

FOR SEPTEMBER 1932

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UNITED CHINA

Magazine



AWAKE!

UNITED CHINA

Magazine

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UNITED CHINA FOR SEPTEMBER 1932

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Board Of Editors: V. Y. Chow: T. T. Koo: S. M. Chang: S. P. Wong: L. K. Tsao

A XMAS GIFT

We would draw the attention of our readers to the advertisement appearing on page 352 of this issue regarding a suitable Christmas Gift for Friends Abroad.

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If you desire to support local talent and enterprise, order your copy at once, as the edition is limited.

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Shanghai

"Shun Pao"

Morning Daily
Shanghai

"The China Times"

Morning Daily
Shanghai

"The Eastern Times"

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Shanghai

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Morning Daily
Shanghai

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Canton

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Canton

"The Yenching Daily"

Daily (Yenching U. Dept. of Journalism)
Peiping

UNITED CHINA



PATRIOTS, ARISE!

<p>EDITOR: V. Y. CHOW</p> <p>ASSOCIATE EDITORS: T. T. KOO S. M. CHANG</p> <p>BUSINESS MANAGER: G. W. CHI</p>	<h1 style="text-align: center;">UNITED CHINA</h1> <h2 style="text-align: center;">MAGAZINE</h2> <p style="text-align: center;">Official Organ Institute of Journalists of China</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Published by the United China Publishing Syndicate 9/129 Avenue Haig, Shanghai P. O. BOX 1612 <i>All Communications to be Addressed to the Publishers.</i></p>	<p>編輯 周成貴</p> <p>名譽編輯 顧執中 章先梅</p> <p>業務主任 郝晉五</p>
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SEPTEMBER, 1932

20 Cents

Where Honour Is Due

By V. Y. Chow, Editor

IN the article, *My Discipleship*, published in the August issue of *United China*, the writer made statements without offering any compromise upon his dogmatic creed. Reflection has served to convince him, therefore, that others may be inclined to question the motive behind the exposure of the facts of revolutionary history.

The whole world should know, however, that there is no motive at all honorable which is not questionable in some sources. It would be a remarkable, and, indeed, ridiculous matter for men to accept without query every statement, relating to history, at its face value. Nevertheless, the striking passages of China's history have yet to be written. The great honour of writing these has been thrust upon the writer, and, like a true Chinese, he is preparing himself, physically and mentally, for the undertaking of an epoch making work. A responsibility falls upon his shoulders—a great responsibility—that of giving honour where honour is due.

The Chinese Masonic Lodge, of which he was already the official chronicler in the English language, shares no responsibility in this whatever. Chinese Masonry stands aloof from him, even as he must stand aloof from it—for now he is making the greater claim (that is to say, he is claiming to be the historian of four hundred million people who compose the Chinese Republic). It was indeed an act of national service for an associate to shower upon the writer a title he never claimed. Now, unless the writer accepts the honour, and takes up the fight for all China, who else is there in the field?

The nation has waited a long time for this history to be written. The great writers and scholars have shunned to do it, therefore it behooves a common newspaperman to accept the highest honour of all—that of Official Historian to the Chinese People, and carry out the work as efficiently and as quickly as possible. It is with regret that the laureate-historian, if such he can be called, views the indifference of a large section of the

Chinese people—an indifference which has helped to fasten the burden of defeat upon the Chinese people themselves, whether they reside within or without the confines of China. And, moreover, the country is unfortunate in possessing no great literary genius, or notable historian with first-rate intellectual equipment, to undertake so important a national and patriotic work.

The writer has no great intellectual or literary capacity, even though associates and friends insist that he has. He has no illusions or fancies as to his own magnificence, and so forth. But he will do his very best. And he believes that in the end his very best will be better than the casual achievement of the internationally renowned, but unwilling, literary man who perhaps would do it just for the salary attached to the task or the royalties to be derived.

Naturally, he looks forward to the work with enthusiasm and confidence. He can be pardoned if he views himself as rather a chosen one—a person whose life is destined to be crowned with a great achievement, dwarfing all other activities of his, past and present. Yes, it is with fruitful enjoyment he embraces the opportunity, knowing as he does, the cry of despair that will arise when it is seen how easily he obtained the honour. But that, dear reader and friend, is a mistake.

It is the spirit of his Great Leader which endows him with the rare confidence and enables him to face the great task with enthusiasm and determination. History may never be correctly estimated and expressed if we adjudge the spirit of the historian to be as nothing. Now, it will be a pleasure to note in what way the writer can influence the nation and the world of nations.

Comrades and friends may rest assured he will insist upon proofs. No zeal will be greater than his. He has the enormous conceit that he shall never be impeached as a false historian. So, he hopes that this conceit and desire for national fame will

(Continued on page 345)

Only By Struggle And Sacrifice Can China Be Unified

Kuo Min Tang Upset by Mr. Sun Fo's Bombshell

Son of China's Revolutionary Leader Confirms "United China's" Allegations.

HOLDS KUOMINTANG RULE A FAILURE

NOT since the establishment of the Republic has a more sensational statement been made than that by Mr. Sun Fo, son of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen and reputed founder of the Kuo Min Tang, at Hong Kong last month. So damaging were the accusations that not even the foreign press dared to give them the prominence justified by their importance.

Mr. Sun Fo declared that the time had arrived for the liquidation of the Kuomintang regime in order that its place might be occupied by a new regime of representative government, and that the advisability of this drastic change was dictated by the fact that for the past years of a so-called Kuomintang regime, the country had only had the rule of militarists or dictators, while the Kuomintang's administration of the nation had only existed theoretically.

Party's Mistakes

Mr. Sun maintained: "In the past, the Party members have made two fundamental mistakes. They have, in the first place, neglected to face the realities of the situation of the country by taking an objective view of things and, at the same time, they have adhered with indiscrimination to their own political theories by placing themselves too much in a subjective frame of mind. In the second place, they have followed a course of excessive compromise in dealing with the military leaders, with the result that the spirit of subordination, with which every military officer should be imbued, has been lost. This is a grave mistake which should never be repeated."

Kuo Min Tang a Failure

In a nutshell, Mr. Sun's view is that since the Kuomintang rule has proved to be a complete failure, it should be liquidated and a representative government should be introduced so that there shall be closer contact between the Party and the masses.

"United China" has differed, and in many respects still differs, with much that Mr. Sun Fo

stands for, but it certainly admires his pluck in now coming forward and speaking the truth, unpalatable though it may be for his own family's and relatives' reputations. All along the line we have stood for the welfare of the nation as against any family or party.

A Vital Question

The question of Kuo Min Tang rule in China being so vital, we make no apologies for reviewing what we have said previously. We republish our accusations for the sole purpose of revealing to our critics the fallacy of their charges that we were solely concerned with personal power and aggrandizement.

This is what we said in January of this year:—

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"There are three major political parties in China, two of whom are intensely organized: that is, they are always in active operation. We refer to the Kuo Min Tang and the Communist Party. Both of these parties are eternally at variance with one another, and since the Revolution have spent their energies in seeking the overthrow of each other. They both claim loudly that they represent the people of China, that they abhor oppression, that they represent the people's liberty, ever seeking to protect their country from the imperialists, and preserving

Chinese civilization against the world.

"Alas, how the people have been disillusioned! Engaged in fratricidal wars, committing dark butchery against their weaker fellows, more famed for their infamies rather than for unselfish services for the public good, they have become anathema to the inarticulate millions of the vast Chinese Republic.

Kuo Min Tang Discredited

"It is a fact and a stern reality that to-day the Kuo Min Tang stands discredited in the eyes of the Chinese people. Why should such a change come over the scene within the last few years? The reason is not far to seek. The high ideals and

Only A Militaristic China Can Make The World Safe For Democracy

principles which gave birth to the original Kuo Min Tang and which earned the respect and love of thousands of Chinese patriots who gave their fortunes and their lives for the overthrow of the Manchurian rule, have for years been brushed aside and ruthlessly trampled under foot by usurper and harlatans.

"The reaction to all this was the coming into being of various reactionary movements, principally in Central China, which were later dominated by the Communists.

"Thus it is that we have to-day two contending factions, who, in the attempt to gain the mastery have sacrificed the nation's good name, millions of lives, and created untold misery.

"Well organized and never quiescent for a single hour, these two political parties, when the occasion arose were not equal to the task of defending their country and were incapable of putting into execution any programme of national salvation.

"In view of the miserable failure of these well organized bodies to present a united front to the enemy, the situation seems to be well nigh hopeless.

"If we read the signs of the times aright, the day has come when the students and intelligentsia of the country should realise their responsibilities and obligations as the enlightened leaders of New China and come together on a common platform to serve the Republic. The country is in sore need of their services, and their entrance upon the political stage would have a most steadying effect upon the counsels of whatever government that was in power at Nanking.

A New Party Needed.

"Moreover, it is most logical that there should arise, out of the morass of China's present disunity, a new Party with a new and more vigorous policy for the salvation of the Fatherland. Historically speaking, the new Party must emerge, because the cycle of success and failure which has attended the Kuo Min Tang and Communist Parties, has already outrun its course. First, in modern days, it was the secret society known as the Chinese Masonic Lodge, organised in Sydney, Australia, in 1850; this flourished mightily, but gave way eventually to the Tung Men Hui, organised in Malaya, in 1894; the outcome of the Tung Men Hui's activities was the Revolution of 1911 and the birth of the present Party known as the Kuo Ming Tang.

"It is quite in order that the new Party should be born today when it is sorely needed. The particular name by which the new party will be known hardly matters. It may be called New China Party, Young China Party, or even United China Party: but whatever its name, it will stand for a new enlightened class of students and businessmen, workmen and.....in order words for *China!*"

* * *

An extract from our leader in the January issue follows:—

"All the reports and telegrams issued and circulated by the Kuo Ming Tang members who hold power reek with hypocrisy and insincerity. How many times have these egotistic personalities recounted their personal differences and quarrels to the exclusion of their sworn duty? What of the sufferings of the people in China, what of the inequalities and intolerable humiliations borne by Chinese nationals all over the world? What, we ask, have the Governments in both Nanking and Canton done to alleviate the people's hardships, to eliminate the discriminatory and baneful activities of anti-Chinese organisations in foreign lands?

"These government leaders of ours have spent years serving themselves and their families, not the republic. They have imposed upon the country many high salaried foreign advisers and others whose posts should be held by persons of the Chinese race. They have spent the resources of the land in carrying on senseless wars, in whose defence? China's? Emphatically not!

"These members of the Kuo Min Tang are not of the breed of Sun Yat Sen. They are as far away from the principles of the Great Leader as can be. The Kuo Min Tang should be today a great revolutionary party; instead, it is reactionary and contradictory. Who were the pioneers of the Kuo Min Tang Movement? They were, we assert, principally Overseas Chinese, patriots every one, who put into the movement their lives and fortunes, who prayed that one day China might be free.

"What do we find today? The Kuo Min Tang ideals are great ideals, but they have been twisted and distorted out of all recognition. What are the use of emergency laws in a country like China? How can the execution of a few Communist ring leaders stabilise the seething unrest throughout the land? What does it mean when a country is governed by ignorance, when it has become the prey of ambitious self-seeking men? It means the downfall of all ruling tendencies both in national and family life: it means the slow but sure destruction of the worthless ruling class or classes, their puppets as well as their hirelings.

"Surely it is patent to all Kuo Min Tang members, and in fact, to all persons of the Chinese race, that the country is now called upon to face facts and realities. These are days for the enunciation of basic plans for national salvation. If any Government, or Party, or individual endeavors to suppress facts, or cloak realities, that Government, Party or individual is courting disaster. Any attempt to hold up evolution, or to stay an inevitable revolt whose cause is maladministration, is bound to fail, and in failure, jeopardise the security and sovereignty of the country.....Any assembly of educated and enlightened Chinese, we furthermore believe, will unanimously condemn the suppressive acts which have so freely been visited upon the people since the organisation of Kuo Min Tang cliques in China. The procedure of the Kuo Min Tang Governments, we assert, is diametrically

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opposed to the Kuo Min Tang principles as enunciated by Sun Yat Sen."

* * *

It was to be expected that the Kuo Min Tang readers would reply to Mr. Sun Fo's charges. Reuter reported that Canton, cradle of the Chinese Revolution and birthplace of the Kuomintang, is to all intents and purposes, still standing by the Party and vigorously opposing any move designed to overthrow the Kuomintang regime.

"Down with the military dictatorship, but let the Party rule continue undisturbed," is the cry of all the Tangpu here as well as of the leaders attached to the South-west Political Council and the South-west Executive Committee of the Kuomintang.

Attacks Unjustified

Political Canton maintains that there is nothing wrong with the political tutelage, that military dictatorship at Nanking is responsible for the present chaotic conditions in the country and the attacks on the rule of the Kuomintang itself are not justified.

Recent utterances of Mr. Sun Fo, former President of the Executive Yuan at Nanking, advocating the immediate inauguration of a representative government through the changed policy of the Kuomintang to end the period of political tutelage as a step towards national salvation, have aroused the ire of all the Kuomintang leaders and press in Canton to such an extent that they are denouncing him as not only a traitor to the Party, but also as an unfilial son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Uncomplimentary Survey

The Kuomintang authorities in Canton are not letting Mr. Sun's uncomplimentary survey of the Kuomintang pass unchallenged. Most outspoken in denouncing his views is Mr. Siao Fu-chang, a veteran member of the Kuomintang and an important leader of the Canton Government. In a lengthy defence of the Kuomintang, Mr. Siao said:

"If it is conceded, the Kuomintang rule is nothing else than the enforcement of the 'San Min Chu I' and that in the course of the past five years the power of administration has been grabbed by militarists and dictators, it is plain the country has not had Kuomintang rule; this being so, the advocacy of the liquidation of something non-existent is a case of attempting the impossible.

"If it is further conceded that under a true Kuomintang government the existence of a military dictatorship is not possible, the remedy surely lies in setting in motion forces that will bring about a true Kuomintang government, the people and the Party co-operating to this end."

People not Ready

The veteran leader maintains that the people are still not ready for a representative form of government and that any premature effort at this juncture towards bringing into existence such a regime will only meet with the same fate as similar

attempts launched during the years following the establishment of the Republic and prior to the advent of the Kuomintang regime.

Mr. Siao's conclusion is that the Kuomintang, as a wielder of administrative influence, should begin to assert that influence, for it cannot be said that it has outlived its usefulness in an experiment that has not even been commenced.

Thus Canton, while opposed to the alleged military dictatorship of General Chiang Kai-shek and giving little support to the present Nanking Government, is hostile to the suggestion that the Kuomintang, as the ruling party, has proved a failure and that it should now lose its grip on the government.

* * *

Regarding some of the Cantonese leaders' defence of the Kuo Min Tang, we feel that we can do no better than quote from an article in last January's "United China" from the pen of the editor, (V. Y. Chow) a Cantonese from Australia. In his article criticizing Mr. Wang Ching Wei, he says, in part:

"Of course there are members of the Party who wish to modernise the organisation: who wish to cast out the secrecy and the ceremony, but these reforms cannot be achieved overnight. Unfortunately for China, the recent crisis brought forth and displayed unduly for world edification, the worst elements of the Kuo Min Tang. It was soon apparent, even to the League of Nations' membership, that the governing party in China could not even unite to resist the invader. It was only too apparent that the Kuo Min Tang leaders, instead of making sacrifices for the country's salvation, were preoccupied with family affairs. Not until the voice of the enraged students gave vent to the people's displeasure, was it possible for the Party to sink personal and factional disputes, and attend forthwith to the business of governing the nation.

People Disappointed and Disillusioned

"The Chinese masses are daily becoming more sensitive to the nation's weakness internationally, giving rise to an ominous restive and unhappy situation throughout the length and breadth of the land. The people feel that the Kuo Min Tang has failed them. They are perfectly right. It has failed to achieve revolutionary reform: it must give way to something better able to secure the people's confidence. This does not mean that the Kuo Min Tang shall disappear, it only means that it must reform itself, and get down and work with the people, for the betterment not of individuals or parties, but of the race.

"The purpose of this article is not an attack upon Wang Ching-wei, that would be trite and worthless. The Kuo Min Tang, not the country, is at the parting of the ways. One leads to a perpetuation of feudal overlordship with its attendant abuses, the other to a firm and healthy state, and the

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Only A Militaristic China Can Make The World Safe For Democracy

Augean Stables of South China

Depressing State of Affairs in the "Home of The Revolution." Youth of Provinces Being Taught Vicious and Evil Doctrines of Political Tricksters and Revolutionary Fakery. Strong Policy Needed to Save Cantonese Spirit From Contamination.

By V. Y. Chow (A Cantonese)

WHEN I left Shanghai I promised my fellow newspaper colleagues that I would go to Canton and truthfully report conditions. Unfortunately, I was unable to go to the capital of Kwangtung, but fellow newspapermen from Canton came to see me before I left Hongkong. What they told me has depressed and saddened me more than words can tell.

According to these trustworthy and honorable friends and colleagues, Kwangtung is in a deplorable condition. Materially, the province is prospering, but actually, the Cantonese are fast going down before the tide of false political theories; degenerating, morally, intellectually, and spiritually, day by day.

Their explanation astounded and shocked me beyond feeling, and all I can write here are the simple facts as reported by them. The Cantonese press is in the hands of military cliques, and the editors are accepting bribes and concocting all sorts of damnable and false tales, whilst immorality, opium-smoking, and degenerate practices of all kinds, are daily increasing. No aspect, they calmly but hopelessly assure me, is divorced from a vicious political and military circle, which is whirling relentlessly and grinding down the people of Kwangtung to intellectual and moral servitude. The military and political cliques and parties are the worst and most despicable in Kwangtung's modern history. The partisans of Chen Chi Tang, Hu Han Min, C. C. Wu and others, are the most shiftless, brainless and morally bankrupt individuals that ever have been mixed up with Chinese politics. The merchants are traitors almost without exception, slyly dealing in Japanese goods and bribing and corrupting the so-called Boycott committees, whose officials are squeezing and hounding the smaller and helpless merchants of every possible cent. These are not the words of foreigners, but the considered, calm, collected, and tragic opinions of my fellow countrymen members of Canton newspapers.

They have appealed to me, every one of them, to expose the state of affairs to our brethren abroad, to ask the Chinese in North and Central China to be patient with them until such time when Kwangtung is able to free itself and clean its face of the slime and mud of its present debased condition.

The various schemes which have been promoted in Canton have earned the censure of all intelligent newspaper men in Kwangtung, but these guardians of the public purity have been threatened and murdered whenever they have endeavoured to carry out the proper duties of their profession.

Political fakery of the worst description are running the Municipal Government of Canton. I am positively assured that this is so, and that there are no words strong enough to condemn and accuse these political harlots, and denounce their unmitigated chicanery.

Though the province has made great progress militarily, there is no doubt my colleagues are right when they say that might can never triumph over right. The political uncertainties of Canton are, of course, well known, but it is to be regretted that the Cantonese, who made their name a byword for patriotism and nationalism, have wholly abandoned themselves to fighting for selfish interests, and personalities before national service.

The financial condition of Kwangtung is deplorable to say the least, and, in spite of the millions which have been poured in, very little has been achieved to consolidate or add to what was done in years gone by. Though the general conditions are regarded by most as stable, the conditions below the surface stability, are pregnant with disaster. Every new political move which starts in Canton, has means of its own in forcing the passage of new loans, and the expansion of expenditure for what nobody knows. Huge sums have been issued, and countless bonds. The latter are utterly worthless, and are squeezed from the merchants and from banks by threat and worse.

What is going to happen in Canton? Nobody knows.

The solution to the problem, however, may not be as far away as we think. The same province which turned out the 19th Route Army cannot remain in the above mentioned condition for long. But it is depressing and utterly deplorable to hear of the immorality, chicanery and undoubted corruption in the "home of the revolution," the proudest province of South China.

Only By Struggle And Sacrifice Can China Be Unified

The Parting of the Ways

Since Might is Right Then China Must Arm

HISTORY will record in the future that September 15, 1932, was the day that marked the beginning of the end of Western influence and power in the Far East and the day when China first thought of other peoples in terms of revenge and set about a course which was to turn a peace-loving people into a nation of militarists bent upon seeking the spoils of war. For when Japan took the final step in the Manchurian adventure, by her recognition of her own puppet government of Manchukuo, in defiance of world opinion and with utter disregard of treaty obligations, she created in the breast of every Chinese a desire for revenge.

Scraps of Paper

To-day it is impossible to find one Chinese who really believes that China will ever get anything by adhering to old ideas or following any course but one that will make her a mighty (in a military sense) nation. Believe it or not, they have learned the lesson that treaties are surely but scraps of paper, when it suits either party, and that all talk of honor, justice, fair-play, and truth are clever stratagems used to outwit the weaker nations.

The power that was placed in the hands of China's government leaders and intelligentsia,—the belief that the Great Powers would use their collective resources for the purpose of upholding the principles which stood really for civilization's existence,—has been snatched out of their grasp without hardly a protest from interested onlookers. Chinese have had their eyes opened as to the terrible state of the world to-day, a world that is bankrupt morally, socially, politically and economically.

Foreign Press Pro-Japanese

China never expected a declaration of war against Japan by the Great Powers, but she always believed that they had enough confidence and strength of character to strongly and firmly denounce Japan's violations of solemn agreements and treaties to ensure the peace of the world. In fact, Japanese chauvinists were encouraged, and are still encouraged, by a large section of the foreign press to go from one crime to another.

The foreign press in China, whose influence in their homelands was of great value because of propinquity, practically all thought the opportunity too good to miss to "get a crack at the Chinese" by favoring the Japanese in their campaign "to teach China a lesson," and a back-handed slap at the Soviet, who were alleged to be supporting China.

Press Hoodwinked

But the Japanese and the Soviet were too clever for the foreign journalists in China and elsewhere. Both proved themselves, for Chinese warnings only served to stiffen the resistance of the foreign journalists,

and so well did the Japanese and Soviets seize the opportunity that even today after Japan has taken off her mask, we have such papers as the "Shanghai Times," British-owned paper, editorially commenting as follows:—

Editorial, Sept. 1:

"We believe, rightly or wrongly, that Japan has not the slightest desire to extend the area or scope of the present trouble, that another Shanghai incident will be avoided like the plague, and that, qualified by her determination to carry out her confessed policy in Manchuria, she desires a healthier relationship with China. If a critical situation is encouraged to develop outside Manchuria which involves Japan still further it will be a case of *force majeure* on her part. But the aim of all the friends of China and of Japan, and those who stand for the preservation of world peace and amicable relations between nations, must be to help circumscribe the trouble; not to indulge in alarming forecasts of remote possibilities which; at the same time, impute the most sinister of motives to a powerful nation already suffering under a keen sense of injustice."

Editorial, Aug. 31:

"It is not sufficient that Dr. Lo should accuse Japan of having thrown down the gauntlet to the whole world, to describe Count Uchida's thesis as a tale of medieval militarism guised in twentieth century language, and to claim that Japan is out for military conquest. It is good rhetoric, but it is not argument; neither was Dr. Quo Tai-chi's recent assertion that China was the only country in Asia trying to uphold the principles of justice so dear to the people of America and Great Britain. The trouble with China has been that she has failed to uphold justice not only internally but in her relations with external interests, yet as soon as Japan goes about her own way to secure redress China assumes an air of injured innocence and calls upon the world to witness how unfairly she is being treated."

(Editorial, June 16, entitled "Manchurian Customs.") "Those who displayed such joyous haste towards the end of last week to indulge in anti-Japanese comment regarding the unauthenticated report that Japan was going to appoint an Inspector-General of Customs for Manchuria are doubtless now wondering whether their outpourings were justified or altogether fair.....On Monday, Captain Eden (before the House of Commons pointed out that "Japan shares our desire to see the integrity of the Chinese Maritime Customs maintained and therefore Japanese control of the Manchurian Customs would be entirely inconsistent with those assurances." Exactly.....Until Japan does interfere with the Customs it is premature and vindictive to censure her for so doing, and when one local journal asserts that "this proposal to create a separate Japanese Customs Service in Manchuria—Manchukuo need not be mentioned—menaces the

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participated in the attack and they also allege that the Chinese chief of police in Mukden has recently been communicating with Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang in Peking and helped to plan the raids.

Fighting in Chinchow

Peking, Aug. 30. Street fighting is alleged to have occurred in the suburbs of Chinchow when the Volunteers took the Japanese soldiers by a surprise attack, according to the Chinese press here.

The Volunteers opened fire on the Japanese barracks and attempted to destroy the power station but were driven off by superior numbers and compelled to retreat.

The names of the leaders in the Mukden raids are given in the Chinese papers here as Lieutenants Tang Yu-chen Li Lin-ko and General Tang Chu-wu, commandant of the anti-Japanese National Salvation Volunteer army, third military area.

Details of the Volunteer raids on Mukden on the night of August 28 are contained in messages received here this morning from foreign sources in the former Manchurian capital.

These give the strength of the attackers as 1,000 men, armed with rifles and swords. The main objective of their attack, which began shortly after midnight, appears to have been the Japanese air base.

The Volunteers are said to have attacked in three groups, each several hundred strong. The first group succeeded in gaining an entry through the South Gate, while the second seized the aviation field outside the East City, where they destroyed a dozen planes which were captured by the Japanese when they occupied Mukden. They also set fire to a hangar. The third group attacked the north-eastern district.

Shortly before daylight, the messages continue, the Japanese launched a counter-attack and all three bands succeeded in escaping.

During the attack a number of the Manchukuo police in Mukden remained passive, while others supplied ammunition to the raiders. The Japanese, who claim that their own casualties were insignificant, declare that such attacks should not cause anxiety since they have ample forces to protect Mukden.

* * *

As a result of the disordered state of Mukden, the Japanese journalists were forced to tell the truth, as evidenced by the following telegram through Reuter:—

Clash Outside Mukden

TOKYO, Sept. 1.—Mukden was in the news this morning with a vivid story from the special correspondent of the "Asahi" stating that groups of marauders, 5,000 strong in all, had launched a series of attacks on the former Manchurian capital.

The report evoked a swift denial from the War Office, which issued a statement declaring that there had been no heavy fighting, as alleged by the "Asahi." The War Office admitted, however, that there had been a "minor clash" last night on the outskirts of the city, where, it stated, a few hundred disbanded soldiery had been discovered assembling and had been promptly driven off.

The "Asahi," whose reports are generally reliable, had stated that the raiders were well equipped with machine-guns and trench mortars and that the main objectives of their attack were the arsenal, the aerodrome and the radio station.

The other Japanese newspapers and news agencies so far carry nothing on the fighting reported by the "Asahi."

* * *

So great an influence did Chinese "propaganda" have on the Japanese public that the Minister of War, General Araki, had to confess, as follows:—

TOKYO, Sept. 1.—For the purpose of dispelling the uneasiness caused by the allegedly exaggerated reports of events in Manchuria which have been appearing in the local press, General Araki, Minister of War, addressed the Lower House of the Diet this afternoon and reviewed the military situation in Manchuria.

He admitted that there had recently been a recrudescence of activity by "bandits," whom he declared were "Chang Hsueh-liang's agents" and he asserted that they were "working in conjunction with Communist elements for the purpose of disturbing peace and order." He declared, however, that both their numbers and their activities had been greatly exaggerated in the Japanese newspapers and he expressed the conviction that no further Japanese reinforcements would be required in Manchuria.

Points Cleared Up

Among the other important points made by General Araki in the course of his speech were the following:—

1.—The Japanese authorities had refrained from taking definite steps to deal with the activities of "Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's agents" in Jehol lest it might lead to serious international complications, but he was hopeful that a satisfactory solution of the Jehol problem would be reached shortly.

2.—In spite of the extensive area of operations and the difficult geographical and climatic conditions which the Japanese had to face, the work of pacification everywhere in Manchuria was progressing satisfactorily.

3.—The number of captured aeroplanes which were destroyed at the raid there on August 29 was thirteen.

There was no damage done and no Japanese were killed or injured during the operations in Mukden on the night of August 31-September 1.

4.—There was every reason to believe that General Ma Chan-shan was killed on July 29.

* * *

We think that Point No. 3 of General Araki's statement should be included in Ripley's next contribution of the "Believe it or not" series. Thirteen aeroplanes destroyed by the enemy, "no damage done, and no Japanese were killed or injured during the operations in Mukden on the night of August 31-September 1."

Well, well, that's one way of putting it across, but we must confess that we certainly are poor story tellers after such a gem.

Only one further comment. Perhaps the "Central China Post" now "can quite understand why Tokyo or responsible Japanese military authorities in Manchukuo would not trouble to contradict such a telegram as that which recently appeared, sent out by Reuter from Peking on August 10th, which recorded startling volunteer victories, and describing Mukden as being in a state of semi-siege, whatever that may mean." *Verb sap.*

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United China Accepts Gracious Tributes not with Pride but as Encouragement

The editors of "United China" would belie their human weaknesses if they did not feel a keen sense of satisfaction and pleasure at receiving the many hundreds of tributes from newspapers and journals all over the world on the special number in honour of the gallant Nineteenth Route Army and subsequent issues of the magazine.

Such recognition by our newspaper brothers overseas has fortified us in our determination never to lay down our pens in defense of what we believe to be for the good of our country and its relations with the outside world.

We hold no set opinions as to the *only* way to save China, for the good of the Chinese people themselves, and the betterment of mankind, but we do know that responsible opinion abroad will support us to the extent of acknowledging our right to speak on behalf of those of our people whose only desire is to live in peace and be accorded justice in their dealings with other men.

Not with feelings of pride, but as a mark of gracious thanks and for the enlightenment of our brothers at home and overseas as to foreign goodwill, we print below some remarks about ourselves.

Editorial from "The Dallas Morning News,"
Dallas, Texas, U. S. A., Sunday, May 22.

"NINETEENTH ROUTE ARMY"

Holy Writ is a book of blood—sacrificial and redemptive blood, perhaps, but blood nevertheless. The thought occurs that national redemption comes also by blood, as one reads a recently issued tribute by the Chinese Nation to the Nineteenth Route Army which put Japan's crack troops to shame at Shanghai. Men may cry peace and abhor war, but there is something in the human heart that rises up and salutes high courage when it goes down to death for the love of native land. It is born in us; it is of the heritage of blood.

The United China Magazine, Shanghai, issues the edition devoted wholly to the defenders of the great Chinese city, the editors calling attention to the fact that "advertising matter has been purposely eliminated from this issue as a gesture from the Chinese newspaper men of their decision not to combine evidences of material gain with the commemoration of self-sacrificing heroism." Despite the fact that the issue is chiefly in a tongue alien to the publishers, it is for the most part phrased in beautiful language. The rhetoric of the spirit has surmounted the forms of written speech:

History tells us of men scorned by their fellows rising above mediocrity to become heroes and, in many instances, upholders of rights and principles for whose maintenance they had in no way pledged themselves..... On Jan. 23 Destiny took a hand in the game. The much-despised, ill-clad "umbrella" Chinese soldier, pawn in the game of politics, became not only the defender of his country's sovereignty against Japanese aggression, but the only active participant in upholding the rights of

the league covenant and the various international treaties outlawing war and to "respect the sovereignty, the independence and the territorial and administrative integrity of China."

Gallant Nineteenth Route Army, all China, and the world that respects courage, salute you! You have created a tradition that will never die so long as there is a Chinese tongue to speak of your courage in fighting against overwhelming odds in defense of your Fatherland. Most of you, mere boys of 16, 17, and 18, have proved by your stern resistance to be capable of taking a man's part in the most serious game of life. Once unknown, once unsung, to-day your fame has spread to the uttermost parts of the earth, and your praises sung even in the lands of your enemy.

Gallant Nineteenth! You have shown all China the way. May your sacrifices be not in vain.

United China stands behind you!"

It may be that the wise men of Japan ordered the retirement from Shanghai not so much to escape the "odium of the world" as to avoid hastening yet further the conversion of all China into a unified, wrathful, determined avenger of her wrongs."

Editorial from "The Dallas Morning News,"
Dallas, Texas, U. S. A., Sunday, July 17.

THEIR LEGIONS COME

The Chinese are a strange people in our eyes, even as we are in theirs. They are so unmindful of time, so oblivious to defeat, so tenacious of racial destiny that they outlive centuries, absorb conquering races and remain astonishingly one in their disunion. There is a philosophy which seems to belong to them all, from coolie to mandarin, a faith that the time of the yellow man will come after many years. United China puts it this way:

In a few years the glory that was Western power and dominance and imperialism will have vanished from the earth, in the same way, and by the same token as the powerful empires of Rome and Genghis Khan. And we must not forget when it shall be our little day of power, when our legions shall advance to the uttermost ends of the earth, that in the midst of our seemingly almighty glory, we ourselves it shall be who shall sow the seeds of our own destruction.

More than once we have observed without recourse to argument, which is unnecessary, that China is on the road to military power; that, once started, nothing on this earth, man-made or Western-inspired, shall hold us back. No doubt Chinese legions will penetrate the territories thousands of miles from their rightful spheres of influence—but such an eventuality is as inevitable as it is the sure sign that we, in our turn, shall be overthrown and ground down at some future time by the might of greater and heavier militarism.

It is the hypocrisy of every military nation to assert that when they extend their dominance they do so to benefit the world, and to civilize and pacify it. These puny excuses shall be ours also. Nothing that is base, ungodly, unmanly and in defiance of the immutable laws of destiny shall we neglect. If White Imperialism has been brutal, so shall Yellow Imperialism.

We have considered the Chinese strange because they think in terms of thousands of years gone by.

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Chinese Donations to 19th. Army.

Total Subscribed Reached Nearly Eleven Million.

The untiring and almost inexhaustible financial and moral support given by Chinese communities throughout China and the world to the 19th. Route Army in its historical armed resistance against the Japanese invasion of the Shanghai areas during the early part of the year was revealed in an acknowledging report made public by Generals Chiang Kwang-nai and Tsai Ting-kai, the commanders of the crack Cantonese unit and the heroes of all China to-day.

The abridged report discloses that contributions received at the 19th. Route Army headquarters during the months between February 1 to July 31 amounted to \$10,680,372.20, G.\$46,725, £56.10.0 and \$50 in subsidiary coins. Of this sum, the 19th. Route Army commanders spent \$10,220,496.70 for its operations against the Japanese forces and for the assistance lent the allied units which participated in the defence works. The balance of \$459,875.50, G.\$46,725, £56.10.0 and the \$50 in subsidiary coins as shown on the credit side of the army books at the end of June, the commandant announced.

Shanghai's Gifts

Donations from the domestic provinces and cities amounted to \$2,978,783.76, Tls. 503,950.16, Hongkong \$685,025.01, Canton \$821,564.48, Canton banknotes totaling \$940,422.90, G.\$3,741 and 100 guilders, Dutch currency. The populace of the municipality of Greater Shanghai alone contributed \$3,479.84, Tls. 2,470, Hongkong \$7,436.30 and \$3,741 in addition to donations in articles, uniforms, food and other things that improve or help soldiers in their fight against the Japanese.

Chinese communities in Nanking contributed 1,355.90 and 100 guilders, Kiangsu gave 4,452.46; Chekiang, \$82,594.80; Anhwei, Tls. 789.80; Kiangsi, \$10,019.47; Hupeh, \$103,252.65; Hunan, \$23,474.47; Szechuen, \$42,246.05; Canton 70 and Canton notes Tls. 250; Hopei, \$68,002.24; Peking, \$135,445.41; Shantung, \$97,776.82; Ningtao, \$14,255.77; Honan, \$11,370.74; Shansi, \$766.40; Shensi, \$14,008.27; Kansu, Tls. 880.34; Fukien, \$155,373.27.

Kwangtung Gives Freely

Kwangtung, the birth place of the crack army, gave freely. Canton city contributed \$524,164, Tls. 70,952, Hongkong \$26,564.99, Canton \$3,000.95 and \$884,861.14 in Cantonese banknotes. Swatow gave Tls. 127,791.79 and \$52 in Cantonese currency. The other cities of Kwangtung provinces turned into the army treasury an aggregate of \$95,509.63, Tls. 7,450, Hongkong \$52,110.93, Cantonese \$254,176.36 and \$46,268.15 in Cantonese banknotes.

Hongkong residents gave the biggest sum of \$596.20, Tls. 408,015.97, Hongkong \$567,043.-

54, Cantonese \$6,122.52 and Cantonese banknotes amounting to \$46,268.15.

Macao contributed \$95,371.23, Tls. 5,000, Hongkong \$20,725.82, Cantonese \$10,429.25, Cantonese banknotes \$490. Residents in Canton Bay gave Hongkong \$10,366.20 and \$500 in Cantonese currency. Kwangsi contributed \$2,776.90, Hongkong \$777.23, Cantonese \$36,913.40 and Cantonese banknotes \$1,700.

Far Provinces Help

Yunan did its part by giving \$2,703.85 and Tls. 9,464.15. Kwei-chow gave \$11,185.33. The remote province of Kokonor also sent \$1,000 to the fighting force. Chinese residents in Northeastern Provinces, now under Japanese occupation, voiced their sympathies by sending \$7,479.19 despite the chaotic situations there.

Chinese oversea patriots in the United States remitted to the 19th Route Army in their father country a total of \$1,745,647.73, Tls. 57,398.07 and G.\$19,919. Those in the Philippine Islands sent to their mother country \$719,352.74 and Tls. 69,534.26. Chinese aliens in Hawaiian Islands remitted to the 19th. Route Army \$237,000 and Tls. 127.27. A sum of \$40,696.52, Tls. 17.895 and Hongkong \$3,000 were contributed by those in Mexico. Residents in Central and Latin American countries and those in West Indies sent \$197,876.83, Hongkong \$800, G.\$18,400, and £56.1.0. Of this sum Chinese residents in Cuba gave \$125,000.

Students Do Their Bit

Chinese merchants and students in European countries remitted to the army headquarters a total of \$25,562.34 and Tls. 3,108.47. Those in Africa gave \$3,322.26 and Hongkong \$2,166.05. A sum of \$42,260.45, Tls. 9,172.55, Hongkong \$2,220 and G.\$3,655 was sent by Chinese in Australia. Those in Canada contributed \$178,596.25, Tls. 5,723.62, Hongkong \$2,401 and G.\$1,000. Chinese residents in British Straits Settlements sent \$271,293.21, Tls. 210 and Cantonese \$570. Chinese in Burma contributed \$2,075.05 and Tls. 53,071.

Sums of \$535,788.79, Tls. 70,636.66 Hongkong \$8,000, and Cantonese \$1,180 were sent here by Chinese residents in the Dutch Straits Settlements. Those in Indo-China sent \$90,440.30, Tls. 214,083.89, Hongkong \$71,315.35 and Cantonese \$4,460.71. Those in Siam contributed \$92,603.96. Tls. 948.50 and Hongkong \$126.

Contributions From Abroad

Donations from Chinese overseas and foreign nationals abroad, according to the report, amounted to \$1,179,194.17, Tls. 505,831.64, Hongkong \$98,028.40, Cantonese \$6,210.71, G.\$42,984 and £56.10.0.

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The main items on the expenditures side of the balance sheet are those for salaries and wages for the privates and officers and a sum of \$1,200,000 for the purchasing of firearms to replace those damaged and lost during the hostilities. A sum of \$1,700,000 was disbursed for the payment of back wages of the army unit for the months from June to November last year. The sums represent the balance of \$5,800,000 military expenses of which the Ministry of Finance paid only \$4,100,000.

The High Cost of War

Another item listed is the payment of \$3,215,771 for the deficits uncovered by the government allotted expenses, fixed at \$500,000 a month. The expenses increased between December to June of this year and the above sum was appropriated for the contributions to meet the deficit.

For the construction of defence works on the Chapei-Woosung and Chenju-Liuho fronts, a sum of \$270,520.50 was spent for the purchasing of barbed wires, and other articles. A sum of \$376,248.20 was spent for establishing communications and for the acquiring of motorcars, steam launches, telephone and telegraphic supplies. The mobilization of new recruits through General Ho Chien, chairman of the Hunan provincial Government, and other representatives in other provinces cost the army \$625,000. A total of 25,000 new soldiers were put under the banners of the army.

Where More Millions Went

A sum of \$364,000 was appropriated for making new uniforms raincoats, and other equipment for the soldiers of the army. Rice valued at \$100,000 was purchased and \$340,320, was distributed among the wounded soldiers and others who distinguished themselves in the engagements. For miscellaneous purposes, including those for hiring civilian labour, \$600,720, was spent.

The allied units, including the 5th. Route Army, received subsidies totalling \$325,664 while a sum of \$83,000 was given the soldiers who rendered distinguished services. Among the divisions given the rewards were the 78th., 80th. and 61st. divisions, the 6th. Regiment, of Gendarmes, and the 156th. Brigade of the 78th. Division under the command of Brig-General Ong Chao-huan, which fought in the Woosung area. A total of 3,050 officers and 42,348 soldiers received the reward.

Secret Service Maintained

Military intelligence department to send spies to the enemy lines cost the army \$200,000 while publicity funds amounted to \$50,000. A sum of \$55,000 was given the local relief societies for the refugees. The upkeep of offices in Nanking, Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong for the army cost \$81,457. The 1st. and 2nd. reserve regiments appropriated \$87,000 while another sum of Tls. 30,000 was given the National Salvation Forces in Northeastern Provinces.

effectively do away with the stale rhapsodies about the Kuo Min Tang's superiority based upon Dr. Sun Yat Sen or even Tse Tsan Tai, the jeremiads over the fallen state of China and the finish of her civilization.

The historian, as he reads the pages of history cannot despair. He knows, in effect, too much of the past, to despair for the present, or doubt the coming age. No superb language is needed, for the evenings can no longer be gloomy when the hours are filled with wondrous feelings about the great and thrilling past. Why should any of us find moments of execration and despair? Read only a few lines of world history, and fill ourselves with the faith and simple belief that carries onward throughout all ages and climes! And if God is good, and we live to be old we shall ever be filled with the longing to be young again in a world of vast possibilities. Indeed, may we ever feel the selfishness of living in the bright days of triumph in store for our beloved country! And, the writer fervently hopes, the nation will find a veritable Carlyle, who will solidify and perfect his own humble work.

He hopes that, wherever his history is destitute of merit, the same may one day be rectified by an admirer and friend. He will exercise the most scrupulous care about everything but, when he has compiled and finished the record, there are sure to be a few errors and misstatements which the good friend will point out and rectify for him. He calls upon his fellow countrymen to assay the alloy, and reduce the substance to its strictest proportion. Then with candour, patience, and judgment, may they set about perfecting and beautifying the whole record of the Revolution. It must be subsequently amplified and revised!

But the writer hastens to assure his countrymen that there is no "invisible divine flame within" which will enable him to complete and develop the the history without the friendship of other men and the intercourse with other minds. He shall not live for the history alone, but for the nation, which the history will benefit by making it conscious of its own inherent powers and glories. And if it comes to the worst, the historian is prepared to shelve his chances for reputation and honours for the greater service of national salvation. He has already said, and that not over dramatically, that the people shall have the best years of his life.

Should the task be in any form incomplete, the reason will be as stated above. In the name of our martyrs and ancestors the writer commands the able literary men of China to prepare themselves, and to take his place if the flesh should fail in that which the spirit has accomplished already.

This must be the writer's last word on the subject, vis a vis its relation to controversy.

The 120 officers and 2,301 soldiers who lost their lives during the hostilities received pensions which amounted to \$200,000, it also was revealed.

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Chinese Architect Gives Talk on Chinese Architecture

Rotarian Robert Fan Says China Regaining Architectural Sanity

BEFORE a meeting of the Shanghai Rotary Club recently Mr. Robert Fan, well-known local Chinese architect, gave a very interesting classification talk, taking as his subject "The Appeal of Architecture" with special reference to Chinese Architecture.

Mr. Fan said: We are now passing through an age where Art is no more regarded as distinctly secondary to the practical side of our daily life. We are becoming more appreciative of music, painting, sculpture and literature which bring us real joy. We blend into our daily life the enjoyment of things artistic and introduce artistic designs to everything we use and wear, even to the food we eat. But there is one source of artistic pleasure of which only too few of us are aware: there is one art whose works confront us wherever man lives, but which too many of us pass daily blindly by. This source is to be found in the buildings around us, in the art of architecture.

Life's Enrichment

Architecture is, of all the arts, the one most persistently before us. But while the greater part of our lives is spent in various kinds of buildings, how many of us give a moment's thought to the ugliness or beauty of the buildings in which they find themselves? Now wherever there is the slightest attempt to make a building beautiful, there is the touch of architecture, if we pass this unnoticed, we are just so much depriving ourselves of a possible enrichment of our lives. Architecture then is an art, and any art must give us pleasure, otherwise it is either bad art or we must be abnormally blind.

Intelligent Appreciation

The first kind of pleasure which architecture can give is that which anything beautiful brings to an understanding heart, which warms the whole being and sends one about his work, gladder, stronger and better. It is an universal pleasure, the capacity for which is inborn in every normal person. It is always aroused by the perception of anything which fulfils certain requirements of form of which the mind is constantly athirst. It is the satisfaction of this thirst that is the very basis of all artistic pleasure. Hence, it is necessary to understand at least the fundamental principles of these forms in order to have any real intelligent appreciation of architecture.

The second pleasure which architecture gives us is derived from the feeling that a building is supremely suited to its purpose. For architecture is a science as well as an art, and the architect must not only build beautifully, but he must see that his buildings are strong, durable and efficient. There are always two factors in good architecture; the practical and beautiful, the scientific and the artistic. Hence the great architect must be both dreamer and engineer. The next pleasure we may

get from architecture is that of reading in the buildings the whole history of mankind, its struggles, its ideals and its religions. In other words, architecture is always keenly conscious of the influences of the past, yet always extremely expressive of the present.

National Development

Whether in the Temples of Egypt and of Greece, or in the rich and powerful splendour of the Roman Baths, or in Gothic Cathedrals, or in gay French theatres, or in the restful and harmonious court of a Chinese Palace, in all of these, an observing eye may discern the fascinating tales of national development.

Another phase of pleasure obtained from architecture is the emotional expression of a building. Similar to music, painting or poetry, architecture is an emotional art. There is the emotion of power expressed in great buildings; in the sunny courts of Thebes or Karnak, the mighty vaults of the Roman Colosseum, under the high roof of Westminster Abbey or before the mighty Great Wall of China.

Architecture has always this crowning revelation as its end. Thus when standing before some building or in some grand interior, you feel rising within you this wave of thrilling inspiration, this emotion of quiet reverence, then you also know that you are in the presence of something great, some veritable architectural masterpiece. And once the appreciation of these gifts is yours, you have begun to open the great book of architecture.

A Living Art

Now, in turning to Chinese architecture, you may perhaps find that China has been very prominent in her contributions towards the world's masterpieces of architecture. In Chinese architecture, you miss the splendour of the Greeks and the grandeur of the Romans, but nevertheless, Chinese architecture, with the peculiarities of her style, is an art, and not dead like archaeology, but a living and practical art, fulfilling all the requirements of, and possessed of all the fundamental elements of architecture, namely—utility, stability and beauty.

On account of the lack of authentic material, it is next to impossible to attempt to write a proper history of Chinese architecture. Architecture in China had its early beginning during the Tsin Dynasty, B.C. 249-210, when the Emperor Tsin Shih built the Great Wall of China, 1400 miles in length. It further flourished during the Tang Dynasty, A.D. 618-907, and Sung Dynasties, A.D. 960-1280. The Chinese have never been a militarily aggressive people, except perhaps during the reign of the Yuan Emperor Kublai Khan. There has been no extensive wars recorded in Chinese history, therefore the absence of triumphal arches and war memorials. The Chinese people as a whole had little religious zeal and there was no state religion, this explains

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why China has no great temples like the magnificent cathedrals and churches in Europe.

In 1850, Italian Jesuits brought Western art into China. The Emperor ordered the building of an European village which was designed in the Italian Baroque, the decadent style in Europe at that time. This piece of imported architecture was destroyed by the foreign powers on the siege of Peking in 1860. This mixture of Oriental and Occidental architecture unfortunately can be found in most big cities of China. Right in this city we see buildings designed with a Chinese roof on an Occidental classical facade. Just imagine the sight of Socrates wearing a mandarin hat or Confucius donning a tuxedo. This is indeed a crime committed against the most elementary principles of good architecture and should be deplored. The connection of the East with the West appears in the light of a struggle between efficiency and beauty. Beauty—the beauty of the East—with its old leisurely unrealistic art seems on the verge of extinction. Until recently, there were two attitudes towards the world of art, the idealists and the realists.

Old And New

Recently, however, there appeared on the stage a new but small group of men who seek to bring about a synthesis of the best in the old and the new, the East and the West. Of these new artists, none is playing a more important part than the architects in modern China, who are beginning to make their feeble efforts felt in fighting against the ugly imitations of Western architecture and worst of all the amalgamation of Occidental and Oriental style and forms, which are making unsightly many Chinese cities. China is regaining her architectural sanity. Chinese style of architecture, with its stateliness and splendour as has been proved by this small group of men with their works, is not merely a study of archaeology but a living style of architecture that can be preserved and adopted to the requirements of modern China.

The certain and salient features of the style must be ascertained before we can proceed, in adoption, to preserve the essence. These features are:—

(1) Its regularity of planning. The formal arrangement and grouping of the buildings around the courts marked with an axis throughout the composition and a pleasant feeling for balance.

(2) Its sincerity of construction. There is no false idea of construction. Each element in the structure has its structural value, and decoration is a matter of inspired utility.

(3) The subtlety of the curved roof line and surface. It is particularly these curves that impart life and artistic beauty to the buildings.

(4) The niceties of proportion. The vertical and horizontal effect of the pillars and beams accentuate the rhythm of the lines with the mass.

(5) Chinese art is fundamentally decorative. As architecture is the mother of all arts, the art of decoration in China serves at its best to decorate architecture.

These are the essential features of Chinese architecture, which in our adaption to modern needs,

must be preserved without any modification. In its fundamental conception a Chinese building must be Chinese in every respect relative to its principle elements. In other words, a building is to be conceived from the inside out, and not from the outside in; the foreign features being introduced only wherever necessary to meet the modern requirements, of convenience and comfort.

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elevation of China to equality and power among the nations. If the first, it means the retention of all such personages as Wang Ching-wei, if the other, the elimination forever of the personal and dictatorial attitude and the establishment of a sound system of democratic government.

"It is but natural that Kuo Ming Tang members of the stamp above referred to will feel vastly unhappy and thwarted. The nation must decide what it wants, and decide now. It is elimination of self-assertiveness and the establishment of national duty carried out by all the people, irrespective of class and education. The sense of inferiority which has gripped our younger generations will be swept away, never to return,—and this demands the creation of a self-respecting public spirit.

Courage Alone Will Triumph

"The Chinese people have paid heavily in blood and tears for the mistakes of Kuo Ming Tang self-assertiveness, whereas the people have rarely become the recipients of the Kuo Ming Tang's special notice. The people are conscious today, more than ever before, of the injustice of this condition. The Kuo Ming Tang must realise that it is seriously on trial: that it has no right to feel resentment at criticism justly earned and deserved: that it cannot seek to evade responsibilities or escape the consequences of its misdeeds."

* * *

Our Overseas brethren can judge for themselves from the information given above the claims of both parties in this question of the domination of the Kuo Min Tang. Now is the time for consideration, and the columns of "United China" are open to any who wish to air their views, pro or con.

"United China" stands for truth, and will only respect a government that believes in honesty and seeks to add prestige to China's Civilization and Culture. Need we ask for more?

JAPAN'S UNEMPLOYED

The number of Japan's unemployed is now almost half-a-million, an increase during the past year by 82,000, according to official statistics just released. Labour and other organisations, however contend that this is a very conservative estimate and declare that, if the appalling poverty in the rural regions, where practical starvation stares men, women and children in the face be taken into "proper account", the number of those who no longer are breadwinners (in the rural regions, women and children are also, in one form or another, bread-winners) comes closer to 3,000,000

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An Overseas Chinese Visits His Fatherland

His Inability to Quite Understand the Trend of National Affairs

OUR Overseas brethren will be interested to read, we feel sure, the following editorial which appeared recently in "The Shanghai Times"; (British-owned daily newspaper).

Visitors' Questions

"A recent talk with a Chinese friend and merchant from Overseas found him admitting that he had got out of step with his own countrymen in China. He could not understand why in the midst of a determined effort to "sell" the idea of a united and nationalist China to her sons Overseas, there did not appear to be any change of heart among the leaders in China. This Chinese gentleman thought that a foreign friend's viewpoint might be of some help in his coming to understand his own country, or at least it might give him a new angle and viewpoint in what seems to him a complicated problem and about which he has to answer very frank questions when he gets back overseas. Where would one start to enlighten a man like this? He undoubtedly knows that there is a Nanking and a Canton Government, and various military coalitions in other parts, each group more or less seeking its own interests and dominated by military men who own but little allegiance to any government, save it suits their book to do so. The present Northern situation is hard to make anything of in the light of a united and patriotic China. Chang Hsueh-liang remains at the head of a group of northern generals who insist that things remain as they are; and, just on the outside there are Feng Yushiang and Yen Hsi-shan and many others apparently waiting their chance to come into the picture should fortune favour the brave schemer.

"We may not see eye to eye with the Canton political group, nor do we understand the real position of Mr. Wang Ching-wei, but the struggle some of the southern leaders have consistently waged to have the civil power in control of China's affairs is a worthy one. We cannot say we are at all impressed with the sincerity of China's politicians in their many and curious wrangles and faction-fights, and protest must be made when into these faction-fights, one party or the other seeks to drag in China's sons overseas. To the Chinese who have gone abroad the periodic civil wars of China would savour of comic-opera were it not for the fact that the miserable wretches who wage these wars bring misery into the lives of untold millions of hard working and innocent people. No wonder that the Chinese overseas are sick and tired of civil-war and will not give another cent to this kind of nationalism. They have rightly sized up the situation so far, but the solution goes deeper and would seem to resolve itself into something more than a pious resolve to refuse support to civil-wars. These far-seeing men should insist on a government controlled by men of their own choosing; and if this means the clearing out of the old gangs lock, stock, and barrel, it might be drastic but it would do China

a whole lot of good and maybe enable her to get a fresh start under men with new ideas and with a clean and clear cut policy."

The last sentence of the editorial quoted above gives a foreign viewpoint of the crisis that our country faces, and in this connection we would remind our readers of the article published in our February-April issue by Mr. S. F. Chow entitled, "Wanted an Overseas Fascisti." Our contributor covered most of the ground dealing with the salient points of the "Shanghai Times" editorial, and because we believe that recent events are forcing an issue between the government and the people and the government and the outside world, we make no apologies for republishing an extract from Mr. Chow's article.

"But do not let us forget, especially you, my brothers overseas, that the brave hearts of the 19th Route Army and their supporters here in China are in a minority, insofar as power and numbers go. The fear of the common people for those "higher-up" is still the greatest hindrance to the country's progress along modern lines, and it is true, as the foreigners are so very fond of saying, that the only reasoning that counts is FORCE. Therefore, in the present state of China it is my conviction that there is but one way to an early salvation of our country.

"There is but one short road to unity for China. It is the self-same road that brought Italy out of chaos to order. China needs a Mussolini and his Black Shirts, in the shape of an Overseas Chinese Fascisti, at least 50,000 strong, to reinforce the 19th Route Army and allied divisions. Acting in concert with the intelligentsia (mostly inarticulate through persecution and the press censorship) and the genuine patriots at home, they would be welcomed by the people at large and their task of cleaning up the country could be accomplished in a very short time. Once the cancer of cowardly and corrupt officialdom was removed, the patient would without the least doubt show a very decided improvements! How can China resist external aggression when she suffers from innumerable internal disorders?

"The reader may well ask, Why not a local Fascisti? It would be quite feasible to organize such an organization, but we must face the fact that the quality of the troops would not justify their classification as "shock troops." As auxiliary units they would be of inestimable value, but what we want now are "shock troops" and seasoned veterans cannot be produced from timid material. Much as our nativeborn brothers may disagree, we must realise the truth that the Overseas Chinese, because of their contact with Western civilisation, are better equipped mentally and psychologically to become the vanguard of a new united China party, whose mission should be to restore to the people the Three People's

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Only By Struggle And Sacrifice Can China Be Unified

Give A Dog A Bad Name

China's Uphill Task to Combat Insidious Propaganda

Examples of Japanese Military Policy in "Upholding Foreign Rights"

MUCH of the odium and ridicule by foreigners upon the Chinese people has been due, in a sense, to the lack of a "good" press. Because the press in China, until a few months ago, was heavily censored and the editors of newspapers and magazines in the pursuit of their avocations literally carried their lives in their hands, (especially their writing hand!) newspaper men always courted the favours of the mighty, in all cases military men. There was no such thing as a free press and as a consequence writers became a rare species. Reporters there were, but journalists, no. The desire to write in an original way became a lost art. Criticism was taboo.

Failure to criticise meant a lowering in effort to appreciate and enthuse about the glories of what appeared in a materialistic world to be a "backward" culture. The glories that were, and still are, China's when broadcasted abroad were coated over with a syrup of meekness that made the foreigner contemptuous of a civilization that he could not understand. Failure to discern the import of the value of good publicity abroad, our government leaders in the past committed the gravest of errors, for the decades of unfavourable opinion to China and the Chinese people cannot be wiped away in the twinkling of an eye. China has much leeway to make up, and sometimes she is not helped by the actions of those of her friends who endeavour to speak on her behalf, with but a cursory knowledge of what they are talking about.

Realities Not Principles

Because China was, and is, and will continue to be the world's greatest potential market, the efforts of those who come to our country has not always been for China's good. While we speak of principles, and rights, and justice, and honor, in this workaday world most of us are forced by circumstances to bow to the inevitable when it comes to erring on the side of wrong or starvation. The majority of foreigners who have come to China, in the words of their own governments, have come for the purposes of trade. And such being the case, the right to live or trade has always overcome both right or wrong, no matter what it might be,

The Birth of the "Diehard"

In the "good old days" money was so easy to earn in the China Treaty Ports, as it is even to-day in a good many respects, that there grew up in these localities a new cosmopolitan community whose sole aim in life was to safeguard what they had gathered, and to ensure the proper protection for the continuance of the activities that meant more wealth for themselves. Surrounded on all sides by aliens, these

foreign groups built a wall around themselves and, in the fight for existence, thought of only one thing, how to outwit the native. To always win they could not hold to the principles of their respective homelands, for "the Chinese anyway would not understand," and thus they brought into being a new *genus* now known by the title of "diehard."

The large Treaty Ports, Shanghai, Canton, Tientsin, Hankow, and Hong Kong soon became powerful centres of vast financial interests, whose ramifications extended right round the world. London, New York, Paris, Berlin, Hamburg, Tokyo, all were soon vitally interested in what happened in China. Trading concessions were sought by all nations, and in the fight for trade various interests were not backward in using the native militarists to forward their own schemes, sustaining and encouraging fratricidal strife in order that they would benefit thereby.

Subsidized Journalists

In order that liberal opinion in the homelands might not be adverse to some of the projected schemes, these trading and financial interests sought the aid of the press and practically subsidized many of the cleverest journalists to write up a China "full of chaos, murder, banditry, and anything that would help the case of the foreigner in China." For years and years this adverse propaganda was handed out to the world who naturally believed their own journalists on the spot. China's silence meant acquiescence, despite isolated cases of protest by individual Chinese. So well had the propaganda done its work that for years "the villain of the piece" was always a Chinese.

Old Methods of Attack

And so we come to modern days, and we find that the same plan is followed by selfish foreign interests to "paint China in the worst possible light." Frightened by Chinese threats of the cancellation of extraterritoriality, the "diehards" returned to the attack hotter than ever and even came out into the open to defy the wishes of their own governments. The British community even spoke of "being betrayed" by their own Government. Was it any wonder then that when Japanese imperialists started out on their Manchurian adventure as a first step to the conquest of China and eventually the domination of Asia, that the "diehards" of China's foreign communities should encourage the Japanese in their "chastisement of such a naughty infant."

The Real Issue

China's astute leaders appealed to the world pleading that the issue was not China versus Japan but Japanese militarism versus the Washington

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Treaty, the Nine Power Pact, and the League of Nations Articles. "Diehardism" hammered home the charge, and brought to bear even the financial interests of London and New York to swing many metropolitan and national newspapers over to their side, that because China had never lived up to her treaties, how could she appeal to other nations to restrain Japan from being impatient and taking the law into her own hands.

An economically chaotic world was too busy to study the Far Eastern situation carefully and swallowed the "dope" of its nationals domiciled in China that Japan was justified in anything short of murder. Even when the militarists ran amuck at Shanghai and bombed and bombarded an unfortified city killing thousands of non-combatants, many foreign journals had nothing to say in condemnation of such acts of barbarism. Instead, they talked of this and that missionary kidnapped, killed, or murdered, this or that treaty signed some fifty odd years ago which had never been carried out in its entirety, the killing of Capt. Nakamura in Manchuria, and as the Japanese propagandists said "over 300 odd cases of violations by Chinese against Japan."

Obstinate Diehards

When the Japanese militarists seized the reins of power in Japan and defied the League of Nations, breaking their solemn pledges before the League Assembly; when Admiral Shiosawa within 24 hours had broken Japan's pledge given by her Consul-General at Shanghai; when the neutrality of the International Settlement of Shanghai was violated by the Japanese forces; when Consular officials and citizens of other foreign countries were assaulted and humiliated; when the Police of the International Settlement had to surrender their privileges to armed forces and "ronins"; and when men, women and children were "arrested" and never found again, there still were foreigners who thought that the issue was one of just chastising China.

What a tragedy. Men of intelligence, whoever they may be, must view with alarm this deadening of the moral sense of the peoples of the world. Gone, it seems, are the days when men stood for right, even to the point of death. The war to end war has made cowards of us all.

Militarism Must be Checked

It is now over a year since the Japanese militarists set out on their course of conquest and even now in defiance of world opinion they set about their purpose of recognizing their own puppet government of Manchukuo. Aided and abetted by selfish foreign interests they have gone from bad to worse until to-day we believe that the Japanese militarists are capable of committing any crime. All this talk of *fait accompli* is just rubbish. As if the world has to sit idly by without protest, just because a bully is on the scene. The time is not far distant when the warlike activities of the Japanese imperialists will have to be checked. The longer it takes for world opinion to crystallize against this mad militarism, the harder will be the task.

Just realise what Japanese militarism does in Shanghai, a year after facing the bar of world opinion,

and you will think deeply. Here are the portents of what the future will hold if this rule is to hold sway in the Far East.

Swashbuckling Activities

We will not start from the Shanghai warfare of January and February, when outrage upon outrage was committed by the Japanese. The world's horror and resentment did not curb the ruthlessness of the militarists, for they have not yet learned the lesson.

On May 8 occurred the Sinza Incident at Shanghai. Here is the report appearing in the "North-China Daily News," leading British daily:

"A party of Japanese marines, from 60 to 70 strong, left their posts in Chapei at 6.30 p.m. yesterday and entered the Sinza district via the Wuchen Road Bridge, for the purpose, as they said, of chastising Chinese who during the afternoon had thrown stones across the Soochow creek at some of their sentries.

"Inasmuch as they had clambered over the iron gates, assaulted a number of Chinese civilians and caused the police to beat a retreat, a hurry call was sent into the commanding officer of the 31st Infantry, who are on duty there. Maj. T. Gerow and a platoon of men turned out and were met with a statement from an English-speaking officer, according to listeners, that if the Chinese should persist in the stone throwing, the Japanese would not refrain from entering the Settlement again over the same bridge.....

"At least 10 Chinese reported being injured by bayonets and rifle butts, of whom three were detained in the Paulun Hospital overnight for additional medical attention.....

Barricades Unmanned

"The Wuchen Road Bridge is barred with the usual picketted iron gates, which were locked...On the left hand side of the bridge are the sandbag barricades, erected by the 31st Infantry, who, however, were not manning the defences yesterday. The Soochow Creek, which makes a sharp bend at this point is about 100 yards wide.

"The incident is reported to have had its cause yesterday afternoon, when according to the Japanese sentries Chinese were throwing stones across the creek and hurling diatribes and shouting slogans at the marine sentries on duty on the Chapei side. When relieved from duty, these sentries reported the affair to their headquarters and half a company was sent to deal with the Chinese.

Civilians Bayoneted

"A Chinese constable, on duty in the neighbourhood noticed the Japanese crawling over the sharp pickets in great numbers and immediately ran to a telephone, informing the station. Before the message was received at the station, the officers in charge had deployed their men along Wuchen Road and the intersecting roads. Without more ado, the marines utilised their bayonets and rifle butts effectively on Chinese pedestrians and shopkeepers.

"As they arrived at the corner of Sinza and Myburgh Roads, Inspr. Phillips and Sub-Inspr. Ling, accompanied by Chinese and Sikh officers, saw Japanese marines in action along Sinza Road. They

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were belabouring Chinese on the roads, while other Chinese scampered round, closing their premises. At Wuchen Road, the police party noticed a group of Japanese attempting to force a Chinese, whom they had stabbed, into crossing the bridge into Chapei. He resisted and struggled, shouting for help. Insp. Phillips intervened and told the Japanese that if they wanted to take a Chinese into custody it should be done through the proper channels, which included a request at Sinza police station.

Inspectors Threatened

"This angered the marines who threatened in no

and an argument arose, due to language difficulties and misunderstanding.

"Intervention by a foreign police officer prevented the disturbance from assuming more serious proportions. However, it was found necessary to proceed to Central Police Station to thresh the matter out.

"Meanwhile word had reached the ears of a Japanese officer who instantly repaired to the station and protested vigorously against the "detention" of two of his men.

The affair was settled amicably, without an exchange of notes."

"Eventually a sort of truce was established and the greater number of Japanese returned to Chapei, at the instance of a Japanese officer who could speak English. They left their prisoners.

"Within a minute or so, Maj. Gerow and the infantrymen arrived on the double, as did several senior police officers. An extended conversation followed between the American and Japanese officers...

"Even while these prolonged parleys were going on, several Japanese marines, left behind by the major party, attempted again to arrest the Chinese detective, but Det.-Insp. Bennett frustrated them by placing himself between them and their quarry. This affray was also patched up without grievous after effects."

Childish Excuses

The above is a good example of the provocation (?) offered the Japanese and the manner in which they carried out the justifiable (?) punishment. The triviality is akin to the excuse offered by the Japanese at Mukden, the supposed tearing up of a few feet of railway line. Remember that the creek across which the stones were supposed to be thrown is 100 yards wide at that point, and one finds it hard to think that

incident which occurred between Japanese sailors and a Chinese greaser employed, it is understood, by the Tramway Co., at the junction of the Bund and Nanking Road.

"Shortly after 9 p.m. two truck loads of Japanese sailors were preceeding along the Bund and started to turn up Nanking Road when the signal light was turned against the traffic. As they continued to pass the signal the Sikh policeman, from the top of the point-platform, shouted to them to stop. The truck pulled up, and in doing so nearly struck the Chinese, who retaliated with a stream of abuse sufficient to provoke four of the sailors to leap from the lorry and, after a struggle, hustle him into it, inflicting at the same time several superficial injuries to his person.

"The truck then commenced to move forward when many of the Chinese spectators of the Chinese spectators of the incident raised on outcry which attracted the notice of the Sikh policeman, who descended from his post and jumped upon the running-board of the truck as it moved off. A heated argument followed and a crowd of about 700 Chinese collected. A nearby Sikh policeman on point duty, in response to the whistle of his colleague, came to the scene and telephoned to the Central Police Station.

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The Red Menace In China

Constructive Effort by Nanking Needed to Prevent Movement Spreading

PROFESSOR HU SHIH'S SURVEY

(From "North China Daily News" Shanghai)

Welcoming the reported declaration of General Chiang Kai-shek that the bandit-communist problem in China is mainly administrative and not military, Professor Hu Shih, in a recent issue of "The Independent Critic," contributes a notable survey of the communist menace and arrives at important conclusions. The article indicates that unless the Government of China makes successful constructive effort to stem the tide, the Chinese communist movement, in the guise of a peasant's rebellion, may spread enormously while the eyes of their antagonists are being deflected to the northern fronts.

PROFESSOR Hu Shih makes an eloquent appeal to informed public opinion to face the situation intelligently, pointing out that in 1931 the Government had promised to suppress the bandits in three months and described the solution as one merely of using troops. From this view General Chiang Kai-shek's reported statement in a recent conversation to the effect that the problem is only three-tenths military and seven-tenths administrative is a remarkable advance. Only the other day General Chiang Kai-shek also is believed to have declared that the existing situation in districts under communist control should be recognised and that any further effort should be at restoring old conditions. Professor Hu Shih believes that the Ministry of the Interior is of the same opinion and he describes this change of Government front as a great advance.

The article goes on to point out that the communist problem in the countryside was mainly in its origin one of administration and economics. Its chief issue was the distribution of the land. It is now maintained that if land were equally parcelled out the real problem would be solved. Not so long ago, however, the problem of China was militarism, which impeded the growth of commerce and industry. Now the situation is far more serious. The whole of the economic life of rural China is on the point of collapse, to the country's mortal peril. The destruction of great cities like Shanghai, Wuhan, Tientsin and Canton by the Japanese would be a mere fleabite if the economic system of the Chinese village were left intact. In fact, if the whole of the country's energies are not devoted towards the preservation of village economy, the principal cities of China will disappear without the necessity for any form of Japanese contact. With them the fabric of China's administration will be destroyed. The restoration of rural life in China cannot be achieved by merely dividing land. It includes, of necessity, the improvement of agriculture, the provision of fertilisers, the encouragement of handicrafts, and also cheap means of communication.

Division of Land Problem

Nevertheless, the division of land must be the problem first to be tackled by the Government and in districts where the communists have been functioning the Government's idea of recognising present conditions implies recognition of the existing distribution of land in districts and villages now under communist control. The exact character of this communist system is not known in detail. It is known, however, that one of the chief principles of the communist creed is the forcible elimination of the land-owning class. Landowners in Kiangsi, Hupeh, and Anhui know this only too well. Consequently, when communists enter a village there is an immediate flight of the leading land-owners. Land deeds are burnt, boundary marks destroyed, and so the communists succeed in removing all the bases of title to property and follow it up by making a new distribution of land to the peasantry. The method by which this distribution is carried out is not known, nor is it easily ascertainable what particular documents or landmarks are used to establish the new tenure.

Then there also arises the question whether the land is divided equally or whether a part is retained for the communist administration. The obligations imposed on the new land-owners, in spite of their standing with the Soviet, are unknown. It is probable that the system is not regularised and lacks uniformity. There is no doubt, however, that the peasants in the communist-controlled areas have gained definite economic benefits. So if the Government aims at restoring the old conditions and sends back the old land-owners to their old property, discussion would inevitably arise regarding right and wrong, profit and loss. It were better to leave that alone for the moment, because there are only two alternatives before the Government, they must recognise the present situation or restore the old. This is the major problem in China today. It seems clear that the present situation must be recognised. Proof of rights of property in the Soviet controlled

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areas have been effectively blotted out. An attempt to restore them would bring chaos into the villages.

A Class War

During the struggle between the communists and the Government the communists have made a claim that it has been a class war between the workers and peasants on one side and the capitalists on the other. The policy of the Government at Nanking has been constantly assailed with the object of showing that this distinction is justified. The mere fact that the Government troops have co-operated with the land-owners has been used by the communists to show that the Government are in essence capitalist and against the peasant and worker. Moreover, when a communist district has been recovered by the Government troops, the land-owners returning to their old territory have relied on the soldiers to take revenge on their behalf and get back their land. This brought about a situation in which the personal enemies of the land-owners became the heroes of the communists. The land-owners claimed other people's land as part of their old property, thus taking advantage of the uncertainty of the situation. This embittered previously anti-communist peasants, who became Red. Is it to be wondered at that the peasants swallowed Red propaganda and became eager to support the communists at all costs?

So the first requirement in the campaign against the communists is to destroy this faith of the peasants. The Government must find a way to convince the peasants that the Government is not fighting for the land-owning class against the peasant class. The best way of doing this is to recognise the present division of land.

Impossible Promises

In the beginning of the Russian revolution the Soviet propagandists promised land to the peasants. Later they declared that the revolutionary plans were not accomplished. Denikin was their most formidable adversary and the Russian people had not given any way to the Bolshevik propaganda. But when Denikin's troops had won substantial successes and the campaign had reached a critical point when the peasants asked for information regarding his agricultural policy, after hesitation he stated that the matter would have to be decided by the legislature, after investigation by economists and lawyers. The peasants did not understand what a legislature was, nor did they know whether the economists and lawyers would be independent of the Squire or land-owner. They decided, therefore, that they had better put their trust in the Bolsheviks, and they turned hostile to Denikin. The peasants of China cannot be expected to act in any other way in the present circumstances. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Government will not only recognise existing conditions as a preliminary measure, but, when they put that policy into force, adopt the simplest procedure possible. Special officials should be sent to register land holders, so that if the people of a village admit that a certain piece of land is actually being cultivated by Ching San, then it should be registered in that name. If the people on the spot disagree, the Government should decide. And if a decision is

impossible, the land should then be registered as the Government's.

In districts where there has been no very firm grip by the communists, but which have been merely disturbed, and consequently no Soviet system is in force, although the land-owners have fled or been killed new land distribution has not been effected. There the Government should take on the responsibility of redistribution and set up landmarks and land offices. I look upon the recognition of existing conditions not only as a step in fighting communism, but as a preliminary to land reform for the whole country. The cultivator's ownership of land is insisted upon by the Kuomintang creed as necessary for the livelihood of the people and the establishment of peace. On the other hand, the communist conception really is that of public ownership of land. Private property in land by the cultivator even is repudiated by the communists. Yet in the Soviet-controlled districts in China the communists have merely put into effect the Kuomintang principle. It is the Kuomintang which has fallen behind. This applies to Kiangsi, Hupeh, and Anhui. So the Kuomintang Government should make its mind up to prevent this development in other provinces by establishing peasant proprietorship.

Time for Prompt Action

Some people argue that it is very dangerous to recognise existing conditions, because the people in non-communist districts would want to profit by the practice. This danger cannot be avoided, for time and policy are involved. Are the people of China to wait until communism has spread into the other provinces, till all the land-owners have been killed or driven away, for another two years of bitter fighting between Government troops and the communists, the loss of millions of lives, and the expenditure of millions of dollars? And all this has to be incurred to put into effect finally the original principle of the Kuomintang that cultivators should own the land. Is it not better to refuse to wait till the fire has risen over our heads? Should we not rather act while the Government still has time to put in force a sound plan for safeguarding the livelihood of the peasants and the future of the land-owner, and to stop civil war in favour of a great reform?

If peace can be brought back to the villages by the equal division of property rights, even the old-time land-owners will be grateful. Those of them who are not victims of bandits are being bled white by exaction of Government taxation and military levies. The difficulty of effecting an equal distribution of property rights is well known. There are many precedents to be studied in other countries. The Government should set up organisations in the provinces still free from communist control for study of the land question, in order to put into effect the principle of peasant ownership.

In short, if the land problem is not solved, neither the Government nor the economic system of China can stand. The division of property rights must take place sooner or later. My concern is to point out a reasoned plan of revolution which is far preferable to the present endeavour at reform through aimless shedding of blood.

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China Wants Conscription

(Contributed)

By Jsai

Conscription. Page 230, "Finance & Commerce," August 3rd 1932 issue. In the midst of these financial difficulties it is almost amusing to find that the Government has solemnly issued the draft of the Conscription Law which is now under consideration. Under this law, all Citizens of the Chinese Republic are liable for military service which is to be of two kinds, the "Citizens Forces" and the regular Standing Army. In the case of the "Citizens Forces" all able-bodied men in country are to receive military training at stated intervals during peace time, and whenever necessary, will be called up for active service. The Regular Army is to be divided into three categories, for "Active Service" "Reserves" and "Secondary Reserves."

It is ludicrous to contemplate China endeavouring to introduce conscription at this period in her history. She has neither the organisation nor the money nor even the authority to carry the law into effect, and we should have thought Government Leaders would have had so many more serious matters pressing for attention, that they would not have wasted time over such inanities. We have been informed at stated intervals during the past few years that every effort was being made to reduce the number of military forces which admittedly represent a tremendous drain on the country's resources. Now we are presented with a Government policy which aims at bringing into being a nation under arms. Conscription will be impossible for years to come. The idea need not be taken seriously, but that the law should have been drafted and officially published at this juncture is peculiarly characteristic of the country.

"It is ludicrous to contemplate China endeavouring to introduce conscription at this period in her history"

The answer to this passage is that there is nothing ludicrous about it. We have tasted unpreparedness and certainly we must do our best to be as prepared as much as possible. If all Chinese can put into their minds that they ought to train for service, the submergence of self, and have but one aim for the welfare of the nation—it will be the greatest day in the history of China. It is the rebirth of China. If every able-bodied Chinese will come out to serve, we will have a strong force and also the opinion of a strong force. The opinion of thousands of men who are not afraid to serve their country in case of need and emergencies.

I maintain that one of the best ways of uniting the country is through such a force. In fact I am of the opinion that it will be the most successful way. Every country has its Volunteers' Corps. Shanghai has it. Hong Kong has it. I maintain that it is a public duty and patriotic to serve in the Corps. The Corps not only makes citizens out of its members, giving them the necessary military training, but also gives them better health. Out East where T. B. is so prevalent, Volunteer Corps will go a long way to combat this disease, because those who join up will get good air into their lungs in the drills and open spaces.

Let every village town and city, have their own volunteer corps.

By joining with one another for mutual protection against bandits, China would indeed be the dreamland for trade, as pictured by those dreamers.

"She has neither the organisation nor the money nor even the authority to carry the law into effect, and we should have thought Government Leaders would have had so many more serious matters pressing for attention that they would not have wasted time over such inanities."

ORGANISATION. All we have to do is to organise ourselves and we will have the organisation, and the authority to carry it into effect.

BECAUSE Every patriotic Chinese will be itching to do something to serve their country, to get some military training, in order that they may serve their country in every respect.

Remember the famous saying "ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY MAN TO DO HIS DUTY" **SO DOES CHINA.**

China make your call and I am sure that your call will not go unheeded and the response will be gratifying.

MONEY. The Citizens will themselves take care of this matter. What we want is the co-operation of the government and the people.

The way to start the movement.

There are too many corruptions and old scores to be settled. Are we not Chinese, and all brothers?

LET BYGONES BE BYGONES.

SUBMERGENCE OF SELF FOR THE GOOD OF THE REPUBLIC

AWAY WITH ALL CORRUPTIONS

FROM TO-DAY LET EVERYONE START ANEW WITH BUT ONE AIM.

NO CORRUPTION AND FOR CHINA

Inanities? What is more pressing than to start the Volunteers for the resurrection of China.

"Conscription will be impossible for years to come"

Conscription can come into being this very minute, if the Government wants it, and there will be no lack of materials either. Further it will be a success. If the Government will not move then, Citizens, it is our right to demand it. Remember Manchuria and Shanghai. We have the men, money and the talents. The Government only has to proclaim the law and appoint the head. There will be men, money, and materials, all eager for service. The Chinese are just as patriotic as any other nationals in their zeal for service for their own country.

You can only win the hearts of men, by justice, fair-play, and "playing cricket." If treaties cannot protect us.....we will have to protect ourselves.

China wake up and be fearless of all things, class colour or creed, but the one great thought. **JUSTICE.**

CHINA WANTS CONSCRIPTION.

Only A Militaristic China Can Make The World Safe For Democracy

No Cause for Pessimism

Maybe we feel pessimistic at times when we contemplate the condition of our country, but on such occasions we can receive inspiration by remembering the fact that our ancestors faced and overcame difficulties far greater than those we are confronted with to-day.

Consider what Mr. H. G. Wells has recently said before the London School of Economics.

The World in Collapse

"We are living in a civilisation which is very rapidly going to pieces," he said. "There may be a dreadful fate in store for many young people here to-night. You may be shot, or maimed and smashed; you may be scourged or starved before your lives run out!

"One thing is certain—you will never be bored. (Laughter.)

"To-day one cannot imagine how fixed and stable the world seemed in the days of good Queen Victoria. It did not seem at all probable that anything could change for a long time.

"In my undergraduate days we felt profoundly bored because we felt so profoundly safe. It was an illusion. Now we have passed the glassy, swift-flowing stream and have reached the rapids and the cataracts. To-day we are living in a brighter and much more dangerous world.

Ruin and Disaster

"The world as we know it is visibly collapsing. Every week there is something tumbling down or something breaking up, and it is impossible to say how far this ruin will extend. The capitalistic system is collapsing. The signs can be read on every hand.

"Our economic system has failed too, due to the extraordinary thing that while mankind has increased production to an enormous extent one-half of the world is threatened with famine. In spite of these calamities which endanger our very existence, nothing is being done.

"The reason is apparent. There are no comprehensive organisations in the world capable of undertaking the restoration of our money and credit, our economic and social life. Our directive organisations have not kept pace with the developments of modern life, and that is the essence of the trouble which threatens ruin and disaster to the world to-day.

New Ark Needed

"To-day we have our social, political and economic sciences struggling very hard to overtake this rapid collapse. Will they ever overtake? Shall we be able to save civilisation? Is all this struggling and striving worth while? I think it is."

"Just as in the time of Noah, when the Flood came, we must build an ark amid the waste of ruin that is around us. And if our efforts to save civilisation fail, then we may take heart in that perhaps we are laying the foundations for another and far better one."

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Daniel In The Lion's Den: Timid Timothy Tiddles Terrifically

(In the Boston Review)

"One day," said a little boy, "I shall grow up and find meself a man."

"Rubbish," said another little boy, six inches taller and six years older than the first little boy.

By and by, however, the first little boy grew up to be strong and big and manly, whereas the second little boy failed to grow so tall and mighty. Then the big, second little boy, turned to the first little boy, to find that he was no longer in the position to dictate and bully as in years gone by.

Recently Daniel was showered with fifty or more pamphlets issued by the Japan Society of America, and contents showed same to be inspired Japanese opinion of the sort designed to allay the fears of citizens of these states of America.

Daniel, however, seeking the peace only, waited patiently for the Chinese side to forward their articles of faith and fancy. Daniel at last has obtained his heart's desire.

Clean, honest, and absolutely fearless, (like a real Daniel in the den of lions and thieves) United China, official organ of Chinese wielders of the pencil, or whatever it is that the Chinese newspaper fraternity use, says proudly: "It is important that our countrymen in foreign lands realise the real condition of China and her people. Will they continue blindly assist the 'non-resistance' government or will they come over here and examine the situation in person? That is our challenge. We are not afraid of the outcome."

Daniel next referred to Japan's spokesman, "The True State of China," by Yurumi Takaoaka, who says dogmatically, "Freedom of the press and freedom of speech is unknown in China." Oh, yeah?

"The whole nation, from school presidents to laborers, is under the sway of the anti-foreign Kuo Min Tang Party"—Mr. Takaoaka.

"United China does not care to mince words. It is fighting in this eleventh hour for a clean United China against an intensively organised Kuo Min Tang, which is not in reality worthy or entitled to the name." Round One to China.

"The Chinese have no capacity to govern themselves."—Mr. Takaoaka.

Article, "Government Denounced by the People," in United China. Round even.

"The Chinese have lost all sense of reason and culture. They are leaning backwards and are plunging into Red Terror."—Mr. Takaoaka.

"China has lived through four thousand years of recorded history on the science of non-resistance. Is the present humiliation and sacrifice worth the candle? Chinese patriots are asking." Round Three to China!

"they (Chinese) are incapable of fine sentiments and are the world's worst example of atheism and materialism."—Mr. Takaoaka.

"...a wisdom at which you sometimes laugh, but which laughs at you, as it laughed at your fathers before you, when they died and became ashes.....the great truths of the earth that march on, century after century, through war and peace." (This is fine sentiment, transcending Daniel's own ability in the writing, and one to which he doffs his cap). China's by a million miles!

To that petulant and combative Mr. Takaoaka, Daniel has one gem of advice and sympathy. "Why presume to teach your Daddy to suck eggs?"

MAGNA EST VERITAT.

Quite a furore was created in Tokyo as the result of a speech delivered by Dr. Tadao Yanakawa, a member of the House of Peers and a leader of the League of Nations Association of Japan. Dr. Yanakawa, it is said, while delivering a series of political lectures in the north, declared that there was very little co-ordination between the Army and the Navy—the former being inclined to be reckless of consequences—while he also declared that the bombing of the tracks of the South Manchurian Railway, near Mukden, in September last, was not the work of Chinese troops but of Japanese.

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We Have To Smile When We Read

That it is confidently expected that the whole province of Hupeh will be rid of the Red bandit pest within ten days.—General Chiang Kai Shek's declaration at Hankow on Sept. 12.

"Britons Kidnapped in Mukden."—"North-China Daily News" (Shanghai) display poster and news heading, when the affair took place hundreds of miles away at Newchwang. Guess that guy took an "H" in geography!!

The editorial statement of the "Shanghai Times": "Chinese merchants are popularly supposed to be shrewd men, but in this latest boycott movement is seen a glaring instance of the folly of 'cutting off one's nose to spite one's face.' Business is right down in the doldrums and complaint is universal about the commercial stagnation; yet we see Chinese merchants deliberately cutting themselves adrift from their country's largest customer."

Oh, how horrible!

How Shanghai's Russian Colony were "insulted" and "humiliated" at the assertions made at a Rotary Club tiffin by Mr. L. V. Arnoldoff, editor of the "Shanghai Zaria" that the Russians were an "Asiatic" people rather than European.

General Araki's gem: "Only in Japan of all Asian countries, does real freedom and justice obtain."

We wonder what the National City Bank of New York officials think!

The "Shanghai Times" on the Bus Strike, as follows:—"Trouble in the bus company is recurrent, and will recur until the Chinese public is aroused to a higher conception of public duty. Almost invariably it arises over the question of the conductors' insistence on the right to squeeze."

If the conductors squeeze, what does the Company do when it makes a "concession" to its patrons by selling 24 ten copper tokens for one dollar "big money," when the market rate is never below the equivalent of 28 tokens. In fact, the rate when this article was written was 299 coppers to the dollar, or in other words, to prevent the conductor squeezing you buy tokens from the Company and pay it the extra squeeze of 59 coppers per dollar! Poor under-dog!

(Continued from Page 348)

Principles. Order restored, the true period of tutelage could then be begun under the the auspices of those who would have earned the right to such high honor.

"China to-day is in sore need of all her sons. Those at home have so little to give, whereas those Overseas have so much to offer. What greater self-sacrifice could an Overseas Chinese render than his whole service and if need be his life for the Fatherland? In the past, our Overseas brothers have given lavishly of their bounty. Is it too much of us to ask them to perform the highest duty of all, the voluntary enlistment of themselves into a corporate unit to join the forces at home of the Chinese National Salvation Fascisti?"

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WHAT OUR CONTEMPORARIES SAY

The Noulens Case

With the justice of the verdict passed upon the Noulens pair no one will dispute, except those who are either their partisans or confederates in their nefarious activities. From paying the supreme penalty, which is their due after all, they have been saved, thanks to the continuous agitation in their favor and to the world wide publicity given to their case. The death sentence has been commuted to life imprisonment, and by this stroke of generosity on the part of the judicial authorities of the Nanking Government, two useless lives have been saved.....

Had it not been for the fact that they are foreigners—though they are persons without a country, and had it not been for the worldwide appeal made on their behalf, this Noulens pair would have been given the same fate usually meted out to the Chinese people, found to be involved in similar though often much less serious outrages. In other words, they would have been shot without much ado as soon as they were found guilty by a military tribunal.—*"The China Voice,"* Shanghai, Sept. 1.

Spirit of Chinese Volunteers

Despite lack of modern fighting equipment and shortage of ammunition, these Chinese patriots whom Japanese propagandists choose to call "bandits" have succeeded in capturing the walled city of Tungliao, the walled city of Newchwang and Tungfeng. According to latest reports from Peiping they are preparing for a big offense on Changchun and Mukden. During the last few weeks, Japanese people along the

Railway Zone have been not a little inconvenienced by surprise attacks of these "dare-to-die" corps.

One regimental commander of these Northeastern volunteers is reported to have remarked that they will keep on fighting the Nipponese, fully determined to prevent Manchuria from becoming a province of Japan. Irrespective of how eloquently Japanese propagandists have hoodwinked the world about the establishment of the puppet Manchukuo State as being the "self-determination" of the 30,000,000 people in Manchuria, the real voice of the masses can never be muzzled. It's just one more Japanese propaganda stunt gone busted no matter how vividly the present Manchuria has been described as a "paradise" for all concerned.—*"The Chinese Republic,"* Shanghai, Aug. 27.

The Lytton Report

In spite of the repeated threats to withdraw from the League, it is not to be supposed that Japan really means what she says. She will not be willing to sacrifice the mandatory which she enjoys over the South Sea islands as a member of the League; she will not be prepared to stand alone against the whole world. Aside from making verbal threats, Japan has, therefore, been very careful not to take any step that might bring her threat into the realm of reality. At the same time, Japan is making preparations to send the strongest delegation to Geneva where the dirty linens of the Manchurian household will have to be washed and aired. It is also an admitted fact that the Japanese authorities are more or less nervous about the nature of the Commission's report. The fact that Mr. Matsuoka takes a trip to Manchuria before leaving for Geneva shows that the Japanese are preparing to contradict the Lytton report, if it is found damaging to the Japanese side of the case. All these serve to point out that the Lytton report, if it contains the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, will constitute in itself an adequate judgment to be passed upon the Manchurian question. Whether Manchuria will ever be returned to China is a question the solution of which depends more upon China's own efforts than upon anything the League may or may not do.—*"The China Voice,"* Shanghai Sept. 1.

FROM RIFLES TO PICKS

Ten thousand troops of the 19th Route Army have been assigned by General Tsai Ting-kai, Acting Director of the Foochow Pacification Headquarters and Commander of the 19th Route Army, for the construction and repair of highways in Fukien, says an Amoy telegram.

Owing to the prevalence of banditry in that province several important highways have not been completed, which fact greatly impedes military movement in the present campaign against the "Reds." The work of road-construction is reported to be progressing satisfactorily.

A pagoda to be called the 19th Route Army Memorial Pagoda is to be erected at Swatow, in memory of the courage and sacrifice shown during the recent Shanghai reprisals. A general meeting of the Committee of the Chung Shan Public Park Building Department passed the scheme, and the monument will be erected at Little Public Park. The pagoda, will cost \$40,000.

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CORRESPONDENCE

Hongkong, 20th, August, 1932.

The Editor,

Will any of your readers in Shanghai, who know something about the Sino-Jap battle, enlighten me as to whether there were any Oversea Chinese Students took part in the battle against the Japs, if so, kindly name the Schools or Universities. I have a lot of friends studying at Chinan and Fuh Tan Universities, and they were boys of the same place where I came. Since after the battle, I have up to the time of writing, received no news from them, and I do not know what has happened to them, even their home people were unable to supply me the information of their whereabouts.

Allow me to thank, through your Magazine those who will enlighten me of same.

A Java Born Chinese.

Students from Chinan and Fuh Tan, right from the beginning of hostilities, enlisted with the 19th Route Army and fought bravely at Kiangwan, sustaining many casualties. No doubt some of our readers can supply full information in this regard.—Editor.

MANCHURIA, GOODBYE.

Manchuria, Goodbye, Manchuria.

Blame us not;
Part with you we must,
Japan the mighty and strong
Wants you for her bride.
Be a good bride, Sister,
See that your spouse
Satisfaction and gratification
Beam in his eyes.
But never forget
You were forced to accept this spouse,
You are young and undeveloped,
We will try and win you back,
And this will never die in us, Sister.
Look forward to the date
When we again can enfold you back in our arms,
Au Revoir, Sister, Au Revoir.

Chinesepie.

Perhaps few Military Governors in China's provinces enjoy more support and respect than General Wang Shao-hung, whose long reign in Kwangsi terminated only some two years ago, but who will be long remembered as the man responsible for the establishment of many schools, one university, some factories and a few thousand li of roads. The roads in particular have given Kwangsi improvement in her inter-provincial trade, which has done much to compensate her for the suffering during the prolonged wars with Canton.

VOLUNTEER CHIEF VISITS SHANGHAI SAYS PEOPLE OF MANCHURIA WILL FIGHT TO THE END

General Chow Hai Chou, commander of the Cavalry Corps of the North-Eastern Volunteers, was a visitor to Shanghai during the month and after making provision for financial assistance and supplies left for the north to resume command of his forces stationed near Nanling, in Jehol Province.

Interviewed by the press, General Chow said that the people of Manchuria were totally opposed to the Japanese and their puppet, the so-called Manchukuo state, and were determined to resist them to the bitter end. With the co-operation of the people of the Chinese Republic they would exert every endeavour to regain their territory by driving out the invaders. It was by no means an easy task, and they were facing terrible odds but did not propose to give in without fighting. Their losses, on the whole, had been very slight, while those of the Japanese had been heavy, notwithstanding their propaganda to the contrary. The Volunteers had advantage of being familiar with the terrain in which they were fighting, while the enemy, on the other hand, knew very little or nothing at all about the place. His men had shown a remarkably fine spirit up to the present and their morale was very high. They were all imbued with the spirit of patriotism and pledged themselves in the task for the salvation of China.

Their greatest disadvantage, said General Chow, was that they were fighting against the most modern weapons with very poor equipment, and their supplies were none too plentiful. It was in connection with the latter reason that he had paid his visit to Shanghai to confer with the Association for the Support of the Northeastern Volunteers.

(Continued from Page 351)

four Japanese sailors who precipitated the quarrel were detained after the remainder of their companions had been released. The outcome of the inquiry is not as yet known, but it is understood that no charges have been laid.

"Although there has been no official statement made, it is learned that this is the third of similar incidents to occur during the last three days."

Readers again will see the trivial provocation offered the Japanese militarists and their usurpation of authority and callousness when dealing with coolies and the lower classes of Chinese. This happened in the International Settlement. Just imagine what would happen if they controlled the territory!

We think that we have given examples enough to show the insults and humiliations suffered by our people, and we add unblushingly that the restraint shown will do much to earn the sympathy of unbiassed people all over the world.

The common people of Japan as well as those of China are to-day under the heel of militarism. May deliverance come not through bloody revolution and ruthless warfare, but through the unanimous world voice of disapproval of wrong and the Banzais for righteous peace.

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Edited by

WONG CHI-YUEN

*Director of Publicity, 19th Route Army
and*

T'ANG LEANG-LI

Editor of The People's Tribune

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Do We Have to Take Second Place?

It is a common failing of man to sympathise with the "under dog," (a person who, in the eyes of the assessor, is to be pitied as being "a lesser breed without the law.")

When a missionary in the interior of China is kidnapped or murdered by bandits, the whole world learns of the "terrible crime" and "friends" of China commiserate with us in our "awful, lawless, blood-thirsty land."

Goodness knows, we are far from being a law-abiding and God-fearing nation, but there is hope for us yet, when we think of matters in terms of relativity.

For instance, speaking relatively, and taking all the facts into consideration, are we more "murderous" than the Americans, who in various degrees "put on the spot" 12,000 persons yearly?

Again, are our law enforcement agents less able to apprehend criminals than the American sleuths who have failed to arrest the Lindberg baby kidnappers and murderers?

Here is what Dr. Hoffmann, noted statistician, says in "The Spectator," anent kidnapping:—"Kidnapping, which is but a shade less worse than murder and often leads to it, has become an organized business."

And the Shanghai "mosquito press," who cater to the ricsha coolie, the laborer, and the less intelligent classes! How the foreigners are amused at their "outpourings"! Again, in terms of relativity, let us read what Dr. Hoffmann has to say:—"Murder stories by the millions of copies are fed weekly to satisfy the morbid public appetite and encourage the young to snuff out human lives without fear of arrest and conviction. Few murderers are caught and fewer convicted."

No doubt on occasion our judicial organs are open to charges of incompetency and corruption, just as our American friends experience with their law courts. "Murder trials are long drawn out and the crime and punishment are too far apart to produce a wholesome effect on the public mind."

"No life is safe anywhere in these United States, where at least 12,000 lives a year are sacrificed to apathy and police incompetence," Says D. Hoffman.

So, fellow-countrymen, in our task of cleaning up our country from all the evils that beset it, take heart by realising that we are not alone in this uphill task of reconstruction.

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1. It is a journal published by Chinese newspapermen to represent public opinion, and to strive for national salvation.
2. It represents and stands for all patriotic, political, social, commercial and educational organisations and bodies who are earnestly striving for true Republican citizenship.
3. It is against corruption in all forms, but is not necessarily "anti-Government" unless it might give that impression by truthfully reporting public opinion.
4. The general policy of the editors is to act as the fearless censor of the government and its servants and all political parties and representatives, and to act as the guardian of the people's rights and privileges as citizens of the Chinese Republic.
5. It endeavors to be just and fearless, and is subservient to no individual or party.

(Continued from Page 343)

But what shall we do with Chinese who think in terms of thousands of years to come? Says the same editorial, a little farther on, "What are a thousand years in cycles of millions?" The answer scarcely lies in the mouth of the feverish and ephemeral West. For time is still our taskmaster, our enemy, our great unknown."

We purposely have selected the above two editorial comments because, so far as we personally are concerned, they speak the voice of those Americans—the hard-living, straight-dealing clean-thinking people—whose opinions we always respect.

With apologies for going from the sublime to the ridiculous, there is a bond of "sympathetic kinship," if we may term it, between "modern Young China" and "Cowboy" Texans. Not that we believe all Texans are cowboys or cattle rustlers! For our defence, we must blame the movies and now the talkies.

For good or ill, the movies have tremendously affected the viewpoints of Young China, and the exploits of the Texan cowboys, representing pioneers and men of the land, as opposed to the city-dwellers, are looked upon as counterparts of their own "backbone of the nation,"—tillers of "the good earth". We fully believe that the closer man gets to earth the nearer he approaches to heaven. And that is why we appreciate the advice and opinions of those whose livelihood springs from the soil.

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湯火灼傷者注意

凡被湯火灼傷如傷勢太重須用
油調開藥膏立敷患處立止痛
驗如神倘患者可保無火毒攻心
蜜糖開水飲之可保無火毒攻心
虞患者千萬注意

上海(系邁氏)謝子修自製

代售處上海永安公司
先施公司

農工商學軍各界工廠機器廠打鐵店輪船
上運動家遊客及家庭不可不備之聖藥也

SEE'S MAGIC OINTMENT.

The maker has spent 30 years experimenting with this Ointment and can now safely place it on the market as a sure cure for every description of Skin Diseases, Boils, Abscesses, Ulcers. Old and New Sores, Cuts and Wounds, Scalds and Burns. Animal and Insect Bites etc.

It is an Antiseptic and relieves pain and itch almost immediately. It's healing power is really marvellous and the user need not suffer the pain and inconveniences of dry scabs, etc.

DIRECTIONS.

Wash the affected part with a solution of Boracic acid, Permanganate of Potash, Lysol or Good Soap. Dry and then rub the Ointment into the skin. Should the surface affected be large and raw, thin out the Ointment with Lucca or any other Vegetable Oil and apply with a soft brush or feather.

In cases of Abscesses, Ulcers, Large Painful Boils and Wounds, place a good quantity of Ointment on Cotton wool, and apply it to the affected part. Change every 1 or 2 days.

For Scalds and Burns of large dimensions, the Ointment must first be thinned out with Vegetable oil and then applied with a soft brush or feather. It works like magic, immediately relieving the patient of pain.

No Household, Factory, Workshop, Steamship, Student, Merchant, Soldier, Workman, Sportsman or Traveller should be without a supply of this Ointment.

Prepared by,

THOMAS A. SEE.

Obtainable at:

Wing On Co., Ltd.
Shanghai

Sincere Co., Ltd.
Shanghai

The Man Ning Patent Medicine Co., Ltd.
74, North Szechuen Road, Shanghai, China.

CHINESE SILK

IS ENDURING
BEAUTIFUL
& WITHOUT
EQUAL

