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No. 7

# VOICE of NEW CHINA

A BI-LINGUAL FORTNIGHTLY

Successor to CHINA OUTLOOK

**CONFIDENTIAL**  
More Propaganda Bunk From  
Chungking

The Opening of the Yangtze

The Future of Anglo-Japanese  
Relations

Rapid Recovery of Nanking

Shanghai British Angling For  
American Support

S.M.C. and North of the Creek Area

The Mouthings of A Bum

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Vol. 1

Shanghai, November 15, 1938

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## Editorial Notes & Comments

### The Opening of the Yangtze

The British, French and United States' Governments on November 7 made representations to the Tokyo Government requesting that the Yangtze be re-opened to free navigation. On November 14 Tokyo delivered the replies to the Ambassadors of these three powers. The gist of the Japanese replies amounts to this: The time has not yet arrived to warrant a general reopening of the Yangtze, and the contention is advanced that navigation is only possible for military purposes. Navigation of the river by commercial vessels would seriously hamper Japanese military operations. Furthermore, Chinese guerillas infest the Yangtze and frequently attack Japanese ships, while mines are frequently laid, making navigation extremely dangerous.

The replies emphasized that Japan has no intention of deliberately hampering third power navigation and commerce on the Yangtze, but for various military reasons the time has not yet arrived for opening the river.

Five reasons for the Japanese Government's attitude in declining to open the river to free navigation by vessels of third Powers were set forth in the replies.

Booms constructed by Chinese troops at Kiangyin had been removed by Japanese forces only to such a degree as would permit movements of military vessels and the river there was fully occupied by Japanese war-ships and transports.

Large-scale military operations still were going on up-stream from Hankow and the river between Shanghai and interior points formed an important avenue of communications. Consequently, free navigation by merchant vessels in that part of the river would seriously impede Japanese military operations.

A third reason enunciated was that Chinese guerillas still infested both banks of the Yangtze and frequently fired on Japanese war-ships and transports.

Chinese troops were letting loose drifting mines which endangered navigation on the Yangtze, the notes further declared. A Japanese transport recently struck one of the mines and was sunk, it was disclosed.

The fifth and final reason given in the notes was that considerable time would be required to completely remove the mines laid by the Chinese and replace navigation markings which were taken away.

The moving spirit behind the three Powers' representation to Tokyo is undoubtedly Britain, as both France and the United States are merely Britain's cats-

paws and are not too enthusiastic in supporting further British imperialistic designs in China.

Britain having backed the wrong horse in the present Incident cannot expect a favourable "dividend," in fact, no dividend at all. It is an open secret that Britain had permitted the Chiang regime the unrestricted use and facilities of Hongkong during the past several months for the transportation of war material to Hankow, and it is only natural that Japan cannot overlook such glaring impartiality on the part of Britain. Leaving aside the question as to whether the Yangtze is or is not open to navigation at present, Japan is quite within her rights to give preference to her own merchant vessels whenever navigation is possible. If Britain had vigorously resisted the construction of the booms at various points along the Yangtze, and if she had withheld her generous support to the Chiang regime, then she would be entitled to make an outcry against Japan for freedom to ply the Yangtze.

Besides supporting the Chiang group and thus prolonging the sufferings of the Chinese people, and also obstructing Japan's task to rid the East of all communistic and disturbing influences, Britain seems only to be interested in her own trading and commercial interests, forgetting that Japan has poured out treasure and the blood of her sons in fighting the obnoxious Chiang group. Surely, in view of this, Japan is entitled to some returns.

British representations to Japan during the past few months, official and unofficial and ranging from such major points as the opening of the Yangtze to such trivial matters as the return of the Hungjao residential sector to Municipal control, are the acme of selfishness and audacity. All fair-minded Britishers, whether pro or anti-Japanese, after an unbiassed and careful introspection of the situation, must admit that their country's demands on Japan are the height of injustice, especially at the present juncture when Japan is still engaged in military activities aimed at the eventual restoration of peace in China, Asia and the world.

Britain should take comfort in the fact that she still retains Hongkong, — but for how long, it is difficult to predict.

The Powers must give credence to Tokyo's declarations. The Yangtze will again be open to foreign trade and navigation when normal conditions are re-established, but not before. Patience and understanding of Japan's difficulties will bring its recompense, but useless and unreasonable demands will only complicate the situation.

### A Federal Government for China

Plans are practically completed for the formation of a Federal Government which will embrace the present Provisional Government of Peking and the Reformed Government of Nanking. No plans have been made for South China as yet, but it is expected that the new Federal Government will also include this territory when the time is ripe.

The accomplishment of this important stage in the renaissance of New China will be marked by certain definite measures towards foreign powers. The first step will be the early abolition of the unequal treaties, the withdrawal of all foreign troops now garrisoned on Chinese soil, the retrocession of all foreign concessions and settlements and the abolition of extrajurisdictional rights now unlawfully enjoyed by foreigners.

The Federal Government, with the cooperation of Japan, is determined to bring peace and order out of chaos, immediate relief to the masses, education for the youth, revival of trade, and the development of foreign relations based on equality and fair-play. If the Powers will accept the new order and realise once and for all that the return of the Chiang regime is but an empty dream, and base their attitude towards the New China on friendship and cooperation, then the future of such powers is assured.

\* \* \*

### The Future of Anglo-Japanese Relations

Since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese incident, many observers have remarked that the feud was actually between Japan and Britain. That is true to a certain extent, if we consider the puzzling attitude of Britain. Japan's aims and plans in China have been clearly enunciated time and again and Britain, at least, must have been aware all along of Japan's true intentions. It is, therefore, all the more surprising that Britain should so brazenly support the Chiang regime, and thus aggravate a situation which even before the outbreak of hostilities threatened the very foundations of peace in Asia.

If Britain were a true friend of China, the true facts of the situation should have been made clear to Chiang Kai-shek and if Britain had emphasized that she would under no circumstances extend any support to the Chiang group, the latter would have been quicker to realize the futility of waging a hopeless war of resistance against Japan and peace between the two great nations of the East would have been assured.

Instead of that, Britain has deliberately and openly supported the discredited Chiang regime, extending the use of Hongkong as a transit base for war supplies to the interior, while British armaments firms have been most active in supplying Chiang with guns, aeroplanes, ammunition and other war supplies. At the same time, the British Government has sanctioned the extension of loans to China and in many other ways assist in the promotion of a war which means terrible suffering and incalculable material losses to China. Even now, when Hongkong's usefulness has come to an end, Britain is devising measures to construct highways and railways from the Burma border to Yunnan Province in

the hope of providing Chiang with new avenues for receiving war supplies.

Can it be wondered, then, that Japan's resentment towards her former ally has been fanned to the extreme? The more Britain extends her help to the Chiang regime, the deeper grows the rift between her and Japan.

Britain is playing a dangerous game in China and it is surprising that her usually capable diplomats have not as yet discovered their mistake before it is too late. By continued support of the Chiang group, Britain will only incur the everlasting displeasure of Japan while endangering her not inconsiderable interests in this country. Surely Britain must realize that Japan is determined to crush Chiang and will stop at nothing to accomplish this end. In spite of British assistance, Chiang has not been able to accomplish even a mite of what Britain and other Powers expected of him. Therefore, is it not time for Britain and other Powers to cease this foolish support of a discredited person who has disappeared to where God knows after his Shameful defeat at Hankow?

It is a pity that the voice of a few realistic and far-sighted Britishers cannot be heard to better advantage as they realize the might and power of Japan today. Japan will treat Britain and the other powers fairly, but such treatment will be meted out in accordance to what role these powers have played during the Incident. It is still not too late for Britain to realize her past mistakes, and an *amende honorable* at the present juncture will go a long way to patching up the badly-frayed garment of Anglo-Japanese friendship.

\* \* \*

### More Propaganda "Bunk" From Chungking

The People's (*sic*) Political Council of the defunct Chiang regime on November 1 passed a resolution affirming their faith in Chiang Kai-shek and China's determination to stand by him. Another propaganda item states that Chiang is determined to fight to the end and that his popularity is undimmed.

Of course, there is no need to reiterate that all this is meant for "eye-wash" and to bluff the Chinese people into believing that Chiang still has a lot of fight left in him and his forces. After the Hankow debacle, Chiang's stock fell alarmingly low and the people began asking themselves when this terrible state of affairs would end and when Chiang's strategic retreats would turn into strategic advances, the latter of course being merely a faint hope. The people also ask each other what good the Soviet-inspired "scorched earth" policy is doing for China's cause. As far as the ordinary Chinese citizen can see, that "scorched earth" business is only destroying large tracts of good agricultural land, dozens of large, thriving cities and hundreds of small but prosperous villages and hamlets.

Chiang's propaganda from Chungking is based on the false premise that he is popular with the Chinese masses. That is a fallacy. Long before the Sino-Japanese Incident broke out there were growing signs of dissension against the rule of the "Soong Dynasty"—a corrupt and incompetent combine ruled by Chiang, his wife, H. H. Kung, T. V. Soong and their respective families.

During the ten years of his "reign" at Nanking, Chiang and his family drained the country's resources dry, without any consideration for the welfare of the masses. The outward signs of progress, such as the few highways and government buildings constructed here and there, were meant to deceive the foreign powers into believing that the Chiang regime was really accomplishing something. But at the bottom, of it all the welfare of the masses was not even thought of. The pockets of the Soong family was the first consideration, and to hell with the people!

Chiang has been bluffing the people long enough, and now he is trying to fool himself into believing that he is still a popular public or national hero. He is sadly mistaken. He is no longer a power to be reckoned with. He has been pushed into the mountain fastnesses of Szechwan and his end is very, very near. Of what avail, therefore, is it to continue this tragic farce of resistance against Japan, when by so doing he is only causing untold sufferings and further losses of useful lives and riches of the country.

*If Chiang is a real and true patriot, he should go to the nearest tree and hang himself, with a confession pinned on his breast admitting that he has failed his country and that only by death can he atone for his misdeeds.*

- - Because certain foreign powers have promised him support, Chiang lives under the disillusionment that he is still a power in the land. Let him get rid of this disillusionment, and let him realize that he is to-day the most despised and hated man in China.

\* \* \*

### The Mouthings of a Bum

The reported sale of the Shanghai Club which appeared in these columns of our issue of November 1 attracted wide attention from all quarters in Shanghai. It attracted the attention of high and low, especially a certain individual in the latter category. We refer to the loud and foul-mouthed radio commentator who bellows forth his thunder twice a day over a certain well-known broadcasting station in Shanghai,—in fact, to no other than Carroll Alcott, so-called foreign news editor of "The China Press," the pro-Chiang regime propaganda organ which is financed by Dr. H. H. Kung and which hides under the protection of American extraterritorial rights.

This journal is open-minded and sporting enough to take fair criticism when it is given in the right spirit, and it does not expect all readers to agree with its policy, but when an individual who usurps the freedom of the air to give vent to personal attacks against the person of our Editor then it is high time that he should be brought to book.

In commenting over the radio on the reported sale of the Shanghai Club, Alcott interspersed his comments with certain disparaging remarks regarding our Editor, Mr. L. K. Kentwell. In the ordinary way, such defamatory or libellous statements bring heavy punishment from the courts of law.

One of Alcott's remarks inferred that our Editor is nothing but an opportunist who formerly supported the

Chang Kai-shek regime and then changed his sympathies at the outset of the present Sino-Japanese Incident. It is true that Mr. Kentwell was active in supporting certain policies of the defunct Chiang regime, notably the abolition of extraterritorial rights for foreigners residing in China, and the retrocession of all concessions and settlements. This, however, did not imply that he approved of the whole or general policy of the former regime, and, if, in supporting a new regime, he sincerely and firmly believes that the new government will truly and honestly work for the welfare of the country, then by no stretch of the imagination can he be labelled an opportunist or "turn-coat."

The other comments were of a more personal nature and definitely prove the despicable character of the person who uttered them.

It may interest our readers to learn something of the history of Alcott and they may then judge for themselves the type of person he is.

This journalistic upstart commenced his career in Shanghai as a court and police reporter with a local evening newspaper about ten years ago. The courts had a special charm for him, especially when there were hearings of divorce cases. Such cases were big fish for him, and through personal connections with certain unprincipled lawyers he attempted on several occasions to blackmail litigants, by threatening to give wide publicity to the actions if they did not "shell" out. His activities in this line brought him on several occasions perilously near to criminal actions against him, but thanks to his legal supporters he managed to evade the hand of the law.

After a spell on the evening paper and later on a morning journal, he joined the ranks of the unemployed, his former vicious habits having brought him to such a low level that no decent employers cared to take him on their staff. During this spell of unemployment he mixed with the scum of the city and indulged in his weakness, alcohol. He was often implicated in street brawls and facial damage kept him on several occasions in his room for days on end.

He was then picked up by a notorious character, A. W. Beaumont, alias Israelovitch, a fake company promoter, and publisher of a blackmailing rag known as the "Shanghai Spectator." When Beaumont left Shanghai hurriedly in 1935, Alcott fell heir to the "Spectator." This rag published sensational exposures of various vice rings in Shanghai, including brothels, gambling dens and narcotic establishments. If the intention behind such exposures were honest and public-spirited there can be no kick coming, but the opposite was the case. By threatening to expose them, certain vice establishments willingly paid Alcott to keep quiet. Of course, those who refused to pay were splashed all over the pages of the "Spectator."

In this shady manner, this journalistic bum eked out a precarious living. Needless to mention his racket did not last very long. He finally managed to get a job on "The China Press," being assigned to his favourite court and police work.

When the Incident broke out, the Chiang regime needed foreign propagandists and agents and was not

particular as to whom they enlisted. Alcott was one of those chosen. Supported by the Chiang gang and their Soviet sympathizers, such men like Alcott set out to do their very best to discredit the Japanese and at the same time rake up false reports which materially contributed to the creation of a state of tension in Shanghai and the disruption of international relations in the metropolis.

The opportunity presented itself to give broadcasts over a well-known radio station. Alcott was unfortunately chosen as commentator, and since his broadcasts commenced he has unashamedly abused the privilege granted him by casting aspersion on various nations, their leaders and other individuals.

It is an insult to human intelligence that such a journalistic bum, a frequenter of vice-dens and a person dirty in mind and body, should be allowed to speak over a radio station which has a wide circle of decent listeners-in. His low mentality, unclean physical appearance, abominable English and dirty past, should be enough to outlaw him from all decent society and the best place we can suggest is an uninhabited isle in the Arctic regions.

\* \* \*

#### Shanghai British Angling for American Support

Sounding a note of alarm, the British die-hard organ, "*The North-China Daily News*," in an editorial published on October 31 issued a "Call for Unity" against Japan. The editorial suggested that America should be asked to join Britain in a united front against Japan to protect their joint trading and commercial interests and capital investments. The editorial continues in a vein calculated, no doubt, to please American palates, by pointing out the "commonalty of interest." The editorial was no doubt inspired by the meeting which took place on October 26 between representatives of the American and British Chambers of Commerce, together with American and British trade officials as well as the Australian and Canadian Trade Commissions.

As far as we can make out, the gathering referred to was merely a selfish and feeble attempt to attract the attention of the two Governments concerned, as the Shanghai trade bodies can by no means lay claim to representing all British or American interests in China. The comical side of the meeting was the attendance of the Australian and Canadian Trade Commissioners. Of course, these parties were thrown in for added weight, as we have never heard of, or seen statistics of any importance, of trade between these two British Dominions and China. On the contrary, from a cursory investigation of Australian and Canadian trade efforts in this country we are forced to the conclusion that such efforts have been less than trifling.

Here again, however, is discerned the hand of the Shanghai British. Cleverly egging on their American friends, the British have managed to utilise Washington's diplomatic machinery to protest against Japan regarding so-called discriminatory treatment towards nationals of third powers.

Washington has evidently acted upon the indirect British pressure and has recently made representations

to Tokyo on the Open Door and Yangtse problems. Fundamentally, however, it is doubtful whether the United States will ever go to war with Japan for the benefit of British trade and commerce in China. It is futile and childish to come to British assistance when Britain has deliberately repudiated her war debts to the U.S.A. Besides, when it comes down to a question of dollars and cents, American trade with Japan is infinitely more profitable to the U.S.A. than her trade with China. The U.S.A. has held a leading position for the past few years in China's import trade, but when a careful analysis is made of this trade it will be found that the figures were abnormally swelled by huge imports of war materials and not of regular trade merchandise. Naturally, a saturation point in trade of this nature is quickly reached and then what is left of legitimate trade would probably place the U.S.A. well below the listing after Britain, Japan, Germany, France and other countries.

Britain may be asked in the near future by the New China to give up extraterritoriality and her Tientsin Concession, for the New China and Japan will cooperate to put an end to further British monopolistic trade operations in China. Britain, until 1927, enjoyed a supreme position in China trade and strongly resisted any attempts on the part of other Powers to enter the China field. After 1927, however, a decline began due to the opposition of the Chiang Government and the Chinese masses in general. Since then Britain has played a deep game. What she lost in trade, she made up in financial manipulations designed to tie China up into a strong British knot. Such manipulations can be clearly traced in Britain's dealings with the Chiang regime, and they were all aimed at China's subjugation to British finance.

In concluding, it may be safely predicted that America is not too keen to support Britain against Japan. Japan is prepared to concede to certain reasonable American demands, but will turn down all British requests for special treatment. The breach between Britain and Japan is almost irreparable, and in view of the British stand during the present Incident Japan will not go out of her way to seek British friendship.

\* \* \*

#### The S.M.C. and the North of the Creek Area

Certain foreign interests in Shanghai seek every opportunity to raise an outcry against the Japanese control of the area North of the Soochow Creek, viz., Hongkew and Yangtsepoo. Their attitude is, of course, quite understandable, even to the merest novice. For years, the S.M.C. has been indulging in a spending spree in the Settlement at the expense of the hard-driven taxpayer but the advent of the Sino-Japanese incident put an end to that.

When the Incident broke out, and the Japanese forces in Shanghai were obliged to defend their defense sector, which embraces Hongkew and Yangtsepoo, this part of the Settlement became a veritable battlefield and residence there was impossible, not to speak of the usual business activities being carried on. The hostilities developed on a major scale, the Chinese troops opposing the Japanese Defense Forces numbering well over 500,000 effectives. The Japanese defense sector was naturally utilised by the Japanese Army as a base of defense against the Chiang troops

and as long as the Incident lasts the Army feels that it is entitled to the use of this portion of the Settlement, more so as the Chiang troops were the attackers and the objective of attack that part of the Settlement forming the Japanese defense sector.

Hongkew and to some extent Yangtsepoo were the main centres of Japanese residence and business, so it is only natural that the Japanese authorities and community should look upon these districts as their own special spheres of influence, especially as the defense of such areas cost Japan much treasure and many lives.

The rest of the Settlement has been predominantly under British influence and the British controlling interests have seen to it that no other nationality or interests encroach on their spheres of influence. The International Settlement is really a misnomer in this respect, as, due to the predominating British influence, it should really be called the British Settlement.

In every branch of the Council, the rank and file of the employees are British, while the lower grades are recruited from the Chinese and Japanese communities. The Council is run along British lines, and the same applies to every department, whether health, public works, police or secretariat.

A small clique of Britishers, together with a few "Shanghai" Americans are regularly elected to the Council, to the exclusion of all others. If there should be opposition from some public-spirited individual, he is immediately bought over or "suffocated." The Council's funds are merely so much extra cash to be spent for the personal gratification of the British and American councillors, and for the emoluments of the favoured British employees.

If the British consider the Settlement as their happy hunting-ground why should not the Japanese en-

ertain a similar consideration in respect to the area north of the Creek?

If the north of the Creek area should be returned to the S.M.C. it would only encourage them to indulge in another spending spree, mostly at the expense of the Japanese community residing there. The south of the creek area provides the Council with more than ample funds to run the Settlement smoothly and in an orderly manner, that is, if all favouritism were to be cut out and economy instituted in every department, but as for the return of the Hongkew and Yangtsepoo areas we say emphatically, No. Japan is entitled to such areas in view of what has transpired during the past year and a Japanese Concession should be formed to embrace all of Hongkew and Yangtsepoo. We also favour the retention of the *status quo* for the rest of the Settlement and the French Concession so as to satisfy everyone.

### Indian Medical Unit Reaches Ichang

The five Indian doctors of the Indian Medical Unit, which was sent by the Indian Congress Party, have arrived in Ichang and have been attached to the number one surgical army hospital.

The party comprises Drs. Atal, Kotnis, Markerjoo, Choiker and Basu.

The unit's motor ambulance X-ray outfit and most of its medical supplies have been left behind either in Hongkong or Changsha.

The party is not fully occupied at present, as only a few wounded are reaching Ichang.

The funds for the unit were raised by all classes in India.

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## The Rapid Recovery Of Nanking

By L. K. Kentwell, B.A. (Oxon), LL.B. Columbia University, N.Y.

The establishment in Nanking of the Reformed Government of the Republic of China as the central government of the country in the latter part of last September has been followed by a great influx of Chinese traders, businessmen and others into the former capital of the defunct Chiang regime. Many of the Chinese who have returned are former Nanking businessmen, but there are quite a few who are from Shanghai, Soochow, Hangchow and from the surrounding areas, with a keen eye for business.

It may be stated without fear of contradiction that confidence has been completely restored and the people here are giving their unstinted and wholehearted support of the new Government. Furthermore, the Japanese authorities are placing no obstacles in the way of the resumption of business by the Chinese. On the contrary, every encouragement is given to those who wish to re-establish their business here. For the promotion of the economic foundation of a new China, the Reformed Government has decided to establish a Farmer's Bank at an early date.

It is noticeable that the central district presents the appearance of a busy hive. Shop fronts and buildings that were slightly damaged owing to the recent conflict are being rapidly repaired. Many business establishments are carrying on with improvised roofs pending the completion of new roofs and shop fronts. In consequence of building activities the price of lumber has slightly advanced, but there is no sign of attempts at profiteering. Foodstuffs, including poultry, fish, beef and pork are exceedingly reasonable and even cheap in comparison with Shanghai prices. One Chinese dollar can purchase 4 catties worth of poultry and this is also true in the case of beef and pork. Their cheapness is due to the fact that transportation facilities are still lacking, so that poultry, pigs and cattle must remain within the areas of production. Rice may be said to be exceedingly cheap. It is retailed at about \$7-7.50 per picul, depending on the grade of the cereal. It is suggested that persons living in Shanghai and elsewhere who find that the cost of living has skyrocketed should give Nanking a trial.

The various Yuans and departments of the Government are buzzing with unusual activities within their respective spheres of influence. Their offices have been or are in process of organization in anticipation of the early amalgamation of the Peking Provisional Government and the Reformed Government.

It has been definitely decided that Nanking is to be the seat of the Central Government of the Republic of China. In other words, the New Government will function as such in the place of the ex-Chiang regime which has been reduced to a local government which is taking refuge in the mountain fastnesses of Szechwan.

The selection of Nanking instead of Peking as the capital of New China is only logical, because it is close to the financial, commercial and economic centres of the country. The seat of the former Manchu regime in Peking has served its purposes in its glorious and co-

lourful imperial grandeur, but sentiment no longer counts nowadays. After all, the Chinese are a very practical people. Peking is antiquated and New China requires a modern and progressive capital and Nanking answers the purpose.

While the repairing of damaged structures and the construction of new ones are going on side by side, the Government is giving its urgent attention to a thousand and one things which are required to rehabilitate the war-torn areas of the country, — thanks to the "scorched earth" policy of the discredited Chiang regime which is responsible for the terrible distress and indescribable sufferings of millions of the Chinese people through no fault of their own. The ambition of one man has been the cause of the miseries of the Chinese people. That man is General Chiang Kai-shek — the most detested and despised among all his countrymen.

The New Government proposes to establish a constitutional form of government and to promote education among the masses. The several points of a programme of reconstruction outlined by Mr. Liang Hung-chih, head of the Reformed Government are: (1) Abolition of dictatorship by a single party; (2) Active suppression of Communism; (3) Encouragement to refugees to return to their former homes; (4) Relief of unemployment by developing industrial and agricultural resources of the country; (5) Encouragement of existing commercial, financial and industrial enterprises in order to increase the wealth of the country; (6) Encouragement of physical training among citizens; (7) Balancing the national budget to relieve the burden of the people.

It can be said with genuine pride that reconstruction work is progressing satisfactorily in Nanking. A Mayor has been appointed and a definite programme has been mapped out. The population of the city as pointed out above is gradually increasing. It should be noted that before the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese incident, it totalled over a million, but the greater majority evacuated when hostilities broke out. The present population is nearing the half million mark as the people are flocking back to their homes again. Although the ravages of war are still evident, Nanking shows signs of rapid recovery. Rows and rows of shops are reopening and doing business again. The city's bus service seems inadequate to cope with the demand. The lighting of the city has just been completed so that the streets are no longer dark as they were about two months ago. There is room here for a line of passenger buses and it is certain it will pay handsome dividends to any enterprising concern which will provide Nanking with better transportation facilities. The Japanese here, it must be said to their credit, have shown a remarkable degree of co-operation with the Chinese authorities who carry on the affairs of the Government without the slightest interference by them. Certain unfriendly foreign journals have frequently referred to the New Government as "puppet." There is no truth in it. All Chinese

Government officials here discharge their duties independently by using their own sound judgment and discretion and at no time have the Japanese interfered. This is all to the good. China still remains a sovereign nation and independent with the complete elimination of the corrupt and discredited Chiang regime.

China will never be a second Manchoukuo; she co-operates with Japan in restoring peace, prosperity and happiness to the Chinese people.

The absence of conspicuous display of the Japanese flag here speaks well for the good sense of the Japanese people, for it may be inferred that the latter desire to respect Chinese susceptibilities, while the five-coloured flag is seen fluttering everywhere in this metropolis.

### Britain's Chances in China — "NIL"

Herr Wilhelm von Kries, former member of the Administration of China's Maritime Customs, writing in the financial journal "*Berliner Boersen-Zeitung*," declares:

"Great Britain's chance of taking part in the development of China has vanished. Four-hundred and fifty millions of Chinese will no longer accept from Great Britain orders for their actions. Japan's aim in China is the control of the Maritime Customs."

### Tokyo Charges France Supplying Munitions

Increased shipments of French munitions to China, through French Indo-China, since June were reported in Tokyo in unofficial but reliable dispatches.

Extensive precautions, including a ban against photography in Haiphong and orders that all unloading of munitions be done at night, have been taken by the French authorities in order to assure comparative secrecy, the reports said.

Most munitions of French origin, the dispatches continued, were now being landed at the Songkoi, or Red River, delta, whence they were transported in Chinese vessels to Haiphong for routing to Yunnan or Kwangsi. All these operations were being carried on at night.

Some shipments are carried by boat directly from the Songkoi delta to Tienyen near the Kwangsi border, according to these reports.

Included among recent deliveries to China were 40 Dewoitine fighter aeroplanes, a large number of tanks, and large quantities of machine-guns, the reports alleged.

### New Japanese Consulate In Hankow



The new Japanese Consulate in Hankow is located in the old Bank of Communications building in the former British Concession. The old Consulate was blown up by the retreating Chinese.

### German Comment On Canadian Visit

For the first time in the history of Great Britain a British King and Queen will set foot on Canadian soil, the "*Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*" declared on October 20, commenting on the trip to be made to Canada next year by King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

The paper then alluded to the possibility of the British Sovereigns extending their visit to the United States.

"Such a visit would be most significant for the present political situation," the journal stated, "Anglo-American friendship is a most solid reality in world policy at present and, completed by the Anglo-French entente, from the group of 'three great democracies,' a most important factor in world power. Thus, after his trip to Paris, King George will place his crown for a second time at the disposal of British foreign policy."

The German press recently mentioned that there was a possibility of attempting to strengthen the bonds of democratic powers through the means of the proposed visit of the King and Queen of England to the United States.



## REFUGEES MOVE INTO NEW ZONE AT HANKOW



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Refugees in Hankow are here seen moving through wet streets from the Refugee Zone in the former Foreign Concessions to new camps under Japanese administration.

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## A MAIN STREET IN CAPTURED WUCHANG



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There does not appear to be a great deal of the "scorched earth" policy visible in this picture, showing one of the main modernized streets in Wuchang almost immediately after it had fallen to the Japanese forces.

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## VIEW OF HANKOW FROM JAPANESE OBSERVATION POST



Panorama of Hankow, taken from a Japanese observation post after the Japanese occupation of the former capital of General Chiang Kai-shek.

## JAPANESE ENTER FORMER BRITISH CONCESSION



Under lowering skies and in pouring rain, following the occupation of the Wuhan cities by the Japanese naval and army forces, detachments of the latter marched into the former British Concession, known as Special Administrative District No. 3, and took over formal control. Photo shows a detachment of Nipponese troops passing through the dividing gates. In the background, at left, may be seen the offices of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha which were saved from demolition by British bluejackets. Braving the firs, surrounding explosions and the efforts of angry crowds, a British naval party entered the building and removed explosives which had been placed there by retreating Chinese troops.

## Agitation For War---Peacefully Disguised

### The Role and Significance of the "World Association For Peace"

The "World Action Conference for Peace," which was recently held in Paris, in an undisguised manner shows with what unscrupulousness and with what cynicism the Moscow intriguers are carrying on their systematic disturbance of the peace. Arranged by the "World Association for Peace" (*Rassemblement Universel Pour La Paix*", abbreviated: R.U.P.) a poorly disguised Communist organisation — as will be proved — this conference had as its task a world-wide campaign for the military intervention of the Democratic countries for the benefit of Red Spain. The word "Peace" contained both in the title of the organisation and in the name of the conference served merely as a sign for unrestrained and hateful agitation for war.

The entire affair would not have had to be taken seriously if it did not form an important link in the long chain of deliberate actions of World Bolshevism. In connection with the direct military intervention of the Soviet Union in Spain, the sabotage attempts of Soviet diplomacy in the London Non-Intervention Commission and the revolutionary incendiarism of the "Popular Fronts" directed by Moscow, the campaign of the "World Association" gains an increased significance. This campaign against "World Fascism", waged under "peaceful" symbols, also represents a not inconsiderable danger since the Bolsheviks have succeeded in winning over a large number of trusting pacifists for the "Red Peace", which is only possible after the destruction of the "Fascist" states. The more desperate the situation becomes for the Bolsheviks in Spain, the more eagerly the Comintern and its henchmen, including the "World Association", beat the war drums.

The efforts of the Comintern to create a comprehensive international movement under the mask of "defending the world peace" are of no recent date. Thus for example, in August 1932, Henri Barbusse and Romain Rolland created the "Amsterdam-Pleyel Movement", which announced that it was "fighting against the imperialistic danger of war", but which really promoted in unmistakable manner the world revolutionary aims of Bolshevism, so that even the pinkish comrades of the Ind. International refused to participate. With hard work and with the aid of financial support from Moscow this organisation succeeded finally in creating a broad basis for action. At the beginning of 1936 Lord Cecil, who had called to life a movement for carrying out sanctions against Italy, joined hands with the untiring radical-socialist war instigator, Pierre Cot, and the head of the Soviet trade unions, Shvernik, and founded the "World Association for Peace" (R.U.P.) This was fundamentally nothing else but a new edition of the "Amsterdam-Pleyel Movement", — to be sure much better disguised by the membership of high personalities, Lords, Bishops, Professors, Authors, etc.

Nevertheless, there can be no doubt as to the role and the actual aims of this "peace movement". In the

Resolutions of the VIIth World Congress of the Comintern (Moscow, 1937), it is literally stated that:

"The Communists are working to direct those organised enemies of war engaged in the fight for peace to transform the imperialistic fight into a civil war for the final destruction of Capitalism."

Romain Rolland, a leading member of the R.U.P., expressed his conception of the word "peace" as follows:

"Peace and revolution are inseparable. Through the necessity and the sharp stimulus of revolution to peace, and through the broad, fruitful stream of power of peace to revolution."

One can only say that here Bolshevik "dialectics" have had a complete success!

Again, Victor Basch, the chairman of the "League for Human Rights", a notorious organisation, and naturally also a member of the directing committee of the R.U.P., open-heartedly declared in the periodical "*Paix et Liberté*":

"The R.U.P. will be the international spring-board similar to the Popular Front which we have made a reality in France!"

The entire practise of the R.U.P. so far is to form a chain of continual provocations which fit in usefully within the framework of Moscow's general policy of aggression. It is skilfully avoiding letting Moscow's management appear too openly in the foreground. "Neutral" personalities, "independent" politicians, scholars, and authors—after suitable coaching—are pushed to the fore, and to all appearances the Communists only play the part of "interested bystanders." Here too it is interesting to refer to a Resolution of the VIIth. World Congress of the Comintern, in which these tactics are exactly prescribed. Here it is stated that:

"We must always bear two things in mind: First that a pacifist organisation cannot and may not be a Communist organisation; secondly that the Communists who are active in these organisations must never refrain from expressing their ideas in all questions relating to the combatting of war with the greatest patience and stubbornness."

The overwhelming influence of the Communists in the R.U.P. can also be established from the list of its leading members. In the directing committee of the R. U.P. we find the chairman of the Soviet trade unions, Nikolai Shvernik; the general secretary of the French trade unions, Leon Jouhaux, who for a long time has been striving to bring the Soviet trade unions into the International League of Trade Unions; Marcel Cachin, a member of the Polit Bureau of the Communist Party of France and the executive committee of the Comintern; also Professor Langevin, who belongs to practically all



anti-Fascist associations, delivers Communist agitation speeches at "Popular Front" meetings and is also a Free Mason. Among other members of the R.U.P. we find the following prominent Communists:

Gabriel Peri, the "foreign politician" of the Communist Party of France;

Gaston Monmousseau, the real leader of the revolutionary trade-union movement in France;

Dolores Ibarruri, called "La Passionaria", one of the most notorious figures of the Spanish civil war;

Francis Jourdin, a Communist architect, collaborator on numerous Communist periodicals;

Racamong, well-known French Communist, former secretary-general of the Communist trade-unions;

Xavier Relecom, Secretary of the Communist Party of Belgium and Communist Representative;

Jean Renaud, leading member of the Communist Party of France;

Isabelle Blum, Representative of the extreme left in Belgium;

Leon Nicole, the well-known starter of revolutionary disturbances in Geneva, and;

Timothy Buck, leading member of the Communist Party of Canada, and member of the executive committee of the Comintern.

The list contains only the best-known Communist names. Naturally the Communist officers in the sub-and local committees of the R.U.P. are equally important,

making trouble, forming Communist cells and fringing the movement on the "right lines". Of great importance also are the already well-Bolshevized "bourgeois big-shots, who have great influence in intellectual circles, pacifist clubs and religious organisations. Lord Cecil, Romain Rolland and Pierre Cot have already been mentioned. An important part is played by the clergyman J. Jezequel, who is a proponent of a "*Synthesis of Marxism and Christianity*" and who collaborates on the Marxist periodical "*Terre Nouvelle*", which has a Crucifix between a hammer and sickle in its coat-of-arms. At the last congress in Paris the following were represented or had promised their co-operation: Lord Davis, Lord Farrington, Lord Marley, Lord Hastings, the Bishop of Durham, Herriot, Paul Boncour, Professor Bayet, Professor Bernal, Theodore Dreiser, Reverend Reissig, the Bishop of New York, Atkinson, the leader of the Canadian Church Federation, Reverend Moore, Abbe Mahieu, etc.

The campaign of the Communist "World Association for Peace" will naturally also be unable to save Bolshevism in Spain. But it contributes to a large extent in prolonging the unrest and tension that has been burdening Europe for years, and will intensify this unrest and tension. But this is just what Moscow wants to achieve by its obedient "instrument of peace".

## Shanghai-Nanking Airmail Services

Regular airmail services, are scheduled to be inaugurated between Shanghai and Nanking, commencing from November 15, according to an announcement by the postal administration.

## JAPANESE PREPARE TO BLAST SHIP



Chinese are not the only ones using mines in the Yangtze, as may be gauged from this picture. Here we see Japanese soldiers in the act of preparing a mine which is to be used to demolish a Chinese vessel which was used as part of a boom on the Yangtze. Work in connection with removing numerous obstructions along the waterway has been carried on for a considerable time by the Japanese as they proceeded steadily in the direction of Hankow.



## ARMY MANOEUVRES ARE HELD IN GERMANY



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The powerful artillery equipment possessed by the Army of the Third Reich is shown in this photograph, taken during last month's manoeuvres of the Second German Army Corps. The sight of these titanic engines of warfare makes one understand why the nations of Europe are so assiduously exhausting all the resources of diplomacy in settling international disputes rather than resort to the dread arbitrament of war.

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## Italy As World Shipping Market

Is Blessed With Good Location And Excellent Harbours To Receive  
World Goods, Store And Reship Them

By Joseph D. Ravotto

Fascist Italy is seeking to become a world shipping market where goods from every country could be sent in transit, stored, finished and reshipped to foreign destinations duty free.

Italy is gifted to play such a role because of her fine geographical location and because of the excellent facilities which her natural harbours give her.

Her Adriatic ports could be handsomely utilized as gates to Central Europe and the Balkans, here southern ports as transit points between the Orient and the Occident and her ports on the northwest coast as accesses to northern Europe.

### Envisioned Many Years

Such a rich prospect has been envisioned by the government for many years. It is because of such a likelihood that a decree-law was passed in 1927 creating free zones in 14 of Italy's major ports. It is only recently, however, that new stimulus was given to the idea.

Because of the huge expense involved to set aside these free zones, Italy until recently hesitated to go ahead because of a feeling of doubt as to the success of the plan. The signing and renewal of many trade accords in the interval since the Ethiopian conflict, however, has changed this doubt to confidence.

According to the 1927 decree, duty free zones would be set aside in Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Palermo, Trapani, Syracuse, Brindisi, Bari, Barletta, Ancona, Venice, Trieste, Fiume and Zara.

### Trieste's Future

The last three ports have had free zones on a limited basis for a number of years to serve Austria, Jugoslavia and Hungary. With the realization of the Anschluss, Italy has signed a new accord with Germany reportedly assuring Trieste's future as a free zone port. Albania has special port facilities at Bari which is tantamount to a free zone.

The principle motivating the creation of the free zone is not alone to set aside areas where goods can be

landed, stored and reshipped without the payment of any duty, but to give impetus to a new and profitable industry—that of finishing non-Italian material on Italian territory by Italian labour.

It is recalled that Italy has already approached Brazil, attempting to convince the South American republic to ship all her coffee for European and Mediterranean consumers to Trieste, unfinished and in bulk. According to the proposition, Brazil could store, sort and pack her coffee in the allotted free zone and reship it to the various points of destination.

#### With South Africa

Only recently Italy, in her trade negotiations with South Africa, similarly offered to set aside a free zone in Genoa where the Boer nation could send her frozen meats and fruits for storage, sorting and reshipment to the Continent. Italy has also approached Switzerland, offering the landlocked Federation the use of Genoa as an outlet to the sea.

It is thus evident that Italy has offered similar facilities and advantages to many other nations.

Aside from the great prestige that Italy would certainly gain as an international centre of exchange, there are six other sound reasons prompting Fascists to create these zones. They are:

1. *Use Of Italian Labour* — Thousands of Italians would be employed as longshoremen, storehouse workers and clerks, labourers in the factories to finish and sort the goods and as train loaders. This would be an outlet for some of Italy's unemployed and part-time workers.
2. *Use Of Italian Equipment* — Italian ships would certainly carry additional traffic to and from these zones. Italian harbour equipment and harbour boats would also be used to load and unload the material to and from the ships. Italian trains would naturally get a great bulk of the traffic destined for many points on the Continent.
3. *Deprive Harbour Upkeep* — Each of the 14 Italian ports mentioned has a certain amount of overhead to pay for the cost of operation. Additional traffic to these ports would help pay these operating expenses and in several cases put the ports on a paying basis.
4. *Stimulate Banking Activity* — Italian banks with branches abroad would naturally be asked to handle some of the banking activities for those firms doing business through the free zones.
5. *Stimulate the Creation Of Foreign Firms In Italy* — Many of the firms doing business through the zone would find it convenient to open branch offices in the Italian ports.
6. *Introduce Foreign Money To Italy* — The opening of foreign branches in Italian cities, banking activity caused by the business exchanges and the coming of foreign merchants to Italy would bring foreign money into Italy. The presence of foreign merchants and their families would bring in still more additional cash to the sorely tried Fascist coffers.

## New Shanghai Mayor Gets to Work

Mr. Fu Siao-En, the new Mayor of Greater Shanghai who arrived here in order to consult the members of the Reformed Government in Nanking on questions of the reorganization of the local City Government, returned to Shanghai after having met all the civil and military members of the Government.

Mr. Fu Siao-En, who has already organized the different departments of the City Government has given instructions to deal first of all with the urgent question of having cleaned up the streets, burial of dead bodies so as to improve the hygienic situation of Shanghai and provide for the control of the influx of undesirable Chinese and foreign elements who are a constant menace to the peace and good order of Shanghai.

Mr. Fu's plan is to dissolve, without further delay, the different unlawful associations and organizations which lately have come in existence and has dissolved amongst others the Shanghai Citizens Association which had its headquarters in the Yokohama Specie Bank Building on the Bund and different labour organizations with communistic tendencies.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Native Bankers Associations and other important political and commercial institutions are in the way of reorganization and adjustment and a considerable improvement in the security and prosperity of Shanghai is thereby expected in the near future.

## Japan Breaks Off All League Connections

The Japanese Government officially notified M. Joseph Avenol, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, of Tokyo's decision to cease co-operation with the technical organizations of the League.

The Note was forwarded by the Japanese Minister in Berne, M. Eiji Amau.

It stated that the League Council's report of September 30, recommending the application of sanctions against Japan, was the reason for Tokyo's decision.

Shortly after the Note was presented, M. Harada Ken, Japanese member of the League's Political Section, handed in his resignation to M. Avenol.

He had entered the League Secretariat in 1920 and was one of the oldest League officials. His departure is regretted in all quarters.

## Anti-Red Meetings for Next Month

According to the resolutions passed by the second conference of the United Council held recently here, anti-Communist National Salvation meetings will be held in different Chinese cities in the middle of December to hasten the creation of a central government.

It is learned from reliable sources that a Chinese People's Representatives Assembly will be called in Peiping or Tientsin in the not distant future, possibly early in the New Year.



# Arms For China Revive Russian Highway Of Old

## Old Imperial Road Now Carries Trucks Bearing War Supplies

The Imperial Highway of China, one of the chief links between Europe and Asia in the Middle Ages, again has become an important black line on the map. Instead of camel caravans carrying silks and spices, hooded Soviet motor trucks are travelling on it, and their freight is admittedly munitions for the war in China.

The size of these munitions shipments is not revealed in Moscow. Maxim Litvinov, foreign commissar, has admitted, in reply to Japanese protests, that the Soviet Union is selling war materials to China. More recently Wan Ming, Chinese member of the executive committee of the Third International, has declared that the Russians are actively helping China by direct supplies and by immobilizing a large part of the Japanese army in Manchoukuo.

### Three Roads to China

The route over which nearly all Soviet shipments to China now travel is one of three open land roads to the hard-pressed Chinese forces. When the Japanese should complete their blockade of sea routes to China by blocking Macao and Hongkong, the Chinese government would have only these three outlets to the world. The other two are the overland route from French Indo-China to Yunnan, and the mountain passes from Burma to the same Chinese province.

The Imperial Highway runs from Sian in Shensi province through Kansu to Sinkiang, or Chinese Turkestan. After passing through Urumchi, capital of

the semi-autonomous Sinkiang, it crosses the Tien-Shan range of mountains, through passes 12,000 to 16,000 feet high, to Chuguchak on the Soviet border. Here, for centuries, it debouched into the trackless plains of Central Asia.

### Railroad There Now

The last twenty years have changed this western end of the Imperial Highway. Some 350 miles west of Chuguchak is Semipalatinsk, a city on the Soviet-built Turk-Sib Railroad. The cotton of Turkmenistan, the coal and iron of the Urals, the tanks of Chelyabinsk, and the industrial power of the Soviet Union are now carried as far as Semipalatinsk by rail.

The other end of this trade route, 2,500 miles from Chuguchak to Sian, is more like what the Imperial Highway used to be when Chinese emperors collected tolls from camel caravans. But even it has been changed. It now has an open telegraph line along its entire length.

Soviet official figures admit that it is being used. In the first three winter months of 1938 more than 4,000 tons of freight were exported from the Soviet Union through this frontier. This is a larger volume than the old camel trail could carry in a year.

### Road Traffic Growing

As far as Sinkiang, Soviet road traffic has been growing steadily in recent years. The opening in 1931 of the Turk-Sib Railroad, which linked Siberia with Cen-



Stretcher-bearers practise on the streets of Hsinking, capital of Manchoukuo, during a period of air-raid manoeuvres.

tral Asia, swung the economic life of Sinkiang into the Russian orbit. For some years, punctuated by occasional local civil wars, Sinkiang is believed to have become more and more dependent on the Soviet Union as a market for its wool and hides and a source of the few manufactured goods its population consumes.

This revived Imperial Highway is the Soviet Union's only open route to China so long as the northern part of the country is held by Japanese. But its volume of traffic is less important than that of the road to Outer Mongolia. In 1937 more than 123,000 tons of freight valued at 65,000,000 rubles (\$13,000,000 at the official rate of exchange), travelled south from Siberia into Mongolia.

This year reports have been confirmed that a railroad is under construction along this strategic route. The 250 miles from Ulan-Ude to Kiakhta, Soviet border town, will be completed during 1938. If the railroad is pushed farther to the capital of Outer Mongolia it will have direct bearing on the long-term plans of the Japanese in China.

### Britain Adopts Anti-Japanese Regulations

No further imports of Japanese woollen or cotton footwear, including women's stockings and men's half-hose, will be permitted entry into Britain this year.

The Manufacturers Federation has informed the Japanese Embassy that all shipments from Japan since September 26 and until December 31 will not be allowed into this country.

It is declared that the total of 700,000 dozen pairs of socks contracted for under the Anglo-Japanese voluntary agreement, was exceeded by 154,000 dozen pairs last year.

Representations were then made by the National Federation of the Hosiery Manufacturers Association to the Japanese Government. It was decided to write off half of the excess imports and deduct the other 50 per cent, or 77,000 dozen pairs, from the 1938 quota.

Stricter control of future imports from Japan will be carried out by the quota to be introduced. Landing certificates will be demanded as proofs that goods exported to countries other than Britain had been landed in the ports to which they were consigned.

All Japanese shippers will be subject to these obligations of obtaining landing certificates.

### Appeasement Efforts Now Jeopardised

The Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain has decided to postpone Anglo-German negotiations to materialize the declaration he signed at Munich with Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler.

His decision is due to the violent anti-Semitic campaign launched in Germany which roused strong reaction throughout Great Britain.

### Yangtze Closure Justified

A spokesman of the Tokyo Foreign Office denied an allegation contained in notes from foreign Powers to the effect that Japanese merchant vessels exclusively were plying the Yangtze River.

Notes from Great Britain, France and the United States concerning free navigation on the Yangtze River were received by the Foreign Office on November 7.

Contents of the notes were not identical but they contained the same allegation. It was true that Japanese vessels were using the Yangtze, the spokesman said, but these were military boats plying between Shanghai and up-river ports.

Declaring that military operations still were going on along the upper section of the Yangtze, the spokesman said that floating mines let loose by the Chinese military authorities "in defiance of international law" still were a serious menace to safe navigation on the river. Japanese military boats were damaged and their crews suffered not a few casualties as a result of vessels striking these mines.

Replies to the notes of Great Britain, France and the United States will be dispatched by the Foreign Office shortly, the spokesman revealed.

### Navy Dissatisfied

Strong dissatisfaction was voiced among officials, especially in naval circles, over the fact that Britain, France and the United States had requested free navigation on the Yangtze River.

It was pointed out in these circles that when the Gen. Chiang Kai-shek regime closed the Yangtze with booms and mines, none of these Powers filed any protest with the Chiang administration.

No action was taken by these Powers against the "violation of the Hague Convention" by the Chinese who let loose mines which remained active many hours after their release, officials said. International law, these circles pointed out, stipulates that drifting mines shall be made inactive within one hour of their release.

Even setting aside the controversy over legal points, a request for free navigation on the Yangtze River while hostilities still are going on along it was not reasonable, these circles pointed out.

### Japan May Attack Tibet

Official Japanese quarters see the extension of Japan's military operations to Tibet as a possibility.

Asked at a Tokyo press conference whether the Japanese troops intended to take Lhasa, the spokesman of the Foreign Office replied: "Yes, if we deem it necessary."

The question evoking this answer was prompted by the notification in which Mr. Hachiro Arita, Japan's new Foreign Minister, informed the Powers of the limits of the new zone of Japanese operations in China.



## Formal Japanese March Through Hankow



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Japanese soldiers are shown marching through the streets of Hankow on Nov. 3, on the occasion of Emperor Meiji's birthday anniversary. The photograph was taken in front of the Hankow Customs House.

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## The "Ideals of the East" By Okakura-Kakuzo

By Akira Asano

"The Ideals of the East" and "Awakening of Japan" are the most comprehensive of the books written in English by Kakuzo (Tenshin) Okakura. The former was written right before the Russo-Japanese war (1904-5) while the latter at the beginning of the war respectively, and are supplementary to each other. While the latter deals for the most part with the origin of the constituents of Modern Japan, the former attempts more extensively to answer the questions "What is Japan?" "What is the Orient?" Okakura gives free expression to his ideals in the "Ideals of the East."

At the beginning of this book, Okakura treats of Confucianism, of Lao-tzu and Chaung-tzu (two Chinese philosophers), of the philosophy of ancient India and Mahayana Buddhism. He was not an academic scholar, nor was he accurate in his arguments, some of which he had to correct or change later as a result of further research. And yet his opinions are the more widely admitted to be correct now that much time has elapsed since the books were written; his work has not become out of date, but, on the contrary, owing to his innate power, penetration as well as his profound erudition,

gives new impressions to modern readers. Indeed, Okakura was not only deeply read in the teachings of the Buddha, Confucius, Laotzu, etc., but, as we can easily perceive by reading his books, well versed in the thought and philosophy of the West. He appears to have been conspicuously influenced by Hegel whose method he was possibly one of the first Japanese to study.

"The Ideals of the East" is for the most part a treatise on Japanese art, which he treats under the subtitle of "Special Reference to the Art of Japan." He considered Japan to be a thesaurus of Asiatic thought and culture, and therefore he tried to discover a pure manifestation of Oriental ideals in Japanese art; he obtained an unshakable intuition from his appreciation of the masterpieces of the different periods of Japanese art, which was strengthened by his training in, and research on Chinese and Indian thought. We fail to find in his arguments any of those forced grafts or joints which we do in those of superficial art specialists. His treatment of Buddhism and Chinese thought is no less vivid than his treatment of Japanese art, and we are

therefore not surprised to find that the ideals of the East as set forth by him are no dead abstractions.

The method of thinking which Okakura reveals in his "Ideals of East" is of great importance.

First of all, he attempted, as I stated above, to discover the ideals of the Orient in Japanese art: in other words, to him the ideals of Japanese art appeared identical with those of the East in general.

But he gives no conceptual definition of the ideals of the East. True he points out at the beginning of the book that while the West attaches importance to speciality and means, the East lives in the ubiquity and finality not of means, but of love, which is of prime importance in life. But this is a difference in spiritual attitude, and not in the ideals themselves. The ideals of the East, according to Okakura, are found only in the silent revelation of masterpieces of art. They cannot be expressed by an abstract description, but must be grasped as a living whole by intuition from each masterpiece of art. Hence he had little faith in scientism, in which classification is most insisted on. For that matter, he attributed equal importance to all periods of Japanese art, because each period has an individuality of its own, with one universality common to all.

Okakura seems, however, to have seen a special significance in the Ashikaga period (1338-1573). One may interpret this as simply his personal preference for this period, but I see it in a different light and would take it more seriously, because there is a clear reason for his preference: he sought the ideals of the East particularly in the religious ideas of Buddhism.

Few would deny that Zen meditation interprets the spirit of fundamental Buddhism best, so long as its tenets are accepted with little argument. Buddhism abnegates self, and that is why the traditional thought of ancient India is completely rejected by Buddhism. Brahma is denied no less than self, for the identification of Brahma and self is ignored. Buddhism with its idea of self-annihilation, rose in strong opposition to all Aryan ideas. And Zen attempts to give a faithful exposition of the Buddhist idea of self-abnegation. Okakura used to symbolize this idea by means of a dragon; according to his explanation, a dragon, born of clouds and mist, never fully reveals its body, and is a symbol of endless change, and he discovered this spirit of Zen beautifully manifested in the paintings of Sesshu and Sesson, as well as in the No dance of the Ashikaga period.

The Oriental spirit of nothingness as symbolized by the dragon is considered as being fundamentally opposed to the idea of Asiatic stagnation as witnessed in India and China. This is most plainly shown, Okakura says, in the history of Japan, and, particularly, of the Meiji Restoration (1868). The political storm of the Meiji Restoration revealed the majestic appearance of the dragon, and made Japan the gallant fighter of the Orient before the hazardous attack of the West.

The ideals of the East, therefore, must be more active in Japan than anywhere else, provided it has an eternal and world-wide life. The idea of nothingness, too, has its true home in the spirit of Japan, though it

was first revealed in the Indian Buddhism. This idea attributes a special position in the Orient to Japan, and the Nipponism which Okakura so strongly advocated originated in this.

I have said that the Orient was, at least, in the past, a world for Japan. And it is still so for her even now, in the sense that her power is co-operative, and awakens what is dormant. This co-operative power must be turned also to the West, and particularly to Great Britain. By the spirit of the dragon, as set out by Okakura, we will take the West in, criticise it, and give it a final finish.

Asia's present task is to restore and protect her ideals and ways of life. But her first need is self-recognition and the development of her own consciousness, for the strength of the past is a covenant for the future. Life is found only in the reflexion of self. It was a small step in the way of self-recognition that helped Japan to restore and protect herself during the great political storm of the Meiji Restoration, and a greater step of self-recognition will enable Asia to establish its ideals and ways of life in a prophecy which is coming true to-day.

### Disorders in Soviet Black Sea Fleet

Disorders have broken out in the Soviet Black Sea Fleet. The discharge of sailors whose term has expired was postponed and several ships were isolated.

The new Commissar for the Navy, M. Frinovski, charged with special powers, flew to Sevastopol, Soviet naval base on the Black Sea.

### Germany Awaiting Response

Now that the German Chancellor has made an official declaration regarding Germany's colonial demands, it remains for England and France to state their position, it was declared in Berlin political circles.

"We shall now see whether the other side has the courage to render justice and whether it is willing to grant our equitable demands voluntarily or whether the old-style Versailles policy still prevails," writes the *"Berliner Tageblatt."*

The initiative of the British Parliamentary member Harvey, who demanded that the British Government deal with this problem, is praised in press circles.

### Not To Be Discussed In Paris

Regarding the rumours current in Paris that the British Ministers, on their Paris visit, would submit a detailed plan for the settlement of the German colonial claims to the French Ministers, it was declared in official French circles that such a British plan did not exist so far. French circles opine that the German colonial claims could be settled only by a collective solution to be found through international negotiations.





The above picture was taken after the ceremony held in commemoration of the Double Tenth of the Army and Navy officers

## Famed Palace In Peking Restored For Modern Use

One of the sites of greatest structural activity in Peking to-day is the Kung Wang Fu palace adjoining the original Catholic University in the West City where a host of working men is preparing the halls for the Women's University, the Clerical College and other cultural purposes. These are ready for official opening, and already more than two hundred young Chinese ladies are registered for the first courses. The famous palace, once the scene of power and pomp under the Manchus, in latter years had badly run down, but carpenters are restoring most of the historic halls and demolishing those found unfit for modern use. The property was acquired for the Catholic University in continuation of a policy sketched by the founders, but for the present only about half of the vast estate will be used, that containing the bulk of the old buildings, formerly the haunt of Peking's aristocracy of social estate, now the scene of educational triumphs.

### Prince In Residence

The present holder of the Kung title with some of his retinue, remains in the part of the property given over to beautiful gardens. The balance has been divided into three sections, in one of which the two-storied buildings, nearly the length of Marco Polo street, with its famed indoor rock gardens, largely set aside for guest residences, will be partly employed as dormitories. Other large halls and "tu" are being rapidly modernized

for class purposes, residences and lecture halls. One of the most resplendent is the women's library.

The great estate, which is surrounded by an oval wall and approached by two bridges, across the main road to the north of the university, within a few years will be again one of the show places of Peking.

### Ch'ien Lung Palace

Built in the eighteenth century by Ho Shen, Prime Minister under Ch'ien Lung, these palaces were among the most pretentious in Peking. When Ho Shen was ordered to commit suicide in 1799 because of 20 major crimes, the palaces were given over to the brother of the Emperor Chia Ch'ing and later, in 1851, to Prince Kung, a man of outstanding diplomatic ability. It was Prince Kung who carried on the negotiations with France and England ending in the Peace of Peking in 1860. He died in 1898 and was succeeded by his grandson P'u Wei whose brother, P'u Ju, a famous artist, still occupies a portion of the palace grounds.

The halls and buildings which at one time included the space of 3,000 ordinary rooms are still decorated with a number of memorial tablets donated by the Emperors Hsien Feng, T'ung Chih, and the Empress-Dowager Ts'u Hsi. There is also a copy of a painting by the Emperor Tao Kuang engraved in stone. The most





of the Republic of China by officials of the Reformed Government in Nanking. Many high Japanese  
the function as guests.

valuable article however is a bamboo engraving on stone, an exact copy of a painting from Tai Chin, famous painter of the Ming Dynasty. Some of the Halls, e.g. the Hall of Sacrifice, are built according to the pattern of similar ones in the imperial palaces. The entire compound is surrounded by an artificial brook this being the only palace outside the Imperial residence to which such a privilege was accorded.

### Chinese Executed for Treason at Hankow

Many Chinese placed in prison on charges of treason have been executed and their bodies which were thrown into the Yangtze are now coming to the surface and are floating past foreign vessels anchored in the river at Hankow.

The Japanese strongly refuting charges that Japanese military authorities in Hankow have been wantonly executing Chinese prisoners.

It was pointed out that these charges are false, and allegations are now being made that these Chinese found floating in the river, who were killed by the Chinese authorities as traitors, were shot by the Japanese.

It was further pointed out that the Chinese authorities, before evacuating the city, carried out a wholesale execution of prisoners charged with treason. Examination has revealed that each of the bodies had a placard on which was printed the word "traitor" in Chinese characters.

### Moscow Is Trying To Create Disorder, Charges N.Y. Paper

Charging that the Soviet Union is secretly conspiring to create international disorder under the cloak of peace declarations, the "*New York World-Telegram*," in a recent editorial bitterly assailed Soviet Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinov's recent speech made at Geneva to the effect that while Britain and France had betrayed Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Government stood ready at all times to give assistance.

"If the Soviet Union had any real intention of supporting Czechoslovakia as was claimed by the Soviet Foreign Commissar," the paper points out, "why is it that he did not make the declaration prior to Chancellor Adolf Hitler's final ultimatum at Nuremberg?"

The journal added that there is ample cause to doubt that Soviet Russia has any real intention of assisting Czechoslovakia. "Even if Britain and France did persist in supporting Czechoslovakia against German aggression," the *World-Telegram* said, "Soviet Russia would have merely taken the role of a spectator because she is anti-Nazi and at the same time anti-capitalistic."

The underlying motive of Soviet Russia, the paper concludes, "is to manoeuvre the Fascist countries into an open conflict with the democratic Powers and simultaneously to seize this chance to spread world disorder. This is the reason why Britain and France secretly are wary of Soviet Russia."

## Recognition Of Manchoukuo By Britain Recommended

Dr. Rupert W. Hornabrook, the well-known Australian authority on Far Eastern affairs, gave an international broadcast address from Tokyo recently on the subject of "International Relations—Japan and the British Empire" in the course of which he said he was a very strong believer that if the East were to progress, as every lover of the East desired that it should, then there must be a complete removal of the present little misunderstanding between Great Britain and Japan, and he was firmly convinced that those misunderstandings could be overcome.

He went on:

"Instead of drifting apart as we have been doing ever since the fateful days of the Washington Conference of 1921-22 which brought about that colossal diplomatic blunder the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance let us once more endeavour to understand one another. I am fully aware, and I think every thinking Britisher out East is fully aware, that things cannot be the same as they were prior to the present trouble.

### Farmers' Bank Planned By Nanking

Establishment of a Farmers' Bank, so that "the economic foundation of a new China may be built upon a solid basis," has been decided upon by the "Reformed Government."

The creation of such an institution was urged in a set of proposals presented to the joint commission of the "Provisional" and "Reformed" Governments by a delegation of about 100 Chinese from Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei when the commission met here early this month.

Other recommendations contained in the proposals included the establishment of a federal government "founded on the principle of anti-Communism for the salvation of China," and the promulgation of a provisional constitution for the new state.

### Chamber of Commerce Reorganized

Under the supervision of the new Greater Shanghai City Government's Social Affairs Bureau, a committee was appointed to take over and reorganize the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce. The building of the chamber is located at the intersection of North Soochow and North Honan Roads.

The committee has issued a notice instructing Chinese factory and shop owners who have commodities in the emporium to remove them pending the completion of the reorganization of the store. The factory and shop owners are required to find guarantors before being permitted to remove commodities from the emporium building, the notice said.

### Recognize Manchoukuo!

"At the present time there are several little outstanding differences between ourselves and Japan as to British rights in China. Now I want to speak very plainly upon that point. There is no possibility of settling those differences with any feeling of security or sincerity until we Britishers have enough commonsense to recognize Manchoukuo. We are endeavouring to fit in the cogs of the wheel without first establishing our hub or axis.

"This recognition of Manchoukuo by Great Britain is an action which from a psychological point of view with practical results to follow will have far reaching effect, and I do not speak without knowledge. This creating of the right psychological atmosphere to bring about the settlement of our troubles means more than reaching an understanding with Japan, far more even than that for it would be a demonstration to East Asia and the world as a whole that at last Great Britain and Japan were making sound commonsense efforts to understand one another once more, to the benefit not only of both Empires but to the benefit of future peace and understanding in East Asia."

### British Recognition of Italian Empire

The Anglo-Italian Agreement signed in Rome on April 16 will finally enter into effect on November 16 when Lord Perth, British Ambassador to Italy presents his credentials anew, this time to the King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia. It is understood that the new credentials have already been despatched to Rome.

### Japan-China Amity Students' Hall

As a first step toward the realization of true cooperation between Japan and new China through students of both countries, the Civilization Society, headed by Marquis Nobutsune Okuma, is now constructing a hall temporarily named Japan-China Amity Students' Hall, at Higashi-Nakano, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

The hall, the construction work of which is scheduled to be completed by the end of this month, is designed to accommodate 50 Chinese students and 50 Japanese students wishing to make efforts to promote friendly relationship between both countries and gave them facilities in all fields. Chinese students to be admitted will be selected from among those staying in Japan for study by the "Chunichi Benjisho," a diplomatic organ of the Peking Provisional Government in Japan.

In view of the fact that Chinese students coming to Japan for study used to become anti-Japanese elements on their return to their country, the Peking Provisional Government is reported to have decided to guide Chinese students in Japan on the following policy: "To understand Japan by learning spiritual phase of Japan rather than scholastic pursuits."



(五)偽造掛牌號牌及執照者  
 (六)行車執照期滿並不遵章換領仍在行駛者  
 (七)自備汽車及試用汽車私自營業載運客貨或以營業汽車假冒自備汽車領取牌照者

第五十四條 凡駕駛人確已遵守本章程行車規則及乘載限制規則而致肇禍者依左列各款分別處罰之  
 (一)輾斃畜類及衝毀公私物件者應令照價賠償  
 (二)傷人不致殘廢者應令賠償五元以上五十元以下之醫藥費傷輕者免賠  
 (三)傷人致殘廢者除賠償醫藥費外另令其賠償壹百元以上三百元以下之撫養金  
 (四)傷人致命者除賠償醫藥費外另令其賠償三百元以上五百元以下之撫養金

第五十五條 凡駕駛人確未遵守本章程行車規則及乘載限制規則而致肇禍者依左列各款分別處罰之  
 (一)輾斃畜類及衝毀公私物件者除照前條(一)款辦理外並處以十元以上二十元以下之罰金  
 (二)傷人不致殘廢者除照前條(二)款辦理外並停止其駕駛權一年至三年  
 (三)傷人致殘廢者除照前條(三)款辦理外並停止其駕駛權三年至五年  
 (四)傷人致命者除照前條(四)款辦理外並永久遠停止其駕駛權  
 (五)凡犯本條(一)(四)兩款之駕駛人除按本罰則辦理外並以現行新刑律因故失致人死傷條例送請法院依法辦理

第五十六條 領用執照或繳納季捐不得逾越本章程規定及管理處之限期如逾期十日應按該車季捐額或全年牌照費加一處罰逾期二十日加二處罰以後依次遞加

第五十七條 凡汽車如有左列各款情形之一者得將其牌照扣留責令修理完後發還之  
 (一)車身破壞不堪或歪斜搖動者  
 (二)引擎損壞時時停頓者  
 (三)制動器失效者

第五十八條 凡一車同時違犯本罰則各款之數款者應按照各條各款之規定分別處罰

第五十九條 同一汽車在一月內違犯本罰則至三次以上者除照章分別處罰外得扣留其牌照一個月至六個月

第六十條 凡汽車如有其他違犯交通規章情事而在本罰則與其他法令未經規定者得分別情形輕重酌量處罰之

第六十一條 本章程規定之罰則由本省管理處指定之機關或所在地之縣公署執行之所給罰款收據須由各該機關之主管人員簽名蓋章

第六十二條 對於違章汽車如不得當時執行處罰時得抄錄該車號碼由管理處指定之機關或違章車輛之車主所在地縣公署通知該車車主令其照章履行如逾十日仍不遵行者除將車輛扣留強制執行外並照原定罰款加倍處罰

第六十三條 汽車及駕駛人之違章罰款應以一部份提充獎金其提充獎金規則另訂之

第六十四條 違章罰款除提充獎金部份外餘由原執行機關專案存儲作為擴辦交通警察之用但罰款數目須按照列表彙報備查並須呈准始得支用

第六十五條 本章程自公佈日施行

佈告

司法行政院佈告

佈字第二號

為佈告事案奉 維新政府令所有在本政府未成立以前已經頒行之各種法令除與本政府政綱有抵觸者外均准暫行適用等因奉此查民國十六年所定之律師章程及登錄規則自應繼續有效茲為確定資格及劃一政令起見此後凡已領有律師證書擬在維新政府統治各省內執行律師職務者無論在本部未成立以前或未登錄均應聲請登記一律換給證書仰於本部咨行蘇浙皖三省省政府文到之日起在三個內將原領之律師證書連同證明有充當律師資格之憑證及其他關係文件並呈繳換給證書費五元最近二寸照片二紙聲請登記換給維新政府司法部發給之證書俟由本部核准發給證書時將呈案之原領律師證書及其他證明文件一併發還如不於所定期限內聲請換給證書者原領之律師證書於三個月限期屆滿後失其效力除呈報並咨行外特此佈告



第三十九條 兩邊以防車輛移動但修好後須將原石塊移去

車輛行駛如遇天氣昏暗或塵霧瀰漫視力不清時應放燈光開駛慢車多鳴喇叭若遇對方有來車時須將前燈開放小光緩行

第四十條 車輛在夜間行駛如中途遇有對方來車欲招呼使其停止時應將前燈火光關閉三次再將燈熄滅對方車輛之駕駛人見此信號後即須停止前進

第四十一條 兩車在狹路處交會時一車須熄燈停車待他車駛過後始得前進

第四十二條 車輛經過鬧市或停站時前燈不得開放大光

第四十三條 駕駛人在駛車時忽感心緒不甯精神恍惚等狀態應即停車並設法通知請求其他駕駛人替代

第四十四條 駕駛車輛應時時注意車內機件及輪胎之安全如發覺異態時應即停駛設法救濟不得任意開行

第四十五條 車輛載重逾量致行駛不良易生危險者應設法減除其重量

第四十六條 各項車輛不得載裝突出車身以外之長大物件及超過規定(或超過所駛路綫橋樑載重限度)之重量

第四十七條 營業乘人汽車概須遵照管理處規定之載客定額揭示車輛內外不得逾限乘載

第四十八條 營業乘人汽車應將車身內外及座位等處隨時收拾清潔不得稍有污穢並對於乘客有左列各項情形之一者應禁乘載

- (一)患有容易傳染病者
- (二)瘋癲及酗酒者
- (三)攜帶危險及污染體或遺留惡臭之物品者
- (四)攜帶一切違警物品者
- (五)赤膊及衣服污穢狼藉者
- (六)盲目或病垂危無人扶持者
- (七)八歲以下之小孩或龍鐘老人無人領導者

第四十九條 凡載運之貨物其兩端銳削者應加以束縛或用其他適當方法裝置以免危險

第五十條 載運左列各物時應加以包裹覆蓋或用其他適當之裝置

- (一)容易滲漏者
- (二)容易飛散者
- (三)有惡濁氣味發洩者

(四)有宏大聲音震動者

#### 第七章 罰則

第五十一條 凡在本省行駛之各種汽車違犯左列各款之一者處以一元以上五元以下之罰金

- (一)號牌損壞不照本章程第十四條之規定依式懸掛者
- (二)前後號牌損壞不能辨認而不換新領號牌或用他物故意將號牌遮蔽者
- (三)行車應備之附件不全而行駛者
- (四)車輛不依指定地點停放阻礙交通者
- (五)夜間行車不備車燈或夜間停置路旁時不將前面小燈及後燈開啓者
- (六)行車不備喇叭或其他警號者
- (七)醉後駕駛汽車者
- (八)逾量裝載客貨者
- (九)行車超過規定速度者
- (十)裝載貨物超出車緣過長過寬或遮蔽駕駛人視線者
- (十一)裝載之貨物其端銳削並伸出車身之外而不加以束縛包裹者
- (十二)裝載容易滲漏飛散及發洩惡臭之物而不加以包裹覆蓋者
- (十三)原車損壞修理私以原有號牌移掛他車而不請領臨時許可證者
- (十四)變更登記書內任何一項而不報告者
- (十五)行車執照未隨身攜帶者
- (十六)行車執照不遵守本章程行車規則及乘載限制規則各條之規定者

第五十二條 違犯左列各款之一者處以五元以上十元以下之罰金

- (一)行車執照或號牌損壞遺失匿不報請補發擅自行駛者
- (二)在禁止通行道路上行駛者
- (三)領用試車牌照及臨時許可證逾期未經聲請換領仍在行駛者

第五十三條 違犯左列各款之一者處以十元以上二十元以下之罰金

- (一)無牌無照擅自行駛者
- (二)私自磨毀或改打引擎號碼者
- (三)借用他車號牌損壞或損牌與號牌之號碼不符者
- (四)將號牌損壞執照轉借他車使用者

第十九條 車輛應行檢驗之事項如左

- (一) 與登記書所載各項有無不合
- (二) 制動機關是否靈敏堅固
- (三) 轉向盤是否靈便堅固
- (四) 車燈設備有無遺漏
- (五) 車身及車內設備有無遺漏及自否堅固
- (六) 所備發聲器發音是否宏亮能否傳聞百公尺之距離
- (七) 車輛各部是否完固清潔
- (八) 化汽部份是否準確並是否能使引擎放出之廢氣對人身體無害
- (九) 機械電氣各部有無損壞及是否堅固
- (十) 速度表及電流表是否完好
- (十一) 秤定重量

第二十條 各種汽車每年定期舉行檢驗一次

第二十一條 車輛在外肇禍後須立即向管理處呈報必要時得派員鑒驗

第二十二條 凡車輛主要部份如有損壞應即趕速修理其已受檢驗之車輛不得擅行變更其設備

第四章 納捐規則

第二十三條 各種汽車於已領有行車執照及號牌後應即按季繳納季捐及領取捐牌

第二十四條 各種汽車季捐分為春夏秋冬四季依表之規定徵收之繳捐時並應呈驗行車執照及駕駛人執照

第二十五條 季捐以每季首月月終前為繳納期但如新受檢驗之汽車其聲請領取牌照時期如未滿一季者得計月照繳不滿一月者照一月計算

第二十六條 捐牌或捐照遺失時應覓妥保證證明並隨帶行車執照駕駛人執照及補費五元聲請管理處查明補發之

第五章 行車規則

第二十七條 汽車行駛道路以已成馬路或汽車路為限其在本省各縣禁止通行之道路概不得行駛

第二十八條 車輛經過下列地點必須減低速度高鳴喇叭並須時時準備停車

- (一) 經過道路有坡度灣度或曲折處
- (二) 將至車站或過車站時
- (三) 經過交叉路口或與鐵路交叉地點及經過鬧市時
- (四) 經過醫院學校門口時

(五) 車輛交會時

- (六) 見路旁有兒童或牲畜時
- (七) 經過不平道路或狹路及經過橋樑時
- (八) 前面視線不清或有障礙物時
- (九) 經過道工修理路面處
- (十) 望見有警告牌處

第二十九條 車輛均須靠路之左邊行駛凡停車及轉灣時如無指路燈設備者須伸手表示手號

第三十條 駕駛汽車如腳踏汽車及乘人小汽車外均不得超越前行之一切車輛但前行車輛行駛不良由前行車駕駛人表示手號招呼後行車超越者不在此限

第三十一條 車輛欲超越前行車輛時須先鳴喇叭得前車駕駛人回號後方可靠前車右邊超越再徐徐駛入原行路綫不得與他車競駛並行其在轉灣上下坡處對面有來車時或經過橋樑鬧市狹路十字路口醫院學校及路旁有孩童牲畜警告標誌等處概不得超越前行車輛

第三十二條 公共或長途汽車及運貨汽車等之速度在郊外每小時不得超過四十公里(約二十五英里)在城市內不得超過二十五公里(約十五英里)乘人小汽車在郊外不得超過七十公里(約四十英里)在城市內不得超過三十五公里(約二十英里)

第三十三條 車輛行駛在距離公路與鐵路或其他公路相交處一百五十公尺前後或經過醫院學校附近時其最高行駛速度每小時不得超過八公里半(合五英里)在與鐵路交叉處並須完全停止向左右瞭望後再行前進

第三十四條 兩車同一方向行駛其前後距離在郊外至少須在六十公尺以外在城市繁密地點至少須在十五公尺以外

第三十五條 車輛未停駛時駕駛人不得任人上下

第三十六條 車輛行駛時駕駛人不得任人立於車身門外或其他危險處所

第三十七條 車輛行駛山坡或橋樑地方因發動馬力不足或路滑不能上駛必須用制動器將車停住不可任其倒退倘制動器不靈須打倒車時應先通知乘客然後將車輛徐徐倒退於安全之處

第三十八條 車輛在中途停頓不得停於路之中心致妨礙往來車輛如車輛停頓於坡度之處必須拉定手制動器並以石塊墊於車輛

乙、運貨汽車載重逾五公噸者  
丙、掛車之載重逾一公噸以上者  
丁、汽車輪胎為實心胎者  
戊、拖重汽車馬力在六十匹以上者  
(十)其他 其他各種機車行駛於道路上者如運水汽車運油汽車警備車築路機壓路機救火汽車垃圾汽車等屬之  
附註(一)乘人汽車設有長條座位者以每四公分為一位計算  
(二)載重量及馬力按照原製造廠之規定計算之

第四條 前項各類車輛非經領有本省省政府頒發之汽車執照及號牌並照章繳納車捐者不准在本省境內行駛

第二章 登記規則

第五條 長途汽車公司及公共汽車公司之登記立案及繳費領照等規則另訂之

第六條 凡備有本章程第三條所列各種汽車欲在本省境內道路上行駛者均應向管理處聲請登記填具登記書登記書式另定之

第七條 依前條之規定汽車於聲請登記後如經管理處查驗及格應即由處徵收行車執照費及號牌費並發給行車執照及號牌其行車執照以一年為限期滿應向管理處照章換領前項行車執照及號牌遇有損壞或字跡不清及遺失時應聲請補領其遺失牌照者並須登報聲明一面覓保證證明  
第八條 行車執照及號牌等費應照左表之規定徵收之

江蘇省汽車牌照收費表

車別	號牌費	臨時許行車執照證費	補牌費	補照費	過戶費	調車費	換照費
汽車	二元	一元	大一元 小五角	一元	一元	一元	三角
機器腳踏車	一元	一元	五角	五角	五角	五角	三角
試車	二元	二元	一元	一元			三角

第九條 營業用之乘人小汽車及運貨汽車於領取行車執照及號牌時每輛須繳納保證金一百元俟營業停止繳銷行車執照及號牌後發還之

第十條 汽車修理時間如在五日以上欲以原有之號牌移掛其他無執照無號牌之車輛用以代替行駛時須報請管理處發給臨

時許可證與原有執照同時隨車攜帶臨時許可證之有效期間以二十日為限  
在臨時許可證有效期間內原車修理完竣後應於期滿前將臨時許可證向管理處繳銷若期滿而原車尚未修理完竣時應報請管理處酌予展期並再領臨時許可證若報請展期兩次仍無法修竣或修竣後經兩次檢驗仍不合格者管理處得吊銷其行車執照及號牌

第十二條 汽車領有行車執照後如欲變更登記書內任何一項者須由車主聲請管理處檢驗查明後換給執照但營業乘人小汽車變更車主時須將原領行車執照及號牌繳銷換領不得私自過戶自用乘人小汽車過戶時須由新舊車主於登記書及行車執照上分別簽名蓋章方准換給執照

第十三條 凡試行汽車概須請領試車執照及試車號牌但以左列各種公司工廠為限  
(一)公共或長途汽車公司  
(二)汽車販賣公司  
(三)汽車修理廠  
(四)汽車製造廠

前項試車執照及號牌於使車時得使用於各該公司工廠之任何汽車其執照之有效期間為一年在有效期間內如欲停止使用時應於每季終了之前十日內先行報告管理處屆時將車照繳銷不得毀棄否則下季季捐仍須繳納如仍欲繼續使用時應於期滿十日內填具聲請書附同舊照向管理處換領新照其號牌准免換領

第十四條 行車執照均應隨車攜帶所有號牌及捐牌均應釘於各該車前後兩端指定之顯明處所

第十五條 執照號牌捐牌除第十條第十三條之規定外不得轉用於他車

第十六條 各種車輛停止使用時須將應納車捐繳足並將原領行車執照及號牌繳還管理處註銷

第十七條 自備各種汽車及試行汽車不准載客營業

第十八條 凡在本省道路上行駛之各種汽車(包括一切機力車輛)經登記後應送由管理處檢驗合格者即發給行車執照其不合格者應令修理或改造完竣後重行報請檢驗

第三章 檢驗規則

路，仁孝殯儀館，淮清橋國貨陳列館等四處，爲南京市國貨商場場址，高督辦蒞任以後，對茲事極端注意，飭屬積極進行，現淮清橋國貨陳列館，因房屋破壞不堪，修理需時，一時尙難竣工外，復興路及唱經樓二處，因商股尙未徵齊，約在明年實現，建康路百貨商場，現已整修竣事，各廠商亦陸續認定攤位，各種貨品完全運到，現已着手陳列，該商場決於十四日舉行開幕典禮，樓下之廠商，則先行開始營業，樓上佈置就緒，即行應市云。

## 華北聯銀之統制強化

華北臨時政府，自成立以來，對於經濟建設，地方治安，雖力圖恢復，惟以英法租界藏垢納污，致匪氛仍熾，一般以租界爲樂園者，逐亦感覺相當之不安，現在遷移者，有日本國際運輸公司，暨四百餘家之大公司，以及中國方面一部份之商店，正準備遷移者，有朝鮮正金各銀行，及中國方面有力貿易之商店銀行，或一般之商社，故目前英法租界，日漸凋落，而日租界華街，反漸復興與之現象，又關於華北各銀行強化統一幣制之計劃，以及改善金融機構之方法，臨時政府刻正積極進行，至以前金融機關所產生之金融機構，亦須加以根本改革，所以中國聯銀當局，最近對於天津中國方面之銀行，（一）約三十餘所，召集會議，共策進行，茲將關於此問題，討論之事項錄後。

（一）中國方面之銀行，須積極普遍使用聯銀券，并全面協助其實現，（二）中國聯銀得隨時檢查各銀行，（三）中國有力之銀行，在天津租界內，保存之銀塊，須交與中國聯銀，蓋以目前中國各銀行資金，均甚困難，如反對中國聯銀之方針，則華北臨時政府，已有將斷行支付延期辦法之緩和，或撤廢之決意，華北當局，一旦撤廢支付延期辦法，中國方面銀行，將遭遇提款之困難，無法維持，必須提保存之銀塊，或不動產而不能仰求中國聯銀貸付，此次討論結果情形，極爲圓滿，華北經濟建設，將來必有很順利之發展云。

## 華北將設大影片公司

現代文化之進步，全賴於科學之設備而闡揚之，致文化事業嘗爲國家行政之重要部份，實言之，予以支持與扶助也，印關於華北攝製影片事業，關係方面已磋商妥協，以新民映畫協會爲中心，從事努力，資本金爲百萬元，設立期間，約在本年中，其名額雖未確定，或爲華北影片公司，刻下已着手於事業之準備，攝影所決定設於北京市內，已收買西城豐盛胡同二號，約三千坪之地畝，現已興工，其第一

期之計劃，爲錄音室，現像室，事務所之建築，於本年中約需工程費十二萬圓，並擬購買德國機械材料等，預算需費十萬圓，其最初之產片，主要者爲文化影片，具有對日輸出之目的，至於第二期之計劃，爲建設大攝影場，將來更進步成立姊妹公司之華南影片公司，於斯漸漸完成影業之統制云。

## 法 規

### 江蘇省管理汽車暫行章程

民國二十七年八月八日  
江蘇省政府公佈

#### 第一章 總則

第一條 凡在本省境內道路上通行之各種汽車均依本章程之規定管理之

第二條 本省汽車之管理由省政府設立管理處辦理之並由省會警察廳各縣縣公署及警察所一體協助

第三條 本省境內汽車分下列數種  
（一）乘人小汽車 凡乘人小汽車設置座位不逾七人者屬之分自備及營業兩種

（二）乘人大汽車 凡乘人大汽車設置座位逾七人以上三十二人以下者屬之分自備及營業兩種

（三）公共汽車 營業乘人大汽車行駛規定城市區域以內或其近郊經專案核准者屬之

（四）長途汽車 營業乘人大汽車行駛於規定長距離路線範圍以內經專案核准者屬之

（五）腳踏汽車 腳踏汽車及附有旁座者屬之惟不准載客營業

（六）運貨汽車 凡載運貨物之汽車其載重在五公噸以內者屬之分自備及營業兩種

（七）掛車 凡於汽車之後附掛載運客貨之車輛其本身雖無動力而載重在一公噸以內者均屬之分爲乘人及運貨兩種

（八）拖重汽車 凡汽車之用以拖曳重物而馬力在六十四匹以內者屬之

（九）特種汽車 凡汽車之構造功用重量有下列情形者均屬之  
此類汽車非經特許不得行駛  
甲、乘人大汽車設座逾三十二人者

某事，停罷某事，我們先要用簡要精確的觀察判斷，百利中難免不有一弊，此一弊或許即民衆所不能堪，百弊中難免不有一利，此一利也許是民衆所急需要，頭緒聽其萬千，簡要在於切當，縣政簡要切當，民衆受福不淺。

實字的意義是實在，就是實事求是，不尚虛言，以前黨共的惡習，就是胡亂宣傳，瞎說大話，一件事工作未滿一二分，已經吹到十二分了，官場辦事相沿的習慣，總是名過於實，現在的時候替民衆做事，第一要功歸實濟，腳踏實地，做一分，算一分，固然不可敷衍公事，亦不可借題求名，拿民衆做幌子，裝自己的功勞和場面，伴件事必得實實在在的做到民衆實地地步。

速字的意義是快捷，無論大小事，隨到隨辦，不拖延，不積壓，官場辦事的通病，拖是訣最貽誤民事，我們在今日應當根本剷除去他，現在民衆在水深火熱之中，凡是利民的事，早一天辦，民衆早得一天的實惠，害民的事，多拖一日，民衆多受一日的痛苦，以上所說三字，我認爲是今日從政官吏應守的大綱，至於縣政種種細目，興利除弊，一切設施，還得因時制宜，但是本此大綱做去，所獲到效率，是必不爲壞的，最後希望諸位將老生常談三條古訓，和本人補充的三個新條件，加以深刻的體驗，勉力做到好處，將來都成就理想上現代最需要的縣政父母官，多多造福老百姓，那就不辜負政府爲國家根本做事，訓練諸位一隅的苦心了，本人以十二分的樂觀，祝諸君成功。

## 時聞

### 南京全市戶口總複查之數字

（計四一五八二九九口）

市署主辦之京市戶口第一次總複查，於八日由市署督辦高冠吾，督率該署所屬全體職員一千七百餘人，覆查竣事，連日經整理統計其詳細數字，已於昨日公佈，茲錄之於下。

第一區，（一）戶數一九九九二戶，繳送市民切結者，一四三八七戶，戶籍門牌照式張貼者，一一二一五戶，（二）口數，大男三〇三二一口，小男一三〇三四口，大女二六一七九口，小女一二〇三一一口，全區男女八一五六五口。

第二區（一）戶數二九二〇五戶，繳送市民切結者，二七九七六戶

，戶籍門牌照式張貼者，二八一六〇戶，（二）口數，大男四三〇六五口，小男二〇四二七口，大女三七七八七口，小女一八五一八口，全區男女一一九七七口。

第三區（一）戶數一一一三三戶，繳送市民切結者，一一九一五戶，戶籍門牌照式張貼者，一〇七四四戶，（二）口數，大男一七〇四六口，小男七〇四八口，大女一二四四一口，小女六五九口，全區男女四三一二五口。

第四區（一）戶數一〇一七五戶，繳送市民切結者，九八五四戶，戶籍門牌照式張貼者，九七八六戶，（二）口數，大男一一三〇二口，小男六七三一口，大女一一九八三口，小女六九四八口，全區男女三六九六四口。

第五區（一）戶數，二九三九戶，繳送市民切結者，二九一二戶，戶籍門牌照式張貼者，二六四一戶，（二）口數，大男六〇〇六口，小男一七六八口，大女三二九七口，小女一五七六口，全區男女一四七四七口。

總計全市城區（一）戶數共七三四二四戶，繳送市民切結者，共六〇四四戶，戶籍門牌照式張貼者，共六二五四六戶，（二）口數大男一〇七七四〇口，小男四九〇〇八口，大女九一六八七口，小女四五六六三口，總計全市城區男女大小口數，共二九四〇九八口，據此總複查結果，全市人口，最繁密者，要以第二區爲最多，第一區次之，人口最少者，爲第五區，又十月份，京市各鄉區公所界內戶口數目，計上新河區，八五九九口，大男一〇八二五口，小男一三一六五口，大女八一四一口，小女一三六七一口，全區男女四五八〇二口，燕子磯區，八八九五戶，大男一二五六二口，小男八〇四七口，大女九八八三口，小女七六四八口，全區男女三八一四〇口，孝陵衛區，二七八〇戶，大男五九〇一口，小男四一二三口，大女三三〇八口，小女二四四六口，全區男女一五七七八口，安德門區，七三四三戶，大男八四〇二口，小男四一一一口，大女五五五〇口，小女三九六四口，全區男女二二〇二七口，總計各鄉區戶數，二七六一七戶，大男三七六九〇口，小男二九四四六口，大女二六八八二口，小女二七七二九口，各鄉區人口，數總計一二一七四七口。

### 建康路國貨商場舉行開幕禮

市政公署爲繁榮市面，便利民衆購買物品起見，前督辦任援道氏，即積極籌備，國貨商場，並勘定建康路前國貨公司，唱經樓，復興

亞之和平，已深悉日本之美意，故特樹確定不拔之維新政府，而江浙之省政府，亦依次成立，行政諸端，大有進步，故民衆亦得漸免塗炭之苦，而得到更生之途矣，安徽之戰禍雖大，民生雖極其困窮，然既能及早省悟，隨地組織行政機關，加之皇軍之協助，則復興治安之恢復，當不難見也，一般人民於兵災之餘，既極水深火熱，故望治情切，此所以本自有省政府之正式成立也，伏維新任倪省長學問品格均優，政事經驗亦富，加之安徽亦爲其桑梓之邦，當然能竭盡智能以維護地方與民衆也，再省政府尙屬草創，人材缺乏，在所難免，卽有相當人材，但尙未見諸披擲者，亦當然有之，惟此後彼此互相盡力，求賢任能，譬之現爲鷄鳴五更，不久必可天亮也，是將來省政之必舉，亦可立而待也，果如此則爲全省民衆之幸福大矣，雖然當此戰後之現狀未復，政局百端待理之時，加之又有淮河之水災，事實尙不容樂觀也，務望爲政者，負起重責，盡其天職，使全體政事，能毫無遺憾的施行，則前途之光明無限矣，故本人當本日倪省長就職時，表示無限之祝意，今聊述蕪辭，作爲祝詞而已。

## 安徽省長倪道烺

### 在京廣播安徽現狀

我是中華民國維新政府安徽省長倪道烺，於上午二十八日在蚌埠舉行就職典禮，所有施政方針，已略向各界道及，不再贅述了，今天乘來京之便，特將安徽事變後之現狀，狀向我國父老兄弟諸姊妹報告一下，安徽居長江流域之中心，米糧絲茶特產未盡，總算富庶之區，自事變以來，遭蔣政權之焦土政策，弄得富者遷徙，貧者流離，單就皖北各縣來講，現屈冬令旱原，還是一片汪洋，城舍盡成瓦礫焦土，其餘皖南皖中各縣，道煩雖沒有目觀，據各方面的報告，比較皖北也好得有限，最令人痛心的，莫過於土匪假借遊擊隊之名，遍地盡成窟蔽，慘酷凶暴，罄竹難言，我們安徽的同胞既罹兵災，又遭水患，更受匪劫，水深火熱，其何以堪，道煩忝屬皖人，目睹同胞之流離失所，心鼻爲酸，明知才輕任重，無補時艱，但是爲了要救桑梓，要救同胞，不得不挺身出來，勉任艱巨，以盡皖人一份子的職責，我們既爲救民而來，施政方針自然首在撫卹流亡，要使流民來歸，當以安民爲第一要義，而安民必自救災着手，救災非經濟與人力不爲功，道煩這次來京，就是向府院陳明皖省災情，請政府予以經濟上補助，還望我們安徽二千七百萬民衆一致奮起，共同來挽救這個艱難困苦的局面，這是兄弟所厚望的。

## 臨時政府內務總長王揖唐

### 在縣政訓練所演講「簡、實、速」要綱

本人此次南來，是維新政府成立後，初次觀光，在未以前，對江南景況，心目中預先充滿了殘破悲傷的感想，到了此地一日之後，見劫後遺黎，漸回熙攘，一切要政，都有端倪，雖成焦土，尙得來蘇，今天居然能同諸君晤言一室，談論縣政，這種當前愉快的印象，竟將未來以前的悲感打破，使我能作樂觀的談話，這應該先向維新政府當局諸公，表示回天挽劫的功勞，及友邦人士扶助熱心之誠懇的謝意。

本人聽到縣政訓練四字，就覺得悅耳契心，同時發生兩個感想，一是政府眞要爲國家根本上做事，一是我私心中急切要做的事，已經在此地實現，將來一切可以有借鏡的機會了，國家根本上做事這句話是有根據的，舉古代的例如古訓說「民爲邦本」，「國以民爲本」，又說「民爲重」，舉現代的例，我們中華民國，特將民字標出，足見國與民相連古今不變，國是民的集團稱號，民是國的主要成分，換言之，老百姓就是一國的根本，要治國平天下，先得在根本上，（老百姓身上）用功夫，諸位將來都是最接近老百姓要做功夫的人，所謂親民之官應負的責任何等的重要，可以說是治國平天下的大責任，都分配在諸位的雙肩上了，本人服官中外三十餘年，政治雖尙略有經驗，但終未得由縣官做起，甚以未能親自接近老百姓爲一憾事，但是老百姓的需要希望，和一切難言的痛苦，以及縣官的利弊情形，也曾用過不少精神考察研究，尙能相當明瞭，可惜今天時間所限，不能多談，姑且舉幾個最合當前非常時期環境切要大綱，同大家談談。

現在受訓的諸君，轉眼都是親民官佐，當滿地創夷未復的時候去做親民之官，所負的責任和使命，所需要的學識和能力，可十分重大了，本人的見解，越是處事境繁雜，越是得行之簡要，自古以來做官的明訓，所謂清、慎、勤，「三字，誰都知道，大家也認爲當然條件，聽得爛熟了，當作老生常談，我也不必再加發揮，但是我們還是先要將此三字老生常談，天天念誦，心口之中，做基本的規條，此外爲適宜現代時期環境，我也用長話短說的法子，再舉三個字做補充，作爲新條件，就是「簡、實、速」三個字了。

簡字的意義是簡要，就是執簡御繁，現在的民衆們在兵火大亂蕩析流離的時候，急要休養生息，縣官一舉一動，關係全縣民衆的禍福，就要不擾，不煩，用簡要的手腕，布政施惠，勞來安集，例如與辦



，一八八二年法國安南戰役，一八九五年中日戰役，每往一戰如病愈重，但今日則有全愈之望矣，因已覺悟中日兩國為維持東亞和平之主，講水親善，務切實際，不尚空言，第一須改善以往自驕態度，同時日本於打倒國民政府消滅蔣政權後，對我中國人民，亦應平等視如兄弟，千切勿驕，須求親善之實現，通婚構，盡友誼，密切聯絡，相見以誠，合而為一，語云方面中國與日本之人民皆應熟習，文字亦然，則親善出於自然，東亞大計，實深利賴焉。

## 安徽省長舉行就職典禮

倪道煊省長六言

今我民苦苛政久矣，十載以還，一黨專權，內而政治不修，外則交涉失策，平時既橫征暴斂，剝削民衆，更復倡爾邪說，麻醉青年，聯共黨以固位，施蛇蝎之毒謀，於是抗戰之倡愈高，自殺之禍愈烈，快一人意氣之私，舉全國精華以殉，此一黨專政之禍，為天下共見其聞者也，吾皖地處衝要，受害較他省為甚，近則東南毀於焦土，西北淪入黃流，加以時疫流行，凶荒迭告，吾民之死於鋒鏑，水火，疾病，饑饉者，比比皆是，在戰區以內者，村落為墟，積骸成莽，在戰區以外者，禍至無日，民不聊生，此誠有史以來空前之浩劫，抑亦生民以後未有之慘禍也，夫救災紓難，人知其有同情，披髮撻冠，鄉鄰不容却步，道殣之於吾皖，粉榆在望，痛癢相關，每聞消息之傳來，輒覺寢饋俱廢，我維新政府興以重寄，來長鄉邦，就能力而論，才難勝任，恤良心自問，義不容辭，省府一日無負責之人，吾民一日無陳情之地，為子道請命，敢緩須臾，更桑梓關懷毋忘恭敬，道煊既無軍事經驗，又乏政治專長，以遲暮之年，留艱難之會，稍恐後，查拙為宜，祇以我父老昆弟，呼籲無門，瘡痍載道，則道煊自應同處患難，何忍獨享安全，此來本心，既非慕此虛榮，純為激于公義，雖見仁見智，眼光或有不同，而求治求安，心理應二致，失今不治，善後更難，從前庶政不肯公開，羣情動滋疑議，謹愿者緘默自守，策點者因緣為奸上下相蒙，皆由於此，道煊從今日始，掃除舊習，開布公心，甚願我諸父老昆弟，共體時艱，推誠合作，則和衷共濟，成效易期，如目前治標之法，一曰，掃除共黨，保衛閭閻，二曰，救濟災胞，撫輯流亡，三曰，恢復市容，安定工商，四曰，慎選賢能，嚴懲貪污，五曰，整頓教育，崇尚道德，舉例雖極單純，內容已非簡易，一人之耳目有限，羣衆之智慮較周，我父老昆弟，深入民間，倘將地而之安危，盡量相告，人情之好惡，充分直陳，則觀察既真，措施自合，在父老

昆弟采風問俗，絕無干政之嫌，在道煊集益廣思，亦無偏聽之弊，如是則官民之隔閡盡去，遠近之感憤皆通，不必久道化成，自然事半功倍，古者所謂一言興邦者，其庶幾乎，至治本大計，吾皖礦產豐富，士風樸厚，果能利用天然之優點，而復獲得友邦之援助，經濟提攜，努力開發，則吾皖將來之地位，直可取得經濟文化之重心，事在人為，不僅以恢復戰前之元氣為滿足也，總之處此非常時期，國家一切大政道煊悉秉政府之意旨為依歸，地方凡百設施，道煊皆以人民之需要為標準，盡責必先在，有過不敢諉人，一息猶存，此志不懈，尚冀政府各院部長，予以儘量之指導，友邦人士予以充分之協助，海內賢宿，及報界先進，予以誠摯之箴言，道煊不敏，願承教焉，謹此奉布，惟我全皖父老昆季鑒諸。

民國二十七年十月二十八日

安徽省長 倪道煊

### 行政院院長祝詞

中華民國二十七年十月二十八日，為安徽省長倪道煊氏就職之日，亦即安徽新政權正式成立之日，旗幟所指，萬衆歡騰，蓋倪氏誕生皖省，名門世胄，夙稱賢明，早為海內共仰，茲膺榮簡之際，本其所學，造福梓桑，情形熟悉，力臻上理，三月期年，施政燦然，固意中事耳，溯自日軍抵皖之後，子民自治，實行親善，正可帶食壺漿，迎之郊外，而子道之民，感於黨軍之反宣傳，猶復奔走四方，迄無甯處，今則使節式臨，備受指導，農者歸田，商者歸市，深誦同種同文之誼，互抱共存共榮之榮思，化除畛域，愈益光明，爰攜軍揚頌，以祝其盛，祝曰。

黨人禍國，黷武窮兵，皖當其衝，風鶴頻驚，流離轉徙，蚩蚩者氓，厥惟倪君，過世之英，皇華一命，攬轡澄清，興利除害，布公開誠，鄰邦親善，都市繁榮，載歌載頌，永慶昇平。

### 立法院院長頌詞

地連淮泗，名重召周，威儀開府，節序商秋，受命伊始，全局統籌，駕輕就熟，來軫方遘，恢張舊德，遏彼狂流，綢繆經緯，百廢待脩，民勞可念，庶俾小休，來蘇來暮，迷聽歌謠，外崇信睦，內弭隱憂，綱目具舉，敷政優優，觀成報最，以奠金甌，諷功頌德，無疆之庥。

### 軍特務部部長原田少將祝詞

中國借某外國為援，遂至不幸中日之間，發生事變，尙未結局，惟中國一般明達之士，因鑑於內外之情勢，適合民心之希望，欲維東

滿洲國已取消治外法權矣，中國何獨不能，當此中國新中央政府成立，中日兩國必將協力以謀取消在華之治外法權，如不獲各關係國之同意，則片面取消之，亦未使不可也。

因治外法權不能取消，中國商人與外商往來時，每受不利之歧視，一有訟案，則以外商不受中國法庭之裁判，而須交領事審辦，此種情形之任其繼續存在，則在中國之商業上無疑地發生而重障礙，其一即中外合組事業之不能發達，其二乃使中國工商之不能迅速進展，使人民之購買力薄弱，外人之以在華投資巨大，而以取消治外法權，為過於冒險者，則可以德奧俄希波蘭各國為前鑑，如此數國，能以無治外法權，而在中國順利經商，則其他各國何獨不能，設世界輿論果有改造國際關係之能力者，則各國自動放棄治外法權，中國必不有負各國之信任也，在事實上，放棄治外法權各國之人民，必能獲得中國法律上最惠之待遇，蓋法律當局，自必於同一法律之下，予使外人一列得到公平裁判，以前之種種猜疑，自此消除矣。

## 南京反共救國民眾大會宣言

共產黨為現代之洪水猛獸，幾于婦孺皆知，乃國民黨人，當困處廣州，一籌莫展之際，為得蘇俄之援助，以奪取政權，竟不惜引狼入室實行聯俄容共，共產之毒，遂得侵入中土，十年以來，各省同胞，固已飽其苦矣，試看舊國府，民國二十年五月間，關於共產黨在江西焚殺成績之報告，則共黨罪惡，可見一斑，計人民被殺害者，十八萬六千，逃難在外者，二百十萬，房屋被焚毀者，十萬宅，財產損失，六萬三千萬元，一省破壞如此，合之他省，其數豈不更足駭人，嗚呼，生命財產，誰不愛惜，而彼公匪，乃焚之殺之，略無顧忌，其大背天理，滅絕人性，豈歷史上著名惡魔之黃巢李闖張獻忠等，所能及其萬一耶，然而焚燒屠殺行同盜寇，共匪之罪，豈止乎此，以其所為，逞其所欲，殆非至國亡滅種不止，蓋共產黨人，以無祖國自誇，而奉蘇俄為盟主，受其豢養，供其指揮，凡舉出賣國家民族，靡不唯第二國際之命是從，處心積慮，實欲將我固有之文化道德，社會制度，經濟基礎，破壞無遺，使國土盡為邱墟，人民悉成餓殍，然後因利乘便，建立異民專政，使中國變為蘇俄之附庸，及第三國際鷹犬，至是，我數千年文明古國，乃真正陸沉，而四萬萬同胞，更陷于萬劫不復之地矣。

東西各國，洞燭共產奸謀，所以防範之者至周且備，友邦日本，與德意共同防共，此其最著之例，夫以日德意各強國，猶且聯合以防

共禍，蔣政府中人，不知居心何若，竟于飽受共黨禍害之後，猶復引以為友，豈真所謂喪心病狂者耶。

考蔣介石本以無賴起家，不學無術，而予智自雄，私心是用，初嘗藉共黨之助，而獲兵權，嗣十五年北伐，共產陰謀漸露，蔣權大權旁落，乃實行清共，而清共以後，國民黨內，糾紛迭出，蔣為排除異己，獨攬大權，又復養寇自重，任令盤據，各地之共匪，擴張勢力，不加遏止，至匪勢猖獗，腹地潰瀾，始調所謂雜牌軍隊，前往攻剿，行其借刀殺人之毒計，迨師徒屢敗，不可收拾，乃動員全國師旅，耗費無數國幣，歷時四年，圍剿數次，率鮮成效，馴至剿匪將領，與匪同化，親信官兵，與匪暗通，蔣氏之西安被劫，殆彼數年來剿共成績之最終表現也歟？而自是而後，蔣氏為保全性命，留戀權位，竟完全屈服于共黨，低首下心，甘受共黨之教唆，蘇俄之驅使，侈言抗日，妄啓戰端，遂使國脈民命，同受摧殘，一年以還，北逾長城，南迄珠海，戶橫遍野，廬舍為墟，及今廣州漢口，相繼淪陷，蔣氏非唯不稍悔禍，更復大言欺人，冥頑不靈，作困獸之鬥，一若非使碩果僅存之西南西北數省，陷入漩渦，同罹浩劫，則不足以快其意也，吾人在維新政府統治之下，雖喘息甫定，即享安居樂業之福，但自賭瘡痍未復，微底覺悟，知是非，當辨利害，宜明順逆，不共戴天，邪正不能並立，為今之計，欲圖自救，必先救國，欲圖救國，當促成中央統一之政府，而欲成立中央統一政府，則非澈底反共倒蔣不可，語曰：一慶父不去，魯難未已，邦人吾子，共起圖之，謹此宣言。

## 立法院溫院長

### 舉行中華民國聯合委員會

#### 宣言發表式後演辭

聯合委員會第二次會議結束發表之宣言，內容為反共討蔣及促人民覺悟共同奮鬥，茲有數語補充，以前我中國每以日本文化係從中國輸往而自驕，致輕視日本不肯購求親善，殊不知中國文化雖輸往日本，但經日本從新改善為特別文化後，方有今日之強，考歐洲文化肇始於希臘，當時希臘態度高傲，後為羅馬所滅，而羅馬亦甚驕傲，終亦淪亡，如日本以前亦甚腐敗，但自一八六四年歐美勢力進攻，國民覺悟，至一八六七年明治維新，內政刷新，海陸軍備改良，日臻強盛，至有今日，返觀我中國自經一八四〇中英戰役，一八五八年英法戰役



蔣氏自己之正確下落亦已成爲神祕之問題，彼隨同其美國化之妻宋美齡其將任其與之所至漂浪全國行止無定乎，蔣夫人一度全權控制航空委員會，而使該會行政雜亂腐敗，結果遂助成其夫蔣介石陷於崩潰之一日。

今有二途，蔣氏可任擇其一，竄往西北抑或西南，作其最後藏身之處，在西北蔣氏或將獲得現成之擁護，即投入蘇維埃政府，而最蘇俄紅軍之傀儡，設蔣氏轉向而往西南，則將無與之表同情者，又遑論援助也，蓋西南諸省人民對於蔣氏毫無好感，因其往昔曾一再受蔣氏之陷害也，廣東之陷落尤可直接歸咎于蔣氏，蓋蔣氏曾不斷侵蝕西南最精銳之主力軍隊，並收括大量之金錢至數千萬之鉅，此項鉅款乃爲廣東人民及海外僑胞以血汗換得之集成匯國用以購置飛機者也，乃蔣氏以之爲其家庭及私人之用，是故若廣東人民必欲擇其一而主之，則與蔣氏與日本之間，無疑將願歸順於後者，以替代繼續擁護此動搖不定之蔣孔宋一黨也。

蔣氏於澈底剝削中國人民之後，即如喪家之犬急急逃遁，而棄置其數百萬之軍隊于天命，及後又不顧廉恥，大倡其誇矜放狂之抗戰策略，以掩飾其失職之罪愆，然而無論如何究不能遮盡天下人之耳目，在全國人民之心目中今日之蔣氏已變爲一失信無恥之懦夫矣，嗚呼，蔣氏已達其勢力範圍之末端，受盡痛苦之中國人民將不復聽其奴役于其命運終了之最後一刻中矣，彼雖能棄其職守而遠遁，鬼神終必迫而獲之，蔣氏之再起，乃烏有之談耳。

## 蔣政府之殘暴

英國女作家胡鐵蘭女士最近在漢口逗留兩月餘，來滬述及在漢口種種印象，其中尤以傷兵不能得到醫藥之苦，爲最可慘，據云，中國醫生少有願往前綫服務者，而中國婦女界之缺少熱情與服務精神，亦極其顯明。

按中國軍事上醫藥設備缺乏之苦痛，於去年十一月間，上海大美晚報已有文論及之。

今日蔣政府一派之首領，每仍以中國人力之取之不盡，用之不絕爲可恃，要知今日之軍隊，必須有科學之知識與嚴明之軍紀，未經訓練之人力，在時代戰爭中，則絕對無用也，傷兵之不得醫治，而任其輾轉待斃，可見蔣氏政府之殘忍慘酷，蓋其腐敗不道，缺乏先見，不知早作軍事醫藥之設備，實所以使數千數萬之受傷兵民，死於最可慘痛之情況中也。

然則傷兵醫藥之費用，非不備也，乃入之黨政官僚之私囊耳，「蔣孔宋」一黨之侵吞公款，共計約有一萬萬元，若大之鉅款，理應重歸國有，以充醫治傷兵及救濟難民之用，今日若輩所受之痛苦，無往而非蔣氏自私自利所賜也。

傷病災黎之哀痛呼喚，勢將成爲「蔣孔宋」一黨人民公敵，滅亡之先聲。

## 陳友仁最近之怒吼

一度曾爲國民政府外交部長，擁有中國政局沖鋒隊美喻之陳友仁氏，屢次已證明其蔣介石之索命鬼，觀其最近之言論，亦何獨不然，雙十節香港之「華南晨報」，及「China Mail」均載有陳氏痛詆蔣介石之包辦政事、軍事爲非，並倡議立即改組國民政府，推政界前輩三五人，代表國民黨及其他各政黨，且深言取銷國民黨獨裁，而易以各政黨聯合之國民陣綫之重要。

陳氏此次之言論，乃廣東方面屢次倒蔣後，而在中日戰事開始以來，公開反蔣之第一聲，其發表之時期適在日軍攻粵之近前，因之可以推測粵方領袖，或將繼之而則更進一步之反蔣舉動，蓋以理度之，西南領袖與蔣氏一派，本無良好之情感也。

蔣政府既以統一中國於自象，則陳氏反蔣之言論，又可稱之爲離間曲中之前奏，應聲而鳴者，定不乏人也，嗚呼，蔣氏冤鬼之將及其身矣。

## 外籍保護與新聞檢查

上海大美晚報，於其評論某一華文報紙係，由津移滬而漢而至重慶者，有云：如本報、大美晚報及大美報等（由外籍保護不受檢查）等語，大美晚報之發言狂妄，直可視爲對中國在上海租界上合法行使之檢查權挑釁，該美商經營之大美晚報，所稱其其版兩中文報之受美國保護，更顯然提醒各國在華人民之猶籍中國無治外法權，而享受其種種特殊利益也。

當此二十世紀文明進化之期，此類不平等條約，予他國人民以特殊利益者，根本無存在之餘地，因有治外法權之存在，享受特殊利益之人民，往往有恃無恐，觸犯中國國法，復以不受中國法庭之裁判，須交其所屬領事辦理，以之十九得免於罪，英國駐滬之法庭，尤以包庇其不法人民爲再著，近若干年來，中國雖屢倡取消不平等條約之議，然而每以各國之藉辭推委不能實現，反對最烈者，則爲英國，今則

存在，然而復興之景象，則非常顯著也，商店皆已開市，公共汽車亦已照常行駛，以供人民之需要，發電廠亦已修復，不若兩月之前，一入夜間街道黑暗矣，現在尚有公共汽車路線可以添出，如有投資經營，而利民行者，將來必能獲利也，在南京之日本當局，對於政府人民所興各種事業，毫無阻礙，且皆極力合作，外國報紙之惡意，而稱新政府為傀儡政府者，殊失事實，蓋新政府之行政完全自主，而不受日方任何牽制，一切非常圓滿，中國自腐敗之蔣政府去後，仍不失為一自主之國家，絕對非滿洲國第二，乃與日本共同合作以謀中國和平之，與夫人民幸福之復現耳。

## 談談救濟首都難民

滄粟

上年虹橋事變以後，大江南北，無端製造數十萬難民，迭經中外慈善團體，力予救濟，設法遣散，無如車薪杯水，普及為難，粥少僧多，博施不易，就南京一隅而言，難民充斥，不可殫述，時屆隆冬，天寒歲晚，難民之生計，苦無所出，難民之生命，不絕如縷，啼飢號寒，慘不忍聞，無衣無褐，何以卒歲，政府新造伊始，發政施仁，必先體念窮民而無告者，難民區域，非孀婦孤兒，即老弱殘疾，彼皆無力自養，兼之無家可歸，求死不得，求生不能，此時惟多希望政府當道，選派賢員，速辦冬賑，設粥廠以療飢，製棉衣以禦寒，汲汲以圖，多多益善，俾難民度此殘冬，得免餓斃，功德無量，匪但嗷嗷之難民，感激鴻施，記者濡筆為首都難民呼籲，亦當九頓首以謝矣。

## 所謂蔣總司令者

金前

清帝去位，全國混亂，草野軍人，乘機蓬起，未幾各地政府草成，若輩既以革命為名，擄得權勢後，即將嗜昔以餌人民之花言巧語，棄之不顧，且變本加厲而從事收括民脂民膏，于是分利不勻，干戈妄動，因之國內戰禍，延綿不絕，人民陷入水深火熱之中，倍徙於前，昔者曾自謂為民福利而奮鬥之黨人，今即搖身一變而為斂財害民之貪官，軍閥，其間爭權奪利，自相殘殺，種種卑陋之手段，陰謀，叛變，倒戈之事，層出不窮，終而有一人者，更以其人格出賣，換得地，是即今日焦頭爛額之蔣介石也。

蔣氏初以獻媚宋氏姊妹有方，遂得擠身黨政，此其寶貴之靈魂已出賣於宋氏，然不久即自食其果，蓋蔣介石既得宋美齡，即無異已入於盜黨之彀，若孫科，孔祥熙，宋子文諸徒皆威脅有加，共逼之也，於是一切主權，全操諸美齡之手，言聽計從，俯首貼耳，故名雖謂某

主席，某委員長，實則不啻一傀儡耳，宋氏姊妹既以革命黨徒孫逸仙及蔣介石為幌子，乃自居幕後，組織其宋家天下之政權，利用其優越之權勢，不顧人民之福利，不顧國家之信義，專事飽其私囊，度其荒淫之生活，是即宋氏三女及宋子文，太子孫科，孔祥熙諸渠魁也，暴露蔣氏之無能，庸俗者，即如白銀收歸國有一事，已歷盡無餘，吾人猶能明白記憶孔祥熙於頒發此令之前夕，尚作有力之否認，不意一宵午過，即以迅雷不及掩耳之手段，強迫實行，夫孔氏之所以如此者，實亦為自私自利耳，蓋藉此即可沒收人民數萬萬之白銀，以增彼等私產之總額，而蔣氏僅得殘存剩羹，敢怒而不敢言，夫蔣氏以全國主席之地位，非惟不能阻遏其屬下之非法，嚴懲其舞弊，以順國民之公意，以申國家之綱紀，反阿附共謀，此即可見矣。

去歲中日衝突，起於蘆溝橋之時，蔣介石雖明知內部之種種空虛，貧弱，然又不能決然命令其軍隊停止魯莽之行動，而共同解釋誤會，尋求合作途徑，僅能匿居南京，裝聾作啞，任其黨軍盲目行動，乃致結果人民遭殃，地方糜爛，華北之文化寶藏，慘遭大劫，蔣氏猶不顧之也，後禍區日大，黨軍潰敗之速，竟開歷史上空前紀錄，蓋若輩所謂青年將校者，實為毫無軍略智識之正夫輩也，迨至南京失陷，漢口，廣州同告危急，蔣介石又以胡言亂語，愚惑人民，今則以上二地已步南京後塵，蔣政權之政府僅偏處蜀中，而亦已汲汲可危，至此吾人可回察自去歲事變迄今，蔣介石一人所為者何，其一放縱屬下，禍害國家，魚肉人民，其二為一己之私利而不惜犧牲國家之前途，作此孤注一擲之冒險行為，其三利用戰時之混亂，與宋孔孫科諸黨政者，設法巧立名目，榨取人民脂膏，而分運國外，以備一旦敗走，供其在外國之消費，此三者即造成今日危局之主因，亦即彼等最大之罪狀也。

總之，蔣氏以一庸夫之流，而強欲擠身政治舞台，更因沾名求利之心太切，乃甘願抹去良心，投身宋政黨之懷抱，而飾一滑稽之傀儡，是誠最可痛惡者也，是故「蔣孔宋」政黨實為中華民國之罪人，全國人民之罪人，更為東亞和平之罪人，而所謂蔣總司令厚其顏而受中國可憐人民之崇拜者乃若是。

## 蔣介石之末路

日軍之攻入廣州，暨之以武漢三鎮，已暗示蔣介石之末日，其命運蓋已注定矣，去職與否已無關大局，現在全國人民則皆鄙視之而不之信任矣，當日大軍未達漢口門戶之前彼所放之誇大言辭，終未付諸實施，及至情勢緊張之最後剎片蔣介石則拋棄人民而不顧，時至今日

袖，自私自利之惡蠹耳，蔣氏而果爲愛國，早當自殺以謝國人矣。對敵抗戰者爲愛國，對友邦之欲謀爲中國造禍者抗戰爲自殺，他國之不關痛癢，猶謀漁利，而言中國實力尚在，能作長期抵抗者，國人尤不可不察，而自入其彀，總之我人須知諂諛之言，於我有害，當明瞭事實而悟抗戰之於我無益也，日本既有親善合作之誠意，則我人當利用時機，共同致力於一途，以謀中國之興盛而達東亞和平，於夫世界和平之目的也。

## 討蔣介石檄文

孤雲

父老苦蔣氏苛政久矣，蔣氏甯波浪子，滬濱流氓，因緣時會，投機而起，恃民黨爲護符，襲中山之餘蔭，以一黨專制爲歸宿，假三民主義相號召，擁兵自衛，肆行無忌，近戚皆揚眉得意，私黨咸驕首上騰，人民膏脂，剝削殆盡，國家名器，淆濫不堪，獨夫如此擅權，嬌妻居然干政，廉恥掃地，法紀蕩然，加以陰險居心，猜忌成性，排除異己，厭薄老成，軍隊非嫡系者，儘量犧牲，輿論不如意者，百方箝制，入其黨者加諸膝，非其黨者墜諸淵，今日聯甲倒乙，明日煮豆燃箕，反覆無常，剛復自用，密佈暗殺黨羽，人人自危，嗾使偵探爪牙，處處皆是，詎知日中則昃，天道惡盈，西安之劫持，禍由自取，南京之政局，因而動搖，迨脫險歸來，途窮日暮，舉棋不定，異想天開，倡言抗日，實行聯共，一年以來，喪師失地，禍國殃民，其作孽則擢髮難數，其罪狀則罄竹難書，大好三江，盡成焦土，起視四境，半是難民，蕩析流離，死亡枕藉，目不忍睹，慘不忍聞，未聞捐一錢以施仁，下一令以罪己，執迷不悟，壹意孤行，依賴蘇聯，乞憐英法，已既智窮力竭，依然構怨興兵，適者武漢廣州，相繼陷落，洞庭岳麓，難免淪亡，誰生厲階，至於此極，猶復大言不慚，抗戰到底，最後之勝利，實自欺以欺人，來日之隱憂，正方興而未艾，大勢已去，盡人皆知，彼昏萬惡滔天，宜其一敗塗地，行將放棄湘衡，竄逃巴蜀，圖延殘喘，妄說偏安，弩末之勢已成，七首之窮畢路，事已至此，嗟何及矣，彼仍靦顏戀棧，堅不下野，祇知保個人祿位，毫不恤家國危亡，喪心病狂，恬不知恥，人之無良，一至於此，所望全國民衆，同心協力，一致聲討，殲厥渠魁，吾國前途，庶其有焉，傳檄遐邇，咸使聞知。

## 南京恢復之迅速

甘德雲

自維新政府于九月下旬在南京正式成立，爲中國之新中央政府以來，國人之經商者，及謀創其他事業者，即大量歸來卜居於此，蔣政

府之故都，除舊日商民之遷回者外，復有來自上海蘇州杭州及隣近各地者，其目的大都爲經營商業。

人民對於新政府之信仰，及擁護於此可見，且日本當亦無阻礙人民經商之舉，其有欣然而來者，無不極力鼓勵之，維新政府因欲建設新中國之經濟基礎，不久將有農民銀行之創設，今京市中心區域，已呈繁盛之象，商店之爲炮火所損者，皆已迅速修葺，亦有暫時稍加修築，以待正式改造者，此種工程已使木材價格上漲，但居奇取利之情形則無之，食物如魚肉鷄禽之類，則非常價廉，較上海之市價尤賤也，鷄鴨一元可購四斤，肉類亦如之，至價格低落之原因，大概爲現在各地交通未能暢達，物產不能外運之故也，米價每石不過七元半左右，視米之種類爲定，滬上及其他各地之以生活程度太高者，大可往南京一試也。

政府各院各部，皆於其所部之政務上極形忙碌，或有則正改組中者，或有已經改組者，預備早日與北京之臨時政府合併也。

將來中國之中央政府，已決定南京爲所在地，亦即前蔣政府之所在地也，而今之蔣政府，則已遁入四川之川嶺間，而變爲一地於政權矣。

新政府之擇地于南京，不遷北京，蓋以其與我國之經濟商業之中區接近也，至於北京則已失去其首都之地位，前清帝都之尊榮，在今日已失其情感上之效用也，中國人民已知尋求，實際北京今已腐舊，時代進展中之首都，當屬南京也，在此修葺建造之聲中，政府同時亦甚注意，全國戰區之復興，反之蔣政府之焦土政策，則使數百萬無辜人民，流離失所，以欲達一人之狂慾，而使全國人民受其災殃，此一人者蔣介石也，宜神人之共怒也。

新政府將採用憲政制度，而極力謀教育之普及，維新政府領袖梁鴻志院長，於復興之程序中，已決定下列十大要點爲宗旨。

- (一) 取消獨裁及一黨專政
- (二) 極力防共
- (三) 鼓勵人民復其舊居
- (四) 企發全國農工以救濟失業
- (五) 勉勵已成工商經濟事業以增國富
- (六) 增進國民體育
- (七) 平準國庫收支以輕人民負擔

我人之最堪欣幸者，爲南京復興與建設之順利進行，市長已經產生，而固定之方案，亦已擬就，人口日益增多，戰前南京之人口在百萬以上，戰時大都遷避，今則遷回者已逾半數矣，戰事之遺迹，雖尚

，爲治標之策，至溫院長所言，乃治本之計，其謂一治之之法，先解散附匪之良民，解散良民之法，惟先解其抗日之誤，解散立責，在最爲良民所信仰之政府領袖，最爲良民所接近之縣知事，此誠透澈而又提要之言，治匪根本計劃，莫善於此，惟解抗日之誤，及解散責任問題，均非易事，敢以謬見所及私議之。

愚氓無知，况經抗日之宣傳已久，先入爲主，入主必出奴，後雖解釋，難免終疑，至日軍之佔領土地，而復交還，且不索酬報，彼將謂天下決無若是之好人，而况國家以擴充領土爲志乎，是以人民之疑，似非簡單數語所能驟解，是宜將日華之戰，詳是詳開，理自誰屈，及日軍戰勝佔領後之何以交還，並交還後，何以不責報酬之各項事實暨原因，一面以白話文刊布，一面遴選各鄉平時有聲望而爲當地民衆所信仰者，到處演講，或者稍能覺悟，其實日人所以交還者，蓋以對於歐美，防外侮之侵入，而對於中國，如兄弟之閭牆，親疎有間，故待遇獨優，而所以不望報者，祇須彼此經濟合作，兩有利益，何須索酬，此皆淺近之理，文與言，二者並行，或者疑抱漸法，至於日兵初入京時，或不免間有誤傷平民，則當時良莠莫分，未能明瞭，容或有之，况軍隊人數既多，究難保無一舉動偶愆者，試問我中國軍隊，有無不規則行爲乎，民國二年，張馮雷各軍入城，其情形若何，甯人諒能回憶及之，恐未必如日軍之能守紀律也，上年南京陷落時，記者整居難民區，日軍按戶查察敗兵，日來數起，見其舉動，均甚文明，彼此言語不通，則以筆談，款以茶點時，並出資以報，却其報，則謝而去，令人歎日本程度之高，以其有和藹之情，不僅能守戰時國際公法也，由此推測之，日本國家，對於中國，定無仇視之心，其軍士明瞭此旨，故對人民，示其親愛焉，其對秀民出於嚴厲者，亦出於自取，而於除暴安良之旨，實無相背，今欲爲愚氓解其謬誤，不妨剴切以宣布也。

若夫解散人民之附和匪衆，上以責諸政府領袖，維新政府成立後，事皆依據政綱而行，民無間言，惟孔子云「民無信不立」，誠爲立國之本，所期執政者，永遠收一信字，事事使民共見共聞，勿挾愚民之術，勿作欺民之詞，論語所謂「一信而後勞其民，未信則以爲厲己也」，可見爲政者，果能取信於民，則百事可舉，斯勸民勿爲國黨所欺，毋爲其黨所惑，民自然信今政府所言，而不墮奸謀矣，至縣知事，與民最親，故稱親民之官，果爲民所信仰，當然言聽計從，第須守一誠字，至誠所感，金石爲開，况鄉民智識簡單，以誠感之決疑貳，現內政部，舉辦縣政訓練所，聞師資甚良，管理尤嚴，陳部長訓以不卑不

亢，將來定有成效，第他日臨民時，不卑不亢，乃就待人接物言，未就性情心術者，而縣知事之性情，要須使民諒然可親，而其心術更須使民坦然共見，坦然者何，誠而已矣，英國俗語，一不言真實之語者，雖聞真實，亦不之信一，於此見欲取人之信，須其人素有真實之語，而真實之語，亦即誠而已矣，果親民之官，以誠爲本，則出言自能使民信而不疑，解散附匪，亦易易耶，所慮國黨之欺民易破，而共黨之惑民難除，民貧財匱，人人有求衣食恆足之心，加以年來黨政府時代，居高位者，服用起居，何等華美，貧富既相懸絕，則共黨之言，易使聽從，聞南京鄉愚，中此毒者，已不在少數，尙望當道者，遴選派幹練人員，密查確實，目前迅籌治標之策，言者無罪，願當注意及之也。

## 武漢之陷落

武漢之陷落，與蔣介石軍隊之潰退，依事實言之，正可謂爲日本出兵徵蔣之入於最後階段，此時也頭腦清醒之國人，對於時局自應更作一種正義之檢討矣，蔣氏及其附庸，既被逐出武漢，其勢力範圍之減削，已至若是之程度，使其不復能自命爲中國人民之代表矣，果也，蔣介石一羣以及國民黨之動人宣傳，自有其相當之効力，蓋中國人民於毫不知之中，聽憑蔣孔宋一黨，少數人之支配，不由而反日怨日也，日本政府，曾經屢次申明日本在華之軍事行動，乃爲打倒蔣政府而非以中國人民爲敵也，其目的所在，乃欲得到中日之和平相處，開誠合作耳，因此中國人民，何以不察，而任其捲入對於友邦之戰爭，况日本之目的，乃欲爲其驅逐自私自利，以一家一黨之自肥爲前提之腐化巨怪乎。

爲今之計，中國人民當速起自覺，不應長此愚魯，徒自加深其所受之痛苦也，尤須自覺者，乃其所作之巨大犧牲，祇蔣氏爲一己之利益耳，蔣氏之一毫不爲人民着想，尙能視之爲中國之救主乎。

蔣介石每於大敗之餘，伴言作戰略上之撤退，而實行其蘇俄式之焦土政策，中國人民至今尙能相信此類戰略上撤退之荒謬乎，戰略上之撤退，始則行之於平津，繼則行之於上海，而南京而徐州蕪湖九江安慶澳門廣州，最後而行之於武漢矣，在武漢失陷之前，蔣氏曾作狂言，以百萬雄兵，死守武漢，今則其大言已付之實行乎。

中國人民將至何時而知繼續抗戰之非，戰略上之撤退，不能行至最後，焦土政策，將焦全國之土矣，中國之軍隊果爲是而戰乎，世之必有較此有益之戰爭明也，而今日之戰爭，固爲誰乎，爲一竊位之領

到無限之發展，日今白濟壓迫，人之經已如是之深刻，中日兩國之國民經濟，誠有不能確保其真實獨立之趨勢，如今亞細亞各地港口，橋樑林立，盡為歐美人所有，而我人之商貨，亦幾於全部為所載運而去，若此情形，則亞細亞之經濟，豈能有獲得真實獨立之一日，故亞細亞之海運，首應歸還於亞細亞人之手，此種問題雖小，而其關於亞細亞之獨立性者，決不可以輕視之也，故若日本船隻於亞細亞之海運不足應付，則中國有無限數之帆船，可資補助，中國海員習以數十尺長之帆船，縱橫之波濤萬里之上，其往來運貨，亦非不可能之事也，又如沿中日兩國海岸與亞細亞南部連絡之交通線，正可為此種帆船航行之孔道，而利用此數千年來之交通器具以爲運送不急之貨，要亦爲一快心之事，此非余特意爲落伍之帆船而加以褒揚，實以汽船之稀少，欲借此以與白人競新於亞細亞之海上，而將來亞細亞之理想如何發揚，我人亦得於此規之，再者亞細亞之理想，非一單純之思想，其中所包含之問題有政治，文化，與心理等等，數千年來循環不滅，潛伏深藏於我人方寸之內，爲亞細亞獨特之物，亦惟亞細亞人乃有之，今我人一旦將其喚出而凝固之，以爲全亞細亞人民生活指導之原素，精神應用之根本，則此理想之真髓，庶幾可以出爲世用矣，然而此種精神上之和鳴，唯於中日兩國之間，乃能見之，我人以後應如何保持全亞細亞心神二者，嚴肅之獨立，於是亞細亞之理想，始得賴以生動而活躍焉。

現在中日兩國之青年，將失却其精神上之基調，在中國如此，在日本亦復如此，此實最爲可慮之事，二民主義之於中國青年，原無價值可言，蓋其思想業已落伍，一切便無足觀，至於共產黨主義，在其純粹之本質上，不能與中國社會之實體相合，莫斯古之指導者，固知之甚稔，故彼等所推行於中國之共產主義，乃變爲中國化，然在今日，即此中國化之共產主義，亦已未日來臨，應在澈底消滅之列，是以中國青年，將失却思想之目標，但彼等自耶穌教輸入以來，數度遭受外來思想之刺激後，已以思想爲生活內容之一份子，今突失去其思想之目標，其情緒之痛苦無聊，乃可想像而知，當此之時，亞細亞之思想，如湧現於彼輩之前，則其精神生活，必可獲一新新之基調，更就日本青年言，情形亦正相同，因其共產主義與日本主國家之本質與情勢，不能相容，故日本青年雖曾企求思想之轉向，然其中得到新思想之根據者，固不乏人，而其多數則仍如投身於共產主義之時，不能獲得熱烈的思想之生活，以此今日日本青年對於思想之情緒，亦是百無聊賴，若有人，在此時期投以「亞細亞之思想」，以激蕩其心志，則中日兩國青年必能以此「亞細亞之理想」與東亞之精神，爲其精神之基調，

而漸趨於自然結合之一途，由是中日兩國思想上之結合，亦能自然構成一鞏固之陣線，余信此一星期，今已臨頭，所以我人對於目前之事變，及其將來之結果，所應採取之處置方法，絕不可稍有錯誤也。

漢口陷落以後，情勢如何，應如何舉動，爲中日兩國國民最所關心之事，但其根本要諦，在事變當初已經確定，不過隨事變發展之階段，隨時有其因時制宜之處置而已，我人今應以漢口陷落爲一動機，對中日兩國國民不特須給與一新的信念，且在行動工作之上，亦須劃一新階段，其具體的內容，在本篇中雖不能盡言其詳，但如下文所述諸事，則爲作者所先能斷言者也，第一蔣氏政權之絕望，已成確定之事實，故在蔣氏政權支配之下之民衆意識，必且陷於絕大之動搖狀態中，第二英法寄生之企圖，必將趨於消滅，蓋英法之動搖狀態，援之無謂，兩方心理既至如此地步，則歐美寄生之宗旨，自必消滅於無形，我人對此情勢轉換之時期，大可自種種觀點，考慮其應採之方策，願覺漢口之陷落，其於中日兩國之結合，應爲最有力之效果，同時亞細亞之思想將愈益鮮明而展開於中日兩國國民之前，一切應建設於新新基礎之上，爲今後中日兩國國民應取之途徑，而記者得生而見此歷史上空前之時機，中心慶幸，從可知矣。

綜之，今日兩國國民已踏進新新之境界，故一切之一切，皆應建設於新新之基礎上，於是亞細亞乃得向其新開之康衢，出發而進行矣。

### 讀剿匪治源談話贅言

口

江蘇省內，平時即不斷匪蹤，所以徐海一帶，號稱匪區，該區之匪，每歲夏秋，青紗帳起，（鄉間多種高粱，匪藏其中，藉以隱蔽，謂之青紗帳），匪即大張旗鼓，白晝橫行，劫財擄人，幾乎無日無之，兵團往剿，少則拒捕，開槍對敵，由冬徂春，易姓更名，避匿上海，爲通逃藪，至翌年夏，復理故業，此以匪爲職業者也，故徐海向駐重兵，即其地親民之官，亦須知兵者任之，蓋亦時率警備隊以剿匪也，本年又值戰後，匪風彌熾，遂由北而南，南京四郊，亦復時聞劫案，其匪首大都來自徐海，而襄脅，則遭亂後之貧民，更益以遊擊便衣隊，爲抗日之宣傳，尤足以張匪膽，並開另有共黨，借便衣隊，在南京各鄉，竭力煽惑，以與民同甘苦之手段，恆助農民操作，兼以小仁小惠，施諸鄉民，是以民信共黨，甚於信官，此真心腹之大患也，立法院溫院長，發表談話，謂「華北華中，到處皆匪」，他處未能悉知其詳，而南京四郊，鄉間暗伏之匪，恐隆冬尤甚，誠不可不預爲剿滅



主張再認識，始可得認識之真緒，蓋目前之中國已由事變而漸起變化，曩日黨府之寄生於歐美及蘇聯者，今將盡脫其桎梏而奮其自由，他若假借民族主義之美名，以把持政柄者，狂呼三民主義之口號，以操縱人民者，今一一將爲之清算，而使還我民衆本來之面目，以及固有之自由，以此日本欲知其目前蛻變之實情必須以再認識爲信條矣，憶在前清未葉，外人之對於中國嘗有睡獅之號，曾幾何時，而忽由睡獅降爲豚豚，夫同一睡也，而前後竟有獅豚之別，此省中國人民萎靡不振有以致之，但在今日，我人姑不論其爲獅豚，却已漸有醒悟之徵象，由是可知燦爛之明日，必可藉以新創輝煌之中國也，作者嘗言此次事變之真緒，實欲使中國完成爲嶄新之國家，故從來中日提攜之標語，在今日已置之試金石上，或可實現於一時，至於前次之所能言而不能行者，實由於兩國間互相認識之不足，以後兩國間但能孜孜不倦，共謀所以相互認識之道，則非惟兩國間之提携，可以實現，即兩國間之結合，亦何難一蹴而幾也，以上所論，皆係日本方面必須再認識中國之真意，至於中國方面之於日本，亦有再認識之必要，何以言之，世人咸謂誤中國者，爲國民黨之歐美派，殊不知一知半解之日本通亦須分其過失，因若輩之於抗日每日工作，實有抱薪救火之嫌也，若輩不明日本真正之心理，而妄指日本爲侵略之國家，更不識日本真正之力量，而貿然加以侮辱挑釁之辭，凡此皆係自號爲日本通者所構成之罪惡，而中國國民淺慮盲從，不問事勢之輕重，只須事關日本，則便若輩之言是信，而其爲害於國家，實遠在我人想像之上，是以無論日本派歐美派或國民之全體對於今日日本，實須重行加以明晰之觀察，庶不致一誤再誤於認識之不足也。

今日中日兩國國民共同肩負亞細亞建設之重任，當任偉大事業發軔之初，兩國國民應各反省之外，尤應自認其從前認識之錯誤，如是而後可以毫無虛偽之真誠，互相交換，此爲今日切要之着，而中國全體民衆，現所需要者，究爲何物，將來所企望者，究爲何事，此亦日本朝野，所應深加體察，而藉以明其真實之情況者，夫中國農民佔人口總額百分之七十以上，其民衆之生活機構，除二三大都會之外，其極大部分，皆係樹立於農民生產之上，故第一須先明農民之意趨與其要求，在十年以前，中華民衆，不論任何階級，因不堪外力之壓迫，軍閥之搜括，與大地主之榨取，莫不斬望國民革命之成功，誠已爲國民革命，不獨可以消滅內戰，獲得安全之生活，而中國經濟亦可從此完全臻於獨立之境，故全國鄉村之民衆，不論老幼婦孺，其對於國民革命，實曾熱誠歡迎之，然此國民革命之結果，不過授於民衆惡劣倍前之環境，蓋自國民政府成立以後，一切政權皆爲國民黨一黨所盤據

，不特政由獨裁，不恤民困，而國家之寶藏，且竟雙手奉之歐美，至其榨取民衆膏血之技能，比之從前之軍閥地主，尤爲惡辣，而於維持一黨一己之權利，尤不惜恣意浪費，其對革命開始之所宣示，於民衆之信約，幾於無一付之實行，如是而共產黨勢力，遂得乘機滲入，當斯如也，適值農村歉收，舉國不安，故其勢力幾於瀰漫全國，而同時被匪之區，其農民之窮困，嚴如墜入深淵，不可救拔，而其中之最可悲者，則爲國共兩軍交界地域之民衆，因其不幸，在此等地域者，今日共產軍侵入，農民如不歡迎，則予殺戮，其倖免者，則俟明日國民軍開到，必又誣爲共黨，加以殘害，當此之時，此種農民實處「左右爲難」與「啼笑皆非」之境，此種情形繼續達於十年左右，一般民衆之畏懼國共兩軍者，誠有甚於蛇蝎之概，故彼等於現在所需要與將來所需求之兩者以外，尙有其嶄新之需求，此需求爲何，即新政權所應授與之安全生活與新的建設是也。

新中國今已誕生，而中日兩國，新提携與新結合，亦因以聯絡成功，從此兩國必將進於新階段之共同發展，並須向「亞細亞之理想」首起邁進，「亞細亞之理想」云者，在今次事變激蕩之中，誠有以陶醉我人者，夫人類之理想，即世界之理想，其追求與上進，實占我人心靈之一角，以是我人之觀念，不能離開我人之實踐，換言之，實踐反映理想，故能抓住實踐反映之理想者，乃能有實踐之可能，在昔西哲詩詞中有云：「蘇彝士運河以東，載有六億之牛靈」而今此亞細亞之理想，又爲呈於我人眼前之一大問題，故若今次事變之意義，因新中華民之建設而充實其一面，則其另外之一面，應爲追求理想中「亞細亞之理想」所充實，實言之，盧溝橋一發之槍聲，雖爲事變之動機，其實際亦即爲中日兩國國民向「亞細亞之理想」上追求實踐之起點也，「亞細亞之理想」爲亞細亞對其自身之大運動，對其自身之大建設，亞細亞全體民族，應親自與白人手中，奪還其固有之亞細亞，以雪白人所加於我人之凌辱，此種任務，應由中日兩國，立於先驅者之地位，故中日兩國之結合，若不發展之亞細亞理想之確立程度，則兩者之結合，不發揮其真諦也。

此一理想愈加強，則兩國結合乃得達到最高之強度，申而言之，亞細亞全體民衆，應以唯一之明晰目標，開闢此亞細亞大陸，以爲地球上，新思想，新政治，新經濟之藩殖地帶，並進而用以爲建立嶄新之世界觀，合亞細亞全體民衆爲一個單位，凡事凡物，均須由此思想開示而啓發之，今試單就物質方面言之，中日兩國之合力，如擴展於亞細亞之全面，則兩國之國民經濟，無論在資源上或市場上，必能得

## 亞細亞之理想

王子惠

世間有誇張其已往事蹟之民族，有醉心於現代繁榮之民族，亦有企望於將來輝煌之民族，今日之中華民國已為邁步於康莊大道之國家，故其民族亦即企望於將來輝煌之民族也，雖然在此旋乾轉坤千鈞一髮之際，其最要之關鍵，仍在打破現在之一切環境而後可以升堂入室，完成其未來之輝煌事業，換言之，即目前之一切問題，皆須因此新建設而換一解決之方案，而中日事變云者，即賦予中國以歷史上新建設之動機者也，其理由所在，約有二點，一即我中國素為一陳舊因循之國家，此次在其生命線上，予以重大之衝擊，其反應之彈動力，必且油然而生，二即因此事變而造成中日團結之新局面，必且為中國開拓一嶄新之境界，有此二種理由，可知歷史上新建設之動機，實已呈現於我人之前，我但能努力實踐，則此次事變之犧牲，雖極嚴重，要亦不足為慮，蓋無此犧牲，則將來即無新國家建設上之收穫，此亦事理自然之趨勢也。

但我人今日所懼者，厥惟事變之結局，苟其結局而不圓滿，則事變之真諦即未貫徹，而一切犧牲皆屬徒然，不寧唯是，即戰後之狀態或更將遜於戰前，數月前日本政府嘗有「不以蔣政權為對手」之宣言，惟其不以為對手，則勢必以為敵手，敵手當前，亦祇有撲滅之一道，捨此以外，恐無長策，此果今日日本之應認為當務之急，而亦中國民衆之所切望於日本者也，蓋蔣氏政權一日不去，則其困獸猶鬥之妄想，即一日未已，而新中國建設上之障礙物，亦即一日未除，障礙物一日未除，則新建設之基礎終於無由確立，而國家之滅亡，亦可計日而待，故作者由此敢於斷言，今日新中國之命運，即將取決於此新建設行程之上，而蔣氏政權云者，實為國家生存之毒賊，勢須先予撲滅，而後中國可以邁步前進，蓋瘁於此次事變之真諦，作者非為無責任而可以任意放言之人，然而對於蔣氏政權之為國家生存之毒賊，敢於下列兩點，證明其非誣誣之談，第一點即將蔣氏政權乃寄生於歐美肘下者，其寄生之詣，非為再建中國，實為確立國民黨之勢力，而助長一己專政之兇焰，夫以文化發祥之中國，而竟寄生於歐美人士之肘下，此種倒施逆行之政策，不特不容於中國，抑亦不容於日本或亞細亞，其為不近情理，不合時宜更不待言，且歐西各國昔嘗憑其船堅砲利以侵略我中國，蔣介石苟非寡廉鮮恥之輩，更何忍冒天下之大不韙，而自甘依附於侵略者卵翼之下，故作者由此又敢斷言，假使蔣氏之政權一日不去，則白種人所加於中國之強暴壓力，亦即一日不能掃蕩，嘗思蔣氏政權之所以得臻今日頑強之地步，而敢於貿然對日一戰者，

無非由白種人醜態挑撥以成之，如是蔣氏政權一日未滅，白種人之野心即一日未戢，此在新中國建設行程之上，絕對不能容許者也。

第二點即謂蔣氏政權之容共禍國，惡貫滿盈，乃中國人不共戴天之公仇，又豈能容其苟延殘喘於白種之肘下乎，夫蔣介石之是否為共產主義之忠實信徒，姑不具論，惟觀其一生行事，則朝秦暮楚，儼然妾婦之行，方其聯共剿共之日，前言後語，判若兩人，推其用心，亦無非為自保其勢利祿位而已，更何福國利民之可言，何況聯共政策之在中國，幾於萬人唾罵，蔣氏非不知此，而猶毅然決然以為之者，無非以私利高於一切為前提也，故作者由此又敢斷言，蔣氏政權之撲滅，實為新中國建設之基本信條，日本政府迭曾確認蔣氏政權為抗日侮日之元凶，因有一舉撲滅之決心，而自我中國人方面立論，則此抗日侮日之元兇之撲滅，又另有其撲滅之道，在乎其間，蓋亦化中國之為害，絕非短時期內所能解除者也。

由上所言，可知我中國人欲於今日焦土灰燼之中，再建一輝煌之新國家，自非與同文同種之日本互相結合不為功，此種結合，如能早日實現，則蔣氏政權之一切惡勢力，亦能早日剷除，我人深信窮途末路之蔣氏政權在不久之將來必且一旦崩潰，崩潰之後其在國內之遺孽必無立錐之地，於是中日兩國對於此次事變之真諦，可謂達到第一階段，而同時新中國之建設，亦無不得其門而入之困難，今日我人對於中日兩國在此事變所受之重大犧牲，誠不勝其百感交集之焦慮，以此渴望各路戰事得早結束，惟此結束，必須以貫徹事變之真諦為條件，設或苟且姑息，而予蔣氏以死灰復燃之機會，則不特死者不能瞑目，即生者亦難與言長治久安之道矣，且夫犧牲之輕重，原無定評之可言，倘使此次戰事之結果，得奠東亞和平百年之基礎，則今日所受之一切犧牲，仍得謂獲有相當之代價也。

近來日本朝野，嘗以「中國之再認識」為口號，良以此次事變之所以發生，皆以舊時之認識不足為主因，曩者日本之號為中國通者，往往通於外表而不通於內情，通於已往而不通於現在，以此應付中國，非惟誤人，抑且誤國，故日本有識之士，近皆主張中國之再認識，此誠兩國親善前途之不二法門也，惟目前之中國，自經歷此次嚴重之事變以後，宛如鋼鐵之入太冶洪爐，其形態必為一變，以此昔日之已認為再認識者，今日必須作更進一步之再認識矣，換言之，則日本對於中國之認識，必須劃清時期，譬如在民國十六年以前認識清楚之人，在民國十七年國民黨專政以後，必須立將其認識上，再加一重認識，方得自保其認識之清楚，由此類推，可知日本對於目前之中國，必須

## 中華民國政府

### 聯合委員會第二次宣言

我中華民國，向稱禮義文物之邦，有史至今，從未聞有邪說詖行如今日之甚者，蔣介石柄政以來，濫竊兵權，排除異己，虐民之政，罄竹難書，自西安被劫後，祇圖全命保軀，不惜摧殘國本，逞兇肇釁，遂使神皋沃壤，陷於水深火熱之中，一年以還，長江黃河及珠江流域，廬舍灰燼，禾黍漂流，悉受其焦土決堤之所賜，比者粵漢相繼失陷，彼蔣介石者雖刳頸以謝天下，尙不足蔽其辜，乃猶大言不慚，罔知後悔，據各地傳聞，尙欲繼續抗戰，以圖苟延旦夕，雖犧牲民命財產，皆所不恤，似此執迷不悟，是直使目前僅僅倖存之西北西南數省，不旋踵亦捲入漩渦，兵兇戰危，將無噍類，本會負千鈞一髮之責，謹與我父老昆弟諸姊妹，披瀝陳之，須知邪正不能兩存，不反共不足以救國，不倒蔣不足以清共，不反共倒蔣不足以實現和平，不實現和平則吾全國人民救死不遑，安能圖復興之建設，若因傾向赤化，擁護獨夫，不與新政府共同奮鬥，則迷途益遠，國命將傾，神州陸沉，噬臍莫及，生死關鍵，在此須臾，和平曙光，期於羣力，急起自救，毋淪此言。





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### 中華民國維新政府政綱

- (一) 實行三權鼎立之憲政制度取消一黨專政
- (二) 切實防剿共產使赤化不致危及東亞以定國本而消亂源
- (三) 外交以平等為原則以不喪權為主旨促進中日睦以鞏固東亞和平並順應世界現勢確保締約各國之永遠睦誼
- (四) 各省災區難民宜速遣還鄉復其故業並在非戰區域設立保安組織剿匪清鄉
- (五) 救濟失業開發資源工業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發達增加國富
- (七) 本中國固有之道德文化吸收世界之科學知識以養成理智精粹體力強健之國民從前之矯激教育怪誕學說皆須根本廓清
- (八) 財政謀收支適合以減輕人民負擔節省冗費以增進全國福利從前不急之建設苛細之捐稅凡為民害者悉罷除之
- (九) 人才登進使學者得充分效力國家言論公開使國人得隨時批評政治
- (十) 嚴懲官吏貪污厲行考績黜陟裁併駢枝機關以肅吏治