of "Eden"

To the Editor, *South China Morning Post*.

Sir,— I am more than delighted to read in your issue of the 16th inst. the long letter which has been addressed to you by the Encyclopaedian Society of Macao, whose members consist of Chinese and Portuguese Roman Catholics. The statement— "We have craved him in private correspondence to prove his statements, but he has been unable to do so," is preposterous. It was on the 18th December, 1917, that I received a lengthy communication from Padre Philip van Lao, President of the Encyclopaedian Society, requesting me to answer a number of questions regarding my location of the "Garden of Eden."^b As a matter of courtesy and friendship, I did not grudge the little spare time at my disposal to answer his questions, in the belief that my doing so would be appreciated, and I even received from Padre Lao the following lines as a sort of encouragement.— We believe Eden to be on one of the mountain chains — 'backbone of the globe' — viz., Himalaya, Kunlun and Tianshan, as the traces show well to our careful survey. God bless you: this is our wish." Later on, however, I discovered, after putting certain questions to this Society, that Padre Lao and his friends had been endeavouring to trip me. In reply to certain of my questions Padre Lao wrote on

a. Tsan Tai Tse, No. 3.: *The Real Situation of "Eden" — Proofs of the Deluge and the Great Upheaval of Central Asia — Origin of Loess deposits, Salt Lakes, Salt Marshes & Deserts: A Reply to The Roman Catholic Encyclopaedian Society of Macao*, Pamphlet [printed by Kelly & Walsh, Hongkong], 1918. b. *The Cradle of The Human Race*.

the 20th March last, as follows:

We locate Eden at the “Roof of the World” but not at Chinese Turkestan as you. *N.B.*— Our secrets cannot be revealed to other persons before the publication of our book and maps, you must know. We repeat, all the secrets of our Society about Eden and Chinese Origin, etc., cannot be revealed to other persons, except after these persons want to enter our Society. Therefore you must excuse me if I do not tell you our things, especially being secret ones, before our book is published.

- 2 After the receipt of the following amazing threat of the 28th March last, I declined to answer any further questions from this Society and challenged Padre Lao and his friends to come out and “fight” in the open.

Padre Lao wrote on this date as follows:—

The Portuguese friends of ours are composing their publication to refute you, and we hope that their pamphlets may be published soon. Since you decided it better to question in a public way instead of giving a satisfactory explanation to them who cannot understand your things, you will excuse worse consequences.

No doubt my refusal to continue this controversy in private has led to the publication of this attack. To prove that I am wrong in locating the “Garden of Eden” in Chinese Turkestan, the Encyclopaedian Society quotes from L. Richard’s “Geographie de l’Empire de Chine” (French), and remarks as follows:—

This, his principal finding, cannot be true, because Chinese Turkestan was submerged by water at the time of the Creation, most clearly in the primitive era of this earth, consequently also in the epoch of God’s plantation of Eden until long after. To prove this it is enough to study the Geography, Geology, and Ethnology at ancient times by the great authors, especially see L. Richard’s “Geographie de l’Empire de Chine”?

Is L. Richard infallible? But, I am not surprised to see the members of this Society accepting his teachings as the gospel truth. I very much regret that I am not a French scholar, and, consequently, I am unable to deal with L. Richard's theories and findings in this letter. I do not deny that the land, at present known as Chinese Turkestan *might have been submerged at the time of the Creation*, as it is very problematic, and such a theory has supporters with opposite views, but, I do most emphatically deny that this land was submerged, when the whole earth was covered with vegetable and animal life at the time of the creation of man by God. I am dealing with *facts*, and this is proved beyond a shadow of doubt by the immense Diluvial loess deposits of China, South-western Siberia, and Russian Turkestan, and by the remains of extinct animals, reptiles, birds and prehistoric man (I am not using scientific names), which have been found buried therein. All this loess was swept and carried into the lowlands by the waters of the Diluvian Tidal Wave, which flooded and filled up the two upheaved Chinese Turkestan and Gobi (Mongolia) basins and gradually escaped by way of the Yellow River depression, the Zungarian Trench, and other depressions leading to the lowlands of Siberia. All my discoveries and findings are proved by the Bible (Genesis,) Ancient Chinese History, Geology, Archaeology, the discoveries of explorers, and the results of the sounding of the different Ocean beds by the Challenger and other expeditions. 3

I have already proved the fact of the upheaval of Central Asia and the submersion of large masses of land in the Pacific and Indian Oceans in my reply to Mr. A.H. Crook, MA., FRGS, published in your issue, of 12th November, 1917, and, I will not tire your readers by going over the same ground again. As the members of this Society are evidently deeply soaked in the erroneous theories and findings of past generations of geologists and scientists, I am not the least surprised that they should express themselves as follows:— "The upheaval of the Roof of the World has not been noticed by any Geologist, Archaeologist, Ethnologist, or Geographer except Mr. Tse Tsan Tai!"

Is it just because I differ from all the World's greatest Geologists and Scientists that I am wrong? It must be proved that I am wrong, and if it cannot be

proved that I am wrong, then I must be right.

When I say that “the religious ceremonies of the Thibetan Buddhistic Church and the Roman Catholic Church have spring from the same *source*,” I mean that both have sprung from the *Original Religion of God*, the God of Moses and the Ancient Chinese. History tells us that the Ancient Chinese and their Forefathers worshipped God from the time of The Creation up to the Chow Dynasty (B.C. 255), Lao Tze and Confucius worshipped God, and it was during the Han Dynasty (A.D. 67), when Buddhism was first introduced into China from India by the Emperor Ming Ti, that the Chinese began to get demoralized and to forsake their pure and ancient Religion of God. I am strongly of opinion that
 3 all the Religious Books and ancient Chinese Records of The Creation were either burned or destroyed by Emperor Qin Shi Huangdi (B.C. 221).

Christianity is far different from Buddhism as everybody knows, and I have made no reference to the tenets of these two religions.

Historically, geographically and geologically, the Tarim River with its four tributaries, (1) the Khotan River with its extension the Ganges River (*Oxus*), (2) the Yarkhand River with its extension the Indus River (*Gihon*), (3) the Kashgar River with its extension the Oxus River (*Hiddekel*), and (4) the Aksu River with its extension the Jaxartes River (*Euphrates*), is the “River with four heads” of the “Garden of Eden” of Genesis II-10-14. These four great historical rivers or “heads” have been cut in twain by the upheaved mountain chains, which wall in Chinese Turkestan on the North, South and West. At the present day, the River Tarim and its four tributaries flow Eastward, but, before the Deluge and the great upheaval of Central Asia, this river and its four “heads” flowed Westward, as is shown in my detailed map of Eden before the Deluge. This great upheaval and the severance of these four great rivers by the upheaved mountain chains, is proved by the discovery of numerous ancient dried up water courses, and the prevailing geological conditions of the surrounding country, which all point to upheavals and physical changes of recent date.

In conclusion, I will now prove by the Bible (Genesis) that The Deluge was caused by a Tidal Wave, and that Central Asia was upheaved and then flooded

by this Tidal Wave. When reading and studying Genesis, it will not do to think and reason superficially. Certain chapters are so brief and mysterious, that they cannot be read and understood literally. God has blessed man with intelligence far higher than that of the brute creation, and, therefore, man should think and reason carefully, when trying to fathom and understand the mystery of God's work as recorded in Genesis.

In determining the question of the truth of the Creation and the Flood as recorded in Genesis of the Bible, it is necessary:

Firstly, to prove historically, geologically and scientifically that the whole world was flooded by a Deluge, and to prove scientifically the cause of this Deluge. 5

Secondly, to locate the locality where Noah and his sons dwelt, and the mountains on which the Ark rested, when the waters of the Deluge began to subside.

Thirdly, to discover in what part of the World was a large body of Diluvial water impounded, and which necessitated its taking 3870 days (see Genesis) to escape ... "to continually return from off the earth" as recorded in Genesis VIII-3.

Fourthly, to prove geologically and scientifically that such a place exists, and that it actually took months and days for the impounded water to escape.

These four questions have all been solved by me in the English and Chinese editions of my book. Genesis VII-11 says:— "In the six hundredth year of Noah's life in the second month the seventeenth day of the month the same day were all the fountains of the great deep broken up and the windows of heaven were opened." Are not the words "*all the fountains of the great deep were broken up*" God's words for conveying to The World His meaning that the Flood was caused by a great Tidal Wave, and does this not prove that this great Tidal Wave was caused by a Great Earthquake and the upheaval and subsidence of immense masses of land?

Genesis VII-18 says: "And the waters prevailed and were increased greatly upon the earth and the Ark went upon the face of the waters." Does not this refer to the action of the Tidal Wave, when flooding the great basins of Chinese

Turkestan and Gobi (Mongolia), and turning them into a vast inland sea upon the bosom of which the Ark must have floated till it rested on the Narat (Ararat) Mountains of Tianshan, after the waters escaped and began to subside.

Genesis VII-20 says: "Fifteen cubits upward did the waters prevail and the mountains were covered." Does not this refer to the onward rush of the devastating waters of the engulfing Tidal Wave?

Genesis VIII-3 says: "And the waters returned from off the earth continually."

Genesis VIII-5 says: "And the waters decreased continually."

- 6 Genesis VIII-14 says: "And in the second month the seven and twentieth day of the month was the Earth dried." Does not this refer to the gradual escape of the Tidal Waters impounded in the Chinese Turkestan and Gobi basins?

It took 370 days for these Flood waters to escape, and does this not prove that Gobi (Mongolia) were flooded by the Tidal Wave, and that this is the identical locality recorded in Genesis? This terrific earthquake, which upheaved Central Asia and submerged a vast continent in the Pacific Ocean, is responsible for the rending of mountains and the creation of the wonderful mountain and river gorges of Asia. Valleys and ravines must have been filled in by the debris, of land slips, and whole forests entombed and subsequently covered up by successive layers of the mud and slime of the Tidal Waters, which flooded Asia and were impounded by the upheaved mountain basins of Turkestan and Gobi (Mongolia). A study of the geology of the highlands, and the mountain chains, which border and surround these two districts, will prove the extent and nature of the upheaval. The salt deserts, marshes and lakes of Chinese Turkestan and Mongolia, are proofs of a vast Post-diluvian Inland Sea, which has since dried up. The lowlands of Asia must have been in a most devastated condition after the Deluge, being covered with mud and slime and innumerable Lakes and seas of salt water. These lakes and seas gradually dried up in the course of time, and thus have been formed the salt deserts, marshes and lakes of the different continents of the World. The mud and slime of the highlands of Chinese Turkestan and Mongolia were swept into the Yellow River valley, Southwestern Siberia and Russian Turkestan, forming

the the vast accumulations of fertile loess, which exist there at the present day. Such vast accumulations of loess, particularly in the Yellow River valley, where it covers an area approximating 400,000 sq. miles, is positive proof that Central Asia was upheaved and flooded by a Tidal Wave.

After the Deluge, all that stretch of land from the Caspian Sea to Chinese Turkestan in the East and the Obi delta in the north was turned into a great Inland Sea, and this sea must have barred the way from Central Asia to Asia Minor and Europe for many centuries of the Noarchian age. At this time, Mosopotamia and the surrounding country must have been covered with mud and slime and in a terribly devastated condition. Therefore, Noah and his descendants could not have been in the mountains of Armenia at the time of The Deluge, as the Tidal Wave must have destroyed and swept everything from off the the surface of the land of Armenia and Asia Minor. In face of such positive statements of fact, Biblical and otherwise, how is it possible to reconcile the finding that the Mountains of Armenia are the Mountains of Ararat mentioned in Genesis? Where in Armenia or Asia Minor could any large volume of water be held in check for 370 days to return from off the Earth continually? 7

It must now be clear to all thinking men that these plain and clear statements of Genesis refer to the Tidal Wave waters of the upheaved basins of Chinese Turkestan and Gobi (Mongolia). Note the words "And the waters returned from off the earth continually" Genesis VIII-3. Does this not mean that the waters escaped gradually and continually by way of the Yellow River depression, the Zungarian Trench and other depressions leading to the lowlands of Siberia? Is it possible for the whole earth to be covered with water? And, again, how is it possible for such a volume of water to return continually from off the earth, and leave the Land dry in 370 days?

This is proof positive, if we we are to believe Genesis, that Noah's Ark rested on the Narat Mountains of Tianshan, and that the Nurat Mountains are the Mountains of Ararat of Genesis, and, also that Noah and his descendants were established in the great plain of the Yellow River Valley of China (Shinar), previous to the Confusion of Tongues, and before God scattered them abroad

upon the face of the Earth, Bs Thanking you for the insertion of this letter in your valuable columns.— Yours truly,

TSE TSAN TAI

谢 纘 泰

HONGKONG, 17th, April, 1918.

China in the Time of the Deluge — Origin of the Crustaceans of Taihu Lake of China. — China The “Shinar” of Genesis — Why the Ancients of The West Failed to Discover China — A Reply to Notes of the Royal Asiatic Society^a

China in the Time of the Deluge

Well-known Writer Deals with Royal Asiatic Society’s Notes on Crustaceans — China The “Shinar” of Genesis

Reprinted from the “Shanghai Times,” dated 4th July, 1918

In the report of the annual meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society published in your issue of the 14th June, there appears the following statement regarding certain Crustaceans, which have been found in the Taihu Lake of China:—

Another new species of crustacean, the *Rhynohoplax introverous*, is remarkable in that this species of this marine genus was obtained in the fresh waters of the Taihu Lake and *may be a survival of the time when it was part of the Sea.* (The Italics are mine.)

As the result of my studies and research work in connection with the geology and physical geography of China, I find that no part of China has emerged from the Sea (Pacific Ocean). I find on the contrary, however, as already proved in my books (“The Creation; and the Origin of the Chinese,” (English Edition, published by Kelly and Walsh, Limited, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama. Chinese Edition, published by the Tsun, Wan Yat Ito, Co., Hongkong.) and pamphlets (a) A Reply to the *Japan Chronicle*; (b) A Reply to Mr.

a. Tsan Tai Tse, No. 4.: *China in the Time of the Deluge — Origin of the Crustaceans of Taihu Lake of China — China The “Shinar” of Genesis — Why the Ancients of The West Failed to Discover China: A Reply to Notes of the Royal Asiatic Society*, Pamphlet [printed by Kelly & Walsh, Hongkong], 1918.

A.H. Crook, M.A., FRGS.; (c) A Reply to the Roman Catholic Encyclopaedian Society of Macao, that (1) Central Asia has been upheaved, (2) that the ancient sea-board of China and a large mass of land extending from China to Easter Island, has sunk in the Pacific Ocean, and (3) that Asia and the other Continents of the World have been flooded by a great Tidal Wave — the Tidal Wave of *The Deluge* of Genesis caused by the great upheaval and subsidence of land, and the change in the Polar Regions: (Antediluvian) from the centre of Greenland (about Latitude 75°, Longitude 40°) to their present position.

Before this great upheaval and subsidence of land took place, and before this
 2 great Tidal Wave swept around the World and engulfed the different continents, the Continental Coast-line of China extended as far as the Loo Choo Islands and Formosa.

The intervening land has since become submerged, and what is now the Lake districts of Hunan, Hupeh, Kiangsi, Nganhwei, Chekiang, Kiangsu and Shantung was at one time a great Inland Sea formed by the Tidal Wave waters (Diluvian), which flooded Asia (B.C. 2348). This sea formed by the Tidal Wave waters (Diluvian) gradually dried up, and the waters of the lakes which exist at the present day have become fresh through the great volumes of fresh water, which have been discharged into them during the past 4,000 years.

Thus are the presence of marine crustaceans of the *Rhynohoplax introverous* species in the fresh waters of the Taihu Lake accounted for, and, as I have already said, the Taihu Lake has never been a part of the Sea (Pacific Ocean), as stated in the Report of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Not only were these lake districts of China formerly a great Inland Sea, but the Takla Makan (Chinese Turkestan), Gobi or Shamo (Mongolia), Aral-Caspian, and Obi depressions were also vast Inland Seas formed by the Diluvian Tidal Wave waters, which flooded the whole of the Asiatic Continent. (See "Note" on page 78.)

And this leads me to explain the reasons why the ancients of the West always drew their maps of the World in an oval shape with a single range of mountains running East and West through the Middle, and, also why they were

unable to discover the existence of China (Shinar of Genesis) and the Chinese.^a

Running East and West through the Old Maps of Eratosthenes (B.C. 225), Strabo (B.C. 25), Pomponius Mela (A.D. 50), Dionysius Periegetes, and Ptolemy (A.D. 150) may be noticed a range of mountains called "Taurus Mons," extending from Asia Minor in the West and along the North of India to an imaginary point in the East.

On reaching the foot of the Hindoo Koosh mountains, where this chain 3 meets the Pamir Plateau and the Himalayan system of mountain chains, it appears that the ancient explorers travelled along the foot of the Tianshan system of mountain chains till they reached the Altai: Mountains and the frozen wilds of Siberia in the North, and along the foot of the Himalayan system of mountain chains till they reached the massive mountain system running South through Burmah to the extremity of the Malay Peninsula in the South. The ancients failed to find the base (Pacific) of the triangle. Not being able to climb or cross these formidable and awe-inspiring mountain chains, they evidently mistook the two great mountain systems to be the one and same chain of mountains! And, this is why only one long chain of mountains appears in their maps.

It is, therefore, clear that it was (a) this triangular wedge of mountain chains with the apex in the Pamir Plateau, (b) the Altai Mountains and the terrible Arctic cold of Siberia, and (c) the vast and terrifying expanse of Indian Ocean, which shut out all knowledge at existence of the ancient civilization of the Chinese from the ancients of the West, and prevented them from discovering the existence of China and the Chinese, until the Chinese themselves made their civilization known to the West through their conquests in Turkestan in B.C. 100.

It appears that the Country known to the ancient Greeks as "Seres" represents the modern Zungaria, and it does not refer to China, as is generally believed at the present day.

Being ignorant of the Science of Trigonometrical Surveying, and being confronted in the North of Europe and Siberia by the terrible Arctic cold, the Arctic

a. It appears that all trace of the Chinese (Shem's descendants) was lost to the West, after the *Confusion of Tongues* and the great dispersal of Ham and Japhet's descendants from the Yellow River Valley District of China.

Ocean, and the vast Aral-Caspian Inland Sea, the triangular wedge of massive mountain chains of Central Asia in the East, and the vast expanse of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans in the West and South, the ancient navigators and geographers of the West naturally assumed in their ignorance that all the land then known, to them as constituting the World was oval in shape and surrounded by the waters of the great unknown!

Note

3 For further proofs of:—

1. *The Deluge*
2. Upheaval of Central Asia
3. Climatic changes due to the sudden freezing of Northern Asia and Siberia by the change in the (Antediluvian) North Polar Regions
4. The flooding of the upheaved basins of Chinese Turkestan and Mongolia by the Tidal Wave waters of *The Deluge*

See Sir Aurel Stein's vivid description of the wind-eroded clay terraces (meshas), wastes of dried up salt marshes. and lagoons, dessicated bare salt-impregnated and salt-encrusted clay deposits and desert drift sand, numerous ancient river courses, remnants of groves of drowned ancient poplar trees of the ancient riverine jungle occupying the banks of a dried up river (River of "Eden"), and extensive Chinese fortifications (Han Dynasty B.C. 104), constructed of the trunks of these dead poplar trees and thick layers of stamped clay (Loess) of the Lop-nor District of Chinese Turkestan.

(See the New York Geographical Review of January, 1920).

The Theory of L. Richard and other geologists and scientists, that *Chinese Turkestan was submerged by the Sea at the time of the Creation, most clearly in the Primitive Era of this Earth* being still unproved, is, therefore, wrong.

Before the great upheaval of Central Asia, and *The Deluge*, the Lop-nor District ("Garden of Eden" of the Bible) must have been a beautiful Tropical

country watered by a sparkling river wending its way amidst verdant plains and thick groves of tall and graceful poplar trees.

T. T. T.

Truth of the Bible and the Dean of Lincoln's Disbelief — Historical, Geographical & Scientific Proofs of the Truth of the Biblical Record of Eden and the Flood^a

Truth of the Bible and the Dean of Lincoln's Disbelief

Reprinted from the "Hongkong Daily Press," of April 30th, 1919.

Sir,— It must be intensely disconcerting to churchmen and the Christian world to know of the Dean at Lincoln's disbelief in the Bible story of Eden and the Flood.

I have read with profound regret the following report of the Dean of Lincoln's confession of disbelief at an animated discussion which took place in the Lower House of Convocation, on February 15th:—

The Dean of Lincoln said the retention of the allusion to the Ark put in his mouth at the most solemn moment of the service an historical statement concerning a story he simply did not believe. ("Oh, oh.") They knew the origin of the story, and from where it was borrowed. ("No.") The prophetic mind took it as it took the earlier story of Eden. He believed in the evolution of divine truth in the Old Testament, but if they asked if he believed in the Eden story, as representing the origin of mankind, he said he did not, nor did he believe in the historical truth of the Flood." (See *Hongkong Daily Press* of April 9th, 1919).

It is such utterances, particularly from the mouth of a prominent churchman, which retard the work of God in this World, and which cause perplexity and confusion in men's minds. How can we prevent the Bible from being openly

a. Tsan Tai Tse, *No. 5.: Truth of the Bible and the Dean of Lincoln's Disbelief: Historical, Geographical & Scientific Proofs of the Truth of the Biblical Record of Eden and the Flood*, Pamphlet [printed by Kelly & Walsh, Hongkong], 1919.

attacked and considered as a book not to be quoted in a civilized society, after this?

Are we to accept the Bible as the book of God, or are we to treat it as unworthy of belief, as does the Dean of Lincoln?

The Dean of Lincoln must be totally ignorant of the existence of geological and scientific facts proving the historical truth of the Flood, and doubtless this is responsible for his indiscretion. 2

Consequently, I will now prove to the Dean of Lincoln that the Bible story of the Flood is not a myth, but a fact supported by history, science, and geology.

I have already proved in my books and pamphlets by incontestable historical, geological, and scientific facts: —

- (a) That the Bible story of Eden and the Flood are historical facts. This is proved by comparing Genesis with Ancient Chinese History
- (b) That the Flood was caused by a gigantic Tidal Wave, which flooded all the continents of the World, smothering and drowning mankind and all the gigantic mammals, etc. This is proved by the skeletons, etc., found embedded in the deposits of loess of the different continents.
- (c) That this Tidal Wave was caused by the great upheaval of Central Asia, and the subsidence of the Pacific continent, extending from China to Easter Island, and embracing all the scattered islands of Polynesia. This is proved by the massive stone architectural remains, which have been discovered on islands separated thousands of miles apart, and by the deep-sea soundings of different expeditions.
- (d) That the sudden upheaval and subsidence of such large masses of land caused the Earth to make a plunge of about fifteen degrees, which changed the Antediluvian North Polar regions from the centre of Greenland (about Latitude 76deg. and Longitude 40deg.) to their present position. This is proved by a study of the deserts, ancient water-courses, and geological conditions of the highlands of Central Asia, the Eastern seaboard of China,

and the existing glacial and geological conditions of Northern Europe, Labrador, North-east America, and Newfoundland.

- 3 (e) That there has only been two great Glacial periods, viz. (1) Antediluvian, and (2) Post-Diluvian, and that there has never been an “Ice Age,” which enveloped the whole of the Earth in a mantle of ice. This is proved by the total absence of geological traces of a Glacial period in Asia, Africa, Central and South Americas, and Australia and the scattered islands of Polynesia. The only genuine geological traces of a Glacial period are those to be found in Northern Europe and North-east America; and all climatic and geological changes, variations, and erratic formations have been due to the Tidal Wave, and flood waters of melting glaciers and ice-fields, caused by the sudden change (about 15 degrees) in the Antediluvian Polar regions.
- (f) That all the continents of the World were peopled before the Flood. This is proved by Antediluvian architectural remains discovered in Crete, Egypt (pyramids and sphinx) and Central Africa, Central and S.E. Arabia, Baluchistan, the United States, Central America, and Polynesia.
- (g) That the Eastern portion of Chinese Turkestan (Lob Nor district) is the “Eden” of Genesis and the Cradle of the Human Race. This is proved by the location of the *River with four heads* (The River Tarim and its four tributaries) of Genesis. The four heads are (1) Ganges (*Oxus*), (2) Indus (*Gihon*), (3) Oxus (*Hiddekel*), and (4) Jaxartes (*Euphrates*), which were joined to the four tributaries, viz., (1) Khotan, (2) Yarkhand, (3) Kashgar, (4) Aksu, of the River Tarim of Chinese Turkestan, before their severance by the great upheaval of Central Asia. Lake Nob Nor is the fount or source of the river of “Eden” mentioned in Genesis.
- (h) That China is the “Shinar” of Genesis. This is proved by Ancient Chinese History, which states that Noah repaired the devastated Tianshan district, and drained off the flood waters of the highlands.
- 4 After the Flood, Noah’s descendants journeyed along the shores of the

vast Inland Sea, which occupied the upheaved Chinese Turkestan and Mongolian basins (now the Mongolian Desert), starting from the foot of the Narat Mountains of Tianshan (Mountains of Ararat of Genesis), and proceeding Eastwards in the direction of the Great Khingan Mountains (“Sephar, a mount of the East”—Genesis); and from thence (The East — Genesis II.2. “And it came to pass, as they journeyed from the East, that they found a plain in the land of Shinar; and they dwelt there.”) they journeyed West into the great plain of the Yellow River Valley district of China (Shinar), where they dwelt and multiplied till the time of the “Confusion of Tongues,” when God scattered them abroad upon the face of the Earth.

It appears that after the “Great Dispersal,” the descendants of Shem, Ham, and Japhet lost trace of each other for about two thousand years.

I will now explain why they lost trace of each other, and why “Eden” (The Cradle of the Human Race) has been erroneously located in such places as (1) Armenia, and (2) Mesopotamia.

When the tribal ancestors of the Jews migrated from the Yellow River Valley District of China (Shinar) to dwell in Chaldea, about 350 years after the Flood, and about 200 years after the “Confusion of Tongues,” subsequent generations of the Chaldean Jews lost all trace of China (Shinar), owing to the existence of the vast Aral-Caspian Inland Sea, the ice and cold of Siberia, the massive and awe-inspiring mountain chains of Chinese Turkestan, Tibet, and India, and the wide expanse of the Indian Ocean, which barred their way for close on two thousand years!

Later generations, imagining that Mesopotamia and Asia Minor was the Whole World, the country being, then, completely surrounded by impassable seas, vast salt lakes, deserts, and formidable mountain chains, therefore, erroneously located “Eden” and all the places and rivers mentioned in Genesis, (Chapters I to IX), in this little pent-up corner of Western Asia. They were totally ignorant of the existence of other vast continents. Could they have made a greater mistake?

And this is the mistake, which has confused and bewildered the World for thousands of years. 5

Full particulars of my discoveries and findings will appear in my supplementary work.

According to the great geologists and scientists of the World, the Bible story of the Flood is a myth, and loess is considered by them to be a wind-blown deposit, and to be millions of years old.

I will now prove that they are wrong.

The loess of Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Australia is not millions of years old, as has been generally taught and believed. It consists of the accumulated alluvial deposits of the Tidal Wave waters, and the flood-waters of melting icebergs and ice-fields (Northern Europe and North-east America), and is, at most, 5,000 years old.

Not being glacial, how is it possible for such vast deposits to be wind-blown?

Where did the dust come from, and how was it blown and deposited in the mountain valleys and river basins of the different continents of the world as if attracted there by a magnet?

Loess is, therefore, clearly and unmistakably a water-borne deposit.

The erroneous belief that it is a wind-blown deposit is responsible for the glacial, geological, and ethnological riddles, which are still perplexing the minds of the World's geologists and scientists.

The Dean of Lincoln may not believe in the Bible story of Eden and the Creation, but I cannot agree with him, as I am firmly of the belief that there is more truth in the Bible story than in the theory of the Life Germ (Moneron) and Human Evolution.

If we are to believe in the theory of the Life Germ and Evolution, the natural corollary must be that Evolution should be continuous and progressive, and not stationary or jumpy. Now, I ask what super-man has been evolved during the last 5,000 years of our history? Scientists encourage us by saying that we might have
6 to wait another million years! Where is the "missing-link" between the monkey and man? Has there ever existed a race of monkey-men with man's intelligence and reasoning powers, and capable of speech and the making of written signs?

I am afraid the "Life Germ" and the "Missing-link" are only the inventions

of baffled scientists. I have heard it said that the German "Hun" was the coming "super-man." If such is the case, may God be pleased to preserve us from such super-men!

Such a theory does not hold water, and is, therefore, absurd.

In my humble opinion, mankind is degenerating physically and morally, and will continue to degenerate, until men and women return to God.—Yours, etc.,

TSE TSAN TAI

谢 纘 泰

HONGKONG, April 28th, 1919.

Loess and the Deluge — Chinese Turkestan, the Cause of Upheaval and Subsidence of Continents, Change in North Polar Regions, and Sudden Freezing of Northern Asia — Fallacy of the Ice Age — A Reply to Mr. A.H. Crook, M.A., FRGS^a

Correspondence

The Cradle of the Human Race

To the Editor of "The Hongkong Daily Press."

Sir,— I am glad to see in to-day's issue of your paper that my old antagonist, Mr. A.H. Crook, M.A., B.Sc., FRGS, etc., has dared to enter the arena again under the initials "A.H.C." and I am very pleased to meet him.

My answer to Mr. Crook's questions are all contained in the five Supplementary Pamphlets of my book, and I do not wish to trespass on your valuable space or to bore your readers by repeating what I have already written. Perhaps it may interest your readers to know that in answer to numerous requests, I have at last, decided to publish these pamphlets, which I originally intended to reserve as material for a future volume.

I think, however, that I ought to reply to certain of your correspondent's remarks regarding the truth of The Deluge, the origin of Loess, the freezing of Northern Asia, and the so-called "Ice Age."

Although Mr. Crook has confronted me with a formidable array of authorities, I certainly disagree with the geological and scientific theories and suppositions of the authorities quoted by him, because they conflict with History, Science and Religion; and it was this bewildering conflict of theories and suppositions,

a. Tsan Tai Tse, *No. 6.: Loess and the Deluge — Chinese Turkestan the Cradle of the Human Race — Cause of Upheaval and Subsidence of Continents, Change in North Polar Regions, and Sudden Freezing of Northern Asia — Fallacy of the Ice Age: A Reply to Alfred H. Crook, M.A., FRGS*, Pamphlet [printed by Kelly & Walsh, Hongkong], 1920

which led me to devote my leisure hours to serious study and research.

I do not believe in theories and suppositions, because *an ounce of fact is worth a ton of theory*.

Mr. Crook quotes the theories and suppositions of famous authorities against me, but are his authorities right? Can he prove that they are right?

I have proved all my discoveries and findings by historical, scientific and geological facts. Can Mr. Crook substantiate the theories and suppositions of his authorities by facts? I defy him to do so. 2

Mr. Crook, who is evidently a faithful pupil and follower of the famous scientists quoted by him, does not believe in the truth of The Deluge, and supports his disbelief by the indiscreet opinions of the Dean of Lincoln; but how, I ask, do Mr. Crook's authorities account for the origin of the Salt lakes, marshes and deserts of the highlands and lowlands of Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia? Are they not the evaporated and dessicated remains of vast seas of salt water which smothered and drowned vegetation, and which were created by the Diluvian Tidal Wave as it swept round the Earth and engulfed the different continents? Can Mr. Crook prove that their origin is otherwise?

Mr. Crook quotes Sir John Murray) as his authority for disbelieving that there has been a subsidence of a large mass of land in the Pacific Ocean. If, in accordance with Mr. Crook's authorities, there has been no great subsidence of land in the Pacific Ocean, how do he and his authorities. account for the origin and existence of the massive stone architectural remains on the following Island groups of Polynesia:—(a) Mariana Island; (b) Ponape Island; (c) Kusaie Island; (d) Tonga-tabu Island; (e) Easter Island; (f) Marquesas Islands? All these islands are separated from each other by thousands of miles of the Ocean, and the savages of these islands ave totally ignorant of the origin of these wonderful relics of an Antediluvian Civilization. A study of the geology of these Island groups and the Eastern sea-board of China all prove subsidence. And, again, how do Mr. Crook and his authorities account for the 37,000,000 square miles of red volcanic clay in the central regions of the Pacific Ocean covering the site of the sunken continent located by me? Are not these convincing proofs of subsidence,

following a great terrestrial convulsion? Recent geological observations in Central Asia all point to upheaval; and the great and depressions of the Tianshan district of Turkestan, and the Great Rift Valley, extending from the canyon of the Jordan and Dead Sea through the Red Sea across Abyssinia to Lake Rudolph through
2 British East Africa, and down the Shire Valley to the Indian Ocean, are all proofs of this great catastrophic convulsion which upheaved Central Asia, cracked and changed the surface of the Earth, and submerged a continent.

Mr. Crook still obstinately adheres to his belief that Loess is a wind-borne deposit. If the vast deposits of Loess in the Yellow River Valley District, of China (about 400,000 square miles in area and in places about 1,000 feet thick), Siberia, Russian Turkestan, Rhine Valley (about 800 feet thick), Nile Valley, Colorado River Valley, Mississippi Basin, Amazon Basin, and the Liverpool Plains and Darling Downs of Australia are not water-borne (Diluvian) as, proved by me, can Mr. Crook and his authorities satisfactorily explain and prove that these vast deposits of Loess consist of wind-borne dust? Where was the dust blown from and how was it deposited in these different areas?

This theory of wind-borne dust is impossible and absurd.

Again, great “pockets” or deposits of bones of wild horses and other rare Ante-Diluvian mammals have been unearthed in the Loess of Solutre in Burgundy (Europe), Agate, Sioux Country, Nebraska (United States), the plains of Australia, and other parts of the World.

Are not these deposits of bones proof of *The Deluge*, and were not these animals drowned, swamped together, and then deposited in these places by the whirling waters of the Diluvian Tidal Wave? Can Mr. Crook prove that it is otherwise? So far, scientists have not been able satisfactorily to account for the origin of these “pockets” of bones, because they have not been able to prove the

truth of *The Deluge*.^a

Mr. Crook does not believe in the shifting of the Ante-Diluvian Polar Regions, but if he will forget his authorities and devote a little time to the careful independent study of the geological and glacial conditions of Labrador, Newfoundland, the Lake District, the North West Territory of Canada, Scotland, North of Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, North Germany, Northern Russia and Nova Zembla, he will find that the area affected by the shifting of the Polar Regions from the Centre of Greenland to their present position to the North of Asia is about 15 degrees. 4

It was this sudden advance of the cold towards Northern Asia, caused by the great upheaval of Central Asia and the subsidence of a large mass of land, in the Pacific Ocean, which suddenly froze the land and the carcasses of extinct mammoths, which were drowned by the engulfing waters of the Diluvian Tidal Wave, and preserved them up to the present day, And, this sudden freezing of Northern Asia also accounts for the frozen loess and gravel deposits or "islands" of the goldfields of the the Lena District of Siberia, which are still a riddle to the geologists and scientists of the World. These deposits of loess and gravel were swept into their present positions by the Diluvian Tidal Wave waters and then frozen hard by the sudden cold, and they have also remained in this frozen 5

a. The Piltdown skull (Sussex, England) is not 500,000 years old, as taught and believed by the leading geologists and scientists of the World, And, it is quite evident that this famous skull, and likewise the Calaveras skull (America), Heidelberg skull (Germany), and the human remains and bones of huge mammals discovered in the ravines of Chapadmalal and Miramar in Argentina (South America), were swept and deposited with the loess in their original positions by the Tidal Wave waters of The Deluge, and, therefore, cannot be more than 5,000 years old. This Tidal Wave also accounts for the hitherto unexplained riddle of the strange intermixture of northern and southern forms in European loess deposits, where the remains of Arctic animals have been found side by side with those of African Species. It also accounts for the finding of the remains of the African hippopotamus, &c., in Yorkshire (England), and explains the erratic *Pliocene* deposits of bones of extinct mammals and human remains, which have been found in other odd and strange places of the World, where they have been carried and deposited by the Tidal Wave, which engulfed and flooded all the Continents, travelling from South East to North West, West, in its passage round the World.

condition up to the present day. The geological conditions of the rocks and soil, and the vegetation of Northern Asia all point to its once having enjoyed a Temperate climate, and is not this proof absolute that Northern Asia became suddenly frozen, and not slowly, as supposed by Dr. A.R.

INXPWWallaceWallace, Alfred Russel1823–1913, one of Mr. Crook's authorities?

Since the Earth came into existence as a molten ball of matter and gradually cooled, commencing from its two Polar extremities, there have only been two great Glacial Periods, that previous to The Deluge and the change in the North Polar Regions, lasting probably millions of years, and that after The Deluge up to the present day, affecting about 15 degrees of certain portions of the land surface of the Northern Hemisphere of the Earth. The whole Earth has never at any time of its existence been covered with a Mantle of Ice as erroneously supposed and believed by many geologists and scientists, and this is clearly proved by the total absence of glacial conditions in Asia, South America, Africa, Australia and the Islands of Polynesia.^a

I confidently believe that my discoveries have solved the glacial and geological riddles, which have hitherto baffled the geologists and scientists of the World. Mr. Crook attempted to ridicule and belittle my discoveries in the beginning, but, if he will forget that I am a Chinese seeker after truth, and relieve his biassed mind of its stock of impossible theories and suppositions, and: carefully investigate my discoveries and findings, which are all supported by historical, geological, and scientific facts, I am sure he will find that I am right and that all his authorities are wrong.

a. The extinct mammoth is not an Arctic animal, as has been universally taught and believed by geologists and scientists. Many of these animals were drowned, frozen hard and preserved in the ice and snow by the sudden freezing of Northern Asia; and this sudden freezing of Northern Asia (Siberia) and Alaska, and the sudden withdrawal of the Arctic cold from the Mackenzie River District and the North Eastern portions of North America, and the North Western parts of Europe,— due to the change (list of about 15 degrees) in the Antediluvian North Polar Regions (Latitude 75° and Longitude 40°), — explodes the erroneous belief in an Ice Age," explains and exposes the fallacy of the four "Great Ice Ages," and solves the *Glacial* and *Pliocene* riddles, which have been baffling generations of the world's great geologists and scientists.

Having pointed out the way and switched on the searchlight of truth, it will now be a simple matter for Mr. Crook and other scientists to verify and confirm my discoveries and findings, which I hope will eventually lead to the reconciliation of History, Geology, Science, and Religion. — Yours truly,

TSE TSAN TAI

谢 纘 泰

HONGKONG, March 26th, 1920

Correspondence

The Cradle of the Human Race

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Daily Press."

Sir,— The summary in your columns of a lecture by Prof. Elliott Smith has given Mr. Tze Tsan Tai an opportunity to state again his theories about the Cradle of the Human Race and his suppositions of catastrophic geological and other changes. A detailed refutation of Mr. Tse's six "facts" would occupy more of your space than the subject warrants. A brief reference to current scientific opinion is all that is possible.

(a) Chinese Turkestan is put as the cradle by Mr. Tse. Modern opinion is so much divided and the evidence is so scanty that, at best, the authorities only hazard a guess.

(b) Mr. Tse's second, "fact" is a Tidal Wave which travelled round the world and engulfed the continents. This is the Deluge. But in recent years even the clergy are questioning the truth of the Deluge. Mr. Tse may remember that he wrote to the paper criticising the views of a bishop or dean of the church of England who dared to say that modern evidence was against such a belief. 7

(c) Mr. Tse says there was "the subsidence of a large mass of land in the Pacific Ocean extending from China to Easter Island, which is proved beyond doubt by the massive stone architectural remains which exist on several of the island groups," etc.

Sir John Murray, our greatest authority on the depths of oceans says:—

“The study of ocean-depths and ocean-deposits does not seem in any way to support the view that continental land has disappeared beneath the floor of the ocean in the manner just indicated.”

Mr. Tse some years ago wrote to your contemporary and, if my memory serves me rightly, mentioned some of the discoveries of Mr. and Mrs. Routledge on Easter Island to support his case. It may be well therefore to state the opinions of these authorities on Easter Island in reference to theories like Mr. Tse’s. “We may dismiss,” says Mrs. Scoresby Routledge, “the vague suggestion that the archeological remains in the island survive from the time when it was part of a larger mass of land. Whatever may be the geological story of the Pacific, no scientific authorities are prepared to prove that such stupendous changes have taken place during the time which it has been inhabited by man.”

Mrs. Scoresby Routledge further tells us that she met a geologist in the Pacific who was studying this very question. He had a dispute with a biologist about it. The biologist wanted “land bridges” to account for the presence of land snails on some of the islands. The geologist’s explanations. did not satisfy him. “Anyhow” said the geologist finally, “to have the floor of the ocean raised
8 up fifteen thousand feet, for his snails to crawl over, is just too much.” And it is just too much also to raise it up fifteen thousand feet to allow Mr. Tse to get Shem, Ham and Japhet over dryshod.

(d) The shifting of the Ante-diluvian polar regions is Mr. Tse’s next “fact.”

Some have supposed that in the past there have been great changes of this kind. But thus far no evidence of any considerable displacement has appeared. (“Manual of Astronomy,” Prof. Young p. 83).

(e) Mr. Tse next brings forward the loess as a water deposit and a proof of the Flood. “There are few deposits of any age the characters of which proclaim its nature and origin more clearly than those of the loess. In structure, composition, distribution, and fossil contents it exhibits all the characters of subaerial wind-borne deposit.” (“Quaternary Ice Age,” Wright, page 197).

(f) The last “fact” is the Ice Age. The subject and the literature on it are voluminous. Authoritative scientific opinion may be found in Dr. A.R. Wallace’s

"Island Life" or in the volume on the Ice age mentioned above. I should like to question Mr. Tse's "sudden freezing." Mr. A.R. Wallace speaks of the process as "slow": he also estimates the duration of the glacial epoch as nearly 200,000 years.

I have tried to state the opinions of our best scientific authorities on the points raised by Mr. Tse. They are almost unanimously flatly against him.

Finally it may be well to mention what readers of his books will know, that Prof. G. Elliot Smith seems to say nothing in his books to countenance any of Mr. Tse's "facts" *b, c, d, e, or f*,—Yours, etc.,

A. H. C.

HONGKONG, March 25th, 1920

Correspondence

The Cradle of the Human Race

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Daily Press."

Sir,—I was much gratified to read in to-day's issue of your valuable paper the article under the heading "Birthplace of Primitive Man," which helps to support my discovery that Chinese Turkestan in the Central Asian Plateau is the Cradle of the Human Race. 9

This article gives the gist of Professor Elliott Smith's lecture at the Royal Institution on "The Evolution of Man and the Early History of Civilization"; and regarding the location of the place where primitive man first came into existence, he said:—

It was probably somewhere in the region of Asia between India and China, that primitive man came into existence. He was a wanderer on the face of the earth. Until he became civilized and a cultivator there was nothing to fix him in one spot.

Having made a very careful study of Ancient Chinese and Jewish (Genesis) history, I find that the primitive ancestors of man first saw the light in the then Tropical Lob Nor district of Chinese Turkestan, and I also find that, after escaping

the engulfing waters of the Tidal Wave of the Deluge, Noah and his descendants found themselves in the upheaved Tianshan district of Chinese Turkestan, from whence they started their wanderings leading to the re-peopling of the World.

It is also noteworthy that the Central Asian Plateau is the home of the wild horse, ox, camel, ass, sheep, goat, dog, etc.

In support of my discovery, I have already proved in my book, "The Creation; The Real Situation of Eden" (i.e. Cradle of the Human Race) and the Origin of the Chinese, and Supplementary Pamphlets (5) by historical, geological, and scientific facts the following:—

- 10 (a) Chinese Turkestan is the Cradle of the Human Race.
- (b) The truth of The Deluge, and what caused the Tidal Wave which travelled round the World and engulfed the different continents.
- (c) The Great Upheaval of Central Asia, and the subsidence of a large mass of land in the Pacific Ocean extending from China to Easter Island, which is proved beyond doubt by the massive stone architectural remains, which exist on several of the island groups of Polynesia, and are separated from each other by thousands of miles of the Ocean.
- (d) The shifting of the Antediluvian Polar Regions from the centre of Greenland to their present position, caused by a sudden plunge of the Earth and a list of about 15 degrees.
- (e) The origin of the Salt Lakes and deserts, and the extensive Loess deposits of the different Continents of the World.
- (f) The cause of the sudden freezing of Northern Asia, and the reason why the frozen carcasses of the extinct mammoth have been so well preserved in the ice and cold of Siberia. (N.B.—The flesh of these mammoths, which have been dead for thousands of years, can still be used as food for dogs!)

My books and pamphlets have been welcomed most cordially by the Great Universities and Geographical and Scientific Institutions of Europe and the United

States, and I confidently await further confirmation of the truth of my discoveries and findings.

TSE TSAN TAI

谢 纘 泰

HONGKONG, March 22nd, 1920

Birthplace of Primitive Man

“Between India and China”

That man has a common origin with the monkey, the ape, and the gorilla 11
was the thesis of Professor Elliott Smith’s first lecture at the Royal Institution on “The Evolution of Man and the Early History of Civilization.”

It was the sense of vision, touch, and hearing the lecturer said, which gave the mammal domination over all other primitive creatures, The gradual development of these senses and other faculties of the brain could be traced from the Miocene period to the anthropoid apes and to man. Of all the mammal man had best preserved the primitive construction of his remote ancestors. He represented the particular group of primates which had never been compelled to turn aside from natura] development. Others, like the gorilla and the gibbon, had developed special characteristics of strength of limb or agility to avoid extinction. *It was probably somewhere in the region of Asia, between India and China, that primitive man came into existence.* He was a wanderer on the face of the earth. Until he became civilized and a cultivator there was nothing to fix him in one spot.

See “Hongkong Daily Press” of March 22nd, 1920.

Mr. Tse Tsan Tai’s Discoveries

Reprinted from the “Hongkong Daily Press” Hongkong, 7th April, 1920

Sir, It is futile for Mr. Crook to continue bolstering up his erroneous theories and suppositions by sarcastic remarks, and by authorities who are wrong.

I have asked him to prove that I am wrong, and to substantiate the theories and suppositions of his authorities by facts, but, so far, he has failed to do so.

Is Mr. Crook aware that American geologists and scientist are busy investigating my discoveries, particularly that of the Sunken Pacific Continent, and that Professor William A. Bryan, who holds the Chair of Zoology and Geology in the College of Hawaii, just discovered further evidence and proof of this Sunken Continent in the similarity of the shape of little fresh-water moluscs, which he discovered on the island Juan Fernandes, with species found upon Hawaii? (See Dr. W. H. Ballou's Illustrated Article re Sunken Pacific Continent in the Shanghai "China Press" of March 21st, 1920.)

If Mr. Crook will only have a little more patience, he will very soon read and learn much that will convince him of the truth of my discoveries.

Yours truly,

TSE TSAN TAI

谢 纘 泰

Acknowledgement

The author takes advantage of this opportunity in recording his most grateful thanks to the great explorers of the past for having unconsciously acted as his deputies. These brave men saw and came across things, which they could not understand, and which they found to be nothing but riddles and secrets, whereas, to the author they have served as important and valuable geological and scientific facts, supporting and proving the truth of his discoveries.

Solution of “The Dark Mystery of the East” and The Origin and Age of Ancient Human Bones of the Valley of Mexico City^a

Correspondence

“The Dark Mystery of the East”

To the Editor of “The Hongkong Daily Press.”

Sir, — I have read with considerable interest the article in your issue of the 28th instant, by H.D. Marriott Watson, headed “Dark Mystery of the East.”

Mr. Marriott Watson asks the following questions:—

Why do all our ills and all our blessings come from the East? —
Why do all our religions come from the East? — Why do most of
our fruits come from the East? — Why do our pheasant and fowls
come from the East? — Why does all civilization come from the
East?

To Mr. Marriott Watson the mystery of the East is insoluble. He writes :—

After all, the puzzle remains. — Why does everything come from
the East? Is it the swirl of this Earth westwards? Is it the sun? Is it
the Moon? — Or is the solution to be found in the infinite solitudes
of space? — No one can tell.”

In reply to Mr. Marriott Watson’s queries, kindly permit me to assure him that the solution of the mystery lies in the fact that mankind and civilization originated in Chinese Turkestan (Central Asia) and not in Asia Minor or the Euphrates Valley as taught and believed by the leading historians, archaeologists, scientists and geologists of the world. I have already proved in my books and

a. Tsan Tai Tse, *No. 7.: Solution of “The Dark Mystery of the East” and The Origin and Age of Ancient Human Bones of the Valley of Mexico City*, Pamphlet [printed by Kelly & Walsh, Hongkong], 1921.

pamphlets (6) (Kelly & Walsh, Limited) by historical, scientific, and geological facts that mankind and civilization originated in Chinese Turkestan, and doubtless Mr. Marriott Watson will be interested to know that the great American Scientific Expedition with G.\$80,000,000 at its back, which has been despatched by the American Asiatic Society to carry out a five years' mission of investigation and research in Central Asia, has already arrived in China under the leadership of Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews; and I venture to hope that this expedition will be able to verify the truth of my discoveries and findings (1914), which are the result of some twenty years of serious study and research.

TSE TSAN TAI

谢 纘 泰

HONGKONG, April 28th, 1921

Ancient Human Bones of Mexico

A Problem Solved

To the Editor of the "China Mail."

Dear Sir, — I notice in your issue of the 9th instant under the heading "Ancient Human Bones." that ancient bones of human beings have been found beneath a bed of lava in the valley where stands the City of Mexico.

The article contains the following statement: —

How old are the bones? It is a question nobody can answer. — They may be 1,000 or 10,000 years old. — There is no historical record of the volcanic eruption which made the lava bed. — Undoubtedly it occurred a very long time before Cortez visited the Capital of Montezuma.

Will you kindly permit me to make the following observations, which may help to solve the riddle?—

A careful study of the geological conditions of Mexico, the West India Islands, and the different Island groups of Polynesia together with their Prehistoric

3 architectural remains, prove conclusively that the volcanic eruption which created the lava bed that destroyed life in the Valley of Mexico City, took place at the same time as the great terrestrial convulsion, which upheaved Central Asia and submerged a continent in the Pacific Ocean. This great upheaval and subsidence of land caused a tidal wave which travelled round the earth and destroyed all Ancient civilizations, and this is why no historical record exists amongst the natives of Mexico. It is therefore safe to fix the age of these human bones at no more than 5,000 years.

In order to prove that the Prehistoric civilization of Mexico was suddenly wiped out of existence, it is important to remember the significant fact that the Prehistoric civilizations of Asia Minor, Susa, Babylonia, India, China, and South America, Polynesia, etc., were also *suddenly ended* and wiped out of existence at a time synchronizing with the Deluge of Genesis.

This is the riddle that has confused Ancient History, and bewildered and confounded the great geologists, historians and archæologists of the world, and the *sudden ending* of Ancient Civilization, and hitherto *inexplicable gap* in the Old and New civilizations of all modern nations is proof of the destruction of all Prehistoric Civilizations by the Tidal Wave of the Deluge.

Consequently, the different Continents were re-peopled after the Deluge and this is why there has been so much confusion in accounting for the origin of Prehistoric remains, and why no historical record of their origin can be found.

The history of these dead Prehistoric civilizations been a closed book and has still to be written, but now that the truth of the Deluge has been established, it will be possible to unravel the complicated tangle and solve the mystery of ages.

TSE TSAN TAI

谢 缜 泰

HONGKONG, May 10th, 1921

Ancient Human Bones

Found Under Lava Bed

Extract from "China Mail" of Hongkong. Dated 9th May, 1991.

- 4 In the valley where stands the City of Mexico and almost in the outskirts of that metropolis, the ancient bones of human beings have been found beneath a bed of lava.

The discovery is rather exciting. Many years ago a considerable sensation was caused by the alleged finding of human remains beneath a lava bed in California, under conditions which seemed to indicate that they were of almost unbelievable antiquity; but, unfortunately, the affair proved to be a fraud and a fake.

In this case, however, there is no doubt whatever of the fact. Tunnels have been driven several hundred feet beneath the lava bed, and the bones, found in several places, have not been removed.

Instead, they have been saturated with silicate of lime to harden and preserve them, and have been placed in glass cases exactly where the diggers came across them, so as to be viewed by anybody who may be interested.

How old are the bones? It is a question nobody can answer.

They may be 1,000 or 10,000 years old.

There is no historical record of the volcanic eruption which made the lava bed.

Undoubtedly it occurred a very long time before Cortez visited the Capital of Montezuma.

What Was the Colour of Our Primitive Ancestors? — The Real Mountains of Ararat^a

Correspondence

To the Editor of "The Hongkong Daily Press"

Sir, — I was much interested to read Mr. G.N. Orme's interesting lecture on "The People of China" appearing in your issue of the 6th inst. The following remark by Mr. Orme contains the key to the unlocking of the problem of the great and ever-recurring racial question:— "We shall soon be much nearer together nationally and racially, than we have been."

If all thinking men will remember this, instead of stirring up race-hatred by agitation and publishing dangerous books and newspaper articles, we may yet hope for some world-stirring decisions by the Washington Conference, leading to a better understanding between the nations assembled together to-day.

Mr. Orme again refers to the colour bar as follows:—

The most insuperable difference is the colour bar. We feel, and partly acquire, a feeling of contempt for people who are not so pleasantly bleached as we are ourselves. With a view to making it easier I would like to recall you to our ancestors. I won't take you to the Ice Age because you will find it rather cold, but I will take you back to the pleasant when mankind first found it possible to subsist without getting into caves, — when Civilization began to dawn. These days must have been passed in some warm, tropical climate and, whether we are all one family or not, I think there was not very much to choose between us in point of colour. We were pretty well browned, if not blackened, by the sun. Subsistence became difficult and we outsiders — because it appears that the negro is a rather higher type than ourselves — had to begin moving north and south to a colder

a. Tsan Tai Tse, *No. 8.: What Was the Colour of Our Primitive Ancestors? The Real Mountains of Ararat*, Pamphlet [printed by Kelly & Walsh, Hongkong], 1922.

2 climate and we began to lose that delightful colour which we now associate naturally with the negro. We became that nasty bleached colour which we see among ourselves to-day, some who went north, like the Chinese, also lost their black colour, but not going into misty climate, they chose the rather yellowish colour we see and not the dull white we acquired and are now so proud of. If you are “top-dog” you can make anything you have got a subject for pride but if is not sufficient ground for despising other people. We must look for some more solid ground of superiority than mere colour.

It must be most delightful and exhilarating to Universal Peace workers to see Mr. Orme expressing himself in this strain, and let us hope that there will be plenty of others to follow in his foot-steps.

The races of Russia and Southern Europe are already thoroughly mixed and blended, and you have colours ranging from dull white to brown and even the black of the Negroes; and many have the facial characteristics of the Mongolian Tartars! Therefore, why discriminate now ?

In the interests of Universal Peace and the Brotherhood of Man, I think we should encourage this mixing and blending of the different races, as it is the only way to solve the difficult and distressing race and colour problems, which confront us to-day. If we believe in God the Creator, this is the proper course to pursue.

But, I do not mean indiscriminate mixing, or that a highly cultured white should marry an ignorant and savage black.

Regarding the Chinese, I think it is a fallacy to call them the *yellow* race. You will find in North China to-day many Chinese quite as white and with classical features equal to those of any European. The colour of the Chinese varies from white o different shades of brown, but it is never *yellow*.

In reality the Human Race now consists of three distinct colour divisions, *viz.*, *white*, *Brown* and *Black*. All other colours are merely blends.

I cannot agree with Mr. Orme that our original ancestors were black in colour, and that the negro is a higher type than the whites and browns. Intellectually

and morally the black race cannot compare with the white and brown races. But, of course, there are rare exceptions.

The existence of the black race, with its frizzled hair and calfless legs is one of the inscrutable mysteries of God. They are undoubtedly Hamitic in descent, and does not the Bible teach — “Cursed be Canaan; servant of servants shall he be unto his brethren”?

And, does not the Bible also teach — “Blessed be the Lord God of Shem; and Canaan shall be his servant;” and also “God shall enlarge Japhet, and he shall dwell in the tents of Shem; and Canaan shall be his servant.” And has not all this come true to-day?

Most of the black races (Negroes, negritos, dravidians, etc.), are still savages and of poor mentality, and it does not appear likely that they will ever become the equals of their Shemitic and Japhetic brethren in intelligence and learning.

The descendents of Japhet (white races) are at present in occupation of North and South America and Australia (“The tents of Shem,”) but they should always remember that the Shemites are the original owners of the land and that they should welcome and treat them as brothers. It appears that Almighty God has given the Hamitic races their black pigments thick skulls, and frizzled hair so as to keep them distinct from all the other races of the world. And no doubt this is why intermarriage between blacks and whites is fraught with such disastrous results. It is impossible to have a graded blend of black and white and vice versa. And no matter how you cross blacks and whites, the ugly black is always the predominant colour. Black can never be blended and changed into white by marriage or climatic changes, as believed by Mr. Orme. It is just the contrary with browns and whites, and intermarriage results in beautiful specimens of manhood and womanhood, as is proved throughout the wide world.

I am, therefore, of the strong belief that the original ancestors of the human race were either white or a light brown, and I will now explain how I arrived at such a conclusion.

Speaking from an Anthropological standpoint, there are only three great coloured divisions of the human race, viz., Brown, Black and white; and, they

coincide with the three racial branches of the descendants of Shem, Ham and Japhet, the three sons of Noah, as recorded in the Bible. All other coloured races are merely the off-shoots of these three great branches, and the changes in colour and features have been due to intermarriage, climatic changes, and physical surroundings.^a

As already pointed out in my books and seven supplementary pamphlets (Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.) all human migrations can be traced from the place of their common origin, the locality between the Tianshan Mountains and the Kunlun Mountains (Chinese Turkestan) of the Central Asian Plateau, so frequently mentioned in the ancient history of China, Persia and India.

In studying the origin and migrations of the human race, care should be taken not to confuse the two migrations, *viz.*, (a) *Ante-diluvial*, and (b) *Post-diluvial*.

The Ante-diluvial migration started from the Tarim River Basin of Chinese Turkestan, that historic locality between the Tianshan and Kunlun mountains,—the land of “The River with four heads,” and the “Eden” of the Bible.

Before the great upheaval of Central Asia and the subsidence of a vast continent in the Pacific Ocean, which caused the sudden change in the North Polar Regions, which suddenly froze Northern Asia and Alaska and removed the cold from North East America and Northern Europe, and produced the great Tidal Wave which travelled round the World, and *suddenly* destroyed and
5 wiped out all ancient prehistoric civilizations, thereby causing the puzzling and inexplicable “gap” in the histories of all modern nations, the four tributaries of the Tarim River of Chinese Turkestan were connected with the four great rivers Ganges, Indus, Oxus and Jaxartes. These great physical changes are verified by a careful study of the numerous ancient dried up water courses, and the mountains, and the geological conditions of the Central Asian Plateau, which all

a. Although Ham might have had a darker skin than his two brothers Shem and Japhet, I do not mean to represent that one was Brown, one Black and the other white! The descendants of these three brothers must have gradually developed into the different Black, Brown, Reddish-Brown, and white races of the World. This proves the fallacy and absurdity of Darwin's Theory of “Evolution” and the “Descent of Man” (1871).

show signs of terrific volcanic action and upheaval. To prove that all the ancient prehistorical civilizations were suddenly destroyed and wiped out of existence by the Tidal Wave of The Deluge, it will be sufficient to recall and remember the mysterious and hitherto inexplicable blank in the ancient history of China, Egypt, Greece, Chaldea, Mexico, New Mexico, Peru, Switzerland (Age of lake dwellings), Ancient Britain (Age of triliths of Stonehenge, and the grave mounds and "sentinel" stones of the Orkney Islands) and Polynesia.

No written records of the history of these prehistoric nations exist, and the present natives of the land are quite ignorant of the history and origin of these lost races. Another proof of the universal destruction of life by the Diluvial Tidal Wave is the existence of vast deposits of Diluvial Loess, salt lakes, salt deposits, and salt deserts in the different continents of the world. And I am positively certain that if further excavations are made amidst the sand which surrounds the Sphinx and Pyramids of Egypt, and the vast Loess areas of China and other parts of the world, the spades of archeologists and explorers will disclose Ante-diluvian relics, which will shed much light on the life and history of these prehistoric nations, which have been destroyed by the Deluge.^a

The Post-diluvial migration started from the great *Loess* Plain of the Yellow River Valley District of China, where Noah and his descendants settled, after the Deluge. It is evident that Noah's Ark did not rest on the top of Mount Ararat of Armenia, since it would have been scarcely possible for Noah and his family to have descended from such a lofty precipitous crest in safety to the lower regions around them. "This great barren and solitary mountain, which rises from the plain of the Araxes to a sublime elevation of 17,260 feet above the sea-level, is a volcanic giant covered with eternal snow! The place, where the Ark grounded,

a. Further proof of the Diluvial origin of Loess is the Prehistoric Walled-city, which has been upheaved from the *Loess* plain of Kansu Province of China, by the terrific Earthquake, which destroyed over 300,000 of the inhabitants on 16th December, 1921. Report of the Civil Governor of Kansu and also Roy Chapman Andrew's article in the June 1922 Number of the American magazine "*Asia*," referring to this wonderful upheaved Prehistoric city, and dealing with the geological and paleontological (Tertiary) discoveries made in Mongolia by Dr. Granger, Dr. Morris and Professor Berkey, members of the Third Asiatic Expedition of the American Asiatic Society.

beyond all question, was a place from whence the act of leaving the Ark could be accomplished with ease and safety; and consequently, it was not upon the summit of Mount Ararat of Armenia. What is remarkable and interesting is the fact that belonging to the Tianshan system of mountains is a range called the *Narat Mountains*. The Tidal Wave of the Deluge must have deposited Noah's Ark on the Narat Mountains (Mountains of Ararat of Genesis of the Bible), and ancient Chinese history mentions that Noah lived in the vicinity of Tianshan after the Deluge, and that he drained the plateau of its flood waters. And what is most important to remember, the Central Asian Plateau is the original home of all our domestic animals, fowls and birds; and according to the American botanist and horticulturist, Frank N. Meyers of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., Kansu Province is the original home of all our Fruit trees.^a

It must now be clear to all thinking men that it was from the Great Plain of the Yellow River Valley District of China that God scattered Noah's descendants abroad upon the face of the Earth to repopulate the whole World. Having descended into the lowlands from the highlands of the Central Asian Plateau, later generations of Shem, Ham and Japhet's descendants lost all trace of China (Shinar), the land of their origin. Their descendants never thought of returning to China (Shinar), the land of their origin, as they must have been over-awed by the vast and formidable mountain systems of India, Tibet, and Chinese Turkestan, which acted as an "exclusion wall" for nearly two thousand years, resulting in China being a *terra incognita* to the West, until B.C. 200, when the armies of the "Han" Emperors of China reached the confines of Persia.

Having lost all trace of China (Shinar), and being surrounded by vast oceans, Diluvian inland seas, the frozen wilds of Siberia, and formidable mountain chains, they mistook Mesopotamia and the surrounding country to be the whole World; and this is why the ancient historians of the West crowded all places, rivers, and mountains mentioned in Chapters I to XI of Genesis into this corner of Western

a. How thankful The Church and the Christian World would be, if the timbers of Noah's Ark could be found on the Narat Mountains of Tianshan.

Asia. Could they have made a greater mistake? And, it is this mistake, which has confused and confounded The Church and the Thinking World for close on four thousand years. Having established the fact that Noah's descendants were scattered abroad upon the face of the Earth from the Yellow River Valley District of China, it is reasonable to suppose that the original colour of these people was white or a light brown, and not black, as supposed by Mr. Orme. And, it is note-worthy that in historical paintings and frescoes of the "Tang" dynasty, the Ancient Chinese are painted with white faces. Their features are noble and classical, and their long flowing robes are Grecian in style. It is, therefore, hard to believe that these ancient Chinese had black ancestors.

Hoping that Mr. Orme will be pleased to elucidate his theory in his coming lecture.

TSE TSAN TAI

谢 纘 泰

HONGKONG, 7th January, 1922

Origin of the Mongolian Desert, and Its Prehistoric Fossils^a

To the Editor, "*North China Star*."

Sir,—I have read with very great interest the report of individual speeches, and the reception of Messrs. Roy Chapman Andrews and Morris, Dr. Willis, Dr. Berkey and Dr. Granger, members of the Third Asiatic Expedition by the Chinese Geographical Society of Peking, appearing in your issue of the 2nd October, 1922.

Over thirty years research work in connection with the past exploits of geologists and explorers (deceased), has enabled me to make some interesting discoveries, and one of my findings is that the sand of the Mongolian Desert is not due to erosion, as believed by Dr. Berkey, who has expressed himself as follows:—

We have been under the impression that the country was of sand, and that there were few rocks. This did not prove to be the case and there were a lot of rocks. So we are no longer uncertain of the general structural geographical formation of Mongolia. This does not mean that we do not meet with difficulty. On the contrary "there are some very difficult complications and conglomerate stages. *The Gobi desert is a rock desert left by erosion.* (The italics are mine.)

It is the "Erosion" theory that has led geologists and scientists to make the great and misleading mistake of attributing millions of years to the age of fossils and the bones of extinct mammals, which they have dug up from the sands of the Altai region of these deserts of Mongolia.

- 2 It is not surprising to me that the beds of these deserts and sand-strewn expanses should have been found to be rocky, as, according to my humble finding, the surface of the vast Mongolian Desert was at one time (about 5,000 years ago), practically on the same level as the present land surface of Shantung, Chihli, and Manchuria.

a. Tsan Tai Tse, *No. 9.: Origin of the Mongolian Desert, and Its Prehistoric Fossils*, Pamphlet [printed by Kelly & Walsh, Hongkong], 1923.

The accumulation of the sand of the vast Mongolian Desert has not been due to the erosion of rocks, *necessitating millions of years for its accomplishment*, but is the resultant action of the sun and wind on the vast deposits of mud or *Loess*, which were deposited there, and in other parts of the world, when the Diluvian Tidal Wave passed round the World and flooded the different Continents, destroying animal life, and wiping out all Prehistoric civilizations.

The mud or *Loess* having been dried by the sun, and the fine dust having been blown away by the wind, the long process of desiccation has resulted in the formation of the vast Mongolian Desert, which had previously been a great Diluvian Inland Sea.

The annual dust storms of North China are an example of how this process of desiccation has been working for the past 4,000 years.

This great Tidal Wave, just referred to, was caused by a terrific terrestrial convulsion, which upheaved Central Asia and submerged a vast Continent in the Pacific Ocean. And, it was this great subsidence and upheaval of Continental land, which removed the North Polar Regions (Ante-diluvian) from the Centre of Greenland (about Latitude 75°, Longitude 40°) to their present position, suddenly froze Northern Asia and Alaska, which were then semi-tropical, and caused the Arctic cold to withdraw from Northern Europe, and Scotland, and the Lake Region of North America.

The upheaval of Central Asia and the subsidence of the sea-board of Eastern Asia is proved by the existing geological conditions, and by a careful study of the different Island groups (mountain tops) and the rocks of the seashore, extending 3 from Shantung Province in the North to Tonkin (Indo China) in the South.

None of this land has emerged from the sea or shows any signs of having been at one time the bed of the sea. Although some scientists have attempted to prove that the existence of certain marine animals and crustaceans, which have been discovered in the lakes of Central China, are proof of the emergence of this land from the sea, they forget that all that stretch of land now comprising Hunan, Hupeh, and parts of Kiangsi, Anhui and Kiangsu, was once a great Inland Sea, created by the Diluvian Tidal Wave, which flooded the Asiatic Continent.

(See my Books and Ten Supplementary Pamphlets, published by M. Kelly & Walsh, Limited of Hongkong, Shanghai, Hankow, Yokohama and Singapore). In my humble opinion the recognition of these great physical changes will enable geologists and scientists to solve the great glacial “riddles,” and explode the theory of the “Four Great Ice Ages.”

Not only will it be possible to solve the great glacial “riddles,” but it will also be possible to lift the dark veil from other great geological and scientific conundrums, which are still perplexing and bewildering the World’s geologists, scientists, historians, and bibliologists.

Thanking you for trespassing on your valuable space.— Yours, etc.

TSE TSAN TAI

谢 纘 泰

HONGKONG, 26th October, 1922

Extract

From the “North China Star,” dated 8nd October, 1922

Chinese Geographical Society Hears Expedition Men Lecture

DR. BERKEY TALKS

- 4 Dr. Berkey, said:— “Our chief purpose was purely scientific and we had no other motives, military, commercial or otherwise. We started from Peking, thence to Kalgan, Urga, and three hundred miles South to the Altai Mountains, and across them, and back to Kalgan, covering twenty-five hundred miles which were virtually unknown scientifically speaking. Mr. Morrison and I were together always, and took observations constantly. A continuous geographical cross section was made mile by mile. The nature of the result is that we are able to map out the topographic and physiographic history of Mongolia. The second result is that we are able to map out a cross section for a thousand miles. Thirdly we have been able to determine what some of the major problems are, and where the likeliest places to solve them are.

We got great and constant results.

We have been under the impression that the country was of sand and that there were few rocks. Now we are no longer uncertain of the general structural geographical formation of Mongolia. This does not mean that we do not meet with difficulty. On the contrary there are some very difficult complications and conglomerate stages. The Gobi is a rock desert left by erosion."

“Correlativity” — New Theory of the Universe and Origin of Typhoons^a

Special Article

“Correlativity.” New Theory of the Universe and Origin of Typhoons

Reprinted from the “South China Morning Post,” Dated, 28th December, 1922

Many attempts have been made in ancient and modern times to solve the riddle of the Universe, but without success.

Although the task is practically hopeless, still I might be excused for attempting to add a little knowledge to some of the questions connected with this entrancing and world-absorbing subject.

What wonders are produced by heat and cold!

We shall never understand how heat and cold, and matter, and life originated, and neither shall our puny intellects be able to fathom the depths of space or discover how this World and the Universe came into existence.

That is the secret of Almighty God, the Creator, and it shall always remain His secret. It is pure vanity for us mortals to attempt to solve this secret, and no mortal man shall ever succeed in doing so.

- 2 In my humble opinion the existence of this world of ours and the countless bodies of stellar space are due to *Heat* and *Cold*, but how they took form and how this heat and cold originated is a mystery, which I leave to our scientists to unravel.

In the beginning, these Cosmic bodies consisted of molten matter which gradually cooled, but how they got separated, and how they retain their allotted positions and spheres in space, is still a riddle. But, I venture to believe that they are kept in their relative positions and spheres by the heat of their bodies and

a. Tsan Tai Tse, *No. 10.: “Correlativity”: New Theory of the Universe and Origin of Typhoons*, Pamphlet [printed by Kelly & Walsh, Hongkong], 1923.

the *frigid* cold of space. You may term this phenomena of heat and cold and its laws of attraction and repulsion *Gravitational Correlativity*; and by "gravitational correlativity," I do not mean Einstein's "Relativity," which is a theory that nobody appears to understand. According to Einstein the light rays of the sun should be curved, when observed from the surface of the rotating Earth, and this is why the great Astronomers of the world devoted so much attention to the recent eclipse of the sun.

Many photographs of this eclipse were taken in the attempt to prove or disprove the truth of Einstein's theory, and scientists are now anxiously awaiting the verdict.

The Earth in its relation to the Cosmic Universe may be compared to the *minutest* speck of dust floating and revolving in the electric light or in the sunlight. Therefore, when a body like the Earth is enveloped in light there is no question of rays in any "form" (lightbending) whatever. The Earth and its shadow (night) is always enveloped in solar light, and this "etherial liquid" lights up the whole space of the Solar system, and penetrates to the minutest hole conceivable. It is therefore difficult to recognise the truth of Einstein's theory in its application to light.

The Earth is revolving in *frigid* space, and the cold of space is as intense as the cold of the North and South Polar Regions. It may be compared to a speck of atomic dust floating and revolving in the icy-cold air of a refrigerator. If it were not for the molten heat in the bowels of the Earth, the world would be barren and waterless, and cold and dead as the moon. In time to come, after the heat of the Earth has become exhausted and the water of the oceans dried up, this world of ours will undergo a similar transformation, and the frigid cold which surrounds the Earth will eventually close in and envelope it in it's icy mantle of death. 3

Many scientists believe that the Earth is surrounded by a "Vacuum" or ether, but this cannot be true, as the heat of the sun would never be able to reach us, and the Earth would be dead and cold.

The air as we ascend gets rarefied, but there is no such thing as a "Vacuum"

in space.

It is the frigid cold of space that gives the sky its colour, and prevents the *Radium* rays of the sun from burning and scorching the Earth, and which causes the formation of vapour into clouds at certain fixed altitudes, resulting in rain, hail, and snow, and other natural phenomena.

This frigid cold of space also caused the freezing and glaciation of the summits of all the high mountains of the World, when the flood waters of the Diluvial Tidal Wave swept round the Earth and engulfed the mountains and valleys of the different Continents; and it explodes the erroneous theory of the “*Ice Age*” and the “*Four Great Ice Ages*,” which our leading scientists believe to have been a fact.

The climatic and geological features of Kilimanjaro Africa’s highest mountain, and the mountains of Australia and the Andes of South America are also proof of the fallacy of this theory.

The true cause of *Atmospheric Electricity* has not yet been discovered, and I now humbly venture to offer my solution of the mystery.

- 4 The Earth as it exists to-day is a *natural electric battery* enveloped in frigid cold, and galvanized into action by the generating heat-rays of the sun, and this is why the Earth revolves and why it is enveloped by electric waves, which enable wireless messages to be sent to all parts of the World.

The phenomena of the “*Aurora Borealis*” and “*Aurora Australis*” of the North and South Polar Regions is due to the release of streams of natural electricity, and their contact with the frigid cold of space.

This frigid cold accounts for the phenomena of attraction and repulsion, *i.e.* *Gravitational Correlativity*, which prevents objects from flying off the surface of the Earth into space.

And, this is also the reason why Newton’s apple fell to the ground.

But, the rotation of the Earth will gradually slow down and cease, when the oceans are dried up, and when the internal heat of the Earth becomes exhausted

by eruptions and earthquakes.^a

All the atomic dust or nebulae, stars, planets and planetary systems of the Universe are so nicely correlated and bound together by the laws of *heat* and *cold*, that the least change in bodies or systems is instantaneously readjusted with the most mathematical precision, and thus the Universe with its "changes" and all that it contains and consists of, is eternal and everlasting.

Having roughly expounded my theory of the Universe, we now come to the origin of Typhoons.

Origin of Typhoons

Quite recently there appeared in the *China Express and Telegraph* (London) 5 an article under the heading "Forewarnings of Typhoons" by a scientist named Clements.

In this article Mr. Clements expounds the theory that the moon and sun, especially the former, have great influence on earthquakes, eruptions and storms, and he attempts to prove by "degrees" and "angles" that the recent destructive Swatow typhoon and tidal wave were caused by the united pull of the sun and moon!

I find that his theory of "degrees" and "angles" is quite as confusing and bewildering as Einstein's theory of "Relativity."

If, as he says, typhoons are due to the pull of the sun and moon, why are these terrible storms reserved for the China Sea, and why don't they have them in Europe and Australia ?

Why do these storms originate in the Pacific Ocean, and why do they invariably travel towards the China Coast?

Why don't they travel south towards Australia and west towards the shores of America?

a. This very gradual slowing down of the Earth's motion has been verified by the Astronomer Royal, Sir Frank Dyson, in his lecture on eclipses at the City Y.M.C.A. in Aldersgate Street, London, but he believes in the theory that the slowing down process is due to *Tidal friction!* See "South China Morning Post" of 13th January, 1923.

Having suffered losses through typhoons in the past, the cause and place of origin of these peculiar storms has always kept me thinking.

It was during my research work, when investigating upheavals and subsidences and deep-sea soundings in connection with the Bible record of "The Deluge," that I discovered that a vast Continent lies under the waves of the Pacific Ocean. This vast continent extended from China to Easter Island, and its existence is proved by the Prehistoric monuments, — stone statues, and stone buildings, &c. — which exist on several widely separated island groups, the great fresh-water lagoons or atolls (craters of extinct volcanoes), and by 87,000,000 square miles of red volcanic mud at the bottom of the Ocean.

- 6 The existence of this submerged continent is also proved by the recent subsidence and disappearance of Easter Island together with its Prehistoric (Antediluvian) gigantic stone statues, buildings, and hieroglyphic carvings. (For full particulars, see my books and Ten supplementary pamphlets, published by Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.). The subterranean and submarine heat is continually rising to the surface of the Ocean from this vast submerged volcanic area; and in Summer, when the two hot airs ("subterranean" and "solar") commingle and meet the cold currents of air which rush in from the frigid regions of space to fill the vacuum, a whirlwind is created, which begins to wove and gains in impetus as it travels in a north or north-westerly direction against the rotating Earth, and towards the coast of the Asiatic continent.

Such is the origin and cause of these dreaded storms of the China Sea, and as a remedy I suggest that meteorological and wireless stations be erected on all the important island groups of the Pacific Ocean, viz.: Ladrone Is., Pelew Is., Caroline Is., Marshall Is., Solomon Is., Gilbert Is., Fiji Is., Navigators Is., Low Archipelago, Marquesas Is., Sandwich Is., and also the Island of Santo Domingo de Basco and Pratas Island, as recommended by Father Algue, the famous meteorologist of Manila, and that these stations be placed in wireless communication with the Observatories at Manila, Siccawei, and Hongkong.

Warnings could then be collected and despatched to Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Saigon, Sbanghai and Japan, whereby timely warning could be given

to the shipping in these ports and on the high seas, meaning the saving of thousands of precious lives, and property and valuable cargoes worth millions.

This theory of the origin of typhoons has already been mentioned in the Chinese translation of my book "The Creation, etc.," published in the year 1917.

Solution of Easter Island Mystery^a

Solution of Easter Island Mystery

To the Editor "South China Morning Post"

Sir,— I have just read a very interesting article in the *Canton Times* of the 16th January last, under the heading "Professor Brown tells of his visit to Easter Island."

Professor J. Macmillan Brown of Christchurch, New Zealand, who has just returned from a visit to Easter Island, in writing about its monuments says:

These monuments are standing to-day just as they stood hundreds of years ago, huge images fashioned rudely in human form standing on great stone platforms. There are about 100 images, and between 400 and 500 platforms which circle the island. Some of the statues are of immense size, fully 70 feet in height, and they stand there, sphinx-like, mysterious, looking out to sea just as they looked in those days when for some mysterious reason the men who fashioned them, who in some marvelous manner drew them over miles of rough and hilly country, abandoned their work and never returned to it.

The article proceeds:

These workers must have left their work suddenly. On all sides is evidence of this. But why?

Professor Brown's theory is that the tens of thousands of workers who made and erected the monuments were people of some bygone Empire of the Pacific that has disappeared. Easter Island, barren and small, could never have supported so many people. They were fed by people in neighbouring islands, and these islands disappeared in some vast submergence, and with the sudden cutting off of their

a. Tsan Tai Tse, *No. 11.: Solution of Easter Island Mystery*, Pamphlet [printed by Kelly & Walsh, Hongkong], 1923.

supplies, the workmen left their work and became cannibals. He puts the stoppage of work at so recent a date as 200 years ago. He thinks the present inhabitants are descendants of a slave race.

I am glad that this learned professor supports my 1914 finding that a vast continent lies submerged beneath the waves of the Pacific Ocean, but I do not agree with his statement that these gigantic stone figures are 200 years old. 2

My finding is that these huge monuments, fashioned rudely in human form, are Prehistoric (Antediluvian), and that they are about 5,000 years old. They were made by a race of idolatrous men, who worshipped the Sun, and who were versed in Astronomy and wrote and carved their speech in hieroglyphics like the Prehistoric Chinese, Egyptians, and Americans. This race inhabited a vast continent extending from China in the West to Easter Island in the East. They were expert stone-masons and builders, and erected massive stone structures and buildings resembling in many respects the Prehistoric (Antediluvian) stone structures of the "Egyptians" of the I to IV Dynasties of Egypt, the Mayas of Central America, and other contemporary nations, who peopled the Earth, before the "Flood."

Remnants of these massive stone structures may be seen to-day on several widely separated Island groups of the Pacific Ocean, viz., Marianne Islands, Caroline Islands, Marshall Islands, Marguesas Islands, Tonga Islands, Pitcairn Island, Easter Island, &c.

This vast continent became suddenly submerged by a terrific terrestrial convulsion, which also upheaved Central Asia, and created a great Tidal Wave, which swept round the World, engulfing the different continents in rapid succession and suddenly destroying all Prehistoric Civilizations.

And this was the Tidal Wave of the "Flood" of Genesis of the Bible (Genesis VII—II "In the six hundredth year of Noah's life, in the second month, the seventeenth day of the month, the same day were all the fountains of the great deep broken up and the windows of Heaven were opened.")

These Antediluvian workmen of Easter Island were suddenly drowned by the devastating waters of the Tidal Wave, and this accounts for their mysterious

disappearance, and the sudden stoppage of work. They did not become cannibals and eat each other, as believed by Professor Brown!

- 3 Further proof of this submerged continent is the sudden subsidence and disappearance of Easter Island beneath the waves of the Pacific, during the recent Chilean earthquake.

The present natives of Easter Island have no connection whatever with this extinct Antediluvian race of men, but are the descendants of a Post-Diluvian race of men, whose Ancestors migrated from the Central Asian Plateau of Chinese Turkestan, after the "Flood."

Hoping I have succeeded in unravelling the mystery, which has enshrouded Easter Island ever since the day of its discovery by Roggeveen on Easter Day in 1722, and thanking you for the insertion of this letter in your valuable paper. —Yours, etc.

TSE TSAN TAI

谢 纘 泰

HONGKONG, 1st February, 1923

Extract

From "Canton Times," 16th January, 1923

Professor Brown Tells of His Visit to Easter Island

Great Stone Monuments Stand There Today as They Did Hundreds of Years Ago

Auckland, New Zealand, November 10th, 1922

- 4 The latest investigator of the mystery of Easter Island — that lonely island with its stone images that lies far out in the Pacific West of Chili — is Professor J. Macmillan Brown of Christchurch, New Zealand, who has just returned from a visit to the spot. For many years this isolated and inaccessible island, repository of a page of history that is very difficult, indeed impossible, to read, has interested natural scientists.

Prof. Macmillan Brown is well qualified to explore its mysteries, for he has devoted himself for some years past to the study of ethnological problems in the Pacific. Few men have travelled so widely and penetrated into so many out-of-the-way places as he has. His travels have embraced Japan, Micronesia, Melanesia, Polynesia and South America, and he has written much about the migrations, the ancient empires, and the innumerable problems of origin and change that the Pacific presents.

Professor Brown says Easter Island is not only the most difficult place in the world to reach, but the hardest to get away from. He reached the island on Christmas Day, 1921, in a Chilian warship, and left there in May of this year in a Chilian schooner, which makes a yearly visit to the island. Easter Island belongs to Chili and is used as a sheep and cattle ranch by a firm in Valparaiso. It is 30,000 acres in extent, and the land is barren and porous, with no forest and no streams. 5

It supports 300 natives and two white men. In some far-off time an unknown race of men raised the great stone figures that have puzzled so many natural scientists.

These monuments," says the professor "are standing to-day just as they stood hundreds of years ago, huge images fashioned rudely in human form standing on great stone platforms. There are about 100 images, and between 400 and 500 platforms which circle the island.

Some of the statues are of immense size, fully 70 feet in height, and they stand there, sphinx-like, mysterious, looking out to sea just as they looked in those days when for some mysterious reason the men who fashioned them, who in some marvellous manner drew them over miles of rough and hilly country abandoned their work and never returned to it.

These workers must have left their work suddenly. On all sides is evidence of this. But why?

Professor Brown's theory is that the tens of thousands of workmen who

made and erected the monuments were people of some bygone empire of the Pacific that has disappeared.

Easter Island, barren and small, could never have supported so many people. They were fed by people in neighbouring islands, and these islands disappeared in some vast submergence, and with the sudden cutting off of their supplies, the workmen left their work and became cannibals.

He puts the stoppage of work at so recent a date as 200 years ago.

He thinks the present inhabitants are descendants of a slave race.—C.S.M.

Further Proof of Upheaval and Subsidence of Land

Volcanic Eruption

A Smoke Geyser at Sea

Experience of the Wakasa Maru

Reprinted from "South China Morning Post," Dated 14th March, 1923

6 A subterranean volcanic eruption is reported to have occurred at a distance of about 350 miles from Singapore. The first news' received of the occurrence was a wireless message sent by the N.Y.K. steamer Wakasa Maru, on her way down to Singapore from Hongkong.

When the Wakasa Maru, arrived in Singapore a report of the eruption was made by Capt. K. Horikawa, in command of the vessel. The Captain's statements are backed by some remarkable photographs which he took, showing a dark cloud of smoke rising perpendicularly from the surface of a sea as calm as a mill pond, with a dense volume of steam floating away at a lower height.

The Captain's version of the eruption, is as follows: Just before half past three on Friday afternoon last, he was informed by the chief officer who was on duty on the bridge, that a dense column of smoke had been sighted on the port bow. The Captain went on the bridge and at once altered the course of the vessel to a point which would bring them closer to the smoke. He thought that the smoke was possibly the result of-a ship on fire, most probably an oil tanker in distress. He steered to within a few miles, about three, of the smoke,

and discovered that it was coming direct from the sea. It was about 4.45 when the steamer neared the spot. The smoke was being emitted with a series of explosions, and the height varied according to the force of the explosion. He obtained his second photograph during one of the biggest explosions witnessed by him. The column of smoke, mingled with ashes and steam, on this occasion, reached a height which he thought to be well over a thousand feet above the level of the sea. The column at its lowest was not under 300 feet. The passengers were in a state of great excitement and as many of them who had cameras attempted to obtain photographs of the remarkable sight. As the ship proceeded on its way, and the scene of the eruption was left behind, a distinct rumbling sound was heard, even when the vessel was some miles from the spot.

The eruption is stated to have taken place in the vicinity of Round Island and the La Paix rock, about 20 miles south of Pulo Cecire de Mer.

The Wakasa Maru is a ship of 3,787 tons nett, and her present line is from Japan to Bombay. She leaves for Penang to-day. The alteration in her course did not take her very far out of her way.

A test was made of the temperature of the sea when the vessel was close to the eruption, and the water was found to be quite warm. The sea was also very calm at the time, and the sky overhead quite clear.

New Island Off Annam

Result of Volcanic Eruption

Our Own Correspondent

Singapore, 13th March, 1923.

Following the volcanic eruption at sea recently witnessed by the Captain of the Wakasa Maru the cruiser Carlisle forwards a wireless message picked up by the s.s. Morea, whose Captain reports that a new island, half a mile long and fifty feet high, has appeared at Latitude 10.10 North and Longitude 109.20 East — half an hour's steam from the island of Cecire de Mer (off the coast of Annam).

INSERT—PAMPHLET, NO. 11

Reprinted from the "South China Morning Post," Dated, 16th March, 1928

Correspondence

The New Island

To the Editor, S.C.M. Post

Sir,— I was greatly pleased to read in your issue of the 14th inst. a telegram from your Singapore correspondent announcing the upheaval by volcanic action of a new island half a mile long and 50 feet high in latitude 10.10 North and longitude 109.20 East off the coast of Annam, as it confirms my previous finding (1914) of the upheaval and subsidence of the land surface of the Earth.

The recent subsidence of Easter Island in the Pacific and the upheaval of this new island is a remarkable coincidence, and will provide valuable material for our geologists and scientists, as very often such "changes" are unfortunately submarine, and therefore, hidden from scientific observation.

Owing to the gradual exhaustion of the heat in the bowels of the Earth, we shall never witness another gigantic upheaval of land such as the one that upheaved Central Asia and submerged the "Pacific" continent, resulting in the creation of a great tidal wave, which travelled round the world and destroyed all prehistoric civilizations (B.C. 2348).

But, we shall experience minor subsidences and upheavals, and we are most likely to witness future upheavals of land in the Pacific Ocean, which may reveal to us the cities, architecture, and history of the missing Antediluvian race of men that once peopled this vast submerged continent.

I believe that the continents most likely to be affected by earthquakes and volcanic action in the future will be South America, Australia and South Africa.—
Yours etc.

TSE TSAN TAI

谢 纘 泰

HONGKONG, 15th March, 1923

Ancient History — Mysterious Blank in Egypt — The Age of the Siberian Mammoth^a

Special Article

Reprinted from the "South China Morning Post. Dated, 28th Feb., 1923."

The sensational and marvellous find of Egyptian jewels and wonderful historical treasures made by Lord Carnarvon and Mr. Howard Carter in the rock-hewn tomb of King Tutankhamen of the Eighteenth Dynasty in the "Valley of Kings" of Upper Egypt, is of world-wide interest, and Egyptologists and archaeologists will now make another strenuous attempt to reconstruct and solve the hitherto mysterious and inexplicable blank in Ancient Egyptian History.

Leading Egyptologists, archaeologists and scientists do not believe in the story of the "Flood" of Genesis of the Bible, and my 1914 finding that all Pre-historic civilisations of the World were suddenly destroyed and wiped out of existence by a great Tidal Wave, which swept round the World and flooded the different continents in succession.

It is also my finding, and a remarkable fact, that the Human Race originated in Chinese Turkestan in the locality between the Tianshan and Kunlun mountains, and was "reborn" in the person of Noah and his descendants in practically the same locality, after the Great Upheaval of Central Asia and the destruction of the World by the Tidal Wave of the "Flood" of Genesis.

The Tidal Wave.

The truth of this Tidal Wave has already been proved in my previous published pamphlets (Eleven).

This great World catastrophe accounts for the hitherto mysterious and inexplicable blank in the Ancient History of Egypt (Period between the Fourth and Eleventh dynasties), China, Chaldea, Greece, Assyria, Arabia, Persia, India, South 2

a. Tsan Tai Tse, *No. 12.: Ancient History — Mysterious Blank in Egypt — The Age of the Siberian Mammoth*, Pamphlet [printed by Kelly & Walsh, Hongkong], 1923.

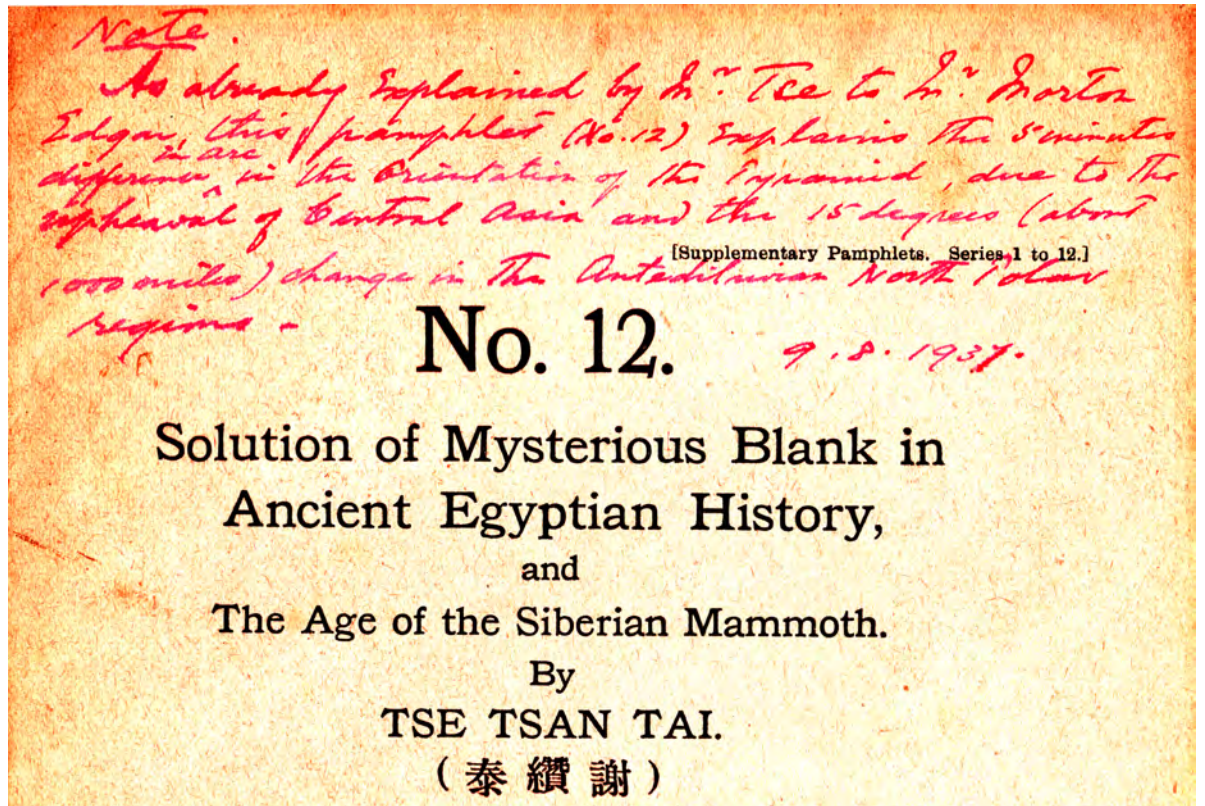


Figure 2.2: Frontpage, Pamphlet 12

Africa, North America, Central America, Columbia, Peru, Europe, Australia, and Polynesia (Sunken "Pacific Continent").

My finding is that Egyptian history consists of two periods — (1) Antediluvian, (2) Post-diluvian.

The Ante-diluvian period ends with the Fourth Dynasty and its contemporary dynasties, and the Post-diluvian period commences with the advent of the Hamitic races and the conquering Hyksos or Shepherd Kings (Shemites).

a. In Tse's handwriting: "Note: As already explained by Mr. Tse to Mr. Morton Elgar, this pamphlet (No. 12) explains the 5 minutes difference in arc in the orientation of the Pyramid, due to the upheaval of Central Asia and the 15 degrees (about 1,000 miles) change in the Antediluvian North Polar regions. 9. 8. 1937."

The truth of this Tidal Wave has already been proved in my previous published pamphlets (Eleven).

This great World catastrophe accounts for the hitherto mysterious and inexplicable blank in the Ancient History of Egypt (Period between the Fourth and Eleventh dynasties), China, Chaldea, Greece, Assyria, Arabia, Persia, India, South Africa, North America, Central America, Columbia, Peru, Europe, Australia, and Polynesia (Sunken "Pacific Continent").

My finding is that Egyptian history consists of two periods — (1) Ante-diluvian, (2) Post-diluvian.

The Ante-diluvian period ends with the Fourth Dynasty and its contemporary dynasties, and the Post-diluvian period commences with the advent of the Hamitic races and the conquering Hyksos or Shepherd Kings (Shemites).

In Egypt dynasties Four, and Five and Six (contemporary) were productive of an abundance of monuments. The Sphinx and the three great pyramids of Khufu (Great), Khafra (Second), and Menkaura (Third) belong to this period.

It was at the close of the Third Dynasty that buildings with hewn stones began to appear, and it was also noted for its cultivation of letters. Dynasties Four, Five and Six was the Pyramid Age, and at this time there was great material prosperity, and Arts were in a condition of excellence, as proved by the monuments and sculptures of this period.

The "magnificent" civilisation of this idolatrous race of Sun and Idol worshippers was suddenly destroyed and wiped out of existence by the Tidal Wave of the "Flood" of Genesis (B.C. 2348).

Vast Cities Engulfed

Their vast cities and magnificent monuments were engulfed and swamped by the devastating waters of this tidal wave, and buried in the mud (Loess), which was swept down from the plateaus and valleys of the upper reaches of the river Nile. And these cities and monuments of this wonderful Ante-diluvian race of men remained hidden and forgotten for about 200 years (Period of "blank" in Ancient Egyptian History), until the appearance of the Post-diluvian Hamitic,

and later Shemitic races, whose ancestors migrated into Asia Minor from the Central Asian Plateau of Chinese Turkestan, after the "Flood."

- 3 These Hamitic and Shemitic races established themselves in the land of this extinct Anie-diluvian race of "Egyptians," and copied their architecture and monuments, but their Art was much inferior and almost primitive in comparison. It was not until the Twelfth Dynasty that their art and letters began to show any marked improvement, and then they were merely copyists!

The interval between the Fourth and Eleventh dynasties is notable for its complete cessation of monuments. The numerous names of unknown kings, mentioned by Egyptian historian Manetho, must have been Hamitic or Shemitic chiefs, who took possession of this ancient land, after the "Flood."

The duration of this mysterious "blank" period must have been very long, for the eclipse was very complete.

Mariette says: "When Egypt, with the Eleventh Dynasty, awoke from its long sleep, the ancient traditions were forgotten. The proper names of the kings and ancient nobility, the titles of the high functionaries, the style of the hieroglyphic writing, and even the religion, all seemed new. The monuments are rude, primitive, and sometimes even barbarous, and to see them one would be inclined to think that Egypt under the Eleventh Dynasty was beginning again the period of infancy which it had already passed through 1,500 years earlier under the Third."

The Ancient contemporary pre-historic civilisations of China, Chaldea, Greece, Assyria, Arabia, Persia, India, South Africa, North America, Central America, Columbia, Peru, Europe, Australia, and Polynesia, were similarly destroyed and wiped out of existence by this Tidal Wave.

And, this Tidal Waves also accounts for the sudden destruction and mysterious disappearance of the "magnificent" Maya civilisation (Sun and Idol worshippers) of Central America, and the sudden and mysterious stoppage of work on the monuments of Easter Island, and on the great stone obelisk, recently discovered unfinished in its quarry bed at Assouan. And indeed, it accounts for similar happenings in other parts of the World, where Pre-historic relics have

been found.

The *Loess* which covers and surrounds these Ante-diluvian monuments of Egypt was carried down to the Lower levels of the Nile from the plateaus and valleys of Nubia, and its upper reaches. It has been scorched and dried by the tropical sun, and the fine dust blown away by the wind, and 5,000 years of this process of desiccation has resulted in the formation of the extensive salt marshes and sandy deserts on the left and right banks of the river. And the Great Sahara Desert and other deserts of Asia, Africa, America and Australia have been formed in a similar manner. 4

But, these "things" shall always remain mysterious and inexplicable to Egyptologists, archaeologists and scientists, so long as they persist in adhering to their disbelief in the world-devastating Tide Wave of the "Flood" of *Genesis*.

Preserved Mammoth

Another mysterious and inexplicable riddle, which has baffled our scientists is the wonderful preservation of the bodies of mammoths in the ice of Siberia.

My finding is that the wonderful preservation of the bodies of these extinct animals has been due to the sudden freezing of Northern Asia and Siberia (before the "Flood," Northern Asia, Siberia and Alaska were Semi-tropical), caused by the upheaval of Central Asia and the subsidence of a vast continent in the Pacific Ocean, which caused the Earth to plunge and make a list of about 15 degrees,^a and removed the Ante-diluvian North Polar regions from Central Greenland to their present position. The Arctic cold suddenly withdrew from the North-East portions of North America (Labrador, Lake Region and Hudson Bay Littoral) and portions of Northern Europe, and suddenly advanced towards the Asiatic Continent, freezing Northern Asia (Siberia) and Alaska, which were then enjoying a Semi-Tropical climate, as proved by the rich alluvial soil, forest trees, and Alpine vegetation. The flood-waters of the thawing glaciers and massive ice-fields accounts for the enormous masses of Glacial debris, which cover 1,606,000 5

a. This can be verified by a careful study of the geological and glacial conditions of North East America (Glacial), Northern Asia (non-Glacial) and Northern Europe (Glacial)

square miles of territory in North America, and about the same area in Europe; and it is an important and noteworthy fact, that none of this Glacial debris is found in Northern Asia, Africa, South America and Australia. The mammoths, which were then browsing and roaming the vast plains and forests of Siberia, were suddenly caught and drowned by the floodwaters of this tidal wave, and then frozen hard by the Arctic cold, which suddenly overwhelmed them. And they have remained frozen hard and preserved in the ice for at least 5,000 years, which accounts for these Ante-diluvian creatures looking as perfect as if they had died yesterday instead of thousands of years ago. Sometimes these mammoths are dug out of the ice so wonderfully preserved that the flesh is still on the bones as well as the long brown hair that covered their bodies. In one specimen that was brought to light, the internal organs were fairly complete, and grass was found between its teeth!

These extinct mammoths are not Arctic animals, and neither are they tens of thousands or perhaps millions of years old, as believed by many of our leading scientists. If they had died a natural death, or had suddenly fallen dead whilst browsing, as believed by many scientists, the flesh of their bodies would have begun to decompose a few days after death, and the flesh and internal organs could never have been kept in such a perfect state of preservation for so many thousands of years.

This wonderful state of preservation is proof positive and absolute that these great Ante-diluvian beasts are not Arctic animals and that they were suddenly drowned, frozen, and preserved in the ice of Siberia, and did not die a natural death, as generally supposed.

I hope the mysterious and inexplicable blank in the Ancient History of Egypt and all other Pre-historic (Ante-diluvian) nations, and the mystery connected with the mammoths of Siberia, have been satisfactorily unravelled and explained, and humbly submit my discoveries and findings for the kind consideration and judgment of the Scientific World.

Notes

1. On the unpaginated page facing vii, the author has written in red ink: "For further proofs — See supplementary pamphlets No. 1 to No. 49. See author's map of Asia before the great upheaval."

2. The author has underlined the word "translation."

3. The author has erased the word "Eastern" and substituted it with "Central."

4. The author has corrected "in the Bible" to "in God and the Bible."

5. 圣安 Sheng'an was Tse Tsan Tai's 字 zi courtesy name.

6. The author underlined the word "translation."

7. The author has erased the word "Eastern" and substituted "Central."

8. The author has erased the word "Eastern" and substituted "Central."

9. The author has placed the word "ceremonies" in inverted commas.

10. Footnote added by author.

11. The author has erased the word "Eastern" and substituted "Central."

12. The author has added: "and not in Asia Minor."

13. The footnote was added by the author.

14. The author has added: "(China)."

15. Footnote added by author.

16. The author has added "along the shores of the upheaved inland sea"; "Great Xing'an Mountains of the"; "'journeying from the East"'; and has underlined the words "plain of Shinar."

17. The author has corrected "Ham" to become "Shem".

18. The author underlined "translation."
19. Author enclosed "Eden" in quotation marks.
20. The author substituted "sixth" for "seventh"
21. The author added "Including himself" at the beginning of the sentence and substituted "'brethren'" for "successors."
22. The author enclosed "successors" in quotation marks.
23. The author added "'full' moons, *i.e.* months."
24. Author added ("Pacific").
25. Author substituted "(Cretan Archipelago)" for "'Atlantis' (?) — Inhabited by primitive man before the Deluge."
26. Footnote added by author.
27. The word "(loess)" was added by author.
28. The author added an opening square bracket by hand.
29. The author added a closing square bracket by hand.
30. The author substituted "Asian (Continental) plateau" for "East Asian plateau."
31. The author substituted "cataclysmic upheaval must" for "upheaval may."
32. The author substituted "leading" for "and."
33. Footnote added by author.
34. The author removed "perhaps" before "due."
35. The author removed "or to changes in the Sun, — the living and life-giving ball of Radium, — ."
36. The author capitalized "Tidal Wave."

37. Author added footnote.

38. The author substituted "North Central Greenland" for "Baffin Bay and North Greenland."The author added "Central."

39. The author added "or the submerged Continent of Polynesia."

40. The author substituted "Indian races" for "Indians."

41. The author added "Dravidian."

42. Footnote added by author

43. The author added "(i.e. the Four Seasons)."

44. Author added "(i.e. Reu)."

45. Author added "2205" before the question mark.

46. Author added footnote.

47. The author added "(ancient)."

48. The Author added "God and."

49. The author added "(in China)."

Chapter 3

The Chinese Republic. A Short History of the Revolution. Also the Secret History of the Revolution

中华民国革命秘史

By TSE TSAN TAI

开平缵泰谢圣安著

Preface

Bagan Jermal,
 (On the seaside)
 Penang,
 14th December, 1924.

My dear friend,

When I returned here a day or two ago from a visit to friends in the country I received the greatest and most pleasant surprise of my life, for then my wife handed to me the registered parcel you so very kindly sent me containing your extremely interesting and illuminating Secret History of the Great Revolution in serial form, as published in the "South China Morning Post."

It does you more than credit; it marks you as the Liberator of your countrymen, for not only did you carry through the "spade work" that made intimate success possible, at the risk of your life and of all near and dear to you, but you unostentatiously persevered in the great and good work until your efforts were crowned with success. You were content to allow others to take credit that, obviously, was due to your patient perseverance in well-doing, never doing aught that might kindle party strife or fan the flames of envy, hatred and malice which have had such a deleterious effect on the grand work of Reform.

And even now, it is clear, when the time has arrived that renders it essential to place the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth before the World, your action is due, not to any desire to belittle anyone, but the wholly patriotic incentive to efface from China's escutcheon blots which otherwise would, in all probability, have proved before long, exceedingly detrimental to the welfare of the nation as a whole.

You have done well, my dear friend, to now come out in the lime-light, and have thereby placed all lovers of truth and all who have the slightest regard for historical facts, and may be desirous to do justice to the Chinese, under a deep debt of gratitude to you. Heartiest congratulations!

"Magna est veritas et prevalebit," and that at last the truth about the

a. Published as: Tsan Tai Tse, *The Chinese Republic. Secret History of the Revolution*, First edition (Hongkong: South China Morning Post, Ltd., 1924).¹

Great Revolution is now available to all concerned in the welfare of your nation will assuredly redound to your credit for all time.

Truth, crushed to earth, will rise again
For th' eternal years of God are hers
But Error, wounded, writhes with pain
And dies among her worshippers.

Assuming this will reach you in the festive season I avail myself of the opportunity to wish you many happy returns of the great day and a successful and prosperous New Year.

Fear not, good friend, if God be with you who shall prevail, against you!

Yours cordially and gratefully,

CHESNEY DUNCAN.

3

Foreword

The Last of The Mings

The last purely Chinese dynasty to rule China was the Ming, whose founder was a monk named Zhu Yuanzhang (*Hongwu*). Through weakness, decay and misrule the dynasty hastened to its end, and the disaffected throughout the Empire seized opportunities to rebel. The rebel leader who finally succeeded in raising a following strong enough to threaten Beijing was Li Zicheng.

The army protecting Beijing against the advancing rebel hordes of Li Zicheng was commanded by General Wu Sangui, who, fearing defeat and the loss of the Capital, opened negotiations, for the armed assistance and support of the Manchu Tartars beyond the Great Wall, where their Chief Nuerhachi (天命) had been patiently organizing his armies and waiting for the opportunity to grasp the throne of China from the Mings.

The Manchu Tartar Chief Chongde gladly accepted General Wu Sangui's invitation, and rapidly advanced with his army into the plains of Zhili; but before he could reach Beijing the rebels under Li Zicheng had already seized and sacked the Capital, and the weakling Emperor Chongzheng, the last of the Mings, had strangled himself on the top of the Coal Hill, behind the Palace.

The Advent of the Manchus

When General Wu Sangui arrived at the Capital with the Manchu Tartar Chief and his army and drove out the rebels, the treacherous Tartar Chief refused to retire as previously agreed, and forcibly occupied the Palace of the Mings. His death happening shortly afterwards, his son Shunzhi mounted the Dragon Throne, and was proclaimed the first Manchu Emperor of the Tai Ching (Da Qing) Dynasty of China.

Thus ended the Ming Dynasty, followed by the advent of the usurping Manchu Tartars in China.

How the ferocious and barbarous Manchu Tartars completed the conquest of the Chinese Empire, after cruelly slaughtering millions of the inhabitants, and how they governed the country, since the day they usurped the Throne of the Ming, has already been recorded, and is now history. But, the following from the pen of my old friend and colleague Chesney Duncan is interesting: 4

As regards the part I played in the almost bloodless annihilation of one of the most degraded and monstrous despotisms that ever disfigured the annals of history, I counted it an honour to be able to assist, however feebly, in the triumph of civilization over barbarism of a particularly pernicious description. The Manchu usurpers were hampering the progress of the world and imperilling the political and commercial interests, of all really progressive states.

Movements for Independence

Risings against Manchu misrule have been many and frequent, the most formidable being that of the "Taipings" under the leadership of Hong Xiuquan, but all were ruthlessly suppressed.

The next great movement for the ousting of the usurping Manchus was the Great Revolution, culminating in the establishment of the Republic of China, the secret history of which I am now publishing to the world.

Since the failure of our first attempt to capture Guangzhou on the 26th October 1895, the assassination of my "brother" and colleague Yang Qyun, first President of the Xingzhonghui Revolutionary Party in Hongkong, on the 10th January 1901, and the failure of my second attempt to capture Canton with a force under the command of Hong Quanfu on the night of 28th January 1903, and establish a Commonwealth Government under a "Protector," I decided not to engender party strife by actively opposing Dr. Sun Zhongshan, but allowed him and his followers a free hand.

At my first meeting with Dr. Sun Zhongshan and others on the 13th of March 1895, after our two parties had joined hands, his look and speech did not

favourably impress me, and I had the strange feeling that it would be wise to keep away from him. My first impressions of Dr. Sun Zhongshan are recorded in the following entries in my diary:

Meetings at Headquarters

Sunday, 5th May, 1895 — *“Sun Zhongshan appears to be a rash and reckless man.² He would risk his life to make a name for “himself.” Sun proposes things that are subject to condemnation — he thinks he is able to do anything!”³*

Sunday, 23rd. June, 1895 — *“Sun Zhongshan has got Pro Bolshevik Russia and policy of World Revolution⁴ on the brain, and is so ‘occupied’ at times, that he speaks and acts strangely! He will grow crazy yet. I for one could not trust him with the responsibility of the leadership of the Movement. One may think little of life, but in ‘acting’ it is highly necessary to see that the lives of the leaders are not needlessly sacrificed. I believe Sun Zhongshan wishes every one to listen to him. This is impossible, as, so far, his experience shows that it would be risky to rely solely upon him.”*

Consequently, after the failure of our first attempt, to capture Guangzhou, and well knowing Dr. Sun Zhongshan’s character and disposition, and having
5 already formed my opinion of his ability and worth, I declined to join his party, but quietly laboured through the English and Chinese press for the furtherance of the cause of reform and independence. And, not wishing to participate in party strife and civil war, which I foretold in letters to my friend the late Dr. G.E. Morrison (London *Times* correspondent), and which I knew would follow the assumption of the Presidency by the late Yuan Shikai, I retired from the political arena.

The Downfall of Dr. Sun Zhongshan

Now that Dr. Sun Zhongshan in the wake of the Guangzhou Xiguan Massacre of 1924⁵ has been condemned and execrated by his countrymen at home and abroad, and fallen from the lofty pedestal upon which we all helped to place him, and whilst some of the leading participants in the great revolutionary drama

are still alive, I think I am now quite free to publish, in the interests of historical accuracy, the secret history of the Great Revolution, without being charged with the guilt of belittling or discrediting Dr. Sun Zhongshan in the eyes of his countrymen and the world.

It is this policy of justice and fair-play that has kept me waiting so many years and prevented me from satisfying the requests of my Chinese and European friends for the early publication of this history, and I trust the decision which has prompted me in the adoption of such a policy meets with their approbation, and that I am under no further moral obligation to remain silent.

Foreign Friends and Supporters

In this brief history I shall recount without fear or favour the parts played by myself and my chivalrous English and Chinese friends and colleagues — Dr. G.E. Morrison, Dr. Timothy Richard, LL.D., Dr. Rong Hong, LL.D., Sir He Qi, Kt., CM.G., D. Warres-Smith, Alfred Cunningham, Thomas H. Reid, T. Cowen, Chesney Duncan, Mrs. Archibald Little, B. A. Hale, Thomas Petrie, Sir Hiram S. Maxim, and Colin McD. Smart — from the year 1890 to the year 1912, when the Manchus were ousted from China and the Republic of China firmly established, and when I retired from the political arena.

I will not deal with the activities of Dr. Sun Zhongshan and others, since the date of the establishment of the Republic of China in 1912, as it is now history and the dramatic story from the assumption of the Presidency by Yuan Shikai in 1912 up to the war between the Zhili and Fengtian factions in 1924, can best be told by Dr. Sun Zhongshan and those militarists who participated in these thirteen years of civil war and bloodshed.

Appreciations

Regarding my work, the following quotations may prove of interest:

- (1) *Of my work in Hongkong no one is better qualified to speak on my behalf than yourself. Were we not colleagues together, and*

did we not use every effort in our power to promote the cause of progress in China? You know the risks — from the time the small Reform Committee met surreptitiously in the Colony you kept the flame burning at constant risk of your own freedom, your life, and of those you held dearest.

Mine was an easier part, to hammer away in the paper in the interests of Reform, and to influence the authorities. For years we worked together by means of the paper (Hongkong Daily Press and South China Morning Post) in the one cause.

6 (Alfred Cunningham. — Editor of the *Hongkong Daily Press*, *South China Morning Post*, etc. Correspondent *Daily Mail*, *New York Sun*, etc. — May 4th., 1913.)

(2) *You have at least the great satisfaction of knowing that you assisted in placing four hundred millions of your fellow-men on the road to a better and more humane life, and in initiating a movement which will go down in history as one of the most momentous in the records of the World.*

(Thomas H. Reid — Editor of the Hongkong *China Mail*, 1894–1905, *Straits Times*, etc.; *London Times* correspondent for South China; Correspondent *The Standard*, *New York Herald*, etc. — November 29th., 1912).

(3) Having had the pleasure to reside fully forty years amongst you and having during that lengthy period had the honour and pleasure to help you in the efforts that were made many years ago to compass the extinction of the corrupt and despotic Manchu dynasty (as you will see from extracts from letters from *one of your most able leaders of that time* which I include in the appendices of this brochure) I venture to offer you advice at this critical juncture in world affairs which I verily believe must prove decidedly beneficial to you if you act upon it.

(From "The Way Out," 1919, by Chesney Duncan, Editor, *Hong-kong Telegraph* (1895), *Straits Echo* (1905) *Times of Malaya* (1907), *China Republican* (1913), *Malaya Tribune* (1915). Correspondent *London Globe*, *Japan Gazette*, *Shanghai Mercury*, *China Times*, *London Times*, *Straits Times*, etc.).

As this is only a brief history, I have been obliged to withhold interesting details, and to exclude hundreds of important letters and minor incidents connected with the Revolution.

Introduction

Biographical Sketch

Fifty three years ago on the 16th May, 1872, I was born in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, my father Xie Richang (谢日昌) otherwise John See, being proprietor of the Tai Yick-firm (泰益) of Importers and Exporters, and my mother Guo Shi (郭氏) one of the first Chinese ladies to land in the Antipodes.

My father was a native of the Kaiping district (开平县) of Guangdong Province (广东省) and according to the genealogical record of the family, he traces his descent from Shen Bo (申伯) of the Feud of Xie (谢) of the Zhou Dynasty (周朝).

According to my baptismal certificate, I was baptised on the 1st November, 1879, by my God-father, Bishop C.C. Greenway of the Church of England of Grafton, and subsequently I carried on a lengthy correspondence with him, and I believe that my strict moral rectitude and conduct in life have been due to his influence, and the education which I received at the Grafton High School.

Although I am a Christian, I am also a staunch supporter of Confucius and his teachings, and all that is wise and good in other religions.

My father was a God-fearing and upright man, a stern disciplinarian, and a man of few words; and as for my mother, she is a good and pious soul, and will soon see her 80th birthday, if God be pleased. 7

My Ambition

My father was a leader of the Chinese Independence Party of Australia, and when I was about twelve years of age he told me the story of the cruel conquest of China by the Manchu Tartars, and I promised him that when I grew up, I would return to China and do my best to help in driving the usurping Manchu Tartars out of China. I have kept my promise, and this accounts for my past activities in connection with the movement for Reform and Independence in China.

My ambition has always been to work for China and the Chinese, but never to become a "party" official. I have friends in all the different political parties, but not a single enemy.

Sowing the Seed

Arrival in China

In the year 1887, when sixteen years of age, I left Sydney for China with my mother, two younger brothers and three sisters. What struck me on first landing in Hongkong on the 20th May, 1887, was the cramped pigeonholed houses, the narrow insanitary streets, and the total absence of shade trees.

My father's old friends welcomed us all ashore, and we quickly found ourselves at home in a strange city with strange surroundings.

Shortly after settling down, I was introduced to Hon. Mr. J.H. Stewart Lockhart, now Sir J.H. Stewart Lockhart, KCMG, retired ex-Commissioner of Weihaiwei, who was then Registrar General of Hongkong. He received me very kindly and advised me to enter Queen's College preparatory to joining the Hongkong Government service.

During my stay at Queen's College, I made the acquaintance of a number of promising and patriotic young men inside and outside the College, and it began to dawn upon me that the time was ripe and opportune for planning and organizing a movement for the reformation of China's millions, and for the expulsion of the usurping Manchu Tartars from China.

Chief of those of my sixteen friends who were in my confidence and knew my secret were Yang Quyun (杨衢云), Chen Fen (陈芬), Zhou Chaoyue (周朝岳) Huang Guoyu (黄国瑜), Luo Wenyu (罗文玉), and Liu Yanbin (刘燕宾). The remainder were not let into the secret, as it was too dangerous to openly preach revolution at the time, and besides, the Colony of Hongkong was full of spies and secret agents of the Manchu Canton Government.

Accordingly we used to meet surreptitiously at Ping Kee shipping office, Praya Central, where Liu Yanbin was chief shipping clerk, at the China Merchant's Steam Navigation Co., where Yang Quyun was chief shipping clerk, at Gon Kee, the shipping office of Hu Ganzhi (胡干芝), Compradore of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., and at my own house, No. 11, Wing Shing Street.

Difficulties and Dangers

So feared and dreaded were the Manchu Canton officials, and their spies and informers, that the people dared not talk of revolution or associate with people of revolutionary tendencies. Such was the state of public feeling during the years 1887 to 1895, when it was extremely difficult to gain recruits or even sympathisers. 8

We always met the taunts and ridicule of our chicken-hearted and doubting "friends" in silence. But nothing discouraged us, and we fearlessly and silently struggled on.

During all these long years of secret planning and organizing, I always used to mix up with the spies and secret agents of the Manchu Canton Government, and pay visits to their "haunts." I was persistently putting my head in the tiger's jaws!

How I bluffed and blinded them is a long story, and cannot be told in the pages of this short history.

My English friends and colleagues were just as shrewd and careful as myself, and we managed to keep everything secret and to ourselves.

The Seed Germinates

On the 13th March 1892, we established our Revolutionary Headquarters on the first floor of No. 1, Baizi Li (百子里), Hongkong, the second floor being occupied by Lu Jingke (陆敬科) and his friends of the "Lu Kui" Club.

Lu Jingke is, at present, an official of the Foreign Affairs Department at Guangzhou, but was formerly a teacher of Queen's College, Hongkong.

We adopted as our motto "Ducit amor patriae" (尽心爱国⁶), and named our meeting place the "Furen Wenshe" (辅仁文社), but this did not prevent it from being visited from time to time by European Police detectives, who were always welcome!

In the year 1894, Japan declared war against China, and the disgraceful defeat of China, followed by the "Boxer" rising, increased the growing discontent of the Chinese against the Manchu regime in China, and from this time onwards a new spirit was abroad in the land.

16th May, 1894. — I advocated in the *Hongkong Daily Press* the suppression of the Indian opium trade, and widely distributed my pamphlets in England and in China, I took a leading part in the formation of the Anti-Opium Society of South China in the year 1898.

30th May, 1894. — I protested in the *Hongkong Daily Press* against the slandering of the Chinese community; and for "dabbling in politics," whilst in the Government Service, I was reprimanded by the Colonial Secretary.

In the Spring of 1895, Yang Quyun conferred with me, and we joined hands with Dr. Sun Zhongshan (孙逸仙) and his friends and established the Xingzhonghui (兴中会) revolutionary party. We established our new headquarters at No. 13, Staunton Street, and named the meeting place the "Qianxiang" (乾亨) Club. We frequently interviewed the late Sir He Qi, Kt., C.M.G. (何启大壮士), and he secretly promised us his support. We also succeeded in obtaining the secret support of the Editors of the *China Mail* and *Hongkong Telegraph*

Thomas H. Reid, Editor of the *China Mail*, and Chesney Duncan, Editor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, were the first to openly and fearlessly champion the great cause in their newspapers, and at a time when nearly everybody ridiculed

the movement.

On one occasion, Chesney Duncan was called before the Colonial Secretary, who reprimanded him for what he had published, claiming that it amounted to incitement of the Chinese to revolt against a Government with which Great Britain was on friendly terms. In spite of such warnings, I am proud to record that their faithfulness and loyalty has never swerved. 9

Organizing the Revolution

(Abstracts from Diaries and Correspondence.)

12th March, 1895. — Dr. He Qi's "Reform" article published by the *China Mail*. Dr. He Qi was a Barrister and a member of the Hongkong Legislative Council, representing the Chinese. He was a man of sound judgment and ripe experience.

13th. March, 1895. — Yang Quyun, Dr. Sun Zhongshan, Huang Yongshang, and Tse Tsan-tai confer together *re* organization of the movement to capture Guangzhou. Huang Yongshang (黄咏商) was the second son of the late Hon. Huang Sheng (黄胜), member of the Hongkong Legislative Council.

16th March, 1895. — Yang Quyun , Dr. Sun Zhongshan and Tse Tsan-tai discuss plans for an attempt to capture Guangzhou with 3,000 picked men.

We obtain the secret support of the Japanese Government through the Japanese Consul.

We adopt as the design of our flag, *a white sun on a blue ground*.

Dr. He Qi accepts responsibility for the work of drafting proclamations, etc.

Thomas H. Reid, Editor of the *China Mail*, interviewed, and he promises us his support.

18th March, 1895. — The China Mail publishes a lengthy article in our support.

21st March, 1895. — Yang Quyun, Dr. Sun Zhongshan, Huang Yongshang and Tse Tsan-tai confer with Chesney Duncan, Editor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, at No. 13, Staunton Street. He assured us of his support.

The *Hongkong Telegraph* supports our movement.

Manifesto to Emperor Guangxu

30th May, 1895. — Tse Tsan-tai's "Open Letter" to the Manchu Emperor Guangxu published in the *China Mail*, *Hongkong Telegraph*, and other newspapers of Singapore and the Far East. This "manifesto" was broadcasted by means of the English and foreign newspapers in order to search the hearts of the Chinese at home and abroad.

27th August, 1895. — Plans for the capture of Guangzhou being completed, orders were given for the closing of the "Qianxiang" Club at No. 13, Staunton Street.

29th August, 1895.— Yang Quyun, Dr. Sun Zhongshan, Huang Yongshang, Chen Shaobai (陈少白), Dr. He Qi, Thomas H. Reid and Tse Tsan-tai meet at Hang Fa Lau Hotel. Dr. He Qi acted as spokesman, and we outlined the policy of the Provisional Government. Thomas H. Reid agreed to do his best to work for the sympathy and support of the British Government and the people of England.

9th October, 1895. — Our proclamation to the Foreign Powers drafted by Thomas H. Reid and T. Cowen, and revised by Dr. He Qi and Tse Tsan-tai.

President of Provisional Govt.

10th October, 1895. — Yang Quyun elected President of the "Provisional Government," preparatory to the attempt to capture Guangzhou.

[*Note:* The election of Yang Quyun as President greatly displeased Dr. Sun Zhongshan, and it always rankled in his breast. On the 12th October 1896, Huang Yongshang (second son of Hon. Huang Sheng) remarked, when strongly
10 censuring Dr. Sun Zhongshan for his incapacity: "I will have nothing to do with Sun Zhongshan in the future."]

On the 26th October, 1895, we made our first attempt to capture Guangzhou, but owing to our plans being divulged to the Guangzhou authorities by traitors in Hongkong, the attempt ended in failure. Numerous arrests and executions followed. You Lie (尤烈) and others escaped.

Dr. Sun Zhongshan and Chen Shaobai succeeded in escaping to Macao,

and from thence they proceeded to Japan.

Dr. Sun Zhongshan was subsequently kidnapped in London on 11th October, 1896, by the Manchu Chinese Legation officials, and rescued by his friend Dr. James Cantlie, who was his old teacher in the Medical College in Hongkong.

Party Split Up

On the 13th November 1895, Yang Quyun left Hongkong for Saigon, after returning from Macao. From Saigon Yang Quyun proceeded to Singapore, Madras, Colombo and South Africa, where he established revolutionary juntas of the "Xingzhonghui" (兴中会), as advised by me. Before Yang Quyun left for the Straits Settlements and South Africa, it was agreed between us that in order to preserve secrecy all our letters should be numbered.

On his way back from South Africa, Yang Quyun established revolutionary *juntas* in Singapore and the Straits Settlements, and obtained the co-operation and support of the anti-Manchu secret societies. Immediately after Yang Quyun reached Japan, emissaries were despatched to the Yangzi Valley provinces and the United States of America with copies of our "manifesto" and other revolutionary literature, and they succeeded in obtaining the co-operation and support of all the anti-Manchu "Tongs" and secret societies in these places.

It was from these sources that much of the fighting material was obtained, during the stirring days of the revolution.

During Yang Quyun absence in the Straits Settlements and South Africa, Dr. Sun Zhongshan and his partisans had been busy organizing the "Tongmenghui" (同盟会) in Japan. As I know very little about the affairs of this organization, I leave Dr. Sun Zhongshan and his followers to fill up the gap.

Unification of Parties

Meeting Between Kang Yu-wei and Tse Tsan-tai

On the 21st February, 1896, I met Kang Youwei's (康有为) brother Kang Guangren (康广仁) and other members of Kang Youwei's party at a dinner at the Bun Fong restaurant given by my friends and colleagues Chen Jintao (Dr. Chen Jintao) (陈锦涛), and Liang Lanfen (Liang Lanxun) (梁兰芬). Dr. Chen Jintao was at one time Minister of Finance, and Liang Lanxun, Chinese Consul for Australia. We discussed "reforms, and the importance of union and co-operation." Not being a "party" man myself, I strongly advised the union and co-operation of the different political parties working for the salvation of China, and this has
11 always been my policy. "*Unification of parties and Unification of China*" has always been my watchword.

On the 4th October, 1896, I met Kang Youwei at the Wai Shing Tea Hong in Queen's Road Central by arrangement. We discussed the political situation in China, and I counselled union and co-operation in the great work of reform. Kang Youwei outlined his scheme of reform, which is too long to be recorded in these pages. It will appear in the complete history. We agreed to unite and co-operate, after a confidential exchange of views.

Kang Youwei

The following pen picture of Kang Youwei is from my diary of this date:

Kang Youwei is 43 years of age and a native of the Nanhai district of Guangdong province. He appears to be a man of superior intelligence. He is learned and experienced, and possesses an excellent all-round knowledge. He possesses a highly retentive memory, and is a great lover of books. He is always busy investigating, and searching for knowledge, in all its branches. He is the most learned progressive 'Chinese scholar' of modern China. It is said that he remembers all that he reads. He is often styled by his disciples and pupils 'Kang

Fuzi,' — the 'New Confucius'! The Chinese *literati* hate him.

He has reviewed the works of Confucius, in many volumes, and for this he has been censured by the Throne. The publication of his works has been forbidden in China.

Kang Youwei is of middle stature. He is stout and strong, and looks healthy. His eyes are dark and brilliant, and his glance is quiet and sharp: his eyebrows are black, well-arched and high. His complexion is dark, and his forehead is high and well-formed, as also are his nose and thick lipped mouth. His upper lip is surmounted by well trimmed black moustaches, and his ears are small but well formed. Some of his fingers (third and fourth of his left hand) grow long nails! His head and hands are not large, but are well formed and shaped. The expression of his face is keen, intelligent and fascinating. The glitter of his dark eye-balls was striking. His bearing is proud and independent. At a glance one can see that he is not a "man of the common herd."

Meeting Between Tse Tsan-tai and Kang Guangren

On the 21st March, 1897, Liang Lanfen brought Kang Youwei's brother Kang Guangren and a follower named He Zhang (何章易一) to see me.

We discussed the political situation and the importance of union and co-operation. On the 29th, September, 1897, Kang Guangren and I met by arrangement, and had a long confidential chat in the Public Gardens of Hongkong, under the big pine tree in the East corner, below the fountain. We agreed to work for union and cooperation and Kang Guangren promised to discuss the matter seriously with his brother Kang Youwei. The following is from my diary of this date:

Kang Guangren said: 'Yes, I quite agree with you, let us unite. What is the use of a body without a leg and a hand? I shall be glad to place your views before my brother, and I am certain he will be

pleased to favour them. Yes, we should get the 'superior' men of both parties together, and hold a conference. We desire to see a 'peaceful' revolution for the good of the Empire and its millions, but still we must be prepared to act at any moment! I do not favour 'desperate' attempts at 'reform.'

Men like Sun Zhongshan frighten me—they spoil everything. We cannot combine with such rash and reckless men. Yang Qyun is a good man, and I hope to meet him yet. It is a pity we cannot get more able men to push the Movement. My brother and I are doing our best, but we are afraid we cannot accomplish much. There is an understanding between Zhang Zhidong (张之洞), Viceroy of the Lianghu provinces, and us. And besides him there are many other sympathizers amongst the officials. My brother is afraid to make himself too conspicuous, and is consequently working very quietly. It would be ruinous to our party if my brother got into trouble. My brother has numerous enemies, and they would seize any opportunity to bring about his downfall. So you see we must be very shrewd. No one must be able to say that ours is an anti-dynastic or revolutionary movement! *We can save China.*

A Political Confession

Kang Guangren confessed to me that he was not pro-Manchu, and that he and his brother were trying to bring about a "peaceful" revolution in favour of the Chinese. This confession has been verified by the Datong revolutionary movement of August 1900.

Before separating, Kang Guangren exclaimed: "What is our duty? We are born in this world to do our duty, which is to, do all we can for our fellowmen before we die."

Alas, my poor friend Kang Guangren was one of those reformers who lost their lives during the Empress Dowager's coup d'état of 21st September, 1898. Little did he dream that his last words to me would come true so soon!

Kang Guangren was honest and sincere, and a true patriot.

1st October, 1897. — Kang Guangren leaves Hongkong for Shanghai by s.s. “Loong Moon” to meet his brother and Liang Qichao (梁启超). Liang Qichao is a noted Chinese scholar and Politician, and the chief disciple of Kang Youwei.

3rd. October, 1897. — I communicate the result of my interview with Kang Guangren to Yang Quyun in South Africa, he having announced to me his safe arrival in a letter dated 7th January, 1897.

20th October, 1897. — I receive a letter from Yang Quyun (28/8/97) informing me of the date of his departure for China, and reporting the establishment of a revolutionary *junta* in Johannesburg.

8th November, 1897. — Kang Guangren informs me by letter from Shanghai that Liang Qichao is in favour of union and co-operation.

25th November, 1897. — Yang Quyun leaves Durban, South Africa, for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, Rangoon, Hongkong and Japan.

The Hongkong Chinese Club

9th January, 1898. — I founded the Hongkong Chinese Club with Cheung Tsoi (张才), Lu Jingke and Liang Lanfen. See Hongkong newspapers of 9th January, 1898. 13

2nd February, 1898. — I meet Dr. Timothy Richard LL. D., at the London Mission House in Bonham Road. We discussed reform in China, and he promised to give the reform movement his strong support.

11th March, 1898. — Yang Quyun arrives in Hongkong Harbour on board the s.s. “Wakasa Maru.” I meet him on board ship and inform him of the result of my interview with the brothers Kang Youwei and Kang Guangren. I also give him advice regarding the organizing of the Revolution, and remind him of the importance of obtaining the co-operation and support of the anti-Manchu secret societies in the Straits Settlements, the Yangzi Valley provinces, and the United States. (See also my letters No. 12 of 4th March, 1898; No. 25 of 13th October, 1898; No. 26 of 22nd September, 1898, and No. 33 of 7th August, 1899). Yang Quyun sailed direct for Japan to confer with Dr. Sun Zhongshan.

Anti-footbinding Society.

12 th March, 1898. — Kang Guangren writes to me from Shanghai asking me for Yang Quyun address. I reply and at the same time advise the formation of a society for the suppression of footbinding in China.

21st March, 1898. — Yang Quyun arrives in Yokohama.

25th March, 1898. — I interview Thomas H. Reid, and the *China Mail* publishes a leading article in support of the reform movement.

29th March, 1898. — Kang Guangren writes to me from Beijing expressing his anxiety to meet Yang Quyun.

24th July, 1898. — Kang Guangren writes to me again from Beijing expressing his anxiety to hear from Yang Quyun, to whom I had already written conveying to him Kang Guangren's friendly desires.

Empress Dowager's Coup D'état.

21st September, 1898. — Empress Dowager's *coup d'état*.

Kang Youwei and Liang Qichao succeeded in escaping from Beijing, but Kang Guangren, Tan Sitong, Liu Guangdi, Yang Tzwei, Yang Shih-shen and Lin Xu were seized and executed without trial.

I will leave the story of the Empress Dowager's *coup d'état* and the events which followed to be, written by my old friend Kang Youwei and his chief disciple Liang Qichao.

29th September, 1898. — Kang Youwei arrives in Hongkong, and after a short stay leaves for Japan by s.s. "Kawachi Maru," on 19th October, 1898.

When Kang Youwei landed, he was befriended by my old friend He Dong (何东), now Sir Robert Ho Tung, Kt., who extended to him his friendly hospitality, in spite of the hostility of the Manchu Beijing Government and its myrmidons at Guangzhou.

Sir Robert has always been the friend of the reformers, and he is still un-sparing in his time and energy in China's welfare.

8th October, 1898. — I discuss with Dr. He Qi the political situation and

our prospects of success.

Martyrdom of Kang Guangren

5th December, 1898. — In reply to my enquiries of 17th October, 1898, regarding my friend Kang Guangren, Dr. Timothy Richard writes to me from Shanghai informing me of the safe and satisfactory disposal of Kang Guangren's body, and he also deals with the question of the salvation of China as follows: 14

Shanghai, Dec. 15th, 1898.

Tse Tsan-tai, Esq.,

Dear Sir, — I am in receipt of your letter of the 6th inst. making enquiries about your friend.

I did all I could through a friend in Beijing and since then I have written to him (your friend) direct saying that everything has been arranged satisfactorily about his poor brother for the present.

I gave him details.

As to the other question for the salvation of China, I am doing all in my power. But the Manchus refuse *light* and will not invite the help of *friendly* foreigners. Some of the leading Chinese also have published documents in which they insult the best men of the West.

They want to learn foreign military and naval affairs: they want to open mines *in order* to have funds *to fight the foreigners and drive them all out of China*. It is this want of friendliness on the part of the Manchus and some of the leading mandarins and even *hatred of all foreigners* which makes it impossible that God should give power to them.

It is such principles which destroy China most of all. The salvation of China as well as of the whole world lies in the cultivation, not of

militarism, but of friendship. Let the best people of China and of the West persevere in their good work of making *peace* and *goodwill* and *goodness* their chief aim, then prosperity will in due time follow.

But if nations only seek their *own national interests first*, then no matter how great they are, and whether they are Chinese or European nations, they cannot last long when they make righteousness a secondary aim. Be not weary in well doing.

With best wishes for yourself and your country, — I remain, Yours
Sincerely,

Timothy Richard.

(This letter is mentioned in Professor William E. Soothill's book "Timothy Richard of China" (Page 242). Professor W.E. Soothill is Professor of Chinese in the University of Oxford.)

Union and Co-Operation

Progress in the Yangzi Provinces

9th December, 1898. — Letter No. 29, dated Yokohama, 24th November 1898, received from Yang Quyun informing me of the success of our plans, and the co-operation of the Hunan "reformers."

Yang Quyun also informs me that there may be difficulty in uniting the two parties owing to *selfishness and jealousy*.

24th December, 1898. — I send a letter to Kang Youwei in Japan outlining my policy and strongly advising union and co-operation in the movement for Freedom and Independence.

9th January, 1899. — Kang Youwei writes to me from Japan expressing his concurrence with my policy of union and co-operation in the work of "reform."

1st March, 1899. — I write to Kang Youwei urging upon him the importance of union and co-operation and advising him to come to an understanding with Yang Quyun and his friends in Japan.

28th March, 1899. — Liang Qichao writes to me from Tokio, Japan, expressing his concurrence with my policy of union and co-operation and informing me of Kang Youwei's departure for the United States. 15

17th April, 1899. — I send a reply to Liang Qichao's letter impressing upon him the great importance of union and co-operation.

23rd April, 1899. — Yang Quyun writes to me from Yokohama informing me that the members of Kang Youwei's party favour union and co-operation, and that Japanese friends and supporters have also advised the union of the two parties.

Meeting between Yang Quyun and Liang Chi-chao

19th June, 1899. — I received from Yang Quyun letter No. 31 dated Yokohama, 6th June, 1899, informing me of a meeting between him and Liang Qichao in the office of Messrs. Kingsell and Co., in Yokohama.

Yang Quyun writes:

He (Liang Qichao) advised me to try my best to go on with the work of our party and he will try his best to go on with the work of his party. He does not like to co-operate with us yet. Hong's party are too proud and jealous of our Chinese English scholars. They don't like to have the same rank as us; they always aspire to governing us or want us all to submit to them. They do not know what justice means, as Mr. Hu Liyuan (胡礼垣) remarked in the 'Sun Ching On Hang,' (book), and I have heard several wise Hunan men make similar remarks concerning them.

Note. — My old friend the late Hu Liyuan was a great thinker and philosopher, and collaborated with the late Sir He Qi in translating and writing many works on reform, which were read with avidity by Kang Youwei and his disciples.

He led the life of a recluse, and was a staunch supporter of the Cause of Reform and Independence in China.

I succeeded in bringing the “leaders” together, and did my best to unite two parties, but their failure to bring about the much desired union of the two parties is most regrettable. It has all been a game of selfish political chess and scheming to become “top dog!”

A Political Cartoon

19th July, 1899. — I design and publish a political cartoon — “The Situation in the Far East” — which appeared in many foreign illustrated newspapers. This cartoon was designed to arouse the Chinese nation, and to warn the people of the impending danger of the partitioning of the Empire by the Foreign Powers.

I allowed Yang Quyun to publish in Japan a coloured travesty of my cartoon, which led to my being questioned by the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

3rd August, 1899. — I receive letter No. 32, dated Yokohama, 27th July, 1899, from Yang Quyun enclosing copies of revolutionary propaganda, which have been circulated broadcast exhorting the people of China to rise and rebel against the Manchu usurpers.

31st August, 1899.— I receive letter No. 33, dated Yokohama, 19th August, 1899, from Yang Quyun informing me that revolutionary “exhortations” have been sent to partisans in America, Honolulu, Australia, the Straits Settlements, Bangkok, Saigon, and Canada, in the name of the Republican Party (“Zhongguo hezhong zhengfu shehui”) (中国合众府政社会) of China.

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The “Baohuanghui” Society

4th November, 1899. — I write to Kang Youwei severely denouncing his “Protect the Emperor” (Baohuanghui) Society (会皇保).

6th November, 1899. — Letter No. 34, dated Yokohama 28/10/99, received from Yang Quyun enclosing printed copies of revolutionary manifesto and circular

letters, and reporting the successful progress of the work of partisans in the Yangzi provinces, and other parts of the world. Kang Youwei's "Baohuanghui" (Protect the Emperor Society) is also denounced and exposed by Yang Qyun.

19th November, 1899. — Hong Chunkui (洪春魁), alias Hong He (洪和), alias Hong Quanfu (洪全福) calls to see my father and I make his acquaintance, my father having previously spoken to me about him.

Hong Chunkui was a nephew of Hong Xiuquan, the "Taiping" king. He had travelled rather extensively, and possessed a thorough knowledge of men and world affairs. Later on, I sounded Hong Quanfu, and he agreed to join me and undertake the task of organizing a force for the capture of Guangzhou City.

21st December, 1899. — Imperial Edict issued for the arrest of Kang Youwei and Liang Qichao.

Second Attempt to Capture Guangzhou

A Commonwealth Government

On making Hong Quanfu's acquaintance on the 19th November, 1899, and discovering he had had considerable military training and experience in the armies of his uncle Hong Xiuquan (洪秀全), the "Taiping" king, I decided to plan and organize another attempt to capture Guangzhou and establish Commonwealth Government under a "Protector," as I was of the opinion that the "Republican form of government" was too advanced for China and the Chinese. Accordingly, I consulted my father, and he approved of my decision to entrust Hong Quanfu with the task of organizing the revolutionary army. The sinews of war were supplied by Li Bei (李北) alias Li Jitang (李纪堂) who had already sacrificed a fortune in the revolutionary cause. Li Bei was one of the greatest financial supporters of the Revolution, a fact which it is my pleasing duty to record.

24th January, 1900. — Yang Qyun arrives in Hongkong from Japan per s.s. "Kamakura Maru." He informed me that the Hunanese members of the revolutionary party were actively organizing in Hunan and Hupeh provinces in the disguise of monks, and that many Japanese were also supporting us.

Yang Quyun surprised me by telling me that Dr. Sun Zhongshan had demanded that he should resign the leadership of the party in his favour. He said: "We were dangerously near being split up in-to two parties some time ago. Dr. Sun Zhongshan informed me one day that the "Gelaohui" (哥老会) party of the Yangzi provinces had appointed him "President." and hinted that as there could not be two Presidents, it would be obligatory for me to work independently, if I would not recognize him in his new position. I confessed to Sun Zhongshan that

17 I was quite pleased to resign my position, and advised him not to encourage separation. I also informed him that I was always willing to sacrifice my life, let alone my position, for the good of the cause. We must obey the people's will, I said. I also told him that I was not particular who was appointed President so long as the movement progressed successfully under his leadership. Dr. Sun Zhongshan has requested me to ask if you are in favour of this change and recognize his appointment." (See my diary.)

In order to prevent party strife, I advised Yang Quyun to resign the Presidency in favour of Dr. Sun Zhongshan.

6th February, 1900. — Yang Quyun invited me to join the new Revolutionary Party — "Tongmenghui" (同盟会), which had been organized by Dr. Sun Zhongshan and his partisans in Japan. Owing to the usurpation of Yang Quyun's position by Dr. Sun Zhongshan, I declined this invitation to join his new party. And disapproving of Dr. Sun Zhongshan's high-handed behaviour, I decided to act independently.

9th February, 1900. — I broadcasted my letter "*Liberty, Freedom and Reform*" from Guangzhou, in anticipation of the success of the second attempt to capture Guangzhou City, and in order to "blaze the trail" and "clear the way." Those were the days, when things had to be accomplished in round-about ways!

The Rescue of Jing Lianshan

Tse Tsan-tai Meets Mrs. Archibald Little

26th February, 1900. I meet Mrs. Archibald Little at the Chinese Club (Hongkong), where she lectured on the evils of foot-binding. Mrs. Little appointed my wife local Secretary of the Anti-Footbinding Society. Mrs. Little helped me to obtain the release of the reformer Jing Lianshan (经莲山) from "Monte Forte" Prison, Macao, by influencing H.E. Sir Henry Blake and Lady Blake to send friendly representations to the Governor of Macao. My friends D. Warres Smith and Alfred Cunningham, Editors of the *Hongkong Daily Press*, and Thomas H. Reid, Editor of the *China Mail*, also interested themselves in the case, and published strong leading articles in their newspapers advocating the early liberation of the prisoner.

Jing Lianshan was Manager of the Imperial Chinese Telegraph Administration at Shanghai, and was arrested in Macao by the Portuguese authorities on the false charge of embezzling the funds of the Administration which was made by the Chinese authorities. Jing Lianshan was the man who sent the telegram from Shanghai urging the Empress Dowager not to depose the Emperor Guangxu. This telegram was signed by "Jing Lianshan and 1,231 others."

The news of Jing Lianshan's arrest and imprisonment was brought to me by my old friend Xu Shanting (徐善亭) who was a staunch supporter of the cause of Reform and Independence.

The following letters from Mrs. Archibald Little and Mr. D. Warres Smith are interesting:

Government House, Hongkong,
Tuesday, (27/2/1900).

Dear Mr. Tse Tsan-tai. — The meeting on Thursday is for all Chinese ladies bound and unbound who will like to come. And Lady Blake particularly hopes to see your wife as I do too.

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I am writing two letters to high officials at Macao about your friend.

Therefore excuse haste.—Yours sincerely,

ALICE LITTLE.

Hongkong Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 3rd. March, 1900.

Tse Tsan-tai Esq.,

Dear Sir, — I am afraid that there is not a ghost of a chance of anything any or all of the foreign papers may say, having the most distant effect, direct or indirect, but we will do our best.

I hardly think the Macao Government will defy both European and Chinese public opinion by giving up Mr. Jing Lianshan. I am going to endeavour to send a reporter to the trial in Macao. We happen to have no suitable man on our staff, but will write to Macao to-day to see if I can get a man there to do it. — Yours truly,

D. WARRES SMITH.

28th February, 1900. — My father, Yang Quyun and I hold a conference, and we discuss the political situation in China, and the cure for China's ills.

5th March, 1900. — Li Bei calls to see me, and we discuss the political situation.

31st March, 1900. — I meet Dr. Rong Hong, LL.D. (容宏博士) at Thomas's Hotel, and we discuss the political situation.

2nd. April, 1900. — Dr. Rong Hong and I have a long confidential talk. Dr. Rong Hong agrees with my policy of union and co-operation under able Christian leadership.

Dr. Rong Hong said: "I have not met Dr. Sun Zhongshan yet. What is his age? I don't think much of Sun Zhongshan as he is too rash."

Dr. Rong Hong, LL.D., was a graduate of Yale University, and was a true lover of his people. He was the man who brought one of the first relays of Chinese students to the United States to be educated, amongst them being the well-known statesman and politician Tang Shaoyi (唐绍仪) and it was mainly through his influence that the famous Educational Mission was sent to the United States in 1870. This may be considered the great work of Dr. Rong Hong's life. In 1864 he prepared the way for the foundation of the Jiangnan Arsenal, and the China Merchants Steamship Co. (1870). In 1876 he was appointed Associate Chinese Minister together with Chen Lanbin to Washington, U.S.A.

3rd April, 1900. — I arrange a confidential meeting between Dr. Rong Hong and Yang Quyun with the object of hastening union and co-operation.

4th April, 1900. — Dr. Rong Hong leaves for the United States by the s.s. "Empress of China." I write to Dr. Sun Zhongshan advising him to meet Dr. Rong Hong in Japan.

11th April, 1900. — Dr. He Qi and I discuss the political situation, and the prospects of the success of the revolutionary movement.

The Huizhou Movement

18th April, 1900. — Yung Ku-wan calls to see me. In order to prevent selfish rivalry and jealousy between the leaders of the different parties, I strongly advised that Dr. Rong Hong, LL.D., be elected President of the United Reform Parties. Yang Quyun informs me that the work of organizing the Huizhou Movement 18 movement is progressing rapidly and smoothly.

22nd April, 1900. — Li Bei joins the revolutionary party.

26th April, 1900. — Yang Quyun leaves for Japan by s.s. "Awa Maru," to confer with Dr. Sun Zhongshan.

6th May, 1900. — Chen Shaobai, Li Bei and I confer re the Huizhou Movement.

6th June, 1900. — Letter dated Yokohama 26/5/1900 received from Yang Quyun informing me of his decision to visit Australia and the United States.

17th June, 1900. — Yang Quyun and Dr. Sun Zhongshan arrive in Hong-

kong from Japan by the s.s. "Indus," and are accompanied by a party of Japanese friends and supporters. Yang Quyun, Dr. Sun Zhongshan, Chen Shaobai, Zhang Shoubo, Hiriyama (平山) and I meet in a sampan alongside the s.s. "Indus" and hold a one hour's conference.

Yang Quyun and Dr. Sun Zhongshan assured us of the support of the Japanese Government.

It was decided to start active operations without delay. Yang Quyun landed in Hongkong, and Dr. Sun Zhongshan proceeded to the Straits Settlements.

Li Hongzhang's Trap

On the day of their arrival in Hongkong, Li Hongzhang (李鸿章), Viceroy of Guangzhou, laid a trap for the kidnapping of Yang Quyun and Dr. Sun Zhongshan.

They were invited to a "conference" on board the Guangzhou gunboat "On Lan," but were warned in time by their Japanese friends, who frustrated the attempt to kidnap them.

25th June, 1900. — Colin McD. Smart of the *China Mail* editorial staff called to see me. He assured me of his support, saying that he would follow in Thomas H. Reid's footsteps.

1st July, 1900. — Yang Quyun and I meet our Japanese friends and supporters, M. Fukumoto, Macamoto Ntoo, Y. Osaki, Capt. S. Hara, M. Itoh, and H. Iwasaki at the Hongkong Hotel. We discussed the political situation in China.

M. Fukumoto assured us of the support of himself and his friends and said, "We are prepared to shed our blood for your cause."

2nd July, 1900. — M. Fukumoto and his friends leave for Saigon by the s.s. "Laos" to meet Dr. Sun Zhongshan.

17th July, 1900. — Dr. Sun Zhongshan and his friends arrive in Hongkong by the s.s. "Sado Maru," but he is forbidden to land by the Hongkong Government.

20th July, 1900. — Dr. Sun Zhongshan leaves for Japan by s.s. "Sado Maru."

21st July, 1900. — Dr. He Qi reports that Sir Henry A. Blake is in favour of a Southern Republic for China.

1st August, 1900. — Dr. He Qi's article based on the terms of our political programme is published by the *China Mail*.

2nd. August, 1900. — Dr. He Qi and I discuss the terms of our Programme and Appeal to the Foreign Powers.

21st August, 1900. — I advocate religious toleration and the establishment of an independent Christian Church for China. See letters to Rt. Rev. Bishop Hoare, D.D., Dr. Timothy Richard, LL.D., and Pastor Kranz.

22nd August, 1900. — Dr. He Qi's "Open Letter" signed "Sinensis" appears in the *China Mail*.

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The Datong Movement

26th August, 1900. — Kang Youwei and his followers unsuccessfully planned a revolutionary movement at Datong (大通) in Anhui province and Hankou in Hubei province. Dr. Rong Hong LL. D., (容宏博士) and his nephew Rong Xingqiao (容星桥) were connected with this movement, and narrowly escaped with their lives.

11th September, 1900. — Owing to the failure of the Datong Movement Dr. Rong Hong flees from Shanghai, and arrives in Hongkong by s.s. "Empress of Japan."

Tang Caichang (唐才常), the leader, and others were captured and beheaded.

5th October, 1900. — Flag of Independence unfurled at Huizhou by General Zheng Bichen (郑弼臣).

The movement is supported by the *China Mail*, *Hongkong Telegraph*, and *Hongkong Daily Press*

28th October, 1900. — Shi Jianru (史坚如) attempts to blow up Viceroy De Shou's (德寿) yamen at Guangzhou, and is arrested and executed.

7th November, 1900. — The Huizhou movement collapses through shortage of ammunition and men.

28th November, 1900. — Viceroy De Shou issues a proclamation, denouncing Yang Quyun and other reformers.

Assassination of Yang Quyun

10th January, 1901. — Yang Quyun is assassinated in his schoolroom at No. 52, Gage Street, Hongkong. The assassins escaped to Guangzhou.

Yang Quyun was a noble-minded man, and was heart and soul a devoted adherent of the Cause. It may be truthfully said of him that he was one of the noblest of China's patriots, who suffered martyrdom in the cause of Freedom and Independence.

Yang Quyun body has been buried in the Protestant Cemetery at Hongkong, and the story of his life and work has still to be written.

1st March, 1901. — I receive a letter from Dr. Sun Zhongshan dated Yokohama, 13/2/1901, deeply regretting the assassination of Yang Quyun, and forwarding obituary notices for distribution.

25th May, 1901. — I have a confidential talk with Alfred Cunningham, Editor of the *Hongkong Daily Press*, re the movement for Freedom and Independence.

23rd September, 1901. — Jing Lianshan calls personally to see me, and to tender thanks to all those who interested themselves in his case, and helped to obtain his release from Monte Forte prison, Macao.

Second Attempt to Capture Guangzhou

26th September, 1901. — I confer with Li Bei, who expresses his willingness to join me in organizing another attempt to capture Guangzhou City and establish a Provisional Government with Dr. Rong Hong LL.D. as President.

We decide to place the task of recruiting and organizing the fighting forces in the hands of Hong Quanfu.

3rd October, 1901. — Wu Laosan (吴老三) alias Wu Ruisheng (吴瑞生), is banished from Hongkong for being connected with the the assassination of Yang Quyun.

7th October, 1901. — I discuss with Hong Quanfu the plans for capturing Guangzhou.

13th October, 1901. — I discuss with my father the organization of the movement for the capture of Guangzhou. 21

25th October, 1901.—I discuss with Dr. He Qi the organization of the movement for Freedom and Independence.

30th October, 1901. — Hong Quanfu, Li Bei and I meet to discuss plans for the capture of Guangzhou and the establishing of a provisional government.

Interview with Dr. G.E. Morrison

22nd November, 1901. — I meet Dr. G.E. Morrison, *London Times* correspondent, at the Hongkong Hotel.

We discuss the movement of Freedom and Independence and he assured me of his friendly sympathy and support. He said: "I am quite willing to help you and shall do my best to further and support the movement. My support means the support of the *Times*, and the support of the *Times* means the support of the British people. My policy is the *Times* policy."

Dr. Morrison advocated in strong terms the removal of the old Empress Dowager. He told me of his friend J. O. P. Bland's timely rescue of Kang Youwei at Wusong.

The following is my pen picture of Dr. G.E. Morrison:

Dr. Morrison is a man who commands attention by his distinguished appearance and fine presence. He is tall and close-shaven, with a bold, broad and commanding brow, large eyes with a piercing look, straight eye-brows, long nose, and firm mouth with thin lips.

His hair is light, and he is a fine looking type of Australian manhood.

I found him polished, genial and affable, and a man possessing great common-sense and decision of character.

26th December, 1901. — Dr. Rong Hong LL.D. arrives in Hongkong bound for the United States. I send him confidential instructions through Li Bei .

16th January, 1902. — I receive a letter from D. Warres Smith, dated London 13th December 1901, acknowledging receipt of Jing Lianshan's letter of thanks and gratitude.

18th January, 1902. — I receive a letter from Dr. Timothy Richard, dated Shanghai, 13th. January 1902. He wrote:

May all your efforts in behalf of Reform in your country be also abundantly blessed.

28th January, 1902. — Dr. Sun Zhongshan arrives in Hongkong by the s.s. "Yawata Maru," and stays at No. 24, Stanley Street.

3rd February, 1902. — Dr. Sun Zhongshan leaves Hongkong.

1st April, 1902. — I receive a letter from Dr. G.E. Morrison, dated Beijing 17th March, 1902, sending me his address and enquiring for "news" of the movement.

16th April, 1902. — My letter "Manchu Rule" appears in the *Hongkong Telegraph*.

As we depended upon the anti-Manchu secret societies to furnish the fighting material for the Revolution, I frequently contributed articles and letters to the foreign newspapers in their support.

16th May, 1902. — Dr. Rong Hong leaves for the United States by the s.s. "Gaelic."

22 23rd May, 1902. — I receive a letter from D. Warres Smith, dated *Hongkong Daily Press* office, London, 25th April, 1902, assuring me of his support.

6th June, 1902. — I advocate popular representation for Chinese in Hongkong. See *Hongkong Daily Press* of 6th June, 1902.

9th. June, 1902. — Alfred Cunningham, Editor of the *Hongkong Daily Press*, helps me to draft our Proclamation and Appeal to the Foreign Powers.

The Rottenest Government in Existence

4th July, 1902. — I receive a letter from Dr. G.E. Morrison, dated Beijing, 25th June, 1902, asking for "news." He writes:

The Government of this country is the rottenest in existence with the possible exceptions of Persia and Turkey.

11th August, 1902. — I receive a letter from D. Warres Smith of the *Hongkong Daily Press*, dated London, 7th July, 1902, assuring me of his support. He writes:

But of course a reformation, and that a very complete one in the system of Government is absolutely necessary. That may be brought about by a big revolution, but I question it much; I fancy it will be a thing of slow growth. Anyhow; a beginning must be made some day and the sooner the better.

13th August, 1902. — I write to Dr. Rong Hong, LL D., instructing him to organize a junta in the United States, and work for the cooperation and support of American friends and sympathisers.

9th October, 1902. — I write to Dr. G.E. Morrison warning him to be in readiness for the coming Revolution. I also write to D. Warres Smith in London.

16th October, 1902. — I discuss with my father the progress of Hong Quanfu's organization work.

19th October, 1902. — I warn Thos. H. Reid, Editor of the *China Mail*, to be prepared for the coming Revolution, and also Alfred Cunningham, Editor of the *Hongkong Daily Press*.

2nd November, 1902. — I advocate the suppression of slavery in China. See English and Chinese newspapers.

6th November, 1902. — I receive a letter from Dr. Rong Hong LL.D, dated No.12, Myrtle Street Hartford, Conn., 21st September 1902. He writes:

"I hold myself ready, at this end, to do all I can to meet your wants at the other end. Send on the cipher or secret code as soon as possible. It is an indispensable adjunct to our correspondence."

13th December, 1902 — Dr. Sun Zhongshan arrives in Hongkong by the s.s. "Indus" and proceeds to Saigon.

24th December, 1902. — Alfred Cunningham, Editor of the *Hongkong Daily Press*, secretly prints our Proclamation of Independence, and in order to preserve secrecy, it is written and lithographed on stone!

25th December, 1902. — My brother Xie Zixiu (Xie Zuanye) (谢子修缵叶) arrives from Singapore by the s.s. "Korea," and I appoint him my Deputy.

Meetings with Dr. G.E. Morrison

26th December, 1902. — Dr. G.E. Morrison arrives in Hongkong from Haiphong by s.s. "Hoihao." We hold a secret consultation at the Hongkong Hotel, and meet again on the 28th, two days later. I hand him copies of our Proclamation of Independence.

23 27th December, 1902. — Hong Quanfu and my brother Xie Zixiu leave for Guangzhou on a special mission.

29th December, 1902. — Dr. G.E. Morrison leaves for Australia by s.s. "Chingtu." Before parting he assured me of his staunch support, and promised to return to China immediately on receipt of my telegram.

30th December, 1902. — I receive a letter from my brother Xie Zixiu dated Guangzhou, 29th December 1902, reporting the results of a secret conference of eight of the important leaders of the movement at Fangcun.

1st January, 1903. — Hong Quanfu and my brother Xie Zixiu return from their mission to Guangzhou.

9th January, 1903. — Alfred Cunningham calls to see me and reports that General Gascoigne and the Commodore are in favour of supporting our movement for Independence.

13th January, 1903. — Hong Quanfu calls to see me, and reports that he will make the attempt to capture Guangzhou City on the night of the 28th January, 1903 (Chinese New Year's Eve).

20th January, 1903.—I discuss the situation with my father and brother Xie Zixiu.

The Betrayal

25th January, 1903. — Hong Quanfu and my brother Xie Zixiu leave for Guangzhou via Macao to direct the operations for the capture of Guangzhou. Not long after their departure, the Headquarters of Hong Quanfu at No. 20, D'Aguilar Street, were raided by the Hongkong Police, and a number of arrests made.

26th January, 1903. — I despatch a message to Rev. A. Kollecker of the Berlin Mission at Fangcun requesting him to warn all friends and sympathisers in Guangzhou and Fangcun. I discuss the situation with Alfred Cunningham and Thomas H. Reid, and we watch developments. I send a special messenger to Macao to search for and warn Hong Quanfu and my brother Xie Zixiu of the betrayal of our movement.

27th January, 1903. — My father falls ill through anxiety and worry due to the betrayal and the failure of the attempt to capture Guangzhou City. Perhaps it is well that the attempt failed, and God, in Whom I have always trusted, knows best.

27th January, 1903. — My brother Xie Zixiu returns from Macao. Arms, uniforms, etc., at Guangzhou and Fangcun seized by the Guangzhou authorities and numerous arrests made. Hong Quanfu shaves off his beard and escapes in disguise. J. Scott Harston of Messrs. Ewens and Harston (Solicitors) is retained to watch the case of the arrested and imprisoned reformers.

31st January, 1903. — The *Hongkong Daily Press*, publishes a leading article counselling protection for all reformers and their sympathisers. Alfred Cunningham and J. Scott Harston working in their behalf, all the prisoners are liberated, which causes a great sensation.

The S.C.M. Post, Ltd.

6th February, 1903. — I discuss with Alfred Cunningham the promotion of The South China Morning Post Limited, for the furtherance of the cause of Reform and Independence.

7th February, 1903. — The China Mail publishes a lengthy leader in support of the “Reform” movement.

24 14th February, 1903. — I discuss the situation with my father, and in order to prevent useless blood-shed, we decide to disband the different forces in the interior.

17th February, 1903. — My father expresses fears that he will not have long to live and blames Hong Quanfu for not listening to his advice. Hong Quanfu was lacking in discretion, and my father suspected him of selfish designs.

Death of Xie Richang.

11th March, 1903. — Death of my father Xie Richang in Hongkong at the age of 72.

16th March, 1903. — I meet Dr. G.E. Morrison at the Hongkong Hotel, and we discuss the political situation in China. He assured me of his unswerving support.

1st April, 1903. — The *South China Morning Post*, Limited, is successfully promoted and I am appointed to be *Compradore* of the Company.

Owing to the failure of the attempt to capture Guangzhou City and the death of my father, I decide to allow Dr. Sun Zhongshan and his followers a free hand, and to devote my time to the furtherance of the cause of Reform and Independence through the columns of the *South China Morning Post*, and other newspapers.

The *South China Morning Post* is now recognized to be the leading newspaper of South China.

28th April, 1903. — My letter “Russia and Manchuria” signed “Indignation” is published by the *Hongkong Daily Press*.

7th August, 1903. — The *China Mail* and *Hongkong Daily Press* publish at my request strong leading articles in support of the “Subao” prisoners, who were arrested in Shanghai.

22nd July, 1904. — I published the first Chinese Diary of the Russo-Japanese War, and received appreciations from high Japanese officials.

22nd. August, 1904. — I advocated the formation of an International Society for the protection of Ancient Historical Relics, and the universal suppression of vandalism. See world's newspapers and Hongkong newspapers of 22nd August, 1904.

The World's Chinese Students' Federation

1st October, 1904. — I advocated the formation of the World's Chinese Students' Federation. See letters to my old friend Dr. Wu Liande, M.A., M.D., LL.D., (伍连德博士)

Dr. Wu Lien-teh is the world-famed Plague Expert of China, and the founder of the Beijing Central Hospital and Medical College. He is one of the brightest gems in China's medical history.

28th December, 1905. — I advocated a scheme for the termination of the United States boycott movement in China. See *South China Morning Post* of 28th December, 1905.

26th April, 1907. — Dr. Sun Zhongshan, Huang Xing (黄兴) and others raise the flag of revolt at Huanggang and Yam Lim in S.W. Guangdong.

18th July, 1907. — I receive a letter from Dr. Rong Hong, dated South Windsor, Conn., 7/6/1907, assuring me of his continued staunch support.

24th September, 1907. — In order to frustrate Russian designs, I urged the immediate colonization of Manchuria and the development of its mineral resources. See *Sheung Po* of 24th September, 1907.

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Dr. Rong Hong's Scheme

22nd October, 1907. — I receive a letter from Dr. Rong Hong, dated 771 Asylum Avenue, Hartford, Conn., 17/9/1907, submitting his scheme for a successful revolution in China.

25th January, 1908. — I meet Dr. G.E. Morrison at the Hongkong Hotel, and we discuss the political situation in China. (See lengthy interview in my

Diary.)

12th May, 1908. — Dr. Sun Zhongshan, Huang Xing, Hu Hanmin (胡汉民), Wang Jingwei (汪精卫) and others raise the flag of revolt at Hekou, on the borders of Yunnan province.

17th August, 1908. — I receive a letter from Dr. Rong Hong, dated No. 310, Sargeant Street, Hartford, Conn., 14/7/1908, advocating the union of the reform parties, and condemning Kang Youwei and his Baohuanghui Party.

30th June, 1909. — Claimed that the Chinese were the first to discover Northern Australia during the Ming Dynasty, and advocated an investigation by the Chinese Government. See *China Mail* of 30th. June, 1909.

17th May, 1910. — I receive a letter from Dr. Rong Hong, dated 16, Atwood Street, Hartford, Conn., 13/4/1910, strongly denouncing Kang Youwei and his disciple, and informing me of his meeting with Dr. Sun Zhongshan.

24th October, 1910. — I advocated a closer understanding between the United States and China, and discussed the future control of the Pacific. See *South China Morning Post* of 24th. October, 1910.

22nd February, 1911. — My Open Letter "Russia and China" is sent to the Governments of the Foreign Powers, the Foreign Ministers at Beijing and all the Foreign newspapers, in order to pave the way for the Great Revolution in China.

8th April, 1911. — Tartar General Fu Qi (孚琦), of Guangzhou, assassinated.

27th April, 1911. — Attack on Viceregal Yamen and attempted capture of Guangzhou by Huang Xing and others. Seventy two revolutionaries lose their lives in this attack.

Sir Hiram S. Maxim

14th June, 1911. — I receive a long letter from Sir Hiram S. Maxim, dated London, 13/5/1911.

He offers China a new rifle, and refers to the importance of flying machines. He discusses flying machines *vis-a-vis* dirigibles.

Sir Hiram always supported the Chinese in speech and writing. He greatly

sympathised with the Chinese in their struggle for Freedom and Independence, and went so far as to offer his valuable services to the Republican Government of China.

In a letter to me, dated 14th. April, 1913, he wrote:

I could do a great deal for China if the Chinese would give me the opportunity. — I am regarded as the greatest expert on fire-arms in the world. — I took the personal Grand Prix for artillery at the last Paris Exposition. — Notwithstanding that I am an old man I am still very active and able to do a lot of work. — I have long been in strong sympathy with the Chinese, and I would like to finish up my career by making myself very useful to them.

I strongly recommended Sir Hiram to President Yuan Shikai direct, and also through my friend Dr. G.E. Morrison, but Yuan Shikai failed to take advantage of Sir Hiram's offer. It was to Sir Hiram that I sent my plans of a dirigible airship in 1899. The problem of aerial navigation by dirigible air-ships, propelled by motor-driven fan propellers fore, aft and deck, was solved by me in 1894. The three deck propellers embodied the gyroscopic principle of ascending and descending. Sir Hiram believed in flying machines and had no faith in dirigibles. The design of my dirigible air-ship was published in many of the world's illustrated newspapers and magazines of this period. 26

25th August, 1911. — I expose "Lin Shao-yang," the author (European) of "A Chinese Appeal to Christendom," in the *Hongkong Daily Press*. He apologises in the columns of the *North China Daily News*.

The Revolution

The Wuchang Revolt and Li Yuanhong 1864–1928

10th October, 1911. — The foreign drilled troops of Hubei province mutiny, and cooperating with the revolutionaries succeed in capturing Wuchang.

The Revolution spreads quickly throughout the whole Empire, from Zhili in the north to Gouangdong in the south and from Shandong in the east to Sichuan in the west. So swift and overwhelming was the progress of the Revolution that consternation reigned in Beijing, and in despair the Manchu Court turned to Yuan Shikai (袁世凱) for assistance in quelling the rising and saving the dynasty.

In fifteen days all the lower Yangzi provinces were lost to the Empire, and by mid-November fourteen provinces had declared their independence.

Li Yuanhong (黎元洪) is elected by the Revolutionary Committee to be President of the Provisional Government at Wuchang.

25th October, 1911. — Tartar General Feng Shan (鳳山) is killed by a bomb at Guangzhou.

3rd November, 1911. — I reply to Sir Hiram S. Maxim's letter of 29th September 1911, thanking him for his support and offer of a new rifle.

4th November, 1911. — Shanghai captured by the revolutionaries.

9th November, 1911. — Independence of Canton declared.

21st December, 1911. — Dr. Sun Zhongshan arrives in Hongkong by the s.s. "Devanha." We meet on board and exchange greetings. Dr. Sun Zhongshan leaves for Nanjing.

Dr. Sun Zhongshan's Elected Provisional President

29th December, 1911. — Dr. Sun Zhongshan is elected Provisional President of the Republic of China by the Military Assembly at Nanjing.

15th January, 1912. — I interview my Editor friends Thomas Petrie of the *South China Morning Post* and B. A. Hale of the *Hongkong Daily Press* and urge them to advocate the early recognition of the Republic of China by Great Britain. I also write to Dr. Rong Hong LL.D., Dr. G.E. Morrison, *London Times* Correspondent, D. Warres Smith and Sir Hiram S. Maxim.

Dr. Rong Hong's Advice

23rd January, 1912. — I receive a letter from Dr. Rong Hong, LL.D., dated, 284, Sargeant Street, Hartford, Conn., 22nd December, 1911. He writes as follows:

284, Sargeant Street,
Hartford, Conn.
22nd December, 1911.

My dear Tse Tsan-tai, — As you are one of the leaders of the Revolution, I have enclosed one of my type-written letters for formality's sake more than for anything else.

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What I am anxious now is that the predatory Powers now in Beijing, will have a preponderating influence with the Yuan Shikai, Tang Shaoyi crowd, that they will leave no stone unturned to influence the Convention in Shanghai to adopt a constitutional monarchy and have Yuan Shikai and Tang Shaoyi have the control of the new Government. This would be just as bad as to have the Manchu regime back again in power.

A new China should be in the hands of pure Chinese, and not in the hands of trimmers and traitors with European predators to intermeddle in our civil and domestic affairs; if foreigners are employed, Americans are far preferable. We can have them under contract, on the basis of retention or dismissal, as we think best. Such an important question should be calmly discussed and firmly decided upon in National Convention, by delegates to meet in a central city.

A Provisional Government at once be organized, and established so as to start the wheels of government at work, and to restore order and peace of society in their normal condition. Let me hear from you.

Christmas greetings and happy New Year congratulations to you. —
Yours faithfully,

Rong Hong
(Enclosure.)

Hartford, Connecticut,
December 19th, 1911.

Gentlemen. — You have been providently called upon to head this wonderful Revolution which, within a short time, has reduced the Manchu regime to a cringing suppliant.

On the one hand, you have in behalf of 450,000,000 of the people of China, who have suffered oppression and depression for nearly three centuries, cried for a Republic, to give them freedom and independence for relief. Now that you have got these Manchus under your heels, let no political trimmers, however able and plausible their representations may be, entice you from your original and steadfast purpose of calling for a Republic. They may tell you that constitutional monarchy is more in consonance with your national antecedence, more in harmony with your national tradition and associations; that a constitutional monarchy with a Privy Council, headed by such a man as Yuan Shikai as Premier, would guarantee you all the political safeguards promised.

Don't believe a word of this. Put no trust whatever in what Yuan Shikai may say to you through Tang Shaoyi, his mouthpiece. You may be sure they are all on the make. Who is Yuan Shikai? Did he not play the traitor to his master, the Emperor Guangxu, in 1898? Ought a traitor to be trusted? He is the man so much admired by the foreign diplomats in Beijing, who took advantage of the crumbling Manchu Dynasty exacting by all manner of ingenious feignings till he got hold of the premiership of the miserable opium sot, Prince Qing:

then his lame leg all at once got well, he was able to move about trying to prop up the odious Manchu machine, to take in China once more, having him as the chauffeur, to manipulate.

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Is such a man of deep designs to be trusted? He ought to be banished with the banished Manchus. His name "Yuan Shikai" ought to be expunged from the national record of family names. He ought to be branded as a traitor in history, and forever held in execration by posterity.

The people of China in the plenitude of its sovereignty have called for a Republic and you, their leaders, have seconded the call. The people's voice is the voice of God (*Vox Populi, Vox Dei*). Therefore follow that voice and you will be all right.

But there is yet another still, small voice, humming in my mind, which demands peremptory enunciation. It is this: After you have finished your glorious work of the disposal of the political power of the Manchus in China, it is absolutely necessary that you should cling to each other closer than brothers.

Under no circumstances and under no provocations whatever should you fall out with each other, plunge into intestine feuds and Civil War.

I need not picture to you the dire consequences of anarchy and chaos. You know what they are yourselves. An internecine war is sure to bring on foreign intervention, which means partition of this magnificent country which a wise Providence has kept in reserve for the Chinese race, to build up a model Republic.

Think of the glorious work your revolution has opened up for you and posterity.

May He who rules all things keep you in His fear and law, and finally gather you all in the fold of Christ Who is the sum and substance of all things. — Faithfully Yours,

Rong Hong.

30th January, 1912. — I telegraphed to President Sun Zhongshan to prevent the sale of ancient curios and pictures (historical treasures) of the Beijing and Fengtian palaces. This was done in order to preserve China's historical treasures and prevent the Manchus from raising war-funds.

2nd February, 1912. — Dr. Rong Hong, LL.D., sends his congratulations to Dr. Sun Zhongshan, and writes as follows:

284, Sargeant Street,
Hartford Conn.,
29th December, 1911.

My dear Tse Tsan-tai. — Your letter of November 21st received, also the first, and perhaps the last number of the (journal), which ends, and the Dynasty will abdicate with it, as you find no more to send me. You will have to wait till the new President of the New China Republic, Mr. Sun Zhongshan, is inaugurated: you can then send me a report of his inauguration and a complete list of his Cabinet. Should you see him in Nanking in the inauguration, by all means tender him my hearty congratulations.

Tell him I am improving and perhaps will make my way to China, and have a sight of the New Republic.

I hope I may be spared to live to see the day when my friend may be elected the next President, who has laboured for China and the Chinese for the space of 22 years.

I wish very much to have a personal acquaintance with all the other leaders of the Revolution before I die.

29 Their memories ought to be embalmed in the memory of the people.

My son Morrison and Ada have not arrived from Europe. I do not expect to see them till February. The last I heard from them was Egypt. They are having a fine time among the mummies in Upper Egypt.

By this time they must be in Rome.—Yours sincerely,

Rong Hong.

Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to you and to the Mother of Mrs. Morrison and her sisters in Hongkong. Hope they are all well. — R.H.

Abdication of the Manchus

China Becomes a Republic

7th. February, 1912. — Abdication of the Manchu Emperor Xuantong, which was hastened by the "machinations" of Yuan Shikai.

12th February, 1912. — China becomes a Republic. End of the Manchu Dynasty.

On this day three abdication edicts were issued. The first runs in part as follows:

Today the people of the whole Empire have their minds bent upon a Republic, the Southern provinces having initiated the movement and the Northern generals having favoured it subsequently. The will of Providence is clear and the people's wishes are plain. How could I for the sake of the glory and honour of one family thwart the desire of teeming millions? Wherefore I (the Empress Dowager) with the Emperor decide that the form of government in China shall be a Constitutional Republic to comfort the longing of all within the Empire and to act in harmony with the ancient sages, who regarded the throne as a public heritage.

The following appeared in the *London Times*, February 16, 1912:

The 'Son of Heaven' has abdicated, the Manchu dynasty reigns no longer, and the oldest Monarchy of the world has been formally constituted a Republic. History has witnessed few such surprising revolutions and none perhaps of equal magnitude, which has been carried out in all its stages with so little bloodshed. Whether the last of these stages has been reached is one of the secrets of the future. Some of those who know China best cannot but doubt whether a form of government so utterly alien to Oriental conceptions and to Oriental traditions as a Republic can be suddenly substituted for a Monarchy in a nation of four hundred millions of men, whom kings with semi-divine attributes have ruled since the first dim twilights of history. China or, at all events, articulate China, has willed to have it so. She has embarked with a light heart upon this great adventure and we heartily desire that it may bring her the progressive and stable government she craves.

15th February, 1912. — Dr. Sun Zhongshan resigns the Presidency. The resignation of Dr. Sun Zhongshan, was followed by a meeting of the National Assembly at Nanking, which elected Yuan Shikai to be First President of the
30 Republic. Everything was pre-arranged! In fact, Dr. Sun Zhongshan was “engineered” out of the Presidency by Yuan Shikai and his satellites.

D. Warres Smith Remarkable letter

15th March, 1912. — I receive a remarkable letter from D. Warres Smith, dated London 23rd February, 1912, in which he deals with the political situation in China, and gives his opinion of Yuan Shikai and others. He writes as follows:

“Hongkong *Daily Press*” Office, 131,
Fleet Street, London, E.C.,
23rd February, 1912.

Dear Mr. Tse Tsan-tai. — I thank you very much for your kind letter of the 16th ult. I received it sometime since but was induced to delay an acknowledgment as every day brought us fresh telegrams and I was anxious to see how things were developing. The latest is that Dr. Sun Zhongshan is to come as Minister to London. I am sure that the present Minister here, H. E. Lew, is heart and soul with the new Government. I have not seen him since he came back here to his present high post, as I do not seek to intrude myself into such aristocratic circles. (But you will have no aristocracy now you have a Republic!), but I saw him in 1900 just after I came home, when he was Secretary of Legation, and although I did not recognise him he did me at once, as I used to spend my summer “week-ends” in Macao, where he had and probably still has a house on the Praya Grande and where his family lived. He was very kind, and rendered me considerable help. No doubt Dr. Sun Zhongshan would make an able and discreet Minister, but may not be of a lively enough disposition and I should think would not care much for the gaieties of London society, an almost necessary qualification. Dr. Wu Ting-fang (whom by the way I knew in the very old days, when known by his Cantonese name of Wu Cai, as he was at one time lessee of the *Zhong-Wai xinbao*) is more suitable in that respect, but I suppose he will be required in China as I should think Dr. Sun Zhongshan would be also.

The former would be the more likely to ingratiate himself with the people of the North, as he has been so much in Beijing, and they, judging from what I saw and heard of Tianjin men during my ten years in Shanghai, are an independent and self-assertive people.

I presume you will to a considerable extent follow the old policy of having the head officials men belonging to other provinces than those in which they hold office, yet on the other hand avoid the danger of a disproportionate number of Guangdong men. A great trouble

will be, as in other countries, monarchical as well as republican, the hordes of office seekers.

What has become of Kang Youwei? I suppose you Southerners do not like him, or rather his policy, much, but better have him as a friend than as an enemy.

It is difficult for Chinese and impossible for foreigners to know the real merits of the different men and how they are likely to behave under entirely new conditions, but I should have more faith in Kang Youwei than in Yuan Shikai, as I do not forget that it was the latter who betrayed Kang Youwei's party to the old Empress; and although his purpose is no doubt good he seems to us, who can get only very imperfect and coloured information, somewhat of a shuffler and time server. But I must not speak disrespectfully of the President of the greatest Republic in the World. Personally, while I rejoice that the Manchu usurpers are done with for ever, I think it would better have ensured stability had a strong man been found as a Constitutional Monarch. But you do not want to be bothered with any opinions. I only express them because they are those generally held by "old China hands" here. I fully believe that what all of you desired was not so much a Republic as relief from the Manchu corruption.

A statement came from Berlin yesterday that the German Government will recognise the Republic as soon as the National Assembly has confirmed the Constitution and definitely elected a President; but I do not think it is likely until all the chief Powers have agreed, and I think haste is to be deprecated. It would make no practical difference. At the same time I should like Great Britain to be the first, as she was in the case of Japan.

I do not write for the papers here and have no influence of any kind, nor if I had would it be of any use.

An effort is no doubt being made to keep Beijing as the Capital, but

I hope it will not succeed, as both historically and geographically Nanking is much more suitable. But I fear there will be trouble in the North, if not elsewhere, for years to come. Consolidate but do not rush things, let *festina lente* be your motto.

Wishing the cause and you personally every success. — I am, yours sincerely,

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D. WARRES SMITH.

Death of Dr. Rong Hong, LL.D.

20th April, 1912. — Death of Dr. Rong Hong, LL.D., at his home in Cambridge, Massachusetts, United States of America. Dr. Rong Hong was a true patriot and dearly loved his fatherland, and he longed to come back and serve China in his old age. It may be said of Dr. Rong Hong that he was born too soon and before his time.

24th April, 1912. — Dr. Sun Zhongshan arrives in Hongkong from Nanjing and is welcomed by the representatives of about sixty public Societies and Associations. I am elected spokesman, and introduce the Committee of Representatives to Dr. Sun Zhongshan.

18th June, 1912. — I send a letter to Dr. G.E. Morrison urging the early recognition of the Republic.

Dr. Timothy Richard on China

18th June, 1912. — I received a letter from Dr. Timothy Richard, dated Shanghai, 13th June, 1912, dealing with the political situation in China. He writes as follows:

Christian Literature Society for China,
143, North Szechuan Road. Shanghai,
June 13th, 1912.

To Tse Tsan-tai, Esq., Hongkong.

My dear friend, — Yours of the 24th came duly to hand, for which I thank you. I rejoice with you in the removal from power of those who have obstructed the progress of China for the last hundred years. But as I conceive it, the destructive is only half the work. By far the most difficult task is the constructive, on lines that are in harmony with the will of God and the best thought of the leading men of the world.

Instead of joyful cooperation on the part of Young China on these lines, I am greatly distressed to find so many ill-informed thrusting themselves forward, while incompetent to lead or to win the confidence of their fellow country-men by noble examples of highest service. Still we must not be discouraged, for in the long run God will be sure to make right overcome might.

I am sorry that your health is not good, otherwise a man like you would be of incalculable service at the present time.

In view of the new conditions in China at present I have thought that a service of biographies of the most eminent Christian statesmen might be of service to the open minds among China's leaders, and the series is passing through the press at present.

Herewith I take the liberty of sending you a brief outline of what I have endeavoured to do in order to place China abreast of any nation on the face of the Earth.

Trusting your health will soon be restored again and that you will be able to put your shoulder to the wheel once more, till China is in a fair way of being second to none in any department of life. Then we may soon expect to see the Kingdom of God being established

on all the Earth, and instead of the present unrest all the world over we should have peace and prosperity from the rising to the setting sun. — Ever with kindest regards, I remain, Yours most sincerely,

TIMOTHY RICHARD.

Rev. Dr. Timothy Richard has done much good work for China and the Chinese. The present generation cannot realize the true value of his work, but future generations will know how to appreciate his noble and unselfish Christian services. Lao, Jacob (Liu Yajue) (刘雅觉) of St. Joseph's Seminary, Macao the composition of a Chinese National Anthem, which was played on a piano and by a band at Mr. Xie Shipin [Tse Yet, Francisco]s (谢诗屏) house on the 17th September, 1912. I sent the wording and music of this National Anthem to President Yuan Shikai for consideration and approval on the 19th September, 1912.

The National Flag of the Republic.

15th July, 1912. — In order to preserve and perpetuate the original flag of the Revolution (a white sun on a blue ground), I send my design of the national Republican flag to President Yuan Shikai for consideration and approval. My design consists of a twelve-rayed or rayless white sun on a blue ground superimposed upon the five-barred flag and occupying the top corner near the bar. The flag of the Army consists of a twelve-rayed or rayless white sun on a blue ground, superimposed upon a red field and occupying the top corner near the bar. The flag of the Navy consists of a twelve-rayed or rayless white sun on a blue ground, superimposed upon a white field, and occupying the top corner near the bar.

25th July, 1912. — Dr. G.E. Morrison is appointed political adviser to President Yuan Shikai.

3rd October, 1912. — I received a long letter from Mrs. Archibald Little, 33

dated 69, Grosvenor Street West, London, September 8th, 1912.

The following is an extract. — “I must not tire you with a long letter as I hope to see you before very long. Whenever I get opportunity I write and speak for China’s real good. I have spoken at many meetings in the last few years.”

Thos. H. Reid On The Political Situation

29th. October, 1912. I received the following letter from my old friend and colleague Thomas H. Reid:

88, Cannon Street, London, E.C.,
October 9th., 1912.

My Dear Tse Tsan-tai. — I was delighted to hear from you again. After such a long interval since we met, it is indeed gratifying to find that one is not forgotten by old friends. I (trust you are well and that the world is using you well.

It is interesting to read the printed record (Biography by Chesney Duncan) you sent me. It recalls our mutual early struggles to bring about reform in China, and I personally am proud to think that I was the first to support the movement publicly in the *China Mail* when other English newspapers in China and the far East scoffed at the movement and the men who have been instrumental in bringing it to a successful issue. I use the word “successful” because, though there is yet much to be done before China can be said to be on the highroad to complete reform, the first great step forward has been taken in the unseating of the Manchus.

Since I left Hongkong in 1904, I have had opportunities of preaching the cause of reform and of China. In 1905 I had an article in the *Contemporary Review* showing that Germany was a greater danger to the peace of the Far East than China or Japan. During my editorship of the *Straits Times* (1906–8) — when I had the pleasure

of renewing association with Sun Zhongshan — I again took up the gospel of the reform of China, and when the revolution occurred in the end of last year, I wrote several articles for the *Daily Chronicle* (London) and elsewhere supporting the Reform Party.

I still have faith in the future of China so long as the motive force behind the reform movement is Sun Zhongshan and men like yourself; and I hope to see you take a more active share in public work there within the next few years.

It is a good thing to see the party in power introducing foreign advisers to aid in the initial work. Dr. Morrison, my old friend, should be of infinite help to China at the present time.

The Chinese are a very capable people. They were always better than their rulers; and I do not despair — as some do — of China's ultimate success as a Republic. But as the people under the old regime never had a chance of learning the rudiments of self-government, it is only natural that they have a lot to learn.

During their tutelage under foreign advisers they will learn quickly, and some of us may live to see the day when the Chinese will have earned the respect of the whole civilized world as a capable self-governing people, possessed of all the qualities which make for individual prosperity and national greatness.

One of the Malacca canes you gave me when I left Hongkong is my constant companion and is lying beside me in my office here. It constantly reminds me of my old friend in Hongkong to whom I send my kindest greetings and best wishes. — Yours very sincerely,

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THOS. H. REID

Yuan Shikai Elected President

6th October, 1913. — A Provisional Constitution is adopted, and Yuan Shikai (袁世凱) is elected President of the Republic.

After Yuan Shikai's election, his first move was to order the expulsion from Parliament of all the members who had been identified, directly or indirectly, with the Revolution, and this resulted in the suspension of Parliament.

Matters remained in this condition throughout 1914, Yuan Shikai playing the part of a dictator.

In obedience to the "secret" wishes of Yuan Shikai, a movement (Chou An Hui) was started in 1915 to make him Emperor. However, Yuan Shikai miscalculated his strength, and when he announced his intention of becoming Emperor, his most intimate colleagues opposed his project and the Ministers of the foreign Powers unanimously counselled him to abandon it.

But Yuan Shikai seemed unable to understand the magnitude of the hostility he had aroused, and continued to make lavish preparations for his enthronement.

Opposition was strongest in Yunnan, which declared its independence under General Cai E (蔡萼).

In a mandate issued on March 21st, 1916, Yuan Shikai announced that the Republican form of government would be maintained, and that "*the official acceptance of the throne is hereby cancelled.*" But the mischief had already been done, and it was too late!

Death of Yuan Shikai

Yuan Shikai never recovered his lost prestige, and his death on 6th June, 1916, shortly followed from chagrin and disappointment. The Chinese consider Yuan Shikai to be a traitor and the man chiefly responsible for the civil war in China.

On the 29th September, 1915, I received the following letter from Dr. G.E. Morrison, Political Adviser of President Yuan Shikai:

Beijing, China,
20th. September, 1915.

Dear Mr. Tse. — I was much interested to receive your letter of the 24th August and to learn that you had written a new work on the "Creation and the Deluge," and that you are going to publish it after this terrible war (European War) is ended. But why wait till then? A book of such absorbing interest ought to be published without any delay. In fact, on receiving your letter, I thought at once of telegraphing to you and asking you to delay no further: every hour is of importance.

I would suggest with regard to the title that you ought to lay emphasis on the fact that the work is by a Chinese philosopher. This, I think, is most important, and I would suggest that it would be a friendly act if you were to dedicate your book to the Allied Rulers, sending each one of them a copy. Their acknowledgments would give material assistance in making the book more widely known.

I have been waiting, with much expectation, for your pronouncement upon the activities of the Chou'anhui, who, I understand, are putting forward three proposals:

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1. That the President shall become Emperor.
2. That the President shall become Hereditary President.
3. That the President shall be Hereditary Preident vis-a-vis foreign countries and Monarch in the eyes of his people.

Believe me,

Very sincerely yours,
G.E. Morrison.

Regarding the activities of the "Chou'anhui," I replied to Dr. Morrison's

letter on the 11th October 1915, as follows:

I have nothing to say regarding the situation in China, and as I have told you already, I have washed my hands of politics. What I dread is a Civil War in China. The Civil War is coming, and you know who is responsible for it.

The blood of the people will be on this man's (Yuan Shikai) head.

My dear friend, I have already warned you of what is coming, and I should not like to see such words as "the rat and the sinking ship" applied to you—my wise and learned friend!

The following telegram appeared in the *Xunhuan Ribao* (*Chinese Circulating Herald*) of Hongkong on 18th February 1916:

Dr. Morrison, after investigating the conditions in the provinces, suggests a postponement of the ascending of the Throne.

Death of Dr. G.E. Morrison

Dr. G.E. Morrison resigned his appointment as Political Adviser in the Spring of 1918, and left Beijing for England in order to undergo an operation. He was operated upon in June 1919, and again in January 1920. He did not recover and died at Sidmuth on 31st May, 1920.

The *Times*, in paying a tribute to him said:

Even his last months were devoted to working the best he could from the sick-room in the interests of China.

I am proud of the late Dr. G.E. Morrison sincere friendship, and know that he was a true friend of China and the Chinese. He was acknowledged and recognised to be the greatest living authority on China, and in his sad and untimely death, China has lost one of her greatest and best of friends.

Conclusion

Well knowing that the assumption of the Presidency by Yuan Shikai would lead to civil war and bloodshed, and not wishing to participate in fratricidal party strife, I retired from the political arena, and occupied my time in the study of ancient Chinese art, and in historical, scientific and geological investigations connected with the "Origin of Man," the "Cradle of the Human Race," and the "Truth of the Deluge."

The results of my investigations and research work have already been published in two books and over 20 pamphlets and special articles by Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Limited, of Hongkong.

My discoveries and findings are contrary to established beliefs and theories, and I confidently await the verdict of the scientific and thinking world.

In concluding this brief history, I beg to announce that the complete history, when written, will consist of about six or more large volumes, and will contain photographs of the leaders of the Revolution and their foreign friends and sympathisers, besides reproductions of important historical documents and letters, and much highly interesting correspondence and descriptive notes and interviews, between the years 1892 to 1912.

The dramatic period of Civil War between the years 1912 to 1924 will be material for a separate history.

Since I belong to no party and have no political enemies, I shall gladly welcome contributions towards this history from all friends and colleagues, irrespective of nationality or party, as I am conscious of the fact that many important historical details must have escaped my memory or remain hidden from my knowledge.

Notes

1. Original publication: Tse, *The Chinese Republic*. The author changed the title to *The Chinese Republic. A Short History of the Revolution. Also the Secret History of the Revolution*. A printed note is attached to the pamphlet: "Note. This history first appeared in serial form in the columns of the 'South China Morning Post' of November, 1924, *five months before the death of Dr Sun Zhongshan in Beijing (12/3/1925)*" (italics: handwritten amendment).

2. Author erased the word "fellow" and substituted "man."

3. Author erased " — no obstructions — 'all paper.'" after the word "anything".

4. Author added: "Pro Bolshevik Russia and policy of World Revolution"; we have removed the word "'revolution'" for consistency.

5. Author added: "Guangzhou Xiguan Massacre of 1924"; we have added "in the wake of the" for consistency

6. The author added in the Margin: "(國愛心盡)."

Chapter 4

Ancient Chinese Art. A Treatise on Chinese Painting

a. Published as: Tsan Tai Tse, *Ancient Chinese Art. A Treatise on Chinese Painting* (Hong Kong: South China Morning Post, Ltd., 1928), 18 pp.



Painting of Ta Tung Palace by Li Ssu Hsün of the Tang dynasty.
(A.D. 745)

Silk. Size—Length 9 feet 9½ inches. Width 6 feet 5½ inches.

From the original in the Private Collection of Tse Tsan Tai, Esquire.

藏泰續氏謝平開

本絹圖殿同大繪訓思李軍將大唐

Figure 4.1: Painting of Datong Palace by Li Sixun of the Tang (A.D. 745).
Source: Tsan Tai Tse, *Ancient Chinese Art. A Treatise on Chinese Painting*
(Hong Kong: South China Morning Post, Ltd., 1928), 18 pp.

Historical Note In A.D. 745, Li Sixun was ordered by the Emperor Ming Huang (明皇) to paint a screen picture of the Datong Palace (大同殿), which took several months to complete.

Some days after its completion, the Emperor said to him “Your skills is more than mortal; at night I can hear the splash of the water in your picture” (Giles).

In this painting, the Emperor is seen standing in his palace gazing at the thundering waterfall and admiring the grandeur of the surrounding scenery.

— T.T.T.

Introduction

Owing to the wonders of Wireless Telegraphy, Telephony, Television, and Telephotography, and the great strides which are being made in Aviation, and consequent on the exploding of Mr.¹ Rudyard Kipling's false and misleading dictum "*For East is East and West is West and ne'er the twain shall meet,*" which has resulted in so much ill-feeling and misunderstanding in the past, the peoples of the different countries of the World are being brought into closer contact with each other, necessitating the fostering of good-will and friendship and the acquiring of a better knowledge and understanding of each other.

Not only should nations have a friendly understanding of each other as individuals, but it is important and necessary that they should get thoroughly acquainted with each other's civilization, In order to hasten the realization of universal peace and brotherhood, which is the World's desire, and the goal of all pacifists and the representatives of the Hague Peace Tribunal. It is purely with this object in view, that I have made the attempt to place before the Western world a brief outline of the history of the Art of Ancient China, because Art is Civilization and Civilization is Art.

And, my best thanks and acknowledgments are due to the well known art critics from Whose writings I have made extracts and quotations.

TSE TSAN TAI

谢纘泰

Origin

Art is Civilization and Civilization is Art.

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The standard and greatness of a Country's Civilization is measured by its Art, which unerringly unfolds to the World the thought and life of its people, its religious inclinations, and the stages of its material progress and advancement.

It is only savages and the barbarous races of the World, who have no knowl-

edge of Art, and are ignorant of its importance and civilizing influences.

China's Art is indigenous.

China has had her designers and artists from time immemorial. We read in the earliest records of China's history (史记) that Fuxi (伏羲 — about B.C. 3300) designed and drew the Eight Trigrams (八卦) and a map of the Huanghe River (河图), and that he also ordered Cangjie (仓颉) to design a pictographic script. Therefore, it is evident that simple line-drawing originated and came into existence at the same time.

The earliest mention of Colour dates from the Emperor Shun (舜) (B.C. 2000). It is recorded in the Shujing (Shujing) or Book of History that His Majesty ordered the twelve symbols of power to be embroidered in the five colours on his 8 sacrificial robes, and painting is also mentioned.

Development

The early painters were more draughtsmen and designers than artists in the modern sense. Their craft was the designing and drawing of palaces and buildings and frescos for the decoration of the walls. It was all line work, and colours (natural mineral oxides) were added to make the human figures, &c. more realistic and conspicuous.

We have examples of this line-drawing in the sculptured walls of the Longmen Caves, the sculptured Han (汉) bas-reliefs (B.C. 100), and the magnificent fresco paintings which adorn the walls of the Daimiao Temple (岱庙) of the sacred Taishan (泰山) mountain in Shandong province, and which have not been retouched for over one thousand years. We have also the fresco paintings which have been discovered by Sir Aurel Stein, Dr. Sven Hedin and other modern explorers in the sand and *Loess* buried cities of the deserts of Xinjiang and Mongolia, which I have proved in my books (1914) and pamphlets (Published by Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.) to be the "Garden of Eden" and the Cradle of the Human Race, (See pamphlets proving the Upheaval of Central Asia and subsidence of the Pacific continent, the flooding of the World by a devastating Tidal Wave,

and a change of 15° in the Antediluvian North Polar regions, resulting in the retreat of the Frigid cold from North Europe, and the sudden freezing of Alaska and Northern Asia.)

The next Evolutionary Stage in Chinese Art was the transfer of these designs and drawings to cloth and silk, when it was possible to manipulate the brush and play with the colours with greater freedom.

It was then that the true artist began to delight his Imperial master the Emperor and the people with proofs of his genius, and to permanently record the customs and the civilization of his times.

It is during the Han (汉) Dynasty (B.C. 200 to A.D. 200) that we read of artists who painted portraits, dragons, birds, beasts, horses and pavilions, &c.

In B.C. 51 it is recorded that the Emperor Yuandi (元帝) BCE 75–33 ordered the portraits of eleven of his most eminent warriors and statesmen to be hung in the Unicorn Pavilion of the Palace.

Portraits and paintings by Lie Yi (烈裔) (B.C. 220) and others of earlier dates are also mentioned.

According to these records, the art of painting in China had its origin early in the Classical Period, which opened five centuries before the birth of Jesus Christ.

The Golden Age of Chinese Pictorial Art dates from the 4th Century, and reached its zenith during the Song (宋) dynasty (969–1279 A.D.).

One of the earliest Chinese paintings known to the European Art World is 9 the silk scroll painting "The admonition of the female historian" by Gu Kaizhi (顾恺之) (A.D. 400) in the British Museum. Regarding this artist's work Mr. Laurence Binyon of the British Museum, one of the greatest of living Chinese Art critics, ably and truthfully writes,—

Though of so early a period, there is nothing primitive about the workmanship; on the contrary, the painter has perfect mastery over his materials, and his delight in it overflows in the exquisite modulations of the brush with which the draperies are expressed.

For beauty of sweeping and yet sensitive line, few paintings in the

World approach this. Yet charming touches of actual life prevent the art from being over-calligraphic. Note the sense of dignity, of refinement — still more apparent in other scenes of the roll — pointing to an age of culture. Chinese art must have been flourishing for many centuries before work so mature could be produced.

As writers on the subject have assumed that no work of this period remains, and have conjectured that only rude beginnings existed before the introduction of Buddhism and Indian art, this painting of Gu Kaizhi is of extreme importance to students as well as of high aesthetic value.

I would use the same language in describing the works of Zhan Ziqian (展子虔) of the Sui (隋) dynasty (A.D. 581–617), of which I have four in my Collection. They are a set of four large allegorical paintings in monochrome (Ink) entitled and representing *Fishing* (渔), *Afforestation* (樵), *Agriculture* (耕), *Education* (读), painted on silk, which, fortunately, are well preserved for their great age (nearly 1500 years). They are from the Imperial “Song” collection, and are of the greatest artistic and historical value and importance. Zhan Ziqian’s figures are full of life and vigour, and possess a subtle charm beyond that which mere technique can give. He is considered to be one of the progenitors of Tang (唐) painting, when not the actual founder; and undoubtedly the great Wu Daozi (吴道子) was guided by his historical example, as I find that there is much similarity between the brush work of the two artists.

Technique

Chinese Art, and particularly Ancient Chinese Art, is not yet properly understood and appreciated by European Art-lovers. Chinese Art is “calligraphic,” and the colouring is harmonious, and finished in delicate and soft gradations of colour. There is also a rhythmic unity and harmonious arrangement of details, which is instinctive.

10 An ancient masterpiece, and particularly a landscape painting, is a wonderful

composition of vigorous and sinuous strokes and lines, and systematic groups of dots, representing bushes and clumps of shrubbery, or patches of moss and lichen, when applied to rocks and stones.

A real masterpiece contains nothing superfluous, not even a line, stroke, or dot. All should have their fixed and proper positions in the composition of the landscape.

All the landscape masterpieces are soft and subdued, and free from anything coarse and “fiery” (火) or distracting to the eyes of the critical observer.

Lines may be thick or wiry, and dots big or small and of various recognized shapes, but all have their designated positions in the picture, and are executed with the utmost care and precision.

Event dots must have form and life!

No line, stroke or dot is executed haphazardly by the Master.

Dots may be compared to the gems in a piece of embroidered tapestry. They help intensify lights and shades, and to regulate distances in the landscape, and only the Master knows how and where to place them

So careful and precise is the master in the placing and execution of his lines and dots, that he does not want to give posterity the chance to detect flaws, in the shape of *weak lines* or *superfluous dots*, in his picture. Therefore, the expert eye can easily detect a genuine masterpiece at a glance. But in order to be able to properly judge and appreciate the brush work of a landscape masterpiece, it is necessary to possess a practical knowledge of Chinese painting and technique.

The ancient masters excelled in the life and vigour of their lines and dots.

They first composed their picture, and with the composition in their minds' eye, they started rapidly but cautiously to transfer the scene to silk or paper.

In the execution of all the prominent lines and strokes of human figures, and the mountains, rocks and trees, &c. of a landscape, the brush was generally held perpendicularly and firmly between the thumb and the first, second and third fingers of the right hand, with the arm extended for freedom and rapidity of movement, and, then, after taking in a deep breath and concentrating the whole “mind's force” (spiritual impulse) and sending it through the rigid arm

to the very point of the tightly held brush so to speak, the stroke would be begun, and the breath would not be released, until the complete stroke, whether perpendicular, curved, or modulated, had been finished! Concentration was only relaxed, when the Master occupied himself in the casual and easy task of shading and colouring his picture.

- 11 It is only by holding the brush in this way that it is possible to concentrate and sustain the strength and “force” necessary for executing the long sinuous and virile lines of a masterpiece, and it is the ability to execute such graceful sweeping lines with perfection that calls forth the admiration and delight of the Chinese calligraphist and Art connoisseur.

This “force” is a hidden concentrated movement guided by will power, solely Chinese in inception, and quite unfamiliar to foreign artists and art critics.

Such skill with the brush can only be attained by years of constant study and practice, and depends upon the genius and intelligence of the student.

It is this skill with the brush that is responsible for the impression that Chinese Art is *calligraphic*, but it should be remembered that it is applicable mainly to the free-hand calligraphic brush work of the Black and White landscape paintings and figure sketches of the Idealistic Song Period (A.D. 960–1279).

The Tang (A.D. 618–906) painters were more practical and realistic in their marvellous compositions, and devoted most of their time and attention to colouring and details, as exemplified by their magnificent paintings of Religious and Historical subjects, Human figures, and Architectural views and landscapes.

Painters are born not made, and without inspiration and imagination one cannot expect to become a great Chinese painter; and besides it is necessary to possess the power of modulating the lines and strokes of the brush in order to give them “life” and make them express the nature, and the intensity and force of the “spirit.”

Chinese painting is based on memory and founded on the great examples of the past.

Chinese painters never copy or imitate a model in the Western sense, but their art is based on reproduction and imaginative reconstruction, and perfection

consists of rhythmic conception and a thorough mastery of brush strokes and dots.

Chinese Art has never been influenced by the mathematical perspective and scientific laws of European painting.

It has its own perspective, which is *isometric*, and which Chinese artists consider best suited to bring out the essential and permanent points in a painting.

Symmetry and harmony in design and composition was of great importance, and the design, the drawing, and the colouring of a painting must be in perfect unison.

To appreciate Chinese painting properly and at its true worth, the westerner must forget his own mental preconceptions of Art, and adopt a point of view totally differing from that in which he has been educated. 12

In order to understand and appreciate the artistic and scenic beauties of a Chinese landscape painting, the spectator must imagine himself as viewing the scene from an eminence or flying over the landscape in an aeroplane.

It is only by this ingenious and clever method of perspective (Isometric) that the Chinese painter has been able to include hundreds of miles of scenery within the limited space of a few square feet of silk or paper.

Chinese methods of landscape painting are quite unique, and the art of landscape painting in all its phases, remains unsurpassed in its richness of poetic depth and feeling.

Chinese Art is governed by the following Six Canons of Xie He (谢赫), the famous painter and art critic of the Southern Chi (南齐) (A.D. 479–501), who is regarded as the first systematic writer on Art.

1. 气运生动 Rhythmic conception and vitality of execution.
2. 骨法用笔 Structural strength and virility of brush work.
3. 应物写形 Conformity of outline with shape of object.
4. 随类传彩 Harmonious colouring suited to various forms.
5. 经营位置 Perspective to be correctly perceived.

6. 传模移写 Representation to conform with style.

Such are the essential laws of Chinese pictorial art, which no other age or nation has ever possessed.

These six canons of the fifth century only crystallized ideals, which inspired previous artists; and their universal acceptance proves them to have been racial and native to the Chinese mind.

The theory advanced by certain Foreign art critics that Chinese painting owed its virtual existence to the inspiration of Buddhist images and pictures imported from India is entirely untenable.

Such a theory is absurd and needs rectifying.

Modern Chinese artists have lamentably failed to follow in the footsteps of the ancient masters, and this is why the lines and brush work of their pictures are so weak, and wanting in life and vigour. Indeed, the life and vigour of the marvellous brush work of the masterpieces of the Old Masters is now a lost art.

Schools

- 13 The ancients were great lovers of Nature, and the mountains, the waterfalls and the streams; and they obtained their inspiration from the mountains, where they sat and drank in the scenes and natural wonders, which lay spread out before them.

They were great thinkers and scholars, and they communed with God in the solitude of the majestic grandeur of their mountains and crags, and this is why the great and incomparable Song (宋) Landscape masterpieces so faithfully represented the towering peaks and precious crags of the Yangzi Valley provinces.

During the Tang (唐) (A.D. 618–960) there developed two great schools of Landscape painting, the Northern School being represented by Li Sixun (李思训) and his son Li Zhaodao (李昭道), and the Southern School by Wang Wei (王维), the aesthetic poet and painter, and the originator of the chaste and idealistic in Black and White landscape painting.

The chief characteristic of the Northern School was gorgeous and brilliant colouring and a certain virile sternness, and that of the Southern School, idealistic refinement and a total absence of vivid colours.

At this period, and previous to the introduction of Buddhism into China there existed two main currents of thought, viz. Confucian and Taoist.

The former was exemplified in the Art of the bronze ceremonial vessels, the jade symbols of rank, &c., the frescos and paintings produced in early times (Zhou (周) and Han (汉) dynasties), and in the sculptured stone slabs made during the period from B.C. 200 to A.D. 200. These works of art all bore witness to the Chinese love of the Confucian virtues of social harmony, piety and loyalty. But, we have still to unearth and bring to light the Art treasures and relics of the Antediluvian cities, which have been smothered and entombed by the 400,000 square miles of Diluvial Loess deposits of the Huanghe River basin of North China (See my books and pamphlets).

The other current was of a different sort, and showed the idealistic and individualistic trend in the Chinese consciousness. This current flowed mainly in the South, where it flourished wild and free on the banks of the Yangzi River, and found expression in the literary and artistic works of a group of poets and artists of the period (A.D. 618 to A.D. 1279).

About B.C. 200 rumours of Buddhism came to China over the trade route which was opened through Xinjiang, but it was not until A.D. 67 that Buddhism was officially introduced into China by the Emperor Mingdi (明帝). And this may also be considered as the period of Graeco-Bactrian influence.

With the fall of the Han dynasty, Buddhism gradually began to prosper in China. Monasteries and temples sprang up rapidly, and with them arose the need and demand for Buddhist art, which then began to influence Chinese painting. 14

Besides the Northern and Southern schools founded by Li Sixun and Wang Wei, other schools of Landscape painting were founded subsequently by Fan Kuan (范宽), Yan Wengui (燕文贵), Mi Fei (米芾), Ma Yuan (马远), and Xia Gui (夏珪) of the Song (宋) dynasty (A.D. 960–1279), whose art and technique will be exhaustively dealt with in a future article.

Masters

For the purpose of this treatise, I am dealing principally with the Art of the Tang (唐) (A.D. 618–906), the Golden period of Chinese Art, as exemplified by the masterpieces, which are in my collection, So far, it has been possible to see examples of the Landscape Art of the Tang (唐) and Song (宋) periods (A.D. 618–1279), but genuine Tang (唐) masterpieces are extremely rare.

Any Landscape painting ante-dating this period has not yet been found.

Tang Landscape art as represented by Li Sixun (李思训), a grandson of the founder of the Tang Dynasty, and his son Li Zhaodao (李昭道), was grand and majestic, and bold in conception (See Frontispiece). Both father and son executed towering peaks, amidst which were located magnificent palaces and terraced pavilions, glittering in green and red and gold, from which could be observed the thundering water-falls and the meandering silvery clouds of mountains and scenery of the sublimest grandeur.

This Frontispiece Illustration (see Figure 4.1 on page 197) is a photograph of the wonderful screen painting of Datong Palace painted by Li Sixun for Emperor Ming Huang (明皇) in A.D. 745, now in my collection, and has been miraculously preserved. It took several months to complete, and is signed by Li Sixun. (Dimensions — Length 9 feet 9½ inches. Width 6 feet 5½ inches). It is the greatest Landscape painting in existence, and one of the priceless artistic wonders of the World.

So perfectly executed and architecturally correct is the line work and tracery of the palaces, pavilions and bridges, and so carefully and minutely are the leaves of the different groups of trees formed and coloured, that the brush work could only be properly studied and appreciated by using a magnifying glass!

One is amazed at the stupendousness of the task, and the archaic splendour of the painting; and it is not surprising that it should have taken several months to complete.

- 15 Li Sixun's line and brush work strong and virile, but delicate and refined, when compared with the rapid, free, and vigorous brush work of the Song (宋) masters.

Li Sixun was a Heaven-born genius, and the Master draughtsman and colourist of China: and his art fittingly represents the Ancient glory and greatness of China's civilization.

His paintings have a chrysochlorous shine about them, and when hung in the light, they give out a wonderful and mysterious green and orange (golden) glow.

This was his speciality, and was much imitated by later masters. It was on this on this account that he was looked upon as having furnished the pattern for landscape work as far as colours are concerned, and his originality in the colouring of his pictures has caused later art historians to describe him as the founder of the Northern School of Landscape Painting.

Therefore, it is not surprising that Li Sixun has been acclaimed by generations of Chinese artists to be the greatest Landscape painter of China,

In my opinion Li Sixun is the greatest Landscape painter that the World has ever known.

Li Sixun was born in the 4th year of Emperor Kai Yuan's (开元) reign (A.D. 715), and died when sixty six years of age.

He was appointed Field Marshal (大将军), for which reason his pictures are spoken of as "Marshal Li's Landscapes" (唐大李将军山水).

Wang Wei (王维) the famous scholar and poet of the same period, was equally famous as a calligraphist and painter, and he originated a new school of Landscape painting, which Art historians have termed the Southern School. He shunned the brilliant colours used by Li Sixun and his son, and is therefore popularly acclaimed as the originator of the Southern School of Black and White Landscape painting. Wang Wei appears to have perfected his art by direct inspiration from Nature. He generally painted his Landscape in monochrome, and excelled in snow scenes, faithfully representing clumps of snow covered trees with villages nestling amidst the snow-clad hills of the landscape, as shown by the masterpiece (From the Imperial Qianlong (乾隆) Collection) in my collection, bearing inscriptions by the Emperor Qianlong and other famous art critics, viz., Su Shi (苏轼) and Yan Yu (岩叟) of the Song dynasty. (Size: Length 5 feet 6

inches. Width 2 feet 5 inches).

His art is simple and unpretentious, and shows the carefully executed lines and brush work of the enthusiastic lover of all that is Nature. His pictures are devoid of glaring colours, and are shaded and tinted in accordance with the moods of Nature. There is nothing coarse about them, but a gentle softness pervades his peaceful and smiling Landscapes.

16 Wang Wei's style is distinctly different from that of Li Sixun, the magnitude, depth and grandeur of whose compositions have never been equalled or even approached by any of the great masters of succeeding dynasties.

Li Sixun and Wang Wei are the originators of two schools of Landscape painting, but in the magnificence and majesty of design and composition, the scheme of colouring, the boldness and depth of imagination, the marvellous brush work, and the flawless execution of lines, strokes and dots, Wang Wei has never been able to approach Li Sixun.

Indeed, Li Sixun is beyond compare, and his name must live through the ages as the greatest Landscape painter of China.

Chinese Art critics and historians declare that Li Sixun masterpieces are protected by the Gods and Spirits of the Spirit World, for they say—

how has it been possible for frail humanity alone to protect and preserve them from loss and destruction throughout the changing vicissitudes of so many centuries?

Amongst painters of the human figure of the Tang dynasty Wu Daozi (吴道子), whose real name is Wu Daoxuan (吴道玄) again altered to Wu Daoyuan (吴道元), is universally acknowledged to be the Master of Masters, ancient and modern; and he is regarded as the inspired painter of all generations, not only in China, but also in Japan, where he is known as Go-doshi. He was born towards the close of the Sixth Century at Yang-ti near Kai-feng-fu in Honan.

Chinese Art historians also refer to him as the greatest painter who ever handled a brush.

Wu Daozi's brush work is bold and vigorous and full of life, and he combined extreme decision with extreme quickness. He painted as he wrote, so unerringly

correct was his brush work. He knew how to paint the human expression in all its moods, and he faithfully portrayed with life-like exactitude the benign features of his Gods and Goddesses, and all human forms, which originated from his brush.

Chinese artists say that it is most difficult to paint the hands and feet of the human figure, but the hands and feet of Wu Daozi's figures were always perfect and matchless in form and execution. Such was the wonderful brushwork of Wu Daozi, and it is no wonder that his name has been surrounded with legend, and that he should be universally acclaimed *Master of Masters*, and the greatest painter of all generations.

Wu Daozi's painting of the portrait of Guanyin (观世音大士像), the Goddess of Mercy, with dishevelled hair and naked feet, sitting beside a flowing stream under a big clump of spreading bamboos, and with an open scroll across her lap, in my collection. is a remarkable picture, and exhibits this great Master's technique and vigorous brush work in all its phases, the brush work of the rocks and bamboos being particularly interesting and instructive.

It is painted on silk in monochrome (Ink) with the features of the Goddess slightly tinted, and is dark and scarred with age. (Size: Length 7 feet 4 inches. Width 3 feet 4½ inches). 17

The knowing glance of the Goddess is wonderfully lifelike, and she appears to smile and read you through!

It is a glance that haunts and is never forgotten, like that of Leonardo Da Vinci world-famed "Mona Lisa."

The painting bears Wu Daozi signature and Seal "Daoyuan" (道玄, which are absent from the majority of paintings reputed to be from his brush. It is dated the 10th year of the reign of the Emperor Kaiyuan (开元), i.e. A.D. 722.

Wu Daozi styles himself in this painting "Disciple of Buddha, Wu Tao Yuan" (弟子吴道玄) in the "ancient" script.

In accordance with Official etiquette, the character 玄 in his name was afterwards ordered to be changed to 元, owing to the character 玄 in the Emperor's name 玄宗 (Xuanzong) being the same.

The painting also bears lengthy panegyrics by the two famous Art critics,

Zeng Xuan (曾选) and Qian Nai (钱乃) of the Yuan (元) dynasty.

Foreign Criticism

The following are some interesting and valuable opinions of European Art critic Mr. Laurence Binyon of the British Museum, one of the ablest and greatest of Chinese Art critics, writes,—

Whatever the limitations of Chinese painting, no one could deny its real qualities as pure art.

It was a world as yet not half explored, in which they continuously wondered at the freshness of the thoughts and feeling out of which it flowed, and at the suggestions and inspiration which it held for us to-day.

Mr. Ralph M. Chait has given the following interesting opinion in the "*Antiquarian*,"—

We look back on a period of more than 4,000 years with a feeling of wonder at the achievement of the Chinese in the arts of peace, and the light gradually dawns upon us when we begin to slowly realize the sources upon which the Chinese artist could draw. There is not in all of China a mountain, a plain, river, grove or wood that is not hallowed by some legend or poetic tale, and besides, intimately connected with the idea of immortality.

And so, in brief, the artists of China, though careless, or rather caring less for material reward, but with hearts on fire with zeal for their craft, imparted to their work a "spirituality," a certain something difficult to define.

Conclusion

18 In order to enable the World to properly appreciate Chinese Art, I hope it

will be possible in the not far distant future to see the great paintings of Europe represented by the side of the great paintings of India, Persia, Japan and China.

To quote Sir Charles J. Holmes, Director of the National Art Gallery.—

Only by exhibiting the great painters of the East in juxtaposition with the great painters of Europe could we properly estimate, proclaim and emphasize the place of the East in the vital artistic achievement of the World.

And, in conclusion, I also hope that I have succeeded in explaining and elucidating the intricacies of Chinese Art and technique, and that this short treatise will prove useful as a guide and companion to Western Art students and lovers of all that is beautiful and instructive in Chinese Art, and pave the way for abler works on the subject.

Appendix

Mr. Tse Tsan Tai's Collection

From
Present Day Impressions of the Far East
and
Prominent and Progressive Chinese at Home and Abroad.
Published by The Globe Encyclopaedia Company,
London, England,
1917.

Mr. Tse Tsan Tai's hobby is Ancient Chinese Art.

His collection of priceless masterpieces is famous and it is reputed to be the finest in the World. Some of the pictures are nearly two thousand years old.

His pictures have been critically examined and greatly admired by Prince Waldemar, Prince Reuss, Dr. E.A. Voretzsch (Collector and

Connaisseur, and German Minister to Lisbon (Portugal) and Japan), H.E. Oscar Stuebel, J. Nelson Fraser (Indian Education Service), H.E. Sir Charles Eliot (Vice Chancellor of Hong Kong University and British Minister to Japan), T.K. Dealy (Director of Education, Hong Kong), F. Perzusi (Expert of the Berlin Museum), and others.

Notes

1. See instructions on page 237 to change “Sir Rudyard Kipling” into “Mr. Rudyard Kipling.”

Chapter 5

Short Articles from the Media

This chapter includes the miscellaneous articles found in the package, mainly as loose off prints provided by the newspaper to the author. One such article,^a already published in Tse, *The Creation., the Real Situation of Eden, and the Origin of the Chinese*, pp. 37–38, see page 47, has been omitted in this section.

The pamphlets 13–49, which Tse mentions in his authorization of Mitchell (see p. 235), are missing in the package as received, but the articles included in this chapter do carry handwritten numbering which may indicate that they are the remains of these pamphlets. “Oldest Beetle in the World” was marked No. 22, “The Mystery of ‘The Deluge’ ” No. 37, and “A Prehistoric City” No. 41.

a. Tse, “The War as a Punishment.”

Oldest Beetle in the World. Fallacy of 15,000,000 Years Exploded

.^a

I have read with great interest the article headed “Oldest Beetle in the World” appearing in your valuable paper September 26 announcing the discovery of a fossil beetle by Mr. H.C. Tan Xichou [Tan, H.C.] of the Chinese Geological Survey whilst examining the rocks and soils of the coast of Shandong province. Mr. Tan Xichou [Tan, H.C.] found this fossil spread on a shale slab, after he had removed a top layer of clay, and according to Professor A.W. Grabau and his Colleagues of the Chinese Geological Survey it is believed that “about fifteen million (15,000,000) years ago it was a beetle, just like the beetles with which we are familiar to-day”! Such an amazing belief needs to be swallowed with some salt! I cannot believe that this fossil beetle is 15,000,000 years old, and will prove that such a belief is erroneous and misleading.

Like Islands in Shandong

Shandong province is within the loess area of the Huanghe River basin, and the accumulation of loess has been so extensive that the deposits have reached the mountain tops, which now appear as rocky islands dotting the vast expanse of surrounding loess. These fantastic islands of black igneous rock are above 12 in number and lie scattered to the north of Jinanfu, and rise abruptly from the sea of dust and sand (diluvial loess), which forms the plain. They are at present a mystery and a riddle to geologists and scientists of the “Evolutionary School” of thought. Some geologists have taken them for “necks” filling the vents of extinct volcanoes, all other traces of which have been long since eroded away! But this theory cannot be right, as these hills consist of igneous rock on a par with granite, and are not remnants of scattered volcanoes. The grain of the rock is not volcanic, and the other features of a volcanic “neck” are equally absent.

a. Originally published as Tsan Tai Tse, “Oldest Beetle in the World. Fallacy of 15,000,000 Years Exploded,” *North China Daily News*, October 14, 1924,

The rocks from hills six miles apart show the same features, and more than that, the rocks all show the same history.

They are in fact the projecting peaks of a mountain system smothered and buried under the loess deposits carried down into the Huanghe River basin from the Mongolian and Tibetan highlands by the flood waters of the Diluvian Tidal Wave. And, these rocky "islands" of the Shandong plain must always remain a mystery to our geologists and scientists of the "Evolutionary School," because of their refusal to believe in the great upheaval of Central Asia and the subsidence of a large mass of Continental land in the Pacific Ocean followed by a tidal wave which flooded the whole World.

As the result of my investigations and research work, I find that the loess of the Huanghe River basin is water-born and a Diluvial deposit. In arriving at this conclusion, I have been greatly helped by my "deputies," famous geologists and explorers of the past, who have collected most valuable information for my use and guidance.

Toying with Millions.

The belief that the loess of Mongolia and the Huanghe River basin is over 10,000,000 years old is one of the greatest mistakes of science. And, truly it is surprising how some of our scientists toy with millions of years, particularly those "Evolutionists" of Darwin's School of thought. Professor H. Fairfield Osborn, Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews and other members of the Fourth American Asiatic Expedition at present labouring in the wilds of Mongolia stoutly adhere to the theory that loess is a wind-blown deposit and over 10,000,000 years old! This theory is misleading our young Chinese geologists of the Chinese Geological Survey, and I am afraid these learned American scientists have made the greatest mistake of their lives. And it is this mistake that is misleading them and causing them to advance those strange and bewildering theories and findings connected with their recent discovery of fossil remains in Mongolia.

Since the wind-blown theory of the origin of loess deposits has led these scientists to believe that loess must be over 10,000,000 years old, it stands to

reason that all fossil remains discovered embedded in this loess must also be of the same fabulous age! It is just here that they have been grievously misleading the scientific and thinking world.

Consequently, it is of the greatest scientific importance to settle once for all the question of the origin and age of the loess deposits of China and similar extensive deposits in other parts of the World.

The Great Tidal Wave

Once this question is definitely settled, there will be no difficulty in the many geological and scientific riddles which are perplexing and bewildering our geologists and scientists. A careful study of the land surface of China proper, particularly the basins of the Huanghe and Yangzi Rivers, the highlands of Mongolia, Tibet and the geological construction of the coast line and island groups extending from the Yellow Sea in the north to the Gulf of Tongking in the south all prove subsidences and upheavals due to some great seismic disturbance.

According to my investigations, I find that this great seismic disturbance happened about the time of the Deluge (B.C. 2348), and that it caused the sinking of a great mass of Continental land in the Pacific Ocean and the great upheaval of Central Asia, resulting in a devastating tidal wave which swept around the world and destroyed all prehistoric (antediluvian) civilizations. The results of this great seismic disturbance have been fully dealt with in my books and supplementary pamphlets and special articles, over 20 in number, published by Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd., Hongkong.

This great tidal wave flooded the Asiatic continent and washed all the surface soil of the Mongolian and Tibetan highlands into the Huanghe River basin by way of the big funnel-shaped Kansu trench (depression), and hence the smothering of the mountains of Shandong by the vast deposits of loess (mud), which cover an area of 400,000 square miles of North China. How could such a vast and extensive deposit of dust, in some parts over 1,000 feet thick, have been blown and deposited there, and where did all this dust come from, and by what scientific theory is it possible to account for its accumulation, and to prove the

attraction of such vast quantities of dust to this particular locality?

If I have succeeded in convincing young readers that loess is a waterborn deposit and not wind-blown, then it is reasonable to believe that loess and its fossils cannot be over 10,000,000 years old; and, therefore, the fossil Chinese beetle found by Mr. H.C. Tan Xichou [Tan, H.C.] cannot be over 15,000,000 years old.

The Birthplace of Man

I am also greatly pleased to read that Peter Kozloff, Russian Explorer, has announced the discovery of enormous numbers of skeletons of animals hitherto unknown, leading him to believe that Mongolia may have been the birthplace of man and the origin of a considerable part of the animal and reptile world, as this discovery and other discoveries of "pockets" of mixed bones recently made by French priests and English and Chinese geologists and scientists in Kansu province all help to confirm my 1914 discovery that Chinese Turkestan,—the locality between the (Tianshan and Kunlun),—is the Cradle of the Human Race ("Garden of Eden" of Genesis), and that the whole of Mongolia, Chinese Turkestan, and Tibet was flooded by the Tidal Wave waters of the Deluge, which smothered the forests and vegetation of this vast territory, and drowned prehistoric (antediluvian) man and all the animals and reptiles, etc. associated with him and his times. The dead bodies of these human beings, animals, reptiles, insects, etc. were all mixed up and swamped together by the whirling flood waters of this tidal wave and deposited in the "depressions" of the upheaved basins of Mongolia and Chinese Turkestan (diluvian inland seas) and became covered with successive deposits of mud (loess), resulting in those wonderful and mysterious "pockets" of mixed bones discovered by Peter Kozloff, the members of the American Asiatic Expedition and others, and all helping definitely to confirm my finding regarding the diluvial (water-born) origin and age of the vast loess deposits of China, and indeed the whole world.

The Mystery of “The Deluge” — What Recent Discoveries at Ur of the Chaldees Suggest: World Wide or Local Catastrophe?^a

Most interesting to Scientists and Bibliologists are the recent excavations and the wonderful discoveries of gold and silver jewellery, ornaments and precious stones, gold heads of lions and bulls, etc., pottery etc., made by Mr. C. Leonard Woolley, Director of the British Museum Expedition, in the prehistoric royal tombs of Ur in Mesopotamian, proving the truth and the historical accuracy of the record of the Flood.

The Excavator of Ur

I have just read through Mr. Wooley’s book “Ur of the Chaldees,” kindly presented to me by my friend Lieutenant Colonel F. H. Kisch, Chief Executive of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, in Jerusalem, Palestine, and have come across important and significant statements and facts, all proving the truth of a *Universal Flood* caused by a Tidal Wave created by the upheaval of Central Asia and the subsidence of a large mass of continental Land in the Pacific Ocean, and which *suddenly* drowned and destroyed all contemporary Prehistoric races and civilisations of the different continents of the World, as fully explained in my books and thirty six supplementary pamphlets and special articles.

Upheaval in Central Asia

Mr. Woolley believes that the Flood was local and not universal; and I presume this must be due to the fact that he has not been able to devote much of his time and attention to the study of the geological facts, which prove (1) the upheaval of Central Asia, (2) the subsidence of and in the Pacific Ocean, and

a. Published as: Tsan Tai Tse, “The Mystery of ‘The Deluge.’ What Recent Discoveries at Ur of the Chaldees Suggest: World Wide or Local Catastrophe?,” *Hongkong Daily Press*, May 2, 1931,

(3) the Diluvial origin of the extensive "Loess" deposits of the World.

In dealing with the clay and sand, &c. deposits, which have smothered and entombed the Prehistoric Chaldean (Sumerian) cities of the Delta-land of Mesopotamia, embracing an area of about 40,000 square miles, Mr. Woolley writes:—

Page 13.— Westwards of the line of railway which joins Basra to the capital of Iraq is desert blank and unredeemed. Out of this waste rise the mounds which were Ur. To the north and west and south of Ziggurat hill (the highest mound), as far as the eye can see, stretches a waste of unprofitable sand.

It seems incredible that such a wilderness should ever have been habitable for man, and yet the weathered hillocks at one's feet cover the temples and houses of a very great city.

The area of this waste 40,000 square miles. Such physical conditions are conclusive proof that the vast deposits of mud and sand are water-laid (Diluvian), and that the destruction of the city was sudden and overwhelming.

Page 17.— At al Ubaid, about four miles from Ur, we have dug out part of a primitive settlement.

In the ruins we found quantities of the fine painted hand-made pottery such as occurs in the lowest levels touched at Ur. There was nothing to show to what race these first inhabitants of Mesopotamia belonged.

Page 19.—Then at a date which we cannot fix, people of a new race made their way into the Valley, coming whence we do not know, and settled down side by side with the old inhabitants, These were the Sumerians.

Sumerians From Chinese Turkestan

I find that these Sumerians arrived in Mesopotamia by way of Persia, coming originally from the locality between the Caspian Sea and Chinese Turkestan, where I believe great prehistoric cities are entombed in the 600,000 square miles of Diluvian "loess" deposits of the area now named Russian Turkestan. And as I said in 1914, the upheaved plateau of Chinese Turkestan is the Cradle of the Human Race.

Page 20.— Many generations passed—and then came the Flood.

Page 21.— It has long been agreed that the story of the Flood as told in Genesis is based on the Sumerian legend of which the oldest written versions that we possess go back more than two thousand years before Christ, but many authorities have doubted whether either story had any basis in historical fact.

That the Sumerians had no such doubt is clear, for, apart from the legend, the annalists in their sober table of the reign of kings made mention of it as an event which interrupted the course of history.

The Flood 2,400 B.C.

The Hebrew story of the Flood as recorded in Genesis of the Bible is believed to be inspired, and should not be confused with the Sumerian story, both being separate and distinct records.

Page 22.— During the season 1927-8 and 1928-9 our work on the prehistoric grave yard had resulted in the excavation of a huge pit some 200 feet across and between 380 and 40 feet deep.

Page 25.— Just below the floor of one of the tombs, in a layer of burnt wood ash, there were found numerous clay tablets inscribed with characters of a much more archaic type than those of the inscriptions in the graves.

The writing of the tablets might be assigned to about 3,700 before Christ, and were two or three hundred years older than the tombs.

According to these tablets the date of the Flood might be about 5,400 B.C.?

Wonderful Civilisation

The Biblical date of the Flood is 2,348 B.C., and it is hoped that further discoveries will result in the verification of this date.

Page 26.— The wonderful civilisation illustrated by the contents of the graves, had always seemed to imply a long past behind it; now we had proof of just such a steady growth as we had assumed,

Instead of the stratified pottery and rubbish we were in perfectly clean clay, uniform throughout, the texture which showed that it had been laid there by water. The clean clay continued without change.

The sole object found in it was a fragment of fossilised bone which must have been brought down with the clay from the upper reaches of the river, until it had attained a thickness of a little over 5 feet.

Then, as suddenly as it had begun, it stopped, and we were once more in layers of rubbish full of stone implements, flint cores from which the implements had been flaked off, and pottery.

Page 27.— The great bed of clay marked, if it did not cause, a break in the continuity of history.

Above it we had the pure Sumerian civilisation slowly developing on its own lines.

Below it there was a mixed culture of which one element was Sumerian and the other of that al Ubaid type which seems to have nothing to do with the Sumerians but to belong to a race which inhabited the river valley before the Sumerians came into it.

No Ordinary Flood

Page 28.— The bed of waterlaid clay deposited against the sloping face of the mound, Which extended from the town to the stream or canal at the northeast end, could only have the result of a flood.

No other agency could possibly it. Inundations are of normal occurrence in lower but no ordinary rising of the rivers would leave behind it anything approaching the bulk of this clay bank.

Eight feet of sediment imply a very great depth of water, and the flood which deposited it must have been of a magnitude unparalleled in local history. That it Was so is further proved by the fact that the clay bank makes a definite break in the continuity of the local culture. A whole civilisation which existed before it is lacking above it, and seems to have been submerged by the waters.

However, Mr. Woolley has not been able to account for the origin and magnitude of this Flood.

Page 29.— Taking into consideration all the facts, there could be no doubt that the flood of which we had thus found the only possible evidence was the Flood of Sumerian history and legend, the Flood on which is based the story of Noah.

Page 31.— So much for the facts. What, then, is to be built up on them?

This deluge was not universal, but a local disaster confined to the lower valley of the Tigris and Euphrates, affecting an area perhaps 400 miles long and 100 miles across.

In this way we can explain what before was one of the great puzzles of South Mesopotamian archaeology, the sudden and complete disappearance of the painted pottery which at one time seems to have been universally distributed over the southern sites.

The people who made it, the older inhabitants of the country, were wiped out by the Flood.

A Tidal Wave.

All these facts prove conclusively that this flood was not local, that the volume of water which flooded the land was cataclysmic and something extraordinary, and that the physical conditions of the Delta-land could only have been created by mud and debris swept down from the upper reaches of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers by the continuous flow of the impounded *Tidal Wave* flood waters of the plateaus and highlands of Armenia.

It is impossible for a local flood, no matter how extensive or how heavy the rain-fall, to create such vast deposits of mud and sand, &c., which cover the Delta area about 40,000 square miles), extending from Kish to the head of the Persian Gulf.

As the physical conditions of the Delta-land of Mesopotamia are identical with the Delta areas of the Nile of Egypt and the Huanghe river of China, all of which have prehistoric cities swallowed up and embedded in their extensive "Loess" deposits, this is conclusive proof of a *Universal Flood*, and the flooding of the World by a Tidal Wave. And nothing but a devastating Tidal Wave could have suddenly and so completely wiped out and destroyed all Prehistoric races and civilisations of the World, and wrought the great physical changes which have altered the faces of continents.

I have been patiently waiting, since the year 1914, for the results of the excavations Egypt and at Ur of the Chaldees; and I hope Mr. C. Leonard Woolley will eventually be able to write and confirm the truth of my discoveries and findings, thereby reconciling Science and Religion and proving the two periods (1) *Antediluvian* and (2) *Post-diluvian*, of Chaldean history, and likewise Chinese, Persian and Egyptian history and civilisation.

A Prehistoric City^a

Sir,—The announcement of the discovery of an ancient city in the Lower Indus Valley of India, dated about B.C. 3,000, by Mr. R. D. Banerji, of the Government of India Archæological Department, greatly interests me, as it helps to prove and substantiate my 1914 finding that the following six extensive sand and loess areas are diluvial, and contain buried Prehistoric (Antediluvian) cities, which were suddenly drowned and destroyed by the devastating flood-waters of the great Tidal Wave of the Flood of Genesis, B.C. 2348 (Genesis VII-II. "The fountains of the great deep were broken up"), created by the upheaval of Central Asia and the subsidence of a large mass of Continental land in the Pacific Ocean:

1. Russian Turkestan Depression, area about 600,000 square miles.
2. Huanghe Valley (China), area about 400,000 square miles.
3. Indus River Valley (India), area about 209,000 square miles
4. Euphrates Valley (Mesopotamia), area about 40,006 square miles,
5. Nile Basin (Egypt), area about 300,000 square miles.
6. Mississippi Valley and Great Central Plain (U.S.A.), area about 1,000,000 square miles. (For full particulars see my books and forty supplementary pamphlets).

Our leading scientists still obstinately adhere to the erroneous belief that loess is a wind-blown deposit, taking millions of years to accumulate! But such a theory is false and misleading; and it is absolutely impossible for these vast deposits of sand and loess of three continents to have been created by wind eroded rocks, and to be wind blown.

Consequently, it is only by the exploding of this fallacious and misleading belief that it will be possible to solve the riddles of science and geology, and reconcile Science and Religion.

a. Published as: Tsan Tai Tse, "A Prehistoric City," *South China Morning Post*, December 5, 1931,

It was this tidal wave that flooded the different continents of the world, suddenly drowning and entombing in vast deposits of mud and sand, &c., (loess), all contemporary prehistoric cities and civilizations, and creating a break and that "mysterious blank" in the history of the nations, which has been baffling and perplexing our scientists and historians up to the present day.

And this accounts for the wonderful preservation of this ancient city of India and its buildings, etc., and likewise the ancient cities recently unearthed at Ur (Mesopotamia), Gaza (Palestine) and Sakhara (Egypt).

Regarding this ancient city, Sir Edward A. Gait, Chairman of the Royal Society of Arts, says:

The remains of an extensive city were opened out. They include well-built houses with their own wells and bathrooms, brick flooring and covered drains, betokening a pre-Aryan Civilization, dating from about 3,000 B.C. and far in advance of that of the same period in Egypt and Mesopotamia.

Other similar remains, together with some of a still earlier civilization, have since been found.

The remarkable discovery upsets the old idea that civilization was first brought to India by the Aryans.

It is hoped that the future Excavations in these extensive loess areas will throw further light on the truth of a Universal Deluge.

TSE TSAN TAI

P.S.—Regarding the origin of the 1,000,000 square miles of glacial and diluvial deposits of the Great Central Plain of the United States of America, and the great upheaval and subsidence of Continental land, which made the Earth plunge and take a list of about 15 degrees, and which caused the Antediluvian North Polar regions to retire from the Centre of Greenland (about Latitude 75

degrees and Longitude 40 degrees), and advance towards the North of Asia, suddenly freezing Alaska and Siberia, which were then Semi-tropical, resulting in two “glacial” and “interglacial” movements and their consequent “changes” in North America and Europe, and leading to the erroneous theory of the “Four Ice Ages,” see my Special Article “What made the Soil of the United States fertile” (Three Parts), published in the *South China Morning Post* of 17th, 20th and 24th November, 1923.

T. T. T.

Jesus or Buddha? Historical Survey. Doubt as to Origin. China and Christianity^a

The introduction of Buddhism into China from India by Buddhist missionaries took place in A.D. 65, about the same time that St. Paul was preaching and moving westward from Antioch to Rome (A.D. 48 to A.D. 83).

Buddhism as founded by Buddha (meaning the “awakened”), has existed for about 2,400 years.

In India, the land of its birth, it has now little hold except among the Nepaulese, and some other northern tribes; but, it bears full sway in Ceylon, Indo-China, Tibet (where it assumes the form of Lamaism), Mongolia, Central Asia, China and Japan.

Oriental scholars now generally concur in fixing the date of its origin sometime in the 5th Century B.C., and making it spring up in the North of India.

According to the Buddhist books, the founder of the religion was an Indian prince of the name of Siddhartha, son of Suddhodana, King of Kapilavastu, which is placed somewhere on the confines of Oudh and Nepaul. He is often

a. Published as: Tsan Tai Tse, “Jesus or Buddha? Historical Survey. Doubt as to Origin. China and Christianity,” *Hongkong Daily Press*, October 13, 1936,

called Sakya or Sakya-muni and also Gautama.

Legendary history states that Prince Siddhartha was married to a lovely and charming princess by his father the King, who virtually kept him a prisoner in the palace.

After twelve years of blissful married life, and when thirty years old, he fled from the Palace to live a life of austerity, and begin the life of a religious mendicant.

During the forty years that Buddha continued to preach his strange doctrine, he appears to have traversed a great part of Northern India, and everywhere making numerous converts.

He died—at Kusinagra in Oudh at the age of eighty, and his body being burned, the relics were distributed among a number of contending claimants.

According to Chinese historians, it is recorded that in A.D. 62, the Emperor Mingdi of the Han dynasty had a strange vision. He dreamt one night that a “divine being” clothed in golden raiment and with a blaze of white light crowning his head, had appeared to him.

On awakening he enquired of his courtiers who this “divine being” might be, and a certain Buddhist courtier, who heard the story remarked as follows:

In the West there exists a divinity, whom the people call the “Buddha.” The image is of great stature, and its face is golden. Perhaps ‘Buddha’ may be the ‘divine being,’ who appeared to your Majesty.

This observation led the Emperor to despatch a Special mission to India; and after a few years absence the mission returned to Luoyang with a big image of Buddha borne on the backs of White horses, together with forty two Pali books containing the Buddhist “sutras.” Two Hindu missionaries accompanied the mission back to China.

On arrival, they were welcomed by the Emperor and given residence in the “Hung Loo” monastery, where they at once began the study of the Chinese language and the translation of the “Sutras.”

From henceforth numerous monasteries came into existence, and Buddhism

began to prosper and flourish under the patronage and protection of the Emperor and his Government (A.D. 67).

Consequently, Chinese Buddhists have always looked on India as their “Holy Land”; and, beginning with the 4th century, a stream of Buddhist pilgrims continued to flow from China to India during six centuries.

However, since St. Paul was preaching Christianity in Europe (A.D. 48 to A.D. 83), when the Emperor Mingdi had his strange dream (A.D. 62), I am constrained to ask might not the “divine being,” who appeared to him “clothed in golden raiment and with a blaze of white light crowning his head,” have been Jesus Christ of Nazareth?

It is noteworthy that no mention is made by the Emperor Mingdi of a “Golden Image” or an image with a “Golden Face,” as described by the Buddhist courtier, the apparition being quite strange to the Emperor.

Moreover, Buddhism as a religion had already been favoured by the Emperor Wudi (B.C. 100), whose armies penetrated to Indo-Scythia and beyond, and if it had been “Buddha,” the Emperor Mingdi would certainly not have questioned his courtiers for an explanation.

Hope of the World

But, Christianity as a religion was practically unknown to the Chinese at this period and the Buddhist courtier who interpreted the Emperor Mingdi’s dream, doubtless took advantage of the opportunity to influence the Emperor and further the cause of Buddhism in China, and hence the successful introduction of Buddhism in China, Christianity then being without a champion.

Owing to the rumours of war and the prevailing perplexity and distress among the nations of the World it is hoped that the churches of China and the World will unite, and that all Christians will join in a Great World Religious Revival for reconciliation, and the peace and happiness of the world.

And, since the great “Zhonghua” Republic has heralded the birth of the “New Han” era in China, I hope the 400,000,000 of China will welcome and follow Jesus Christ, the Saviour of Mankind, and carry on the work that has

been put back 1.875 years by the mis-interpretation of Emperor Mingdi's dream.

God's ways are inscrutable, and the time is now ripe and opportune for united action.

"Go ye and teach all nations."

—Matthew 28-19.

Racial Knowledge. Two Distinguished Contributors^a

It will be interesting to our readers to learn that Sir Grafton Elliot Smith, Kt., M.A., LL.D., D.Sc, Ch. M., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., the famous anthropologist, who was Professor of Anatomy in the University of London (University College), and who Died in London on January 2, was a son of Mr. Smith, Headmaster of the Grafton High School, Grafton, New South Wales, Australia, where a well-known citizen of Hong Kong, Mr. Tse Tsan Tai, received his early education.

The late Sir Grafton Elliot Smith was the author of many famous publications, including the "Search for Man's Ancestors," 1931.

Our readers may also remember that Mr. Tse Tsan Tai is the author of a famous publication, "The Real Situation of Eden," and "The Origin of the Chinese," 1914, followed by 49 (forty nine) supplementary pamphlets and special newspaper articles, proving the upheaval of Central Asia, and the Subsidence of the "Pacific Continent," and that the Cradle of the Human Race is in Chinese Turkestan.

In reviewing this book at the time, the "Daily Press" wrote "A Remarkable Book;" and Dr. G.E. Morrison, LL.D., London "Times" correspondent, com-

a. Published as: Anon. [Tse, Tsan Tai], "Racial Knowledge. Two Distinguished Contributors," *Hongkong Daily Press*, January 9, 1937,

mented the book was “An epoch-making work.” The late Rev. Dr. Timothy Richard, D.D., LL.D., Secretary Emeritus, Christian Literature Society for China, wrote “I should be glad if every missionary would purchase a copy of your work.”

In Bodleian Library

We understand that Mr. Tse Tsan Tai’s publications are now in the famous Bodleian Library of Oxford University, and other University Libraries of Europe and the United States of America, and also the Vatican Library of Rome.

The New York Academy of Sciences has expressed the following significant appreciation of Mr. Tse Tsan Tai’s work:

The work is particularly interesting to our Library, because of your ethnological treatment of the descent of the different races, and will doubtless prove of much value.

Mr. Tse Tsan Tai’s discoveries and findings are the result of over forty years of continuous investigations and quiet research work for the reconciliation of Science and Religion, and the furtherance of of World Peace.

It is a noteworthy coincidence that Australia should have given the world two such worthy and Distinguished sons.

Notes

1. See instructions on page 237 to change “Sir Rudyard Kipling” into “Mr. Rudyard Kipling.”

Chapter 6

Tse's Package: Letters and Instructions

Tse's Exchanges with Clara B. Mitchell

Letter (July 25th 1937)

Miss Clara B. Mitchell

c/o Y.W.C.A.

Hongkong

Hongkong,

25th July 1937

Dear Miss Mitchell,

I am still wondering how we could have sat & talked for 6 hours, when you called to see me at Noon yesterday. & no doubt the exchanges of views re Religion & other matters was mutually interesting. I much appreciated your frank outspokenness, & "choice" English & particularly your remark "we are adults and not children"!

Your story of Dr. Sun Ke's "mothers", & the "Song" family was quite a revelation, as I have never had an opportunity to meet them, having retired from the political arena since the foundation of the Chinese Republic, in spite of the fact that I and my civalrous English friends opened the way for the late Dr. Sun Zhongshan & his following the Guomindang party.

I was greatly interested to hear the narrative of your travels in China, & how you have helped the Chinese, particularly your 20 adopted sons! A brief record would be most interesting, & I would be only too glad to tell the Chinese about your good work, when I am able to write.

Regarding the Radium Pitchblende sample you took away don't trouble, but, just tell me from your past experiences with Madam Curie's people as a chemical analyst whether it is high grade or lowgrade etc. Don't mention my name, & please keep this matter *confidential* for the present!

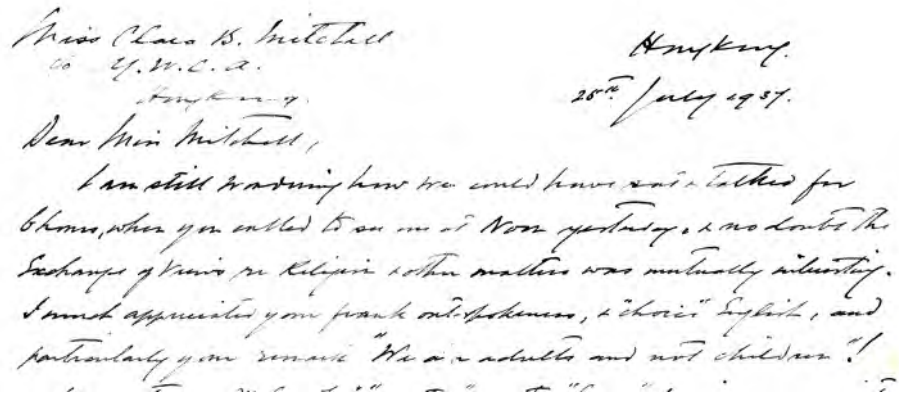
You are at perfect liberty to come and photograph my 1894 design of the Dirigible air-ship "China".

With kind regards,
Yours sincerely,
Tse Tsan Tai

P.T.O.

—

P.S. I hope you will find all my books and articles interesting & useful, as I have been working to reconcile Science and Religion for the past 25 years — all for the honour of God and the Holy Bible. Tse.



Miss Clara B. Mitchell
to Y.W.C.A.
Hsinching.
28th July 1937.
Dear Miss Mitchell,
I am still wondering how we could have said & talked for 3 hours, when you called to see me at noon yesterday. I no doubt the exchange of views on Religion & other matters was mutually interesting. I much appreciated your frank outspokenness, & "choice" English, and particularly your remark "He is a adult and not children!"

Figure 6.1: The first lines of Tse's letter

Tse Authorizes Mitchell (Sept. 1st, 1937)

Bankers:

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking
Corporation,
Hong Kong.

Address:

The Tai Hing Mining Company,
No. 239, Hennesey Road,
Hong Kong.

I, the undersigned hereby authorize Miss Clara B. Mitchell to obtain the best possible terms and conditions for the printing and publishing of my following three books and supplementary pamphlets by a leading London Publishing Firm for sale in Great Britain, her Colonies and Doiminions, the UNited States of America, and other countries in the world, together with translation rights:

Revised edition

- "The Creation: The Real Situation of Eden: and the Origin of the Chinese" with supplementary "Map of Asia". (1914).
also
Supplementary Pamphlets Nos. 1 tp 12, and also No.13 to No. 49.
- Ancient Chinese Art.
- A Short History of the Chinese Revolution.

Terms and conditions to be submitted for my approval.

Tse Tsan Tai

Hong Kong, 1st September 1937.

P.S. A few suitable illustrations dealing with the Upheaval of Central Asia and the Subsidence of the "Pacific" Continent, and Prehistoric Discoveries, might be included at the discretion of the Publishers.

Note. These three books ought to sell in millions, when properly advertised.

Books (undated)*Books by*

1. The man who organized the Chinese Great Revolution, which gave China its Liberty and Independence in a Republic (1887 to 1912).
2. The man who discovered "Eden", the Cradle of the Human Race in Chinese Turkestan, and reconciled Science and Religion by his discoveries (1894 to 1936.) (Paradise regained).
3. The man who advocated the "A.B.C" Movement for the Union of America, Britain and China to stop war, and hasten World Peace and the success of the Israel Movement.(1887 to 1934.),
See article "World Peace" in Hongkong Daily Press" of 21st August 1937.
4. The man who invented the Dirigible Airship "China" (1894 to 1899) with its Autogyro system of propulsion.
N.B. See correspondence with Sir Hiram s. Maxim of London.

See the world's leading illustrated newspapers:

1. "Illustrated London News." December 14, 1907.
2. "Colliers Weekly, U.S.A" July 11, 1908.
3. "The Far Eastern Review." January 1908.
4. "International Trade Journal." May 2, 1908.

and other periodicals of the time.

Corrections (undated)*Corrections*

1. *Ancient Chinese Art*
Sir Rudyard Kipling should be Mr. Rudyard Kipling.
2. Send all letters and Bank drafts — c/o Mr. Tse Shu Man
"Hong Kong Daily Press"
Marnia House
Hongkong
3. Send all parcels of books, etc. through the "Hongkong Daily Press"
London Office
No. 53, Fleet Street, E.C.4
London

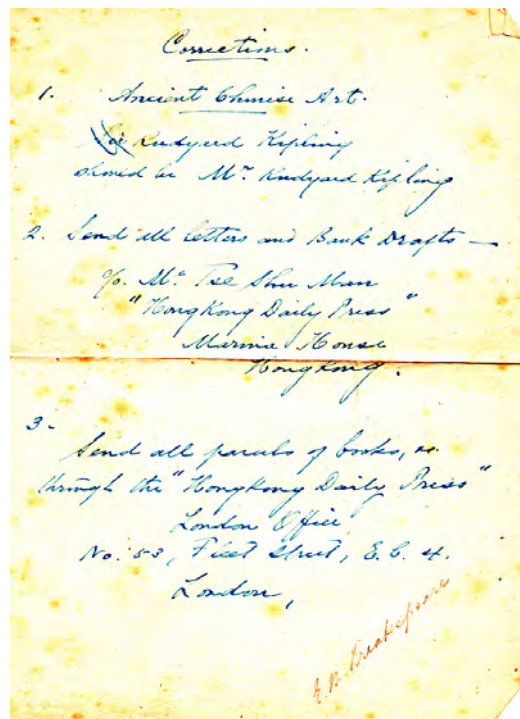


Figure 6.2: Corrections

Note (undated)

Note.

These 3 books have never been properly advertised or sold outside of the British Crown Colony of Hongkong.

I have been waiting up to date to find a suitable firm of Publishers in London and New York, U.S.A.

N.B. When a suitable firm of publishers has been found to undertake the publishing and sale of my 3 books, please telegraph the single word "serene".

Full particulars of terms and conditions should follow by *Air Mail*.

Mitchell's Visiting Card (undated)

The following bilingual visiting card¹ was found in Tse's package of manuscripts:

Clara B. Mitchell. M. T. SC.
274 Hung Jao Road,
P.O. BOX 1467 SHANGHAI
BAY COTTAGE,
553 MEANWOOD ROAD
LEEDS, ENGLAND

英国工科硕士
米珠
上海虹桥陆二七四号
上海邮政总局信箱第一四六七号

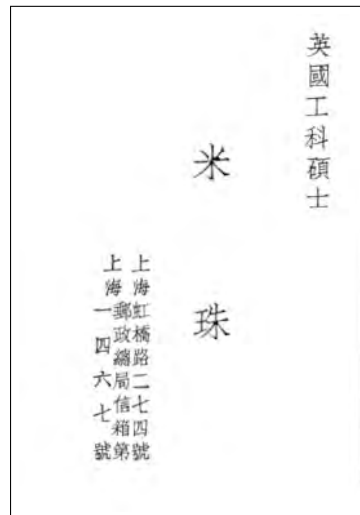


Figure 6.3: Mitchell's visiting card

Notes

1. "Professor Versey" is handwritten on the "English" side of the card. The words "Bay Cottage" are deleted and the word "Meanwood" is expanded to "553 Meanwood Road."

Chapter 7

Chesney Duncan: “Tse Tsan Tai. His Political & Journalistic Career,” 1917^b

The career of Mr. Tse Tsan Tai has been more remarkable than that of the vast majority of his fellow Chinese citizens.

Famed as a social and political reformer, scholar, and patriot, he has also won renown as a capable business man, philanthropist, journalist, author, inventor of ditigibles, historian, Art collector and connoisseur of ancient Chinese Art (paintings). Further, he is a staunch teetotaler and non-smoker.

Born in Sydney, N.S, Wales, Australia, on May 16th, 1872, he was in November 1879 baptized by his Godfather, the Rt. Rev. Bishop C. C. Greenway, of the Grafton (New South Wales) Church of England. He received his elementary education at Grafton High School, and when seventeen years of age, (1887) p. 584

b. Source: Reprint (8 pages) by Kelly & Walsh, Hongkong, 1917 of: Chesney Duncan, “Tse Tsan Tai 謝纘泰: His Political & Journalistic Career,” A Brief Record, in *Present Day Impressions of the Far East and Prominent and Progressive Chinese at Home and Abroad: The History, People, Commerce, Industries and Resources of China, Hongkong, Indo-China, Malaya and Netherlands India*, ed. W. H. Morton Cameron and W. Feldwick (London: Globe Encyclopedia Company, 1917), 583–585 —Margin pagination reflects both editions. Lay-out and editing detail based on a scan of reprint edition.

arrived with his family at Hongkong from the Antipodes. Here he completed his education at Queen's College and entered the Government Service, where he remained ten years chiefly performing clerical duties connected with Public Works

In 1900 he was serving as Compradore to the Hongkong Branch of Boyd Kaye & Co., Import & Export Merchants, whose head office was at Shanghai. At the same time he became Assistant Compradore to Shewan Tomes & Co. In 1902, he with Messrs. Alfred Cunningham and A.G. Ward, helped to float the South China Morning Post, Ltd., and still holds an interest in it. The journal of this concern is now one of the leading newspapers of South China. He was appointed Compradore of this Newspaper Company, and has also contributed to p. 2 the paper in support of the Reform Movement in China. In 1907 he became a member of the Canton-Macao Railway Syndicate, and joined Wing Keo & Co., the famous Coal Merchants, Shipping Agents, Ship-chandlers and Stevedores, serving them with distinction in the capacity of Assistant Manager. He left Wing Kee & Co. in 1913, and joined the Hon. Mr. Wei Yu (Baoshan) C.M.G, (now, Sir Boshan Wei Yuk) as partner in a Mining business. The partners named here are still interested in the business. In 1915 he rejoined Shewan Tomes & Co. as Assistant Compradore, a responsible position which he still holds.

Mr. Tse Tsan Tai was an old friend of the late Sir Hiram Maxim, to whom in 1894 he imparted his ideas respecting the best method of making a serviceable dirigible. (For years they corresponded on matters connected with Science and Religion). This was at a time when little was thought of aircraft. Mr. Tse Tsan Tai may, therefore, claim to have been among the first to give to the World ideas, which have led to far reaching developments. He has always held that the conquest of the air would be accomplished by dirigibles, but Sir Hiram had a firm belief in the aeroplane. In 1896 Mr. Tse Tsan Tai invented and presented to the Imperial British Authorities a new style of military sun-helmet, which was utilized, and in respect of which he received grateful acknowledgments.

As regards Chinese politics, he has never obtruded himself very prominently in them, his main object in life being to do his best for the Chinese Nation

irrespective of creed or party. Having helped the Chinese to regain their Independence during the long struggle from 1890 to 1912, he retired from the political arena as unostentatiously as he entered and laboured in it. He is an adherent of no Political Party in China.

In 1890 he founded at No. 1, Pak Tze Lane, Hongkong, the Chinese Patriotic Reform Association, which adopted as its motto "Ducit amor patriae." In 1894 he and his friends joined hands with Dr. Sun Yat Sen and his friends, and they formed the Xingzhonghui, Society, which established its Headquarters at No. 18, Staunton Street. He was the Author of the Manifesto to the Emperor Guangxu, which was published in the London, Singapore, and Hongkong newspapers of 30th May, 1895.

p. 3

An attempt was made to capture Canton City and establish a Provisional Government on the 26th October, 1895, but it met with failure.

In 1899 he published and circulated widely a cartoon on "The Situation in the Far East," which appeared in many foreign illustrated papers. This was designed to arouse the Chinese nation, and to warn the people of the impending danger of partitioning the Empire. In letters to his old friend, the great reformer Kang Youwei, he always counselled Union and Cooperation in the great work of Reform and Independence. Chief amongst his friends who quietly co-operated with him in the great cause of Reform and Independence in China were Dr. G.E. Morrison, Dr. Timothy Richard, Dr. Rong Hong, LL.D., the late Sir He Qi, Kt., C.M.G., D. Warren-Smith, Alfred Cunningham, Thomas H. Reid, Chesney Duncan, Mrs. Alice Little, B. A. Hale and Thomas Petrie.

He secretly planned and organized during 1901 and 1902, with his old friend Dr. Rong Hong, LL.D., and others co-operating from abroad, a movement for Independence.

His father and brother Mr. Xie Zixiu, Mr. Hong Quanfu and Mr. Li Bei, were prominently connected with this movement, which was treacherously exposed, and the attempt to surprise and capture Canton City on the night of January 28th, 1903, failed, numerous arrests being made in Hongkong, and at Canton. Mr. Alfred Cunningham and Mr. J. Scott Harston were instrumental in effecting

the release of the imprisoned reformers.

Regarding Mr. Tse Tsan Tai's political work in connection the Great Revolution of 1911, Mr. Alfred Cunningham (Editor of the "Hongkong Daily Press," "South China Morning Post," etc. Correspondent "Daily Mail," "New York Sun," etc.) wrote on May 4th, 1913

p. 4 Of my work in Hongkong no one is better qualified to speak on my behalf than yourself. Were we not colleagues together, and did we not use every effort in our power to promote the cause of progress in China? You know the risks—from the time the small Reform Committee met surreptitiously in the Colony you kept the flame burning at constant risk of your own freedom, your life, and of those you held dearest. Mine was an easier part, to hammer away in the paper in the interests of Reform, and to influence the Authorities. For years we worked together by means of the paper in the one Cause.

Mr. Thomas H. Reid (Editor of the "China Mail," Hongkong, 1894–1903; "Straits Times," etc.; "London Times" Correspondent for South China; Correspondent "The Standard," "New York Herald, etc.) wrote on November 20th, 1912:

"You have at least the great satisfaction of knowing that you assisted in placing four hundred millions of your fellow-men on the road to a better and more humane life, and in initiating a movement which will go down in history as one of the most momentous in the records of the world."

Mr. Reid was the first to openly champion the Great Cause in his newspaper, at a time when others ridiculed the movement.

As founder of the Hongkong Chinese Club, Mr. Tse Tsan Tai will long be remembered, whilst the good work he did as a member of the Canton-Macao Railway Syndicate, in conducting negotiations in the important matter of the cancellation of the Macao Railway Convention of 1904, constituted most valuable public service.

He will, however, be best remembered by the reading public of Western and Eastern lands on account of his book, "The Creation; The Real Situation of Eden; and the Origin of the Chinese" (published by Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., in 1914), though his forthcoming work, "Proofs of the Deluge," which is supplementary to his famous maiden effort as author and historian, promises to be even more noteworthy, for it will include geological, geographical and scientific proofs of the upheaval and subsidence of vast continents, and the cause of the flooding of the world by a Diluvian Tidal Wave. That the new work is assured a hearty welcome by the leading universities of the world and by several learned societies is shown by the tenor of the grateful acknowledgments of his initial work from the World's great Universities, the New York Academy of Sciences, and the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, U.S.A.

p. 5

The following is a brief record of Mr. Tse Tsan Tai's journalistic work:—

1891 Advocated the abolition of the evil practice of "Fungshui" in the Chinese Empire, in order to prepare the way for making roads, and the building of railways, and mining. See pamphlet.—18th April, 1891.

1894 Advocated the suppression of the Indian Opium Trade. (Pamphlets distributed in England and in China), See "Hongkong Daily Press," 16th May, 1894.

Protested against the slandering of the Chinese Community of Hongkong. See "Hongkong Daily Press" of 30th May, 1894.

1895 Author of Reform Manifesto to Emperor Kwang Hsu. See London, Singapore and Hongkong newspapers of 30th May, 1895

1898 Advocated the formation of a Society for the suppression of Foot-binding in China.

Took a leading part in the formation of the Anti-Opium Society of South China.

Advocated the founding of a Chinese Club and Free Library in Hongkong. See Hongkong newspapers, 9th January, 1898.

1899 Founded the Hongkong Chinese Club.

Solved the problem of Aerial Navigation by dirigible air-ships, propelled by motor-driven propellers, in 1894. (Plans, etc., sent to Sir Hiram S. Maxim of England).

Author of world-famous Cartoon "The Situation in the Far East," (19th July, 1890).

1900 Advocated Religious toleration, and the establishment of an Independent Christian Church for China, (21st August, 1900). See letters to Rt. Rev. Bishop Hoare, D.D., Dr. Timothy Richard, LL.D. and Pastor Kranz.

Author of Appeal—"Liberty, Freedom and Reform." See Hongkong newspapers of 12th February, 1900.

1901 Advocated reforms in the Sanitary Administration of Hongkong. See letter p. 6 signed "T" in "Hongkong Daily Press," of 22nd May, 1901.

1902 Advocated Popular Representation for Chinese in Hongkong (Legislative Council). Urged that, Chinese Representatives should be elected by the people instead of being nominated by the Governor, as at present. See "Hongkong Daily Press," 6th June, 1902.

1904 Advocated the suppression of slavery in China, See English and Chinese newspapers of 8th November, 1904.

Advocated the formation of The World's Chinese Students Federation. See letters to Dr. Wu Lien Teh, LL.D., M.A., M.D., 1st October, 1904.

Advocated the formation of an International Society for the protection of Ancient Historical Relics and the universal suppression of vandalism. See World's newspapers, and Hongkong newspapers of 22nd August, 1904.

Advocated a scheme for educating the poor boys of the Hoiping district of China, and the sending of the sons of the rich to Europe and the United States for their education.

Author of the first Chinese Diary of the Russo-Japanese War. (Received appreciations from high Japanese officials).—Published 22nd July, 1904.

1905 Advocated a scheme for the termination of the United States boycott movement in China, See “South China Morning Post” of 28th December, 1905. p. 585

1906 Condemned the Canton Bund Reclamation Works, and advocated a scheme for the proper conservation of the Canton River and the building of a New City. See Chinese newspapers of 3rd August, 1906. See “South China Morning Post” of 2nd August, 1906.

Advocated the building of a Chinese Town Hall in Hongkong. See “South China Morning Post,” 31st January, 1906.

1907 Advocated the immediate colonization of Manchuria and the development of its mineral resources by the natives of Kwangtung and Fukien provinces. See “Sheung Po,” 24th September, 1907. p. 7

In charge of the negotiations for the cancellation of the Canton-Macao Railway Convention of 1904.

1908 Advocated the formation of a National Society for the protection and preservation of China’s historical relics. See Chinese newspapers of 6th October, 1908.

1909 Claimed that the Chinese were the first to discover Northern Australia during the Ming Dynasty. (See “China Mail” of Hongkong June 80th, 1909, and Chinese newspapers). Advocated an investigation by the Chinese Government.

1910 Advocated a closer understanding between the United States of America and China, and discussed the future control of the Pacific (See “South China Morning Post,” October 24th, 1910).

Advocated the founding of the China Art Society for the protection and preservation of Chinese Works of Art and for the uplifting of Chinese Art.

(See "South China Morning Post" and Chinese newspapers of December 20th, 1910.)

1911 Author of Open Letter "Russia and China" to the Governments of the European Powers, paving the way for the Revolution; condemning secret understanding for the partitioning of the Chinese Empire, and advocating Universal Peace and the Brotherhood of (See "South China Morning Post 22nd, 1911, and the World's Press.)

Exposed "Lin Shao Yang" the author (European) of "A Chinese Appeal to Christendom." See "Hongkong Daily Press" of 25th August and 16th October, 1911.

1912 Advocated an alliance between China and Japan (Japan and her Ally Great Britain) for the preservation of the Peace of The World. (See "Republican Advocate" of China, August 8th, 1912).

p. 8

1914 Author of—"The Creation; The Real Situation of Eden and the Origin of the Chinese" (English and Chinese Editions).

1915 Author of pamphlet—"The Cradle of the Human Race"—(Chinese Turkestan.)

1917 Author of pamphlet—"Proofs of the Deluge." Author of pamphlet—"Proofs of the Deluge and the Great upheaval of Central Asia, and the Subsidence of the Pacific Continent.

Author of pamphlet—"China in Time of the Deluge; Origin of Crustaceans of Taihu Lake; China the 'Shinar' of Genesis."

Exposed German machinations in China. See letter signed "Recluse" in "Hongkong Daily Press" of 2nd April, 1917.

Also author of numerous political articles and letters,

Mr. Tse's father, Mr. Tse Yet Chong, otherwise John See, who is a native of the Hoiping district of Kwang Tung province, China, was a pioneer of Chinese

trade and intercourse with Australia. He proceeded there in 1864, taking his wife, who was among the first of Chinese ladies to land in the Antipodes. Mr. Tse Yet Chong was proprietor of the Tai Yick firm of Sydney, New South Wales.

Mr. Tse Tsan Tai's hobby is Ancient Chinese Art. His collection of priceless masterpieces is famous, and is reputed to be the finest in the world. Some of the pictures are two thousand years old.

His pictures have been critically examined and greatly admired by Prince Waldemar, Prince Reuss, Dr. G. A. Voretzsch, (Collector and Connoisseur), H. E. Oscar Stuebal, J. Nelson Fraser (Indian Education Service), Sir Charles Eliot (Vice Chancellor, Hongkong University), T. K. Dealy (Director of Education, Hongkong), F. Perzusi (Expert of the Berlin Museum), and others.

Mr. Tse Tsan Tai, who was married in Hongkong in 182, has three sons and four daughters.

"Seeton," on Seeton Estate, in the New Territory, is the name of his Summer Retreat; whilst his Office is in the Compradore's Department of the firm of Messrs Shewan, Tomes & Co., St. George's Building, Hongkong.

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