

UNITED CHINA

MAGAZINE



UNITED CHINA

Madame

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同人的前奏曲

親愛的同胞們：

暴日佔領了我們的領土，殺戮了我們的同胞，姦淫了我們的婦女，搶劫了我們的財產，在根本上講，這次東三省的事件，是我國的一幕亘古未有遺世難忘的悲劇！

現在，我們試閉目靜思東省同胞們的慘狀：求生不得，欲死不能，日惟輾轉呻吟于暴日鐵蹄蹂躪之下，凡有心肝，有血氣的同胞們，見了我們的骨肉手足，受這樣的壓迫和痛苦，誰都要憤慨和哀悼的！

但憤慨，不足以抵抗虎狼似的倭寇！哀悼，更不能奪回我們破碎了的河山！我們現在只有毅然決然地起來，一致的團結，與暴日拚死！在這拚命的當兒，我們應該先要有中心的思想，與澈底的認識。

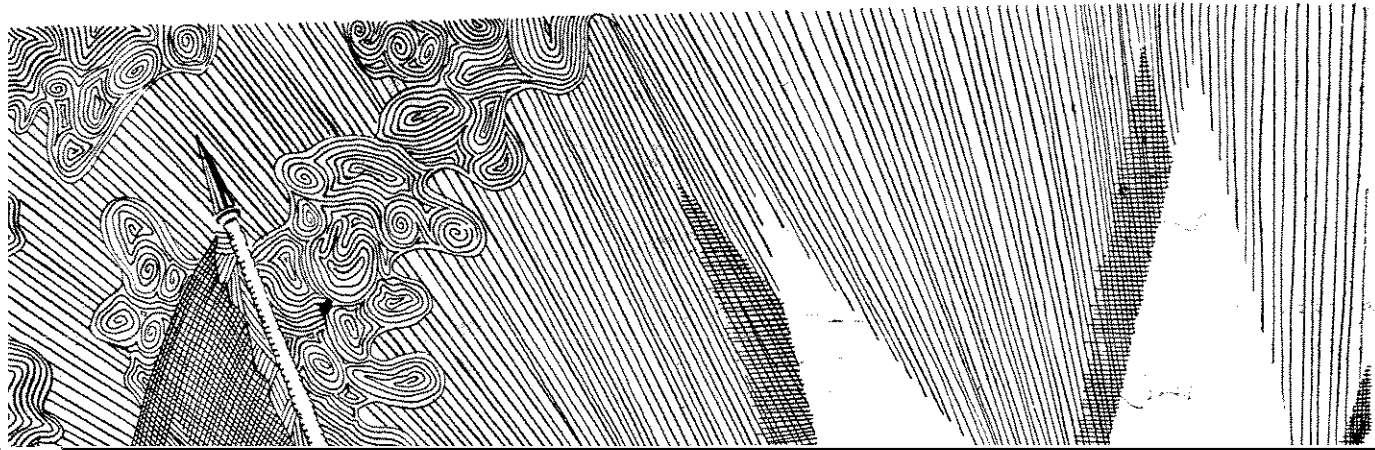
爲了這些，同人等在這國家存亡的關頭，竟忘掉自己力量的渺小和幼稚，毫不遲疑地起來，幹這本小小的雜誌！我們希望藉此可以集中同胞們的意志和力量；並使僑居海外的僑胞，也能知道祖國的危機；同時，進一步，更要打倒麻醉世界的帝國主義國際宣傳！

我們更急切的希望，昏迷着的同胞們，能趕快的覺悟起來，從覺悟中奮鬥起來，從奮鬥中使這千瘡百孔的中國拯救起來！我們要聯合一致，共同攜着手兒，向敵人——一切的帝國主義——的陣地前進！我們深信：從衝鋒中，才可得着自由的真義；從奮鬥中，才能攫得平等的代價；在血肉橫飛的戰場上，我們才知道所謂『公理』和所謂『正義』的把戲！

最後，我們懷着熱切的心，在期待着朋友們，集合起來，等着你們的握手！

(An English translation of the above announcement will be found on page 32)

UNITED CHINA
MAGAZINE
THE GREAT LEADER'S LAST COMMAND—



UNITED CHINA

MAGAZINE

V. Y. CHOW, EDITOR

KOO TSUR-TSOONG *Associate Editors* CHANG SI-MEI
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United China



The men of Han are heirs to an incomparable civilisation.

They must preserve it.

The Chinese have a vast heritage of race.

They must protect it.

The sons of the present generation of Chinese will one day walk in the footsteps of their fathers. Let us see to it that we lead them aright, that we build truly.

Today the sons of Han are faced with black days, sold by the presence of a foreign invader: drear by reason of national disunity, civil war and provincial jealousies. We must rouse our leaders to the danger: the nation is on the verge of defeat: internal bickerings must cease.

The time is past when one man, or family, or province, can wreck the nation. The Government of the country is the people's affair: it is not the plaything of militarists and job-seekers. In the name of the people, of generations upon generations of Chinese who loved their homeland, and have gone on; in the name of the scores of revolutionary martyrs; and in the name of patriots Overseas, we demand a *United China*.

United China! Then we shall stand.

Divided, we fall.

II.

The Republic of China, with or without a written constitution, can never rest upon pure logic. The reason why the Chinese race exists today is because the vast majority of Chinese believe in themselves profoundly and consider that they are part of an immortal race which cannot be lost, even in the whirl of times to be. This is a grand faith. And it is justified.

The constant talk and agitation for a Constitution is all very well from a legal point of view, but unless the people of China themselves feel equal in the family of nations and free in the realm of the republic, the drafting of a Constitution—or the dressing of a show window—is only so much insincerity and political corruption.

Of course it is recognised that a Constitution is necessary; as a comforting light in a dark night, as a ray of hope in the gloom of despair. But let us not deceive ourselves. The Republic of the Chinese Race will hold together only so long as the majority of that race desires it. To those who believe in the sanctity of international law, the observance of treaties, and the rule of right, the rise of a New and Powerful China, should hold no terror. Only those who deny the right

of militarily weak or small nations to govern themselves, uninfluenced by "Great Powers", will commit themselves to a senseless policy of aggravation and opposition to the growth of Republican China.

The status of free nations is recognised throughout the world as unchangeable except by force. Now obviously it is impossible to force a free country to go to war against another free country in opposition to the majority opinion of the people concerned. Our frank accusation against the Japanese ruling class is that they are fostering anti-Chinese sentiment in their Empire, and this is the negation of democracy. For manifestly the people of Japan do not desire war with China. If Japan were a free democracy we should have to admit that the people of Japan desire to quarrel and make war upon China. But such is not the case.

The Chinese people are solemnly convinced that the Japanese people do not approve of any undertaking which would damage the prestige and power of Asiatic nations. In the past no written agreement, pact or treaty was required to ensure the peace and commercial co-operation of the Oriental nations in the face of the white man's military and economic menace. When Japan came upon the world stage the Western conquest of Asia was a very real fear, and we gracefully extend the palm to Japan for her magnificent restoration of Asiatic prestige.

After the Russo-Japanese war Japan had her great chance to assume the physical and moral leadership of Asia. But early the fact was clear: Japan was not equal to the task. Her growth was unnaturally fast. The imponderables were too much for her. Japan could not suffice: her leaders should have known they needed the moral co-operation of the Chinese people. China and Japan in racial unity would have averted, we sincerely believe, the Great World War. The Asiatic world could have presented a tremendous front to any Western Power: Japan, in its feudal instinct, let the matchless opportunity slip from its grasp.

But of course it was inevitable.

China is a democracy, Japan a militaristic imperialism. Let Japan become a republic and there is hope for Asia.

The Japanese did not approve of the elaborate preparations made by the "Young Marshal" for the third anniversary, on June 23 of the murder of his father, Marshal Chang Tso-lin. A grand funeral service was to have been held sometime during October last but General Honjo thought he might as well put a stop to it—hence the coup d'état of September 18, 1931.

Government By The Party Under Political Tutelage

An Economic Analysis Of Japanese Aggression

Extent of Nippon's Commercial Exploitation

By F. T. Yap

The reforms introduced by the late Prince Ito enabled Japan to jump from a feudal to a capitalistic state, this economic program and development consisting of two periods, the first at the time of the Sino-Japanese and the Russo-Japanese Wars to the beginning of the Great World War, and the second from the latter to the present day. Japan's economic and industrial development are due to her victories over China and Russia, the former in particular contributing by reason of the unequal treaties and the forceful acquisition of special privileges.

With these perfect aids Japan strongly established herself in the China market, opened mines in China's territory, developed shipping in Chinese territorial waters, constructed railways in the heart of the Republic, and operated banking institutions to facilitate the economic subjugation of China to

China. The following brief account of Japanese economic penetration in the Three Eastern Provinces and in the Yangtze Valley, should be digested by all Chinese patriots:

The Three Eastern Provinces are rich in natural resources, producing some of the finest minerals and agricultural products in the world. The territory is also noted for its huge forests, and the coasts for the abundance of marine products. Her geographical position enables Japan to lay covetous hands on the virgin tracts of China's northeast, and the fertility of the country is, to Japan, the source of her future greatness. Within a comparatively short time the Japanese capitalists were able to exert powerful economic influence in that part of China. It is interesting to examine Japan's principal exploitations there in the light of their

percent to the Japanese.

Iron ore is indispensable to Japanese industry and armament. Japan cannot afford to lose it.

The construction of a set of railways in the Three Eastern Provinces also aims at political as well as economic domination of the territory by Japan. The main lines are the South Manchuria Railway and the Antung-Mukden Railway, totalling 1,384 miles, built at a cost of 442,000,000 yen. They are both administered and financed by the South Manchuria Railway Company, which is similar in nature to the British East India Company, since territorial conquest is its final aim. Japanese railway undertakings and investments are too complicated to be dealt with here, but it must be mentioned that in this enterprise alone the Manchurian government owes Japan approximately 8,000,000 yen.

Manchuria supplies most of Japan's lumber needs. A

"Another Who Lost His Face."

The society, however, met with failure, and was finally dissolved. According to official report in 1924, there were 285 Japanese and 2,129 Chinese fishermen along the Liaotung peninsula coast, but the Japanese reaped most of the profits. These amounted to \$3,000,000 per annum.

In an official Japanese report in 1926 salt produced along the Liaotung peninsula amounted to 717 cho (Japanese acres). Finally, the Japanese hope to achieve a production of 600,000,000 catties per annum. Since the Russo-Japanese War, Japan has developed 4,600 cho of salt fields, yielding 260,000,000 catties, which doubles China's production. In 1927, China's export was figured at 272,293,750 catties. With the exception of a small quantity imported from Spain, Formosa, and Egypt, the major part of Japan's salt requirements are obtained from China. This alone would account for Japan's determination to

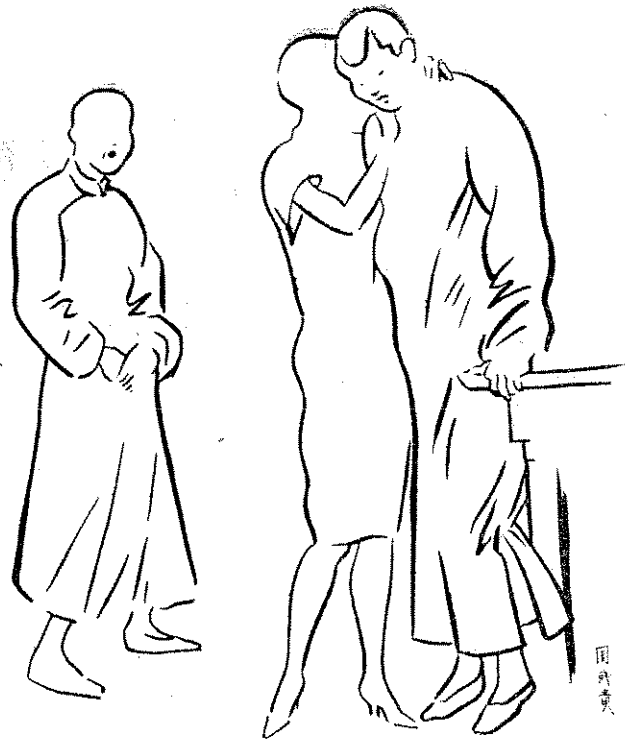
Shanghai-Soochow routes: the Hunan Steamship Company for the Hankow-Siantung line, with a capital of \$1,500,000. In 1903, the famous Nippon Yusen Kaisha opened a regular service between Shanghai and Hankow. With a capital of Yen 81,000,000 subscribed from four principal Japanese shipping companies and a "donation" of Yen 800,000 from the Imperial Japanese Government, the Nisshin Kisshin Kaisha was inaugurated in 1907 for the purpose of competing with the Chinese, British, French and American shipping companies. The Company has now increased its capital to Yen. 16,300,000 and a tonnage of 45,000.

In the inland waters southeast of the Great River, there are six regular vessels under the Japanese flag and 17 in the northwest. Along the Yangtze itself there are 47 regular liners with an aggregate tonnage of 64,645, bringing the total to 159,031 tons. Japanese shipping has successfully ousted the British in the Yangtze River.

The rapid development of shipping services paved the way for the progress of Japanese trade.

Shanghai is the centre of China's foreign trade. Japan claims one sixth of the export and import trade here. Shanghai's total import and export trade for 1925, for instance, was Hk. Tls. 622,734, 355 of which Japan claimed Hk. Tls. 124,912,875. In Hankow one third of the foreign trade fell to Japan soon after the World War. In 1925 the total trade there amounted to Hk. Tls. 84,009,406, of which Japan had Hk. Tls. 25,493,402. Japan's trade in these two ports are ranked first, and her position remained unchanged until the commencement of the anti-Japanese boycott.

Her plans in the cotton industry are revealed by Japan's stipulation in the Shimonoseki Treaty of 1896, when she forced China to agree to a trans-



Evil Influence of Foreign "Talkies."

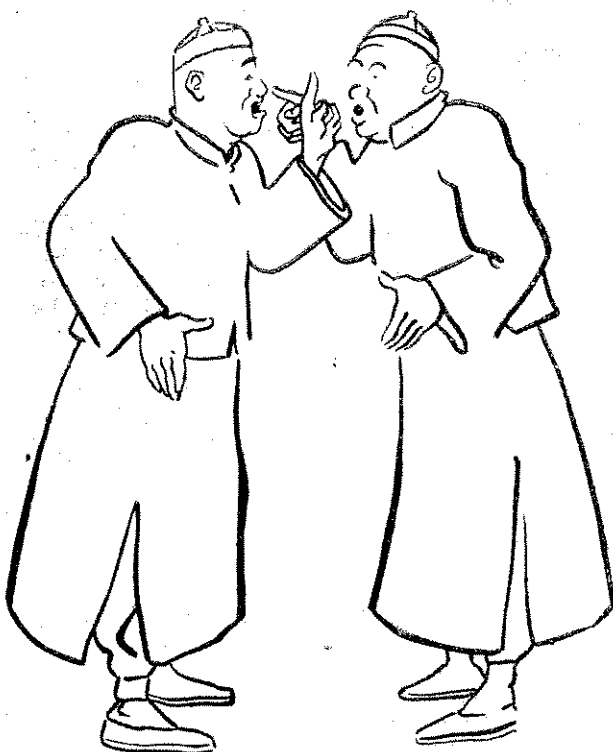
ference of Japanese mills into China. When the World War broke out, she seized the opportunity to expand her cotton industry in China. Today she is proud of her 45 cotton mills established on Chinese soil. Of the 130 cotton mills in China 25 percent is under Japanese domination, and they are therefore in the position to monopolise the business.

Since the World War, too, Japanese banking has enormously developed in China. Among the leading banks in China must be mentioned the Yokohama Specie Bank, The Bank of Taiwan, the Bank of Formosa, the Toyo Industrial Bank, and the Sino-Japanese Bank of Exchange.

Apart from ordinary banking, they also issue notes and grant big loans for investment, industry, and shipping. But their principal ambition is to offer huge loans to the Chinese Government in return for special privileges. The Nishihara Loans are the most notorious in this connection, their history being too well known to merit further statement.

Though the above is only a brief account of the Japanese exploitation of Manchuria and China, it is sufficient, the writer fervently hopes, to rouse the people of the Chinese Republic, both at home and abroad, to swift action. Unless China resolutely makes up her mind to present a united front to Japan, both economically and militarily, the enemy will defeat us without firing a single shot. In short, Japan's economic influence alone would be more than sufficient to bring China to her knees, if the present policy of "non-resistance" is maintained.

A survey party was recently despatched by the Nanking Government to Haichow to make a survey of the city. The object of the Nanking authorities is to open Haichow as a commercial port.



"Boycott or War?"

The Educated Chinese Woman

Her Rights and Obligations

By Mrs. F. T. Yap

Generally speaking, a Chinese woman does not possess the rights and enjoy the privileges which her European and American sister possesses and enjoys. In education, in public employment, and in family affairs she has seldom been given equal opportunity or treated equally, as should be her natural right in association with her brothers. However, her position has been gradually, but steadily, improved—especially since the Revolution in 1911.



With the installation of the Nationalist Government in Nanking, new laws have been codified to place woman in such a high position that she is now practically on an equal footing with man: most of the Government departments have

been opened to her, and she stands in a very respectable place with man in every degree of society. Indeed, in some cases, it is felt that things are not complete without her. The position of our Chinese woman, especially the educated, has been so much elevated that she should, on her part, feel her responsibility increased in proportion with the rights and privileges that she now enjoys.

Just to claim equality of rights and privileges without the sense of increased responsibility should be an unbearable shame to us womenfolk who make up half of the human beings on earth, and who are equally responsible for the attainment of the present stage of civilisation, and, as a matter of fact, such rights and privileges received without payment in the form of obligations duly observed can never last long.

The Chinese woman of today, referring especially to the educated woman, has been granted special rights and privileges which had been denied and would seem fantastic to, her mother, grandmother and great-grandmother and so on. Furthermore, the Chinese woman of today is charged with a much greater responsibility particularly at this time when her beloved country is faced with the gravest situation in many long centuries. Perhaps it is true that the military and civil officials are responsible for the present deplorable state of affairs, but at bottom the trouble lies in the fact that the ruling class, did not, as a rule, or generally speaking, have good mothers. In other words, if they had been brought up by qualified mothers and supported by competent wives, they might have possessed a better conception of life or of duty. No country will become strong without good citizens, and good citizenship is the merit of competent mothers. It is therefore futile to talk about political and social reform without first of all giving consideration to the root of the trouble.

Fellow countrywomen! Why look for reform in our political, social, and religious circles? They are too vague and far away from our expectations. They are too abstract. Let us direct attention to our own persons. Reform ourselves and the country will be reformed: save ourselves and our country will be saved.

First of all, let us train ourselves for a sound

physique, with which we can shoulder the heavier responsibilities in conjunction with our brothers.

Secondly, mental development is equally essential to us; as partners for them in the reconstruction of the country worn out by long ages, the brain of every soul should be intensively developed, which will help to solve the country's various and difficult problems; and

Thirdly, but not lastly, let us be equipped spiritually. Physical and mental attainments are but instrumental elements in our attempt to reach the goal; without character to guide us or to regulate our activities, our attainments might easily prove to be a betrayal.



NOTED PUBLISHER

Mrs. Chao Piao-ping, whose husband, the late Mr. Chao Piao-ping was executed by the late Marshal Chang Tso-lin, thus abruptly ending the magnificent services of one of China's most brilliant journalists and publishers. Carrying on the fine traditions of newspaperdom, Mrs. Chao courageously filled the editorial vacancy, and maintained her determined course despite all threats to terrorise her. Now her late husband's journal, the *Ching Pao* or as it is known to foreigners Peking Press, occupies a high place in the nation's newspaper world—a fearless organ which is finely serving the best public interests.

Mrs. Chao Piao-ping's career adequately illustrates the keen interest of China's women in the program of reconstruction with which New China is so assiduously concerning itself. The pioneer among ladies in this land in the precipitous paths of newspaper enterprise, Mrs. Chao will undoubtedly be ever a shining light and example to her sex not only in China, but throughout the world. Thus we see that China's women are really emancipated, and therefore well along the road to take their place with their men folk, in the ranks of the free and equal races of the world,

"Buy Chinese Goods and Support Native Industries"



我們怎樣從倭寇的手裏 奪回我們的東北？

(陸 詒)

日本的田中首相，在他的奏章裏面，曾說過『欲征服世界，必先征服中國，欲征服中國，必先征服滿蒙。』的豪語。現在，第一步的計劃，居然在吾國無恥軍人的不抵抗聲中，給他們實現了！但有些麻木昏迷患着近視的國人，還以為這次東北事件，是小小的地方問題，只要不殺到自己的地方，仍可以高枕無憂逍遙歲月的。其實，日本帝國主義者底目的，是要滅吞中國，並且還要征服世界，造成白地紅日旗統治下的地球。這次的東北事件，不過他們狠毒野心的牛刀小試而已！

現在，我敢大聲疾呼地說：『欲維持世界和平，必先保全中國，欲保全中國，必先從倭寇的手裏，奪回我們的東北！』在這烽火連天朝不保夕的現狀之下，我提出這個口號，有些人也許要以為說得太過。其實，我們唯其在這民族的生死關頭，國家存亡的剎那，更要堅決地主張收回東北。並且，我們要進一步，摧毀一切帝國主義者在東北的惡勢力，澈底地奪回我們完整的東北！

以上的話，凡有血氣的國人，大概都一致主張的吧！不過，我們要問怎樣的去收回呢？有些人主張對日宣戰，有些人主張對日經濟絕交。這兩種方法，都說得不差。我們深信，只有要從衝鋒中，可以得到自由的真義，從戰場上，才能攫取平等的代價！只要堅持着對日經濟絕交，才可以促日政府的崩潰，致日本帝國主義者的死命！但這兩種方法，需要一個補充。如果沒有這個補充的話；那末，這兩種方法的效率，是會等於零的。所謂補充也者，可分兩方面來講：一方面是唯物，一方面是唯心。唯物方面，就是我們應該趕快的提倡科學，利用科學，實行全國科學運動的總動員。誰都知道，近代的戰爭，是科學的戰爭，並不是靠肉搏衝鋒可以制勝的，更不是神怪式阿Q化的大刀隊紅槍會可以制勝的。現在世界上的一切帝國主義（日本當然也是其中之一）的所以敢橫行世界欺凌弱國，就是因為他們的背後有巨大的飛機，精靈的機關槍，潛水艇毒氣炮，及種種科學的利器。現在我們試問一旦對日宣戰，我們對於防止毒氣的設備有了沒有？抵禦的戰略如何？這恐怕誰也不能有一個肯定的答復吧！所以，我們也可說，現在的中國，受各帝國主義的欺侮，一方面，當然有許多的原因和背景，而數十年來，舉國不注意科學，恐怕也是重要原因之一吧！所以我們應該趕快的提倡科學，那末，將來的日軍，怕不會被我們打得落花流水嗎？！再看歷次抵貨運動的失敗，消極方面，是由於沒有科學化的調查，民衆不能辨別日貨和國貨的區別；積極方面講，是由於沒有利用科學，去製造國貨的替代品，所以不能持久。

唯心方面來講，我主張丁茲國難當頭風雲日迫的現代，全國的同胞，應該有一次澈底的心理大革命，就是要人人革掉自私自利的劣根性，養成自我犧牲捨身為國的精神。日本帝國主義及一切帝國主義的所以敢來欺侮我們民族，都是因為他們已經看透我們民族的劣根性，就是自頂至踵，全身每一個細胞，都是充滿着自私自利。所以我們國家中，有內戰不息的軍人，有貪婪污穢的官吏，有賣國求榮的奴才，有揚言『不抵抗』的邊防長官，有販賣日貨的奸商，有借救國名義發財的委員，一切的一切，數不勝數，造成這樣一個千瘡百孔的中國。如果我們能把自私自利的劣根性革掉，上至國府主席，下至販夫走卒，個個都赤心愛國，捨身救國，像馬占山將軍一樣，那末，我以上所說的這些敗類也絕跡了！到這個時候，帝國主義還敢來欺侮我們嗎？東北還怕收不回來嗎？

因此，我在這血和淚的包圍之中，特懷着滿腔的熱誠，向國人高呼着這兩個口號：——趕快的提倡科學，趕快的革掉中華民族的劣根性——自私自利的命！深盼國人，能平心察之！

最後，我們不須猶豫，也不必徬徨，我們必須把自己的熱血，來奪回我們破碎了的河山！我們要勇猛地衝鋒過去！我們要熱烈的奮鬥起來——！

二十年十一月，于大霧之晨。

UNITED CHINA

December 1931



Front row, seated:—(l. to r.) Admiral Kwong, Capt. Yung Shang-him, Capt. Robert Dollar, H. E. Tong Shao yi, Admiral Wu Ching-yung.

Back row, standing:—(l. to r.) Mr. Chung Men-yew, Capt. Yung Hoi, Mr. Tao Ding-king.

In the background:—Mr. Julian Arnold, American Commercial Attache at Shanghai.

hands whenever and wherever practicable. This was the greatest lesson they learned and, taking it back to China, who can say they have not left their mark, these American-trained Chinese?

Due to disruptive influences in China, the students were recalled in 1882 and upon their return were treated very coldly by the authorities. The Emperor Kwang Hsu was sympathetic, but the Empress Dowager was in control. The only officials who were at all friendly, such as Viceroy Chang Chi-tung, General Yuan Shih-kai and General Tuan Fang, at the time were powerless to effect reforms.

Their Careers

Of those in the group photo with Captain Dollar, Admiral Kwong Kok-wa was the managing director of the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Company,

was one of the founders and managing director of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway. Captain Yung Shan-him has also been one of the pillars of China's mercantile marine.

Volumes might be written of Mr. Tong Shao-yi, for probably he is the most famous of all the students who first went abroad. A personal friend of Mr. Hoover, with whom he was associated in mining projects in China, Mr. Tong's record will be of interest to American readers. He was born in the year 1860 at Hsiangshan, the birth place also of Sun Yat-sen and now known as the Chung Shan Model District, Kwangtung. Successful in the open competitive examinations he left with the first batch of students in 1873 for the United States and entered Columbia University. After his recall to China, Mr. Tong was appointed in 1892 to take charge of the Korean

a Reason why the rich should help the poor



There must be a genuine feeling of distress in many Chinese firms today. Competition, and the losses incurred through the recent depression and floods, are probably creating anxious hours for managers whose task is selling merchandise quickly and profitably. Those who will make use of the columns of this United China Magazine will seldom have cause for worry, and rarely, if ever, shall they regret the expenditure involved.

NO FOREIGN ADVERTISING ACCEPTED

Sir Harry Fox on China

What Have The Diehards to Say to This? The Opinion of Young China

After all the editorials that have appeared in China's foreign press regarding extraterritoriality have been digested, it is apparent that the rights of foreigners under the existing regime are not always what they seem.

It is with great pleasure we note the view of Sir Harry Fox, His Britannic Majesty's Commercial Counsellor in China of a former day. Sir Harry freely criticised the bad points of Chinese but he also gave due praise to the good qualities of the Chinese people, Government officials included. The following quotation, taken from the columns of the North China Daily News, Shanghai, out of a report from its London correspondent, is most refreshing.

"I do not share the view so many people seem to hold that the loss of our extraterritorial rights is going to mean the end of all things in China and that when it comes, British merchants may as well close down their business and take the first steamer home."

Thank you, Sir Harry Fox. If we had more Englishmen of your type in China there would be less anti-foreignism! If we may say so, Sir Harry Fox, in his capable and interesting speech, merely repeated what the well informed Chinese have been telling the Shanghai and other treaty port foreign communities, and he has done so, we note, with a frankness, which must win the respect of the most anti-foreign Chinese.

We take the liberty, in the name of the Young Chinese we represent,—the men of tomorrow who are certainly going to rule this land in good time, and rule it in the name of a self-governing and free China,—of bringing to the attention of fair minded foreigners and Overseas Chinese, Young China's emphatic opinion on the matter.

We sharply assert that there is an unhappy gap between the theory and practice of extraterritoriality in China. The Powers have all along treated the subject as one involved with the pacification and reunion of the provinces under one all-powerful central government. This attitude, in our opinion, is an excuse savoring of sharp practice. Thinking Chinese cannot but regard it save as a dodge to manoeuvre the progressive elements of the Chinese Republic into a position of loyalty to sentimental principles of racial equality, as Sir Harry Fox points out,—a position from which there is no honorable retreat.

In the past every one of China's applications for emancipation from the unfair treaties, was met with a sneer, if not a contemptuous and high-handed rejection. To the foreign Powers concerned, as Sir Harry Fox mentions, there has always existed the scare of civil war: a veritable bogey of eternal unrest. It was only on that platform the Powers rejected China's overtures.

Extraterritoriality has been proved, in the unerring judgment of time, to be an unreliable warden of foreign lives and property in China beyond the boundaries of the treaty ports and the reach of foreign gunboats. Sir Harry Fox is further to be commended for his timely rejoinder to the "not years, but decades" slogan of Mr. Justice Feetham. Mr. Justice Feetham did not state in his report the opinion of the Chinese with regard to extraterritoriality. Had he done so, we would courteously receive his report, but because he did not, he lays himself open to ridicule and his report, on Young China's part, is contemptuously rejected.

We have to inform Mr. Justice Feetham that in our opinion, extraterritoriality is symbolised in this country only as an armed force or naval unit showing the foreign flag on the soil of China, on Chinese inland waters and territorial seas. At no time has this weapon been able to effect permanent protection to foreign lives and properties. The presence of such units in China has tended to increase anti-foreign sentiments among all classes of the people, thereby endangering the lives of both foreigners and Chinese.

Even Sir Harry Fox has not stressed strongly enough the significance of the Chinese Kuomintang Revolution which commenced at the close of 1925.

The rise of the Overseas power in the shape of the Kuomintang, has created an entirely new situation in this land. Foreigners, as a whole, do not even today realise the extent of this change. The manner of its coming, abrupt, and except for a few, even among Chinese, wholly unexpected; its ferocity; its colossal range; its demoralising effect upon trade, commerce, and industry; its sacrifice of life; its unparalleled overthrow of age-old customs; its sweeping repudiations and the ruinous expenditure involved—Sir Harry Fox does not mention them. We ask the fair minded foreigner, does not this excite your admiration and sympathy? Then, above all for the way the Kuomintang was forced to subjugate and subordinate all matters within the sphere of party politics to the one great necessity of winning a war in which the might and influence of the mightiest powers were associated; a desperate attempt to crush once and for all, a gang of unscrupulous warlords and their hirelings; to preserve China as an independent state wherein personal and public liberty had been trampled underfoot, must awaken in the dullest Chinese and the most indifferent foreigner, the thought that something of cosmic importance is happening in China.

We feel it incumbent also to supplement the remarks of Sir Harry Fox with regard to Sino-foreign friendship:

We refuse to believe there is any genuine Sino-foreign friendship. It so rare as to be looked upon by Chinese as a red letter event. Yet there must have been some kind of Sino-foreign harmony "in the good old days." There was. But immediately the enlightened generation grew up, there was no more toleration of the foreigner's base deception.

The first evidence of the waning friendship between the Chinese and foreigners is so long back in history that it would be fruitless to look for it. It is a fact that most Chinese hate the foreigner today, and why not? Hasn't the hatred been earned?

Why is it necessary to go back to the Opium Wars and all the disgraceful pages in the foreigners' history?

When first the Chinese discovered the foreigner's civilisation to be a mere veneer of outward and visible signs, and the Western religion to be merely a cloak for the progress of empire-building, they made demands. That these were ignored and generally treated with contempt history proves emphatically. Upon refusal to entertain requests, the Chinese began to agitate to bring about what they wanted, and in this way naturally resorted to the old game of playing one Power against the other. This policy met with ignominious failure. The western nations combined to squeeze all they could out of the militarily weak Empire. Years after the Revolution, in which the Manchus were overthrown, the young Chinese students arose in their new found power and managed to attract the attention of the liberal-minded United States. The students, despised as they were by foreigners, saved their fatherland from the mailed fist of Japanese conquest. Ever since that time, the youth of China have marched from one triumph to another. It is because they are really anti-foreign that they are the real hope of China. They were the first Chinese to take to martial insistence, and their influence can never be eradicated.

It is the student who knows better than his commercial brother in China that Sino-foreign friendship is practically non-existent. He knows that when the emotion of friendship has flagged, it is no longer desirable to maintain an artificial friendship out of a mere face saving. The Chinese are at least honest with the foreigner, and with themselves. Why should America, Australia, South Africa and Canada debar Chinese, while at the same time their citizens in China eat the food of

China, walk upon Chinese soil, and contaminate themselves with the air of China's "filthy" realm? Young China says defiantly, "Go back to your white countries and live under your own flag, and eat your own food. Don't come here insulting us—Get Out!" They repeat nothing new. The same was said, and accompanied by violence, years ago when the Chinese were driven from Australia, for instance.

Must China use violence, too?

The foreigner is the avowed, self-confessed enemy of the Chinese people. Actions, after all, speak louder than words! It is taught in the Chinese classics that friendship is mutual admiration and a mutual desire to serve, protect, and satisfy. The same teaching is held in the West. The Chinese carried out all that could reasonably be expected of them. Strangers within China's territories were always treated with courtesy, given protection, and generally shown extra kindness. Then the white man himself elected to put an end to this happy situation. History records, for the past ninety years, one long insult after another. The Chinese naturally were bitter, they showed their resentment, they will show more resentment as time goes on.

Friendship between nations, as between individuals, cannot be governed by rules. It is just a need in response to a need. When the need or response ceases, friendship is at an end. Nations cannot establish eternal claims and privileges. The foreign powers must admit they forced their way in China, but it is a mistaken idea to think that it is by force they remain. The extrality system exists in China not because of the foreigners' gunboats and troops, but because the Chinese people have tolerated it. How long they will continue to tolerate it rests in the lap of the gods. The signs of the times are not encouraging.

If the foreigner will realise that there can be no exacting or demanding between friends, and when these take place the transgressor leaves behind him a bitterness that proves the strain has been prolonged out of a hypocritical sense of prestige.

It has been frequently held by many foreigners that the maintenance of extrality is worth the "face" it engenders. That is a brazen falsehood. Everyday that extrality continues to function is a distinct loss to both Chinese and foreigners. But it is not this way that ruin lies. If it be true that man does not live by bread alone, it is truer still that extrality is not the indispensable adjunct of a happy and safe existence in the treaty ports.

The idea of extrality has, no doubt, become a part of the ten commandments of the older generation of Shanghai foreigners and their confreres in Tientsin. We have no desire, actually, specially as young men, to adopt a censorious attitude toward them. They live in a world that is dead, and that will have no resurrection. Death, alone, will remove their opposition and their prejudice. And if the money saved in British and Japanese (local communities) circles, went into providing better food for the millions of British and Japanese unemployed, everyone would, we assert, be better off. If we read the writing on the wall aright, the question that is going to be presented to all the Powers concerned in the not distant future, is that involved in the old time proverb that half a loaf is better than no bread. And when that time comes, it will not require much argument to bring home to all sensible foreigners the urgent need of living in peace, on a plane of equality, and holding one to the other, a mutual respect.

The Chen O'Malley-Agreement and the surrender of the Hankow British Concession were milestones in the constitutional development of Young China to govern herself. It gave the first real chance for the Republican idea to function. On one hand it embodied a formal recognition not only from Great Britain, but from others, of the complete unworthiness of the existing status of the foreigner in China to meet the requirements of present day conditions—conditions that have changed beyond recognition to those existing when the structure of extrality was first erected, while on the other hand, it exhibited a confidence in the ability of the Chinese people to overcome their tremendous difficulties.

On our part, we freely admit that it has happened more than once that men who lacked the essentials of statesmanship have been admitted to control of various Sino-foreign settle-

ments. There have been blunders and grave errors of judgment on the part of Chinese—and also on the part of foreigners. The support of the real leaders of Young China, the men who supplied the initial money, brains, and initiative, for the Kuomintang movement, has often been promised and given to those who did not deserve it, or who did not measure up to the high standard of character in demand.

Lastly, it is as clear as crystal that whether in the Kuomintang, or in other parties or coalitions, the aggressive idea is here to stay: that it is the spirit that will inspire Chinese to rise and abolish those things that are insults to China's sovereignty, and to eradicate, by force if necessary, the evils of foreign commercial exploitation and financial control. It is just the misfortune of history's unrelenting policy that the weakest of the Party and of the Nation must today face the strongest opposition in Asia. Tomorrow, we firmly know and believe as God protects the Right, the mistakes of today and the humiliations we suffer, will be wiped away by proud sons of ours who will tolerate conditions just long enough to prepare for action.

(Continued from page 3)

the late Leader's instructions, we shall certainly never be in a position to deliver the people from suffering, which means non-support of the people. In other words, the Kuomintang would not be a fit political party.

In short, the people's and Party's powers are supplementary to each other. As members of the Kuomintang we must do our best to develop the people's power, and when that is done the constitutional period will be crowned with success.



Boy: "I think you are the prettiest girl in this cabaret."

Girl: "Yes, and the most expensive!"

From Central Asia to Central America

Romance of Pre-historic Chinese Race Disclosed and World Mystery Nearing Solution

By Chow Sing-foo

The recent eviction of Chinese from Mexico, which is still being carried on because of the Mexicans' failure to compete with the Chinese businessmen, brings to mind the claims made by Chinese historians that their forefathers were the first people from abroad to land on the shores of the American continent. Years ago, when these claims were made, foreigners scoffed at the mere thought of such a contention, dismissing the idea as just another instance of Chinese conceit and insistence upon the antiquity of their race. The discoveries of such explorers as Hrdlicka, Sven Hedin, Roy Chapman Andrews, and Tee Tsan Tai, however, have served to substantiate in great part the claims of Chinese historians that Central Asia was, so far as their knowledge went, the cradle of the human race.

The recent visit of Professor Grafton Elliot Smith to Peking to view the "Peking Man" also has drawn the attention of the Western world to the fact that the "Garden of Eden" was probably situated in the Sinkiang Basin, between the Tianshan and Kuenlun mountains in Chinese Turkestan. Believers in this theory have been fortified in their stand by the discovery of Chinese pottery in the tombs of ancient Egypt, Babylonia and Assyria.

One of the greatest aids in piecing together the fragments of history is a study of writing, and the Chinese hieroglyphics have proved in many instances to be the keys that have unlocked the doors guarding the secrets of the past. In the case of Mexico, it was the discovery of Chinese characters on ancient temple walls, that confirmed the occupation of the American continent long before Columbus came upon the scene.

Chinese as Pyramid Builders

It has been established for some years that the extraordinary civilization which arose in Central America perhaps as far back as 20,000 years ago, had had its origin in a race of pyramid builders, whom we know now as Mayans. But according to research work, something happened to the Mayan civilization about 3000 years ago, when some great scourge or pestilence decimated the population and they rapidly declined. Then about 1500 years ago there came upon the scene a new civilization in Central America, the Aztec, familiar to most people because of Cortez and Montezuma. The period between Maya and Aztec civilizations was a mystery, perplexing historians. The Aztecs spoke of their predecessors, the Toltecs, whom they said they supplanted, but because of the fact that the traditions of both the Mayans and Aztecs agreed that the Toltecs had nothing in common with them, scientists did not seriously consider the connecting link between the two ancient civilizations. Except for their enormous crumbling pyramids and great jungle-buried cities sometimes erroneously described as Mayan, and recently photographed from the air by Col. and Mrs. Lindbergh, little evidence remained of what the Toltecs actually had been, and for a long time historians believed that instead of being a lost race they had had no real existence. It was believed that the word "Toltec" just meant "builder" and had been applied to ancient forefathers

of the Mayans by descendants,—in the same way as "patriarchs" are referred to to-day.

The cause for the uncertainty in this history of the Toltecs arose through the destruction of the records and writings of the Mayans and Aztecs by the fanatical Spanish at the time of the conquest of Mexico, and the centuries of oppression further helped to wipe away all except a fragment of the legendary history. Because of the fact that when the Aztecs overcame the Toltecs they learned very little, if not nothing at all, about the conquered people, through no knowledge of the written language, it is clear that the Toltecs were a more cultured people who could not teach their subjects the difficult Chinese script and as a consequence the Mayans and Aztecs knew nothing of the Toltec history.

Discovery of Chinese Writing

The discoveries at Teotihuacan in Mexico, not only of Chinese written characters, but of other inscriptions, pottery and ornamentations, bear out the contentions of Chinese that they settled America. It would seem that at least 2000 years ago, Central America was invaded by Asiatics, either Chinese or Mongols, who found footing on the western coast of Mexico. These were the invaders spoken of by the Mayans and Aztecs, and called by them "Toltecs." According to ancient Chinese tradition, numerous bands of adventurers who had sailed the coasts of Asia right round to the Red Sea and had established relations with the Egyptians (from whom they derived the knowledge and mysteries of the pyramids) began exploration of the vast island empire that lay to the south. Passing along the shores of Malaysia, they sailed past Sumatra, Java, Celebes, Timor and New Guinea, and also touched the shores of Australia, but on account of the forbidding coasts of that tropical island continent, continued their way eastward to the other Polynesian islands.

The first discovery of the new land (America) was made by a few junk loads of Chinese, who had been blown by typhoons far from their intended course. Returning to their homeland they spoke of the new land but for many years their story was not believed. However, it was left to the Chinese who had settled and traded with the peoples of the islands which now form part of the East Indies to organize an expedition to the new found land. On account of the long journey this was undertaken step by step, along the various island stepping stones across the wide Pacific. After much privation and anxiety, for the last step was a prodigious one, far more dangerous and longer than that of Columbus fifteen hundred years later, the expedition, depleted in numbers, landed on the shores of Mexico.

The native tribes on the western shores of Mexico at that time were probably out of touch with the main civilization, concentrated on the interior plateau where the climate was more conducive to health than on the torrid zones of the western coasts. The Chinese band, with the usual strong powers of assimilation, must have very soon gathered unto themselves other elements of strength from surrounding tribes, and it is quite a possibility that when they landed the great catastrophe

had overcome the Mayan peoples and so they encountered no strong opposition.

At this period, the Aztec civilization had not become powerful enough to offer any resistance. Whatever the reason, the small group of Chinese were not wiped out, but thrived to such an extent that they soon became masters of a great area of the Mexican Valley. It followed as a natural result that the Chinese soon made their impress on the Mayan civilization, grafting certain aspects of their culture upon the native modes of living, and with this new virus succeeded in creating a new spirit, which resulted in the country becoming semi-oriental.

Villages Had Walls

No doubt when the jungles of Mexico give up their secrets it will be found that the Toltecs built walls around their villages, patterned after the walled cities of their homeland, and it was for this reason that they withstood any attempts to wipe them out.

Just why the Toltec civilization did not endure probably may never be known in the absence of Mayan and Aztec records, and the only hope lies in the discovery of such records from the buried cities of the Toltecs, now being excavated near Teotihuacan.

It is now some years since the discoveries were first made of Chinese symbols carved in stone on house and temple walls in Mexico, and those for "sun", "moon" and "eye" were easily deciphered. Ideographs on walls signifying "turn to the right" and "turn to the left" go to show that even so long ago traffic must have been regulated. The characters and writings were identified by the Hon. F. K. Fong, Chinese Charge d'Affairs in Mexico, who said: "I can emphatically state that the character of certain signs and figures which have been found upon the walls of the newly discovered pyramid, is Oriental.

Evidence Discussed

The special signs for *sun moon eye* and those indicating motion from left to right and from right to left are paralleled in an astonishing exactness in an old Chinese manuscript which I possess, and which is now in the hands of Louis Cabrera, Secretary of Hacienda, in Mexico, for study by the Archaeological Department of the Government. They can be read with ease by anyone familiar with the ancient script of my country. It is, in my opinion, entirely futile to dispute the Oriental character of the pottery and carvings that have been unearthed at Teotihuacan. Some might well be Mongolic or even from certain regions of India, but beyond any doubt they belong to Asiatic races." Those words were spoken some years ago, and it would be interesting indeed to know if the Mexican Government took any further steps in finding a solution to a mystery which had baffled historians and archaeologists for many years.

Science has held two strongly contrasting views with regard to the origin of the remarkable American civilizations which were destroyed by the Spanish, and until recently there were not many who held to the belief that they were developments of a native American race.

It is a well known fact that certain tribes of the North American Indians are of ancient Mongolian origin, it having been proved that they had made their way from Asia across the Behring Straits, and so downwards through the American continent. Some scientists hold to the theory that there was a land bridge connecting Asia and Alaska, and that the Kuriles are the remaining links.

But the southern races, such as the Mayans, Aztecs, Incas and associated tribes of South America, present a problem which cannot be explained by any immigration from the far north. Should they have been northerners, they would have left traces of their occupation on their trek southwards. No such traces have been found and another significant fact is that their civilizations were absolutely different, with no traces of relationship whatsoever.

It was always a baffling problem to scientists, holding divergent theories of the origin of American civilization, to reconcile the fact that some of the remains of Mayan civilization were absolutely un-Asian in all respects, while, in the case of the Toltecs, their architecture and house ornamentation were distinctly Asian. The discoveries at Teotihuacan reconcile these differences and offer an explanation as to how they took place.

Pyramid Construction

The discovery of pyramids in South and Central America created a great sensation, and because the pyramid was always looked upon as a purely Egyptian structure, many were the theories advanced as to the origin of their construction. Even to-day there are many who will be surprised to know that there are pyramids in Mexico which are much larger than the famous Egyptian structures along the banks of the Nile. At Cholula, near Puebla, there are the remains of a pyramid similar to that of Cheops, and exceeds the latter also in bulk, although it is not so high, since the Mexican pyramids were built simply as foundations for temples.

Some Chinese who have made a study of ancient writings hold to the theory that the Central and South American pyramids were built under the supervision of Chinese junkmen, who had made the journey round the Asian coasts to Egypt and had carried back with them the knowledge and ideas for the construction of similar structures in their homeland. Since foreign ideas, by imperial decree, were forbidden, this latest knowledge was not made use of till they or their descendants in migrating to the new far off land of America had the opportunity to do so. The Chinese, now the Toltecs, in Mexico, by using the native labour erected these pyramids in imitation of the ones they had seen in Egypt. It logically follows that they would be larger than their earlier prototypes (?) and with a certain difference in design to accommodate local conditions and customs. Hence they only utilized the base of the pyramid to serve as an under-structure for their temples to the sun and moon gods. Chinese, with their esoteric knowledge, had learned the secrets of the Egyptian mystics and keepers of the pyramids, must have early seen the import of the Mayan sacrificial ceremonies, and their resemblance to the ancient Egyptian rites, and it requires no imagination to suppose that their first thoughts would have been of the sacred temples of the Egyptian priests—the interiors of the pyramids of Ancient Egypt. Because of their greater bulk it is certain that the Mayan, or to be more exact, the Toltec pyramids, antedated the Egyptian ones while the Inca pyramids may possibly have been constructed some little time later than the Mexican ones.

The Future Will Tell

After the explorers and excavators had dug out the old Toltec capital from under centuries of forest debris accumulation—the great pyramids and temples

(Continued on page 33)

The Militarisation Of China!

(Editorial, *The Patriot Magazine*)

The militarisation of China!

Let it quickly become fact.

From the time Japan defeated China, and later on Russia, at arms, the military party of Japan, have had the idea, that the Japanese soldier is invincible. Just now it behoves us to study the effect of this "superior" teaching.

In spite of the taboo militarism has gained for itself in most Great Powers since the war of the nations from 1914 to 1918, Japan has pursued her policy of universal military training unfettered. They "served" in the Great War by just conveying a few British and Australian troopships. Incidentally the British and Australians in common with other Europeans and Americans, did the bulk of the fighting.

Every enlightened Japanese who has been abroad and has seen what havoc the German army made of France and Belgium, knows very well that Japan's military participation in the war would have mattered very little to Germany. What German guns did to British and French troops, the same would have been done to Japanese, and it is only by cunning and sharp practice that the Japanese allies of the victorious powers have been allowed to roam abroad at will today. Had Japanese troops participated in the Great War, Japan today would be suffering the same pangs of remorse and inertia that the participants of that real man's war are suffering today. Japanese aggression is all very nice and conquering up against weak China and Imperial, corrupted Russia. But we venture to say that Soviet Russia is strong enough to do to Japan in Manchuria or Mongolia or in northern Manchuria what Germany did to Belgium and France in 1914. Left to fight it out unaided, as she was in 1904 the Japanese will learn that the way of transgressor is indeed hard, or that without a friend the world is a very nasty place!

Our divided country has suffered so many insults and humiliations that one more does not make much difference. But the real point we have raised, at the beginning of this article, is that China must become a powerful military nation. Question, how? It is not a matter of money, or even of brains. It is primarily a matter of organisation and the will to become a military power. In any case, there are plenty of military leaders out of jobs who might be glad to get a job as active agents again. The God of War is a persuading one. He is never very inactive at any time. There is a rather terrible, if not altogether hectic time, in store for Japan. Perhaps they even suspect it.

An army, a powerful army, a large air force cannot be dispensed with by any first rate nation. The United States is not exactly a militaristic nation, yet it has found the world a much nicer place in which to live since it became the leading military and perhaps naval Power on earth.

This must give us food for thought. But

don't let us become too discouraged. In fact, don't let us become disheartened at latent weaknesses, for as the day grows older, greater strength comes. If possible, and may we hope, always, let us remember that we are not in any way inferior to other men. If we were an inferior race, we would, long ago, have perished from the face of the earth. But having lived, it is our duty to pursue the wisdom we have long followed. Though we have lost a great deal of territory, let us remember too, we have gained more than we have lost. In the realm of racial unity we are perhaps the most notable example in the history of mankind.

But lest we get a balloon like conceit, that may be pricked to our discomfort, let us gird up our loins and get to work to build a military machine. For clearly defence is not the inspiration we need. Real defence, it is claimed by many thinkers, is the act of waging an active aggression. If it be so there are splendid chances for us to assume the offensive. For first of all, the real spirit of a conquering people is expressed in its activities of peace. Shall we say that our traders are inferior to others? Of course they are not. Shall we believe that our farmers are idiots with no sense at all? History says no. Our soldiers have always been despised.

The time has come to quit despising the soldier, and make him a national hero. Salute him, honour him, acclaim the armed forces of the land! In ten years we shall out militarise Nippon. In twenty years we shall become the leading military power of Asia, and perhaps of the world. But we must respect the military man, if we are to achieve our aim.

The complete militarisation of China is not so impossible as it seems. There are plenty of other nations who hate Japan. They will most willingly assist us. The only call upon us is to quit being the world's fool and get down to business.

Now in what way can each of us fulfill our obvious duty? By adopting a militant spirit. By pursuing all possible ways which lead to the upbuilding of an aggressive spirit. Foster the boycott; preach anti-pacifism; counsel strong measures; insult the weak, plead the cause of the iron and blood policy. It is the only way. It is the wise way; let us get to it.

In China there are too few real patriots. Because patriotism is at a discount. Let us put a premium upon patriotism. Let us persecute the boy or girl who wilfully retreats from humiliation. Let us stand our ground and fight back, blow for blow, angry word for angry word. Let us rather die than give way.

In our effort to build a mighty army, however, let us not forget that we are Chinese, and that we believe in the triumph of right; that we love our neighbor as he will love us; that we will render him justice so long as he renders justice to his



THE NATION'S LEADERS

These sketches were made in Nanking in 1928 at the time of the Christian General's visit to the new capital. Left to right they are: Chiang Kai-shek, Pei Chung-hsi, Wang Cheng-ting, Feng Yu-hsiang, the late Tan Yen-kai, and Dr. Tsai Yuen-pei.

neighbor; that we will go on being Chinese and proud of it—and let the world go hang.

Perhaps there will be many who dislike us. That will be nothing particularly new. There have always been people who hate us, who laugh at us. Yet down the long corridor of the ages but one race has survived, language and customs intact—and it is our own country; God bless it, and may we preserve it. The spirits of our dead comrades are watching us. New China;—we—cannot betray them!

Comrades, countrymen, sisters and wives, mothers and grandmothers, fathers and grandfathers! Woo unto us if we do not do what Heaven now commands!

Is it that you love your ancestors or not? They demand of us that we preserve our country from the people who would defile it. They are watching us, and their eyes are full of tears!

Shall we stand idly by and do nothing?

Shall we yield to the Japanese?

Comrades, we cannot.

We are Chinese. We cannot surrender our homeland.

If there were twenty five Japans and each Japan were of sixty millions, and thirty millions were armed men, we could never give way our land to others. The graves of our ancestors are on our soil, their dust is in every lie of the land. We shall fight to preserve it, and their hallowed tombs!

The centuries stand behind us. Forty glorious centuries of unrivalled history, of magnificent endurance. We will last out another forty centuries with Japan long gone from these and forgotten by the world to be.

We stand now in the full responsibility which is ours as the great nation of undying ideals; which the world cannot afford to lose; that the world has respected and loved. For they have loved us; for our philosophy; for our peacefulness. The Great Powers of Christianity are with us in our fight. Let us arm; and take the field!—The Patriot, Oct. 3.

A party of 50 prominent Chinese merchants of Shanghai and Hankow recently met to discuss the organisation of a big trading company with a capital of \$10,000,000. The proposed company will attempt to monopolise the import and export trade of Hankow and other river ports. The head office of the new company will be located at Shanghai, with branches at every important commercial centre along the Yangtze.

A Chinese Robin Hood.

Romantic Career of a German-educated Chinese.

Banditry in Southern Kiangsi originated in the Shin-kuo district and was developed by the Communist leaders, Chu Teh and Mow Tse-tung.

In Shin-kuo the educated class is divided into city and rural parties, and their views are wholly divergent. Taking advantage of the situation, the Communists joined the rural party. The City authorities were attacked and the city police forced to surrender their arms.

All this happened in 1927. At that time, Chu Teh, the notorious Communist commander, who had just returned from Germany, where he is said to have registered as a member of the Communist Party, was visiting Kiangsi as the representative of a certain army. As the province was then full of Yunnanese troops, with whom he had connections previously, he saw the opportunity to institute a Communist movement. He was able to make himself director of the Bureau of Public Safety in the Provincial Capital, Nanchang, and also acted as military instructor of the local troops.

In July, 1927, when General Yeh Ting revolted against the Government and went over to the side of the Communists, Chu turned the government troops over to his fellow Communist commanders, thereafter joining another government army with the same strategic plan in view. He was again successful in this attempt.

Chu's position became so strong that Gen. Chu Pei-teh, chairman of the Kiangsi Provincial Government, deemed it necessary to send Gen. Yang Yu-heng at the head of an army corps to wipe out Chu and his comrades. But Yang proved unequal to the occasion: he was defeated and most of his troops surrendered to the Communists. Chu there by extended his influence from Hunan in the west to Kiangsi in the east and Kuangtung in the south. Not satisfied with his military strength, Chu enrolled bandits and other outlaws into his armies.

Early in 1929, the people made a strong appeal to the provincial authorities for help, but their pleas fell upon deaf ears: they then turned to Gen. Kuo Feng-ming, the garrison commander in Tingchowfu, western Fukien. In response to the call Gen. Kuo proceeded at once with his troops to the bandit-infested districts in southern Kiangsi and, immediately launched a war against them. The Government troops succeeded in driving the Communists to the hills. It Kuo had pressed hard on that occasion it might have resulted in the utter rout of the Communists. Unfortunately, the Government troops were exhausted and they were obliged to give up the pursuit, thus permitting the Communists to reorganise their scattered forces.

After the New Year Chu launched a sweeping attack upon the Government forces, resulting in the defeat and surrender of the latter. The surrender of Kuo's army, the death of the general, and the amalgamation with Pan Hwai-teh's Communist forces, newly arrived from Hunan, greatly strengthened Chu's position. By the end of 1929 Chu's

men occupied the major part of the provinces of Kiangsi and Fukien.

Politically, the Communists also made much progress. There is the Soviet Central Government, under which there are the various provincial and district Soviet governments throughout the territory.

It is difficult to estimate the exact military strength of the Communists, but under Chu's personal command there is said to be approximately 80,000 well armed men.

Following every successful military campaign, Chu shares with the local farmers part of the arms seized from the enemy. With these military supplies the farmers are organized into so-called "Red Guards" and serve as vanguards in every battle. In the event of the battle turning against them, the "Red Guards" bury their arms and resume their farming activities, donning their usual working clothes. If they win, these "Red Guards" appear everywhere and exercise a baneful influence.

All men and women under the Soviet administration must take part, serving as soldiers, spies, watchmen, propagandists, and transport coolies. Counter-revolutionary activities in the slightest degree are mercilessly suppressed.

Chu Teh's military and political organizations are located in Tungku, near Ningtu, situated on a plain surrounded by high mountain ranges. In these mountains Chu is said to have dug tunnels big enough to shelter thousands of his troops. These dug-outs also serve in addition as protection against air raids.

It is difficult to estimate how many people have been killed in southern Kiangsi, but in Ningtu district alone the figure is said to be in the neighbourhood of 100,000.

The Government troops are now endeavouring to encircle the bandit-infested districts with the object of wiping out the evil once and for all time. It is said that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has ordered the punishment of eight military commanders who failed in the attempt to wipe out the bandit forces.

Much has been said about the Communist threat in Chekiang and Fukien, but this is unwarranted as the outlaws cannot afford to give up their stronghold in Kiangsi.

(From the "Ta Kung Pao" newspaper, Tientsin)

In the district of Changan, near Sian, there recently appeared a pest in the shape of "flotillas" of black insects, which proved highly destructive to the crops. The reproductive power of the insects were reported as being very strong.

We wonder if the farmers in Changan are quite as badly off as their confreres in the Three Eastern Provinces, what with "flotillas" of insects from Japan circling overhead, destroying the hitherto promising crop of Sino-Japanese friendship. We also find that the Japanese insects are noted for their reproductive powers.

Yet even pests, with strong reproductive powers, we note, are eventually exterminated.

A Survey Of The Possible Sino—Japanese War

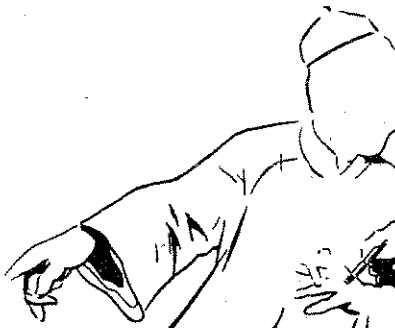
By Lin Su-yung

(Translated from the "Sin Wan Pao")

If a Sino-Japanese war is unavoidable over the present Manchurian situation, it would be well for us to make a study and prediction of the result of the struggle and its possible effects on the two contending states.

In the opinion of the writer, China will suffer tremendously before war is declared. Both China and Japan will suffer when war is in progress, but, at the close of the war, Japan will suffer more than China. At the end of the conflict, Japan's position in the family of nations will have been lowered, and she may possibly, lose all her colonial territories and special privileges acquired through force of arms. As for China, it depends on how well the authorities handle the situation. The country might continue in great disorder and finally succumb to anarchy. On the other hand, with the spirit acquired during the war she might become a really united country, and finally emerge as one of the greatest nations in the world. The case may be analysed briefly as follows.

"November



Since the capital is no longer at Peking, it is impossible for Japan to seize all China at a single spot as she did with the former Peking Government. Once war is declared, China will never ask for an armistice, nor will the Japanese be able to complete their conquest of all China.

In past wars, the capitals of the belligerent states were the objectives of each army. Once the capital of one nation fell to the other, the war was brought to a definite conclusion. In 1915, when Japan presented her infamous 21 demands, the capital was then at Peking. At that time, in case of war, Japan could easily have marched her troops from the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway, the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, and the Peiping-Liaoning Railway and the capital would have fallen before any reinforcements could have been brought from other parts of the country. This was one of the principal reasons why China failed to declare war on Japan.

Now-a-days, with the development of wireless communications for the purpose of controlling the national forces the Government can be removed almost anywhere with comparative ease. The Chinese capital has already been shifted from Peiping to Nanking, and through prolonged internecine strife, the Chinese military elements have received considerable war experience. In other words, China has been trained to stand against the hardships of warfare. Also, can Japan, by the conquest of one part of China really obtain a Chinese signature to a peace treaty? Who will sign it for the country? If the war is prolonged, Japan will lose all her vitality in her struggle to secure the final victory.

In the present case, the people should follow

the Government's instructions and maintain order and forbearance, pending an amicable solution by the League of Nations. However, in the event of China being forced to a resort to arms, the people should be informed as much as possible the strength of both sides, so that they will know where they actually stand. After a disastrous nation-wide flood and prolonged internal wars, it is highly advisable for China to avoid war, while Japan too, under present conditions, would find war a curse rather than a blessing. This should not,

should not,

however, give the impression that China cannot fight at all, but that the people should be guided by reason rather than by prejudice. Let us survey the case from the military, economic, political, and diplomatic standpoints.

In the old days the success of war was decided by military strength, that is, the units of army, naval, and air forces, the quantity of arms and ammunition. But the last Great War taught us that success in war depends more on national resources rather than on military strength. By national resources we mean population, land area, industrial production, and raw material. A nation may have

"November Sixteenth"



Two who lost their face. One who believed in the League of Nations, the other who believed that Japan would withdraw her troops.

a good army with which she may gain temporary success, but if her national resources are not so favorable as those of her enemy, she may lose in the end. Military strength alone is not sufficient. In the Great War Germany possessed the better army, but she was finally defeated and had to pay a heavy indemnity on her unconditional surrender. If the national forces are unlimited, the country concerned is in a strong position and must win. Final success does not depend upon the initial successes or territory occupied. Moreover, the Japanese army is not decisively superior to the Chinese military, and, in fact, the Chinese possess many superior points. In China an internal war often involves half a million men, and yet such numbers, even if wiped out, do not render her impotent. China can make good her losses in a short time without the least exhaustion. How will Japan fare if the war is prolonged to one or two years? Can Japan maintain a long war if she loses an army, say, of one million?

True, the Japanese naval and air forces are better than ours, but they are effective only as auxiliary weapons. They are not the elements that decide the fate of war. China should not have much difficulty in overcoming them. In war on the land China will have the upper hand. It may be analysed as follows:

The bombing by aeroplanes and the bombardment by gunboats are usually employed to frighten the enemy chiefly and do but little damage to the enemy. In the last war between the Coalition in the north and the Nanking Government, Chengchow and Kaifeng were bombed daily, but the damage inflicted was quite insignificant. The Japanese military planes number less than 1,000. Both in quantity and quality the Chinese air forces compare favorably with the enemy's.

What can Japan do with her navy? China's merchantmen are not numerous enough to become the target of Japanese attack. The 15,000 li of China's coastline would be more than enough for Japan to blockade. But since China is open to world trade, even this may be out of the question. In inland waters Japanese gunboats may for a time constitute a menace, but their activities can no doubt be checked by artillery from both banks, as well as from bombing from above. It is not advisable for Japanese gunboats to proceed to the interior, merely to terrify the people. If a gunboat is sunk, the cost would be hardly worth the adventure. Should China acquire a large air fleet the activities of Japanese naval units would certainly prove ineffective, and the air force would constitute a further menace to Japanese land armies.

The quality of the Japanese army is higher than that of the Chinese, but in quantity China is certainly superior. Japanese equipment and ammunition are better than ours, but only in slight degrees. In actual warfare this slight difference would not prove greatly detrimental. The Communist forces in Kiangsi, for instance, are far inferior, both in numbers and equipment, to the Government forces, yet they have been able to stand against the overwhelming Government armies for quite a long time. The arms used by the Kuominchun in the last war against the

Nanking Government were certainly inferior to those of the latter, but their fighting strength was by no means lessened. The enemy's arms and ammunition can be overcome if able commanders direct China's forces: effectiveness of superior armaments can only be felt when two contending forces are engaged in a face to face struggle, but for the purpose of prolonging the war, China must avoid such battles. In her military campaign China should confine her efforts to the launching of flank attacks, and with the advantage of better geographical knowledge the Chinese armies may do better in night attacks. Since Japan would hold to the policy of gaining a swift victory she would prefer direct attacks, which would cost her more lives and ammunition.

The Japanese troops may be better educated, but this hardly means superiority in the field. During the last war between the Nanking Government and the Northern Coalition, the former's troops were mostly composed of student cadets, while the latter were experienced, though uneducated, soldiers. The former were decidedly not better than the latter. For over twenty years Japan has lived in peace with other nations, and therefore her exhibition in war under modern conditions cannot be said to exist. They have education but not experience. In the writer's opinion, 15,000 Chinese troops will be able to oppose 10,000 Japanese, and as the war goes on this percentage will be reduced in China's favour.

The Japanese standing army is listed at from 220,00 to 230,000. The most she can send to China will not number over 400,000, including reservists. These can be divided into four or five route armies of 60,000 or 70,000 men each. The distance between them would not be very great else they face the danger of being out flanked. They are likely to make North China their first objective, with possibly an army appearing in Fukien Province. With their troops in the Three Eastern Provinces, Hopei, and Shansi, China will be able to resist the invasion from the North, with the Shantung and Hopei armies the progress of Japanese may be checked, and with reinforcements from the interior for the Three Eastern Provinces our armies will always be a menace there, because if Japan should concentrate her forces in China Proper, Japan will face the danger of Korea being invaded, as well as giving hope to independent movements in that land. This is a possibility, and not a dream.

Some say Japanese troops can be easily concentrated, while Chinese troop movements are not satisfactory. The writer's explanation is that when the Japanese invade China, they will concentrate only with great difficulty, the populace being hostile. On the other hand, whether good or bad, China, literally has troops everywhere. It is an admitted fact that half a million troops can be concentrated in any one province in a very short time. The concentration of national forces should give us no worry.

What is called poisonous gas, is not so bad as it is supposed. Japan may use gas in her war against us; but the effect of this gas is very limited in time and space; and being prohibited by international law, Japan cannot use it freely. If the Chinese soliders are taught how to guard against

it, Japan can do little harm to China, so far as this is concerned.

Bombs and guns are indeed terrible but the effect is limited. What did they do in Wuchang in 1927, when the city was attacked by the Nationalists? The city was bombed for a long time but very little damage was done. During the last war between Nanking and the Northern Coalition, a village outside of Kee Hsien, in Honan, was bombarded for two hours by a great number of heavy guns, which cost the government over two million dollars, but the damage done was very limited. The writer believes that all the explosives owned by Japan are only sufficient for the destruction of three or four Chinese districts; the effect of the damage would be far less than that caused by the recent floods.

Japan may occupy a provincial capital on the frontier, but it does not mean that she will control the whole province. Granted that she is able to post, say, one regiment of her forces in each district city, she cannot govern all the districts with such a handful of troops. If China is to lose, say, four provinces to Japan, who will govern the occupied territory as mentioned above, the writer fears that she will not have enough troops for all purposes. In her attempt to suppress banditry, China often mobilizes a quarter million of troops in the field and yet she feels that her troops are hardly enough to cover the infected areas; in an enemy position, can Japan do better? At this time when nationalism runs high in the mind of the Chinese people, how can Japan succeed to operate her oppression in a foreign land? She would indeed ruin herself.

As she has gone against the world's psychology, Japan is bound to encounter many obstacles in her foreign relations. The prolonged ambiguous attitude of the League of Nations has led many to believe that China's appeal to the League Council for a just settlement is sure to fail. Some have been bribed by Japan; but we should bear in mind that international relations are not so simple as they appear to be. The world does try its best for the suppression of war; its success is only a matter of time. Can Japan go against the world? The world has learned from the Great War that war is terrible and horrible; and with the object of checking its development, there came successively a series of anti-war pacts. Although little has been effected by these attempts, still there is a tendency to abolish armed struggles.

The present Japanese invasion is really a serious violation of international law. If her action can be tolerated, then it is not necessary for the Powers to talk about law and justice. They might have gone even so far as to withdraw their respective diplomatic representatives and confine their efforts to increased armaments, etc. What then will the world become? Who wants this state of affairs? Failing to declare war against China, Japan suddenly marched her army into China and occupied three provinces in the northeast. With the Russians, she did the same thing. She sank the Russian warships first before the declaration of war; such a tricky act, the world has never forgotten. In other words, Japan's foreign confidence has been nullified.

If China is obliged to declare war on Japan, she is, on the one side, defending herself and on the other, safeguarding the covenant of the League of Nations; although she may not be able to obtain direct military assistance from the friendly nations, she can at least have their moral support. It may be safe to say, that once Japan engages China in war, she is sure to ruin herself.

To the far-sighted Japanese, our advice is for them to do their best to stop their militarists, and the earlier the better for the country. The benefits to be derived from co-operation between the two neighbouring peoples are really stupendous. Should there be a war, Japan's dependencies may rise against her when they see that she is at the point of exhaustion. Her national life will be shaken to the very foundations, and her monarchical government perhaps overthrown.

Once we are at war with Japan, our bandit menace will not develop, because banditry is limited to the interior, where government troops are too far away to suppress them.

Once they leave the hilly districts for cities or commercial centres, the Government troops will be in a better position to deal with them. Thus, when the Nanking forces were engaged with the army under the Northern Coalition, there were only two divisions in Kiangsi to deal with the bandits, and these forces proved efficient. Now banditry in Kiangsi, Hupeh and Hunan has been practically eradicated, and it is quite in order for the Government to detach part of the bandit suppression forces for national defence. Additional forces can be had from Szechuen and Kweichow. Since the bandits are Chinese, and many of them are forced to enter into a lawless life, the Government will have little difficulty in persuading them to serve in the army for the defence of their country.

Once China declares war on Japan, her internal troubles will die a natural death. There may be endless troubles at home, but when war breaks out the whole nation will advance to "toe the line" against the common foe. It should be borne in mind that most of China's domestic battles are fomented by the Japanese, directly or indirectly. In time of war Japan will not be in a position to continue these tricks. The recent development of unity in China can be proved by the government's policy, referring particularly to the Nanking and Canton governments, there being no declaration of war, no mobilization, differences are minimized, and finally the holding of a peace conference. All these indicate that the people have realised the mistake of resorting to war for the settlement of domestic questions. If China is at war with Japan, we shall not tolerate the militarists' quarrels at home. On the other hand, if there is no foreign war, China may well die of internal troubles. In face of the foreign aggressor, China can take advantage of her military and political genius: she may be able to promote her autonomous governments, strengthen her national defences, and finally elevate herself to a high position in the family of nations. This is by no means impossible.

For the purpose of developing the industries in the northwest, Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, former Governor of Shansi, has organised an industrial institute known as the "Northwest Industrial Company."

Anzac Society's Disservice To Australia

Have They Played The Game?

By V. Y. Chow.

The very word "Anzac" (joined from the initials for the Australian, New Zealand Army quoted the Chief Justice of the High Court of Australia) confirm my contention that such a case did exist and that one of the youths died as a

Administrative Departments of the Commonwealth have refuted. The only other point at issue, is the allegation of ill-treatment at Darwin. The Commonwealth authorities naturally must uphold the contentions of their police, but does that prove anything? With that aspect of the case, I have already dealt in my letter to the Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury of July 28 last. I reprint an extract: Mr. Aubrey Williams, addressing the Presbyterian Assembly in Sydney, was reported by the "Sydney Morning Herald", Australia's oldest and most respected newspaper, to have said "that in the 140 years in which the white man had been in possession of Australia, the natives were supposed to have been under the protection of the government, but the record was a truly lamentable one of murder, cruelty and oppression. Of real protection, or even punishment, of persons responsible for the grossest outrages, there had been very little. The blacks seemed to have been classed as vermin, to be exterminated as quickly as possible. Massacres, such as had blackened the early and middle history of the Continent had been repeated in our own day. Three years ago, the Kimberly massacres, and last year that in which 31 were killed in Central Australia, were committed by representatives of the Governments. The rebuke given Constable Murray of the Commonwealth Police in Central Australia by the chairman of the Board of Enquiry, in connection with the massacre last year, was sufficient to justify his dismissal, and in any case he should never have been associated with aborigines again. Notwithstanding his unsuitability, he and another constable, so the newspapers stated, had now been detailed to secure a native suspected of murder. Much had been heard of the hardships the Police would have to endure on this search, but he was doubtful whether Constable Murray was entitled to sympathy in this case. His retention in the Government service called for strong protest."

Now to return to the Anzac Society of Shanghai and its disservice to Australia.

To think, as its members do, that the challenge which I issued vis a vis the Thorburn case by resurrecting the Wah On, King Won case, thereby placed a stigma on the name and reputation of Australia, is puerile. Such reasoning, which seems to thrive in China Treaty Ports, betokens a weakening of the moral fiber. To think that only Chinese and other nationals can tarnish the escutcheon of the Commonwealth, connotes ignorance. Those Australians, ignorant of their own country, its history, and even its actual position within the Commonwealth of British Nations, whose indignation mounts at each, to them, unpleasant narrative of the wrongs committed by one or more of their fellow nationals, would do well to remember the advice and warning given by their own Shakespeare, "This England never did, nor never shall, lie at the proud foot of a conqueror, but when it first did help to wound itself,....Nought shall make us rue, if England to itself do rest but true."

It may be unpalatable to some Australians to be told that men of their class are unwelcome on the soil of China. China, in its long history, as verified by facts, has never rejected the friendship of peoples of other nations who have come to her shores seeking peace and fellowship, and even to

this day there is no law of exclusion. It is presumptuous of rabid "White Australians" to seek favours and a livelihood amongst the very people whom they despise and exclude as undesirables from their own homeland.

Those Australians who play the game need no assurance from me that I respect and love the real Australia, her sons and daughters who stand for real democracy. But for those Australians whose minds are stultified by prejudice, jealousy and envy, and whose culture is based upon a contempt for others, I can only tender the advice of a "yellow" Australian to learn what a "dinkum Australian really stands for."

In conclusion, might I be so bold as to tender a suggestion to the committee of the Shanghai Anzac Society, that they do their share, in common with other peoples of the British Empire, in upholding the true traditions of democracy, wherein all men, good and true, stand equal in the eyes of the law. The Shanghai Anzac Society is but a young body, and there is still plenty of time in which it can seek to further the cause of brotherhood and the friendly relations which should exist, in view of the great part that the early Chinese pioneers played in the upbuilding of the Australian nation, between the world's oldest civilization and the youngest of the nations.

With the abolition of extraterritoriality in sight, our Government has instructed the Ministry of Justice to establish "special gaols" for foreign prisoners.

In view of the above, the Overseas Chinese arrested for playing pak-a-pu, should be lodged in "special gaols" too, with a private radio, soda fountain, and "boy" to care for their every whim.

Incidentally, such an adventurer as the late young Briton who was apprehended somewhere on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway line, is captured, he should inhabit the quarters of no less a personage than the President of the Republic of China, be given parole each evening to visit a night club, and, while in the State's keeping, be provided with imported scented soap, lavender water, and a manicurist.



Smoke Chinese Cigarettes.

Students Of The Republic Of China, Unite!

"The Salvation of China is in Your Hands!"

Join the Student Army

Never before in the history of the Republic have the students played such a great part in national affairs as in connection with the present occupation of the Three Eastern Provinces by the Japanese. The students, in spite of all their hot-headed, impulsive gestures, are today the only truly united section of the Chinese race. The future of the country is in their hands: they are verily the hope and the promise of a New and Better China.

Close upon the shock of the greatest humiliation suffered by the Chinese Race came the formation of the Student Army. It was proposed to raise an army corps composed entirely of physically fit, educated students, 100,000 strong. All provinces were to contribute their quotas, Kiangsu, in which the numerous Shanghai colleges were listed, heading the quota with 30,000. That was two months ago. Decidedly the movement has not in any way languished, nor abated. The latest news to hand describes the parade of 1,600 Fudan University militia before the specially appointed Commander of the Student Army, Wang Peiling. These militia, not only at Fudan but elsewhere in Shanghai, have been partially armed, and in-

forgotten. Carry on, Young China! The unseen hosts of our martyrs and revolutionary heroes are watching you!

Elsewhere in this issue appears a brilliant article on this topic in the Chinese language, by a representative of the student body. Students of the Republic of China, give this man from your own ranks, and of your own class, a respectful hearing. Look to your selves for the strength with which to overcome the enemies of our Race, enemies both within and without! Trust no longer to the procrastination and pettifogging Government officials. You who stood out there in the ice-cold weather, in the snow and mud, do not be discouraged, but take heart.

Generations ago fine men died for the ideal of a United and Republican China. Can we of this generation do less? Awake to your national duty. Carry on, and finish the task begun by your fathers.

The revolution is not yet completed.

Prepare, for the day of struggle is at hand.



Baby's Bunting

A Tale of Modern China

By Lin Yuen

A long bamboo pole was thrust out of a small window by unseen hands, followed a moment later by a rustle of silk as the red and blue silken cord bore out the Chinese national flag to flutter gently in the breeze.

It was a gorgeous banner for so poor-looking and dilapidated a house. The muddy colored walls were crumbling to ruin—a giant crack zigzagged from eaves to earthy street, which was only partially cobbled. The house once had boasted as inmates a substantial merchant and an Imperial scholar.

A few chubby urchins paused in their play to look up at the colorful flag, but the endless stream of adult pedestrians and coolies,—the ricksha runners and their indolent fares paid not the least attention to the event. A revolution had come and gone—for them it mattered little who ruled—freedom was theirs, even if the new tuchun "squeezed" the merchants more than his predecessor.

A group of students, correctly attired in Chungshan uniforms which overnight had become the national costume of New China, sauntered by; hands in pockets, jabbering and laughing in the manner of their class when let loose from study. A walking-kitchen man, teased by an urchin, swore roundly as he stumbled, which caused the students to guffaw loudly and mockingly sympathise with him.

The small window then attracted the attention of one of the youths who, oblivious of his surroundings and the inquisitive attitude of his companions, gazed up enraptured at the emblem of New China that dangled from on high. His chums then perceived that the real object of his adoration was not the White Sun at all, but a white face. A face that wore "an elegant smile," and, in spite of the constant flapping of the flag which gave them only fleeting glimpses, they saw it was oval and fair.

Another loud guffaw arose from the ribald party.

Zung-wei, surnamed Liang, looked round at last, and espied his grinning comrades. He took their jibes and torments in good part, though he hardly suppressed a look of annoyance which contained an element of shame.

Son of a successful Cantonese merchant, Zung-wei had left his school studies to join the Whangpoa Military Academy. Now a year since that memorable day when they marched out of Canton on the much advertised northern-punitive ex-

that the face was foreign. It was bad joss to love a foreign girl, the loyal comrade said. China was fighting against the foreigners and no comrade should look twice at any girl, moreover, until the Revolution was finished. But Zung-wei demurred. He maintained that he was not in love or even interested in the girl. He just had a faint suspicion however, that a gang of counter revolutionaries made that house their headquarters! Sing Foo, a wise son of Han, knew all the signs, and so made no further attempt to influence his friend though he could not help casting pitiful glances in his chum's direction. For three days Zung-wei had not taken his usual three bowls with his pork and fish and pickles. It was a sad end to a promising career in the army. Why couldn't Zung-wei be saved, argued Sing Foo to himself; especially as the girl looked foreign. Bad joss, that.....

Sing Foo did not meditate long. Possessing more initiative than his brother sworn-by blood, he resolved to make an investigation. He realised his ambition, and saw the girl frequently though neither by word nor sign did he reveal this to Zung-wei.

The ways of foreigners were not a closed book to Sing Foo. By the process of deduction, he obtained the first more or less intimate glimpse of the girl as she stood on the drying stage of her home, combing the long braids of dark brown hair which, in the bright sunlight, fell round her shoulders like so much spun silk.....anyway, so Sing Foo thought.

Sing Foo was an excellent athlete, and he had need of his physical fitness. Every morning he climbed the telegraph post nearest the house with the small window, disguised as a workman repairing the lines. High up on his precarious but thrilling perch Sing Foo came face to face with the stern reality. His suspicion that the beauty which the eyes of Zung-wei devoured was foreign.....western, possibly Eurasian,—was fully justified. Nice and cool up there, high above the crowded street. Why descend to earth so soon? After all, one's moments in paradise must be snatched from out of the hours of the unromantic day. So the burst of philosophical reasoning flooded the resolve of the redoubtable Sing Foo, and left him stranded. Zung-wei, after all, had not committed treason when he had fallen in love with a girl whose parents flew the White Sun in the Blue Sky from the only window of their home, a fact, which proved either her mother or father to be a Chinese. He decided, in any case, that she must be Chinese. He'd not a dollar bar national relation now r

Now it was Zung-wei's turn to be worried about his friend's strange manner. Sing Foo neglected his food; he paid no attention whatever to his lessons; his military studies were ignored.

Zung-wei began to ply Sing Foo with careful, searching questions but as always of late, received vague, half finished answers. He mechanically ticked off the list of troubles that could happen or might have happened to his mate. Nothing appeared on the horizon except the supposition that Sing Foo had fallen for some Sing-song girl.

However, it seemed almost incredible, for Sing Foo was so unsexed that he even laughed at the tender remembrance of a girl to whom he had been betrothed but who had died from a plague. Could it be that Sing Foo, the sarcastic, cynical he-man, was at last in love?

He decided he would not be put off or thrust aside from his duty. He would strike at the only plausible cause and watch results. On the sixth evening of their sojourn in Hankow, Zung-wei suddenly announced: "Sing Foo, you have a girl on your mind."

Sing Foo's passive face gave no hint, his eyes no flash nor light of surprise, but the crafty Zung-wei was not watching those features. Zung-wei gazed as if fascinated at Sing Foo's hands—one of those limbs moved nervously, the other was suddenly thrust into a trouser pocket. Zung-wei smiled sardonically and looked up, grinning. The bigger man however, had a king hit to deliver.

"So", answered Sing Foo, as he spat out a cigarette, "you are yourself with a woman in your heart. Mad people suppose generally that other people are insane. Those madly in love accuse others of suffering from the same malady!"

Zung-wei took this crushing reply without rancour. They both smiled and were satisfied of the other's guilt. "It's true," thought each artful dodger, "he's in love!"

"Get up you lazy ricksha coolies," thundered a cadet unceremoniously rushing into the barracks and giving a rousing cheer. "Up, boys, up! Get your packs on! We're to resume the northern expedition. The order has just been issued. We leave within an hour!"

Consternation reigned in only two breasts as the hundreds of cadets dressed hurriedly and packed their belongings into kits. Zung-wei and Sing-Foo seemed engaged in a mad race against time. Sing Foo rushed out a few moments before his mate, and each on turning the corner leading to the street where the house with the small window was located, saw the other. Sing Foo impatiently waited for his comrade to catch up. Zung-wei joined his comrade with a set look, and Sing Foo's dark frown was uninvitingly severe.

They strode along side by side for some distance.

Then the house came into view. What joyous luck! The flag was out as usual. That was a worthy example! If all Chinese only showed that spirit! Each took a deep breath as they espied the girl at the window. Both friends stared

view, they saw that the girl was as foreign as could be. The young people at the window were obviously sweethearts, for the man had his arm about the girl's waist, and she was looking into his face with an affectionate and tender expression.

But that was not all.

There issued forth from the window the sounds of a baby's vociferous outbursts.

They heard the girl say with a gasp, "It's baby." She spoke in English, a language both understood. The woman vanished at once, the man leaned on the window-sill and looked out.

Sing Foo and Zung-wei did not pause, but marched straight ahead. Both were silent. Presently they faced a dead end.

"Let's turn back", said Zung-wei in measured tones.

"Yes, let's", replied Sing Foo, in equally measured accents.

"Sing Foo, my comrade", said Zung-wei, at last. "I am glad we are going so soon. We must complete the revolution. Our names will go down in history. Yes, I'm glad to be going."

Sing Foo looked eagerly at his friend.

"That's just what I was going to say", he exclaimed. "You and I, Zung-wei, we shall enter Peking together, with the White Sun in the Blue..."

Sing Foo stopped short.

They were just under the bright emblem flying from the house with the small window. Involuntarily, both again looked up. There were three at the window now—the girl, the man, and the baby, or rather the girl, the baby, and the man. The youngster was basking in the sunlight, enjoying the actions of his parent who was shaking the bamboo pole in a way that caused the flag to flutter strongly in the breeze. The blood-red of the banner, the blue, and the white sun, evidently were pleasing to the baby's eyes.

The young mother held the baby tightly over the sill. The infant kicked and moved his tiny hands to the rhythm of the flapping colours.

"Look, baby, look! Look at the pretty flag", cooed the silken haired vision. "Alf, I told you we are putting the flag too far out, because I am sure baby can't see it from his cot.....look, baby, look at the pretty flag....."

The comrades never even glanced at each other. They had seen and heard enough. Sing Foo scowled ponderously. Zung-wei's brow darkened. Both quickened the pace.

"Foreign tortoise!" said Zung-wei savagely.

"Foreign dog!" gritted Sing Foo, with equal heat.

"I say down with the foreigners!" snarled Zung-wei.

"Foreign dog!" said Sing Foo again.

**THESE ACTIONS ARE UNWORTHY
OF CHINESE!**

Sino-Japanese Battles In Heilungkiang

(Translated from *The Shun Pao*)

Exhausted of energy, lacking military supplies and deprived of reinforcements, Gen. Ma Chan-shan, China's greatest hero, was finally forced to retreat from Tsitsihar, the provincial capital of Heilungkiang, to Koshan on November 19, thus leaving the Three Eastern Provinces in complete control of the Japanese militarists. This territory was lost before four hundred million helpless fellowcountrymen and a two million Chinese army. In writing this article, the writer's heart was almost broken and he was unable to tell whether he was writing with ink or with his own tears.

Japanese preparations before the battles: Since November 4 the handful of the Chinese army in Heilungkiang had repeatedly defeated the invading Japanese troops, 8,000 strong. These defeats suffered by the Japanese army incurred the disgust of Gen. Honjo, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces in Manchuria, who asked his home government to empower him to act independently under necessary circumstances. On receipt of an approval from his home government, he sent an ultimatum to Gen. Ma at 8:30. a. m., November 16, which read in part as follows:—

Under instructions from the Ministry of War I demand from Gen. Ma Chan-shan the following:—

1. That Gen. Ma's troops be withdrawn to the north of Tsitsihar, and those concentrated at Tsitsihar and Angangchi be withdrawn to their respective original places;

2. That Gen. Ma's troops must not remain in the districts south of the Chinese Eastern Railway; and

3. That Gen. Ma must not interfere with the Railway Administration of the Taonan-Angangchi Line, else the Japanese authorities will resort to appropriate measures.

"The above three conditions must be carried out by the Chinese military authorities within a period of ten days, counting to November 14: the Japanese troops will be withdrawn from the Nonni River, when the above conditions have been duly executed by the Chinese. This ultimatum will expire at noon November 16."

On receipt of this ultimatum, Gen. Ma referred it to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang in Peiping for instructions. In reply the Young Marshal said:—

1. Since Tsitsihar and Angangchi are Chinese territory and Gen. Ma's troops are Chinese, how can the Japanese government interfere in Chinese affairs?

2. Since the districts, both north and south of the Chinese Eastern Railway, are Chinese territory, under what authority can the Japanese demand the withdrawal of Chinese troops?

3. Although the Taonan-Angangchi Railway was built with money borrowed from the Japanese, the properties unquestionably belong to the Chinese. The demand is absolutely unreasonable; China is therefore not in a position to comply with these demands.

Before the despatch of the Japanese ultimatum, the Japanese military authorities ordered the 8th mixed brigade in Korea to proceed at once to the front. They arrived at Taonan in the evening of November 17. The same evening the Sino-Japanese battle broke out.

Chinese army fought for 48 hours: Having fully prepared for an offensive, the Japanese launched a frontal and flank attack. In the front line the Japanese forces amounting to 4,000 strong, under Brig-Gen. Nagayana, undertook the offensive against the first Chinese defense line, which ranged from Tahing station, Sanchenfan, Siasanchia and Kuantung, as their objective. The flank attack was launched by the 8th mixed brigade, 7,000 strong, newly arrived from Korea: they were aided by four powerful tanks and a great number of field guns. Their objective was the third Chinese defense line, which was comprised of units from three Chinese regiments, about 2,000 strong, poorly equipped and half exhausted after a prolonged struggle. With their superior arms and munition, and an army several times greater than the Chinese in number, the Japanese were of course in a better position to win. However, the Chinese troops were by no means low in morale and every one of them was ready to die for his country.

As soon as the fighting started at 10 o' clock in the night of November 17, it was apparent at once that the Japanese were in deadly earnest. The Chinese lines were attacked by the Japanese cavalry forces more than ten times, but these attacks were effectively resisted and driven back. At about 3 o' clock early next morning, the enemy's tanks were driven nearer and nearer the Chinese trenches with infantry and machine gun units behind them. The wire erected before the Chinese trenches was destroyed and the trenches broken at many points. Meanwhile, the flank attack launched by the Japanese cavalry units on the left combined to bring pressure upon the Chinese forces so that they could no longer stay in the trenches, and so they had to fight the enemy face to face. At about 4 o' clock in the morning the Chinese units were somewhat in disorder as a result of heavy showers of bullets and gunfire: men and horses were killed in great numbers. In spite of the disadvantage, Col. Tu Chuan-shing assailed the enemy's line on five occasions with only three regiments, two cavalry and one infantry, and succeeded in driving back the Japanese combined forces (of infantry and cavalry) to a large extent. At 5 o' clock, the Chinese army was deprived of reinforcements, exhausted in ammunition, and attacked by the enemy from the air by seven aeroplanes and overwhelming forces from the front, and also on the left and the right flanks; they were therefore obliged to retreat gradually towards the "Red Banner Barracks" in the hope that reinforcements might be had from there. Much to their disappointment, the infantry had to rush to the rescue of their central force which was in danger of being surrounded. Such was the desperate condition that Col. Tu Chuan-shing was obliged to study the enemy's line with his 700 men

with the object of retreating to Angangchi where, he would be in a better position to make a defence astride the Railway. This occurred at about 10 o'clock.

By noon Gen. Ma Chan-shan arrived from the provincial capital with reinforcements. Having addressed his troops with a patriotic but short speech of encouragement, Gen. Ma personally directed his men at the front. Assuming command, in one stroke he drove the enemy back a considerable distance, breaking his line, and then returned again. This happened at 2.30 in the afternoon.

Although the Japanese flank attack was repulsed fighting in the front was most serious and the Chinese force was in a critical position. The front line held by the Chinese central forces, extended from Taching Station to Sanchienfan, through Hsinlitun. At 10.40 in the evening of November 17 the right and left wings were subject to a constant attack by combined Japanese forces of cavalry, infantry and artillery, amounting to 4,000 strong. At 2 o'clock early next morning, that is on November 18, the Japanese forces were further increased by 8 tanks, 30 field guns, and infantry. On the other side the Chinese forces had only three field guns. The continuous gunfire had some effect in checking the enemy's progress at the beginning, but the Chinese had finally to yield on account of the fact that their arms were inferior to those of the enemy. At 3.20 the line at Hsinlitun was first broken by the enemy; the Chinese were forced to retreat towards the other end of the line at Taching Station where, with reinforcements, they at once launched an offensive with the object of recapturing the lost line. They succeeded at 4 o'clock after two desperate dashes. But as soon as this line was regained Takuantun, on the other side of the line, was completely surrounded by the Japanese. Col. Chang and his whole brigade in the trench were in imminent danger of being trapped. On receipt of this information, Col. Wu Sun-shan immediately went to his help and saved them in time. This occurred at about 5 o'clock and from that time onward the line was lost and regained, many times. By 10 o'clock in the evening of November 18 a joint offensive was launched by the enemy with 12 airplanes, 12 tanks and one mixed brigade of infantry, newly arrived from Korea, as reinforcements. In addition, the Japanese from Tanchi and Makuchi joined in an attack on our troops from the rear. Our army in the third line, numbering less than 2,000, was obliged to retreat towards the first line in order to strengthen their position.

The retreat of this force placed the Japanese in a position to surround the Chinese units; then a general attack was started from the air, the front, the left and the right with superior arms and ammunition and overwhelming number of troops. On the other hand, the Chinese troops had fought without ceasing from the night of November 17 and they were unable to get anything to eat or have time to rest, while their military supplies had been almost exhausted. With the loss of their tanks the Japanese were able to draw nearer and nearer to the trenches. By 2 o'clock on the afternoon of November 18 the whole trench was smashed and half of Brig.-Gen. Chang and Wu's men were killed. Being short in military supplies, Brig.-Gen. Chang Tien-chu and his men were the first to breach

the enemy's line in retreat; his escape naturally affected the others, who were obliged to follow suit. At 4.30 the whole of the Chinese troops were forced to retreat to the "Red Banner Barracks."

The Retreat to Koshan: When Gen. Ma Chan-shan was challenged by the Japanese, he tried in vain to secure assistance from different Chinese sources. The Heilungkiang army hesitated to come; Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's attitude was not quite clear to him; Gen. Ting Chao, commander of the railway guards for the Chinese Eastern Railway at Harbin, refused to supply him with munitions; and what he had got from the provincial capital was either too old or too damp to be of any use. Besides the battles fought along the Tsitsihar-Angangchi Line had cost him 90 percent of his ammunition; under these circumstances, although the fighting spirit of his men was still very high, they could no longer carry on the conflict. Therefore at 6 o'clock in the afternoon of November 18 he ordered a general retreat towards the provincial capital. His cavalry was posted at Wuhema, 6 miles from Tsitsihar-Angangchi Line, to form the first line of defence.

The retreat of the government troops caused great disorder in the provincial capital; meanwhile, a troop of Japanese cavalry, 500 strong, succeeded in approaching the vicinity of the city by way of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Knowing that it was not advisable to defend the city under such conditions, Gen. Ma ordered the government to remove to Koshan district city, 30 miles from the capital, and told the new government officials that they might follow him to the new government site if they wished, but there was no obligation. The Government officials were the first to leave under Brig.-Gen. Wan's protection; meanwhile, Gen. Ma and 700 of his cavalry held Lunghsha against the invaders.

At 9 o'clock on the morning of November 19, a great Japanese army moved from Tsitsihar Line to the Chinese Eastern Railway to attack Gen. Ma's men. At 9.20 another serious battle began at Wuhema. Taking advantage of their airplanes the Japanese bombed the city, thereby destroying considerable properties, private and public, and killing a great number of people. Knowing that there was no point in making a further stand, he hurried back to his office, brought with him all the important government documents, and retreated towards Keshan city with thousands of Chinese civilians under his protection. It was Gen. Ma's plan to launch another offensive as soon as his army was reinforced by the militia.

4. The Soviets' perfect silence: Early in the morning of November 19, the Japanese military authorities despatched a detachment of Japanese troops to Angangchi station on the Chinese Eastern Railway with a view to watching the movements of the Chinese railway guards. When the fighting was at its height on November 18 a number of Japanese bombs fell on the Chinese Eastern Railway and caused considerable damage to the Railway. But so far the Russians have kept perfect silence. It is reported that the Japanese commander had an understanding with the Soviets that, if the railway guards remained neutral, the Japanese would not do any harm to the railway, failing which they would be obliged to resort to "self-defence."

AN APPEAL TO OUR OVERSEAS BRETHREN AND OUR FOREIGN SYMPATHIZERS WHO DESIRE TO SEE A UNITED CHINA

Brothers and Friends!
Greetings!

The United China Publishing Syndicate, composed of a small nucleus of overseas Chinese returned to the land of their fathers, and young native-born sons, desires to make known to the English-speaking world the aims and ambitions of New China. This band of idealists, blessed with nothing more than a patriotic motive and a sincere urge to play their part in the struggle to save their Fatherland, asks for the sympathy and practical help that alone will assure success.

Firstly, let us explain ourselves. We are young men, dependent upon our present positions for our livelihood, and not possessed of means. We solicit no financial backing, for by that very fact we lay ourselves open to the charge of being propagandists. We seek no government posts, for we choose to be free from "official" influence. All the labour of producing our magazine is given as a small offering on the altar of patriotism, and there will be no profits for distribution. Whatever surplus, if there be any, will be used for the printing of more and more copies for distribution abroad so that China's position from the standpoint of a free and enlightened opinion will be made known.

Secondly, we wish to stress the point that we are not accepting any advertisements other than from Chinese firms. We wish to make our publication a one hundred per cent Chinese production. This is meant as no slight to our foreign friends, but a gesture that they will understand when they realise the position in which our Fatherland is now placed. If we cannot publish our magazine without the aid of foreign "subsidies" in the form of advertising contracts, we rather would not publish at all.

The publishers of this magazine have long realised, in company with thousands of others, the necessity for drawing together more closely the bonds that should bind the Overseas Chinese and their people at Home. We want to make the United China Magazine a means to that end. We want to make it *your* magazine, wherein you can give expression to your opinions.

Can we count upon your help?

If so, please do not delay in sending us your name and address as a subscriber, and let us know also the

TRANSLATION OF CHINESE ANNOUNCEMENT

Dear Fellow Countrymen:—

Atrocious Japan has occupied our territory, killed our fellow countrymen, insulted our women and looted our properties. As a matter of fact, the seizure of the Three Eastern Provinces is unprecedented in our history, and we should never forget it as long as we live.

Now, close your eyes and imagine how our fellow countrymen in the North-east have suffered, and are still suffering! While they are groaning under the "iron heel" of the Japanese, we, their fellow countrymen, can never allow them to suffer in so bitter a manner without feeling in full sympathy.

But anger alone will not be sufficient to stop the invasion of the wolf-like Japanese militarists, and grief alone cannot help us to restore our broken land. What we should do now is to make up our minds resolutely to present a united front and resist the Japanese. Before we enter into this fateful struggle, we must weigh the matter carefully so as to be able to discern clearly the right and the wrong.

With a full realisation of our shortcomings and in spite of our limited knowledge and abilities, we have determined to launch this magazine in the belief that we shall be able to present to our overseas brothers the real situation at home. Moreover, we hope also that this magazine will serve as an instrument to defeat imperialistic propaganda, which has greatly intoxicated the minds of our fellow countrymen abroad.

We anxiously hope that our fellow countrymen will quickly awake from their slumbers and with all haste prepare for the forthcoming struggle. Only by action shall we be able to save our country. We must come together, hand in hand, to face our

忠告政府

(執中)

自中華民國建國以來。不論在任何時期。不論在任何人任何組織統治之下。就此二十年來之簡短歷史察之。吾人可得一絕對的相同的不良徵象。此不良的徵象為何。即執政者對於國家政治上之思想與行為。處處與國民所期望者相反是也。

試一思自民國元年以迄民國十六年間之執政者。其人無論為袁世凱曹錕吳佩孚。其黨派無論為北洋或安福。罔不以一己或一派之私利為前提。對內則日尋干戈。兵爭不息。對外則步步退讓。畏葸無能。卒至天怒人怨。遞遭覆滅。蓋民之所欲。天必從之。不特以前國民革命之成功與否。一以其行動是否合於民意為標準。即以後國民政府之能安然無恙與否。亦當視國民政府自今以後之行為。是否能適合於民衆之期望。是否能滿足民衆之要求。以為之判也。

吾不解今日任何方面執政者之思想與行為。適與民衆所熱烈期望者相反何也。民衆欲國家立臻和平統一之局面以禦外侮。而二月餘以來。各方糾紛。迄未稍弭和平前途。仍無絲毫之曙光也。民衆欲全國動員。竭死力以抵抗倭寇之侵略行為。而執政者戰戰兢兢。動以不抵抗主義為對付暴日之唯一法門。勇於內戰之總司令總指揮以及軍長師長輩。除發為北上北上之空言外。迄未遣一武裝同志。劍及履及。以與倭寇結朝相見。以一洗我中華民族之恥也。他若欲以錦州為中立區。割天津為國際共管區域。取締民衆愛國運動等等所為。皆絕端與民衆之意志相反。政府雖日日以「擁護政府」等文告訓誡民衆。而如此與民衆意志絕對相反。剛愎自用之政府。自良心上言之。我民衆何敢予以極端之擁護。以自召民族覆亡之慘禍。

凡政府之行為。不能滿足民衆願望時。每足以起全國革命之動機。此則中外歷史所昭示我人者。實越千萬禩而不爽。清之所以滅。袁之所以亡。曹吳之所敗。皆不能逃此公例。願執政者毅然以國事為重。放棄一切私見。尊重全國民意。則民衆自能轉移其厭惡政府之觀念。易為竭誠擁護之表示。否則失地辱國。靦然仍踞居高位。置全國一切輿論於不顧。則於最近之將來中革命之革命。必不旋踵而突起。政府雖有足以殘殺民衆之槍械。以與民衆抗。然滅亡之期。指日可待。凡一切強有力之武力。均將拉朽摧枯。立時崩潰。無論任何大人物。均不足與之抗。

吾人目前之對政府雖有種種之不滿意。然仍取容忍之態度。以期政府之能幡然覺悟。故不覺憤激而言之如此。

POPULAR SONG OF MONGOLIA

The following is an English translation of a popular song sung by the Mongolians in the "Banner" districts of I and Wu.

"On the green grass the sheep are leaping;
My sister is riding on a good horse with my food.
Facing the wind, we raise the cups of cream and
drink together.

"On the green grass the sheep are leaping;
My brother is shouldering a gun for hunting.
Good hunter is he for fox and antelope, for which
money is exchanged to support the family.

"On the green grass the sheep are leaping;
We have a pasture on the slope of the hill,
Through which there is a river with running water
and a breeze blowing o'er the grass.

"On the green grass, the sheep are leaping.
Father, mother, and I get up early in the morning;
Adjust the tent before there is rain, and fix it before
there is storm."

(Ta Kung Pao, Tientsin).

(Continued from page 17)

were brush covered hills and nothing about them indicated human origin—two of the greatest pyramids in the world were cleared, that of the sun and that of the moon. The pyramid of the sun rises 216 feet from the plain from a base of half a million square feet; that of the moon is smaller and is 151 feet high. The citadel pyramid, upon which the Chinese inscriptions were found, occupies the highest part of the great plain on which arose the great city. It is not at all unreasonable to believe that when the excavators have completed their task of unearthing these mysterious cities which now lie amid tropical jungles that they will find sculptures, potteries, implements and perhaps manuscripts and writings of Mayans, Aztecs and Toltecs which will enable historians to fill a gap in the antiquity and history of the American continent.

Col. Chang Appeals to Overseas Chinese for Funds to Build a Fleet of Air Craft

Realising the importance of a strong fleet of aircraft for national defence, Col. Chang Hui-chang, head of the Aviation Department in Canton, who is better known as China's "Lindbergh", recently issued a circular telegram to the overseas Chinese appealing for funds for the construction of a fleet of aeroplanes.

"Aeroplanes are the only effective weapons for China's defence" Col. Chang asserted, "without which the country would be absolutely helpless." He pointed out that in 1924 Soviet Russia's air force was about the same as that of China, but in 1927 she owned about 10,000 aircraft. In three years' the U.S.S.R. became one of the greatest nations in air force equipment.

"Since the Fatherland has been and still is in imminent danger of being ruined by the enemy," he continued, "we must do our best to safeguard the country at all costs and without further delay. You fellow countrymen, who have long been noted for your patriotism should not be behind others in the present movement. Since you have generously contributed over \$1,000,000 during the Tsinan affair in 1927, I trust you can do more in the present case. Your contributions may be made either in kind or in money, and the government and people at home will feel highly obliged."

It is learned that the Chekiang Provincial Government recently secured a loan from a Chinese bank for the construction of the Hankiang Highway, which is from Hangchow to Lunchi. When completed, communication between Chekiang and Fukien will have entered upon a new era. The completion of this highway will do much toward the economic, industrial, and cultural development of the two provinces.

In the course of repairing the 52nd Primary School outside the Four Chen Gate in Peiping, coolies unearthed 71 ancient field guns. The local authorities, upon learning of the discovery, turned the guns to the Archaeological Society for scientific study. An examination revealed that the guns were those used by General Li Tse-chen, of the Ming Dynasty, some 500 years ago, for his attack upon the old capital.

In order that Mongolian Lamas may be able to make an independent living, the Bureau of Mongolian Affairs has established a vocational school in Peiping. In the school the Lamas will be taught various professions.

Advice from 17 Associated Chinese Chamber of Commerce organizations in French Indo-China, makes known the strict enforcement of the anti-Japanese boycott measures among Chinese in that territory. The Chinese merchants have pledged not to buy Japanese goods forever. This means that practically all the Chinese in French Indo-China have resolved to carry on an effective boycott in the territories under their exploitation.

THESE MEN HAVE SERVED THEIR COUNTRY

General Ma Chun-shan, Chairman of the Heilungkiang Provincial Government, who resisted the invader.

Dr. Alfred Sao-ke Sze, Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James, Chief Chinese Delegate to the League of Nations. He has served mightily.

Mr. Frank W. Lee, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, at Nanking, who has remained at his thankless post at a time when the nation has been deserted by so-called much abler men.

Dr. Wang Cheng-ting, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, who achieved much for his country during some of her darkest days. He is a man of fine character and has earned that nation's respect.

THESE MEN STAND IN DISGRACE BEFORE THEIR COUNTRY

Mr. Wang Ching-wei, a member of the Cantonese Peace Delegation, who prefers foreign to Chinese newspapermen.

Ma shai Chang Hsueh-liang, whose non-resistance policy has disgraced China before the world.

Mr. Yuan Ching-kai, who served as a tool of Japanese militarists in the Three Eastern Provinces.

Mr. Henry Pu Yi, the former Emperor Hsuan Tung, who refused the fellowship of his former Chinese subjects—preferring the company of the foreign conqueror.

SCHOOLBOYS AND GIRLS SWEAR OATH NEVER TO BUY JAPANESE GOODS

The schools in Nanking fixed October 12 as the day on which to swear before the public that they would never more use or purchase Japanese goods. The wording of the oath is translated below:

"Before the Blue Sky, before the White Sun, before Our Fatherland, and before the Graves of Our Ancestors, we, the faculty and students of—(here follows the name of the school)—solemnly swear that as long as we live we will never use anything Japanese. Should we break this oath, may Heaven and Men kill us!"

Somewhere in Hopei province, an Australian engineer has, it is reported, discovered a large petroleum oil field the resources of which are enough to supply the world. He is now proceeding to Nanking to confer with the Government for its exploitation.

According to the latest census from Kaifeng, Honan, the population of that city is 206,792.

PEIPING PROSPERS UNDER NATIONAL HUMILIATION

The flood disaster along the Yangtze Valley, the Manchurian crisis, and banditry have combined to revive the prosperity of the old capital. For the last ten days, every house in the city has been rented out and the demand is still on the increase. Business, on the whole, is depressed, but provision stores have reaped considerable profits. According to the manager of Sui Fu Hsiang, the biggest Shantung silk store, their daily business has developed from a turnover of \$3000 to \$4000. Because of the national humiliation, local theatres are running on a losing basis.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The United China Publishing Syndicate has for its policy the preservation of China's Ancient Culture—the *true* Chinese Culture—based on the Golden Rule, and to that end desires to serve as a central organization for the inspiration, development and dissemination of the Gospel of New China.

We, therefore, appeal to all our comrades, especially our young men and women, to rally to the cause.

This is the magazine of Young China! Therefore, its columns are open to all who have a message to preach, ideas for discussion, and problems for solution.

The Editors have pledged themselves in the service of China, and are therefore glad to give free and full expression and advice to all who desire to do their little bit for the elevation of their country and people. On the other hand, the editors heartily welcome constructive criticism and sincere suggestions.

We shall be glad to hear from you!

Address all communications to P. O. Box 1612,
Shanghai.

To Our Brethren Overseas!

Greetings!

We, who have returned from overseas, know only too well just what difficulties and obstacles there are to be overcome to the prodigal son who comes back to the land of his forefathers. Probably those overseas also know from the experiences of their relatives and friends.

There are some agencies existing which seek to care for those Chinese from Overseas who return here, but experience only goes to prove that they do not cater to all the needs and render the service desired.

To assist in filling this gap, the United China Publishing Syndicate is willing to act as a Bureau of Information for all Overseas Chinese. Its staff will do all possible to supply information and render any little service without charge. Please do not hesitate to write to us, care Post Office Box 1612, Shanghai.

Too old to progress

What's the matter with these two men?
They look as if they lived fifty years ago.
All over China there are men like these...
old, foolish, and self-satisfied
but the type is dying out.....

and
their age will
be respected
but... youth

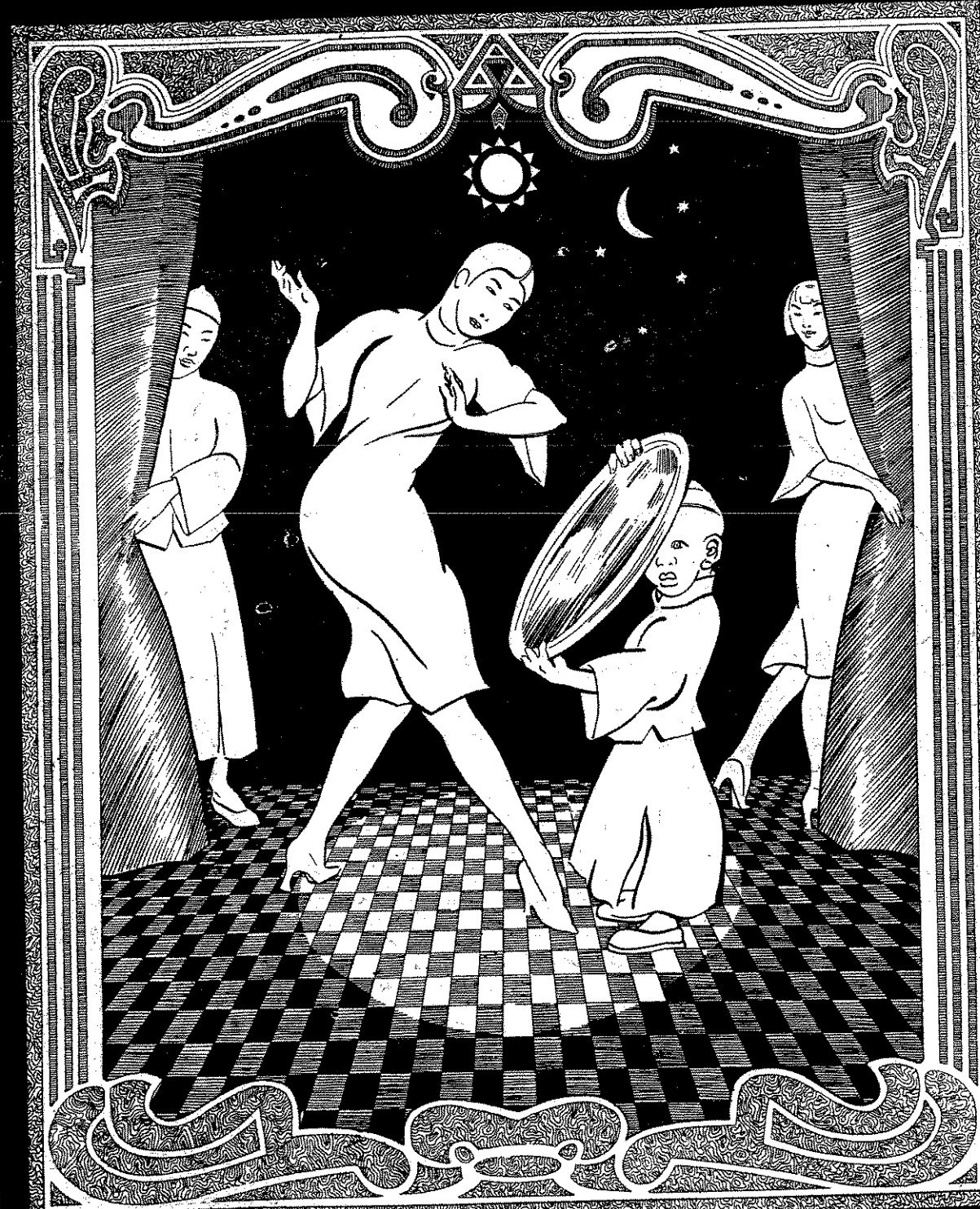
will
be
served
in
the

New
China

which the
"United China"
is doing
its best -
To Serve

*"The vanguard camps to-day
Where the rear shall rest
To morrow..."*
old Chinese saying.

CHINESE / SILK



FINE SILK—CHINA'S MASTERPIECE!