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VOICE of NEW CHINA

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Incorporating the CHINA OUTLOOK

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Tientsin Concession

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IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

To The Great Indian People:

If you are seriously desirous of shaking off the yoke of British Imperialism and regaining your national independence, if you are desirous of being a respected member in the family of nations, the undersigned is ever ready to impart the necessary formulae to enable you to accomplish your objective.

One of the first essentials for the recovery of Indian National Independence is the speedy expulsion of the British Imperialistic Army now in occupation of India. The Indian people should emulate the example of the Egyptians who had recently recovered their national independence by successfully expelling their British overlord and tyrant who had cruelly and unmercifully exploited the Egyptian people for many decades.

Now is the opportune moment to act!

Your great leader Mahatma Gandhi has made an excellent beginning and this must be immediately followed up with deeds to crown his efforts with success.

- (1) When India can no longer be exploited by rapacious Britain, the British Empire will perish forever.
- (2) Vindicate what Macaulay said about the Indians: "They (the English) had found no people (Indians) so thoroughly fitted by habit and nature for the foreign yoke." What an insult to the Indian people!
- (3) Emulate the Thirteen American Colonies which gave John Bull the "Order of the Big Boot"!
- (4) May the great Allah punish treacherous England!

JOIN THE ASIATIC LEAGUE TO OVERTHROW BRITISH IMPERIALISM!

L. K. KENTWELL,

Hon. Secretary,

8 Drum Tower Villa, NANKING (CHINA)

NARAM SINGH,

Asst. Hon. Secretary and Treasurer

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Editorial Notes & Comments

Britain and Japan

A letter anent Britain and Japan addressed to the Editor of the "North China Daily News" on June 28 by H E Mr Wen Tsung yao, President of the Legislative Yuan, Nanking roused considerable interest in Shanghai for the frankness and fairness of the views expressed, and at the same time brought forth rejoinders from two anonymous writers in the correspondence columns of the same journal. These writers one a Briton and the other a Chinese, sought to tear down the arguments and statements presented by Mr Wen, but they only succeeded in showing up their own weak points.

All men, of course, are entitled to their personal opinions, so that there can be no dispute about these rejoinders to Mr Wen's letter, but where these anonymous writers have erred greatly is in labelling Mr Wen a member of the Nanking puppet regime. The word puppet has come into common usage in recent years (in fact, since the establishment of Manchoukuo) through the efforts of the anti Japanese elements in various so called Democracies, but if this label is applied so generously to Manchoukuo and laterly to New China, then the same could be applied to many other countries, chiefly to the Democracies where most of the leaders or rulers are really puppets.

The correspondent who signed himself "Briton" sees fit to call the Reformed Government of Nanking "Japanized". Using the same sort of argument, may we ask him why his Government has never labelled the Chiang Kai shek Government a "Sovietized" one, remembering that it was originally sponsored by Moscow?

Throughout his reply, "Briton" utilises time worn arguments designed to whitewash all Britain's actions in the Far East. Such arguments deceive no one. From the Opium Wars down to the present, Britain's actions in China and other parts of Asia have only been actuated by a desire for gain and conquest. The backing of the Washington Treaty by Britain, and the abrogation of the 1911 Anglo Japanese Alliance were simply stepping stones to Britain's post war policy of closer political ties with the United States. Such an aim, once achieved, would in her opinion protect her interests in the Pacific, as any cooperative American action aimed at the support of Britain would naturally form a threat to Japan and oblige the latter to step warily. To state, however, that Britain participated in the Nine Power

Treaty in Washington purely to afford protection to China is to disguise her true intentions. All post war pacts affecting China were simply designed to protect British interests in this country and to prevent and hinder Japan's advance on the Asiatic continent.

If British intentions towards China were really sincere, why did Britain not lead the way by relinquishing extraterritoriality and giving up all her concessions? It was only after strong pressure was brought to bear against Britain during the early months of the National Communist Revolution in 1926/27 that Britain unwillingly gave up her concessions in Hankow, Kiukiang and Weihaiwei. Aside from this, there is nothing to prove any genuine gesture of friendship towards China. The support extended to the Chiang regime since the commencement of the present Sino Japanese Incident has been given with only one aim in view, i.e., to hamper Japan in establishing a New Order in Asia, and not to assist China. On the contrary, such support has only served to prolong a useless conflict and cause continued suffering to the Chinese masses. Britain's policy during the past two years can only be called callous in the extreme. Just as she exploited the masses with a pernicious drug nearly a century ago, so she sacrifices those same masses today to preserve her interests. Real friendship must never be confounded with hypocrisy.

Britain has all along resisted Chinese demands for the abolition of extraterritoriality, and thus China can never become the mistress of her own house. She has shamelessly utilised her puppet, Chiang Kai shek, to ruin China, and the ex stock broker's clerk, artful in the manipulating of other people's money, has assisted Britain to rob China of all her silver reserves on the advice of Frederick Leith Ross, British financial expert sent out to China in the later part of 1935.

The arch traitor Chiang was well paid by his British masters and in return never pressed Britain for the relinquishment of extraterritoriality or the return of British concessions. Instead, he kept on receiving British assistance simply to enable him to retain his post as head of a discredited regime.

Mr Wen has pointed out Britain's mistakes in China, but he did not ask Britain to side with Japan in the present conflict. All he asked was that Britain should remain strictly neutral in a conflict which does not concern her.

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China and Japan in the Same Boat

The two great East Asiatic nations, Japan and China, have never taken kindly to certain self asserted "white" nations who place the Chinese and Japanese in the category of inferiors. In fact, they strongly resent the imputation that the white nations are of a superior race, and that through this superiority they are justified in exploiting the yellow or any other colored race.

At the Versailles Conference, Japan brought up the question of racial equality but her plea was arrogantly turned down by the victorious Allies. This came as a severe shock to both Japan and China. Since then, the so called enlightened "white" races have done their utmost to keep the yellow race down, by immigration restrictions, by racial bars in the colonies and by economic prohibitions. If the Chiang Kai shek regime had any brains, it would have worked hand in glove with Japan to overthrow the theory that the Asiatics are of an inferior race.

Now is the right moment for both China and Japan to reassert themselves and demand the equality of races, and if certain white nations still harbor the notion that the Chinese and Japanese are inferiors they will soon find out that these two great Asiatic powers will so unite themselves as to be in a position to turn the tables on the Occidentals. The various obnoxious exclusion laws are a thorn in the side of China and Japan and they must be repealed. Their continued existence will eventually precipitate a race war which will drive out the last vestiges of foreign influence in this part of the world.

* * *

Immediate Retrocession of Tientsin Concession

No matter what the outcome of the Anglo-Japanese conference in Tokyo may be the immediate retrocession of the Tientsin British Concession must be insisted upon before a guarantee can be given to Britain for the protection of her interests in China.

There is no valid reason for Britain to retain her concession in Tientsin except to use it as a shelter for terrorists and guerillas in the pay of the Chungking regime. In 1926/27 Britain saw fit to the rendition of her concessions in Hankow, Kuukiang and Weihaiwei. Why not set a good example in 1939 by returning the Tientsin concession and thus pull her out of a predicament which threatens her whole position in the Far East?

The Tientsin affair is simply the outcome of Britain's attitude towards Japan since the very outset of hostilities. Unlike Soviet Russia, who came out openly to assist Chiang, Britain has been playing a deceitful game with both the Chiang regime as well as Japan. While trying to preserve her interests by extending surreptitious help to Chiang Kai shek, she at the same time did her utmost to hamper Japan's military and naval actions, and whenever complications arose as a result of her double faced game she resorted to the invocation of her legal rights against Japan. Beginning from the Battle of Shanghai, and following the victorious

Japanese campaign up the Yangtse River, Britain has been continuously indulging in a policy of overt acts against the Japanese forces, while in South China and along the coast her shipping has served as means of transport of war supplies for the Chiang regime. The misuse of foreign flags again witnessed the British to the fore, as in most cases of such abuse by Chiang troops it was the British flag which was utilised and British property which sheltered those troops.

Then, it was only through British acquiescence that the various concessions and the International Settlement of Shanghai were allowed to be used as headquarters by various terroristic and guerilla gangs.

All through the past two years there have been innumerable cases of British obstruction and antagonism, until Japan's patience became exhausted. Now Britain adopts the role of a poor, wronged child, instead of a child caught in a forbidden act, and tries to make out a case against Japan. But the Tientsin affair should prove to the world how perfidious Albion has been. Not only content with harboring terrorists, and guerillas in the Tientsin concession, even protects such criminals by refusing to hand them over to the Japanese Authorities on the spot for trial and punishment. If the four suspects concerned in the murder of the Chinese Superintendent of Customs are innocent they should have been released but the fact that there must be something against them is shown by the British Tientsin authorities holding them in custody. The Japanese authorities insist on their being handed over as they have strong suspicions of their guilt, so it is inexplicable why the British authorities should wish to retain them in their custody. The only explanation for this attitude is that the British authorities have adopted this stand to irritate the Japanese. They evidently did not reckon on the disastrous outcome—the blockade instituted on June 14—and the worst is still to come, unless they change their attitude completely over the whole Sino-Japanese question.

* * *

Settlements and Concessions are Obsolete

Japan must not hesitate before any kind of pressure while engaged in "reasonable action" to solve the China concession and settlement question. Mr. Tatsuo Kawai, Director of the Bureau of Information of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, declared on June 16 on his arrival in Hsinking for an inspection tour of Manchoukuo and China.

"We must drive forward toward what we believe to be right," he said.

"The current concession question, it seems to me, has three fundamental factors which are most important, those relating to recovery of concessions, administrations and eradication of anti-Japanese activities from those areas.

"First of all, concessions and settlements are out of date. They are nothing but relics from the

days when East Asia countries still were regarded as colonies or semicolonies. I wonder where under the sun except in Asia there is such a thing as a concession or a settlement.

'At this time when the day is at hand for the establishment of a new Asia for Asiatic people must be said that the lease of life of the concession or settlement has almost come to its end.

'The concession question, viewed from this angle, that is, the recovery of concessions or settlements, will be handled by China, upon which the burden of concessions and settlements are imposed. And in this case China of course means the new regimes which have a de facto control over the country.

"Secondly the administration question refers to an international settlement, especially to the Shanghai Settlement. The Amoy International Settlement is rather too small compared with the settlement in Shanghai.

"Mr. Yoshiaki Miura, Consul General at Shanghai, is urging the Shanghai Municipal Council authorities and the Consuls of Powers concerned to reconsider the matter of revision of the Land Regulations, and I think negotiations will make progress in the future.

"As regards the Shanghai Settlement, the contention of the foreign authorities appears to be that because these are emergency times a solution of the question should be deferred until normal times. This is an argument for the sake of equivocation.

"Whether these are normal times or not has nothing to do with the question of reform of the administrative system of the International Settlement, indeed the fact that an emergency exists at present strengthens the reasons for such reform.

"It is unpardonable to try to delay a solution of the question by means of resorting to equivocation.

"Judging from the actual political situation at Shanghai, it is necessary to bring about a complete transformation of the old state of affairs by solving various kinds of problems regarding the administration of the settlement, with revision of the Land Regulations as a fundamental requirement.

"A concession or settlement in China is neither territory of another country nor Chinese territory leased to another country, but an area where foreign countries jointly or singly exercise administrative rights. This is nothing but a restriction imposed upon the sovereignty of China.

"Japan is fighting the regime of General Chiang Kai-shek and at the same time trying to prevent activities ordered by that regime from being carried on in the concessions or settlements. Therefore, there should be no hesitation in taking action to prevent activities of the Chungking Government in the concessions or settlements.

"As for the question of whether there is any contradiction between military and administrative

actions, it can safely be declared that there is none at all.

"There is no necessity of hesitating before any kind of pressure while engaged in reasonable action, and it is important to continue driving toward what we believe to be right without worrying about anything."

* * *

New China Supports Japan

Supported by New China in the establishment of a New Order in East Asia, Japan has nothing to fear from Britain or any other power. On the one hand we have a new nation rising out of the ashes of an ancient but dominated country, while on the other hand we have the strength and organization of a modern power, a leader in Asia.

The old saying that 'Blood is thicker than water' is especially applicable in the case of China and Japan in their determination to bring about the recognition of the equality of races and the elimination of foreign domination in this part of the world.

This union of two kindred nations assures Japan of the support of China's vast manpower which is inexhaustible. With favorable conditions, it is quite feasible for China to place in the field a huge army of 10,000,000 men within a period of two years. With this formidable force combined with Japan's modern fighting machine, New China and Japan could easily remain masters of this part of the world and resist all attempts to destroy the establishment of a New Order.

The world in general is apt to regard this possibility as something more imaginative than real, but so were many other things which once were mere plans or projects and which are today realities. A united New China and Japan aim at the establishment of a New Order in East Asia but the strength of this union is not to be utilised or abused for any other purpose. The establishment of a New Order is necessary for the rehabilitation and peaceful settlement of China, and it is only natural that both New China and Japan will resist any attempt on the part of Occidental Powers to hamper such an establishment. If that should happen, then both the strength and power of China and Japan will be pitted against such intruders.

* * *

Britain Forfeited Her Rights

Britain forfeited her rights as a neutral in adopting policies designed to assist the regime of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, in the opinion of Gen. Gen. Sugiyama, commander in chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Force to North China.

The forces under his command, Gen. Sugiyama declared, intended to follow "resolutely" their policy.

towards the British Concession in Tientsin until "Britain takes cognizance of the new state of affairs in East Asia and cooperates in the establishment of a new order"

The Japanese Commander-in-Chief described the Tientsin concession issue as "the most important question confronting the Japanese forces in North China"

"British policies to assist Chiang Kai shek have been executed with the concession serving as a base of operations. These activities included the harboring of anti Japanese terrorist criminals, measures designed to disturb financial conditions, and other operations tending to destroy peace and order in North China"

"It was to remove this cancer in order to clear up the atmosphere in North China that we resorted to searching and questioning at the concession borders," Gen Sugiyama stated

"The British appear to be disseminating propaganda that the questioning and searching at the concession borders constitutes an infringement upon the rights of third party Powers and that the alleged

prohibition against the transportation of foodstuffs is a grave matter on humanitarian grounds. It seems to me that when Britain adopted policies favoring Chiang Kai shek by completely ignoring the new state of affairs, she automatically forfeited her rights. As to the question of foodstuffs, we are prepared to extend all facilities in our power to facilitate their transportation," the Japanese commander in chief declared

Japan, Gen Sugiyama stated, had no intention of occupying the British Concession by force of arms

"Chinese and other third party nationals appear to be inconvenienced by the measures taken against the British, but we must ask them to be patient for for the sake of peace and order in North China," he added

* * *

Will Britain Surrender?

The Tientsin issue has placed Britain in such a quandary that it is freely rumored that she will give in to practically all of the Japanese demands concerning her future attitude towards the present conflict

Naturally, the first consideration will be the immediate stoppage of support for the Chiang regime at Chungking. On this point there are several signs that Britain finally intends to withhold further support, notably in the field of finance. This may be seen in the obvious reluctance of the British banks to continue further support of the *fapi* which has dropped alarmingly during recent weeks

The drop in the *fapi* has caused considerable alarm in Shanghai, the last remaining centre where the Chiang regime still maintains strong connections with the outside world. The public of Shanghai, especially the foreign community, have been hard hit by the slump in exchange, and it will be interesting to know what such big financiers like Sir Victor Sassoon will do to protect their interests there. It is obvious that landed property, which form the largest percentage of foreign interests in the International Settlement of Shanghai, cannot possibly increase in value to such an extent to offset the big drops in exchange.

Pressure upon the British Government will undoubtedly be forthcoming from such quarters as Sassoon, and it will be interesting to note how London will react to protect the remaining vestiges of British interests in Shanghai. Failure to do so will certainly ruin all British interests there, while the only hope of salvation will be to give in to Japan's demands, and in the matter of currency cooperate with the Japanese banks as well as the newly organized Hua Hsing Bank to promote a stabilized silver dollar

THE NOBEL PRIZE-WINNERS

and the Nobel Foundation 1901 — 1937

Edited by
T W MAC CALLUM, M A, and STEPHEN TAYLOR, R P D
with an Introduction by
Professor GILBERT MURRAY, Oxford University

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An account of the outstanding achievements of the laureates, indeed is in itself practically a history of modern physics, chemistry, physiology, and medicine, it unrolls before us the most eminent creations of international literature while the story of the peace movement which owes its most powerful incentive to Alfred Nobel, is thereby illustrated and explained.

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Every Man Is Responsible In The Rise Or Fall Of His Country

By Y. P. Liang

The behavior of a single individual often affects the wellbeing of his country. A famous Chinese scholar once said, "An educated man should grieve when misfortune comes to his people, and rejoice when all are happy." How great and noble is this saying! Nowadays some people, even of the educated class, are apt to blame their bad luck for the chaotic state of their country and the suffering of their people, thinking that it is their fate and simply unavoidable, and that they can do nothing about it. They do not see, however, that by a single man trying to enrich himself regardless of the welfare of his country, his acquaintances and relations follow his example, the foolish public admire him, and his extravagance and luxurious ways of living are copied and followed so that the moral and laws of the country subsequently degenerate. The evil then goes on to affect the younger generation, who, instead of devoting themselves to earnest study in order to be able to earn an honest living, do all they can to seek favours and highly paid positions, through the courting of influence. In the opinion of the writer, therefore, the misfortunes of this country both from within and without, since the later part of the Chiang Dynasty up to the present Sino-Japanese hostilities, are due to nothing else but official corruption. Indeed, in the rise or fall of a country, every man is responsible.

Now in face of the present unprecedented national disaster when the people are suffering terrible hardships, the ignorant people are still unaware of its cause, and stick to the practise of self enrichment. This being so, it is simply regrettable that we see no hopes for our people.

When the Ming Dynasty drew to a close, the then famous scholar, Koo Ting ling wrote the book of Current Knowledge for the enlightenment of the then coming generation. In his teaching in that book, he laid much emphasis on the proper sense of shame. At that time, scholars in this part of the country all followed his ideals of teaching. As a result, the integrity and honesty of the people rose to a very high standard. And, on this very foundation, the Ching Dynasty was able to enjoy 300 hundred years of peaceful reign. How great then is the influence of moral teaching on the country!

Since the end of the Chiang Dynasty, those who were high up have been corrupt and the people below have not been law abiding. The officials felt ashamed of being poor themselves, but they were not ashamed of being unable to do good for the people. When it was possible, by one's kind deed, to benefit the masses, it was done instead to oneself.

What they feared was that their palaces, treasures and beauties may be wanting. To these they devoted much time and money but not to the salvation of the population. Why is this so? Koo Ting ling said it was because of selfishness with no sense of shame. But the writer says it was selfishness with cruelty. For such men have no sympathy for others but are very particular as regards their own enjoyment. And being cruel they have no proper sense of shame. This in a large sense has done much harm to the country.

Taking the opportunity of the birth of our Reformed Government, which has celebrated its first anniversary, I choose this as my theme, that is, every man is responsible in the rise or fall of his country, as a fit subject for discussion with my fellow Countrymen.

British Property May Not Be Respected

Should Britain resort to economic pressure against Japan, stated a Japanese Army spokesman in Tientsin, the Japanese authorities in the field are of the opinion that they would be automatically released from their obligation to protect and to respect British property in China.

"The Japanese forces in the field," he said, "have repeatedly undergone inconveniences in tactical and defence operations so as to uphold their Government's assurances that third party property in China would be respected and protected." This would become inapplicable in the case of British property in the event of British economic measures directed against Japan, he indicated.

Japanese to Start Operations At Wenchow and Foochow

Announcing that military operations were to be started at Wenchow, in Cheking province, and Foochow, in Fukien province, the two remaining open ports on the China coast, the Japanese naval authorities delivered requests to the Consular Body in Shanghai asking for the evacuation of third party nationals from these areas and the removal of war ships and merchant vessels by 11 o'clock on June 28. The requests were transmitted to the Consular Body by Mr. Yoshiaki Miura, Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai.

Japanese Legations at Iraq and Bulgaria

Privy Council approval was given to the Japanese Government's proposal to establish legations in Iraq and in Bulgaria.

The Russian Gorilla And The British Lion

Scruples of Yesterday Forgotten---Archbishop of Canterbury Hails the Help of the Cat and Dog Eaters---Chamberlain Declares Russian and British Ideology is the Same---Bitter Words That Impeach British Sincerity.

Nothing in the nature of factual evidence so clearly proves the hypocrisy of British leaders, summed up in Napoleon's imperishable dictum, **PERFIDIOUS ALBION**, as the contradiction in the statements of British politicians regarding Russia today and the not distant past. What they condemned with true British venom yesterday they recant today in order to win the bolshevist State over to the British encirclement policy.

When John Morgan in the House of Commons asked Chamberlain "Can the right hon. gentleman give us an assurance that there are no ideological impediments between us and the U.S.S.R.?" Chamberlain replied "Yes, I have no hesitancy in giving that assurance." This is quoted from the House of Commons Official Report of Parliamentary proceedings of Friday, March 31, 1939. The political ideology of Britain and Moscow, then, are alike. Now to draw a few parallels.

The Archbishop of Canterbury in the House of Lords, March 20 "What of Russia? I confess there are many, and from many reasons which I need not specify, to whom co-operation with Soviet Russia is difficult, but when supreme issues are concerned we must be ready to accept help from whatever quarter it comes."

The same high church dignitary declared in the House of Lords on July 25, 1934 "It appeared that in many towns people lived on dogs and cats, and horseflesh was a luxury. The presence of mice in the some places was looked upon as almost providential as a means of providing food."

England is the only country that can boast of a Winston Churchill. Earl Douglas and the Schwarze Korps recently challenged him to deny that he received bribes from Jewish stock operators for withholding the news of the Battle of Skagerrack five days while the speculators cleaned up on the market's decline. The London "Patriot" cartoons him arm in arm with a monstrous gorilla representing Russia, the creature's hands dripping with blood. On March 4th last he declared in the House of Commons "No one can say that there is not a solid identity of interest between the Western democracies and Soviet Russia, and we must do nothing to obstruct the natural play of that identity of interest."

Here are his earlier references to Russia —

"It is no good trying to conciliate a poisonous snake" ("*Glasgow Herald*," Sept 5, 1927)

"There (Moscow) we had a band of cosmopolitan conspirators, gathered from the underworld of the great cities" (Tunbridge Wells, Nov 11, 1925)

"I do not count the scum that have seized upon the once great Empire of Russia" (At the Constitutional Club April 27, 1929)

As examples of how British politicians, and even their bishops, form their opinions according to the direction of the wind, these might suffice, but there are more witnesses to the "ways that are dark and the tricks that are vain" with which the British euche their own people and try to euche us.

Stanley Baldwin "Both military espionage and subversive activities throughout the British Empire, and North and South America were directed and carried out from Soviet House" (House of Commons, May 2, 1927)

Sir Walter Citrine "It was the rule rather than the exception for the Russian worker and his family to be confined to a single room. So far from overcoming the housing problem Russia was falling behind" (Grosvenor House, August 28, 1936)

Mr Lloyd George "Let me say at once that there has never been any proposal put forward to recognise the Bolsheviks. Never. The horrors of Bolshevik rule are so great that there is a sense of disgust when you come to deal with its leaders." (House of Commons, February 12, 1919)

Sir Samuel Hoare "I cannot understand how the British delegates can in any way enter into relations with the Bolshevik Government which apart from all question of atrocities, was the Government which at the most critical moment of the war, made the Brest Litovsk Treaty and threw over the Allies" (Hansard, 12 2 19)

Mr Clynes "I detest the idea of Bolshevism and its methods are as reprehensible to me as anything can be. So far as I can come to a conclusion on the facts, I think it would be better to try and kill Bolshevism by feeding it rather than by fighting it" (Hansard, 16 4 19)

Sir Henry Page Croft "We have declared definitely in this House that we will never touch the

idea of conversations with the Bolsheviks, as I think the House realises that you cannot approach this leprous thing without actual defilement'

(Hansard, 17 11 19)

(Hansard is in England what the Congressional Record is in the United States, the official record of parliamentary proceedings)

Col Wedgwood 'The Russians are not a civilised people, and when either side comes forward and captures a town, butchery takes place. It is degrading to the English name that we should be partakers in the cause of these butchers on either side. Bolshevism means tyranny. It may mean tyranny of the proletariat, but it is still tyranny and it is impossible in this country

(Hansard, 5 11 19)

Garvin "In the name of democracy are we to march with an Asiatic despotism which has been converted by degrees into the most ruthless and grinding regime of dictatorship and terrorism in all history? Are we to gamble with our existence on the strength of that support" ('Observer,' 6 3 36)

Sir Austen Chamberlain 'It was the Prime Minister's own brother, Sir Austen Chamberlain, speaking in the House of Commons on May 26, 1927 who declared —

"The information in our possession shows that continuously without ceasing, in every quarter of the world where the elements of trouble exist, the Soviet Government have sought to take advantage of those elements, to increase the unrest, and to create trouble, above all in those places where British interests could be affected"

* * *

Today Britain is wooing Russia to join her in the encirclement policy. With piousunctions Chamberlain tells the Commons that there are no ideological impediments between Britain and the U.S.S.R. And he may be telling the truth. Britain's methods are not greatly different from Russia's. Witness the slaughter of Arabs in Palestine, the massacre of Amritza, India, in April, 1919, (Gen Dyer), the starving to death of 26,000 Boer women and children, and the shooting of fifty three natives by British police in India only ten days ago. But the Russians don't weep pious tears when they commit a murder

Riotous Day Palestine

Terrorism flared and reached fever heat in the Holy Land as six bombs exploded in Haifa, Tel Aviv and Jaffa, claiming a toll of eighteen dead and nineteen injured, while a further eight Arabs were killed in a clash with British troops. The most serious event of the day was the encounter between the rebels and troops near the walls of Jericho. When prolonged exchanges of fire died down and the rebels were put to flight, eight of their number were found dead. One of the insurgents was discovered injured and was made prisoner.

British Rejection of Protest Resented

Describing it as 'evasive', Japanese consular authorities in Tientsin indicated that the British reply to a Japanese protest on anti-Japanese propaganda would be rejected.

The British note, sent on Tuesday by Mr E. G. Jameson, Consul General, took the form of a counterprotest and was therefore "unsatisfactory", Japanese circles declared.

Apart from dealing with the question of the alleged distortion of facts by British news sources, the British official in his note raised the issue of the detention of Mr George Smith, a British subject, by the Chinese police, the question of the growing lack of provisions in the British concessions, including rice, milk, and vegetables, and promised to investigate Japanese charges that British members of the Concession police had attacked a Chinese constable and a Japanese subject of Korean extraction following a brawl in which two Britons were alleged to have beaten up a Chinese shopkeeper.

"Greater Tientsin" to Be Constructed

The North China liaison office of the Asia Development Board has announced plans for the development of the Tangku harbour as a prelude to the creation of a Greater Tientsin, in order to undermine the importance of the British and French Concessions there as the financial centre of North China, according to Chinese press reports.

The announcement of the plans is stated to be connected with the enforcement of the blockade by the Japanese of the British Concession.

When the plans are realised, it is expected that the two Concessions in Tientsin will gradually lose their importance as North China's financial centre.

The plans, according to Chinese reports, include the modernization of loading and unloading facilities of the First Special Area (Ex German Concession) and the Third Special Area (Ex Russian Concession).

Japanese Protest Over Action of H.M.S. Scarab

Japanese military authorities filed a strong protest with the British naval authorities in Shanghai against the action of the British warship Scarab which allegedly landed goods at Wuhu on June 14 without giving notice to the Japanese authorities regarding the nature and quantity of the cargo.

Sailors on the warship were alleged to have pointed machine guns at a party of Japanese officers and privates which attempted to prevent the landing of the goods. Japanese military authorities demanded apologies and assurances that similar action would not take place in the future.

Storm Center Of Tientsin Imbroglia



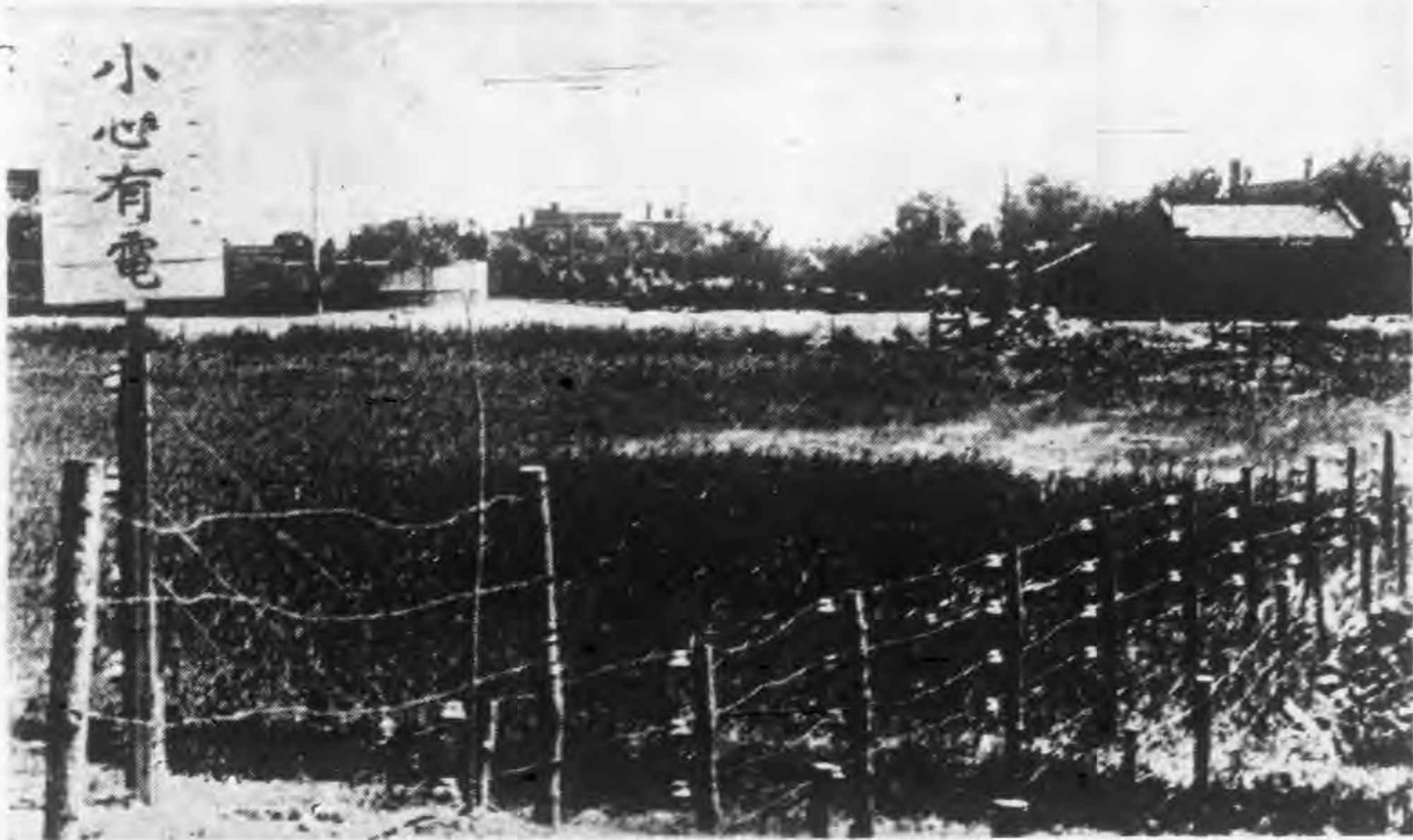
Japanese on guard at the border of the British Concession in Tientsin, where a dramatic series of events have occurred in a tense atmosphere, which happily blew over and were prevented from assuming graver dimensions.

Cargo Held Up In The Blockade At Tientsin



A large number of lighters carrying assorted cargo are held up in the River Peiho at Tientsin as a result of the Japanese blockade of the British Concession, Business is for the time being practically at a standstill.

Live Wires Around Concessions At Tientsin



Wires strung around the British and French Concessions in Tientsin were charged with electricity at 9 p.m. on June 20 according to a notice issued by the commander of the Japanese forces in Tientsin. The photograph shows wire strung along the borders of the British Concession.

At Tientsin's International Bridge



Japanese on guard at Tientsin's International Bridge, leading to the Third Special Area and the Italian Concession.

Chiang-Aiding John Bull Unmasked

Britain Has Gone Out Of Her Way To Hinder Nippon's Progress In China; London's Real Intentions Are Exposed

Japan does not take seriously Chiang Kai-shek as her adversary in the China Emergency. She is concerned to a much greater degree over the much more formidable influences pulling wires behind Chiang — the anti-Japanese bloc. In this case, Britain and the U.S.S.R. loom up most conspicuously.

The Kremlin has from the first made its stand clear, letting the world know that it openly extends aid to Chiang, whereas Britain with characteristic calculations has long camouflaged her moves. Two years of crushing blows suffered by Britain's protegee the Chiang Kai-shek government, have forced Britain to expose her real intention, which now she can no longer hide.

France Follows Britain

France has followed the British lead throughout. The United States, which tries to be as neutral as possible, has been influenced by British propaganda and has frequently acted as a spokesman for London.

The sweeping victory achieved by Japan and the progress she has been making with the construction of reborn China, have put Britain, the ringleader of the Chiang-aiding powers, before the eyes of the world for what she is. Today she finds it impossible to cloak her real intention. Political counter-strokes in connection with the foreign concessions at Shanghai, Tientsin, and Kulangsu, the blood-transfusion for the *fapi*, the persistent demand for the reopening of the waterways, and the threatened invocation of economic pressure on Japan are among the cards she has played.

Japanese Advance Hindered

Since the outbreak of the emergency, Britain's sole concern in the Far East has been to hinder the Japanese advance by aiding the Chiang regime, adhering tenaciously to the old order prescribed by the out-of-date Nine-Power Treaty. As a practical means of extending aid to Chiang, Britain has insisted on conducting "lawful commercial transactions" in furnishing arms and munitions, in granting credits, in bolstering the *fapi*, and in accommodating the Chiang regime in the British controlled concessions.

From the purely legal standpoint, the British actions in these instances may perhaps be considered justified, in view of the fact that the China Emergency is an "undeclared war", in which international law grants non-belligerents great freedom of action.

Open Aid To Chinese

We may put these things outside consideration for a moment, but even so, it will have to be admitted

that there have been countless instances where Britain has actually blocked the moves of the Japanese forces in the war zones and has openly aided the Chinese troops.

Take, for instance, the case of the trapped Chinese troops in the Szehang warehouse close to Soochow Creek during the height of the Shanghai hostilities. The British fed the Chinese troops and opened the barbed wire entanglements to admit them into the former British concession.

When the Japanese forces began attacking the area south of Soochow Creek in the Western District, the British garrison permitted the Chinese troops to establish their headquarters in the British patrolled area, blocking the advance of the Japanese forces past the extension of the International Settlement.

Union Jack Utilized

The British also permitted the Chinese troops freely to use the Union Jack, enabling the Chinese to camouflage their military establishments. Furthermore the British permitted the Chinese to establish anti-aircraft batteries or other defense positions adjacent to the British controlled area, making it extremely difficult for the Japanese forces to bombard the Chinese positions.

In fact, wherever there are British interests, the British have invariably extended aid, material or otherwise, to the Chinese troops. During the early stage of the China Emergency, the British permitted a wharf on the Whangpoo to be used as an operating base for a Chinese torpedoboat that attacked the Japanese warship "Idzumo."

The enemy defense positions at Kiukiang, Nanchang, etc., were invariably near British-owned houses or British firms. In October, 1938, a merchantman flying a Union Jack fired on Japanese forces at Changkiakang, killing a soldier. Should we consider the Union Jack the same as the White Sun and Blue Sky flag, the British could not resent it. Many Britishers have remarked that the gunboat "Ladybird" was bombed purposely by Japanese planes, which is of course entirely unfounded.

British merchantmen, escorted by British warships, have been openly smuggling arms and munitions to the Chiang regime, calling this a "lawful commercial transaction". In January, this year, the British merchantman "Yungting" carrying arms and munitions consigned to enemy guerrillas entered Tsingtao harbor, escorted by the cruiser "Birmingham" and she refused to permit customs inspection.

In May, this year, another British freighter, the "Shengking," escorted by the warship "Sandwich," smuggled opium to Weihaiwei in defiance of the Japanese patrol. The British navy nowadays openly violates maritime customs regulations. As long as Japan actually controls the principal maritime customs in North, Central, and South China, all British vessels carrying on trade are smugglers and the British warships escorting them are "pirates".

Smuggling By British Ships

Despite the fact that the Chekiang and Fukien coasts, embracing Ningpo, Foochow, Wenchow, Swatow, have been blockaded by the Japanese navy, fairly large quantities of arms and munitions continue to flow in, largely because of the activities by the smuggling British vessels operating from their Hongkong and Shanghai bases.

Even as far inland as Lake Poyang and the Kan River, British vessels are placed at the disposal of Chinese guerrillas, to whom large quantities of arms and munitions are supplied.

Yet the British demand the reopening of the Yangtze and Pearl River waterways. Why should Japan reopen waterways, from which she has removed so many obstacles after painstaking efforts, in order to enable the British to aid the enemy?

Quite recently a corps of British marines encroached upon the Japanese patrolled area in Shanghai upon the pretext of quelling the strike at the British-owned Luchong cotton mill. Britain induced the United States and French navies to land men at Kulangsu. These are conspicuous instances of British anti-Japanese maneuvers. They go beyond merely aiding Chiang or Anglo-Chinese collaboration.

British Diplomacy

British diplomacy is noted for the unexpected strokes which Downing Street makes whenever it sees fit to do so, according to the changing situation. When Britain regards her adversary as hard to deal with, she retreats with surprising rapidity, whereas when she sees an opening on the other side, she at once assumes a threatening manner.

Her yielding to Italy in connection with the Ethiopian campaign is a conspicuous example of Britain's being frightened by her adversary, whereas the British lead in the Kulangsu issue indicates she has underrated the other party. One is tempted to ask this question: Why has Britain, whose interests in the tiny three-mile isle of Kulangsu are practically nil, gone to the trouble of assuming the lead against Japan?

SMC Reform Issue

The question of reforming the Municipal Council controlling the Shanghai International Settlement had come to the fore. The Anglo-Japanese feud at Tientsin over the Japanese demand that four suspected assassins of Cheng Hsi-kong be handed over, had been intensified. Sir Archibald Kerr, British ambassador to China, had just returned from a trip to Chungking.

One can readily see that tiny Kulangsu was not the British objective. Britain undoubtedly meant to check the Japanese advance in connection with the Shanghai and Tientsin foreign concessions and wished to make a gesture of positive aid to Chungking.

As far as her Japan policy is concerned, Britain's diplomacy strikes us as being extremely unrealistic, contrary to the Downing Street tradition. There is a peculiar British superiority complex that makes her yield to Italy, but not to Japan.

Devilish Cunning

There is devilish cunning in the traditional British Far Eastern policy. Moreover, the British cannot discard the 19th century Caucasian and Anglo-Saxon superiority complex, under which Britain insists on dealing with Japan.

The psychology shown by the British in these matters also finds expression in the British insistence on managing the foreign concessions in China in accordance with the old system. Britain still wishes to monopolize important posts in the concession municipal councils.

The British refusal to recognize the changed situation or the pretense of not seeing any change,

NOTICE

THE REFORMED GOVERNMENT

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

NOTIFICATION No. 3

It is hereby notified that the Bureau for Shipping Affairs having now been established at No. 55 North Szechuen alleyway of North Szechuen Road, Shanghai, Shipowners and persons engaged in shipping business, for the protection of their rights and privileges, are to apply to the abovementioned Bureau for registration of their ships and ship certificates under the regulations specified as follows ---

ARTICLE I. All shipping regulations, except those being revised and promulgated by the Ministry of Communications, are to remain in force, provided that they are not in conflict with the laws governing the General Administration of the Government.

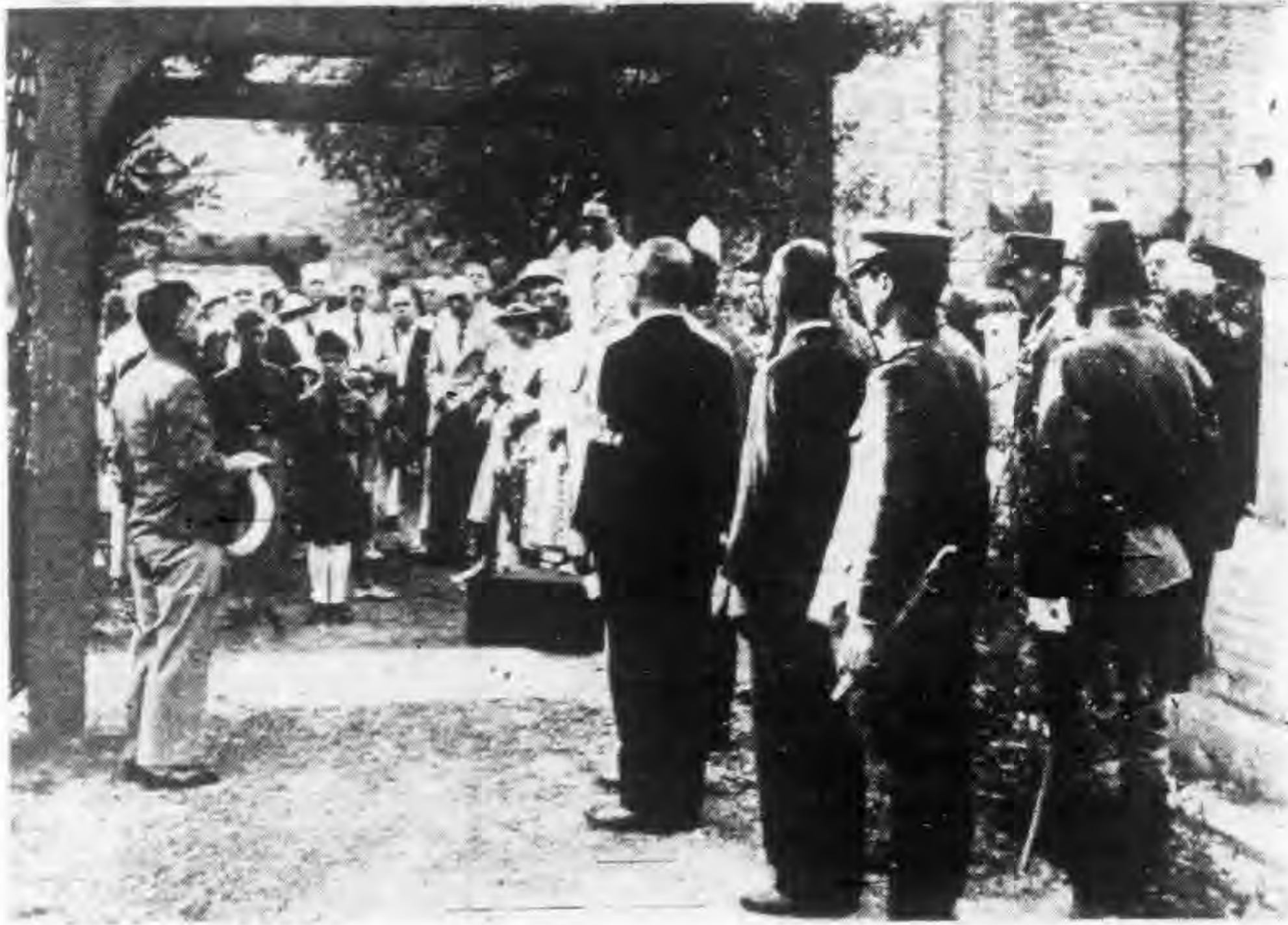
ARTICLE II. All shipowners are to apply to the Bureau for Shipping Affairs for survey of their ships and for such requirements pertaining to registration not later than 30th of June, 1939. If no application is filed within the time and no reason to justify same, the Bureau is authorized to report to the Ministry of Communications for permission either to prohibit the operation of the ships concerned or to cancel the right of ownership of the ships.

ARTICLE III. All Chinese vessels that transferred their ownership to other Nationality after the commencement of the present military hostilities are not recognized unless the Bureau for Shipping Affairs approves of the bona fides of such transfers and their owners apply to the Ministry of Communications for recognition to be given.

ARTICLE IV. Chinese boats and sailing ships admitted in their respective guilds are required to apply to the Bureau for Shipping Affairs for survey and inspection and to effect all requirements for registration.

Nanking, March 30, 1939.

Japanese At Tientsin Memorial Service



Sixteen Japanese military, naval, diplomatic, and civilian representatives attended international memorial services for those who fell in the Boxer Uprising at the International Concession, Tientsin, despite the "blockade."

Russian Volunteers Parade In Streets Of Tientsin



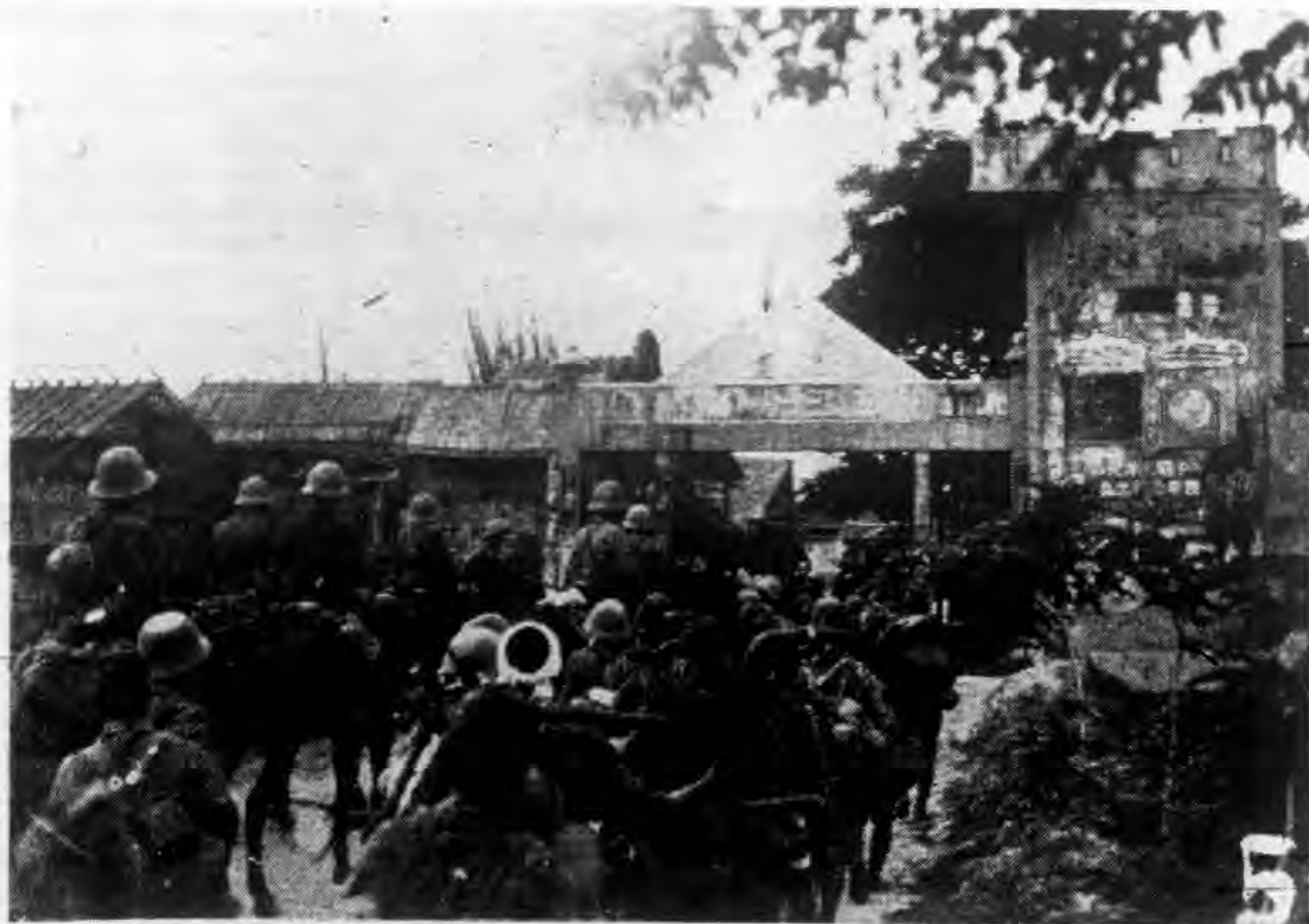
Russian volunteers are here seen parading down Woodrow Wilson Street in the ex-German Concession at Tientsin where they recently made a demonstration. There is a large White Russian population in the Northern seaport.

Japanese Enter Shattered-Up City Of Tenghai



Japanese forces operating out of Swatow turned back towards the coast to capture Tenghai, important eastern Kwangtung city 20 kilometers northeast of Swatow, on June 29. The occupation was carried out without fighting since the Chinese defending force had fled. Photograph shows Japanese troops marching through the shattered Chungshan Road, main business street of the city.

Troops Enter City Without Fighting



Having practically a "walk-over" victory since the Chinese defending force had fled, Japanese troops entered the important city of Tenghai, outside of Swatow, on June 29. Photo shows the Nippon forces entering the city through the May 30 Maloo Gate, named in commemoration of the May 30th Incident in Shanghai in 1925, when a number of Chinese students were shot when attempting to storm Louza Police Station.

has driven Britain to a plight from which she cannot possibly emerge

Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British ambassador to the Chiang Kai-shek government, is foremost exponent of the Chiang-aiding British policy.

Pays Court To Chiang

He has gone out of his way to pay court to Chiang Kai-shek. His repeated trips to the various Chinese capitals have made him a thorough believer in and an admirer of Chiang. Upon his recommendation, the British government in December, 1938 extended a £10,000,000 credit to Chungking for purchasing railway material and military trucks, following the American \$25,000,000 credit

Whether Britain swallowed Chiang's propaganda about the second-stage resistance or not, London extended another £10,000,000 for stabilizing the fapi, which is nearing its grave. Japan's steady military operations and economic maneuvers in Central China made the fapi stability fund useless in three months.

The China Emergency would not have occurred had not Chiang been certain of British aid. It can be said without exaggeration that Japanese warriors who shed their blood on the China front are the victims of British imperialism, which enslaved India, which forced on China the Opium War and stole Hongkong, and strove to turn China into a British colony.

British Imperialism

Britain's masked imperialism has found expression in her inducing such democracies as France and the United States to join in a common front against Japan, thus indicating with increasing vividness that the so-called realistic diplomacy is becoming more and more unrealistic.

In March, this year, following the Japanese occupation of Hainan Island, Britain in company with other powers lodged a protest with Japan. She also protested in connection with foreign exchange centralization in North China.

Following the Kulangsu controversy, Britain has excited herself sufficiently to come to a frontal clash with Japan in connection with the Tientsin concession. Whether or not Britain pins faith on Chiang's protracted resistance caliber is none of our business. We fear, however, that when she awakens from her lethargy, it will be too late.

Military Conference In Singapore

With Anglo-Japanese tension near the explosion point in Tientsin, the commanders of British fighting forces in the Far East, Admiral Sir Percy Noble and Major-General Grasset, left Hongkong for Singapore on June 16 aboard H.M.S. Kent.

They will participate in important Anglo-French staff talks regarding armed defence of British rights and interests in the Far East. The talks are being held in Singapore.

Sharp Criticism of British Note

The German press, in its first reaction to the British memorandum regarding the defunct Anglo-German agreement, is not disposed to view the British attitude as "that contribution of goodwill and confidence which is necessary in order to begin conversations"

The standpoint is taken that on April 28, the Fuehrer again opened the door to clarification and removal of accumulated misunderstandings and mistrust, whereas Britain's readiness to accept this offer is only expressed in incidental phrases hedged in by technical discussions.

The chief issue is evaded in the British memorandum, the German press believes. No clear answer is given to the German assertion that the naval agreement was intended clearly to delimit the respective spheres of interest of the parties and that this delimitation has been violated by Britain's policy of encirclement.

Guerilla General Said Captured in Shanghai

Chinese guerilla forces operating in the vicinity of Shanghai have been thrown into complete disorder following the arrest of Lieut.-Gen. Hsiu Chen-tung on March 6, a Japanese Army spokesman stated at the Shanghai press conference. Lieut.-Gen. Hsiu, he stated, had been seized by Japanese military police in the Western district.

Following his arrest, a Chinese named Ma Loning, who was the chief judiciary officer of the guerillas, had appointed himself Commander-in-Chief, the spokesman continued, but his control had not been accepted by the other guerilla units with the result that he was now the commander of the 8th Guerillas.

The 12th unit, under the command of Wang Hsu-lan, had approached the Japanese forces in the middle of May, he said, with an offer to surrender. Negotiations were still proceeding. At the beginning of June the 14th and the 1st Guerillas engaged in combat between Hsuehchow and Changshu, the spokesman continued, and 60 officers of the 1st Guerillas, including the Battalion Commander, were captured by the 14th Guerrillas.

German Consul-General In Shanghai

Mr. M. Fischer, Counsellor of the German Embassy and German Charge d'Affaires, has been appointed Consul-General, first class, at Shanghai.

Dr. F. Altenburg, Consul-General at Canton, succeeds Mr. Fischer as Counsellor of Embassy and will act as Charge d'Affaires during the absence of the Ambassador.

English Colonies Are Hells

The Great Moralizing Nation Shown Up as an Unscrupulous Exploiter and Oppressor of Helpless Natives

Britain is the only country in the world that sanctifies hypocrisy and accepts it as a virtue. Edmund Burke once declared in the British parliament that "England's ink is made to blacken those whom it would destroy." The thinking world has had enough evidence of how the present English statesmen juggle the truth and evade responsibility and solemn commitments. Again and again we shall print the words of Richard Aldington, the English author: "Whatever is done for the Empire is right. Not Truth and Justice, but British Truth and British Justice". Down to the war and the rise of the Labor Party it was certainly true that there were but two classes in Britain—the very rich and the very poor. How does England administer her colonies? The record is one of shameful disgrace.

Several months ago a debate on the colonies took place in the British Lower House. No mention was ever made of it in the American press. The British news agencies as a matter of principle print only what is to England's interests, and the London correspondents of the American papers follow their example. The world is not allowed to know that during the eight decades preceding the war, England conducted 42 wars of oppression and pillage—against Russia, Afghanistan, China, the Sikhs, the Kaffirs, the Boers, Hindus, Abyssinia, Persia, Egypt, and the Sudan—wars against Zanzibar and finally against the too formidable central powers of Europe.

English papers suppress the current news from Palestine, but they set up a ceaseless clamor because Germany has liquidated the Treaty of Versailles, because the Germans have reestablished their empire and because Germany has given effect to the laws of her thousand year-old history.

The debate on the colonies had no bearing on the stolen German colonies which England refuses to return, but on conditions in the English colonial empire. The House was considering native outbreaks, as reported in the White Book—in Jamaica, Guiana, Bahamas, Ceylon, St. Lucia, Antigua, Rhodesia, and here are some of the comments by member of parliament:

"No one can read the report of the desperate condition of the natives without blushing."—"Can we expect the blacks to survive under such conditions?"—"We seem to wait for disturbances in the colonies in order to remind ourselves of our duty."

In discussing the wages paid the blacks compared with the taxes extorted from them, a member declared that it was difficult to preserve one's equanimity in speaking of them. On the farms in Rhodesia the pay is 7 shillings 6 pence a month, 10 shillings in town and in the factories. In Nigeria the wage is from two to three pence a day; sanc-

tions 180 days of labor a year increased to 270. Result: Increased misery, the most primitive state of existence, increase of diseases—and discontent.

Three mines in Rhodesia paid £5,000,000 in dividends in 1937. A large sugar concern, British West Indian, boasted in its financial report that it had increased its earnings from £724,000 to £11,227,000. The Laborite, McGovern, said:

"Can anyone read the official reports of the human suffering in Jamaica, Trinidad and other sections of the colonial empire without blushing for the white man who boasts of introducing civilization yet condemns his black charges to such an existence?"

Another member declared that the pay is shameful, the profits of the companies a scandal, the poverty appalling, and not in the West Indies alone. Still another member showed that Kenya Negro children of nine and ten are taken from their homes and put to work in factories and on plantations hundreds of miles from their families, under a law prescribing severe penalties.

"Has the mighty British world empire sunk so low," the speaker closed, "that it depends for its wealth and prosperity on the labor of nine and ten year-old black boys and girls?"

These charges are excerpts from the reports of the debate at the time. Nothing has been done to remedy these conditions. The condition of the natives of the British colonies is growing worse, the outbreaks more frequent. It is this same England which excused the theft of the German colonies by claiming that the Germans lacked understanding for the natives and had not treated them as was their duty. The truth is that the natives would by only too happy to have the Germans back.

(Note: When the Germans surrendered after their heroic stand against overwhelming odds in Africa, their black contingent, the Askari, who had followed them through thick and thin, offered themselves for voluntary internment as a token of their loyalty to the Germans.)

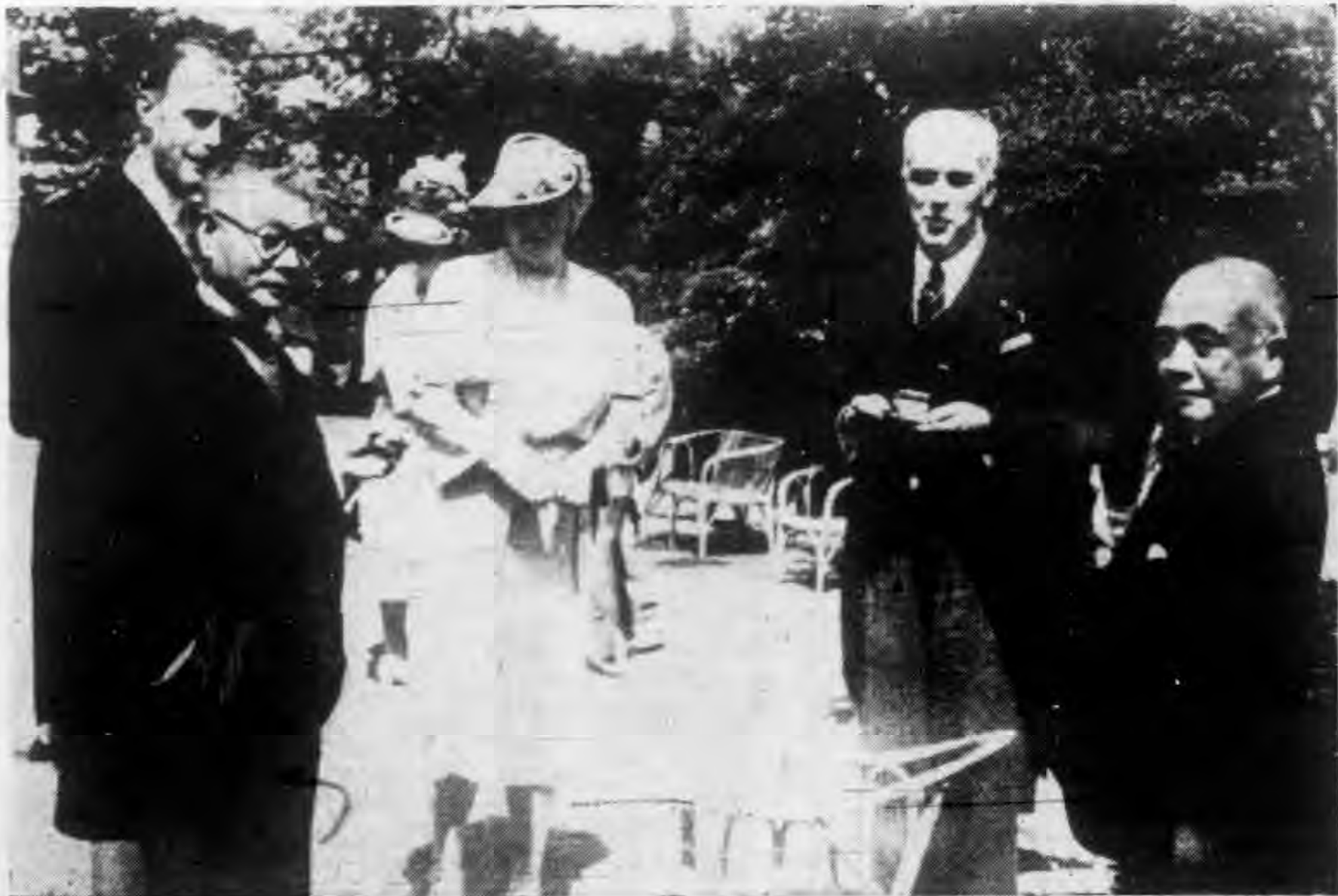
An English Prime Minister once called Kemal Attaturk, the liberator of Turkey from the oppression of the Versailles Treaty, a "scoundrel" because English interests were at stake, while Lord Kitchener, the butcher of the Sudan and the heartless oppressors of the Boers are celebrated as heroes. The starving to death of 26,000 women and children in Boer concentration camps is passed off as a matter of indifference and the appalling methods employed in the opium war in China are a source of national pride—that is the raving civilizer, England, the England which presumes to set herself up as a judge over nations who want to live, not by war or warlike conquests, but by honest peaceful labor.

As Japanese Troops Occupied Swatow



A close range view of the Japanese naval landing party moving on the port of Swatow in small boats, with the Rising Sun flag unfurled at the bow of the vessel. The Japanese authorities are now enforcing a prohibition of loading and unloading of general cargo by merchant ships at the southern seaport.

Mr. Paul V. McNutt Entertained In Japan



Mr. Paul V. McNutt, U.S. High Commissioner of the Philippine Islands, was the guest of Mr. Hachiko Arita, Japanese Foreign Minister, at a dinner party on June 10, at the minister's official residence in Tokyo. Mr. McNutt spent only a short time in the Japanese capital en route Washington D.C. In the above photograph Mr. Arita is seen on the extreme left, with Mr. McNutt and Mr. Katsuji Debachi, former Japanese Ambassador to the United States, on the right.

Foreign Military Officers On "Look-See" Tour



Six foreign military officers stationed in Japan arrived in Shanghai on June 19 in the s.s. Nagasaki Maru for a tour of Central China battlefields under Japanese Army and Navy auspices. Seen in the photograph are (left): Lt. S. Shimizu, Major K. Kishinami, Capt. R. Federici, Italian; Capt. W. E. G. Bryant and Major F. H. A. Stables, British.

Visiting Officers' Trip To Woosung



The six military officers stationed in Tokyo, who are making a tour of Central China battlefields under Japanese Army and Navy auspices, opened their tour with a visit to Woosung. Lt.-Col. N. Utsunomiya was in charge of the expedition. The group arrived from Japan on June 19.

Japanese Demands on Concession

The Japanese "terms" for calling off the "isolation" of the British Concession, according to a Japanese press message from Tientsin, provide that:

1. A joint British and Japanese search be made for authors of terroristic acts already perpetrated and those which may be committed in the future.
2. Anti-Japanese elements in the British Concession be thoroughly controlled.
3. All attempts to disturb the economic operations undertaken by the "Peking Government" in North China be liquidated.
4. Silver specie, amounting to about C\$50,000,000, now held by Chinese banks in the British Concession, be handed over to the Peking Government.

The Japanese authorities in Tientsin, it continues, "are determined to keep up the isolation of the British Concession until and unless these terms are fully accepted and carried out. They are also prepared," the message concludes, "to take efficient, effective counter measures against fresh British provocation."

Shanghai Confronted With New Financial Difficulty

Shanghai on June 22 faced another financial difficulty, comparable to the period of the introduction of "Wei Wah" cheques in 1937, when, acting on instructions from the Ministry of Finance in Chungking, local Chinese banks declared a partial moratorium and announced that henceforth no sums exceeding \$500 in cash weekly will be paid to depositors. Sums exceeding this amount will be paid in "Wei Wah" cheques circulated among the banks for clearing accounts. The purpose of this order, it was stated, is to discourage people from buying foreign exchange and to prevent the flight of capital.

Swatow Occupied by Japanese

Japanese forces, advancing rapidly inland after making two landings near the port at dawn, occupied Swatow at 2.50 p.m. on June 21, official Japanese reports said. The Japanese troops entered Swatow after heavy bombardment by naval guns and aerial bombings at noon, the reports added.

A Japanese column was reported to be driving north and was alleged to have reached Anpow, some nine miles north of Swatow this afternoon. All Japanese warships in the vicinity of Swatow participated in the bombardment and the Chinese garrison protecting the port was reported to have suffered heavy casualties. Japanese planes repeatedly bombed the port.

Appeal for Improved World Trade Relations

An urgent appeal for improved world trade conditions as a pathway to peace was voiced in Washington by the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, as the Government celebrated the fifth anniversary of the Administration's reciprocal trade agreement system.

"Five years ago today the Trade Agreements Act was approved by the President and became a law," Mr. Hull said. "By it the Government of the United States inaugurated its program of promoting our foreign commerce through reciprocal trade agreements whose advantages should be open to all who wished to adopt a liberal trade policy."

Nanking Mayor Leaves Hospital

Mr. Kao Kuan-wu, Mayor of Nanking, left the Dojinkai Hospital after having undergone treatment for nine days following a poisoning attempt.

Mr. Kao was the last of the 24 persons who were affected by poisoned wine served at a Japanese Consulate-General banquet on June 10, to leave the hospital. Two Japanese chancellors died of the effects of the poison because of their failure to obtain prompt attention as they were engaged in obtaining medical assistance for other guests.

Solution of Kulangsu Problem Not in Sight

There was no visible prospect of an early settlement of the Kulangsu question, a spokesman of the Navy Office in Tokyo declared.

No formal diplomatic negotiations had yet taken place at Amoy with a view to bringing about a settlement of the controversy, according to the spokesman.

Informal talks already were going on, however, between Japanese and foreign authorities there, he added.

There would be no change in the policy of the Japanese Navy, which wanted to have the question of the Kulangsu International Settlement solved on the spot, the spokesman stated.

Gen. Franco's Visit

General Francisco Franco will visit Morocco this autumn, it is stated in Burgos by a reliable source. The Caliph of Morocco arrived in Sevilla for a tour through Spain and was very cordially welcomed. His presence in Spain, it is stated, is to be an outward sign of the friendship existing between Spain and her African possessions.

Gen. Franco Makes Bitter Attack on Democracies

Violent accusations were hurled against the democracies by Gen. Francisco Franco when he delivered an address to laborers in La Coruna.

"The Reds have pronounced themselves against war, and yet it is the 'democratic and pacifist nations which, behind the backs of their people, want to drown Europe in blood,' he charged. "They spoke to you of fraternity, and you can see the concentration camps in which Spaniards are interned. These are the democracies which close their doors to refugees and thus the lack of Christian charity on the part of those whom, even yesterday, you called our brothers." General Franco concluded.

Nanking's Desire to Purchase Hongkong

The opinion that the Nanking Government wishes to purchase Hongkong from the British is expressed by a Japanese press report. "The opinion is gaining ground," it says, "that the Nanking Government is prepared to purchase Hongkong if Great Britain is willing to sell."

It declares that Hongkong has lost its military and economic importance owing to the Japanese blockade of the China coast and the Japanese occupation of Canton, which has resulted in an interruption of traffic on the Canton-Hankow Railway

Dr. Apollonj Sails

The Attache for Press and Culture of the Royal Italian Embassy, Dr F M Apollonj, sailed for Japan following an invitation of the Waseda University and the University of Commerce in Tokyo, where he will hold some conferences and a course of lessons on the Italian Corporative State

President Loses Power To Devalue Dollar

Legislation was passed by the U S Senate continuing the Government's \$2,000,000,000 Stabilization Fund

This measure was passed after the Senate had rejected, by 45 to 19 votes, an amendment to reduce the fund to \$500,000,000 and to put the balance into the Treasury's Fund for circulation.

At the same time the Senate, by 47 to 31 votes, voted in favour of allowing the President's power to devalue the dollar to expire on June 30.

The vote was taken on an amendment by Senator Adams to lift the controversial devaluation provision from the Monetary Bill, which includes the extension of the Stabilization Fund.

Premier Sends Condolences

Mr. Liang Hung-chih, President of the Executive Yuan of the Reformed Government, sent Mr. Jen Yuan-tao, Minister of Public Security, to the Japanese Consulate-General to express condolences to Mr Tomokazu Hori, Japanese Consul-General, in the deaths of Mr. Tamakichi Miyashita and Mr. Minosaku Funayama, Chancellors of the Consulate-General, who were victims of a mass poisoning at a Consulate banquet a week ago.

In an interview after the visit Mr. Jen expressed gratitude for the services of Japanese Army surgeons and Dojinkai doctors whose prompt treatment saved the lives of a score of officials poisoned by atropine in Chinese wine. He paid a tribute to the sacrificing spirit of the two victims who attended to the needs of others first, delaying their own treatment until it was too late to save them.

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Japan to Store Fuel During Summer

To prevent a possible coal shortage next winter the Tokyo Ministries of Railways and Commerce and Industry will urge residents of urban centres to store up fuel supplies this summer while transportation facilities are available.

Last winter there was a shortage of coal for domestic use because railways and ship lines were fully occupied in transporting munitions and war materials

Officials of the Ministries will distribute pamphlets urging city dwellers to prepare for winter during the summer

Shipping Cooperation Being Arranged

Plans are being prepared for very close cooperation between the Italian, German and Japanese mercantile marine, and for combined steamship services, it was revealed in Rome.

Seventy-five thousand tons of German shipping have been assigned to Trieste to carry cereal and other foodstuffs from the Black Sea and the East to Trieste, for transshipment to Austria, and for Czechoslovakia

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, in co-operation with the Lloyd Triestino line, has decided to include Adriatic ports in its Japan-North Europe service.

Hainan Island Port To Re-open

The port of Haikow on Hainan Island, which has been closed since the Japanese invasion, will be opened shortly to foreign trade, according to a Japanese despatch. The Maritime Customs, which has been taken over by the Japanese, will resume business.

Hankow Foreign Firms Refuse to Pay Taxes

Trouble threatened to break out between foreign firms and the newly-organized Wuhan Special Municipality over the refusal of the members of the Foreign Chamber of Commerce to pay taxes.

Contending that they had no income since the Yangtze was closed to commercial navigation, the various foreign establishments have declined to pay the taxes imposed upon them by the Municipality. While Japanese are represented on the foreign Chamber of Commerce, Japanese firms were understood not to be taking part in this movement.

Military Tribunal in Peking Takes Over

The military tribunal established by the Ministry of Public Safety has notified various governmental organizations to the effect that it has started to function and that henceforth all cases of a military nature will be taken up by the tribunal.

The Municipality has replied to the military tribunal saying that the bureau of police and other law enforcing organizations in Peking have been notified of this.

Shanghai-Rome Radio

Wireless service between Shanghai and Rome will be started by the Central China Telecommunications Company.

An agreement for the service was concluded recently with the Italian Ministry of Communications. A successful test was made June 12. Wireless service between Shanghai and Berlin was started May 4.

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全 劇 分 爲 三 本，請 注 意 公 演 日 期

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每 日 開 演 世 界 聲 白 歌 唱 鉅 片

第四，過去做官的人，大都以為不排官架子，便不多莊重，所以形成了治人階級，一切生活，與平民隔如天淵，不祥和諧，以致官自爲官，民自爲民，不能合作，政事推行之效率，便因之滯頓，我決心一生做一個平民化的官吏，除了因眼前環境特殊，必須保護之外，我不會也不願裝做官樣子，我願與市民更始，共同做一個多難興邦的平民。

第五，我自身是一個青年，我平日心理和態度，都很接近青年，所以我希望以市長的地位，以我平時勤勞的習慣，和沒有惡嗜好的素養，來領導一般青年，使其明瞭眼前政治的新意義，明瞭青年在今日的責任，負起改造新中國的工作。

第六，過去無一可諱言的，省府與市府間的聯繫，有相當的缺陷，此種缺陷，影響到政治推行的阻滯，這是一個極不合理的現象，所以我決心在任內，必以一萬八千個熱誠，努力省市兩府的和諧，本來市就是省的一部，省市兩政府都是地方政府，那容聯繫上有缺陷呢。以上六項，便是我今日對於本職的願望，除了環境過於惡劣，使我無所措手之外，我絕對不避艱險，努力向我所願望的途徑邁進。

新中國體育協會梁院長任名譽總裁

新中國體育協會，自顧部長担任會長以來，復以徐理事長之努力，致會務方面，日漸發展，現該會除在各地次第設立分會外，爲溝通華北體育起見，又於北京成立連絡部一所，主持該部之人，聞爲中國著名體育家阮蔚村氏，並據該會傳出消息，梁院長現已慨允爲該會名譽總裁，陳部長亦慨允爲該會總裁，將來會務當爲切實推進，故刻下該會人士對會務前途頗爲樂觀云，附新中國體育協會華北連絡部組織規程，一，名稱：本會定名爲新中國體育協會華北分會，直隸於全國總會，一，會址：本分會設於北京市，一，職員：本分會設主任一人，由總會聘請之，本分會設名譽理事及理事若干名，由主任商總會聘請之，一，會務：本會承商總會辦理下列之事務，（一）代表總會，對華北各地體育團體之聯絡事項，（二）襄助總會，辦理華北聯合

比賽事項，（三）舉辦運動比賽，（四）舉辦教育討論會及座談會，（五）供給總會有關體育學術上之資料，一，經費：經常費暫定每月三百元，由總會支給之，臨時費由分會隨時負責籌劃，或呈請總會補助之，一，附則：本規程由總會修正後公佈而施行之。

山西大同煤礦埋藏數量驚人

質量均冠及全世界

關於大同煤礦之調查，蒙疆聯合委員會前決定以三年計劃進行調查，目下正在繼續進行中，據最近調查之結果得知該煤礦不論在質量雙方，均冠及世界，委員會產業部，已於廿六日將調查結果發表，據該發表，其埋藏量推定至少有四百億噸。

大同煤礦調查報告

關於大同煤礦之調查，據蒙疆政府產業部發表如左：

已調查完了之礦區：共計六蒲洛克，（一蒲洛克計十二平方公里），在過去煤層之下層，更發現煤層八層，該新煤層之廣計二百三蒲洛克，如以一蒲洛克之埋藏量爲約二億噸計算，則可推定至少有四百億噸，且據某權威者稱，則在新煤層之下，尙有大層煤，直達黃河河畔云。

煤質：則總括言之，有一種傾向即上部煤層，愈向下層行進，則其粘結性亦愈甚，又就永定煤層之樣本，而觀察其發熱量，則具有七千三百乃至七千六百加洛里之發熱量，蓋超過撫順煤之平均量七千加洛里也。

液化適應性：則直接的有液化率六成，石油合成法之結果亦良好。

採煤狀況：則直達保清煤礦之狹軌鐵路，已於上月二十二日改成廣軌，日產一千五百噸之採掘，已屬可能，永定莊，白道村間之鐵路，亦將於下月二十日之前敷設，預定立刻可每日增產至五百噸，此外，大同之煤塊截斷器，每架可發揮五百乃至一千噸之能力，最近將增五架，則僅在大同一處，即可日產五千噸也。

則委員會主要之任務，係自調查貨價入手，作為將來修改與改善稅則標準，藉以調整物價，造福民生。

(二)華興銀行新鈔發行額，已近百萬，日前已在京滬蘇杭蚌埠等地，流通使用，惟吾人深信方今金價暴漲，海外存金已告罄，法幣基礎，已呈動搖現象，而華興銀行則不然，蓋非但準備金非常充足，且處處採用穩健政策，故華興新鈔之信用，將來必能有勝過法幣之時。

(三)鹽務方面，本部正在計劃國產國銷，惟此項問題，複雜異常，原非一蹴可就，目前鹽商，已有三百餘戶遵章登記，繳稅營業，總期在短期內，能有妥善辦法，俾得增加國庫收入，兼裕國民生計也。

詞畢，由各記者提出各項與財政有關之問題，均經嚴代部逐項答覆，最後款以茶點而散。

浙省熱烈慶祝市府成立週年紀念

浙省市府成立紀念，各機關籌備慶祝，甚為繁忙，十九，二十，二十一，放假三天，成績展覽，已開始佈置，省府並於紀念日，發行特刊，屆時維新政府各院部，各省市政府，均將派代表來杭，參加盛典，此間已預備招待所三處，並派定專員，担任招待云。

新任杭州市長吳念中發表願望

不避艱險努力推進市政

(本刊杭州通訊)杭州市長吳念中，就職後發表其願望如下：

此次我奉了政府的命令，來做杭州市長，在我個人，當然是很榮幸的事，但對於地方到底是否也榮幸，那還要等待環境所給我如何，和我個人對本職的努力如何，再來決定的，在這多方面困苦艱難的局面之下，我們所負的責任更大，我們所需要的努力更切，我們並不是為做官而做官，更不是為發財而做官，我們做官的目的在於做事，做事的目的，乃以「多難興邦」為根據，在求取劫後人民的幸福，糜爛地方的安寧，和破碎河山的恢復，惟有此種目的，才可以推動我做官的

意慾，不然，在今日做官有不名譽，劫後地方也無皮可刮，那末冒險此，有何價值，因為我有了此種做官的意念，所以我對於杭州市長的本職，便具下了不在做官不求發財的特殊願望，杭州是東南財富而兼名勝之區，劫後成立政府一年以來，在維新政府領導之下，本省政府指揮之下，一切市政的設施，經過了何故市長捨身最大努力的結果，各方面都有了很好的基礎，現在我來繼職，發展舊政，推動新獻，當然比較便利許多，但關於人事方面的調整，經費方面的籌措，以及一切市政的進展，似乎尚有待於各方多多的努力，方可臻於圓滿，此後環境所給我如何，現在可以不必去推測，但我在這就任之始，應當具下一個努力從政的決心。

第一，我在就職之日，曾對觀禮來賓說過我為尊敬政府的命令，不敢客氣說自己年輕沒有才幹，我自己應當不自菲薄的承認，自己是個年青力富的人，因為自己承認自己是年青力富的人，自己才會嚴督自己努力奮鬥去打破一切困難的環境，所以我決心我過去處事認真勤謹加倍勉力來從公，我平日不怕任何困難，每每越困難越想做，一切困難都是我的興趣，此後我亦惟以有極度的勤勞去應付一切逆來的困難，決心在職一日必以全部的精神，從公不肯稍懈。

第二，我個人沒有嗜好，我家庭負擔也不重，所以貧之於我，未曾感到十分痛苦，因此我一向沒有蓄財之念頭，因此我決心在杭州市長任內，絕對不願在俸給之外，要一個銅錢，亦只有把我的俸給，捐助為社會事業之用，絕不會在俸給之外，找一點副收入。

第三，事變之後，是中國政治一個新轉變，依時代的進化原理來說，這個轉變應當是進步的，所以過去政治上許多壞規矩惡習，此時吾人似乎應當努力去改革的，宦海中最顯著的惡習，就是屬員常隨長官進退，每每來了一位長官，必然去了幾位屬員，換上幾個戚友，這種惡習，我早決心改革的，現在我對於市政府及所屬機關人員一體照舊供職，除餘缺必須委充之外，此後用人必須以考績為根據，必求所學所用，決不以私人關係，為進退標準，其次我決心盡量減少酬酢，藉以節省無謂消耗的精力和財力，以為從公之用。

流動物資調整設施，確保治安等各要素為根本，故傾注全力以求實現，關於就中重要之治安工作，因與作戰有密切之關係，故與日當局密切連絡之下，擬訂具體計劃，對刻下實施中之通行許可證制度，將緩和以至撤廢，又鑒於此後地方復興，發展之基礎猶虛，故以確立保甲制度為目的，並以保甲制度為前提工作，決定實施戶籍法，刻已在積極進行準備之中，聞該項戶籍法之實施，以縣為單位，由縣長負其全責，若此項制度確立，則將改善通行規則，其佈告傳將於七月下旬或八月上旬發表，屆時在通行上可除去一大障礙，實予一般民衆生活上之福音，又學術機關之準備，即為擴充設立學校，其重要之施設，乃為促男女青年等歸還就學，故刻下已在積極擬訂方案，儘其可能，陸續付諸實施，又大體之原則，決定將在地方都市設置模範小學校與男女中學校，約至本年九月，其計劃可告完成。

中華日報復刊

中華日報，原係汪精衛氏所創辦，委林柏生氏（現任香港華南日報總經理）為總經理，負責主持該報一切行政，曩昔汪氏對時局政見，概由該報披露，汪氏為中國第一流黨國要人，其政見素為中國人民所擁戴，故中華日報過去銷數甚佳，成績斐然可觀。

自前年滬戰爆發後，該報以經濟關係，即告停刊，惟為維持一部份職工生活起見，旋即改組為中國圖書印刷公司，代印外界書報，先後委託該公司代印之報紙計有社會晚報，英商國際夜報，生活日報，品報，英商循環報，英商譯報等。

自汪精衛氏響應前首相近衛氏之宣言倡議和平後，中國各地有識之士，函電紛馳，羣起響應，惟該項文電，因托庇於外人勢力之一洋商一報紙，均受黨政府暨共產黨之賄賂，一概拒不刊載，致使中國人民，莫明和平真諦，無所適從殊為遺憾。

汪精衛氏為貫徹和平主張，務使早日實現起見，故特電香港林柏生氏，飭將中華日報，即行復刊，俾便盡量刊載汪氏本人暨各方面主

張和平之政見，使全國民衆，瞭解和平真諦，而免致被黨政府暨共產黨所蒙蔽，聞該報公共租界警務處之登記證業已領得，內部籌備亦已就緒，大約七月中旬，即可復刊云。

真茹電台業務發達與歐洲各國通話

上海與羅馬十九日通話

華中電氣通訊株式會社，以真茹無線電台之復興為契機，曩即與德國首都柏林，開始直通無線電信之連絡，頗博利用者之好評，嗣後更擬與英京倫敦，法都巴黎，以及義大利首都羅馬等開始同樣直通無線電信之連絡，現正就此事，與各該國關係當局進行交涉中，前頃因與羅馬間已成立通信協定，故業於本月十二日實施試驗通信，成績優異，較諸對柏林間之通信，尤見優勝，聞最近一切事宜，業已整備就緒，故決於十九日起，正式開始業務，辦理中國與歐洲間之收發電報事務云。

財部成立關鹽兩司

嚴代部長重要談話

維新政府財政部代理部長嚴家熾氏，於二十二日下午三時，循例在該部會議室，接見在京中日新聞記者團，到有軍報部亦星屬託，宣傳局代表暨在京中日各報社記者等，共約二十餘人，由該部日文秘書黃揆目，賦稅司科長曹明豐兩氏，担任翻譯，茲錄誌其談話要點如左：

余自本年五月中，與諸君見面以來，瞬將兩月，然中間本部對於各種工作進行，并無特殊不同之處，目前認為可以奉告者，計有下列各點。

(一)本部新成立關係鹽務司，委邱訪陌為關務司司長，顧歸愚為鹽務司司長，同時，又成立一個稅則委員會，由關務司司長邱訪陌兼任，委員長余懷士任副委員，前財政部次長陳日平氏，担任顧問，稅

法屬各地又頒新例

七月一日起限制華僑入境

每人須繳保金百元或店章担保

自華南戰事發生後，華人之經法屬越南入內地者，倍形衆多，現越南當局，竟頒新例，嚴加限制，凡新入境者，不論其過境或暫時居留，均須於登岸前先得得般實正式店號具保，方許登岸，如因過境時不得店號蓋章爲具保者，則須繳納法屬通用銀幣一百元作按，俟其離境時然後發還，此例決於七月一日起實行，現一般欲南渡者，以新例將頒，深恐屆時，諸形不便，多趕於此數日內船期赴越，務期於七月一前抵達目的地，免受新例之束縛，此例凡法屬地方如越南海防廣州灣等地，均一列執行云。

臨時政府計劃建設天津大都市

佔地一百五十萬方公里

經費一千三百五十萬元

北京臨時政府建設總署，茲值日方斷然開始檢查英租界之際，遂決定以特三區(舊俄租界)爲中心，延至特一區(舊德租界)，天津東車站北部建設新市街之計畫，緣特三區下流特一區，及天津東車站北部，以往昔機場舊址爲中心，實施一百五十萬平方公里之大都市計劃，商業住宅區，固不必論，即經濟中心區政治機關之一部，悉遷赴該地，特三區及其下流建築碼頭，該碼頭下流部份，主要爲工廠地帶，新通衢與舊市街之連絡繞道英租界之外側白河方面，擬鑿通河底隧道，敷設貫通三區新市街之道路，本年度經費，爲二百五十萬元，三年繼續總經費，達一千三百五十萬元，特二區新市街一部份道路工程，業已動工，故坐視租界之日趨衰頹，而誇稱現代文化之天津，不久其將實現云。

王克敏飛天津視察實地狀況

並訪問日防衛司令官

臨時政府因天津租界問題，已促起華北民衆之反英運動，疊提出四項要求後，同時嚴重監視英當局之態度，又行政委員長王克敏氏，爲慰問從事於隔絕租界之日軍及巡捕，並視察租界狀況及天津反英運動之實情，於二十六日下午，乘機抵津，會見天津溫市長後，并勉勵全市署長全局處長等，次又訪問天津防衛司令官，作重要之商談，卽於當日返北京云。

維新政府明令褒揚故財長陳錦濤

發給治喪費一萬元

維新政府財政部長，華興銀行總裁陳錦濤氏，因患心臟病在滬逝世，所以維新政府治下官民，莫不同聲哀悼，行政院梁院長，除已親電陳氏家屬慰唁，特給治喪費一萬元，指派財政部代理部務嚴家熾次長，代表政府赴滬主持外，十四日並以政府名義，明令褒揚，茲將該項命令照錄如左，中華民國維新政府，故華興商業銀行總裁陳錦濤，學知闊通，德性堅定，夙負清望，迭長度支，維新政府成立之初，蒿目時艱，慨肩重寄，老成謀國，卓著賢勞，調任總裁，正資贊畫，乃以舊疾復發，病榻淹延，方冀調治就痊，早臻康復，遽聞溘逝，震悼良深，應予明令褒揚，特給治喪費一萬元，並由行政院派遣大員，前往致奠，用副政府眷念勳賢之至意，此令，行政院長梁鴻志，中華民國廿八年六月十四日。

各縣將實施戶籍法廢除通行許可制度

中樞正與日方密切連絡擬訂計劃

將於七月下旬或八月初發表佈告

維新政府內政部，教育部，實業部，交通部，綏靖部，及其他各關係機關，發揮全部能力，因華中之地方復興，均以準備學術機關，

日軍佔領汕頭華軍無何抵抗稍戰即退

瀕行放火及爆炸建築物多處

日軍於廿一日早，向汕頭進攻，日艦艇四十餘艘，滿載日軍，由日艦發炮掩護，分兩路前進，在南港及北港登陸，當時華軍並無若何抵抗，蓋山頭爲一平原，無險可守，日軍艦多艘，沿韓江上駛，衝破華之封鎖線，日軍機械化部隊，在招商局碼頭登陸，華軍稍戰即退入預備之防線內，日軍於是日下午二時五十分，完全佔領汕頭，查進攻汕頭之日軍，以海軍特別陸戰隊添田爲先鋒，先行衝入內港，陸軍主力部隊，則繼續挺進，添田部隊於是日四時二十分，先在馬嶼口登陸，旋向汕頭沖進，至七時四十分，復分兵佔領馬嶼與鹿嶼各島，另一部日軍，則在汕頭對岸之連濠登陸，又一部同時在韓江西岸登陸，以拊汕頭之背，於是整個汕頭，盡入日軍之手，下午三時，日軍又分兵一部，向菴埕挺進，菴埕離汕北方約三里，當華軍退守時，山市內一切重要建築，多被爆炸或縱火焚燒，市內數處着火，離汕市外望，烟燄冲天，又查進攻汕頭之日海軍，係由駐華南日海軍司令近藤中將所指揮，據聞華軍大部，現退集汕市西北部之防線內，該防線係於數月前完成者，又聞華軍在韓江堤預埋下許多地雷，準備於必要時，將該堤炸毀，淹沒汕頭一帶之平原，以阻日軍深入，據外訊，韶關方面，已調動華軍生力軍若干，趕緊開汕增援，外人觀察，日軍此次登陸後，將沿汕韶公路，向韶關推進，以阻斷華軍之南北交通云云。

七月一日成立廈門特別市府

廈門於去年五月，日本海軍佔領以來，設立治安維持會，只管邁進建設東亞新秩序，因政治，經濟，財政等成整備完全，決定七月一日，成立廈門特別市政府，初代市長，擬任現治安維持會會長，就任云云。

王敬玖遣使來京任部長覆書勸道

和則救國戰則害民

黨軍第三戰區副總司令，兼第二十五軍軍長王敬玖氏，於十五日特派其部下委員潘君（姑隱其名）自戰地輾轉到京，攜有王氏親筆函件，致綏靖部長任援道氏，內容未至發表時期，從略，茲將任部長覆王氏函探錄於后後：

又平軍長仁兄助鑒，潘君來京，得奉手教，誦悉一一，此次中日起釁，皆爲共黨陰謀，介石爲人挾持，哲生倒行逆施，宋氏兄妹，誤信英美，推波助瀾，成此千古未有之慘局，目前黨之總裁汪精衛等，毅然主和，淪方軍政領袖，參與秘密者，實佔多數，而海內賢達，如衆異，叔魯諸公，又皆不避毀譽，出任艱巨，南北兩府，成立以來，與友軍切實合作，凡所設施，未違民意，二十閱月，無處不表現日本未嘗有亡滅中國之意，乃益覺過去黨府之謀國不忠，以致爲人挾持，毀身禍國，悔何能及，吾兄領袖袍澤，素所欽仰，弟與吾兄，僅忝杯酒之雅，何敢深言，惟曩者敵友鄧君擇生，實爲兄等師友，弟以從遊，得聞餘緒，琪翔，辭修，墨三，玄三，奇偉諸君，皆爲兄師者，亦僕學友，是以每聞兄台名，輒深心許，丈夫報國，要在得當，今日局勢，如兄能聖領三軍，慨然主和，在黨則與領袖之汪精衛合作，未爲辱身，在國則可以保全東南半壁，澤及萬姓，此實千載一時之良機，幸先察之，再近來德鄰，健生諸兄，亦時有信來，和戰之念，不能自決，足見黨方各級將領主戰心理，業已動搖，支此殘局，惟爲共逆，諸兄皆反共健者，曷爲爲共挾持束縛，不知自拔，此實弟所大惑不解者也，救國害民，惟分和戰，和則救國，戰則害民，兩言決矣，潘君返防，仍爲辦妥路牒，俾得通行，聊附一言，敬頌軍綏。

弟任援道謹覆 六、十五、

手槍	二支
步槍	四十
軍服	三十
水壺	五十
步槍彈藥	千七百六十一
手榴彈	五十二
大刀	五

舟山羣島之鳥瞰

廿三日拂曉，日海軍部隊，強行登陸之舟山羣島，該地情勢如何，略誌其概略如左：

定海港

一、位置

舟山羣島係舟山島，(一名定海島)爲首，金塘島，岱山島丈長塗島，桃花島，六橫島暨大小多數島嶼而成，北控擡山島，巴卡島馬鞍羣島，南控菲山羣島，西與大陸之間控制曲屈之廣水城可由多數水道通達外海，其間擁有象山浦，定海港等良好港灣，又沿甬江可遙望鎮海與寧波，舟山羣島與近於揚子江江口，與浙東第一貿易港甬波之地理關係與軍事價值，甚爲重大。

二、歷史

在一八四〇年鴉片戰爭，該年六月英將普里麥，曾率領軍艦與運輸船達二十六艘來襲，擊破清將張朝發所率水陸軍，佔領定海，其次攻擊乍浦港，又曾封鎖甬波。

三、氣象

氣溫七月最高，達攝氏三十度，冬季係自十二月至二月，氣溫最低，至零下五度，雨季爲三，四月，夏季一般多暑氣，乾燥季爲十月與十一月，降雪則在十二月至三月間，積雪稀見一寸以上，霧多在五

六月，颶風來襲最多在九月，港內海面平穩最水煙飛揚，猛雨伴霧時。

四、港灣

港則分爲內港與大吳嶼南側外港，港城雖不甚廣，其位置與地勢頗爲形勝，可躲避風浪，其利用價值甚大，港岸自廟山附近移西有蘆船六，可碇泊八百噸船舶。

五、地勢

定海港，位於舟山島南，北負舟山島高達二一三至四九六米之連山，東南西則有大嶼，大吳嶼，盤嶼等高達四六，至一五六米之諸島嶼，距上海爲一三二海里，距甬波爲三五海里，距象山浦爲四五海里，上海與定海間，每日有一艘定期航輪，約需十二小時航程，又於定海甬波間，亦有定期航輪。

六、市街

旁港岸之市街，稱爲大道，防海水侵入稻田，在岸邊並築有高六米之堤防。

沿海港及定海之道路，狹隘而不能通車馬，於大道之北一公里，有約二萬人口之定海城，定海城圍有周圍約三公里，高達七、三米，寬厚四米之城牆，城外復有一闊達十米，深達一米之運河環繞，並有要塞，無線電台，及水產學校等機關。

七、物產

島內河流縱橫，可供運輸與灌溉，白菜，紅白葡萄，芋頭等頗豐富，米糧產額較少，島內需要四分之三，多靠上海移入。

水質一般不良，但有性質良好之井，頗不適宜於飲用，鮮魚四季皆有多額捕獲，以移出至上海爲主。

鹽之產額亦多，移出產額，年達三百萬斤。

水產學校有製冰機械，日有生產七十萬基羅格蘭姆之能力。

其他無可觀者。

又散會後該教徒等舉行遊行市內大示威運動，時此北京城內已充斥反英空氣。

因天津租界問題進展，而引起華北民衆一大反英運動，華北民衆頃悉此項問題，將移東京交涉，深望日本方面，堅持膺懲，英國態度到底，以強硬決意折衝云。

法幣前途黑暗

黨方銀行之限制提款問題，各界議論紛紛，均以爲該項限制，在此後三日間，或一星期內，是否能解消，抑或類似前年事變時繼續其半永久性，然日本內地匯兌銀行方面之觀測，以爲此即法幣崩壞之第二階段，緣本月七日，黨方法幣管理銀行之斷然停止出售外匯，愈增法幣之不安，而上海市場之法幣掛牌，遂擴大現貨與期貨之趨勢，但蔣政權喪失其所餘唯一之貿易港汕頭，則愈增法幣之不安，而黨方銀行，亦告動搖，遂根據法幣安定資金管理委員會之支持，斷然限制提取存款，并限制港款匯滬，然轉瞬間，即屆月杪，法幣之需要頗鉅，若斷然限制提取法幣存款，則滬上各外商銀行定必拋售曩所購有之外幣，而有吸收法幣之必要，其結果法幣管理銀行，勢將補充一部往昔所喪失之巨額外貨資金，然法幣掛牌之購買結局，仍以匯兌交易術語爲背景，故上海之貿易基礎論調，若根本不加改良，則祇能視爲一時之現象，而法幣之趨勢不安，已欲蓋彌彰，日前之停止售買外匯，作爲法幣崩壞過程之第一階段，則此屆之限制支付法幣，可視爲其第二階段，此外黨方銀行此屆之限制提取存款，最受影響者，厥爲匯兌，并與法幣交易有關之外商銀行方面，至日商銀行，并未覺有任何影響云。

浙東海島又告陷落日軍佔領定海縣城

黨軍望風披靡損失不少

日軍進攻舟山羣島，足以控制揚子江及杭州灣港，在日封鎖艦隊及陸戰隊與海軍機協力之下，其疾風迅雷之攻勢，實出於黨軍意料之

外，對以錢塘江南岸紹興，甯波等地爲中心，繼續頑抗之黨軍，實予以重大威脅，緣二十二日日海軍艦艇，集結於中國東海○地點，與輸送艦隊同時開始行動，於二十三日黎明，進入舟山東南水路，實行在該島東南部沈家門附近黨軍陣前登陸，陸上一部份黨軍，竟公然抵抗日軍，但遭日海軍航空隊準確之猛炸，與日艦艇掩護射擊，結果均不支潰退，日登陸部隊，繼又奪收沈家門西北之高地，日軍所到之處，望風披靡，如入無人之境，至下午六時三十分，突入定海縣城，已完全佔領該縣，曾預先進行準備攻擊沿海據點舟山島之海軍聯合陸戰隊，二十三日黎明，突分兩組開始行動，松尾部隊長指揮之主力部隊，在舟山島西海岸強行登陸，笹川部隊長指揮之別動隊，又自舟山島東南岸登陸，排除黨軍狼狽之抵抗，以破竹之勢開始進擊，日軍艦旗幟所至，全無阻當，上午七時半，松尾部隊早達蔣家高地山麓，在軍艦援護射擊下與海陸航空隊緊密協力下，一舉攻拔，衝越峻險山路，至八時十分，攻抵右瞰大道路，左控定海市街之無名高地，擊敗殲滅隱藏於森林，企圖反擊之各處黨軍。

十時，脅威定海西門百米之小岳，於一百三十度酷熱下，猛進之先鋒部隊高見部隊，亦於十時半頃，到達南門，突入市中，沿城壁追擊市內黨軍，西門亦突破，主力松尾部隊，既自小岳上援護高見部隊，且爲滅去城內無辜市民之犧牲，派遣通譯，招致代表，使其傳達日本軍保護良民之生命財產，市民應信賴協力日本軍，速即提示隱藏於市內之武器子彈，彼等深悉日軍之真意，誓與協力，乃即中正市內之砲擊，十一時四十分佔領北門之部隊與佔領沿岸大道路市街之部隊，在緊密協力下，向附近敗殘黨軍，大施砲轟，迨至二時，遂一齊衝入定海市內，另一方面，笹川部隊亦遙遙響應，自西方衝進，突入大道路及定海東門，及至四時三十分，市內殘留黨軍，遂被完全肅清，此次日軍以高速度之進攻，所獲得之戰果如左：

黨軍遺棄屍體

五十三

兩獲軍器步槍

十三支

結果，是爲此次問題之直接原因也，查暗殺事件之起，其爲英國援蔣政策之活潑，及毫不客氣的舉動所致，在英國自身，亦能明瞭而無遺也，日本之天津軍事當局，已言明此次封鎖租界之目標，在英租界當局之援蔣，及掃清蔣氏之黨羽，除此以外，並無其他意見，可謂適合之言論，彼英國之主張開國際法庭，而設立國際仲裁委員會，是欲將第三國捲入，俾問題更趨於複雜，解決益轉入困難，是依然對於根本問題無反省顧慮之色，其對於本問題犯人之引渡，無異全屬虛偽，毫無真實之表現也，總之英國援蔣行爲與抗日態度不改，則英日間之摩擦，即無由斷絕，尙必有第二第三之天津租界事件之發生也必矣，故吾人以爲對此次之事件，務宜促英國之反省，同時以斷然之態度對之，千萬應始終嚴戒事態之推移，而勿怠也。

封鎖租界目標在英力免第三國人受累

津日軍當局發重要談話

十九日天津電，關於租界封鎖後之經過情形，日方天津駐屯軍當局於十九日午後一時三十分發表當局談話如左：

(一)試觀英國外交部當局之聲明，其用意無非欲以一種輕率不可解之宣傳，即妄謂在遠東擁有權益之一切國家，均與本問題有關，俾將美國牽入漩渦中，代人受過耳，吾人今再明確一言，即日人之目標，僅僅爲在天津擁有租界，且具有蔣政權派出所之作用之英國租界當局而已，其餘任何國家均非日本之目標也，尤其對於美國，吾人可謂仁至義盡，事前則請求其諒解，限制交通開始後，則又講求一切手段，俾使因此而引起之美國人之不便與損失，能減至最小限度，蓋吾人爲減少德、美及其他不擁有租界之第三國人之牽累起見，今後仍擬於可能範圍內作相當之犧牲也，此等第三國若欲悉日本方面如何待遇其天津方面之自國僑民者，則請注視現地情勢可耳。

(二)依存英法租界而生活之善良華人，其職業被剝奪，決非吾人所願望者，故吾人對於彼等生活之保障，正在周密考慮，講求彼等另

行可以獲得衣食之方法。

(三)日政府會屢次昭告中外，尊重在華各國之權益，即如第一線軍隊，亦始終忍受作戰及警備上甚大之不便，而忠實遵奉日政府之此種聲明，然而，若使英國一旦採取對日經濟壓迫之手段者，則日方之現地當局者，將認爲英國已允許吾人不再遵守此種尊重其權益之義務矣。

華北反英熱烈各都市民衆憤英不法

喚起全民族收回租界

乘天津事件之機會，而中國民衆之反英熱度，已有一瀉千里，不可遏止之勢，現以天津爲開始點，而依次擴張於各地，上月二十三日沙基事件之阿片紀念日，在北京天津濟南青島徐州開封石家莊太原與華北之各主要都市，一齊舉行反英大會，熱度已到達極點，參加大會之民衆，皆高叫大家宜速起，斷然膺懲英國不法行動，建設東亞新秩序，積極收回英租界，並呼印度民族，宜回歸亞細亞之口號，此次決定收回英租界固不待言，並有充分之熱心與十分之勢力，絕對欲打倒英國之勢力，已釀成空前反英志氣，且不惟臨時政府治下中國民衆抱反英志氣，蒙疆政權，亦與之相呼應，蒙疆民衆現已改變天津事件以來之沈默態度，而闡明斷然反英態度，熱望新秩序建設之聲，已澎湃一時，乘本日反英大會之機，帶有深刻政治的色彩，殊堪注目也。

中國回教徒在北京舉行反英大會

民衆盼日堅強對英

中國回教徒二十萬，爲求抵制英國之侵略陰謀，故以天津租界事件爲契機，發動排英氣運，北京中國回教徒總聯合會等，主權之反英大會，於二十八日午三時，假廣安門內大街道路該聯合會舉行，共到教徒五千餘，由會長王瑞蘭氏致開會辭，繼決議發出反英宣言，各地參加代表十餘名，相繼起立，發表反英演說，至下午四時後閉會，

孤行，必將引起更嚴重的問題，是嚴重問題的責任，自然由他們負担。

本來此次天津租界問題的起因，并不複雜，換句話說，倘若英國租界的工部局，將刺程要犯立即移交，此事便一了之了，不生問題，乃該工部局的最初表示，以為若引渡犯人，即喪失權利，竟藉口證據不足，拒絕引渡，嗣因為中日兩國，據理力爭，態度嚴正，乃改換花樣，提議協同第三國人組織委員會以解決此事，我們不問這委員會的組織如何，參加的人選如何，我們很可以斷定，這種委員會，絕不會發生何種力量，同時可以看出，英國之主張，組織這樣委員會，無非是拖延的手段，對於問題本身，實毫無解決的誠意，講到引渡一事，在國際法上，謂凡在一國領土上犯罪的人，逃亡他國後者，將犯人交出，任前者處分，是為引渡，這原是適用於國與國之間，而另以條約為之規定，天津租界，雖因情勢特殊，究屬是中國領土，中國既在自己領土內，逮捕犯人，原可以自由行動，也不必引用國際法的原則，但我們為尊重該租界工部局的行政起見，仍然履行一定的方式，請求引渡，這種正當的措施，合理的要求，乃竟遭拒絕，實在令人感覺該工部局的用心，未免過於悖謬。

由請求引渡犯人而進而封鎖租界，實不得已，而被迫出此，並沒有啓敵視的行爲，其目的無非為促起英法的最後覺悟，要他們對於東亞的現狀，有進一步的認識，乃自封鎖實行之後，英國大批武裝軍隊，在租界內來往馳突，同時佈置電網，架設機槍，好像已入於戰爭狀態，所謂紳士派者，至是盡行暴露其猙獰面孔，這種五十年前或一百年前以所謂文明國家對待殖民地的恐嚇式的外交，不但不會發生力量，而且徒然暴露自己的弱點，結果惟討得沒趣而已，查這次天津租界問題的發生，距離上海公共租界問題發生的期間，并不甚遠，距離廈門鼓浪嶼公共租界問題的發生，約略一月有餘，這裏面策動主使者，究係何人，我們可毫無疑義的說，是英法帝國主義，他們在租界的陰面活動，對於蔣政權的經濟和物資援助，皆較其他各國為甚，有時更

遣派武官，潛赴內地，不惜干冒危險，替蔣軍作間諜，而以租界做他們的根據地，他們的心目中，不但沒有新政權，同時也沒有中國的人民，現在作為活動根據地的天津租界，雖被封鎖，但只是一個暫時的辦法，問題本身，並沒有解決，所望英法國的當局，要澈底認清東亞現在的局面，早些望風轉舵，使交涉早入正軌，是他們的福，也是東亞之幸，這是不憚辭費而一說再說的。

解決天津租界問題英須放棄援蔣政策

並非局部亦非就地能解決

日各報一致指摘英之謬誤

英政府因窮於對天津租界問題之應付，故於十九日向重光大使表明，希望就地解決，但日本之二十一日東京朝日新聞與東京日日新聞，皆一致指摘此問題之陷於解決困難，乃英國本身有以致之，故為解決日法間摩擦之根本問題，在英國對新事能有正當之認識，述此以冀其猛省之，即謂英國希望以為局部的問題而解決之意見，較之前以主張經濟報復為恫嚇之宣傳者，當然可謂已有若干之進步，惟此乃因為默察各般之情勢，皆於已有不利之處，故暫時取回以前之謬論，而抱冷靜之態度也，天津問題，已超出四名犯人之引渡範圍外，必須將向來援蔣反日之政策清算而不變之，然後始可期其澈底，並非就地解決之局部問題可比，彼英國者，以不宣戰為盾，而蔑視現在事實之狀態，始終一意援助蔣政權，以由此而生之結果，即就其權益與利害，概欲問責任於日本，此誠不通之論也，日方對於天津之租界問題，早已有痛感使用非常手段之必要，惟因抱有與租界當局協力的一縷希望，故遲之又遲，忍之又忍，直至今日，已一年餘之隱忍自重矣，英國迨至既將犯人引渡而後，若慮日本有新要求之持出，則宜先就此大犯人引渡問題之發生，究竟係因何緣故而起，即萬事之起，必有其根源之存在也。

即此事變之來，乃原因於英國對日敵視之一貫政策，致有如斯之

(一)前天津海關監督聯銀分行行長程錫庚氏，於本年四月九日，在天津英租界大光明電影院座中，被暴徒狼擊身死，兇犯當場逃逸，關於此事，天津市公署，對英總領事館，於四月十日以公文提出抗議，要求搜索本案兇犯及引渡英總領事館，於五月十二日以公文覆稱，決努力逮捕兇犯，如獲得兇犯後，立即引渡，天津市公署關於此事，四月十日經日方對英方解釋事態之情事後，英方即向日方要求，請日憲兵隊協力該項請求書，於十一日送達日方，又本案之兇犯及關係者，逮捕之後，允諾引渡於日方，故四月十四日，由天津田代總領事，將全案詳情電告本國政府。

(二)英方在日憲兵隊協力之下，自四月十五日至二十日，實行三度搜索，第三次檢查之際，日憲兵隊捕獲本案之嫌疑犯華人數名，經向英方嚴重交涉之結果，英因限於條件，故由日憲兵隊帶歸。

(三)日方聲明本案嫌疑犯之交還期，定四月三十日晨，該嫌疑犯，在日英會同至犯罪地大光明電影院前，實地檢查時突復自稱，為兇手之模樣，故英方亦確認其為本家中暗殺程氏之關係者，日憲兵隊遂聲明，應立刻引渡於華方，但經華方要求引渡本案犯人，嗣因英租界工部局，竟全部推翻該犯在憲兵隊前之自供，並出不信該犯在憲兵隊之口供，而拒絕引渡。

(四)嗣後田代總領事，因與英方折衝未果，故於五月三十一日，對英方聲明至六月七日止，是否有引渡兇犯之回覆，如無回覆之時，即認為拒絕引渡。

(五)六月六日，英國駐東京大使，曾往訪有田外相，申請稱將來天津英總領事在牽連恐怖行為之際，認為有證據者即引渡與中國官憲，此屬該問題之四名，因證據缺乏，實難引渡，若無故引渡，無犯罪證據者，處以極刑，則違反英國之正義觀念，有田外相當即指摘，謂該問題之四名，根據英國官憲之會同實地調查，業已竣事，理應證據擊實行引渡犯人，然英方仍遷延引渡犯人，故天津日英間空氣，往昔即感不佳，此屆恐將更趨惡化，蓋英方關於該案犯人，證據明晰者當參其意見，聲稱將來認為有證據時即引渡，而英方提議，在實行幾

無任何意味，該日天津英總領事，復通告田代總領事，根據本國政府訓令，拒絕引渡犯人。

(六)六月十日，駐東京英大使，曾對有田外相申述稱，日方所謂犯人之自白，犯人自身，均一致否認，故不提示新證據，則不得引渡，同時有田外相，反問英方，是否應信用日方官憲之調查，抑或犯人對英方官憲之供述，並要求其從速引渡。

(七)日方在華當局認為英方既以租界私庇抗日犯人，則應採取正當之處置，除實施嚴重檢查租界外，別無他法，故於六月十四日上午六時，遂實施檢查，並於六月十三日晨，聲明此旨趣。

(八)六月十三日，英政府要求重光大使稱，關於英方發現往昔所未知之新事實，引渡犯人問題，尚有重行考慮之必要，故特希展緩十四日起之實施封鎖租界，重光大使，當即答覆謂，余將轉告本國政府，同時希英政府從速命天津英總領事與日當局折衝，此外所謂該一新事實，即該問題之犯人，庇護在劇場前手持兇器實施暗殺任其逃逸之事實。

(九)六月十三日午後八時，津英總領事館向日總領事館提議，關於引渡暗殺犯人，希選定日籍英籍及第三國人各一名共同調查，是否證據充分，然日總領事館當即答覆，並不適應當時事態。

宣傳局播講封鎖天津租界

宣傳局於二十一日晚，派員赴南京廣播電台播講封鎖天津英法租界事，其講詞如左：

天津英法租界的封鎖，始於本月十四日到現在將近一週，在這期間之內，一面看出美國的態度，并不以英國的行動為然，而英國的內部，對於天津租界問題，更是議論紛紛，莫衷一是，一面看出中國新政權下的朝野人士，不問是屬於臨時政府的，或屬於維新政府的，對於英法在其上海，及天津租界的悖理行為，一致的表示憤慨，大勢所趨，倘英法帝國主義者，對於現在東亞的局面，仍然認識不清，執拗

此蔣政權最近「文明」辦法，可以供同情於蔣介石之外人以極好之參考資料，如蔣介石一心致力戰事，則中國雖受糜爛，於情尚有可原，而暗殺毒害之行爲，則罪無可逭矣。

此類中古時代之暗殺方法，蔣氏乃一再引用，野蠻荒謬，對之尙有同情可言乎。

國人宜一致爲和平運動

吾民苦戰爭久矣，砲火所至，閭閻爲墟，故自事變以來，有識之士，即渴望和平早見，而環境所迫，人人所欲言，而人人不敢言，疾首蹙頞於私家之居，緘口結舌於公衆之地，甚至故作遠心之論，以免於咎戾，此默察一載前國人之情狀，可以得知者也，自維新政府成立，而人心一變，自汪精衛氏和平之電出，而人心更一變，凡從前之心欲和平而口猶嗚嗚者，至是得有領導，羣焉嚮風，始各大聲疾呼，唱言和平，不復如曩之畏縮，而嚮之致疑於和平者，至是亦渙然冰釋，所謂君子之德風，小人之德草，草上之風，如應斯響，故和平之聲，入今歲而氣益濃厚，幾幾人同此口，口同此言，此固人民渴望和平之熱忱，有不能自己者，而新政權及汪精衛氏之與措言動，亦實足以旋轉人心，所謂登高一呼，羣山響應，誠非偶然也。

原來人之性，無不好生而惡死，好安而惡苦，戰，凶事也，亦危道也，况吾國兵器過窳，武力過薄，與日本抗，正如以卵擊石，決無倖倖，蔣介石之侈言抗戰，正所謂燈蛾撲火，不至焚身不止，在蔣介石個人，固無足惜，奈何國家民族，亦舉而爲之殉，即以據方前綫數百萬軍士言，既無精良之武器，又乏完美之設備，以血肉之軀，與飛機大炮坦克車相搏，是非與日抗戰，直明明驅之於死地也，而結果徒爲蔣介石一人之犧牲品，何補於國家，何裨於民族，在日本近衛相未有聲明以前，尙得曰欲和不得也，迨近衛相既以和平之旨，昭示吾人，不貪領土，不取賠款，其至公至正之心，昭然若揭，仁人之言其利溥，凡有人心者，宜如何爲國家計，爲民族計，爲東亞全民族計，立棄小嫌，握手言和，以共謀東亞民族無疆之麻，化險爲夷，在此一舉

，豈猶以十餘省人民塗炭之不足，數百萬兵士犧牲之未盡，而必欲一誤再誤，以逞其一時之意氣耶，善謀國者，必不出此，故復興中國，非和平不可，拯救蒼生，非和平不可，唯和平而後可救國，唯和平而後可救民，不然，逃難奔避，力尙不暇，將如何以爲建設，試觀，平津之民，何等熙熙，京蘇之民，何等皞皞，而在黨府下者，近戰地則恐兵禍，居後方則懼空襲，其一種恐怖流離之慘狀，實有不忍言者，蓋前則已鑒於和平之域，而後者尙在戰爭狀態下也，即是而觀，和平善歟，抗戰善歟，國人苟自問天良，當必有以言其趨舍矣。

是故國人而不欲自救其國，則亦已矣，如尙有國家民族觀念者，則此際唯有一致奮起，從汪精衛氏之後，向和平之途以趨，先週戈以共誅獨夫之蔣介石，故去和平之障，而後與日本誠意言和，共謀互存互榮之計，凡從前一切恩怨是非，皆拋諸九淵，日本既一再聲明於前，此時當然亦樂於接受，兵氣銷爲日月光，誠否泰剝復之一大機也。

國人乎，時不可失，機不可逝，吾言盡此，願共圖之，苟乃心爲國而以和平爲唱導者，吾願執鞭以隨之矣。

天津租界問題經過

日方一一舉實發表英方行爲

俾各方明瞭事態之誰是誰非

關於天津租界問題，英租界當局及本國政府，日方極盡情義雖已數度折衝，英方絕無何種反省之表示，抑且宣傳謂不能實行，且考慮對日採取經濟報復手段，誠有使事態惡化之概，本事件之始末，關於引渡兇犯問題，工部局方面之主張，以爲若引渡兇犯與日方，不僅喪失權利，且所獲物證，並無意義，故於十三日以「發現新事實」爲理由，要求日方延期封鎖，並提議由第三國人，出面組織委員會，此情不特爲攻擊日方之口實，且欲使第三國人捲入此紛爭，不得不謂其手段之毒辣，關於此事之交涉經過，及英租界當局，與英國政府對此之辦法，視其每次之報道，即可明瞭，又此次事件發生以來之經過，其大要如下，日方主張之公正，與英方之不法，乃顯然之事實。

▲英俄協定已成影泡▼

在不久以前，蘇維埃之共產主義者，為英國所極端鄙視，但在今日，則不義之英人，反以溫存之姿態，擁此俄國之背，用意所在，無非為欲使此能向熱火中爬栗，在必要時為英國人犧牲耳，然而俄國以往昔受有慘痛之教訓，不願於英國在危機四伏之中，供其犧牲，況現階段之危機，或者即為英帝國瓦解之開始。

世人於此可見英國國際陰謀之又一證例，對一國有需要時，則俯而就之，否則逐而棄之。

英國既有利用蘇俄之企圖，乃不惜對莫斯科所提之條件，盡力遷就，以誘蘇俄之上鉤，無奈受創之態，不忘其痛，計自蘇維埃政府成立以來，英國極力阻礙共產主義之進展，而其阻力之週密，無復可加，故就情勢上觀之，英將端賴法國一國，為其生命之保障，而應付德意兩國之挑戰態度。

對英之挑戰動向，不獨在歐洲為然，即在東亞，亦有新秩序之創立，中日兩國，將採取任何有效之方法，以推倒英國之霸權，而使之處於當屬範圍之內也。

由英俄協定之失敗，可知英國未來之命運，聯俄既不可能，則英國必將對「不與國」之要求，降格相就，使世界之富源，得到公允之分配。

▲新中國之前程▼

與日本同心合作，建設東亞新秩序，乃新中國固定之政策，自南京維新政府與北京臨時政府，成立以來，以前中國之種種束縛，盡行擺脫，兩新政府之領袖，決意於亂中求治，挽救國家在前政府手中所受之創痛，新中國已不復在自私自利「宋朝」之治下矣。

新中國乃一康健活潑之嬰兒，決不願再受帝國主義非法之不平等待遇，而忍受其壓制中國殖民地之地位，帝國主義一般走狗，在新秩序中，無生存之可能，其地位將由忠誠賢明之士，取而代之。

新中國將與日本，精誠連手，建設遠東之和平，凡有阻礙其進行者，息以刃賊論之。

▲通緝蔣介石▼

蔣介石以交易所小職員出身，居然以重慶賊黨領袖之資格，胆敢發令通緝前國民黨副總裁汪精衛，此狂妄之通緝令，通緝抱負堅決，明察抗日政策之禍國者，實乃以之欺人，實際上不過為禍國者末日將至之妄舉耳。

再進而言之，此舉適足以表示大奸賊可鄙之品行，而傳之於後世，此奸賊者，造成全國同胞之流血，竊國以自富，惠及其黨族，最無恥者，乃未以正式手續與其髮妻毛氏離婚，而以假冒為善之宗教儀式，與輩聲四佈之宋美齡結婚，藉與宋家勢力，狼狽為奸，繼而以耶教徒及愛國者自居，使國際人士，誤信其所為為救國，為和平，斯之謂偽善之大成，卑鄙之尤者。

汪精衛鑑於目前事態對於中日兩國之不利，毅然前來，為中國寬取榮譽之和平，為事變謀圓滿之解決，但蔣賊則以為汪氏神聖之使命，為其個人地位之不利，繼汪氏和平之呼聲，發出通緝令，蔣賊此舉，罔舉舞台喜劇中之發號施令，有何異乎。

今日所當通緝者，非汪氏也，乃蔣賊耳，維新政府深知危險份子有剷除之必要，故已發令通緝蔣賊，蓋國賊不除，中國之和平安樂，永無望也，大奸賊之消滅，為時不遠矣。

▲重慶指使之大舉謀殺▼

六月十日，南京日本領事館宴會席上，發生謀殺南京政府全體最高人員之慘案，惡毒之計謀，幸而未能成功。

謀害行為之實施者，為日本領事館之僕人，弟兄二人之一，兩僕在日領事館服役，將近五載，其一人則與本案有關，據聞此人以砒霜置於宴會席上所用之酒瓶中，在宴會開始前之六點鐘，此人離領事館而去，後據調查，則此人於上日已將其家眷送至他處。

謀殺案之為重慶所指使，已有不可否認之證據，蓋兇犯不久即被拿獲，直認其為重慶賊黨所主使，蓋重慶賊黨固不惜以任何卑鄙之手段，陷害其政敵者也。

歐洲後若干國家之更蘇而復興者也。

復興之第一人，爲意大利之墨沙里尼，再則有德國之希特勒，繼之而起者，有東方強盛之日本，此諸國者，皆欲得世界商業之一份，而受英國自私政策之阻礙者。

回溯已往，吾人可言一九一八年歐戰停戰之後，即爲第二次歐洲大戰之開始，此乃經濟之戰，足以變更歐洲之版圖者，以視今日歐洲之局面，豈不信然。

在過去之二十年中，英法兩國之保護其戰後利益，不遺餘力，對於其他各國之須求，毫不介意，結果使世界國家，分爲「與國」與「不與國」兩類。

歐洲緊張之局面，亦曾有試作打開之努力，但在會議席上，不論經濟方面，或政治方面，各「與國」議論雖多所許者少，所給者無，此問題之所以永無解決也。

今日之歐洲，尙有其他可怕之危維，及其臨至，則於遠東亦有影響，英法兩國皆以中國爲其特殊之勢力及商業範圍，尤以英國爲甚，極力資助危害中國人民之蔣政權，而不對日諒解，因此而造成之中日事件，實足使英國痛心而明瞭其對華對日政策之錯誤。

歐洲局勢之影響中國，無可否認，日本根據種種原因，以中國與日本爲最宜密切合作之國家，並屢經聲明，尊重第三者在華之權益，然而非謂第三者可保持其新秩序所不能容許之權利，蓋此類權利，皆係乘中國之弱而奪得者也。

歐戰戰爭之發生，將爲英國在華統制地位之終了，其結果將使世界各國對華之關係，全部轉變，但戰事之發生與否，東亞新秩序之建設，則按步邁進也。

▲封鎖天津▼

天津英國租界之封鎖，是否爲英日兩國實力之測驗，抑或爲日本之決心根除藏匿於英租界之反日份子，與本問題所關極微，日本之對

重慶政權，藉英國經濟軍械之資助而作戰，與夫英租界之容納反日份子，爲襲擊親日份子之活動根據地，則依然爲事之實情，若是者，吾人能以日本所採之堅決態度，以及英國之阻礙日本消滅危害國民之國共結合爲怪乎。

重慶賊黨，每受英國一分助力，中國必付大量之生命爲代價，而日本則因戰事延長，亦受生命財產之損失。

戰事延長，已及兩載，英國之政策，人皆以爲實係自殺而非法，然而英國執迷不悟也。

海牙萬國法庭，以解決國際糾紛之使命自負，中日事件，如在海牙法庭提出，而受公平之裁判者，則吾人無疑將聞同聲指斥英國爲本事件之罪魁，使蔣政權愧信力能抗日者，英國也，供給蔣政府金錢軍械者，英國也，容納重慶指使之暗殺黨於其所謂中立區域，以危害新中國政府之人員而醞釀反日計劃者，亦英國也。

此類罪狀，證據確實，英國安能否認，英國雖以潔身自好之態度，而欲抵賴此種罪狀，亦不能變更事實，尤不能搖動新中國與日本擊破英國詭計之決心。

鼓浪嶼事件與天津事件，已證明日本之決心，故英國之繼續助蔣，必將引起更大之反應。

吾人於終止討論天津問題之前，不妨略述英國主使一九一九年遣送在華德奧僑民歸國之醜舉與趣聞，遣送之命令，發于停戰前兩日，而實地遣送，則爲一九一九年三月六日至十日，此時歐戰結束已數月矣，德奧僑民因被迫歸國而受若干困難，然而中國政府，爲英國所迫而出此舉，至需向聯邦銀行團舉債五十萬元，爲遣送之費用，蓋亦受英國所賜也，英國對其敵人之憤恨，不因戰事之已告結束而稍懈，人道主義亦所不顧，演出無恥之舉，英人向以仗義豪俠自居，但此舉也，則爲對已敗敵人之卑鄙行爲，且將隨歷史以傳於後世，天津事件，得毋爲其應得之報乎。

則為廣東上海之抵英運動，繼則為蔣介石之聯共，自一九二六年炮轟萬縣，及一九二七年炮轟南京後，英國之政策，又一變而為親蔣。

目前英日關係之惡劣，至可惋惜，蓋兩國如能握手言好，則凡有益於世之事情，患其不舉者，作者以萬分之誠意，願英國之立即終止助蔣，而使英日邦交，言歸於好也。

▲中國之反英運動▼

目前反英情緒之高漲，以及反英運動之熱烈，無他，乃英國在華以不義之行爲，造成中國人民之痛苦，而自取其咎也。

若干論者，以反英運動，爲受人指使，以中國人民爲低能兒，無自動反英之魄力，此種見解，乃屬大誤，考之已往之反英運動，可知中國人民，並不健忘，每遇英國幕後牽線，危害中國人民，以達其自私自利之目的時，中國人民，未有不公然表示反對此類卑鄙之政治勾結者。

一九二六年，國民軍北伐之時，前蔣政權亦曾領導激烈之對英杯葛，結果使英國在華商業，幾乎完全停頓，英國船隻，亦被迫停駛，至十八個月之久。

英國與英國商人，賺得中國金錢，奚止數百萬，試問英國在華曾有何舉，以示報答乎，英國政府及英國商業鉅子，曾否有在華創設一大學或醫院之思念，如美國煤油大王在北京所設之協和醫科學校，及協和醫院乎，怡和洋行於短促之五年中，以鴉片營業，獲利三千萬兩，創空前之紀錄，沙遜臺惟等行亦以鴉片營業，獲利無算。

英國以鴉片爲武器，榨取中國經商之財源，而使中國人民盡受其毒，事之不能以鴉片爲力而取得者，英國不惜以武力出之，利用其橫蠻之兵艦政策，或竟武裝干涉，及至利用武力之時期已過，英國乃進而華作政治勾結，及經濟壓迫，財源窮盡之中國，欲言開發，必須資金，於是乃英國前來相「助」，何偽善之甚也，相助固也，助其自身之利益耳，中國人民與我何有者，所謂相助者，依照英國之目的與計劃，無非爲英國國庫增加財富耳，結果取之億萬，亦無分文之微，用

入造成英國控制遠東地位之人民之途也。

既如是也，則中國人民，雖云忍耐成性，得毋起而申其反英之忱悃乎。

今日之天津事件，不過爲全國反英運動之一端，新中國與日本已對事態發出嚴厲之戰書，且此類事件，無同情之可能，以英國之貪得無厭，假冒爲善，使中國人民永受其苦，尤無同情之可言。

天津事件以及未來之反英行爲，皆當視爲英國已往在華錯誤政策之報應，新中國與日本，決不能坐視英國之在東亞作惡無忌，並已充分預備，以制止其禍患也。

▲歐洲時局與遠東▼

以但澤問題爲焦點之歐洲時局，對於遠東，不無影響，以現有狀態觀之，德國已立下決心，收復此舊時之失地，同時波蘭則亦具有不肯放棄但澤之決心，一旦德國如欲略取波蘭之唯一口岸奇特尼亞，則波蘭必加抵抗。

但澤問題與晚近之其他歐洲問題，其根源皆起自凡爾賽條約，對德經濟政治之束縛，而奴化整個德國民族之目標，如歐戰後各國政治家之目標，固在此者，則可見當時政治家本領之低落，蓋在彼時執能料及有今日希特勒領導下之強盛德國耶。

當日聯軍方面之意大利，于今亦背向英法兩國，原因何在，不難尋求，意大利參加聯軍，而於大戰之後，不能得到其應得之報酬，造成今日德意之密切合作，而對所謂民主各國作根本上之威脅。

處于同一情況之下者，尚有日本，因一九一一年英日同盟之義務，日本在遠東盡其保護聯軍各國在遠東之利益，事後所獲者，以言土地或其他，則有德國在太平洋中屬地南海羣島之代管權，地希而瘠，不足以供給日本工業邁進之需要。

凡此，皆不外乎英國之陰謀與手腕，歐戰之前，英國土地，佔全世界四分之一，歐洲之後，更加擴充，英國不但欲以世界富源，作公平之分配，且採獨霸世界工商之政策，然而英國所未能計及者，乃

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社址：南京鼓樓新村八號
總主筆及發行人——甘肅雲

爲惡劣之英日邦交與歎

溫宗堯

目前英日之邦交可一言以蔽之曰「最善之友變爲最惡之仇」，歐洲大戰時及大戰之前，此兩大民族，密切聯盟，互相保護兩國在世界各部之利益。

若是者，至華盛頓會議時而後已，當時少數短見之英國政治家，作盎格羅薩克遜民族統治世界之夢想，遂將保持歐亞兩洲和平之工具破壞，此工具者，即英日聯盟也。

盟約中止，雖有似乎不可補救之損失，然而英日關係，依然友好，直至七年前一二八中日衝突發生時，英國猶極力調解，終止上海之戰事，簽訂和約，使中國之國際都市重見和平。

自此以後，英國之對華政策，作背向之轉變，其所採標語，爲「援助蔣政府」，因此英國不但走入歧途，且於錯誤政策進展之中，英政府竟不顧樹立中國及亞洲永久和平之基本要件，所謂要件，即既然而仍然之日本在華特殊權利，漠視日本在華之地位，是乃今日英日關係惡劣之根本原因。

中日事變發生之初，日本即明白申言，以消滅愚頑抗日之蔣政權爲目的，此外日本亦以剷除破壞份子，裨中國人民得享真實和平爲己任。

當聲明此種目的之時，日本言之諄諄，冀列強之予以同情，最低限度，亦希望列強之保持中立，不幸列強反偏護無恥之蔣政權，予以經濟上及物質上種種助力，而以英國爲最，蔣氏既爲日本之敵，則助之抗日者，當然亦爲日本之敵。

日本苦口婆心，對英國申訴其態度之不當，但言者自言，聞者充

耳，英國之助蔣依然不止，英國助蔣政策之不變，乃使戰事延長無已，造成中國無數生命之損失，及日本大量生命財產之犧牲。

英國之採取其目前之政策，顯係欲自枯竭之中國，作意外之收穫，而造成獨霸中國市場之地位，此種見解，殊不合理，蓋在紛亂之中國，英國商業，安能他枯而獨榮，若是之情勢，目將影響整個黃種民族，及中國本身之生存，英國之助蔣，不但使戰事延長，亦且使中國日益窮困，而中國之市場，日趨毀滅，况一般輿情，皆以抗日爲無望，徒增中國人民之痛苦與損失耳。

英國在華之商業要道，爲現在日軍佔領中之揚子流域，揚子江亦被封鎖，如戰事久不結束，則有關各方，將同歸於盡。

英國之援助重慶政權，亦爲中國人民所不滿，故有最近之全國反英運動，英國當明瞭其繼續對蔣政權之援助，將爲英國之大不利，重慶政權在目前之地位，不過爲蜀中一地方政府而已。

作者受英國教育之薰陶，深知英國人民之忠誠信義，對英國素來敬仰，語云，君子質過，小人文過，英國容納重慶僱用之恐怖份子於天津上海鼓浪嶼之英國租界，而任其活動，已爲不可掩飾之錯誤，况此類活動，乃日本身傍之刺，中國親日官吏之在三處遇刺者，其兇手直接間接不免有英國之佑護，蓋血案累累，不聞有兇手被捕也，如英國而站於日本之立場，試問英國能坐視慘案之層出，而不思所以遏止之乎。

如蔣政權而任其聯共抗日，則日本之生存勢將受嚴重之威脅，故蔣政權有消滅之必要，至於英國，則無論蔣政權採取任何政策，不能影響及之也，英國必需變更其現行之錯誤政策，於今爲之，猶不爲晚，亦不損其顏面，若此之改變，已見於英國過去之外交史上，如目前而能轉變其政策者，則英國在新中國及日本之心目中，必得良好之印象。

猶憶袁世凱稱帝時期，英國竭力贊助之，及至英國感覺其於己不利，立即改變其政策，一九二六年至一九二七年，英國極端反蔣，初

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- (五) 救濟失業開辦貧民工廠之振興農產物之改善在國家指導之下得吸收國外資本並與友邦經濟力謀提攜
- (六) 扶助已成之工商企業及金融組織使其穩固並增加國富
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- (十) 廢除官吏查訪實行考績陞陟改併學校機關以肅吏治

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中華新聲半月刊

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