

NOTES

ADRIAN

W. H. W. W.

W. H. W. W.

Muckden, walled city, and ancient
capital of the ulan chus prior to
their seizure (circa 1540) of all China
Pacific Mail SS "China" used in crossing
Pacific Ocean landing at Yalokoma

This book is to be given to the
North American Vet. Magazine

Dr. J. V. Lacroix

Box:-

Evansville, Illinois

Deceased, last year

2730 3rd Ave., San Diego 3, Calif.
(21 Oct, 1954).
to Hershberger (DVM)

1914

Tai-pei-ho (Harbin) N. Manchuria

Dec 1914 Yokohama Japan, Tokyo,

Shimizu - Sea of Japan - Fusan

Chosen - Seoul - Trans. Siberian R.R. Via

Ulsan to Harbin Nth Manchuria

This City has a Russian pop. of 100,000

12 British, 2 Americans, a few French & German

Some European type buildings Lawns mostly

of the log type - Streets exceedingly wide

in the Russian section and very narrow

in the near by Chinese section. Russian

soldiers are stationed along the R.R. from

Changchung into Harbin - They are huge looking

things with felt boots and heavy uniforms &

a long rifle with a sharp thin bayonet attached.

They look something like a huge bear all dressed up

lots of dry snow and many slaps (Ischvatsick)

usually 3 horses with one in center of shafts

and under a large arch with bell attached

Dec 28: Report to Dr Wu-len-teh (his Eng.

Name = Wu-len-Tuck) at Hqs of Nth Manchurian

Plague Prevention Assn

Dr Wu is a little wizened, darkish
~~yellow man from Canton with a phony~~
~~personality that he picked allegedly~~
while a student in England. He was sent
to Eng. after the Boxer war to get culture &
attended colleges in Eng. France & Germany
He has become a rich man thru the Soudan
(= plain stealing from the Chinese Govt) He has
haudled large sums of \$ in building chains
of hospital in Manchuria to combat the
Pneumonic Plague that came into Manchu
from Lake Baikal (Liberia) area. Dr Wu
has Br. Citizenship and a large fortune
dep. in British Banks espec. the Old
Lady of Threadneedle St. London. Dr Wu
has 2 Med degrees from Cambridge Eng.
but his reputation in medicine is poor indeed
He has a concubine and two sons. He told
me that his 5 brothers were opium smokers.
[Dr Wu - Lien-teh built the new modern Hospit
Govmt. in Peking and thereby increased his already
big balance in the Bank of England] In
favor of Dr Wu = he does not smoke
drink or chew. He spends his leisure time
at his home.

11914 The Siberian journey via Tsitsihar
Ulauchaula (border) Erkuiz Siberia then to
transferred from Siberian R.R. to the 3rd
Class Amur Province R.R. to Blagovestsch
ensk-on-Amur River

Item I: The episode of the Corbucule.
Upon my arrival in Harbin (Khatz Bihai) N. Manch
I had surgery performed on a large painful
Corbucule in center of my neck. Dr. W. fails
to use the proper strength of Cocaine to alleviate
the pain + cutting and I had quite a painful
experience.

Prior to my start for Blago Vostokent Siberia
I called on Mr. Masley () American
Consul in Harbin and he was amazed that
I had traveled from State Side via Hawaii
Japan, Korea and into Manchuria without
any part of a Passport. At my request
he agreed to get a 6 mo U.S. Passport from
Dr. Reinisch the Minister at Peking and
also to furnish me with a phony looking
paper stamped on front side with U.S. Stamp
and stamped on rear by his paper playing
friend the Russian Consul. Both Consuls
expected me to be arrested somewhere in
Siberia and both gave me their

blessings and Telegraph Card Numbers and stated that I was to write them both in any untoward events happened. They drank a toast to the journey in Vodka and I was off. Harbin: Mostly Exiles (Political) who have organized revolutions or spoke openly against the Czarist Regime. Mostly Jews. Mostly Lawyers are the heads of the anti-Czarists (Stalin, Rasputin) Tsitsihar is the Chinese Capital of Manchuria. Mauchaikie is the border City on Manchurian-Siberian Border - a cold dreary uninviting stop where ea. passage has his baggage lugged $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to a large R.R. Shed where the inspectors dump contents out and scatter it further et yon. At a junction of R.R. near Er Kutz late at night (and 60° below zero) we are transferred to the 3 Class Amur R.R. and start East thru the Big and Little Mountain Ranges to Blagovestschenisk on Amur River. The R.R. lies several miles North of the River. Six wooden Benches with mattresses comprise ea. Compartment

There is a (wooden) stove in the end
of each Car, 95% of the passengers are
Manglocks (peasants) and they stunk to
hi-heaven. Stops are made for wood
every 2-3 hours (Engine is a woodburner
stoked by husky North Chinese) at which
stops the passengers go to the left side of
the engine open steam cocks and fill their
teakettles full of boiling water. These stops
last for as much as $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. About 3
times daily we stop at R.R. Buffet Stns.
where a variety of cooked game can be had.
There is no dinner on the train. Stations
are all built of logs and the terrain is
hilly to mountainous with heavy forests
and a layer of dry snow which remains on
until about May. At most stations
there are Log Barracks that house soldiers.
At one of these stations when I took a walk
the guard poked his bayonet in my back
and forced me to the orderly room where
the sergeant was able to read the Russian
Vist on the back of the U.S. Consul's letter &
after a long conference released me.

Blagovestschensk on Amur River
City of some 100,000 and The RR Stn
is built 4 miles from the City limits
All sorts of folks live here, Tartars,
Chinese, Mongols, Nth. Siberians
Cossacks, Uralites, White Russians, Yellow
Russians, descendants of Genghis-Khan
et al.

There are two hotels and some rooming houses
I take the Hotel Ruskyia operated by a
French Jewess who speaks English.
Stopping at the hotel are a group of
Swiss subjects appointed by the Geneva
Convention to check on the large number
of European Prisoners of War kept behind
barbed wire Cantonements.

I call on the Russian Commissar a
Col Speschniff, a fine looking tall man
who speaks perfect English and makes
arrangement for me to get clearance
and proceed across the Amur River
to Ta-wei-ho in Manchuria where

the Chinese Government Hospital is located
There are 2 Autos in Blagovestchenka,
one a Ford and one a big French Car.

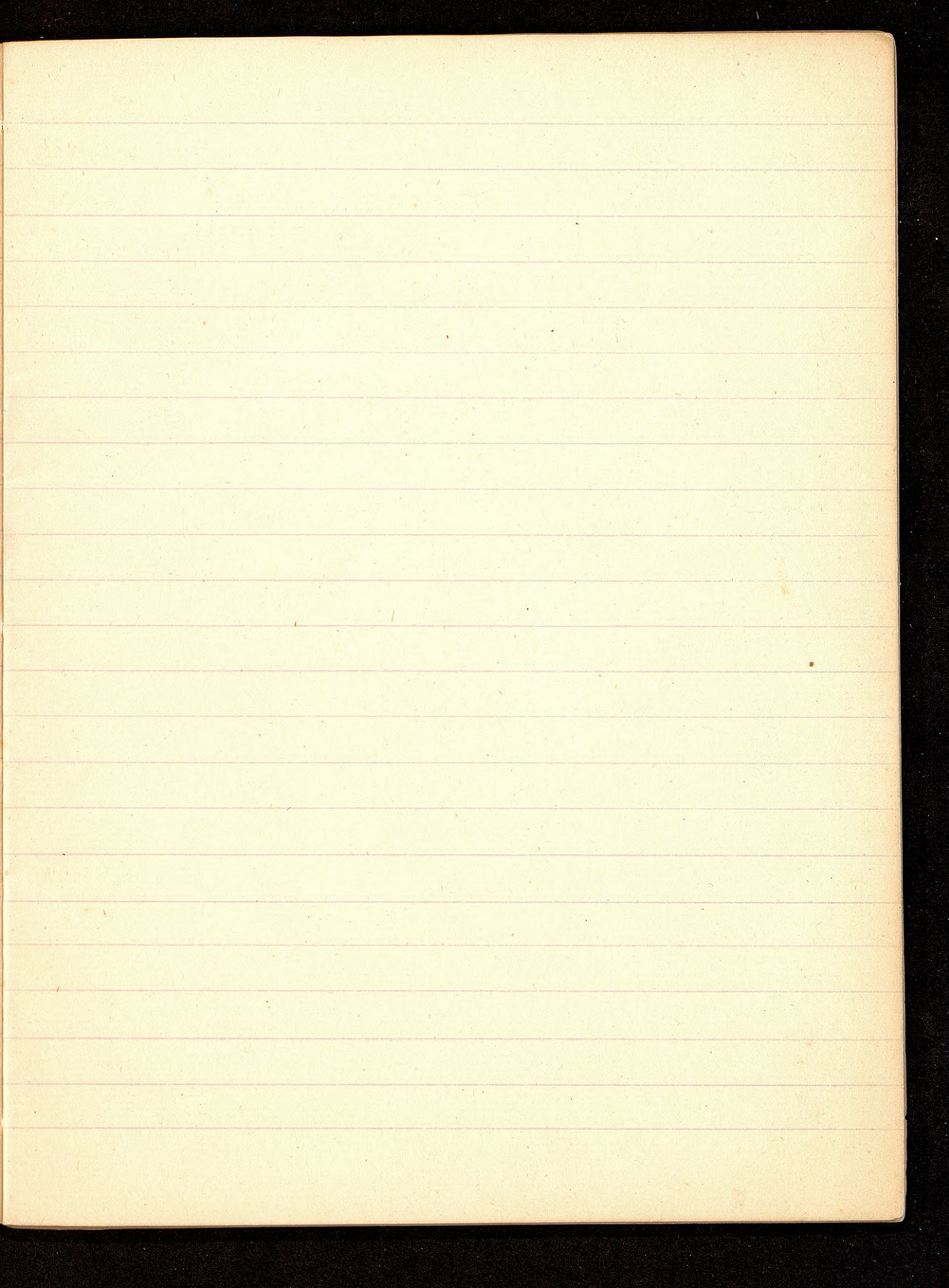
The Ford belongs to The R. Hotel and is
Kept in a fur padded garage heated by
a woodan stove. The French job is
owned by a Jewish political exile
There are many Jewish political exiles here
(Stalin etc) There is one American woman
married to a Russian mining Engineer

Currently stationed on Is. Kamchatka

The large store here belongs to a
Chain and is known as Kuntz-Alberts;
they handle everything in a large red-brick
building and the quality is good - most of
the stuff is from Europe - the manager is
Thomas Freiman a smart huge Russo-
German. (He was liquidated during the
2nd Soviet Revolution - his wife's name is
Thomas-Anna)

Note:-

Ala basin; several mi West of Blagovestschenks near the River was the first Republic established in this part of the World. Records show that it lasted for a long period and was finally liquidated by the Czar. It was composed of Russians, Mongols et al. At one time considerable terrain North of the Amur R. was held by the Emperor of China



Note as Civilian employee prior to Nov.
(Wei-hai-Wei, North China: British Service)
Knaqgs became a Colonel, retired, and then
started farming and opening up land
projects in (Nairobi) Kenya Colony.
During and prior to W. War II he resided
in London and was Secretary to Kenya
Colony. One of Knaqgs assistants Capt Scott
later headed up Thoroughbred Breeding for
the Govt in England, reentered active service
early in W. War II, became a Brigadier, &
headed the Buying Commission (Animals)
in the USA. He spent some time in
St. Paul, Okla and N. Y. City.

I visit with Col. Speshniff, ex Comiss of Amur Prov
who lived in Blago vostochn during my sojourn
in N. Manchuria. He is now an exile from
The Dorics and resides in the Czarist Embassy in
Peking. We take P. Mirvies into the country using
Russian horses. Spesh assists me in preparing my
Safari into Central China. His wif + 3 kids still
remain in Blago. They expect to join him later. (Eldes
daughters later circa 1928, married Mr. Brodie Prof of Orient
l Language at U of Pa.)

November 1917

With Indian Army Remount Commission
— North China —

Nov 12-1917 Accepted an appointment from the Indian Government to assist their mule buying Commission in North China. I am given honorary Commission rank and salary of a Captain in Veterinary Corps.

Nov 15 Proceed to their Remount Station at Wei-hai-wei by S.S. Shantung from the Bund Shanghai. Weather rough and all passengers sea-dick during most of the two days journey. An author of some note on things Chinese, name: Putnam Wole is among the passengers. later killed by chinks in Tientsin

Nov 17. Report to Major Knapp in charge of the mule buying Commission at Wei-hai-wei. Appointments indicate that the Major will be an agreeable chap to work with.

Nov 18. Work begins. Examination and preparation for shipment to India of 1000 mules. Out of 1000 tests for glanders, Thermal test used, one mule, destroyed and lesions noted.

1871 - 1872 - 1873

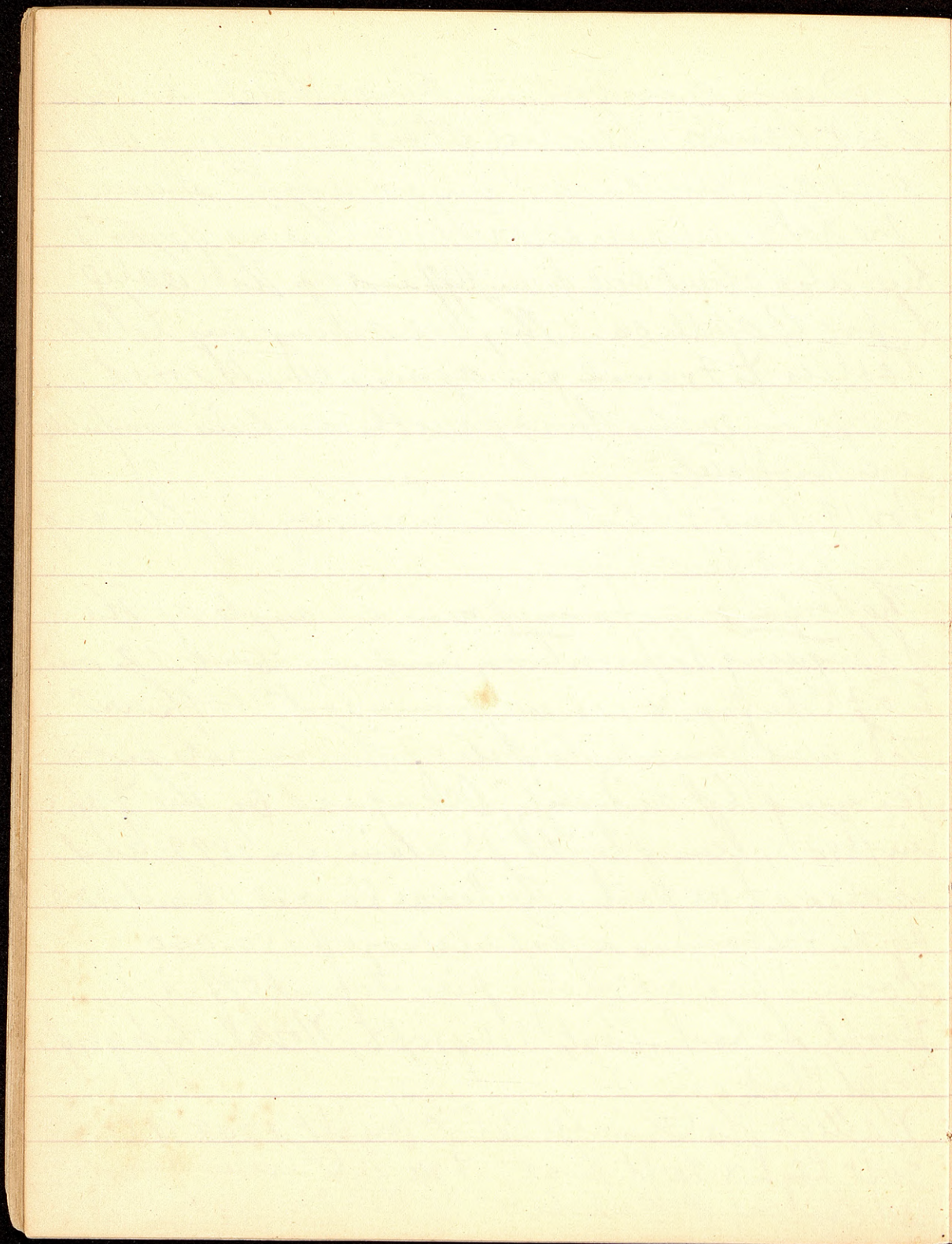
I am quarters in Kings Water a large
dark, damp, cheerless stone building used
principally as a summer resort during
the hot summer months. There are quarters
here also about one dozen Officers of the Royal
Leprosy Battalion. They are exchanging to take
Coastal to France for agricultural work.
Life is rather disagreeable and uncomfortable
in this Hotel.

Nov 19. Visit the City, see the nearby sights and
make a few calls.

The harbour is formed near an angle of the
Shantung Promontory and is about 12 mi
E of Chefoo & 115 mi from Port Arthur
This was formerly the site of the once celebrated
Pei yang Admiralty, Occupied by the Japs
in 1894-5, leased to Gt. Britain in 1898 and
is also a free port. The lease covers about 288
Sq. mi containing a population of 150,000

Located here are; Large pier, Government offices,
Hosp. School, Post, Telegraph, Naval shipyard
Naval Club etc.

Walls of the Chinese City built 1398 A.D.
30 ft high x 20 ft thick, 3 mi in circumference
including population of 7,000.



There is a hot-spring bath house used
by Jap. troops & according to them it is
good for rheumatism, gout, skin disease
Dysentery, anemia etc etc.

Nov 20-21-22-23. Plenty of work at
the Remount Station.

Nov 24-25. Two steamers arrived. Loading
of mules begins at day light. 100 Coolies
from the Lotor Depot assist in this work.
Mules are first put into lighters & then
careful examination at pier, to see to
the ship nearby and loaded into same
by Winches and Slings. During the
lashing operations these animals are
spilled from the slings, one into the
"deep blue" the other two onto the upper
deck, one only receives injuries, the
one in the deep blue preads to be taken out
as the water is very cold at this time.

Nov 26-29. Hospital work.

Lame men from ticks and Laminitis
Few cases of Strangles, Latorok which
run a very mild course

Note

Zimmerman and Katz (American Jews) are the largest mule dealers in Peking and Tientsin. They are also in shipping etc. operations. Later Mr. Katz lost some of his ships to China allegedly as a result of morphine smuggling.

[Later a friend informed me that Katz escaped China and now lives near San Francisco. Theodore Dite gets assist Mr. Z. in processing jockasses for H.B.M. War efforts viz: 2 gents from the Ukraine and a young American son of a missionary.

Mr Stewart Wooden (Seattle) formerly of the American Farm on Singarie R. Manchuria has accepted a Commission as 1st Lt in British Service and reports from Wei-wei-wei on an Empress ship with 300 Chinese coolies via Canada to France. Palen manager of the American Farm turns author, writes "Beasts, men & Gods", resides in Paris for many years and turns out a total of 16 books. He was in Paris with his family at beginning of war. His family escaped to London for the duration & Palen (Paris) to Savannah ship yards where he was employed during the war.

Nov 29. Proceed to Peking via Tientsin
on S.S. Shantung. Voyage uninteresting
Nov 31 Arrive Tientsin

Dec 1 .. Peking by rail.

Dec 1-10. Purchasing mules from
local dealers. Mules are all placed in
one large compound where I go at an
appointed time and select those suitable
for Army work. There are only a few
back to me that came up to our standard
and the buying is rather slow.

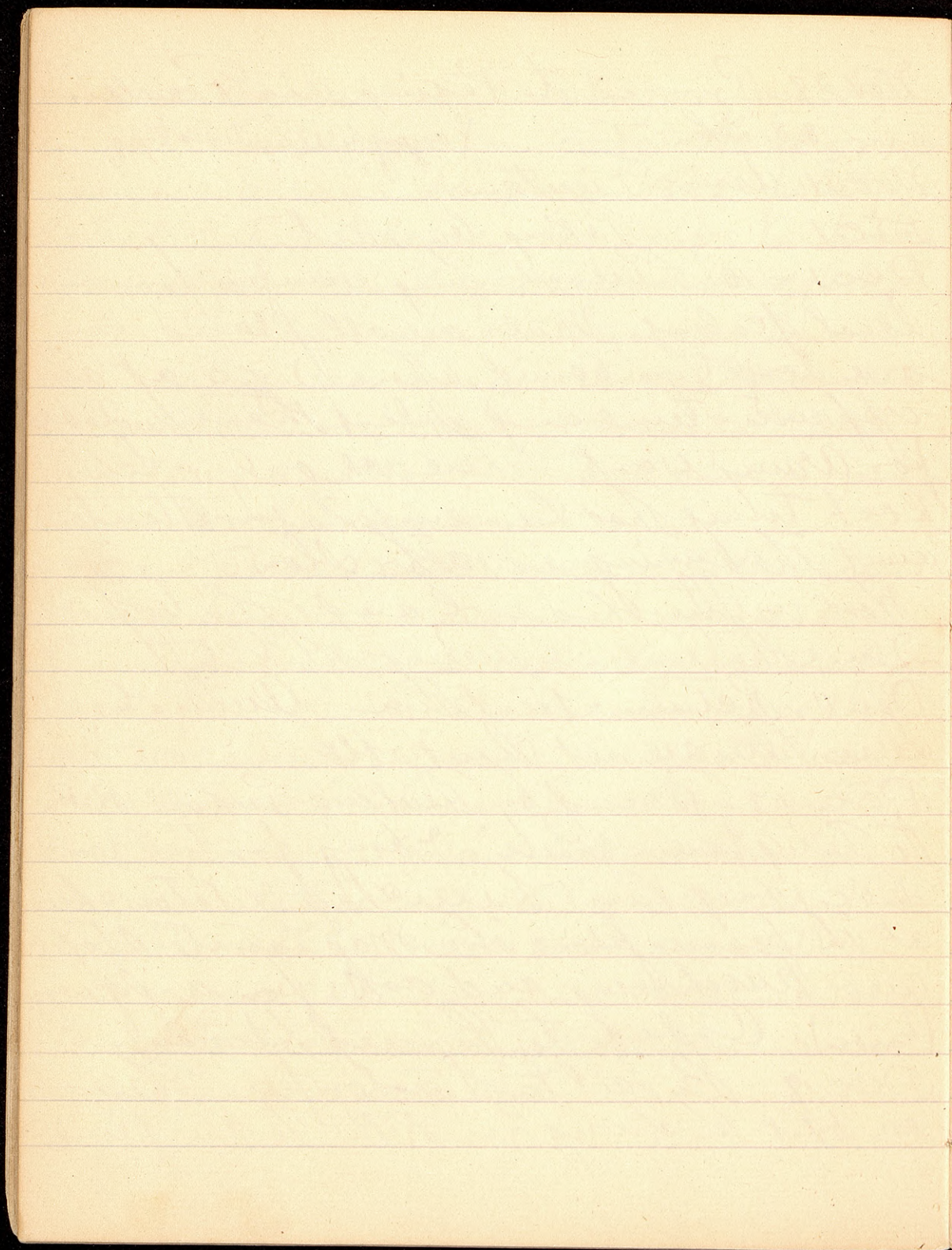
Work is finished early and after tiffin
I use the time in seeing the City.

Dec 11. Return Tientsin. Animals
seen here are not suitable.

Dec 13. Proceed by Tientsin-Pukow R.R.
to Tsinghsien where I buy for two days

Dec 14-19 Visit Lienchen & Patowchen
at the former place the Magistrate stops
our purchasing and asks for a "squeeze"
(bait). Order to proceed Honan.

Dec 18 By rail to Szechowen. Then
on 19th by Lungtai R.R. to Kaifeng.



Keifeng: Capital City of Honan Province
A walled city and very large. It was the
Capital successively of Wei Dynasty 403-225 A.D.,
Five Dynasties 907-960 A.D. & Sung Dynasty 960-1278 A.D.
Population 200,000. Temples near the city
with classical memories. Here I visit
B.W. Smith Esq. formerly Y.M.C.A. leader of my
alma mater. He is now in chge of things
Y.M.C.A. in this city.

Dec 20: Proceed by "Peking Springless Carts"
to Yencheng which is located on Peking-Hankow
R.R. via Kih sien, Taigon, Yen chofu, Cha
chow kas. Depart from Mr Smiths hospitable
home at day break arrive Kisien at dark
which is 120 li or 40 mi. Bivouac here with
an American missionary, an ex soldier of
The Spanish-American War, and hear the
word of God again

Dec 21. After an all day hike thru a country
of sand we arrive at Taigan, a small inland
city of Honan. Here was the first capital of
China and near by are three huge groups of
Chinas first three rulers. At this

Dec 22: We pass a substantial house prepared for the old
Empress (the last one) for one night's rest during her flight
south from the capital soon after the start of the Boxer War.

place I camped with an English Missionary named Ford. He was living with his family of four - two sons and one daughter. He had one son in the war. Mr F. came to this city 23 years ago and has remained here ever since. This was a very charming family and I enjoyed my brief stay very much.

Dec 22 Arrive Chao Choukoo. tired, sore from hard bumps received from the cart, and very hungry. As this place has been reported to my Chief as possessing a large number and a good quality of the long eared beauties I will stop some time looking over the live stock and see if a purchasing expedition is indicated to these parts. Luckily there is a two-day fair or market on and I am able to see a fairly good sample of the Country's live stock. I found the mules of this region very inferior to any I had seen in Hamud in China.

This place is composed of two cities,

—
Jew-Cheung Hsien
—

Cotter Columbus, Ohio

both walled and laying on either side of a small river. This City is noted for its filth. It has the reputation of being the dirtiest City in China with Keifeng Second.

A few missionaries reside here, two Englishmen told me they had been there some thirty years.

Dec 24 Proceed to Yen cheng (hsien).

Arrive at dusk after a forty mile march a bit tired and thirsty. I go to the R.R. Station preparatory to embarking for Peking at which place I am to report on the 26-27 inst. and make a formal report on my inspection trip into Honan. I am intercepted at the Station by a young American Engineer named J. W. Carter Esq. who is erecting a large Egg Drying Plant for local Chinese of this City. He is all alone so I remain here for and day with him. This is what I need - after a five days jaunt across a sandy desert.

I found Mr Carter to be quite a Commissioner

Note

Col. Speckniff, formerly of Russian Cavalry, and Commissar of Amur R. Province in Siberia (Blagovestchensk-on-Amur) assisted me very considerably during my purchasing trips to Peking and also helped arrange & plan my excursions into the province. He had a vast knowledge of the Chinese Country, its people and its language. I had known the Colonel previously and had visited in his home in Blagovestchensk. At this period Col. Speckniff was in exile due to the fact that Mr Kerensky's Regime had fallen and the Trotsky-Lenin guerrillas were chopping off the heads of all ex-Czarists, Kerenskyites and reasonably white-collar bourgeois.

of Wines and Chow. We drank and we feasted.

Dec 25. Proceed by Peking-Hankow R.R. to Peking.

Dec 26 Arrive Peking 5:00 P.M.

Dec 27. Start purchasing in Peking
Continue until Jan 14 - 1918.

Jan 14 - 1918 Orders to proceed to Tamingfu an interior city in Chili Prov. near Honan. By rail to Hankow then 274 mi from Peking Hankow: Walled city, within which is a high hill made by order of King Wu Ding Wang 4th century B.C.

Dec 15 By carts overland E. to Tamingfu Night finds us only half way. We lie on a stack of straw; The weather is cold and disagreeable.

Dec 16. Because of the prevalence of bandits our cart drivers are much frightened and will not travel after dark. Arrive 6 P.M.

Dec 17 Start purchasing. Eight Chinese stock draughts had been sent to this region

Forming

one account previously to recruit.

Purchasing very slow. Quality good, but price asked by owner is far more than Govt is willing to pay.

Jan 23. Wire ordering me to proceed to Tsinan fu and establish a Remnant Station there. Harbor at Wei hai wei frozen, and now our shipping base will be Tsing tao which is only 11 hr by R.R. from Tsinan.

Taming fu: Walled city French and American missionaries in abundance.

Schools for boys and girls operated by the missions. Americans have had a model farm of 100 a 1 mi from city.

They have schools on this farm, stables, model farm buildings, silos, herd of imported dairy cattle. French have large schools and churches inside city. Wireless telegraph. I rec news from Shantung Rec'd daily. ^{French} Library and Chemical Laboratory are large & excellent also grand buildings.

Tsimwim (Chimon)

Jan 24. Daylight start overland journey to Hantau hien. Because of the large number of bandits I am unable to get carts to take me direct + Country East to Tsinan which could be done in less time & more economical than the long rail journey via Hanton Peking and Tientsin.

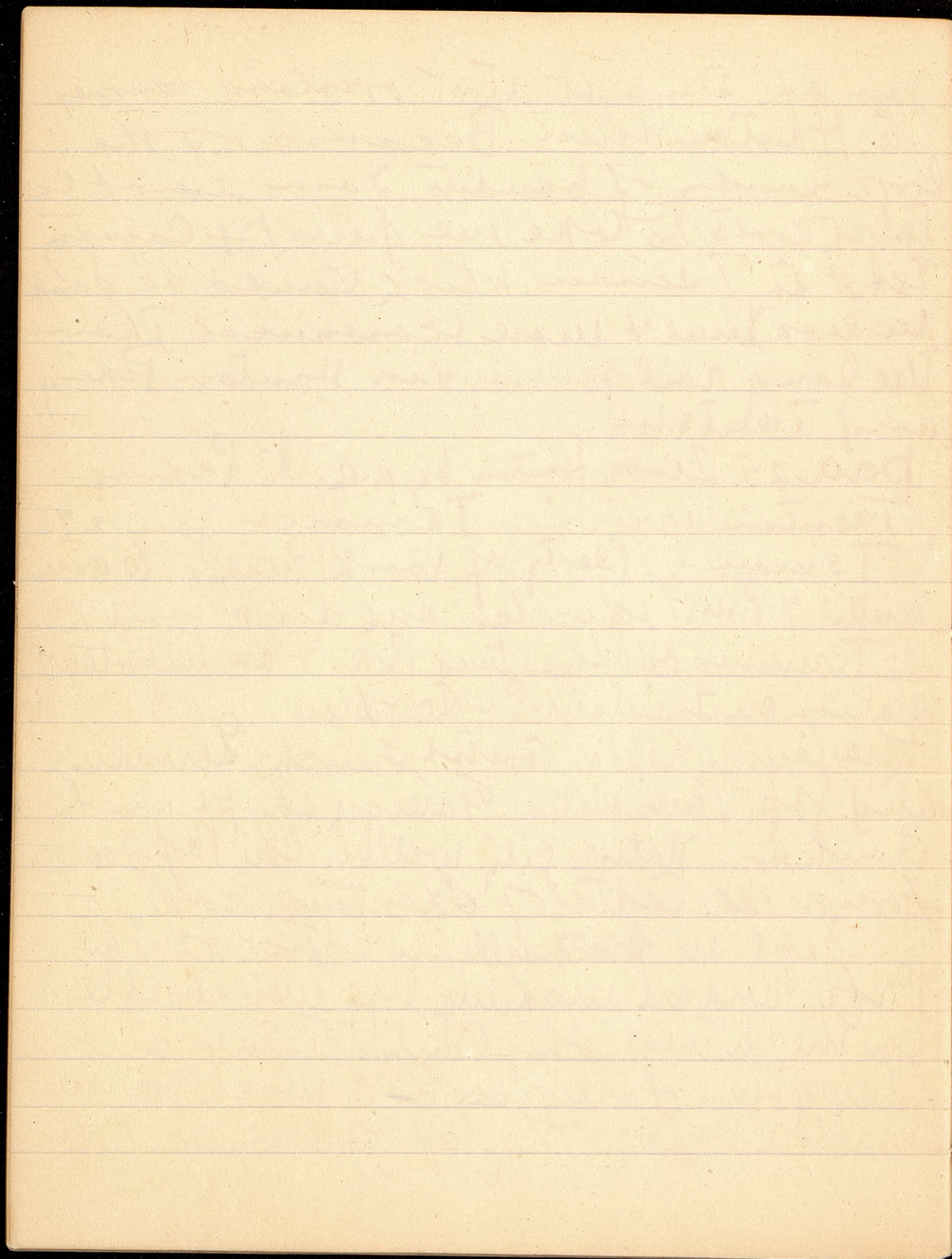
Jan 25 Leave Hanton by R.R. to Peking - Tientsin arriving Tsinan Jan 27.

Tsinan: Plenty of work here, 6 a.m. until 7 P.M. equals one days work.

Terminus of Shantung R.R. & an important station on Tientsin-Pukow line.

Three foreign hotels. British, French, German, and Jap. Consulates. Foreign shops and Banks. Native city walled. Chi Pop. 3,000,000 Foreign 100. Capital of Shantung Prov.

Japs. are practically in charge of this prov. and are making life unendurable for the Chinese. They control Tsinan and Tsingtau. Foreigners have much trouble with the Japs. The Jap. Police go into



TSINGTAU

foreign homes without permission
and search! They stop foreigners on
Chinese soil & away from Tsingtau
jurisdiction and demand passports.

Many Chinese are selling and moving
away.

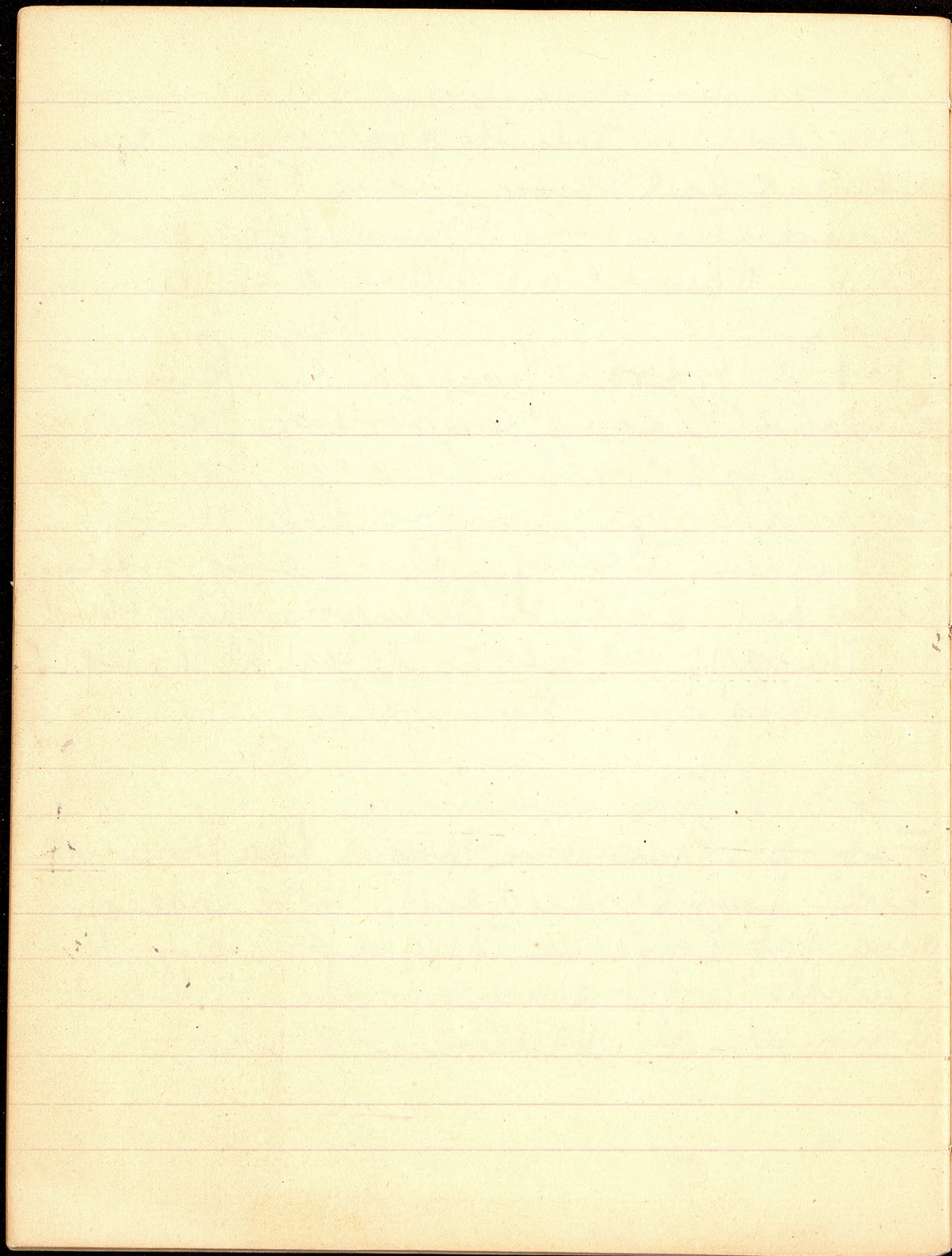
Feb 2 Orders to proceed to the Remant
Depot at Tsingtau Harbor. Six
long days of hard labor preparing
six hundred mules for ship ment!

Tsingtau: Beautiful place and nicely
laid out. Built by Germans, Grobbed
by the Japs, "Swines of the East" at the begining
of the Big Show. Now Japped.

Feb 8. Return Tsinan.

Feb 12. Pneumonic Plaque breaks out
here. Four cases dead. Drs foreign
and Jap confirm the diagnosis.

Unable to get permission to ship
animals as Railway is closed



March 5. Governor of Tsingtao (Jap) grants permission for shipment of 21 Coors of mules to Tsingtao subject to Exam by Jap. Quack Vet. Delivery to be made within 11 hrs. Jap. R.R. regulations require loading 8 hrs pres. 52 hrs after loading mules in Tsingtao. They arrived in Tsingtao - no one was allowed to accompany mules. 52 hrs in a closed car without water-food or air. Complaint has been filed by British Legation in Peking.

March 8. Pass medical Exam at R.R. Station by dirty Chinese Quack allowed to buy ticket & proceed to Wei hai wei, via Tientsin

March 10 Proceed by steamer to Wei hai wei
12 arrive

March 15 Proceed steamer to Shanghai
17 arrive Shanghai.

