

Utah Chinese History Storytelling



Stories

- Wong Wing
- Madame Chiang in Utah
- A Chinese historical figure in Utah

Question1 Yes or No


- Young 带着他的148个信徒在1847年7月24来到美国犹他。
- Young, and 148 Mormons, crossed into the Great Salt Lake Valley of USA on July 24, 1847.







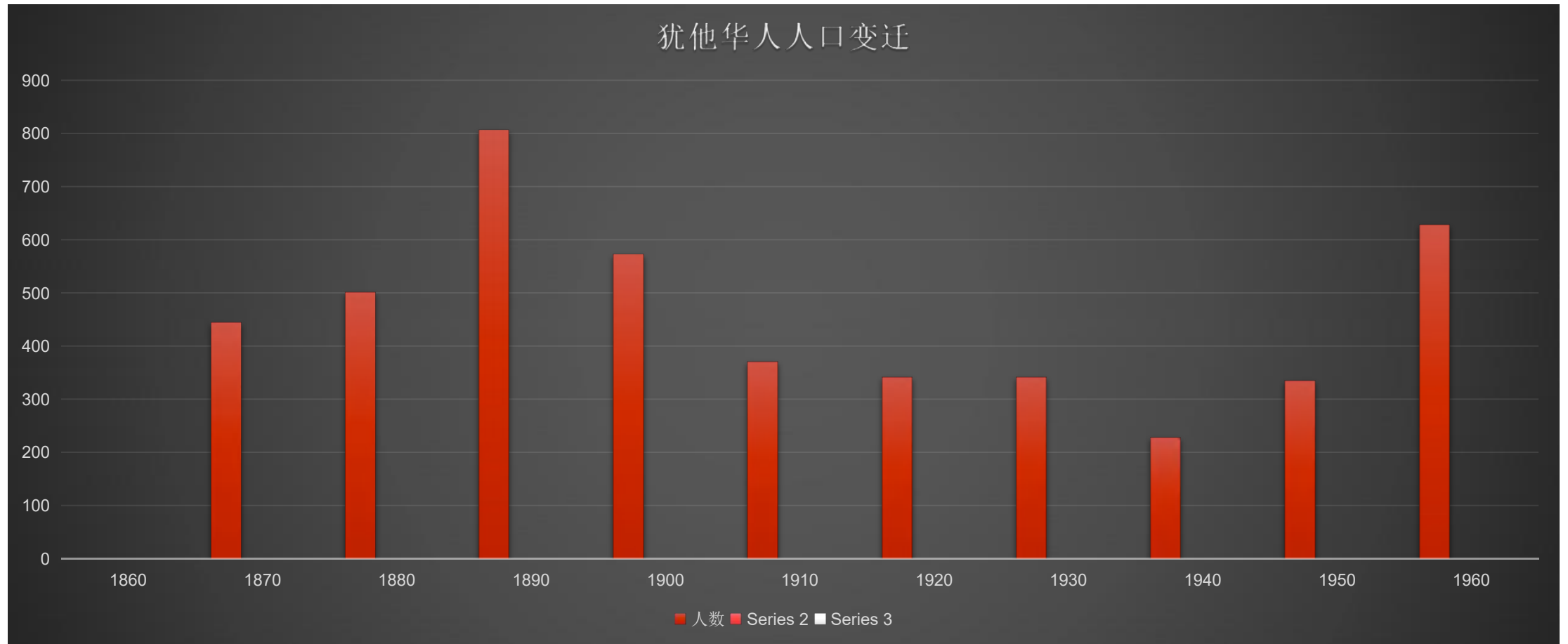
犹他历史

- 1848年2月2日，美国与墨西哥签订条约，美国支付1500万美元，得到了包括加利福尼亚、新墨西哥地区在内的近140万平方公里土地。
 - 1853年，美国驻墨西哥公使加兹登又以1000万美元购得美墨边境近10万平方公里土地(后以“加兹登”命名此地)。在这次美墨战争中，墨西哥丧失了大半领土。
 - 就这样，美国通过美墨战争从墨西哥攫取了德克萨斯、加利福尼亚、内华达、犹他、科罗拉多、亚利桑那、新墨西哥、怀俄明等地。
- 

Question2 Yes or No

- Chinese came Utah in late 1860s.
- 中国人在 1860 年代后期来到犹他州。

1860 Census, there was one Chinese in Utah



HERITAGE **ONLINE**

RESULTS LIST | NOTEBOOK | SEARCH HITS

CENSUS

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Chinese in UT

NEW SEARCH

Census Results

? [Help with the Federal Census](#)

US Federal Census

1860 Census

1870 Census

1880 Census

1900 Census

1910 Census

1920 Census

1930 Census

Total Number of Results: 2055

Results: 1

Results: 407

Results: 517

Results: 498

Results: 335

Results: 297

Results: NA

▼ Expand by State

▼ Expand by State

▼ Expand by State

▼ Expand by State

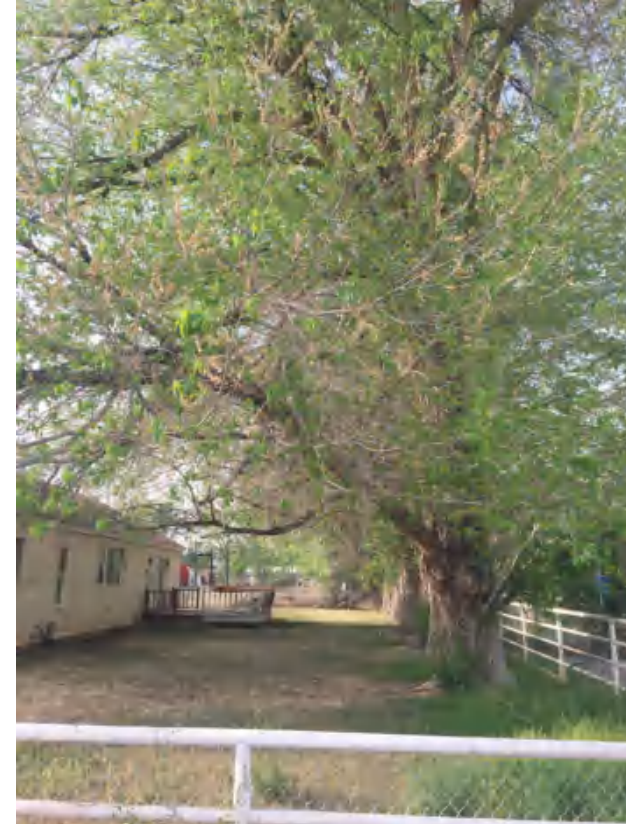
▼ Expand by State

▼ Expand by State

▼ Expand by State

Wong Sing

Question 3 how old is building?
这个房子是哪一年建的？



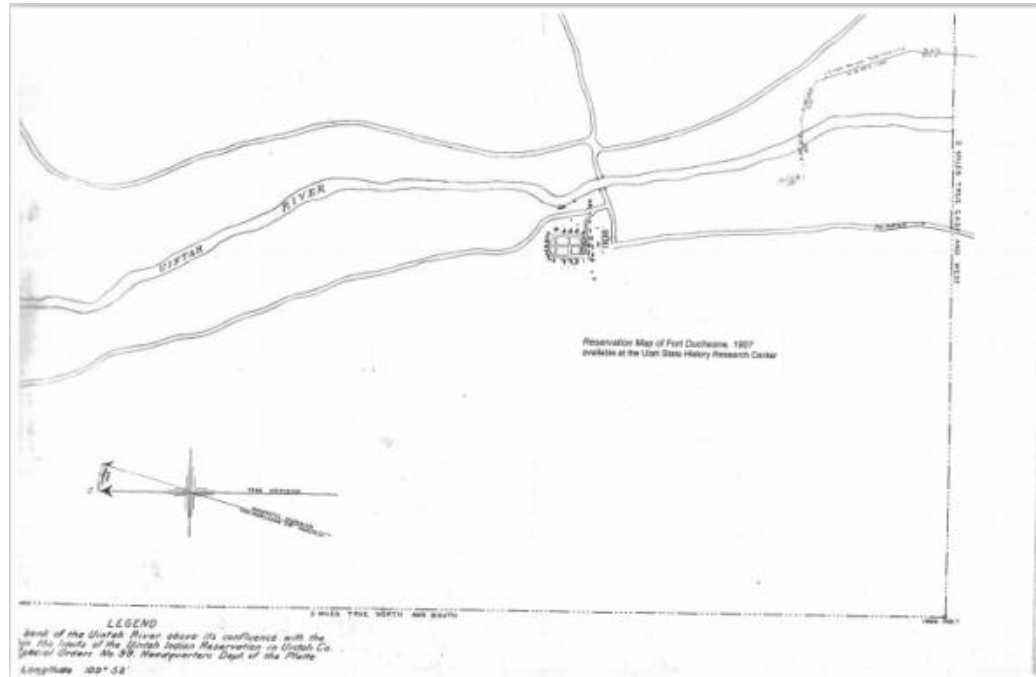
- No history of the Chinese in Utah would be complete without the story of Wong Sing



He had lived in Utah From 1889 -1934



Laundryman on the Uintah River Bank in 1889



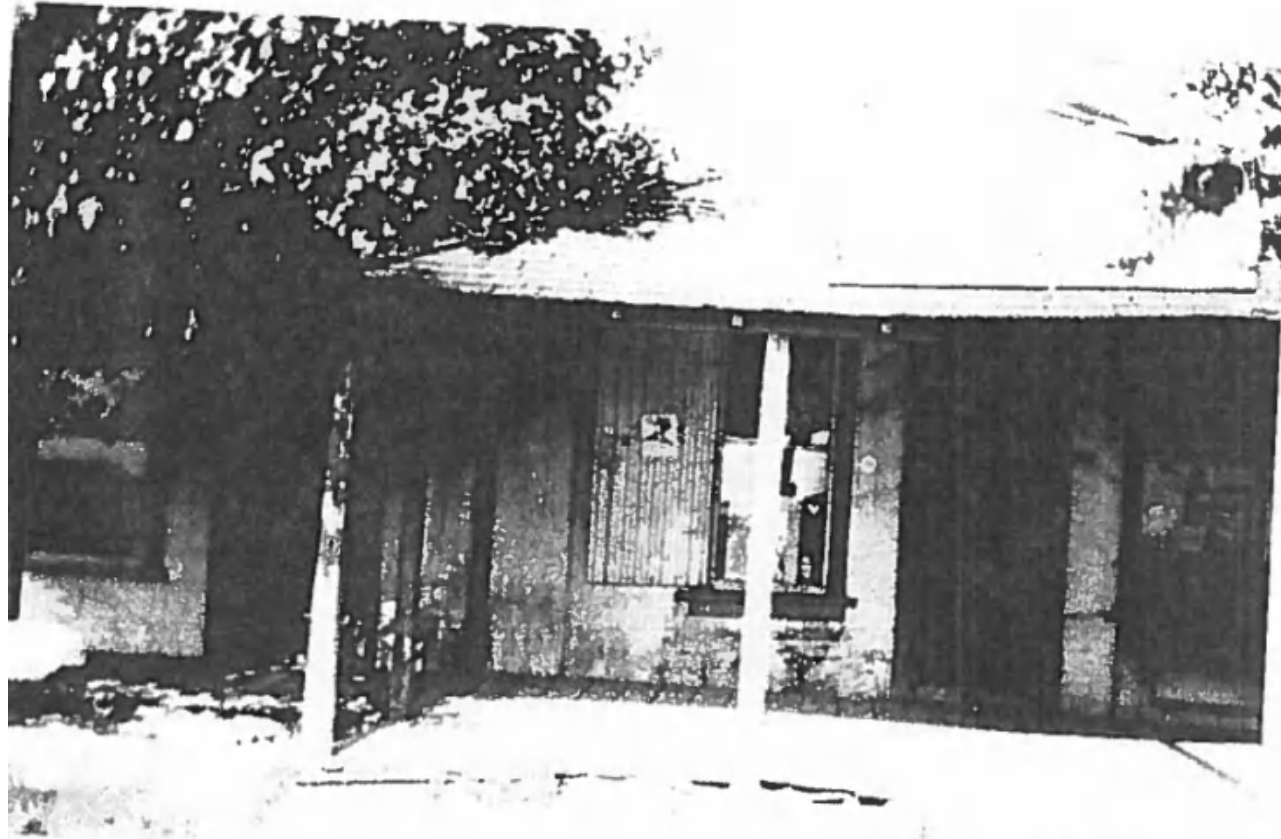
Wong Sing's home



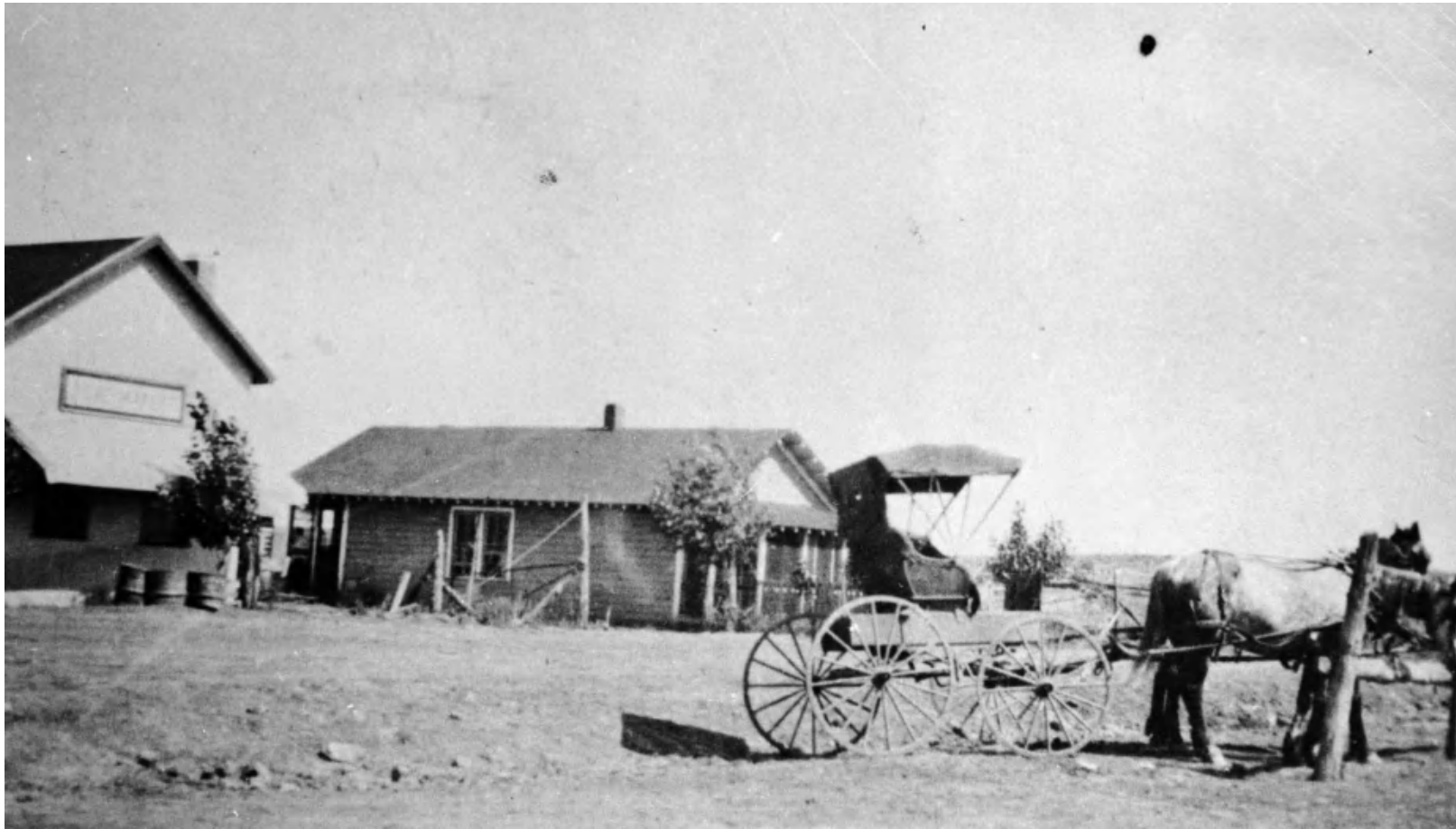
Wong Sing's Store



Wong Sing's Store



Digital Image © 2002 Uintah County Lit





Move to new address



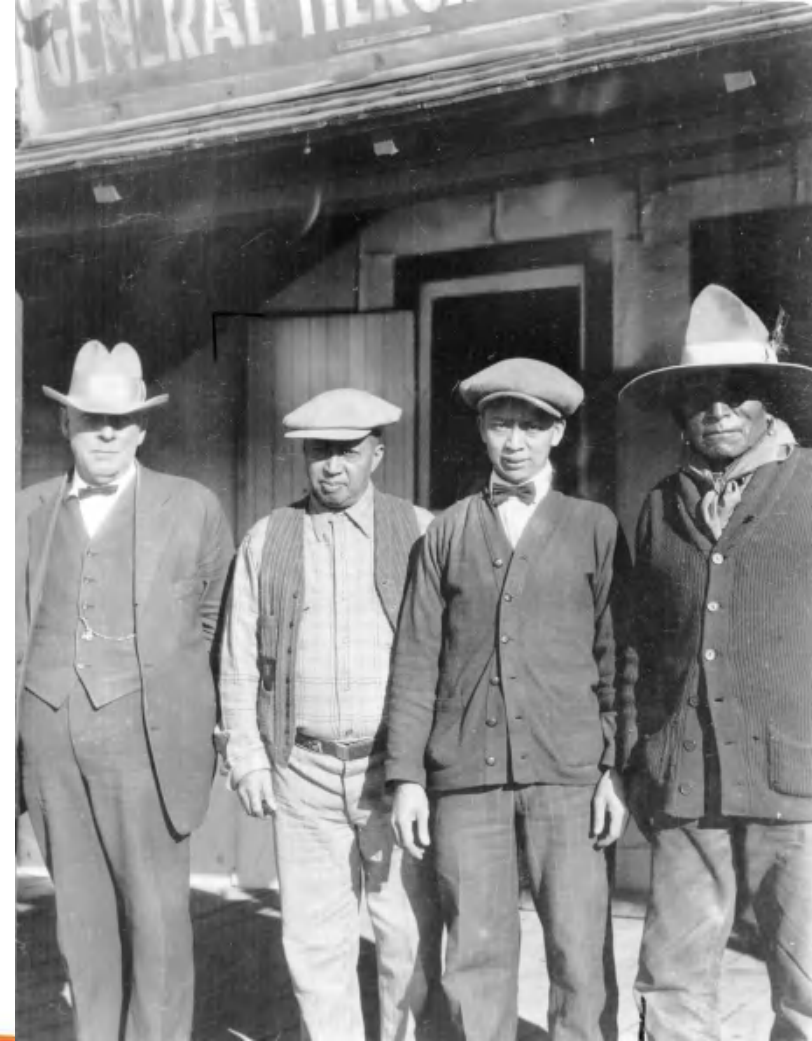
WONG SING STORE
FORT DUCHESNE, UTAH CO., UT



Wong Sing



Wong Sing's Customers



Wong Sing's Family



Wong Sing send gifts to Children and donation to Community



Wong Sing, ca. 1928
Courtesy of L. C. Thorne Collection

The day was sunny, but the air was crisp and cool. Indian Summer had spread a special glow on the now leafless trees. We rattled over the long rusty bridge which stretched like a giant tinker toy over a river of stones. The stones were self-arranged in the dry river bottom, and formed a giant mosaic paving to mark the water course. No water moved over the round stones, nor was there any evidence of the violence of the spring torrents which had begun their journey from the high Uinta's.

The road to Wong Sing's crossed the bridge just outside the entrance to the Fort, then meandered easterly along the base of a jagged red stone mesa, turning past a green field of alfalfa edged by a grove of cottonwoods. There was Wong Sing's! The distance was about a mile. On my sixth birthday, November 28, 1928, I went with my father to Wong Sing's to fetch a surprise. I had waited impatiently for Daddy's working day to end. When at last he came, I climbed up into his farm truck and settled onto the narrow leather seat. Leaning forward, I wished speed into the turning wheels that left plumes of red sand behind us.

were three or four frame houses with mismatched roofs standing side by side. They were a ragtag assemblage of abandoned frontier buildings which Wong Sing found useful, and which all his customers enjoyed.



Wong Sing's Trading Post
Courtesy of Norma Denver

In 1928, Wong Sing employed eight clerks. When the Depression set in, he reduced his force and extended credit to his trusted customers. He had a reputation for scrupulous honesty. His personal checks were honored as cash by all the banks in Salt Lake City, and were accepted by the U.S. Post Office. In fact, he frequently cashed government vouchers so that the large sums of cash needed for payment of the Indian allotments did not have to be transported over the isolated road between Salt Lake City and the Agency.

Wong Sing's loyal customers delighted in the often repeated story of the salesman who tried to sell him an adding machine to replace his abacus. Wong Sing saw no advantage in the new machine, but he accepted the salesman's challenge to a race adding up a long column of figures. Not only did Wong Sing finish first, but when their totals differed Wong Sing's proved to be correct. The salesman had pushed a wrong key on his machine.

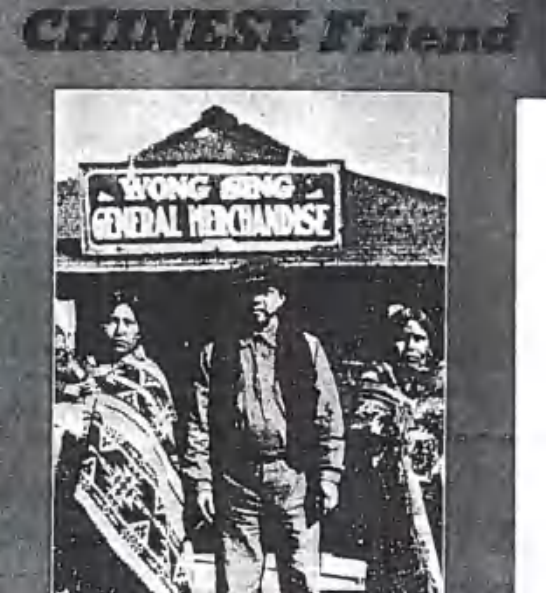
On March 21, 1934, Wong Sing was returning to Fort Duchesne from Salt Lake City. Near Snyderville, his truck was forced off the road by a passing car. His truck overturned, and Wong Sing died instantly. The people in the Uintah Basin were stunned by his un-

By HELEN SEELEY PHILLIPS
Photos Courtesy Author

IN 1889 the distance between China and the remote frontier outpost of Past Duchesne, Utah, spanned more than miles. It also spanned a world of conflicting culture, ideology and opportunity. Perhaps that year it was the siren call of the latter which led Wang Sing, a nineteen-year-old Cantonese to settle near a small military fort in Uintah Basin country. No one ever knew very much about the past he had left behind him.

Utah was still a territory in the mid-1880s. Much of the area in the eastern half was Indian land, the legal, treaty-granted home of the Utes. The White River faction of the tribe had been evicted from neighboring Colorado following their participation in the infamous Meeker Massacre. But even prior to the White River Utes' arrival, the Ouray and Uintah Utes were harboring a smoldering resentment against the white man. Now all of the tribes were openly hostile, and settlers of the area became alarmed. They appealed to the government for protection.

As a result, the United States in 1887 established Fort Duchesne to hedge against future uprisings. The fort's location on the banks of the Uintah River not only made it close to the reservation but also accessible to nearby white settlements. It was also twelve miles south of the place where, in 1832, the French



Qin Shengde, Harbin



Why a Thriving Business Case

When she discovered that she was being robbed she cried and started to run to the credit agency. When a hand grasped her she would ask him how long it would take her to pay for a bill in order. When Wang found out that it wasn't that easy to get the money back from the credit agency, she was forced to wait until she could pay for the bill in order to get the money back from the credit agency. When Wang found out that it wasn't that easy to get the money back from the credit agency, she was forced to wait until she could pay for the bill in order to get the money back from the credit agency. When Wang found out that it wasn't that easy to get the money back from the credit agency, she was forced to wait until she could pay for the bill in order to get the money back from the credit agency. When Wang found out that it wasn't that easy to get the money back from the credit agency, she was forced to wait until she could pay for the bill in order to get the money back from the credit agency. When Wang found out that it wasn't that easy to get the money back from the credit agency, she was forced to wait until she could pay for the bill in order to get the money back from the credit agency. When Wang found out that it wasn't that easy to get the money back from the credit agency, she was forced to wait until she could pay for the bill in order to get the money back from the credit agency. When Wang found out that it wasn't that easy to get the money back from the credit agency, she was forced to wait until she could pay for the bill in order to get the money back from the credit agency. When Wang found out that it wasn't that easy to get the money back from the credit agency, she was forced to wait until she could pay for the bill in order to get the money back from the credit agency. When Wang found out that it wasn't that easy to get the money back from the credit agency, she was forced to wait until she could pay for the bill in order to get the money back from the credit agency. When Wang found out that it wasn't that easy to get the money back from the credit agency, she was forced to wait until she could pay for the bill in order to get the money back from the credit agency. When Wang found out that it wasn't that easy to get the money back from the credit agency, she was forced to wait until she could pay for the bill in order to get the money back from the credit agency. When Wang found out that it wasn't that easy to get the money back from the credit agency, she was forced to wait until she could pay for the bill in order to get the money back from the credit agency. When Wang found out that it wasn't that easy to get the money back from the credit agency, she was forced to wait until she could pay for the bill in order to get the money back from the credit agency. When Wang found out that it was

For many years Wang distributed calendars to his customers and friends. The Indian world was always carried out in the calendar, and the distribution served to preserve the consciousness of his spiritual. Dr. J. A. Pinched, in charge of emergency conservation work for the eastern states, commented on Wang's conduct. "Wherever there is Indians is the way. You can find Wang Seng's calendar, I have seen them on the mountains on Kati River, in Jant-Hill, at Camp Jada on the Fifth River, in the Argentine Agency on Arizona, at Shiprock, New Mexico, and at a local in Glacis National Park."

Cantonese became known as the

By HELEN SEELEY PHILLIPS

Frontier Contributor

IN 1889 the distance between China and the remote frontier outpost of Fort Duchesne, Utah, spanned more than miles. It also spanned a world of conflicting culture, ideology and opportunity. Perhaps that year it was the siren call of the latter which led Wong Sing, a nineteen-year-old Cantonese to settle near a small military fort in Utah Basin country. No one ever knew very much about the past he had left behind him.

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As a result, the United States in 1887 established Fort Duchesne to hedge against future uprisings. The fort's location on the banks of the Uintah River not only made it close to the reservation but also accessible to nearby white settlements. It was also twelve miles south of the place where, in 1832, the French fur trader, Antoine Robideaux had established a trading post which bore his name.

Just two years after Fort Duchesne was built, Wong Sing arrived on the scene. He had made his way earlier to San Francisco, where he soon decided that Chinatown was not the America he sought. It is not known why he chose to travel overland to Fort Duchesne, then only a speck on Utah's territorial map. The fort was almost 100 miles from the nearest railroad, and could be reached only by stagecoach or freighter wagon.

Perhaps Wong was intrigued by the prospect of establishing a laundry to serve the two troops of cavalry and one of infantry then stationed there, because immediately upon his arrival he set up a primitive laundry on the banks of the

CHINESE Friend



Wong Sing with a Chinese friend.

by Helen Seeley Phillips, published in *Frontier Times*, May 1968

of the Red Man



Courtesy Utah State Historical Society

When his business demanded more space, Wong Sing casually added another building to the original (center).

WHEN WONG SING arrived at Fort Duchesne his knowledge of English was extremely limited, and many of the difficulties he encountered with this language he never did really master. The Ute tongue, however, was a different story. He not only became proficient in speaking this dialect but those of other tribes as well. It was an accomplishment which forever endeared him to his Indian friends.

The white settlers on the other hand

soldiers from the nearby garrison rented a room at the Fort Duchesne Hotel and opened a poker game. They invited Wong to participate.

"Wong was a dead game sport," a friend later recalled. "When that game started, he had his first real chance to get ahead. The soldiers used to try to read his face, but he could hold four aces and never bat an eye. A lot of the boys became obsessed with the idea of beating Wong and a few of them did but

and most market. That was a pretty good-sized work crew, considering the population of the area. He also served as agent for a machinery firm and other types of manufacturers.

Everything received his individual attention. Old-timers still remember that each child who entered his store was given an all-day sucker, personally presented by Wong.

Loyal customers of the enterprising Oriental took pride in the story of the traveling salesman who called on Wong Sing and tried to sell him an adding machine. Wong could see no advantage in the machine over his well-worn abacus, an ancient counting frame common among the Chinese. As part of his sales pitch the salesman proposed a contest between the abacus and the adding machine. The contest began with two men totaling up a huge column of figures. Not only did Wong finish first, but his answer differed from that of the machine. A clerk proved that Wong was correct; the salesman had punched a wrong key. Typically, Wong and the salesman became good friends.

FOR A NUMBER of years the government spent a great deal of money maintaining Fort Duchesne. Fantastic prices were paid for hay, grain, wood and for hauling supplies from the railroad. Although there was a chance to reap high profits, Wong Sing never sought out such government contracts. He preferred to engage in direct merchandising with his red and white clientele.

In 1910 Fort Duchesne was abandoned as a military post and transformed into headquarters for the Uintah and Ouray Indian Agency. The new superintendent soon learned that Wong Sing enjoyed a wider acquaintance among his Indian charges than any other individual. Wong was also the only person whose personal check was accepted as cash by the post office department and honored in the Salt Lake accounting office, a practice almost unheard of at the time.

In March, 1934 when news came that Wong Sing had been killed in an automobile wreck, sixty Ute braves met in solemn tribal council. Wong's virtues were extolled and his name deeply

News report about Wong Sing

Vernal Express
November 10, 1922

Our Wong Sing Not Indicted on Opium Charge as Reported

In last week's Express we printed an article published in the Price Sun to the effect that Wong Sing, merchant at Fort Duchesne, was to be tried in Salt Lake city for illegally possessing and purchasing opium products.

It appears that the Wong Sing mentioned is altogether another man and not the popular Chinese merchant so well known throughout the entire Uintah Basin and Utah. We are not only glad to make this correction, but pleased to know it is all a mistake as will all others of his many friends.

We supposed the news was au-

Wong Sing,
Merchant Prince

When Wong Sing died in 1934, his mourners in Utah included high government officials and ranking army officers. Sixty Ute Indians met in solemn tribal council to extol his virtues. Friends and acquaintances gathered to share their memories of him with newspaper reporters and each other.

Maud Anderson, the daughter of a homesteader, remembered seeing Wong Sing when she was a child riding in a wagon with her family. They had just bounced over the cobblestones of the river bottom and were crossing the big red bridge that spanned the Uintah River when her father said, "Look at the Chinaman!" and stopped the team so they could take a closer look. "This was a long time ago," she said. "But I can see him now as he was then—a small slender fellow with a funny shirt we thought was fascinating. He had a small close-fitting cap and a long queue of black hair hanging to his waist. He was bending over a washtub doing laundry for the soldiers of the fort."

Neither Maud Anderson nor anyone else could remember exactly how or why Sing had first come to Fort Duchesne, Utah. Some believed he had emigrated with his father to San Francisco and was then hired as a handyman by an army officer who brought him to the post. Others claimed he went to Utah to join an old Chinese laundryman who had become too old to pick up and deliver the laundry himself. Still others said Sing had always worked alone. But all agreed he had

August 20, 1886, the black troops of the Ninth Cavalry arrived to establish the post and to "discipline and control the Indians" in eastern Utah, western Colorado, and southwest Wyoming.

The 275 soldiers in the six-company post were delighted to have Sing do their laundry, and he had more than enough business. Sing, a young man of twenty or so, had other aspirations. When two soldiers from the fort rented a room at the Fort Duchesne Hotel and opened a poker game, Sing eagerly accepted their invitation to join the game. "He was a dead game sport," his friend, William TenBroek, recalled. "The soldiers used to try to read his face, but he could hold four aces and never bat an eye."

Though Sing did not always win, he made enough to order a supply of inexpensive chinaware, which he packed in a little red wagon and sold to the wives of army officers and homesteaders when he delivered their laundry. With the profit, he opened a restaurant that catered to the military trade. A little later, he added a small store and set out to secure the Utes' trade.

Relations between Chinese and Native Americans in the West varied. In the Pacific Northwest, Chinese were at first welcomed as brothers, and some Chinese married Native American women. But as the numbers of Chinese increased, Native Americans came to regard them as poachers on their lands and fishing grounds, and there were often attacks and murders of Chinese.

Wong Sing's Check as cash in post office and banks



Wong Bow (top) was only twelve when he arrived in Siskiyou County, California, in the 1850s. For several years he worked as a houseboy for the "boss" of a gold mine. Then he went to live with either the Yurok or Karok Indians, remaining with them for seven years before cultural differences (he couldn't adapt to the food or the fasting) drove him back to Happy Camp. His Native American wife and two sons did not go with him.

Thereafter known as "Yin Chin" (Indian) Bow, he worked as a rodeo rider and packer and also broke horses and trails. In his forties he remarried. His wife, Lai-shee (above), bated living in what she called "the wilderness." Nevertheless, she

often tucked a big sack of nuts in with the groceries. And each year he designed, printed, and distributed calendars with a Native American motif.

By the mid-1920s, the store carried about \$70,000 worth of stock. One day, a traveling salesman noticed Sing was still using an abacus—a counting frame common to Chinese merchants—to keep his accounts, and he tried to convince him to switch to an adding machine. When Sing failed to see any advantage to the machine, the salesman proposed a contest between the two, with each man totaling up a column of figures. Sing finished first, but his answer differed from that of the machine. On rechecking, the salesman discovered he had pressed a wrong key and Sing was correct!

The store had eight clerks. They remember Sing as a patient man who corrected them simply by saying, "Let's do it this way." "I was kinda backward," one clerk confessed, "and [Sing] brought that out of me. He taught me to figure, and he taught me to write better, and how to treat people and how to meet 'em. He really made something out of me."

To ride out the Depression of the 1930s, Sing had to cut back on staff and stock. But when a hard-pressed rancher asked for time in which to pay for a purchase, Sing would say, "It's not my policy to extend credit, but you need the goods, so take them." No matter how much people owed him, he never let them leave the store empty-handed. And stock that sat on the shelves

Calculator VS Abacus Wong Sing won



Wong Sing's Friendship with Indian Tribes



Wong Sing's Calendar gift for customers



The Wong Sing Store

General Merchandise


Hay and Grain

\$5,000.00 Stock of Goods, Including Everything a
Customer Needs

A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF CHINA
DISHES IMPORTED FROM CHINA

Three-fourths Mile East of Ft. Duchesne, on A. Q. Bonn Place, Main
Road to Vernal

Wong Sing died March 23 in a Car Accident, 1934

- Salt Lake Tribune Headline
 - Indians mourn the death of Wang Sing, Pioneer of Duchesne
 - Wang Sing had functioned as early one-man Chamber of Commerce for eastern Utah
 - The merchant prince of the Uinta Basin
 - He will never die in the memory of his acquaintances and the residents of Uinta Basin
- 

Vernal Express
March 29, 1934

CONFERENCE EXCURSION RATES

VERNAL TO SALT LAKE AND RETURN

\$3.50

Via Special Bus Leaving April 4th and re
turning April 9th.

Salt Lake-Vernal Stages

Office: UTAH CHEVROLET COMPANY

Notice to Public!

The business of the
Wong Sing Mercan-
tile will continue un-
der Wong C. Wing,
who will endeavor to
follow the principles
of the late WONG
SING.

For Weed Drive

White Top War Council
to be Held
March 28

IS PROMISED BY SUMMER

CCC Workers May
Aid Construc-
tion

Features Book

Directory For 1934 Gives
Population, Financial,
School Reports

TO REPLACE WORN TIES

Fifty Mile Project
To Employ 150
Men

Other Convent

"Cutting Bee" First
Second Day's
Meet

PROVO, March 28.—Plans for a co-operative campaign against the weed menace in Utah county will be worked out by representatives of all agricultural communities at a meeting here this afternoon.

The meeting will be held at the hotel here at 2 o'clock.

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Wong Sing, obituary

Deseret News, March 20, 1934: 13

Merchant Dies

In Truck Crash

Driver, Hurt, Taken to Salt Lake For Treatment

PISTOL, AUTO MISHAPS HURT SIX PERSONS

Officials Seek Dynamite Thieves

Amateur Marksmen Re- ceive Warning to Leave Canyon

GOVERNMENT agents here today were busy in the search for dynamite thieves who have been robbing the Washington committee in the canyon.

The search for dynamite thieves is being conducted by the Washington committee in the canyon.

- His son Wong Wing continued the business.
- Wong Wing died at his age 53.
- The business and house was sold.



Madame Chiang in Utah



Madame Chiang Visited USA in 1943



CHINA'S FIRST LADY BEFORE CONGRESS



WASHINGTON, D. C. (Soundphoto)—Mme. Chiang Kai-shek is shown addressing Congress last week, when she delivered a stirring appeal for American aid to the fighting Chinese. Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House, is shown seated as China's First Lady is speaking.

Mme. Chiang 'Captures' New York



Adet Lieu and Florence Chu "say it with flowers" as they greet Madame Chiang Kai-shek on her arrival to make a tour of New York city. Mayor and Mrs. LaGuardia extend the official welcome of the city to the distinguished guest. China's first lady, despite a recent illness, undertook a campaign of public appearance more strenuous than many a robust politician might be expected to endure.

Madame Chiang Invited To Visit Salt Lake

Madam Chiang Kai-shek has been invited to visit Salt Lake City during her contemplated trip to the west coast on her way back to China, Governor Herbert B. Maw said Tuesday.

The governor said he had asked Senator Elbert D. Thomas to present the invitation to the Chinese leader through the Chinese embassy at Washington, D. C., and the senator had replied the Chinese ambassador had assured him he would be notified when a decision was reached.

China First Lady Unable To Stop in Utah

Due to her recent illness Madame Chiang Kai-shek will be unable to stop over in Utah on her western tour, Senator Elbert D. Thomas Wednesday advised Governor Herbert B. Maw, who last week invited China's first lady to be guest of the state.

The telegram from Senator Thomas said Madame Chiang expressed her appreciation for the invitation. Now a White House guest, she will be a guest at a San Francisco celebration on March 18.

Madame Chiang Stayed at Ogden 9:35am-10:50am 03/24/1943

Train Carrying Mme. Chiang Stops in Ogden

Special to The Telegram
OGDEN, March 24—Under doctors' orders to spend a few hours a day in bed resting, and with two nurses attending her, gracious Madame Chiang Kai-shek was unable to come out of her compartment Wednesday when an eight-car special train carrying the madame, other dignitaries and secret service men to San Francisco stopped in Ogden for an hour and a quarter.

The first lady of China was

The first lady of China was able only to catch a panoramic view of Utah and the Rocky mountains through a speeding train window.

Acting as spokesman, Wellington K. Tong, chief, China office of war information, told newspaper men that the diminutive madame has been "ordered to rest in bed." There was some talk she was suffering nervous exhaustion resulting from her Chicago visit.

Madame Chiang is headquartered in the special car used by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands.

ister Winston Churchill and Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands. Railroad officials like to take care of the madame because she is the "easiest passenger we have ever taken care of."

Making it clear he spoke only his own opinions, Mr. Tong said the "principal contribution America can continue to make to China is planes and more planes, heavy artillery and ammunition."

"With more arms and planes, we will retake Burma and Rangoon," he said enthusiastically. "Our best way to get in touch with the outside world is to retake Burma."

Liu Chieh, Chinese minister to Washington, was among the many dignitaries on board the special, which left Ogden via the Southern Pacific at 10:50 a. m.

Madame Chiang Journey

San Francisco Chinatown Pays Respects to Madame Chiang

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25 (AP)—Madame Chiang Kai-shek arrived here tired but smiling Thursday on her transcontinental tour and proceeded immediately to San Francisco's gaily decorated Chinatown, where thousands stood quiet in respect as she passed among them.

An estimated 25,000 persons, most of them residents of this largest Chinese settlement outside the far east, stood quietly as the first lady of China drove by at a walking pace, flanked by scores of secret service men.

Chinatown was alive with color. Many of the women and children wore their native dress; flags of China and the United States flew everywhere; huge dragon kites soared overhead and all the flowers the Chinese could scrape together decorated the main thoroughfare, Grant avenue, which is called by the Chinese the street of the bazaars.

Madame Chiang had been suffering from a slight cold on the train trip west from Chicago and appeared a bit tired as she arrived in San Francisco for the first time.

The welcome of mixed Chinese

memorable page in the city's history.

Arriving in Oakland by train, Madame Chiang crossed the bay to San Francisco in a navy launch and stepped ashore at a pier decorated with orange blossoms. There, 10-year-old Patricia Pons, chosen by vote of Chinatown, stepped forward to present a huge bouquet of red roses. She wore an elaborate Chinese trousered costume, with a bright green jacket—in bright contrast to Madame Chiang's black heel-length gown and soft brown fur coat.

Madame Chiang Ends 6500-Mile Journey

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—Madame Chiang Kai-shek arrived at a country place on the Hudson river Wednesday, completing a 6500-mile journey across the country and back.

She plans to rest a fortnight before going to Washington to confer with President Roosevelt.



Salt Laker Who Piloted Mme. Chiang Gets Chinese Medal

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25 (AP)—C. N. Shelton, Salt Lake City, Utah, pilot, who served as crew captain and pilot of the plane which flew Madame Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Chinese generalissimo, to Chungking after her

visit to the United States in July, 1943, has been awarded the Chinese "Order of the Clouds" for the feat.

Presentation was made by Major General P. T. Mow, Chinese air force, at ceremonies in Wash-

ington, D. C., feting the crew captain and his fellow airmen on the trip.

* * *

Mr. Shelton, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Shelton, 843 Downingtown avenue, previously had been

awarded the Standard of the Clouds medal of China, receiving the medal from the wife of the generalissimo at ceremonies in Chungking.

He has been with the air transport command for nearly two

years, joining after about four years of service with the Mid-Continent air lines, Kansas City, Mo. He is a graduate of West high school, and visited briefly in Salt Lake City in August, 1943, after returning from Chungking.

Madame Chiang and her husband



Madame Chiang Phonetically Is Jeeahng Ki-Shek

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP)—
Reporters asked Madame Chiang
Kai-shek Friday how she pro-
nounced her name.

With the graciousness which
Washington has come to expect
of Mme. Chiang, she gave two
versions—"English" and "Chi-
nese."

The reporters didn't get either
very well.

But apparently you'll be on
safe ground if you pronounce
Chiang like this, "Jeeahng."
The "Jee" is very short, so that
unless you listen closely the
word sounds like "Jahng."

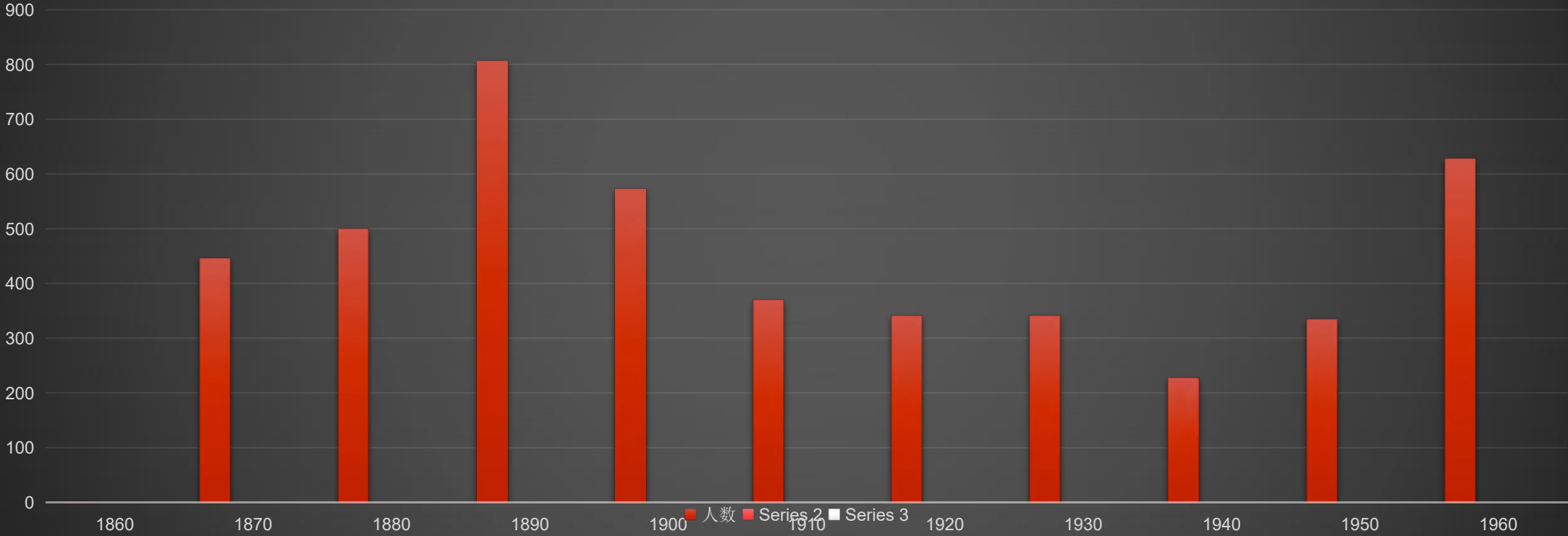
Kai and Shek rhyme with eye
and neck.



Man About Town:

President Roosevelt's pledge to
Mme. Chiang Kai-shek (to rush full-
scale aid to China) will be evident
immediately after Gen. MacArthur
confers with General Wavell. The
cue for the finishing touches on the
United Nations' offensive on Japan
. . . Wendell Willkie is hob-nobbing
with New Dealers in the hope that
FDR may not run (which is unlikel-
y) and that a runaway Democon-
vention may nominate an anti-FDR,
anti-New Deal candidate . . . The
price of 4th Term support for Roose-
velt (by the anti-New Deal Demos)
will be the jilting of Henry A. Wal-
lace as Vice President on the nat'l
ticket . . . Dissident Southern
Demos are boosting Jimmy Byrnes
and Sen. Bankhead . . . The lads
in the State Dep't, who have just
been unmasked as the ones sending
oil to Spain, are the same who kept
sending scrap iron to Japan.

犹他华人口变迁



After Madame Chiang's Visiting, US ended Chinese Exclusion Act

- 1882 年 《排华法案》 签订
- 1924 年 美国移民法案的移民配额根据1890 年美国人口的国籍比例给予各国的移民额度， 94% 的移民配额给予北欧和西欧国家。
- 1943 年， 由于中国在第二次世界大战中抵抗日本的进攻，使得三大轴心国不能汇合， 美国和中国是同盟国， 国会废除排华法令。允许在美华人加入美国国籍， 每一年华人配额是105 人。
- 1946 年， 通过法案， 美籍公民的华裔妻子可以免占配额入境。

Question 4 Yes or No

1911年 10月10日，孙中山领导了武昌起义。



A Chinese historical figure in Utah

Sun Yat-sen in Utah



Sun Yat-sen

- November 12 1866 – March 12 1925
- the Provisional first president of the Republic of China and the first leader of the Kuomintang



Sun Yat-sen



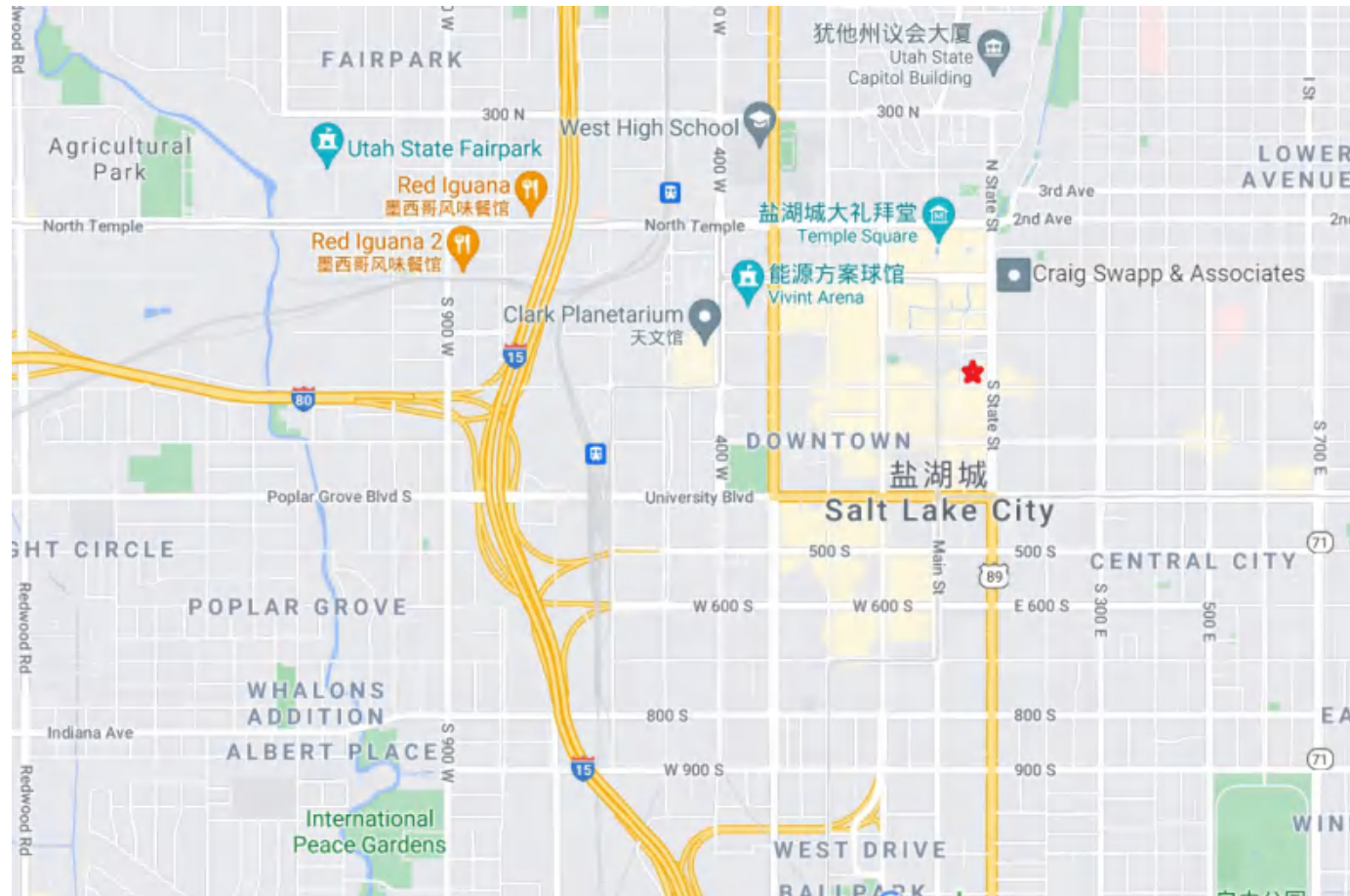
10/7-10/9 1911, Sun Yat-sen in Salt Lake City

DR. SUN VISITOR IN SALT LAKE IN OCTOBER

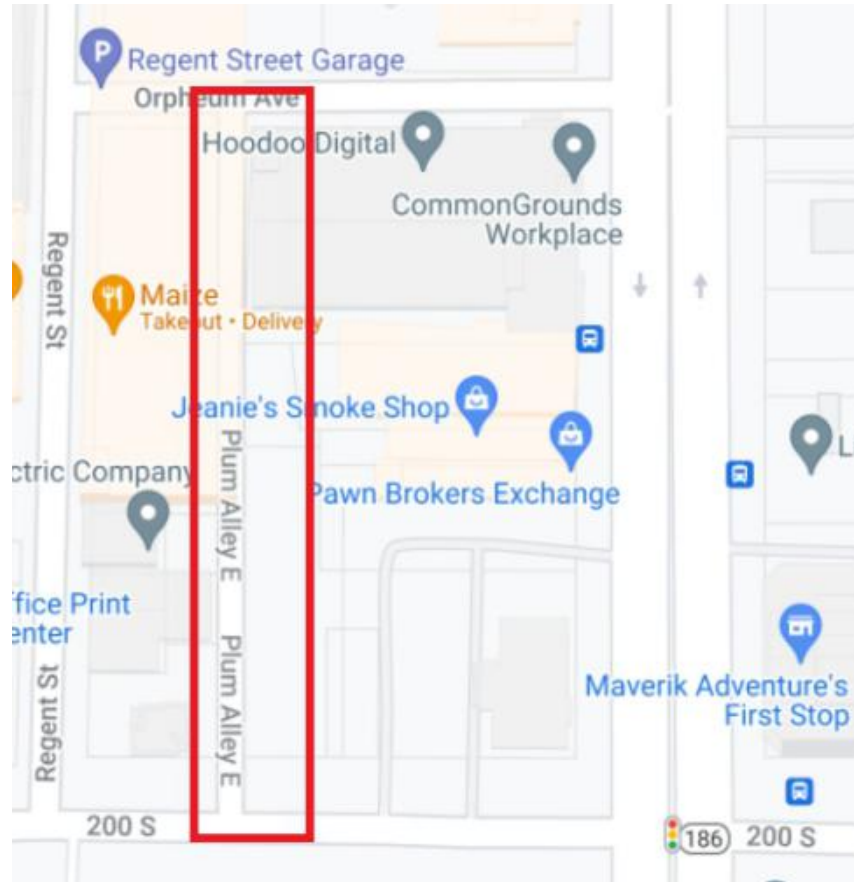
Salt Lake, Dec. 30.—Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who was recently elected president of the Chinese provinces of China, was a visitor of the Chinese colony of Salt Lake City on October 7, 8 and 9 of the present year. Dr. Sun stopped over in Salt Lake three days while en route from San Francisco to New York, from which port he sailed for China shortly before the beginning of the revolution in that country.

While in this city Dr. Sun stopped at Sing Sun & Co.'s place at 49 Plum alley. His purpose in touring this country was to lecture on the need of a change of government in China. While here about \$1,000 was raised by local Chinese for the revolutionary fund. Since his departure the local fund has increased to between \$5,000 and \$6,000.

Plum Steet, Salt Lake City



Plum Steet, Salt Lake City



Pulm Steet, Salt Lake City



Salt Lake City Chinatown



Salt Lake City Chinatown



Salt Lake City Chinatown



Salt Lake City Chinatown



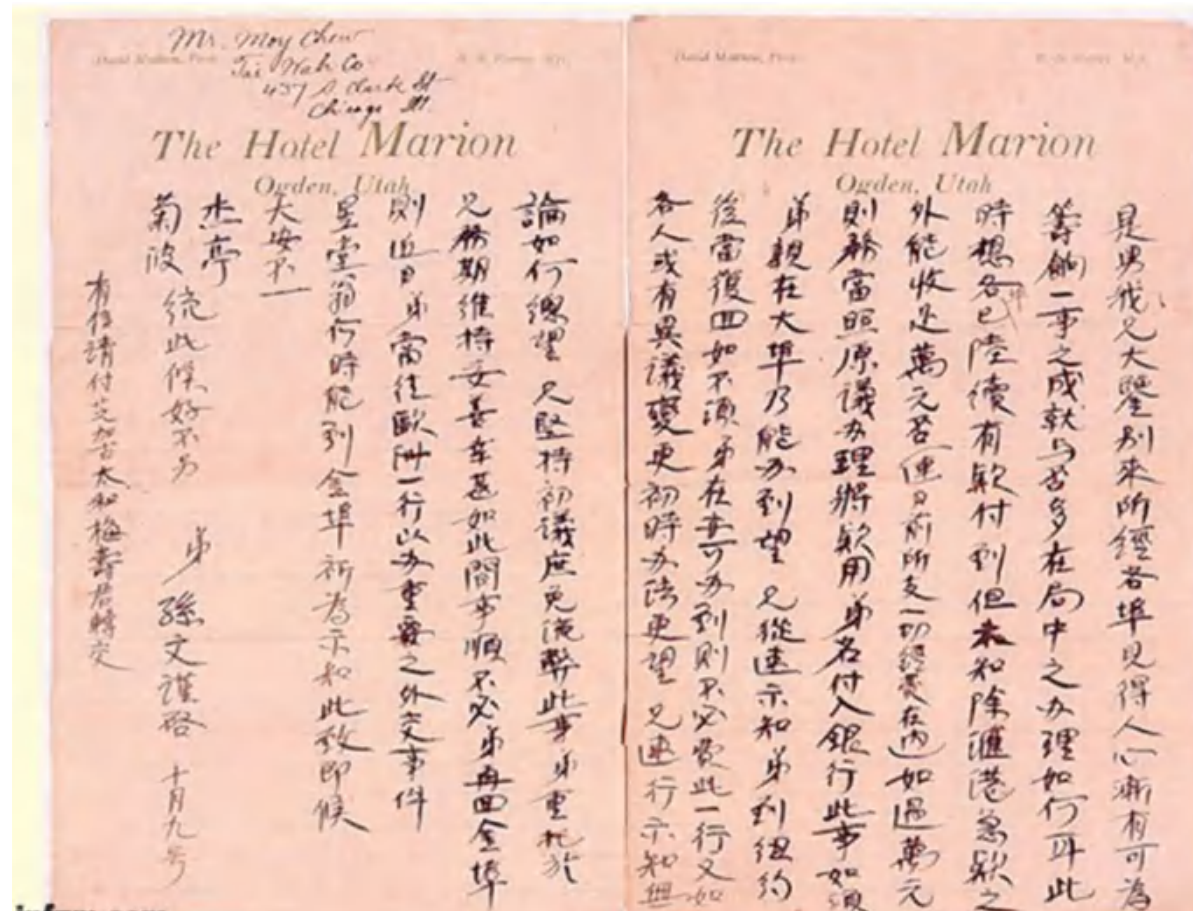
Salt Lake City Chinatown

In the same directories we find the following names of Chinese laundries in Salt Lake City:

Lee Quong — 118 West First South
Lee Sang — 74 East Second South
Soc Lee — 175 West First South
Yec Hop — 214 South First East
Hing Sam — 165 South West Temple
Hong Hop — 71 East Third South
Hop Sam — 33 Commercial
Lee Quong — 26 Commercial

Lung Wau — 63 East Third South
Sing Sam — 72 East Second South
Sun Chong — 11 East Third South
Sun Lee — 217 South First East
Wagh Sam — 267 South Main
Hing Sing — 26 Commercial
Hop Hong — 267 South Main

Before 10/7, 1911, Sun Yat-sen in Ogden



The Hotel Marion at Ogden



The Hotel Marion at Ogden



Commercial men, tourists and travelers of all kinds have learned to their satisfaction that they will not fail to find comfortable quarters during their visit to Ogden. It is with full justification that the city can point to the Hotel Marion, a new structure built in the most approved and modern style, which was opened June 10, 1911, to the public. This hotel, located at the corner of Twenty-fifth and Lincoln avenue opposite Bamberger depot and one block from Union depot is a handsome three story building, while the interior finish makes it as the prettiest hotel in the city. It contains one hundred rooms, all elaborately furnished.

The rooms are light and airy, rates are very reasonable, from \$1 a day up and \$1.50 and \$2. The hotel has a large lobby, well lighted, also eight large well appointed sample rooms, the only modern rooms in the city, and a barber shop. The popularity of the hotel may perhaps be suggested by the fact that it has become immediately popular with the commercial men who make the city. David Mattson is the proprietor and William Allison manager, a man of wide experience in the hotel business. About the first of the year a fine modern cafe will be opened, where the best of everything will be served.



02690: The Hotel Marion: "Ogden's New Hotel, Twenty-Fifth Street and Lincoln Avenue, Opposite Bamberger Depot. One hundred rooms, fifty baths. One block from Union Station. Opened June 10, 1911. Rates: Without Bath \$1; With Bath, \$1.50, \$2. Large Sample Rooms \$1.00.

Marion Hotel, Ogden Opens Auspiciously

(Special to The Logan Republican)
Ogden, June 13.—State Treasurer Dan David Mattson has opened the new Marion hotel, on Twenty-fifth street and Lincoln avenue. The building is of brick and concrete and is practically fire proof. It is located in one of the shrewdest and most convenient places in the city, and promises to become the most popular hotel in the Junction city.

It is equipped with all modern conveniences. There are ten guest rooms, three parlors, sample rooms, barber shop, drug store, cafe and other places of interest within the building.

Mr. D. D. Mattson, formerly with the Wilson and Keiser hotels at Salt Lake City has the management of the hotel to date. Mr. Mattson is to be congratulated on his choice of management. Barges are always popular with the town and is a thoroughly competent operator hotel man. The new hotel is a credit to Ogden and the genial and obliging State Treasurer.

1911 Train Schedule

San Francisco to Ogden: 28 hours travel time (Union Pacific Line, Pacific Coast Limited)

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM
New and Direct Route to Yellowstone National Park

THROUGH CAR SERVICE- TABLE 2- Continued.

No. 22-102-PACIFIC COAST LIMITED-Exhaustive-Electric Lighted.

Station	No.	Day	Time	Notes
San Francisco (Southern Pacific)	No. 10	Mon	1:45 p.m.	via San Francisco
Arr. Ogden	No. 10	Mon	1:45 p.m.	via San Francisco
Los Angeles (Salt Lake Road)	No. 10	Mon	1:45 p.m.	via San Francisco
Arr. Salt Lake	No. 10	Mon	1:45 p.m.	via San Francisco
Arr. Ogden	No. 10	Mon	1:45 p.m.	via San Francisco
Los Salt Lake (Union Pacific System)	No. 10	Mon	1:45 p.m.	via San Francisco
Arr. Ogden	No. 10	Mon	1:45 p.m.	via San Francisco
Arr. Denver	No. 10	Mon	1:45 p.m.	via San Francisco
Arr. Denver	No. 10	Mon	1:45 p.m.	via San Francisco
Arr. Kansas City	No. 10	Mon	1:45 p.m.	via San Francisco
Arr. St. Louis	No. 10	Mon	1:45 p.m.	via San Francisco

No. 12-PORTLAND-SPOKANE LIMITED-Exhaustive.

Station	No.	Day	Time	Notes
Portland (Union Pacific System)	No. 12	Mon	1:45 p.m.	via Portland
Arr. Hood River	No. 12	Mon	1:45 p.m.	via Portland
Arr. The Dalles	No. 12	Mon	1:45 p.m.	via Portland
Arr. Umatilla	No. 12	Mon	1:45 p.m.	via Portland
Arr. Walla Walla (Union Pac. System)	No. 12	Mon	1:45 p.m.	via Portland
Arr. Lewiston (Union Pacific System)	No. 12	Mon	1:45 p.m.	via Portland
Arr. Cheney (Union Pacific System)	No. 12	Mon	1:45 p.m.	via Portland
Arr. Spokane	No. 12	Mon	1:45 p.m.	via Portland
Arr. Chicago	No. 12	Mon	1:45 p.m.	via Portland

Parlor Observation Car Portland to The Dalles, Spokane to Chicago. Drawing-room Sleeping Car Portland to Chicago. Tourist Sleeping Car Portland to Spokane; Spokane to Chicago. Drawing-room Sleeping Car Portland to Lewiston via Idaho Falls, Lewiston to Walla Walla via Walla Walla in No. 451. Drawing-room Sleeping Car Portland to Lewiston via Idaho Falls, Lewiston to Walla Walla via Walla Walla in No. 451. Drawing-room Sleeping Car Portland to Lewiston via Idaho Falls, Lewiston to Walla Walla via Walla Walla in No. 451. Drawing-room Sleeping Car Portland to Lewiston via Idaho Falls, Lewiston to Walla Walla via Walla Walla in No. 451.

Ogden to Helena: 15 hours travel time (Union Pacific Line, Oregon Short Line System, Butte Line)

OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD
Table 37-BUTTE LINE

Station	No.	Day	Time	Notes
Ogden	No. 10	Mon	1:45 p.m.	via Ogden
Arr. Helena	No. 10	Mon	1:45 p.m.	via Ogden
Butte	No. 10	Mon	1:45 p.m.	via Ogden
Arr. Helena	No. 10	Mon	1:45 p.m.	via Ogden
Butte	No. 10	Mon	1:45 p.m.	via Ogden
Arr. Helena	No. 10	Mon	1:45 p.m.	via Ogden

Ogden to Denver: 6.5 hours travel time (Southern Pacific Line, Denver and Rio Grande System)

SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINES
Table 1-THROUGH TIME-TABLES-VIA OGDEN ROUTE

Station	No.	Day	Time	Notes
Ogden	No. 10	Mon	1:45 p.m.	via Ogden
Arr. Denver	No. 10	Mon	1:45 p.m.	via Ogden
Salt Lake City	No. 10	Mon	1:45 p.m.	via Ogden
Arr. Denver	No. 10	Mon	1:45 p.m.	via Ogden
Salt Lake City	No. 10	Mon	1:45 p.m.	via Ogden
Arr. Denver	No. 10	Mon	1:45 p.m.	via Ogden

10/19/1911 Sun Yat-sen in Denver

HAS GUARDED TAFT ON TOUR



Lorien Wheeler, or "Jack," as he is known in every railroad official and nearly every police chief and newspaper reporter in the United States, is the man who protects the President Taft has been making. It is he who winds the gaits from the sheep, and has every railroad connection, every social function and every banquet working without a hitch and assures the president of smoothness and safety in his journey. He is the advance agent of the presidential traveling show. President Taft has traveled close on to 100,000 miles since he was elected. Lorien Wheeler has traveled a little over 100,000 miles ahead of him.

Lorien Wheeler is in every way an American. He was born in Iowa. He received his education in the schools of Cedar Rapids and among the people of the whole United States. He is thirty-five years old and has been in secret service nearly 12 years. Six of these have been spent guarding dentists and making their road to the people easy and safe. He is stockily built, weighing exactly 175 pounds stripped. In his stocking feet he measures feet eight inches in height. He has the reputation of being one of the best men physically in the service. His nerve has been tested in many ways and never has been found wanting.

Up to the time President McKinley was assassinated at Buffalo in 1901 President of the United States was poorly guarded in times of peace. The thing of the president and the making of preparations to advance when they really originated with President Roosevelt's administration. But it after President Taft was elected that the guarding of and caring for the president when traveling was perfected.

TO COLONIZE A VAST AREA

is greatest territorial magnate in Britain, the Duke of Sutherland, is establishing in the new world some of the best tenant farming similar to practiced in Scotland from time immemorial and he says he can do this.



POWLS FOR EGG PRODUCTION

Good, Strong, Vigorous Birds Are Required and Should Not Lay Many Eggs in Pullet Year.

Good, strong, vigorous birds are essential for egg production. The simple fact that a hen has laid 100 or more eggs in her pullet year is not sufficient to warrant her being used as a breeder. I have seen a number of 200-egg hens, with long, narrow



Single Comb White Leghorn.

heads and sunken eyes, which indicate low vitality, and, moreover, have tested a number of them as breeders, and have not to see one that was worth while breeding from, judging from the performance and living powers of her offspring, says a writer in an exchange.

A hen used for breeding, especially for the producer of males to head the breeding pens the next season, should not only be expected to lay a large number of eggs per year, but these eggs should be high in hatching power and the chicks should live, and, furthermore, they should develop into good-sized birds quickly and the pullets should lay well. Perhaps it might be

Makes Good



You'll be delighted with the results of Calumet Baking Powder. No disappointments—no flat, heavy, soggy biscuits, cakes, or pastry.

Just the lightest, fluffiest, most uniformly raised and most delicious food you ever ate.

Recommended by the World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago, 1907.

CHINA REPUBLIC; LEADER CALLED

REVOLUTIONISTS WANT FREEDOM AND WILL FIGHT OR RUN

LEADER LEAVES DENVER

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AND BANKS DESTROYED. BUSINESS SUSPENDED.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Denver.—Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who is to be elected president of the new Chinese republic, was a secret visitor in Denver, leaving this city for the East, supposedly on secret advice from revolutionary leaders in China. London.—A special from Shanghai says:

"The republic has been proclaimed at Wu Ching. A strong force of rebels has left Hankow with the object of engaging the imperial troops coming from the north and a big battle is expected within two days.

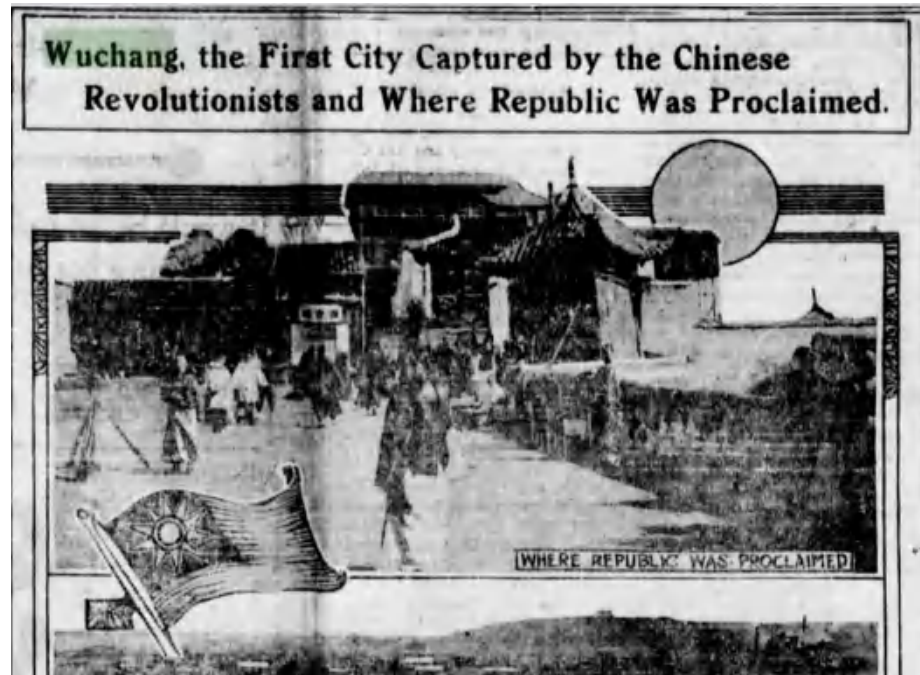
"It is reported that a conflagration has broken out in the native city of Hankow and that the government buildings and banks have been destroyed."

Hankow, China.—The rebels have been unable to maintain order and business has been completely suspended here and at Han-Yang and Wu.

Justice Harlan Ill.

Washington.—Supreme Justice Harlan has been ill for several days, when

1911 Pictures of Wuchang



1911 News



The Telluride Journal, October 12, 1911

[Previous search result](#) | [Next search result](#)

has returned from Cal-
two years stay there,
in health.
Kinley and children
from Durango after
ir and visiting friends

J. H. Ross made Plac-
call the other day.
is sold his property on
Mr. Potter, of Colo.
s. of Hastings mesa.
ery sick, is improving

and Jack Ramsey, of
d quite an experience
Stacy shot and crippled
els brought the mother
se. And now Stacy
irs, and his saddle

TWENTY MISSIONARIES DIE IN CHINESE REBELLION

(By Associated Press.)

HANKOW, China., Oct. 11.—**Wuchang** is in possession of the revolutionists today, following the uprising of yesterday, occasioned by the execution of four revolutionists.

The troops rose, fired the town, burned the headquarters of the viceroy and treasurer, killed the military commanders and twenty-one American missionaries there.

Promise Safety to Consuls.

HANKOW, Oct. 11.—Volunteers are guarding foreigners, who are prepared to board the vessels in the river tonight. The revolutionists sent a note

1911 News

MAY HEAD CHINESE REPUBLIC



Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the Chinese reformer, who was banished from the empire not long ago and is now in the United States, is believed to be slated for the presidency of the republican government when the Chinese revolutionists can take time enough from fighting to organize. There is said to be a standing offer from the Peking government of \$20,000 for the body of Sun Yat Sen, dead or alive.

Each succeeding day has added to the gravity of the situation in China. The imperial government, having discovered that the usual methods used in springing throughout the empire are entirely inadequate in this case, has gotten down to the business of real warfare. But the misjudgment of the situation, and the consequent delay in real responsive measures, have given the revolutionists an opportunity to become better organized, draw greater forces to its standard and

also more territory.

Yuan Shi Kai, the banished war head who was recalled recently, has accepted the post of viceroy of Ho-Fuh and Ho-Nan provinces, to which territory he is directed to proceed and immediately re-establish the imperial authority.

IDE XMAS
NER FOR POOR

and therefore maintain its cooperation with us, and create a common vision on the way forward. This will be essential, and is the challenge in the six months. The topic is therefore, energy, economics and global security, and will be the end of the first of the three pillars of the summit, and the first of the three pillars of the summit, and the first of the three pillars of the summit.

[illegible]

Kil took the group of 10 people with the green and white shirts to a meeting in the Chelmsford Park to help the club. The formation with numbers will begin the process with a goal of getting donations and other items from home owners in the district and various business houses. Kil indicated will be the first something the 10 people have for the year and he said he would need a quick start.

STATE LAW UPHELD

LABOR LEADERS TO APPEAR BEFORE JURY
 LAWYERS ASKED JURY TO CONSIDER THE FACTS OF THE CASE AND THE NEED FOR A STRONG LABOR UNION. THE JURY WAS TOLD THAT THE LABOR UNION WAS NOT THE CAUSE OF THE PROBLEMS IN THE FISHING INDUSTRY, BUT THAT IT WAS A VICTIM OF THEM. THE JURY WAS ASKED TO CONSIDER THE FACTS OF THE CASE AND THE NEED FOR A STRONG LABOR UNION.

Morse is Slowly Dying in Prison

THE YAT KIM WADE.
PRESIDENT OF CHINA

gram received here today reported that Dr. Ban Yui has been elected president of the new Chinese Republic by the revolutionaries—without doing so at Nanking.

ur Christmas Candy

URE IT IS

10/30/1911 Helena Raise \$26,000

DR. SUN YAT SEN REPORTED IN HELENA

HELENA, Mont., Oct. 30.—If Dr. Sun Yat Sen, leader of the Chinese revolutionary movement, is in Helena tonight, his countrymen refuse to ad-

mit as much, but the largest meeting ever held by Chinese in this city indicated an event of more than ordinary importance.

It was admitted by all the better-informed Chinese that local Chinamen were contributing to the cause, and that \$26,000 had been subscribed.

—oo—

12/15/1911 11/24/1911

*Exiled Reformer
Returns to Aid
Revolutionists*



DR. SUN YAT SEN.

PENANG, Straits Settlement, Dec. 14.
—Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the Chinese reformer, and General Homer Lee, the American, who it was alleged, is to take charge of the military government in China, landed here today.
Dr. Sun Yat Sen declined to talk, preferring to reserve his judgment on the situation in China and not desiring to commit himself to a definite policy at present.

SUN YAT SEN AT PARIS.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the Chinese reformer, arrived here today from England. He then started for Marseilles, where he will embark for Shanghai.

DR. SUN EN ROUTE HOME.

MARSEILLES, France, Nov. 24.—Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the Chinese reformer, and Gen. Homer Lee, the American who it has been stated will take charge of the military government in China, were on board the steamer Marta, which sailed for China today. They escaped notice.

1912 News

CHINAMAN PERSISTENT

Dr. Sun Yat Sen Continues to Preach For the Reform of China

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 22—Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who for many years has led a movement for the overthrow of the present dynasty in China, is in Victoria preaching his cause among the local Chinese. He advocates armed rebellion and the establishment of a government, presumably a republic, pledged to reform on Western lines.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen has a price on his head in China. Sixteen years ago he was seized by members of the Chinese embassy in London, England, and dragged forcibly to the embassy. It was intended to send him back to China, but word was sent to the British authorities who intervened and

LEADER OF REBELLION

Dr. Sun Yat Sen Is to Be Given a Welcome

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—For fifteen years an exile from his native land, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the leader of the rebellion, who probably will be named president of the new republic, has returned to China and will arrive at Canton tomorrow.

Arrival, reported today by the Chung Shai Tai, a local Chinese paper, says that Canton is preparing to give Dr. Sun a remarkable welcome. A holiday has been proclaimed and the day will be given up to celebration. Thousands of natives are coming into Canton from the surrounding country to participate in the demonstration. From Canton (Peking will proceed to Shanghai) where a cabinet conference between the Chinese government and the revolutionaries is in progress.

Since last fall the revolutionaries of Dr. Sun had been sent from the revolutionary leaders in Shanghai. It is reported from New York to Europe and most probably San Francisco, passing through the same canal. It probably reached Singapore yesterday.

Dr. Sun, who is reported to be personally there, is one of the other men to bring about the revolution, was born in China about fifteen years ago. He has been reported in various parts of the world. Through the fact was so advertised, the revolution has kept a price of about \$100,000 on Dr. Sun's head. Several newspapers already have to follow him. Twice a special government vessel.

MRS. SUN YAT SEN

A black and white portrait of a woman, identified as Mrs. Sun Yat Sen. She is shown from the chest up, wearing a dark, high-collared garment. Her hair is styled in a bun at the back of her head. The portrait is enclosed in a simple rectangular frame.

10/23/1896 04/17 /1904

Chinese Legation in London Had to Yield.

BRITISH ACTED PROMPTLY.

Salisbury Gave the Heathen to Understand that the Privileges of Foreign Embassies Did not Extend to the Commission of Crime—German Army Officer Sentenced to Four Years in a Fortress for Murder—Turks Afraid of the Result of the Increase of Taxes.

London, Oct. 23.—The Marquis of Salisbury has demanded the immediate release of Sun Yat Sen, a Chinese physician, said to be a British subject, who was, according to the statement of his friends, kidnaped while passing the Chinese legation here, and is held a prisoner in the legation on a charge

Dr. Sun Yat Sen Arrives.

San Francisco, April 7.—Dr. Sun Yat Sen, a famous leader of the Hing Chung Wooy, or Chinese Progressive society, has arrived here enroute to New York. He expects to sail thence for China by way of the Suez canal to take further steps toward the liberation of his countrymen from the Tartar yoke. Sun Yat Sen came into great notoriety in 1896 as a result of being kidnapped by the Chinese legation in London on a charge of conspiracy to kill the viceroy of Canton. The methods of the legation brought down the wrath of the British government and a peremptory demand of Lord Salisbury for Sun Yat Sen's release secured his freedom, after a confinement of 10 or 12 days.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen used to practise medicine in Hongkong. He is a graduate of Harvard.

1925 Sun Yat-sen Passed Away

CHINESE OF WEBER MEET AT SERVICES

Nearly 100 Chinese residents of Ogden and Weber county gathered at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the rooms of the Kuo Min Tang society at 2459 Grant avenue to participate in memorial services for Dr. Sun Yat Sen, first president of the Chinese republic, who died in China on March 12. Similar services are being held throughout the country in Chinese colonies. In China today the republican president is being buried.

Lee Ben, president of the Ogden society, was the principal speaker at the service held here. Wong Ki was the chairman of the arrangements committee.

In the hall stood a large photograph of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, surrounded by 250 Columbia roses and Loddie carnations, worked into a beautiful wreath by the Artistic Floral company. Another large wreath of tulips, sweet peas and snapdragons also stood in the hall beside the photograph.

Practically all Chinese republicans in Weber county attended the service.

Salt Lake Chinese Pay Homage to Dr. Sun

Members of the Kuo Min Tang, the great Chinese lodge of which Dr. Sun Yat-Sen was president, paid homage to the memory of their dead leader in a memorial at 62 South West Temple street, Sunday afternoon.

In an eulogy, spoken in Chinese, K. F. Poy, secretary of the local club, said "Dr. Sun Yat-Sen was the savior of the people of China. He raised 400,000,000 Chinese people from slavery to masters. He did everything for his country and his people. Now he has nothing left."

Simplicity marked the short memorial rites. There was no music, no decorations. Short eulogies, expressing profound sorrow, were given by Fong Chek Nan, secretary of the association of Chinese people in Salt Lake, and Pon Pang, president of the Salt Lake chapter of Kuo Min Tang. Dr. Sun's picture, circled with a wreath of roses, hung behind the speaker's table.

Picture of Wuchang 1927



Thanks