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Abrogation of 1911 American-Japanese Treaty

Rendition of Shanghai Courts to Nanking

Imminent Collapse of Chungking Regime

No Recognition, No Reciprocity

Britain's Sun is Fast Setting

India Will Not Fight For Britain

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L. K. Kentwell, B.A., (Oxon), LL.B., (Columbia University, N.Y.)
Editor in chief & Publisher

T. Hsu Chinese Editor
W. C. Laing Contributing Editor
J. Y. Tong Asst. Chinese Editor
P. C. Tong Advertising Manager

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IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

To The Great Indian People:

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

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

Now is the opportune moment to act!

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

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

JOIN THE ASIATIC LEAGUE TO OVERTHROW BRITISH IMPERIALISM!

L. K. KENTWELL,

Hon. Secretary,

8 Drum Tower Villa, NANKING (CHINA)

NARAM SINGH,

Asst. Hon. Secretary and Treasurer

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Editorial Notes & Comments

Re-Emergence of Wang Ching-wei

Denoting a transition from the ideological to the practical, Mr Wang Ching wei has gone to Canton, center of all revolutionary movements in China, to promote still further activities on behalf of his nation wide peace movement

That the peace move sponsored by Mr Wang is gathering momentum may be proven by the numerous signs evident in all classes of life in China who have come to the realisation that their ill placed confidence in the bandit Chiang has brought only chaos and suffering to the country.

More and more the Chinese masses feel that the select group—known as the "Soong Dynasty"—who presumed to control their destinies, was nothing but a select group of bandits who thought nothing of robbing their country and oppressing their own people. That China's financial and economic condition has come to such a sorry pass can only be attributed to the disappearance of all China's silver metal reserves, most of which went to Britain as a result of the intrigues and manipulations carried on by Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, the British financial adviser, in conjunction with the Chiang bandit junta.

There are many people who still choose to ridicule the patriotic efforts of Mr Wang Ching wei and who term him a traitor and puppet, but they have no grounds for such an attitude. We have on several occasions in the past in these columns pointed out to our readers that Mr Wang formerly held the second highest executive position in the former regime and did not lack in power, especially in the political field. Furthermore, it is a well known fact that Mr Wang is a "poor" politician insofar as material wealth is concerned. In fact, Mr Wang holds the envious record with a few other Chinese leaders of being a "clean" politician who has never sullied his hands with graft or "squeeze." Can the same be said of the men who formerly held power at Nanking?

No material consideration could, therefore, be attributed to Mr Wang when he suddenly severed his connections with the Chiang regime. His subsequent statements to the press and public have made it perfectly clear what his intentions and policy are. Is it logical, therefore, to disbelieve his motives and true patriotism?

The re emergence of Mr Wang and his activities for the promotion of peace and for the establish-

ment of a new Chinese Central government should accordingly be supported by all patriotic Chinese as well as by all well wishers of China

* * *

Abrogation of 1911 American-Japanese Treaty

The sudden denunciation on July 27 by President Roosevelt of the 1911 American Japanese Treaty of Commerce and Navigation came as a great surprise to Japan whose traditional friendship for the United States and American people seemed to preclude such an unfriendly step on the part of the U S A. The surprise was even greater due to the fact that President Roosevelt took upon himself the responsibility of the abrogation, without consulting or sanction of Congress.

The suddenness of Roosevelt's action can be directly traced to British manipulation and propaganda which had probably convinced Roosevelt that American interests were in danger of elimination by the Japanese advance in China and that even America itself was in danger of attack from Japan. These and other malicious lies are similar to those which inveigled the United States into participation in the Great War of 1914.

But the day of reckoning will come and this British action will soon recoil like a boomerang.

We feel confident that two nations like the United States and Japan whose traditional friendship extends over a span of many decades will be able to adjust their relations before next January, the dead-line for the abrogation to become effective. Furthermore, it is quite possible that when Congress convenes again after the summer recess it may question Roosevelt's action in denouncing the treaty without consulting Congress. There is a wide-spread feeling in the United States that Roosevelt's action in this respect may not be unconnected with his plan for a third presidential term, and if Congress discerns such an influence there is a possibility that the abrogation may in its turn be denounced.

Whatever may be the under currents of the abrogation, there is little doubt, we repeat, that Britain, seeing her prestige sinking low in East Asia, has once more successfully got America to pull some of her chestnuts out of the fire.

Rendition of Shanghai Courts to Nanking

It is becoming increasingly evident that many of the disputes and misunderstanding, and the chaotic state existing in Shanghai, lie in certain fundamental reasons which the Municipal Council of the International Settlement could easily clear up by the adoption of a realistic attitude.

Up to the present, the attitude and policy of the S.M.C. can only be termed stubborn and absurd, but the limits of patience have been reached by the authorities of the Reformed Government and the time has arrived for stern dealing with the recalcitrants.

One of the most important points in dispute is that of the rendition of the Special District Courts which still exist in the foreign areas and which are presided over by judges who are appointees of the defunct Chungking regime.

The situation as it exists today is not only anomalous but the courts as they are at present controlled form an open insult to the authority of the Special Municipality of Greater Shanghai under Mayor Fu Siao-en.

It is more than surprising, as we have often reiterated in these columns, that the Japanese and Reformed Government authorities have had the patience and tolerance to stand for this state of affairs. However, events have come to such a pass that failure on the part of the foreign authorities to recognise the just demands for the rendition of these courts will seriously imperil the future of the settlement and concession.

The stubbornness of the foreign authorities may truly be likened to that of a horse perishing with thirst who, on being offered water, refuses to drink of the life-saving fluid. In the end, of course, the horse died!

* * *

Imminent Collapse of Chungking Regime

With the precipitous fall of the Chungking dollar (*fapi*) in the last two weeks and Britain's hesitation to give further support to this currency, the imminent collapse of the Chungking bandit regime will be a matter of not a few months but of a few weeks.

Britain is solely responsible for the fall of the Chungking dollar because on the advice of Sir Frederick Leith Ross, British financial expert, who visited China in the fall of 1936, all China's silver reserves were shipped out of the country with the connivance of the Chiang government. Had this silver remained in the country and backed up the note issue, it is safe to say that there would have been no such precipitous fall of the dollar.

It is a crime of the greatest magnitude on the part of Britain to deprive China of her silver reserves and the anti-British boycott which is now raging throughout several provinces is but a spontaneous and righteous outburst of feeling on the part of the Chinese people against such dastardly manipulations on the part of a country which posed as a friend of China.

It is a just Providence which is now meting out due punishment to the Chiang group of traitors who sold their country for a pot of silver. No mercy must be shown to such men.

* * *

No Recognition, No Reciprocity

Shanghai seems to furnish plenty of material for press comment these days, an interesting case having again come up recently involving the dumping of garbage from the Settlement in areas north of the Settlement under the jurisdiction of the Special Municipality of Greater Shanghai.

The case arose when Mayor Fu's administration detained three foreign employees of the Public Works Department of the S.M.C., together with a large group of coolies and several trucks employed in the job of dumping garbage in Chapei off the Kiangwan Road.

The S.M.C. employees were detained 48 hours pending a settlement of the issue and were released unconditionally but the trucks were held pending a final settlement.

The case involves the payment of a monthly sum of \$15,000 to the Special Municipality by the S.M.C. for the privilege of dumping garbage in areas outside the Settlement, and also payment of \$200,000 in arrears for the same purpose.

Under the plea of official non-recognition of the new administration, the S.M.C. refused to treat with Mayor Fu and approached the Japanese Naval Landing Party for a settlement. But the latter advised the Settlement authorities to approach Mayor Fu directly as the matter came under his control and jurisdiction.

The matter was finally settled due to the strong stand adopted by Mayor Fu.

We have here another case of the quibbling nature of the foreign authorities of the International Settlement. The case only concerned the settlement of garbage dumping, a case of no political significance, but one of general public welfare and one which could easily have been settled by a right approach to Mayor Fu. There was nothing to show that Mayor Fu would adopt a negative attitude regarding the dumping of garbage in areas under his control, but the S.M.C. tried to circumvent the Mayor's authority in a roundabout manner.

When the Mayor adopted a strong attitude, the S.M.C. quickly climbed down. Such clashes will continue to exist as long as the S.M.C. continues its present policy, but if they will only try to develop better relations with the Special Municipality they will find Mayor Fu more than accommodating.

The whole situation summed up amounts to this. No recognition, No reciprocity, and if the S.M.C. persists in its stubbornness they will probably find themselves swallowing a lot of their own garbage before the final death-blow is given to the Settlement.

Britain's Sun Is Fast Setting

With the intense anti-British boycott now raging in China and pressure from Japan, the complete elimination of British commercial and economic interests in the Far East is fast reaching a crisis. Britain's change of policy vis-a-vis the China Incident is an indication that Britain's sun is fast setting and she is no longer able to follow her inclination to dominate this part of the world. The New Order in East Asia means the elimination of Britain's interference and domination in the affairs of China and Japan.

The Anglo-Japanese parleys now proceeding in Tokyo may or may not reach a successful conclusion, depending on whether Britain will agree to change the policy which she has been following for the past two years towards Japan.

It is indeed a poor showing which present-day British diplomacy is giving in the face of new and growing forces in Asia. Britain has always posed as the champion of fair-play but today she denies that right to other nations. If that is her policy can she ever hope to retain her prestige in this part of the world? We are not out to condemn Britain or the British people wholesale, but it is our duty to point out for the benefit of the Chinese people the wrongs which Britain has inflicted on China in the past.

Today there has arisen a New China, renascent in spirit and full of conviction that the dawn of a better era has finally arrived. This spirit will not tolerate domination, such as that imposed by Britain in the past, but if Britain will eliminate this old attitude and bow to the new situation there is no reason why she should not continue a peaceful and friendly intercourse with this country and with Japan.

* * *

India Will Not Fight For Britain

The eruption of the Indian volcano is imminent. In spite of the strictest censorship in all the principal cities and towns throughout India, news has gradually leaked out through travellers that all is not well in Britain's richest colonial empire. In fact a minor rebellion flared up recently in the Waziristan district where it was reported that a British Lt. colonel named C. W. May and his companions were ambushed and shot dead by hostile tribesmen. An engagement subsequently took place between the tribesmen and British troops in the locality where the ambush took place resulted in the loss of about 400 British soldiers including several officers and about 800 native troops according to a statement from an American traveller who had just returned to New York from Bombay. There is no doubt that a tense situation prevails in India and due to censorship the outside world remains in complete ignorance of what is happening daily in the unhappy land of turbans. The Indians are marking time and will make every effort to oust the British

Raj when a favorable opportunity presents itself in the not far distant future.

Prominent Indians have recently made public statements to the effect that India will not fight for Britain in case the latter is involved in another war. These statements are attributed to have been made by no less a person than Sir Hyat Khan, Prime Minister of Punjab, in addressing the All-India Moslem League Conference in Sholapur. "Patriotic Indians will defend India with the last drop of blood" he said, "but under no circumstances will Indians shed their blood for Britain who is our oppressor and enemy." "But if we participate in a war," he added, "it will be to regain our national independence and get something more." This statement is significant and the moment Britain is involved in a war, India will strike and expel the British tyrant including his army of occupation.

There are considerable activities in Indian political circles at the moment throughout the country according to a recent cable report from Calcutta, the leader of the left wing of the Indian Congress, Mr. Subhas Bose, appealed to party members for a general boycott of the British authorities to obtain the release of 36 members of the Congress Party detained in a Calcutta Prison. These political prisoners, it is learned, had demanded complete severance from their imperial British connections. They were thrown into jail because they had the courage of their convictions to demand that India be immediately freed from the British yoke.

The present agitations in India for complete independence have taxed British mentality to the utmost in the solution of this difficult and delicate problem. These agitations are getting more and more persistent and they are going to force the hands of Britain. This outcry for Swaraj or self-government is, as in the case of China, attributed to Soviet intrigue and machination. In India, as in China, national resentment against foreign control and restriction arises out of the subconscious mind in consequent of the teachings of European political thinkers and the example from the American revolution. To curb these agitations, a new anti-Communism bill was introduced which gives the Government wide powers in the expulsion of Communist agitators, and permits the seizure of funds remitted from abroad to finance radical movements.

There are two schools of thought in India at the present moment, one insisting on "out-and out" independence and the other demanding dominion status. It seems that Mahatma Gandhi is the only man who can effect a truce between the two factions. He is said to have favored dominion status which, he believes, will eventually lead to their goal, that is, complete severance from the British Empire.

The drawbacks to this nationalist movement are due to the lack of unity among the leaders and the determined stand of the Indian princes not to cut loose from the British throne. The Hindus and Moslems seem unable to get together on account of

social and economic differences, and this is embarrassed by the same barriers among the many castes which are like watertight compartments to one other. The Indian princes receive countless favors from the British Government especially when they make trips to London, in so much that they prefer their states to remain within the British Empire.

But these defects may be overcome by their growing national instinct, a desire to be free. In this connection, we quote the following remarks from a British authority on India: "There is a strong nationalist movement afoot, deeply suspicious of Britain's good faith, resentful of the long official refusal to recognize its existence, and always on the lookout for racial rights." The impetus to this feeling is ascribed by the same authority to "bad manners of the Englishmen in India, ignorance of the languages, color-snobbishness—of all these there are too many Englishmen who have been guilty."

Needless to say the Amritsar massacre is still fresh in the minds of all patriotic Indians. The world must know that British repressive measures were responsible for the murder of several thousands of patriotic Indians who demanded constitutional reforms and better social treatment. To these Britain turned a deaf ear. But the rushing tide of nationalism from Europe could not be stopped and it swept to the shores of India, splashing its people

with foams of national consciousness and pride. Renewed agitations for rectification burst forth following the close of the World War, and clamor for a change had reached to such a stage that the British authorities passed the Rowlatt Acts which provided the machinery for the setting up of special tribunals and procedure for the treatment of revolutionary crime and intimidation. The Indians characterized this measure as a grave insult and prejudice to their cause in the eyes of the world. There were wide spread indignation and discontent especially in Punjab which led to the massacre of Indians by British troops referred to earlier at the order of General Dyer at Amritsar. The ill feeling created by this cowardly deed of a British general could never be forgiven or forgotten by the Indian people. The day of retribution for this and other outrages perpetrated on the Indian people is fast approaching and Britain will be advised to pull out of India before it is too late.

Hua Hsing Notes

Conversions from fast declining Chinese Nationalist dollars to Hua Hsing Commercial Bank yuan amounted to Yuan 3,000,000 on Thursday, the first day the divorce between the Hua Hsing yuan and the Chinese dollar became effective, bank officials revealed.

This included bulk conversions of deposits in Nationalist dollars into Hua Hsing Yuan, they said.

The rate of exchange, which opened at \$120 for HHY 100, closed at \$140, for HHY 100, when the Chinese dollar continued its downward tobogganing.

Setting up an official exchange rate of 6d for its yuan, the Hua Hsing Commercial Bank on Thursday announced its New York rate as US \$11 11/16 for HHY 100.

U.S. Senators Lose Their Tempers

American Senators lost their tempers and a number of the nation's august legislators nearly came to blows on July 29 as the session dragged through a long, hot July day. After twelve hours, the session was finally adjourned.

The net result was the slashing of US \$850,000 from President Roosevelt's lending program.

Earlier, the Senate thwarted the efforts of Senator Alben W. Barkley, Democrat of Kentucky and Senate Majority Leader, to limit debate. The Senator then angrily left the floor. When newspaper reporters asked him when the bill would be approved, he replied, "I do not know anything about it."

THE NOBEL PRIZE-WINNERS

and the Nobel Foundation 1901 — 1937

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

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

This book is the only one in the English language which besides containing a detailed life-story of the founder of the prize, Alfred Bernhard Nobel (1833-1896), deals comprehensively with his testament, the history of the Foundation, the erection and nature of the Nobel Institutes, the nationality of the prize bearers, the finances of the Foundation, and with all the personalities that have been awarded the Prize, their biographies, portraits and signatures, and the description of their work and their achievements.

It has been published first in 1938, printed on first class featherweight woodfree paper, with some 200 whole page portraits on woodfree art printpaper, running in all to about 700 pages. The binding is in keeping with the contents, being wholly of linen with gold lettering and with a silver-foil wrapper.

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Britain's Exploitation Of China

British Diplomacy Displays its Characteristic Craft and Cunning

John Bull's Record In China Includes Every Possible Means To Gain Ends; Opium War Paved Way To Exploitation

Great Britain stands at cross roads in the Far East today. The Anglo Japanese negotiations in Tokyo exemplify her plight.

For nearly a century John Bull has made China her cat's paw by gunfire, threats, persuasion, and every other conceivable means to turn the Celestial Kingdom into virtually Britain's colony. Japan's banner of a new order in East Asia demands that Britain wash her hands clean of age old evils in China.

The history of Anglo Chinese intercourse reveals endless records of Britain's exploitation of China, and the Opium War of 1840 exposed most vividly the imperialistic designs of Britons in China.

Britons, who had just usurped India, definitely started off to extend their imperialism to China from their operating base of India. They used the opium of India as means of gaining their ends.

The refusal of the Peking government of the Ching dynasty to the British proposal of dealing in opium, gave rise to the Opium War. The Ching army was beaten decisively and the Nanking treaty of 1842 formally established Anglo-Chinese intercourse, Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, and Shanghai having been opened to the British. China trade Hongkong having been awarded to her, Britain has built a strong foothold for penetrating China therefrom.

Britons today are among the most emphatic opponents of opium as an enemy to mankind. Yet a century ago they forced this narcotic on China. It is difficult to estimate the havoc opium has wrought on the Chinese masses.

Britons picked a quarrel with China to begin with and when they knew the other side was soft picking, they extorted enormous concessions and continued exploitation on one pretext or another.

The Opium War gave western powers an excuse for invading China and proved the beginning of "colonization of China" by western nations.

The Ching government, which had spurned the powers' requests for commercial treaties, was no longer able to withstand their pressure.

In 1844 it concluded a treaty of commerce with the United States and France. Later treaties were signed with Spain, Holland, Germany, and Portugal.

The so called treaties of commerce were hardly more than granting to foreign nationals extraterritoriality and restricted tariff on maritime customs duties.

This meant infringement upon China's sovereignty, but China could not oppose it. With the opening to foreign commerce of such ports as Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, Canton, and Shanghai, the consular court system and the fixed maritime tariff plan were established.

The loss of tariff autonomy, the system of foreign concessions, which constitute a cancer to East Asia reconstruction, the vast political and economic interests in Central and South China were all sown then.

Volumes would be needed to describe Britain's age old extortion from China. Below are some of the most conspicuous cases.

When the Taiping rebellion broke out under the leadership of Hung Hsiuchuan shortly after the Opium War, the British at first helped the rebels capture Nanking and Shanghai. Toward the end, however, they turned around and dispatched General Gordon to the Peking government, who quelled the rebellion.

The British scheme was to pay court to the Peking government so that the latter might grant further concessions. When Peking's expeditionary force approached Shanghai to regain that city from Hung's troops during the early stage, the British would not permit the Pekingese to pass through the concession on the ground of the neutral status of the concession and the combined forces repulsed the Pekingese.

Shortly afterward, the system of municipal councils for the British and French concessions was introduced and land regulations for the foreign concessions were enacted. During the Taiping rebellion all the Chinese customs inspectors fled, leaving the customs administration to Britain, France, and the United States.

The British, who had forced favor on the Peking government in connection with the rebellion, succeeded in having Peking appoint a British subject to the office of inspector-general of the Chinese maritime customs about that time. The office has been held by Britons ever since.

In 1858 the British and French forced the Peking government to conclude the Tientsin Treaty, and in 1860 the British and French garrisons occupied Tientsin on the ground that the terms of the Tientsin Treaty had not been complied with. They forced the Ching government to conclude the Peking Treaty.

The Peking Treaty provided the opening to commerce harbors of Newchwang, Tengchow, Keelung (Taiwan), Swatow, and Tsinan, recognized the British right to station at Peking diplomatic envoys, and granted British subjects extraterritoriality and freedom to travel in the Chinese hinterland to conduct business.

By virtue of the Peking Treaty of 1860, Britain strengthened her rights and interests acquired through the Nanking Treaty. In 1876 Britain concluded the Chefoo Treaty by which she compelled the Peking government to open 10 more ports for commerce (six of which are along the Yangtse banks). In 1898 Britain succeeded in having China pledge not to cede the Yangtse valley to any third power.

Side by side with her political advance, Britain gradually strengthened her economic foothold in China, eventually succeeding in practically monopolizing China's foreign trade.

By establishing in 1864 the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Britain laid the foundation for assuming undisputed leadership of China's finances. By advancing loans from time to time, she acquired innumerable mining, railway or other economic concessions.

Meanwhile, British diplomacy displayed its characteristic craft and cunning, playing shrewdly such powers as the United States, France, Germany, and Belgium. By paying court to the Peking government, Britain acquired further rights and interests.

It should be remembered that Japan was made a tool by Britain during that period. Realizing that the eastward advance of Czarist Russia endangered her China interests, Britain concluded an alliance with Japan in 1901 on the strength of which Britain held in check the Russian advance.

In the post-war period Japan advanced markedly in China gradually challenging British supremacy.

Jealous of this, Britain not only threw overboard the Anglo-Japanese alliance during the Washington conference, but induced other powers including Japan to conclude the Nine Power Treaty.

This instrument primarily designed to act as a watch dog for Britain's vested rights and interests in China, has proved a great obstacle in Japan's aspira-

tions to establish a new order in East Asia, as all are well aware.

In about 1926 or 1927, the British encountered in China far more vehement anti-British movements than they are facing today in North and Central China. It was only natural that the rapidly rising racial consciousness in China following the 1911 revolution should come to a frontal clash with British imperialism, which had found expression in centuries of extortion and exploitation of China.

In 1924, Chinese seamen at Hongkong went on strike. This served as a herald of anti-British movements, which spread like wildfire, leaping to Canton, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Peking, and other places. Everywhere Chinese mobs demonstrated against Britain and resolved to boycott British goods.

In January, 1927, Chinese mobs occupied the British concessions at Hankow and Kiukiang, threatening to endanger the vast British rights and interests in China. The May 30 incident, set aside by the Kuomintang as National Disgrace Day, and a "Remember This Day" monument erected at Shaki, across the river from Shameen in Canton, are products of the anti-British movements in those days.

The so-called May 30 incident was caused by wanton firing by the British police on Chinese masses in Shanghai, who were demonstrating as a protest against the killing by the British of a Chinese at Shanghai on May 30, 1926. Many Chinese were killed or wounded during that incident.

The next day and many days afterward Chinese laborers of all classes, students, and merchants elaborately demonstrated against the British.

The "Remember This Day" monument marks the spot at Shaki where Chinese masses, demonstrating against the British, were fired upon by British troops from the Shameen concession on June 23, 1926. The monument erected by the Kuomintang stands to this day in the Japanese occupied area.

Alarmed by the turn of events, the British government radically altered its China policy, doing its best to soothe the Chinese wrath against the British.

The mob-occupied British concessions at Hankow and Kiukiang, the untouched British concession at Amoy, and the leased territory at Weihaiwei were formally returned to the Kuomintang government, temporarily discontinuing the outrageous partitioning policy.

The British ought to remember the truculent anti-British movements in China in 1926-27 and, if they are wise, should reconsider their attitude today, in view of the fast spreading anti-British sentiment in China. Who knows but that they may not swallow another bitter pill if they do not alter drastically their China policy?

Even after the 1926-27 incidents, the British did not altogether forsake their China invasion schemes.

When they saw that their remedial measures mitigated the anti-British sentiments in China to some extent and when the Chiang regime turned anti-Japanese following the Manchoukuo emergency and Japanese advances on the continent, the British formulated a new China policy.

This new policy can be summarized in four points.

- (1) In view of the bitter experiences of anti-British movements in the past the British decided to aid the Chiang Kai-shek regime, which was rapidly assuming control of China, so as to safeguard and strengthen British rights and interests in China;
- (2) As a practical step, the British decided to mobilize their vast financial resources to aid the Chiang regime as well as to develop natural resources, instead of trying to partition China as before;
- (3) At the same time, the British strove to include Japan and China-dealing powers to join the future aggrandizement in China, and

- (4) To avoid friction with Japan, Britain turned more attention to Central and South China

The British proposal to Japan, France, and the United States in January, 1935, for a joint loan to China was the starting point of Britain's new policy for encroaching upon China. The British government dispatched to China Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, highest economic adviser, and Brig.-General Frederick Dawson Hammond, a railway expert, and, as a result, Britain made marked economic advances in China.

Sir Frederick extended aid in monetary reform of China, and advanced loans through the China Construction Co. and the Anglo-Chinese Silver Co. for the construction of railways. The Canton-Hankow railway was completed, the Anglo-Japanese credit system was established, and British loans were advanced to various enterprises in Kwangtung province. These were conspicuous instances of British economic activity in China, prior to the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities.

Captured Chinese Colonel Broadcasts



Refuting the statement of the Chinese spokesman at Chungking that Colonel Chung Ssu-ki did not exist, the Japanese army spokesman produced the picture of the colonel captured at Hangchow. Above Colonel Chung is seen broadcasting to the Chinese people stating that it is fatal to continue resistance against Japan. He is stated to have also advised against cooperation with the communists and endorsed Mr. Wang Ching wai's proposals.

Spanish-Italian Courtesies Exchanged



Great cordiality marked the reception given to Count Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, on his recent visit to Spain. In this picture, Count Ciano receives on board the cruiser "Eugenio di Savoia" the Spanish Ministers, Senor Jordana and Senor Serrano Suner.

Count Ciano On His Recent Visit To Barcelona



In this picture we see Count Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister, marching through the streets of Barcelona during his recent visit to Spain when he interviewed General Francisco Franco, and laid the seeds it is said, of a military pact between Spain and the Axis Powers.

Britain's Economic Penetration

Although the British, in the last few years, have not been as clever as they were during the Opium Wars they nevertheless singled out the artery of the Chiang regime's sustenance in their economic penetration wherein one can detect the sagacity of the British maneuvers

The Chiang Kai shek regime, whose principal concern was to unify the country, apparently forgot the age old British extortion and swallowed the tempting bait that was offered. The success of the Chinese monetary reform through British aid definitely tied the Chiang regime to Britain

Britain, who only a few years ago sought Japanese cooperation in the new British policy of Chinese encroachment, is unwilling today to collaborate with Japan's new China construction program because of her almost inseparable relations with the Chiang regime. Britain has her feet sunk so deep in the bogland called the Chungking regime that she finds it virtually impossible to get out

A century of exploitation and extortion in China has netted Britain, besides her concessions in Kulangsu, Canton, Shanghai, and Tientsin, a string of privileges regarding judicial, administrative, financial, and military institutions in China

According to Prof. Charles T. Remer, noted economist, Britain led all powers in 1931 in Chinese investments, with \$1,189 million (U.S.) to her credit, being just about 36.7 per cent of all foreign investments in China

Japan ranked next with \$1,136 million (5.13 per cent), the U.S.S.R. third with \$273 million (8.4 per cent), the United States fourth with \$196 million (6.1 per cent), France fifth with \$192 million (5.9 per cent), Germany sixth with \$87 million (2.7 per cent)

These figures include the investments in Manchuria and Mongolia, and, when the later brisk British activities are taken into account, British leadership will be found to be even greater. Of the \$1,189 million British investments in 1931, \$225.8 million was advanced in loans and the rest made as straight forward investments

Below are various branches of Chinese economic activities in which Britain invested up to 1931

(Million Dollar Units)

Transportation	134.9	14%
Public Works	48.2	5%
Mining	19.3	2%
Manufacturing	173.4	18%
Banking and Finances	115.6	12%
Lands	202.3	21%
Foreign Trade and Commerce	240.8	25%
Miscellaneous	28.9	3%

As will be seen from the above table, British economic interests in China are just about evenly divided among all branches, in each of which British capital exceeds that of competitive powers.

Notable British Concerns

Among the notable British concerns in China are the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp., the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, the Mercantile Bank, the Sassoon Group, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Butterfield & Swire, Ltd., Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Asiatic Petroleum Co., the Shanghai Gas works, the Shanghai Waterworks, British American Tobacco Co., Shanghai Dockyards, Ltd., and the China Soap Co.

There is hardly a line of modern business in China in which the British are not financially interested. Besides, nearly all railways in China are built largely by British capital or materials

Before the outbreak of the current hostilities, vessels flying British flags held sway on the China coast and principal waterways, 60 to 70 per cent of which were concentrated in the Yangtze valley, with Shanghai as the center

The China Emergency has momentarily halted the British economic advance in China which, since Britain was tied up with the Chiang Kai shek regime, seemed to be endless. Moreover, since the Chiang government was driven to far off Chungking and since Japan has assumed control of the best part of China proper, the bulk of the British rights and interests in North and Central China has become definitely isolated

Britain, which had hitherto opposed Japan indirectly through the Chiang regime, has now been placed in a position to clash frontally with Japan. As long as Japan's primary concern is to release China from the age old colonial shackles fastened by Western powers, Anglo-Japanese friction is to be intensified. Britain has always led all powers having imperialistic designs on China

Two Courses Were Open

Two courses were open to Britain at the outset of the Emergency, namely either to continue aiding the Chiang regime, or to collaborate with Japan. Britain was too deeply associated with the Chiang regime and knew too little of Japan's real strength to collaborate with her

Britain has done her utmost toward holding in check the Japanese advance since the outbreak of the emergency, inasmuch as Japan's advance meant retreat of British encroachment on China. To gain these ends, Britain pursued three courses

1—She assumed a hostile attitude in connection with her rights and interests

The Tientsin controversy, which was directly responsible for the Tokyo conferences, is the most conspicuous example. Taking advantage of the fact that Japan will not touch her rights and interests which she took from China after a century of extortion, she blocked the Japanese military operations, hindered the restoration and maintenance of peace and order, and accorded enormous aid to the Chiang regime. That is how British rights and interests in China assumed hostility against Japanese operations

As long as the British maintain this attitude British rights and interests in Japan's occupied zones are, in effect, Chiang's strongholds. It is only logical for Japan to demand that Britain discontinue her Chiang aiding policy.

Hostility is not confined to material rights and interests in concessions. Sir Hughe Montgomery Knatchbull Hugessen, former British Ambassador to China, motored through a war zone without notifying the Japanese officials and was injured by stray bullets, while several British military attaches explored the farthest North China front to gather information without Japanese permission. These actions are classified as hostile.

2—Britain has attempted to induce the powers to bring joint pressure to bear on Japan. The Brussels Conference between the signatories of the Nine Power Treaty in October, 1937, was the first British attempt to block Japan.

This treaty was engineered by Britain, in cooperation with Germany, Italy, France, and the United States, in order to facilitate her imperialistic designs in China and to stop the Japanese advance.

During the Brussels Conference, Britain strove to bring pressure upon Japan on the strength of this treaty.

Despite efforts by Anthony Eden, then British Foreign Secretary and an ardent exponent of the League of Nations, Britain failed to achieve the desired results at that conference, largely through Japan's firm objection and Italy's material aid.

Pressure Upon Japan

Nevertheless, Britain has utilized every conceivable opportunity to bring pressure to bear on Japan, by trying to enlist the aid of France and the United States, both having interests in the Far East. Of all British diplomatic representations to Japan, the demand that Japan reopen the Yangtse River waterways is most noteworthy.

Considering that from 60% to 70% British interests in China are concentrated in the Yangtse valley, centering around Shanghai, it is quite clear what Britain intends to do. Obviously, John Bull, on the pretext of safeguarding vested rights and interests, means to block Japan's reconstruction of China.

It is rather fortunate for Japan that General Kazushige Ugaki, former Foreign Minister, did not hold his portfolio long enough to bring the negotiations with Ambassador Craigie to a conclusion.

3—Having failed in all diplomatic maneuvers to bring pressure to bear on Japan, Britain has accorded definite economic aid to the Chiang Kai-shek government. When the fall of Hankow and Canton made the defeat of the Chiang regime decisive, Britain blood-transfused the Chungking government by advancing loans and establishing credits time and again.

Britain, which had fed the Chiang regime with arms and munitions through Hongkong and the

Canton Kowloon railway, and Canton Hankow railway, both of which were built by British capital, (the latter was completed immediately before the outbreak of the China Emergency), established a £500,000 credit with Chungking, with which to build the Burma Kunming route as soon as Canton fell into Japanese hands.

In March of this year a Sino-British revolving credit of £10 million was established whereby Britain strove to stabilize the fapi, legal tender for Chiang's government, and to wage war on new currency created by the new Chinese regimes within the Japanese occupied zones. By doing this, Britain evidently concocted to acquire monetary supremacy of China.

In any event, the British have done everything in their power to block the Japanese moves since the outbreak of the hostilities. With the progress of Japan's military operations, it has been increasingly clear that the hostilities are more Anglo-Japanese than Sino-Japanese.

British China Policy Fails

Despite the desperate British maneuvers, Japan has proved more than a match for John Bull at every turn in China, and the British China policy has ended in utter failure. The Chiang regime which London was determined to support at all costs, has shown growing indications of downfall. All anti-Japanese and Chiang-aiding maneuvers by the British have been frustrated. The fapi stability injection betrayed limitation within three months.

Meanwhile, Japan has been calling Britain to account for her hostile attitude and actions with increasing zeal, and the continued chaos in Europe no longer permits British to assume a firm stand against Japan. Britain had exhausted all of her trump cards when the Tientsin controversy crept in.

Britain, with characteristic shrewdness, asked Japan to hold Anglo-Japanese negotiations in Tokyo to see if she can find a common basis of agreement on the pending impasse with Japan.

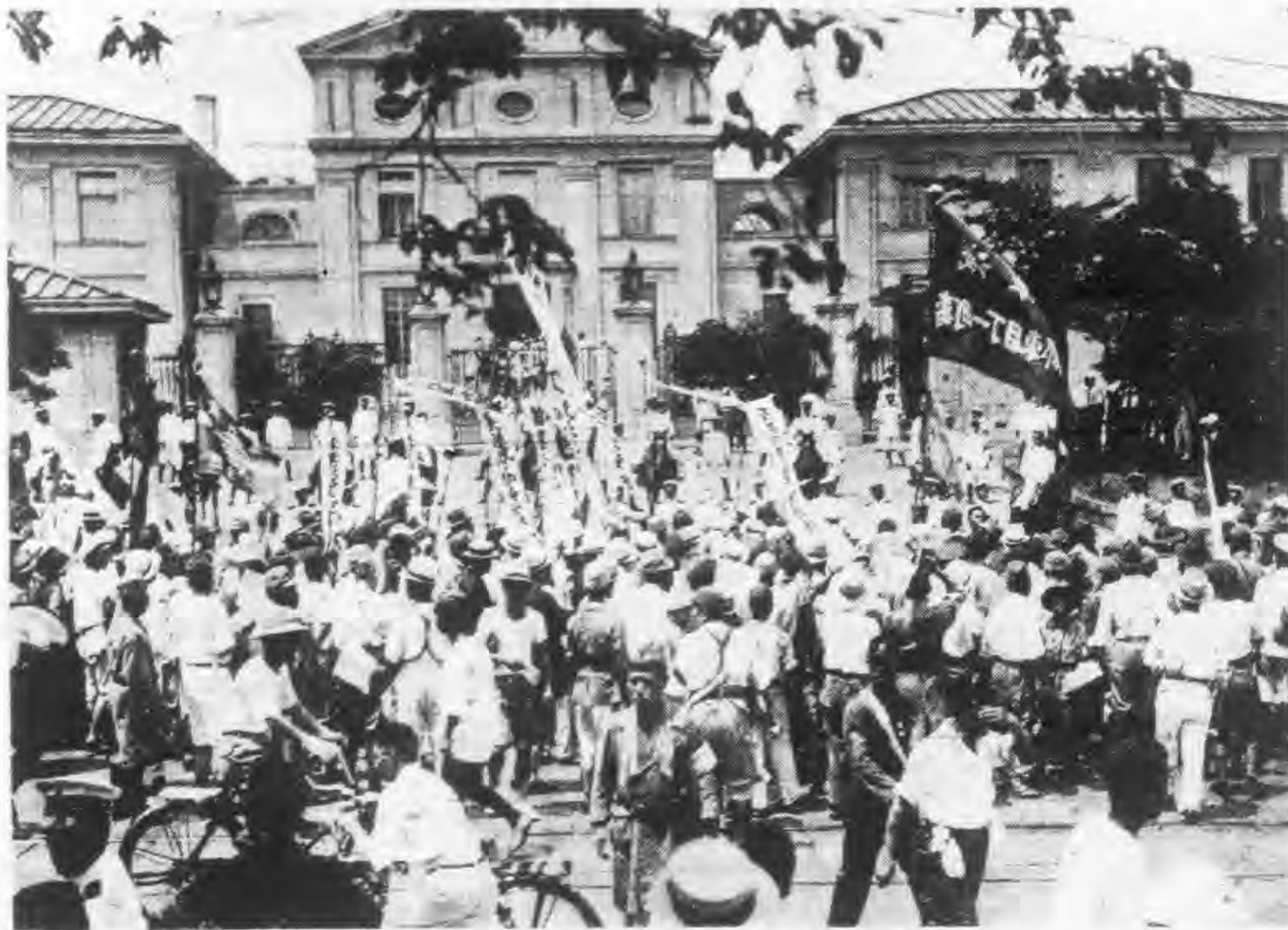
It is significant that Sir Archibald Kerr, Ambassador to China, has been excluded from the Tokyo conferences and that Sir Robert Craigie, Ambassador to Japan, who is supposed to know Japan fairly well, has been selected to head the British delegation in Tokyo.

Thus far Britain has accepted the basic principle of the Japanese demand, which is a wise move on her part in the long run. Reaching an accord is one thing, but abiding by the letter of it and spirit of it is another. What would we not give to see Britain carry out her pledge?

Hoihow Opened to Trade

Hoihow, the chief port in Hainan Island, had been declared reopened to trade by the Japanese naval authorities.

Anti-British Demonstration Held In Tokyo



Members of the Tokyo Citizens' Anti-British League staged a second anti-British mass meeting in Tokyo on July 31. Demonstrators are shown in front of the British Embassy. This is the first photograph received in Shanghai since the movement against Great Britain commenced in Japan.

Japanese Demonstrate In Nanking



Four thousand Japanese residents of Nanking staged an anti-British mass meeting on July 22. The demonstration terminated with a motorized parade through the streets of the city. Anti-British handbills were distributed. Photo shows a section of the parade.

Nippon Success In China

Japan Is Now In Excellent Position, Finances Firm, Guerrillas Ineffective;
Continent Policy Increasingly Successful

By Robert T. Bellaire

"United Press" Staff Correspondent

The possibility that Japan may succeed in building up new industrial areas throughout China, even without substantial foreign financial assistance, has caused anxiety among some foreign military and naval circles.

These quarters predicted the entire Far Eastern military situation might undergo a revolutionary change, with serious consequences for any future enemies of Japan.

At present, it was pointed out, Japan's major industrial establishments are concentrated in a few Japanese cities. They are vulnerable to attack in event of war against an enemy such as Soviet Russia or the United States, possessing powerful aerial forces.

The tendency of the Japanese army to speed up the development of a dozen scattered industrial areas throughout China indicated that within a few years Japan's means of production of vital wartime supplies may not only be greater but decisively less vulnerable to enemy attacks because of widespread deconcentration. Recent reports that the Japanese government is subsidizing industries which will agree to move from Japan to Manchoukuo bear out this belief.

Nippon Naval Strength

Foreign naval officials pointed out Japan does not face a problem of long overseas communication lines to the same degree which confronts Great Britain in wartime. They called attention to Japanese naval strength—which is not only growing constantly, but which has suffered virtually no tonnage losses in the China war—as probably able to transport supplies from China by the short sea route to Japan, which is less than 500 miles from Shanghai.

Additionally, Japan now controls all the major Chinese railways, over which goods from the interior industrial areas such as Nanking, Hankow, Kaifeng, Tsinan, and Taiyuan could be transported to the Central and North China coasts. If necessary, these goods could be routed over Manchoukuoan and Chosen railways to Fusan and then shipped to Moji, only 120 miles across the heavily fortified Chosen straits.

Foreign military observers pointed out there has been considerable misunderstanding of the immediate Japanese army objectives in China. They said the

immediate aims, instead of being complete territorial control, were

Immediate Objectives

1 The control and development of industrial centers in which the Chinese have left considerable machinery undamaged despite efforts to "scorch the earth."

2 Control of important ore mines which likewise have escaped serious damage during the Chinese retreats.

3 Control of limited North China areas where important crop developments such as cotton are believed possible within a reasonable period of years.

4 Control of railways over which raw materials and an increasing volume of manufactured products may be exported.

5 Control of major China coast ports.

Many commentators contend Japan will fail in the above objectives because of financial shortcomings and guerrilla attacks throughout China.

Only Wishful Thinking

There is an increasing conviction among foreign military circles, however, that such a conclusion inevitable is the result of wishful thinking.

Some military experts believe only foreign intervention would avert Japanese success. They do not anticipate the collapse of Japan's military position in China unless third powers become involved in war with Japan.

They point out the Japanese offensive has been slowing down without penetrating those areas deep in the interior in which the Chinese throughout the war have based their only hopes for single-handed victory.

Some observers think the effect of Chinese guerrilla activities is greatly exaggerated. Although guerrillas, particularly in North China, have proved costly to Japan, all the evidence indicates the guerrillas in most places are generally inactive.

The experts regard this as confirmation of their theory that "guerrillas do not win many wars."

Guerrillas Ineffective

Guerrillas have been particularly ineffective against positions such as the Japanese troops erect

around mines and factories. Likewise, it is notable the Japanese controlled railways have been running almost without interruption during recent months.

Japanese army leaders appear less concerned with the guerrilla problem and claim to have evidence that the guerrillas are losing their enthusiasm.

"In most places," said one Japanese commander, "the guerrillas do not attack the Japanese if the Japanese do not molest the guerrillas. Thus in many places there actually is an undeclared truce in which the guerrillas are still receiving supplies from Chungking despite their inaction."

Authoritative quarters revealed the Chungking government recently issued a decree cutting off the supplies of certain guerrilla units unless they used what already was on hand.

The Nipponese policy toward the guerrilla bands in most sectors appears to be one of "non-aggravation" which the Japanese hope will lead eventually to disintegration of the roving irregular Chinese forces.

As Offensive Ends

Military experts believe that if there is no involvement elsewhere, the Japanese will be able to withdraw 70 per cent of their troops from China as soon as the offensive phase of the war is over.

A number of troops would be required to keep the Japanese lines of communication open, but fewer would be required than is generally believed because the Japanese maintain an aerial supremacy which permits constant scouting.

It was noteworthy that neither guerrillas nor regular Chinese forces throughout the war have been known actually to reoccupy a single fortified city, despite their overwhelming numerical superiority. Sometimes the Chinese even have had superior military equipment, when facing only small Japanese garrisons.

Military observers have confirmed that every traceable case of Chinese reoccupation of towns or cities was the result of earlier strategic withdrawal by the Japanese who left the towns unoccupied and undefended.

Foreign experts likewise point out that Japan not only has averted financial collapse thus far in nearly two years of war, but that her army now controls the industrial areas in China. From these areas the Japanese can obtain an increasing amount of supplies, lightening part of the burden on Japan.

Nazi Congress Set For September 2 to 11

This year's Nazi Congress will take place in Nuremberg from September 2 to 11 and will last one day more than last year's rally, which was held during the Czech crisis.

British Prestige Gone

Mr. David Lloyd George, Britain's wartime Prime Minister, bitterly attacked the Chamberlain Government in a campaign speech in which he said the Cabinet had lost its nerve.

Referring to the Tientsin crisis, he said Britain was becoming the laughing stock of Europe and America. "Our prestige has gone down, the League of Nations is gone, armaments are growing and everything has been mishandled because of a loss of nerve."

He was speaking on behalf of Mr. T. L. Horabin, a candidate for by-election.

Japanese Take Control Of Swatow Customs

Control over the Chinese Maritime Customs in Swatow has been assumed by the Japanese authorities when the necessary procedure was carried out between Mr. C. G. C. Asker, Commissioner, and Mr. Tadatsuna Matsudaira, Japanese vice-consul. Mr. A. L. Newman, Assistant Commissioner, was also present.

Japanese Population Of Shanghai

Shanghai's Japanese population totalled 54,308 persons, constituting 21,627 households, on August 1, the Japanese Consular Police revealed last week, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reported.

Included were 46,788 Japanese, 4,519 persons of Korean extraction, and 2,455 persons of Formosan extraction, in addition to 142 persons who were members of families of consular officials and 454 persons who were members of families of Consular Police officials. Divided into households, there were 17,703 Japanese, 2,035 Korean, and 1,651 Formosan families, besides 139 Consular households.

Meanwhile the population of areas under the administration of the Special Municipality of Shanghai showed an increase of 38,164 persons during July, the "Tairiku Shimpō" reported. This represented a return of 8,279 households, whereof 2,447 went to Pootung and 2,953 went to the Paoshan Road district.

Shanghai Prices Jump High

A general increase in prices from 10 to 20 per cent for provisions and general articles, utensils and other imported goods is being enforced by the Shanghai big department stores, beginning from July, 20 as a result of the further depreciation in Chinese national currency.

On Wednesday the prices for foreign goods were marked up 10 per cent, but by July 20 another 10 per cent was being added, making the general increase 20 per cent. Prices for Chinese goods too, are being increased 10 per cent, but in some cases an increase of 15 per cent is being made, where difficulties in importing the goods from the inland areas are being experienced or general scarcity is the cause.

News From Home For Japanese Soldiers



Japanese soldiers engaged in operations on the Manchoukuo-Outer Mongolia border pounce on papers from Japan with great enthusiasm.

Japanese War Veterans Climb Mt. Fuji



Thirteen Japanese war veterans, all wearing artificial legs, scaled Mount Fuji recently. They visited a shrine on the top of the mountain. All the soldiers were discharged from hospital a year ago, and all have found employment despite their handicaps.

Indian Civilization Introduced In Japan 1,000 Years Ago

British Interference Affects Japan-India Trade Relations; New Commerce Pact Must Be Fair And Beneficial To All

It was indeed 1,386 years ago that international intercourse between India and Japan was opened under the reign of Emperor Kimmei. Buddhist images and scriptures were presented by Korea of those days to court of Nippon. After that, religion, fine arts, and literature of India were imported into Japan via China and Chosen, and sometimes directly from India as was evidenced by the visit to Japan of Indian Buddhist priests.

Meanwhile there were some enterprising Japanese who attempted to visit India. Included among these was an exalted person, Prince Kogaku, who, in spite of his advanced age of 80 years, made up his mind to seek religion in India, and set out on the long journey. Alas, however, nothing was heard of the aged Prince after it was reported that His Highness had passed somewhere in the southern end of Malay peninsula. That was 1,075 years ago. The record of this Prince fills one's heart with something akin to enthusiasm and trepidation.

In those days, Buddhism had already passed its best days in India. On the other hand, the religion went on prospering in China and Japan. As a result, the relations between India and Japan gradually became thinner, and it eventually came to an end.

Buddhism, however, has been deeply rooted in Japan as the teachings were assimilated with the traditional thought of the nation. So great indeed was the influence of Buddhism that Japan today retains many things associated with the religion in daily life, language, literature, paintings, music, dancing, etc. The Japanese social regime, as well as educational system, especially that after the medieval period, were in great measure copied from India. There is no doubt, therefore, that Indian civilization of old days has contributed immensely to the Japanese manners and customs.

Relations Re-Established

The India Japan relations were re-established in about 1880 or about half a century ago. Small as the value and volume were, merchandise was exchanged between the two countries in those days.

What has brought the two countries closer, however, was the modern industrialization in Japan which started in the '90s notably the rise of the cotton spinning and weaving industry. As the industry progressed, so Japan required more raw cotton. The bulk of supply came to be supplied by India.

Japan imported raw cotton from India through foreign agents at the beginning. Both parties found it inconvenient, and the Japanese began importing the raw cotton directly.

When the need of direct business transactions was realized, a party of investigators was dispatched from Japan to India under the joint auspices of the government and industrial interests in 1879. This was the beginning of what later became a tremendous business.

During and after the Sino Japanese war (1894-5), Japan's cotton spinning and weaving industry made a marked development, coming to require more Indian raw cotton.

Until about 1883, Indian raw cotton was imported into Japan by foreign ships. The N.Y.K., in that year, however, opened the Bombay line for the first time, with the support of Indian businessmen, besides Japanese importers.

The N.Y.K. later opened the European service. This did not primarily aim at facilitating the India Japan trade, but the opening of this line has materially contributed to the development of trade between the two countries, as the N.Y.K. liner visited Ceylon (which, by the way, was believed by the Japanese for centuries as the birthplace of Buddha).

The N.Y.K. in 1907 opened the Calcutta line and the O.S.K. opened the Bombay service in 1913.

The activities of these two major shipping concerns of Japan have substantially contributed to the later remarkable progress of commerce between India and Japan. And the trade development has also induced other shipping concerns to operate their ships on the Indian lines. At present, regular and irregular shipping service is being maintained not only with Bombay and Calcutta, but also with Karachi, Rangoon, and elsewhere to facilitate the trade between the two countries.

India-Japan Trade Parleys

For over scores of years, India and Japan mutually shared the benefit of prosperous trade, and Japan has eventually to occupy an important position in India's foreign trade.

Viewed in the light of India's entire foreign trade, however, the value and volume of trade between India and Japan have been still far smaller than that between India and the United Kingdom.

Previous to the outbreak of the World War, Lancashire held sway over the world commerce of cotton goods. In 1913, for instance, Lancashire's export amounted to an enormous total of 7,000 million square yards. The export to India alone amounted to upward of 3,000 million square yards.

After the World War, however, the English trade began to wane with the result that it has dwindled to about 2,000 million square yards in recent years. The English export to India, too, declined to about 500 million square yards in the average. In 1936, it was so small as 330 million square yards.

The English export of cotton goods has tended to fall below that of Japan in recent years.

In the face of such disadvantageous developments, the London authorities have come to take recourse to various measures of restricting Japanese exports to India. They have influenced the Indian government to build up tariff walls against Japanese manufactures on a number of occasions.

Following the Ottawa Conference, preferential tariff has been applied to the trade between India and the United Kingdom. The measure not only facilitates the English export to India, but also restricts the export from Japan to India.

Furthermore, on April 10, 1933, the Indian government, through the maneuvers of the London government, declared the India Japan treaty of commerce and navigation null and void. Subsequently, the first trade conference between India and Japan was held from the autumn of 1933 to the spring of 1934. The negotiations came to a conclusion mostly due to concession on the part of Japan.

The Indian government then began restricting the import into that country of the Japanese industrial manufactures other than cotton textiles by increasing the tariff rate in rapid succession, giving discriminative treatment in favor of imports from England.

The India-Japan trade accord is about to be renewed or revised for the third time. Meanwhile British interference in the India Japan trade negotiations has been intensified each time it was convened.

It is now reported that a campaign is being conducted in India to work out a new barter system in which all Japanese exports to that country may be linked with Japanese imports of the Indian raw cotton, instead of linking the Japanese export of cotton textiles with the Japanese import of Indian raw cotton as at present. The new campaign is outrageous.

It is a pity that three hundred million Indian people's welfare is being increasingly affected by the greedy utilitarian policies of England and that they are obliged to buy Nippon goods at prices higher than necessary due to tariff manipulation, or else must purchase the high-priced British goods.

Through Train Service To Peiping

The North China Railway Company and the Central China Railway Company have agreed to cooperate in inaugurating through passenger and freight service from Shanghai to Peking on August 1.

Travellers will not be required to change trains at Nanking and Pukow in the future. Through freight service also will be provided. Sleeping car reservations for the Tsingpu line will be handled by the Central China Railway Company.

Passengers travelling between Shanghai and Peking will be allowed nine days to complete the trip. They may stop over wherever they like.

Question Of Exchange Stabilization Fund

The China Association has met in London to consider whether the British Government should be asked to replenish the Stabilization Fund, now believed to be virtually exhausted, declares the *"Financial News"*.

No agreement on policy, it adds, was reached, and the meeting adjourned to consider Mr. Neville Chamberlain's statement on the Tokyo talks.

Spain Seeks Naval Strength

The Spanish Minister of Commerce, Sr. Juan Suances, said in an interview that Spain would undergo the severest hardships and sacrifices rather than submit to foreign economic domination. He said Spain intends to become a great naval power.

Netherlands Fleet In East Indies

The strengthening of the naval forces in the Netherlands East Indies was part of the program announced by Dr. H. Colijn, Premier, when he introduced his new "business Cabinet" into the Lower House.

A scheme for an extension of the Fleet for this purpose will be submitted in September.

Attempt On Life Of Nanking Mayor

Mayor Kao Kuanwu had a narrow escape from assassination when an unidentified gunman fired three pistol shots at him as he was passing the First Futsumiao Primary School. None of the bullets hit the Mayor.

Chinese police and Japanese gendarmes immediately started on intensive hunt for the assailant. It was assumed that he is a member of an anti-Japanese organization.

Recently Mayor Kao survived another attempt on his life when he drank poisoned wine, along with several Japanese and Chinese officials, at a banquet given at the Japanese Consulate-General here.

Telegraph Closing

The Chinese Telegraph Administration in Shameen closed down on July 20, according to an announcement made there.

This action has presumably been taken in connection with the recent agreement between the Government of Hongkong and the Japanese authorities in Canton, whereby direct wireless communication is now possible between the two cities.

Italian Assurance To Switzerland

The Swiss Foreign Minister, Mr. M. G. Motta, informed the Federal Council today that the Italians had given their assurance that Swiss subjects forced to leave the Southern Tyrol would be fairly compensated, and would not be treated worse than German-speaking Tyroleans.

Customs Duties In New Notes

All taxes and Customs duties in the Japanese-occupied areas in Central China will, in future, be paid in notes of the new Hua Hsing Commercial Bank, according to a semi-official report issued here.

A decree to this effect is said to have been issued by the Reformed Government, which controls the new bank.

Foreign Minister Sees Emperor

The Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Hachiro Arita, was received in audience by Emperor Hirohito on July 29.

He made a report to the Throne concerning developments in the Tokyo parleys.

Japanese Premier Takes Rest



Mr. Neville Chamberlain goes fishing; Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt goes yachting and other national figures have their own methods of relaxing when away from official duties. But here is how Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma attires himself when enjoying a week-end, somewhere in Japan, away from official Tokyo. The big stick which he carries is expected to play a lead in Japanese summer fashions.

Big Hotel Planned at Civic Center

Construction of a seven-storey, 2,000-room hotel in Shanghai on Matsui Boulevard, connecting Dixwell Road to the Civic Center, is being envisaged by a Japanese bank consortium.

The hostelry would cover an area of 2,800 square-meters of land and contain rooms in Japanese, Chinese and Western styles besides an amusement hall, an auditorium and a gymnasium.

The Owada and Fukui Banks, of Fukui prefecture, Japan, would put up Y.1,000,000, while the Reformed Government in Nanking would invest a similar sum in the venture.

Hua Hsing Notes to Be Used by Customs

Questioned by a Press reporter an official of the Chinese Maritime Customs said that he had no information concerning a semi-official report emanating from Nanking.

According to the report all taxes and customs duties in the Japanese-occupied areas in Central China will, in future, be paid in notes of the new Hua Hsing Commercial Bank. A decree to that effect is said to have been issued by the Reformed Government which controls the new bank.

At the Shanghai Japanese press conference it was stated that the Customs authorities and the Reformed Government were discussing means whereby Customs dues could be collected in a currency, which was a little more stable than the Chinese dollar. The studies were still being continued at the present time.

Japanese Seek Facts On Soviet Ships

Representatives of the Japanese Legation in Panama City recently asked Canal Zone port authorities for information regarding twelve Soviet vessels which passed through the Panama Canal between July 12 and 16, it was understood. The Soviet ships included four minelayers, four cargo ships, a dredge and three tugs. Local officials were not believed to have disclosed any information regarding the Soviet ships.

Italian Navy to Hold Maneuvers

The Italian Navy held maneuvers in the Mediterranean from July 13 to July 30. The exercises were watched by the German Naval Mission.

Hua Hsing Notes Exchangeable

Sales of foreign exchange against notes of the Hua Hsing Commercial Bank, pegged at the rate of 6d. to Yuan 1, were being made by six Japanese banks in Shanghai on behalf of the issuing institution.

These banks are the Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo, Taiwan, Chosen, and Yokohama Specie Banks, it was understood.

Mr. Chamberlain Sees U.S. Envoy

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister, conferred for an hour on July 20 with Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy, United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James. The meeting took place at No. 10 Downing Street.



President Franklin D. Roosevelt gave Japan 6 months notice of the abrogation of the Japanese-American Treaty of Trade and Navigation of 1911, on July 27.

Canton Demands Return Of Hongkong

Though the Japanese authorities have banned all anti-British demonstrations in Canton, a violent anti-British campaign is being conducted by the Chinese press, and by means of posters and pamphlets.

Formerly the campaign was of a rather mild nature, and directed principally against Hongkong. In one instance, the Chinese press asserted that the new Chinese regime would secure the return of the Leased Territories of Kowloon by the end of the year.

During the past few days, however, the anti-British drive has developed into a general campaign.

Posters of an anti-British nature have appeared throughout the city. One of them, bearing the caption, "British Imperialism in India," portrayed Gandhi and some Indians kneeling before British troops.

Slogans such as "End White Race Imperialism with armed resistance," and "China should recognize that her enemy is British Imperialism," have appeared in pamphlets freely distributed throughout the city.

To Defend Hongkong To Very End

In the course of a speech during the debate on the Compulsory Services Bill in the Hongkong Legislative Council, Major-General A.S. Grasett, General Officer Commanding British troops in China, stated it was the intention to defend the Colony to the end.

"Any attack will be resisted with the full power of our resources and strength," he declared.

"Those who think otherwise," he added, "are mistaken."

N.Z. Defence Services To Be Extended

The defence services of New Zealand are to be extended, and the personnel of the regular forces is to be increased

With a view to facilitating the training of pilots two flying schools are to be established Six more Airspeed "Oxford" machines will be purchased, and they will cost £ 50,000, this sum being in addition to the £119,000 which is to be spent in the United Kingdom for the purchase of other aircraft

Japanese "traffic restrictions" against the British and French Concessions here will not be lifted until the objectives of such measures are achieved, Lieut General Masaharu Homma, Commander of the Japanese Defence Force in Tientsin told newspaper men

"Depending upon the good or ill faith of the British, the agreement reached in Tokyo may become but a scrap of paper," the 300 pound Japanese General declared

No Claim Made To Sovereignty

Asked by a foreign correspondent regarding Mr Neville Chamberlain's statement in the House of Commons regarding the sovereignty of China, the Foreign Office spokesman said the Japanese Army had never claimed sovereignty over Chinese territory under their control.

Asked regarding the relation between the Anglo Japanese joint statement and the Nine Power Treaty, the spokesman observed that the Treaty was "moribund"

Britain's Change Of Policy In Anglo-Japan Agreement

There is unusual gratification and elation in Japan over the Anglo Japanese agreement in principle, which is understood to be as follows

- (1) That Britain acknowledges the situation actually prevailing in China,
- (2) That Britain undertakes to take no action harmful to the position of the Japanese Army in China, or detrimental to the maintenance of peace and order, or actions likely to prove advantageous to the Gen Chiang Kai shek regime, and
- (3) That the British Government engages to instruct its authorities in China to carry out the foregoing strictly

This is regarded as a sensational turnabout in British diplomatic policy The Cabinet met this morning and approved the agreement Subsequently the Prime Minister, Baron Hiranuma, proceeded to the Imperial Summer Palace to inform the Emperor of the new agreement

Spanish Treasure

In La Rochelle on board the Spanish steamer 'Monte Albertia' began the loading of cases containing treasure previously shipped by the Republican Basque Government to France, now to be returned to Nationalist Spain after tedious legal proceedings in French courts The loading of these treasures will probably take a considerable time, as the cases, containing objects of value had been sent to different places in France in 1937

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Japan Wants Aid Of All Friends

Japan has no intention of trampling on the rights and interests of third Powers in China or excluding their activities, Baron Kichiro Hiranuma, Premier of Japan, declared in an address at the inaugural meeting of the Council of China Affairs Board, Japanese reports revealed

The Premier warned that Japan was only anxious and desirous of close cooperation with those foreign Powers which understand Japan's aims for a new order in East Asia and which extend their good will to Japan. He emphasized that Japan was anxious to strengthen the anti Comintern pact

Baron Hiranuma asked third Powers to approach the new situation in East Asia with open minds and cooperate with Japan in constructing a new order in East Asia. He said that an understanding of the real actual intentions of Japan would mean the abandonment of prejudices and suspicions, Japanese reports said

The construction of a new order in East Asia means the cooperation of Japan, Manchoukuo and China in a realization of their good neighbor relations in order to stabilize East Asia and contribute to world peace, the Premier declared according to the same reports

Further, Baron Hiranuma declared, many Chinese leaders appreciated Japan's fair attitude and had severed relations with the Chiang Kai shek regime to lead the new China in building up a new order in East Asia, thus realizing their duty as Asiatics, the Japanese reports stated

The Japanese Premier referred to the international situation as one of growing unrest and an ever expanding armament race. He emphasized the necessity of Japan taking ample measures of pre-

caution to safeguard the national safety and the stability of East Asia, Japanese reports of the address stated

Japan Certain to Win, Says Rome Journal

"Japan, sure of her destiny, will triumph over all the difficulties placed in her way by selfish western democracies," the newspaper "La Tribuna" declared at Rome in a long analysis of the political and economic new order Japan is setting up in East Asia

Entitled "A Gigantic Experiment—The Yen Bloc", the article declared that leagued together in the bloc were Japan, Manchoukuo, Formosa, Korea, north and Central China and Mongolia, an area extending over 16,000,000 square kilometers and comprising a population of 260,000,000 persons

"It is not a customs union, but a wonderful economic organization exploiting all the resources of the territories," the article said.

After dealing with the new banking institutions and business organizations set up by Japan, "La Tribuna" declared "The basis for a new order in the East is already formidable. Japan is sure to win through and a just Japanese peace will be imposed upon China together with a grand economic reality represented by the yen bloc. The new order will have an enormous influence all over Asia"

Commissar Reported Executed

Widely circulated rumors claim that M. Iejov, former Soviet Home Commissar, had recently been executed. No details were given.

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功效奇速

舉世共知

黨方要人知抗戰無望將巨款存外商銀行

單獨宋氏一門超出千萬元

黨府要人中富於屢在內戰戰敗時之化身經驗者，允推在中國富翁表中佔第一位之浙江財閥巨子宋氏一門，在此事變時，早謀個人財產之安全，各以個人名義，存蓄巨額資金於外國銀行。

又一部份之觀察，以為以上之存款，即為察知抗戰前途無望之黨府，均宋氏一門之私人名義存儲，以謀其安全，茲據確實方面之調查其存款額如左。

- 一，以宋美齡等十餘人名義，存於美商友邦銀行一百四十萬元。
- 二，以宋子文宋慶齡等數人之名義，存於美商大通銀行三百萬元。
- 三，以宋美齡等十五人之名義，存於美商運通銀行五百萬元。
- 四，以宋子文宋美齡之名義，存於美商花旗銀行三十萬元。
- 五，以宋子良等十四人之名義，存於英商匯豐銀行一百萬元。
- 六，以宋子良等十餘人之名義，存於英商麥加利銀行五十萬元。

滬暴徒襲擊大美報

上海公共租界愛多亞路長耕里及浙江路漢口路，於二十二日晚發生一大驚人擊門案，緣八時二十分頃，長耕里一百三十號內，突來乘汽車暴徒二十餘人，均攜有手槍盒子炮及手榴彈，向該屋中美日報，及大晚報襲擊，中美防範機警，未遭損害，大晚工人，一死一傷，時公共租界及法租界警務處，已經得報，派全副武裝探捕馳往彈壓，暴徒知事已露，乃奔出向四面逸散，於是槍彈橫飛，演成一場大戰鬥，未幾浙江路老東方飯店前，有三暴徒乘汽車圖逃，當被截擊，又引起一場大擊戰，暴徒乃下車棄槍而逸，事後調查除大晚報工人二人死傷外，尚有一華捕受傷，一西人被擊斃，路人受傷者亦有十餘人，傳戰鬥時，已拘獲嫌疑二人，並在各馬路檢得子彈手榴彈無數，此案發生

後，兩租界深覺事態嚴重，正在協力偵查中，至案情真相如何，尚未明瞭。

上海公共租界中美日報及大美報館突遭襲擊一案，目前正在警務當局嚴密偵查中，二十三日上午十時頃，捕房派警再度赴出事地點察勘，期能獲得本案證件，觀暴徒舉動目的，似在中美該兩報，今日已有相當戒備，衆依此案，與尋常行動不同，惟在真當未明以前，自屬未便臆測。

倪道烺來京述職梁院長設宴

皖教廳長汪報告教育概況

安徽省長倪道烺氏，以上星期五，由皖赴京，晉謁行政院梁院長，報告本省工作狀況，並請示施政方針，茲悉梁院長，特於二十四日中午十二時，在行政院宴請倪氏，當時並邀交通部長作陪，至一時半許開始散，並悉安徽省教育廳長汪吟龍，於二十四日晨抵京，旋於上午九時許，前往行政院拜謁梁院長，報告本省教育情形云。

(又訊)行政院梁院長，二十四日午在行政院歡宴為安徽省長倪道烺氏後，茲悉倪省長為感激誠意，並使政府當局明瞭皖省一般情形起見，已定於二十五日晚，假座中央飯店，設宴答謝，據談此次黃水高漲，情況確極危殆，幸倪省長預為防範，得未釀成鉅災，所有請撥治水經費，業經堡政會正式通過，並已先撥四萬元，以應急需，此項石壩土壘工程，據某水利專家談，建築相當堅固別致，既可防水，平時又可權充保壩，以作防匪之作，堪稱為防水防匪兩用之利器也。

(又訊)安徽省長倪道烺氏，並為黃河水漲不已，漸有侵入蚌疇趨勢，一面由皖省府先行籌款救濟搶築，一面呈請內院轉院，要求核發五萬元等情，早誌前報，茲悉內政部接到此項呈請後，已提請議政會通過照撥，着令在該省治安經費項下支付，最近倪省長晉京公幹，亦與此事有關云。

華興銀行發表聲明

本銀行目睹舊法幣之再度慘跌，對民衆誓守信約，決定本銀行紙幣之價值基準對英爲六便士，與舊法幣完全隔離，因之對於本銀行紙幣之支持者，不論何日，以此行情爲基準，自由購買外貨，同時對於希望兌換法幣，亦當參照舊法幣之市上行情，依照隨時之定率而予兌換，且對於持舊法幣希望兌換華興幣者，本行亦將盡量於可能範圍內，應付其希望，本銀行素日深知以一般民衆之福利爲念，希速放棄使用舊法幣之習慣，而以本銀行鈔票行使各種交易，以防不久將來舊法幣之再度慘跌，受其影響。

維新政府發表聲明

本政府對於華興商業銀行，爾後許可其與舊法幣隔離，對外貨，以獨立之價值基準試行之，本政府深憂舊法幣之崩潰，乃以避免民衆之損失爲目的，設立華興商業銀行，並於本年五月令其發行華興鈔票，今日本政府之預想，極爲準確，查英國支持之重慶政府安定匯兌資金管理委員會，自六月七日繼續停止出售八辨士四分之一之外貨，今又於本月十八日設定六辨士統制出售，故舊法幣遂至慘跌至五辨士，此後低落將至何種地步，乃不得而知，終至慘跌成爲一辨士之命運，希爲保善財產起見，速行使用華興幣云云。

華興銀行鈔票，經已隔離法幣等價之關係，自二十日起，以對英六辨士，爲基準之獨立市價，開始外貨及舊法幣之交換，二十日晨發表對法幣之開盤市價，賣出爲一百十八元，賣進爲一百二十五元云。

自六月七日，匯豐銀行停止六辨士左右之統制出賣以來，金融屢起不安，華中經濟界，在異常焦燥之中有閱六星期，至本月十八日，復又停止以運用匯兌穩定基金之外貨統制出賣，故六月七日以來，上下於六辨士左右之市價，更慘跌至五辨士，而以與法幣等價爲原則之華興銀行鈔票，遂亦與慘跌不知底止之法幣斷絕關係，以獨自之立場

，充份發揮其機能，即華興鈔票堅持對英六辨士，對於要望外貨，決無限制出賣供給，又對於使用華興鈔票，獲得法幣，亦給予便宜，一面對於使用法幣，取得華興鈔票，亦附條件以供給之，而資安定民衆生活，關於此事，維新政府及華興銀行當局，於十九日發表聲明，加以闡述，一時人心大定。

海南島新政府成立

海南島新政府，於十七日正式成立，同時發表四項主張，一，更生之海南島，由瓊州人治理（即海南島人統治海南島），二，中日合作開發全島之經濟，三，增進行政效率，鞏固財政，四，澈底肅清共產主義，此次宣言，業已通電全國各地，並海外華僑中心地，闡明真相云。

黨方財政瀕於破產

據重慶來電稱，法幣狂跌之真相逐漸判明漸化爲重大政治問題，財政部當局雖連日研究其緊急對策，然因英國不輕易允諾貸華新信用借款，故孔祥熙已完全無法可施，各方面所感不安，日益深刻，孔祥熙已成爲注視目的，尤以彼爲歐美派巨頭之彼有對日妥協的傾向，故早已爲衆所不滿，中共突然開始彈劾孔祥熙之運動，十九日之中共機關報新華日報，指摘財政部當局從來始終於對外依存主義與彌縫策，而對於財政金融問題毫不機立自主的根本政策之點，追究其責任，對孔之非難，不限於中共，即於國民黨內部，乃至財部亦嚴責其無能與怠慢，彼僞行政院長兼財政部長之政治地位已瀕於危殆，宋子文對之亦不表同情，在觀望形勢，宋子文系之唐壽民，陳行，葉琢堂等攻擊孔之措置失當，政局財界均甚動搖，財政金融之破綻感軍事之失敗，相俟醞釀一般的危機，蔣政權之抗戰陣容，可謂今已自根底感受震撼矣。

現在先說第一點，蔣政府自抗戰以來，始終抱着不可必的兩種觀念，第一個觀念，是在中日兩國作戰之後，世界其他各國，必不會作壁上觀，而分別的厲兵秣馬，尋求與國，惹起第二次世界大戰，中國在此世界大戰之中，運用外交上的靈活方式，必能得着有利的條件，第二個觀念，以為即使大戰不致發生，中國是一個弱國，弱國對強國作戰，必能引起國際上的同情，予中國以幫助，予日本以制裁，現在抗戰達兩年以上，不可必的兩種觀念，一一證實他的錯誤，我們為促醒國人注意起見，隨便指出過去的五個事實。

(一)國聯於去年通過援助中國制裁日本的決議案，當時蔣政府以為外交上得着勝利，羣情騷動，然而直至今日為止，各主要委員會，可曾誠意的幫助中國沒有。

(二)九國公約會議，是蔣政府時時所提到的，然而自前年無聲無臭的閉幕以後，不覺又是兩年，各簽字國家，可曾在行動上表示遵行公約的條款沒有，這固然是各國間的互相猜疑，而九國公約的本身，也有許多不能適用。

(三)美國的修改公立法，又是蔣政府所引為最得意的，然而直至今日，中立法的修正案，成立了沒有，即使成立所謂現購自運的辦法，是否與蔣政府有絲毫利益。

(四)英法兩國，是蔣政府自抗戰以來，即作為泰山之靠的，然而自從歐洲局勢緊張，彼英法兩國，泥馬渡江，自身難保，可曾以實力幫助蔣政府沒有，最近東京日英會議，英國正在與日本協力解決東亞問題，更出蔣政府意料之外。

(五)聯俄是蔣政府所引為最得意的，然而一提到實質援華，則俄國熱視無視，近來滿蒙軍發生衝突，不過為蘇聯侵略陣線的延長，保障自己國家的邊境安全，可於蔣政府有絲毫利益沒有。

以上五個事實，就可證明蔣政府的觀察錯誤，從而可以證明純靠外援，始終是歸于失敗的。

其次說到華興銀行業務的發展，我們在以前播音演講裏，曾經說

過，凡是一個獨立自由的政府，必定要有他自己的支付工具，這個支付工具，如果要他流行無阻，取得人民的極端信賴，至少要具備下列三個條件。

(一)基金充實。

(二)對外比率穩定。

(三)發行數額為適當的調節。

華興銀行的基金，極其充實，已為世人周知的事實，對外比率，因為以前與蔣政府所發行的法幣，多少有點連帶關係，不無時漲時落，不能穩定，現在已自七月二十日起，與法幣脫離關係，以獨立的市場，自由發揮其機能，換句話說，今後法幣對外的比率果如五便士，而低落為四便士，或三便士，而華興券的對外比率，仍然維持現在六便士的地位，對於對外貿易，也絕無限制出買供給，至於發行數額的調節，在華興銀行方面，已經完全做到，我們可以肯定的說，今後的華興銀行券，不但會如法幣的一跌再跌，為着人民生活的安定，為着一國的通貨，與正常的國民購買力一致起見，且將這六便士的比率繼續予以維持，達到對外貿易圓滑及其他銀行業務的完全目的，在這種情形之下，凡對華興券仍持有懷疑的態度者，應自即日起，自動的改正過來其原有樂於使用，以華興券為正常的通貨者，更望自即日起，更進一步的樂於受授使我們維新政府唯一合法的通貨達到「交換的媒介，價值的尺度，儲藏價值而使用」的惟一貨幣，這不但是安定人民生活的要件，同時，也是維新政府在金融制度上建立一個強固的基礎。

華興商業銀行聲明決與法幣實行隔絕

以獨自之立場發揮機能

華興商業銀行，對於逐漸慘跌伊於胡底之法幣，決定二十日起，使華興幣與之絕緣，今後華興幣之價值基準，對英為六便士，十九日華興商業銀行與維新政府關於此項，發表聲明書如次：

日對津租界要求絕不讓步

有田外相於二十日午前九時，在外務省大臣室，個別邀招澤田次官，掘田，澤田兩大使，加藤公使，栗原東亞局長，協議將於明廿一日舉行之第三次日英會談中日方之對策，旋於午後一時十五分，又訪問平沼首相於首相官邸，詳細報告日英會談經過，並協議應付明日會談之對策，總之，日方抱定方針，認為天津地方目下事實上為一戰區區域，故天津方面日軍生存上所必需的政治，經濟等各種要求，以及行動，無論英方提出任何對策，日方絕不能有所讓步，即使英國方面，在其他任何條項方面，表示妥協態度，然苟對於上述日方方針不能同意，則會談仍不免有決裂之可能，果爾，則其責任全由於英國方面認識不足所致也，日政府方面，對此方針，大致似已獲得一致之意見矣。

義報對美國廢約之論調

義大利政府機關報義大利喬爾納特，於廿八日之第一版上，揭載「羅斯福總統之態度」之蓋達主筆之大論文，其結論稱日美通商條約之廢棄，係為強硬輿論所壓迫之羅斯福總統個人之提議，論文要旨如下：

美國今次之突然廢棄日美通商條約，於美國或於諸外國，視為總統之個人的舉動無疑此項廢棄為大總統所領導成就之民主主義國家對日本之挑戰，惟大總統何故出此突然的行動，蓋英國投降日本，於美國國民中，引起極大反響，故有首先舉動之必要，美國輿論對於英國早已不抱向來之信賴，然羅大總統終亦未能忽視英國之屈服而不聞不問，此實出諸被迫，不得已而為者也，如忖度羅總統之胸中，吾知其亦與英國同樣，認英國有對日屈服之必要，而英國今次將向來態度加以修正，首先對日本表示小禮儀，但日本之態度，毫不為動，其所抱政策，絲毫不變，即日本在華之工作，堅實的着着進行，中國事變，於達到最初之解決前，日本

在華軍事經濟政治之各項工作，絕對不變，又無論外部如何舉動，使之變更亦不可能，英國並不承認今次之投降，強辯謂不變更英國在華之政策，但無論如何，日本之政策，始終不會變更，余於茲述此結論，即日本之對於德義樞軸之一切關係，完全不變更，且今後之樞軸關係，更形緊密，寺內，大角，陸海兩代表，井坂，藤原，兩財界巨頭之有力訪德使節，對於八月十七日抵達拿波利，擬與德義兩國代表對經濟，政治，軍事各方面，加以討論，此即為德義與日本之關係，愈形緊密堅固之證明也。

日德商務協定簽字

德日兩國商務協定，二十八日午已在此間簽字成立，德國政界人士均極表滿意，並謂此乃「美國宣告廢止美日商約之迅速的尖銳的答覆」，德日兩國商務關係，經此改進，則日本于美日商約廢止後所可遭受之損失，即可獲得充分補償，至就美國廢約一事而論，自必與美國商得同意，而後為之，在羅斯福總統，殆因中立立法修正問題既在國會遭受挫折，爰欲藉此報復云。

法幣跌價與華興銀行業務的發展

行政院宣傳局派員在南京廣播電台播音演講「法幣跌價與華興銀行業務的發展」，茲錄其講詞如下：

法幣的一再跌價，各報紙上都有詳細的記載，這裏用不着再去說明，他所以跌的原因，和跌價後對於蔣政府的影響，各報紙上固然多所評論，本局歷次的播音演講詞裏，也曾約略加以闡述，所以這裏也用不着再去說明，而這裏所要說的，第一是，因為法幣的跌價，我們可以知道純靠外援，始終是歸於失敗的，第二是，因為法幣的跌價，今後華興銀行的業務，必定更為有利的發展，華興商業銀行暫行條例上所謂「經營對外貿易金融事業及其他銀行業務」的目的，必能在適當環境之下，迅速的可以達到。

由大局以考慮及此，則此項政策，已公認爲顛倒始末。

然中國心臟部武漢之放棄，與華中大動脈長江之封鎖，及中國東南部廣州廈門之陷落，則僅就開發內地，而能建設經濟乎。

吾人所求之生路，唯有迅即停止無益抗戰，謹此聲明。

南洋華僑籌賑會。

日英協定性質廣泛滬租界案亦待解決

馬淵報道部長披瀝重要意見

稱滬租界問題不容常此擱置

英國方面終在日英東京會談席上，原則的承認日本要求，華中軍報道部長馬淵中佐，二十六日對此以談話之形式披瀝其見解如次：

現在東京舉行之日英會談，先由英國方面承認日本方面提出之原則，基於此原則與現地間之交涉，亦可順利進展，此係二年間日本皇軍赫赫之武勳與隨後之大陸建設之強力發展所生之當然結果，宛如英國首相在下院所言明，此結果非單獨外交之問題，實爲日本在大陸發展之現實的「事實」問題，惟有此事實使英方不得不承認原則之根本原因，不宜忽視，故謂此次日英會談係日本外交之勝利，或謂英國自遠東退却等，尙屬樂觀過早，而爲絕大之錯誤，若偷安於此種樂觀上，則不啻將禍根留於今後，而前功盡棄，實此際最堪銘記者，英國不僅在中國擁有衆多之權益，而且經由一國經濟根幹之貨幣，深入中國之心臟，此等關係決非一朝一夕僅以會談結果所能解決，援蔣政策非僅限於借款或供給武器，誰能預料英國不乘此次會談結果所訂協定之空隙，進行一切裏面的，實質的，援蔣政策耶，東京會談雖係發端於天津租界問題，然則關係非限於天津，係遍及全中國者，其間上海租界問題，在事變之解決與東亞新秩序建設上有極大之關係，自不待言，關於上海之租界問題，自本年二月陳鏡事件以來，聳動天下耳目之各種問題，由於日本方面之要求與現地當局之努力，逐步進行解決，如現在天津所成之問題，關於公共租界，日方之要求，概可實現，目前

正努力於重要問題之解決，故上海租界之問題，決不容常此停頓擱置，然而不難想像，東京會談招致之結果，將在今後上海租界問題解決進行上，愈行促進，此點國民可刮目以俟諸最近之將來，目前上海日本人士正信賴當局，堅持靜觀之大國國民態度，其態度深堪敬佩，實爲當局期待所在，上海租界問題之重要，不止限於公共租界，對於法租界亦有同樣之要求存在，當然毋須贅言，總之，適應新情勢之日本國民之心襟，勿宜苟安於日英會談，當着重於事實，務求在正確實現日英會談之原則，使無可乘之餘地最爲必要，故問題正可謂從此開始耳。

對津租界治安問題英方表示妥協

據東京電訊，第二次現地交涉圓桌會議之結果，關於被目爲現地問題最大難關之治安警察問題，已根據專門的見解而加以檢討矣，日方田中領事，太田少佐，英方披谷脫少將，哈佛脫領事等四小委員，自廿五日午前九時十五分起，集合於外務次官官邸，完全以自由談話之形式進行討論，並不將會談經過加以記錄，席上英方根據其前對日英間成立之一般原則問題之諒解，而對於天津具體問題，亦表示其贊助日方主張之誠意，故小委員之會談，據推測大致可向日方滿意之目標行進，蓋此日小委員會提出天津英租界一般犯罪之取締及共同搜查，反日共產份子之取締及共同搜查，以及設置關於治安之日英連絡機關等具體問題，參酌上述原則問題，而作爲討論之中心加以檢討也，據觀測小委員會之會談，大約可於廿五日，中至遲廿六日午前告結束，而其討論之結果，則整個提出於將繼續舉行之圓桌會議中作爲議題而逐條加以審議也，又日英雙方關於租界問題之意見，如能根據具體的治安問題而獲得一致，則對於其餘經濟問題之討論，必然的將給予良好影響，故如治安警察問題能獲得妥協，則日英會談之難關便可突破，並可迅速順利結束也。

川將領密謀響應汪氏和平運動

渝息，因汪精衛之無線電廣播，及中華日報揭載宣言以來，重慶屢次暴露之黨府內部及民衆之動搖，已預料之外所予四川軍閥方面之影響，更爲深刻，緣黨府自汪發表聲明以來，對於所予民衆之反響，雖在嚴重警戒之中，但主和派仍頗活潑，且其中包含多數，站於指導國民黨立場之有力份子，此情尤使人注目，其他川軍將領中之楊森，鄧錫侯，劉文輝，對汪氏之出馬，及吳佩孚之活動，亦積極化等事，均加重大關心，衆信四川軍閥中已屢在成都方面會合，就今後之態度方針，加以慎重協議。

蔣介石命馮玉祥在四川計劃組新軍時，對川軍將領之動向，有重大疑惑，刻爲監視其起見，決定開拔，刻在前線之湖南薛岳軍隊，及湖北廣西兩軍，合計五師，以休養整理之名義，移駐西川，聞此項部隊，最短期間，即將開始調動云。

南洋華僑渴望和平傳檄同胞促黨方停戰

中國民衆對汪精氏和平救國聲明之支援熱，當此日漸高昂時，聞六月二十九日，有署名南洋華僑籌賑會者，作「檢討國民黨」之檄文，郵寄中國各地官民機關團體，暗示華僑之動向，致令各界深切關心，其寄於浙省內黨系機關之檄文，經二十餘日，刻已爲南京某機關所得，其攻擊蔣政權之盲目抗戰至烈，并謂戰敗之結果，固使全中國赤化，至蔣氏高唱之，最後勝利，亦屬癡人作夢，茲將檄文內容探誌如左：

我等華僑，自光緒二十二年，孫文先生在廣州舉兵推翻清朝，創立國民政府以來，始終援助國民黨，共受辛艱，創造民國，建設共和，自孫先生以至蔣介石時代，吾等增長國民黨勢力，不惜予以援助，但黨軍因抗戰之推移，已逐次暴露其劣勢，且常與吾人之期待相反，吾等華僑祖先之墳墓，大部份均在粵閩兩省，此兩省中之廣州廈門有巨額之投資，故該兩地之財產，足支配吾等事業之生死。

(請視廣州廈門兩地之現狀如後)

廈門已於去春失陷，廣州亦步入與武漢同樣之命運，而相繼陷落，加之南洋華僑墳墓之海南島，亦已受日軍控制。

黨府企圖恢復失地之怒號，與發表奪還廈門廣州之意，已不止兩三次，然均屬泡影，虛張聲勢而已，屢使吾等空歡失望，吾等華僑，前爲黨方虛偽宣傳蒙蔽，時曾獻購飛機，藉固廣州之空防，詎日軍進攻廣州時，竟又以保衛武漢爲藉口，未見飛機隻影，致促廣州之陷落，然黨府又豪語第二期抗戰，將反守爲攻，發揮抗戰力量，以獲得最後之勝利，定有良好之戰果，表示於吾等之前云。

先失南昌，繼以四月反攻，五月總反攻爲號召，但結果徒遭巨大之犧牲，緣其初意，欲消耗日軍實力，不料結果反將自己實力消耗於日軍，何患至此耶，尤以五月初旬，日機轟炸重慶，黨府向中外發表謂犧牲有四千人之多，自行暴露其毫無防衛之軍備狀態，國內抗戰民衆，與吾等南洋華僑同志，鑒於此種頹勢，逐漸次傾向抗戰之悲觀論，而嗷嗷戰求和，實爲人情上合理之事，故吾人擬向「國民政府」提議，「迅即放棄武漢失陷以來之抗戰政策，確立新抗戰體制」之方案，惟刻下軍事上之頹勢，趨於深刻化者，即昔武漢會戰以後，抗戰政策之矛盾及錯誤，有以致之，試觀外交政策上所謂蘇聯之援助，實則蘇聯欲使中日兩國交戰，藉以抑低日本反共勢力，使國民黨因抗戰疲勞而退減其勢力，窺一適當時期，而謀全面赤化中國之陰謀，已爲世所週知之事實，且已成爲一般人所知之普通常識，目下西北邊疆一帶，(包括新疆所產之山金，已被般運至蘇聯國內，聞其額已達數億元云)，(中略)，我國敵國初僅日本，然應知暗地之強敵，正從背後來，且彼等遠惡於日軍，但迄仍信賴第三國而繼續抗戰，此種外患日增，實使祖國之生存與獨立，更陷於危險之地，(中略)，如是共產黨對於中央軍壓迫，已衆認日趨激烈，將來之奪取抗戰最高權力一節，諒各位均能預料，其次所注意之經濟政策，自放棄武漢廣州後，傾注全力，積極於開發西南內地，吾等對此應表贊意，毫無疑異，然以冷靜眼光

回上海會審公辦暫行章程，並於一九二七年一月一日實行，其內容仍存留外人侵佔中國法權之若干事實，而法院組織，亦與中國之普通司法系統不合，可知列強心目中，何嘗有執為正式政府之觀念，惟擇其便於私圖者，以為對手，冀可攫取不當之利益而已，前國民政府外交部，於一九二九年，（民國十八年）十一月間，與各關係國商議改組上海公共租界臨時法院，遂於一九三〇年（民國十九年）二月十七日，在南京簽訂關於上海公共租界內中國法院之協定，同年四月一日起，發生效力，有效期間三年，關於上海法租界內中國法院之協定，亦於一九三一年（民國二十年）七月二十八日，在南京簽訂，其有效期間，自一九三一年七月三十一日起，至一九三三年四月一日止，中國政府依此兩協定，始得於上海公共租界內，設有第一特區法院，於法租界內，設有第二特區法院。

吾人試觀以上所述演變各情形，可知列強之對於中國法權，無非巧取豪奪，或乘洪楊之亂，或利革命之變，或因南北之爭，把持劫奪，輒以既成事實，強迫中國以必從，此等不基於中國國家自由意志之所成立者，今日吾人雖一蹴而棄之，亦屬當然之舉，我維新政府治權之下，所有各級法院，均經先後組織成立，地方秩序，賴以保持，人民法益，獲有保障，一切均已漸入常軌，獨上海租界內之兩特區法院，尚未歸本政府接管，遂致界內越貨殺人重大刑事案件，日有所聞，未聞特區法院，有所切實辦理，甚至發生殺害本政府大員，及仇殺友邦日本人民事件，亦未聞特區法院，有一次重視人權，切實保障之振作，是等情形，雖租界當局，負有重大責任，而特區法院，於相互關聯應負之咎，亦無從曲為之宥，是以本政府為保持轄境內司法系統之完整，對於接管上海兩特區法院，已抱絕大決心，當斷然進行，不達目的不止，各租界當局，果能自覺過去之認識錯誤，以公正光明之態度，尊重中國之法權，并為界內中外商民法益，及地方治安計，則對於本政府接管之舉，當不仍加阻撓，致招重大之惡果，詞畢，款以茶點，至四時許而散。

上海特別市長傅宗耀通電擁護汪精衛主張

誓以全力促進中日合作

自汪精衛氏上月九日向全國民衆廣播「中日問題之根本觀念及前進目標」後，已引起全國各界之熱烈同情，通電擁護汪氏主張，不下數十起，上海特別市長傅宗耀氏，夙抱睦鄰防共救國救民宗旨，特通電全國，竭誠擁護汪氏，誓以全力倡導和平，實現中日親善提攜，促進中日團結合作，並希望全國民衆，一致努力，向復興中國，復興東亞之前途邁進，茲將傅市長通電全文錄出，以餉讀者：

全國國民公鑒，中國不幸，戰禍發生，兩載以還，尙未甯息，迄於今日凡國內稱有思想知識之輩，莫不渴望和平，保全國脈，乃蔣介石矇于羣小之煽惑，甘受共黨之包圍，倡言焦土，繼續頑抗，不惜將國本民生，悉數毀滅，此誠我中華民族生死存亡之關頭也，革命前輩汪精衛先生，目睹國勢之岌危力斥抗戰之非計，毅然排除萬難，發表和平建議，更於上月九日，向全國民衆，播音演講，說明對中日關係之根本觀念，及前進目標，指陳黨政府曲解，孫中山之革命精神，矯正日本對中國之過去誤解，質第三國對中日合作之疑慮，並議現在中國，僅有兩徑可循，一為長期抗戰，一為恢復中日和平，前者為盲目之道，後者係復興之途，忠言諍論，薄海同欽，毅力熱忱，舉世共仰，汪先生為中山先生信徒，努力革命，垂數十年，其人格之偉大，魄力之雄厚，思想之前進，政見之卓越，早為中外所崇拜，今於國本民生，不絕如縷之時，確立救亡圖存之大計，挽中國於垂危，拯民衆於水火，苦口婆心，呼籲奔走，登高一呼，衆山響應，中日和平之恢復，短期內定可實現，宗耀承乏上海市政，夙抱睦鄰防共救國救民宗旨，對於汪先生之主張，絕對贊同，竭誠擁護，誓以全力倡導和平，實現中日親善提攜，促進中日團結合作，務望全國國民，一致努力，共謀和平，向復興中國，復興東亞之前途邁進，不特中華民族之幸，抑亦東亞民族之福也，傅宗耀寒。

接管上海特區法院問題廉外長發表談話

我政府爲保持司法系統之完整

當斷然進行不達收回目的不止

維新政府外交部，於十九日下午三時，在該部會議室，招待在京中日新聞記者團，計到軍報部赤星囑托，宣傳局吳經伯，鮑振青兩科長，及中日記者二十餘人，由該部廉部長親出招待，旋發表關於「接管上海各特區法院問題」之談話如次：

關於上海公共租界第一特區法院，及法租界第二特區法院之協定，截止本年四月一日，已屆第三次施行期滿，按照第一次期滿時，雙方互換照會內，規定由「此項協定及附件，任何一方，如欲取消，應於期滿六個月前通知彼方，否則應繼續有效，至任何一方通知彼方取消後六個月爲止」等語，本政府成立後，以司法權爲國家行使主權之重要部份，故對於接管該兩區法院一事極爲重視，並著手積極進行，經一再派員與租界當局接洽，復於本年三月十五日，分別照會有關各國駐華代表，轉飭該二租界當局知照，迄今數月未獲有何具體圓滿答復，殊爲遺憾，本政府對於接管兩特區法院，無論就法理上，事實上，均有極充分之正當理由，任何國家，皆不得加以否認者，緣該兩特區法院，爲中國司法機關之一部，前政府既失統治之權，由繼起之政府廣續接管，並不涉及協定之效力，乃純屬中國之內政問題，不特訂立協定之有關各國無權干涉，即租界當局，亦更無置喙之餘地，庶租界當局之行政管理權，其淵源尚且由中國政府委任而來，更有何根據而能阻撓中國司法權之行使，此就法理上本政府應行接管該兩特區法院一也，現在租界四週以外之地域，均在本政府治權之下，所有蘇浙皖贛各地之行政司法各機關，均已次第恢復，乃獨令租界以內之人民，反受另一政權之司法機關之支配，而謂可以保全租界人民之法益，可以維持租界公共之治安，凡稍明事理者，當知其爲大謬不然，此就事實上，本政府尤應迅行接管該兩特區法院二也，茲更將上

海租界內設立中國法院之沿革，略爲述及，俾知租界當局向來心之一般，以使世之同情用中國之解放者，當亦抱有無限之感想焉。

自五口通商，上海開爲租界後，前清江蘇督撫，即於一八四六年（清道光二十六年）會奏移駐蘇松同知於上海，專管華洋人輕輻事件，其後適值洪楊之亂，上海失陷，租界內華人無人管理，英美法三國領事，遂對於界內華人，凡犯有違警罪及輕罪者，擅加處罰，及大亂收平，英美法三國領事，對於管理華人司法事件，仍舊把持，終由上海道於一八六八年，（清同治七年）與該三國領事，協訂上海洋涇浜設官會審章程，是爲設立上海會審公廨之始，其翌年以法領事不願受該章程之約束，另行協訂，設立法租界會審公廨，前者遂被稱爲公共租界會審公廨，又其後一九〇五年，（清光緒三十一年）上海領事團要求修改會審章程，經公使團會商，擬定辦法十一條，向中國政府提出，中國政府以其損害主權，未予同意，而事實上則租界當局，大體已付實施，如純粹華人刑事案件，亦由外國領事派員會審，從前公廨所得判決之罪名，祇限於枷杖以下，及刑律改訂，則只限於監禁五年以下者，自是則監禁五年以上之罪名，亦由公廨預審，認爲可移交者，始允移交中國官廳審斷，迨一九一一年，革命軍興，在滬之清廷官員，悉皆離職，於是各國領事，復乘機更進一步，會同接管公廨，從此上海公廨，完全落於外人之手，殆不復爲中國之司法機關，公廨委員，向由上海道遴選者，則改由領事委任，純粹之華人民事案件，向由華官審斷者，領事竟亦派員觀審，刑事案件，向以五年徒刑爲限者，竟擴張至判決十年或二十年之徒刑，從前判決之案，尙可上訴於上海道者，竟予廢絕，其後雖設有滬海道尹及交涉員，亦未予以恢復上訴之途，華人之含冤負屈，無從得理者，不知凡幾，實爲痛心之極，其他內部組織與夫訴訟程序，亦多視昔有所變更，一切悉由外人主持，殆爲外人特設審判華人之一種機關，迭經前北京外交部，要求交還，迄無成效，一九二六年，（民國十五年）北京外交部，復向各使要求開議，亦未解決，是時外國領事，反向孫傳芳所管轄之江蘇省政府，簽訂收

網羅國內第一流人物，來與他合作，(三)他要有開誠布公的胸懷，要使他和他接近的人，都覺得他是推心置腹，(四)也要有國際的眼光，認識現代環境，而有確定高明外交政策的定見，倘能在這樣的制度與這樣的人物領導之下，我們想全國人民必能養成公忠體國的習慣和全國新的向心力之確定。

總之，中國自民國十六年以後，舊日維繫統一的種種制度，已經完全崩潰了，事變以後，雖然各地相繼產生新政權，但我們可不必諱言的說，直至今日還沒有建立起強有力的新統一制度，古人講的好，「時移則事異，事異則備變」，舊制度已崩潰了，應該產生一種新制度，以適合新的需要，以代替那無法挽回的舊制度，更以這新的制度，促進和平，促進東亞新秩序的自然開展，這是我們的信念，也是我們目前的目标。

日英會談之展望

日英會談之初步，顯見彼狡黠之英人，已屈服於正義之下，放棄其平昔自大心理，以從事妥協，惟是英人外交，素乏信義，第以其本身利害為轉移，設我人僅見此初步協定之圓滿解決，即以爲英人已悔禍輸誠，未免言之過早，夫抗戰之掀動，原爲英人之所慙惑，懼經濟於懷抱，屏近隣於域外，將藉以操縱中國市場，而肆其壓榨者，當時英國報紙，莫不同聲贊助，甚至有「中國固有抗戰之決心者，不妨與共產黨攜手共進」等語，是其幸災樂禍，儼然以主動地位，發號施令者，昭然若揭矣，且彼英人之在遠東，巧取豪奪，已逾百年，經濟政治勢力，至爲鞏固，其在中國，又以租界爲庇護，肆行培克，三島人民之生命，全恃我東方人之膏血，爲之培養，甯肯輕捨遠退，此必有陰謀詭計，隱藏於中，誠如華中日軍報道部長所謂「彼人將於此會議之結果，必向協定中覓一空隙，作實質之援蔣」是已，然則我人今後之對於此屆會議，甯稍休以待英人之進乎，抑將更示其威力，以迫使放棄陰謀乎。

原彼英人之忍辱低首，讓步求和者，其原因不外乎二種，因東西雙方之夾擊，旁皇無依，暫作忍耐，一也，包圍陣線尚未告成，德義勢力日見伸長，而蘇俄又故作迂迴，以增其煩悶，欲促使就範，早日簽訂盟約，不得不藉此示威二也，蓋英人之所慮者，其在歐陸，爲九月間之國社黨大會，屆時德人對於但澤問題，如有更強硬之表示，則不能不起干涉，否則英人在北歐之經濟勢力，惟有引退而已，至英法蘇間協定之難以解決者，厥爲間接侵略一語，蘇俄之意，在於掀起日蘇戰爭，而欲英法爲之助，英法如承認其提議，不啻明示與日本對立，而減少其在歐陸之勢力，且蘇俄之在亞洲，抱有赤化全土之陰謀，使其志得逞，微特整個中國，受其支配，即波斯阿富汗土耳其以至於印度，亦將入其掌握，是豈英法之所願，故狡黠之英人，在多方考慮之下，覺蘇俄之在歐陸，固可利用以敵德，而在東方，則又虞其擴大，於是一轉其強硬之態度，而接受日本之提案，藉便蘇俄放棄其堅持之主張，以故英人此次舉動，據我人觀察，始終爲外交上之一種策略，而未有悔禍之誠意焉，觀於張伯倫在下院之宣言，猶有不變更其在遠東政策之語，所謂遠東政策，助長戰禍而已。

然則吾人之所希冀解決者，寧止一天津問題乎，日本之所要求者，亦祇一空洞之信守中立諾言乎，且吾人尤有不能解者，一方既宣稱不變更政策，一方又稱信守中立，此等矛盾之提供，實使人難爲置信，故吾人今後，惟有注視其事態演變，時刻不懈，使彼無從施其騰挪之手段，不然，機會一逝，猝猝而目，又將暴露，然而爲英國人計，信義之立，正當以此爲試驗，朝諾夕違，則凡與締結條約諸國，將咸懷戒心，彼數月來辛勤經營之包圍陣線，勢非趨於解散不可，抑吾人尤有言者，抗戰派之當覺悟是已，彼曩昔策勵戰爭最力之英人，一旦覺自身之將蒙不利，即轉而之他，則蘇俄之援助，亦無非爲其自身利益設想而已，一旦有害於其本身時，斷絕援助，自屬意料中事，然則此後抗戰派之命運，除自趨滅亡外，最妥善之方策，即爲從速悔悟，以覓取和平，庶幾可以保持此一線國脈也。

，違背什麼九國公約，實在說來，援蔣既不是英國一國所能做到，在有意無意之中，給蔣政府的一些幫助，也不足以救蔣政府于傾亡，更進一步說，蔣政府傾亡之日，便是東亞和平之日，也即是東亞新秩序建設，踏入正軌之時，假使今後英國援蔣政策，不予改變，我們將認為他是新東亞建設的障礙，而併力予以排擊，其次說到美國，他這次通告對日廢棄商航條約，如果含有什麼惡意的政治作用，便是對於中日新事態，尙然認識不清，也即是對於中國復興的開端，爲和平實現的一個事實，尙在熟視無睹，而未爲針對現實外交，作一個澈底的準備，這可以分兩方面來說，第一，由日本方面言之，日本對於美國的外交向來抱着這樣的觀念，如日本企圖干涉西半球事件，予美國以難堪，則日美間的惡感，當不可免，反過來說，如果日本爲着自己的生存，爲着在東亞所施展的，自然的，和平的，開拓，而美國乃渡越重洋妄加干涉，不特予日本以難堪，簡直是侮辱日本，當然不是日本所能忍受，第二，由中國方面言之，美國在東亞經濟的關係，較西歐爲重，其對中國，遠在一八四四年的中美條約，即取得最惠國條約的資格，中美貿易，也就在這條約之下，爲急速的進展，一九二九年以後，因爲世界不景氣的原故，美國一切貿易，日漸衰頹，近兩年來，因爲中日戰事關係，美國對日貿易數字，逐漸上昇，對華的貿易數字，逐漸下降，但這只是一時的變態，我們相信，在中日和平之後，美國對華貿易的數字，必定會掉轉過來，對於美國實有莫大利益，但如美國仍然認識不清，以廢棄對日商約爲手段，而阻礙東亞和平的進行，我們也同樣認爲他是新東亞建設的障礙，而併力予以排擊。

(三) 樹立中央新政權，爲促進和平之基本要件：東亞新秩序的建設，是我們的目標，和平救國，是我們目前的信念，而樹立中央新政權則爲促進和平之基本要件，且爲建設東亞新秩序的有力機構，換句話說，在和平開拓之時，要中央新政權去策劃推動，在東亞新秩序建設之時，也同樣要中央新政權去策劃推動，這其間的關係，非常重要，茲爲促起國人注意起見，舉出應樹立中央新政權的理由如下，第一，凡一個國家，必定要有一個強有力的中央政府，以爲對內對外

表率機關，這個中央政府成立之後，所有一切思想信仰，才有一個中心，所有一切惶惑不安的痛苦，才能有人負責解除，第二，國家民族生存的要件，由於國民有求生存的意志與努力，而中央新政權的樹立，則爲統協全國國民的意志機關，且爲建立國家安定，強固秩序的條件，第三，現在各地方的不逞份子，因爲如道他的暴亂私慾，行將無所得遂，故當新的國家雛形將入正軌之時，彼輩必愈逞其搗亂，唯恐失時，唯恐落後，必得產生出一個中央政府，然後才可以安定反側，逐步建設，以造成現代式的國家，第四，中國這次的復興，不但爲中國謀百年的大計，而且，在整個東亞建設之中，担負一個重要責任，這個高瞻遠矚的計劃，必定要有一個統籌全局的機關，去逐步實施，然後東亞新秩序的建設，才不致於落空，才不致中途發生阻礙，至於中央新政權產生的方法，無疑的要根據現在環境的情形及民衆的需要而產生，蓋凡一個政府，倘然不通過民衆的意識，即使能夠成立，也不會永久存在，這個意義既然明瞭，接着還明瞭下列兩個要件，第一，中國過去政治制之所以失敗，不是由於中央權重，使地方無所措施，便是由於地方權重，中央徒擁虛名，今後的中央政權，我們原則上是主張分治合作，所有地方政權，對內固然有相當的自由權，對外亦有相當的地位，絕不會因中央政權的存在，妨礙其適當的發展，而所謂中央政權，也不會因有地方政權的存在，形成全國割據的局面，而使中央政府陷於徒擁虛名的地位，這個原則，雖尙未正式通過民意機關，我們想全國民衆，必然是同意的，第二，組織中央新政權領導者的問題，換句話說，便是由誰來組織中央新政權，這個問題，應該分兩方面來看，其一，中國現在尙未脫離人治，而大亂之後，一切從頭做起，人的問題，愈形重要，其二，一個中央新政權，固然要有一個領導者，而一個機構的每一部分，皆須有一個精幹的人物去主持，現在我們尙不能具體說出那一個是新政權的領導或支持者，但我們可以確定這個領導者，至少要具備四個條件，(一)他要有爲國爲民的聲望，這種聲望，已爲中外人士所共認，(二)他要有知人善用之明，要

只知道從戰爭中毀滅國家而不知道從和平中創造國家，他們只知道狹隘的國家主義，而不知道大亞細亞主義的真諦，他們只知道兩民族的深結怨仇，而不知道兩民族的怨仇宜解，只此一念之差，遂造成東亞慘痛的局面，現今中國民衆，經過兩年的創巨痛深，已經不是可以欺騙的民衆了，從澈底覺悟之中，已經尋覓到今後應走的道路，而不似已前的糊塗塗塗了，已經知道抗戰到底，是亡國滅種的一條死路，而從戰爭之中，轉入和平，是一條康莊的大道了，在中國歷史上，明末崇禎時代，當北都未失，大可以和平，而且最有利的時候，當時的主政者，迷念不可必的信念，主張和戰兼施，結果，是自壞長城，任意殺戮，和既不成，戰復沒有力量，這種情形，和蔣政府的今日，正復相似，在西洋史上，一八七〇年的普法戰爭，當時也有一部分主張抗戰，到底，迨至巴黎失守，國將不國，遂乃改變政策，由智葉氏出來，負責講和，收拾時局，這種情形，與中國現在新政權之所以成立，正復相似，在這兩種情形之下，一則足以亡國，一則足以興國，一則爲當時及後世所惋惜，一則爲當時及後世所讚揚，中國現在應該走那一條路，已不待智者而知，時至今日，倘猶有以主和爲懦弱者的表示，他不但不瞭解目前中日的情勢，而且是不瞭解和平的真諦，所謂和平的真諦者，第一在世界趨向大同的過程中，決不是戰爭可以解決一切的，第二，目前世界其各國，雖尚在勾心鬥角，而日本對於中國，則久已表示願與和平的意念，且以不割地不賠款相昭示，第三，中國有識之士，因感受日本和平之有誠意，已在有政策有辦法之下，開始作廣大的和平運動，這樣的精神相向，實爲促進和平的有力要件，而在這樣的條件之下，凡是稍有良知與真誠爲國的人，都應該揭去假抗日的偽裝，從事真和平的運動，而且，中國目前之所求者在于主權的獨立，與領土的完整，今以戰敗的國家，而對方戰勝國家，許以不割地，不賠款，便是尊重中國主權的鐵證，也即是和平誠意的明白表示，取得這樣的有利條件，我們爲着負起和平的使命，爲着爭取民族國家應享的自由平等，我們當然要堂堂正大的要求和平，我們要

確定我們的信念，以發揚人類真正的文化，來增高我們國家民族的地位，我們決不主張流多數的赤血，來增高那一個或那一派人的地位，現在這個時候，正是我們振起民族史上所固有的王道精神的時候，王道決不以戰爭爲能事，我們要認定相殘相殺，爲文化爲文明的一種殘忍性的表示，我們要矢勤矢勇，踏上和平的大道，向中國，向日本，向東亞其他民族，多多徵求這樣的信徒，和我們一齊這樣的努力。

(二)掃除援蔣勢力爲東亞新秩序建設之初步：中國有識之士，已認定和平是救國的一條坦道，而所欲問的，是中國和平之後，將發生怎樣的結果，我們可以毫無疑問的說，中日和平之後，不但是中日兩國前途的幸福，而且目前的東亞局面，將頓行改變，造成一種新的東亞秩序，這個新的東亞秩序，不但把舊日侵略的，不平等的，殖民地化的秩序，改變過來，而且要造成一種合理的，平等的，自由的秩序，使中日兩國，乃至東亞其他民族，共同適宜於生存，更推而世界其他各民族，各國家在東亞的一切正當的權益，皆予以適當的維持，與保護，東亞地方，既然是世界的一環，則東亞的新秩序建設之後，而隸于和平，世界其他各處，亦將接着同入于和平，這其間的連鎖關係，中日有識之士，早已辨得清清楚楚，其辨認不清，尚在那裏自循徘徊，欲圖阻礙我們的和平建設者，在歐洲尚有英國，在美洲尚有美國，茲分別言之，英國在東京日英會議之前，牠的惟一東亞政策，是維持牠統制東亞的局面，在這以前，牠不但對中國經濟，多所操縱，即對中國的政治文化，也處處存心干預，其對蔣政府法幣的支持，便是一個很明顯的例子，東京會議的前後，英國對於東亞的新事態，稍稍認識，但因牠認識不清，所以牠的不明不暗的外交方式，仍在時時暴露，這就是說，牠今日的態度，既怕新中國的復興，又怕蔣政權的覆亡，在牠的誤解，以爲新中國的復興，便會趕去他在華的勢力，他的小心翼翼，總是爲着自己的私利，打算而並不注意東亞新事態的進展，他一面有意同日本協力，解決東亞情事，而另一方面，又不忘情于蔣政府的援助，這好像說，放棄援蔣政策，便于他國策不利，而且

除費信諄君外，美國人在工部局中持有稍屬重要之地位者，爲警務處司法科長博良君，然而有職無權，一切惟英國首腦之命令是從。

自費信諄君辭職後，工部局中之美國勢力，極度低落，其遺缺已由英國秘書遞補，故而現在之工部局中，雖美國人之魁儡亦無之。

英國人在上海，素來歡迎美國人爲其火中取栗，但美國人之欲謀一工部局缺位者，則每每碰壁，不言不用美國人，每言暫無空缺，以其稍覺悅耳也。

美國人士，曾否計及英國之有意停付美國戰債乎，積至一九三六年，其應償借額有美金四十四萬萬六千五百萬之鉅，英國以此鉅款，擴充軍備，並借款與波蘭土耳其，使一旦歐洲發生，得波土兩國之合作也，美國人民之對英，於是不良之感想，以爲英對美有需要時則利用之，非常時期一過，則離棄之。

憶昔一九三六年，美國報章大聲疾呼，要求英國償還戰債，並提議如英國不欲償還戰債者，則以英國在西半球之屬地抵付之，然此種種，英國置若罔聞，且因美國之要求償還戰債，英國報紙，呼美國爲「歐洛克伯文」。

英國之祇知利用美國，於工部局任用職員之予英國人以優先權，而不用美國人中，益形顯明，上海之英人，遇有困難，則希望美國人之援助，困難一去，則置之腦後矣。

上海美僑，對於整個中國問題有關美國各點，或者尙未十分明瞭，但對上海問題，則當明若觀火，知所適從矣，對上海工部局，當一致提出要求，以工部局某某重要職位任之美人，否則對英國之陰謀斷斷公共租界，美國大可旁觀，無須協助也。

吾人深信，如上海工部局中而有較多之美國代表及重要職員，則此中國之大都會，今日所遇之困難地位，或者早可解決矣，吾人歡迎美國之自由精神，公平交易，而深惡英國之驕傲，陰險與假善。

本刊啓

八一三擴大興亞紀念之意義

維新政府行政院宣傳局

民國二十六年八月十三日中日事變由盧溝橋而擴展至上海，沈光如矢，忽忽已達兩個年頭，在這兩年之中，一方面看到蔣政府的勢窮力絀，看到戰爭的慘酷，看到共產黨的逐漸得勢，看到國際上的英俄等國，在旁邊玩弄，而另一方面，看到戰區的迅速增廣，看到新政權的紛紛樹立，看到和平呼聲的高漲，看到新政權治下的秩序安定，和而市面復興，在這兩種情形比照的觀察之下，倘若不是笨伯，或別有用心，一定是同樣的感到，在新陳代謝，國家民族生死存亡的關頭，種懷過去，凝視現在，預想將來，舉凡掠奪，竊佔，挾持，構陷，挑撥，煽惑，浸蝕，腐爛，種種害人害己，誤國誤民的陰謀詭計，被詞邪說，似乎已成過去，即或尙有留存，亦不過是迴光反照，而這兩年來賴我們賢明當局的指導，和奮鬥，覺悟份子的努和犧牲，以及全國民衆的擁護和援助，在艱難困苦的情形之下，乃能造成現在的局而，這不是偶然的事實，而是適合目前環境而產生的，當這擴大興亞運動之日，除掉歡欣鼓舞而外，觀察國內外政治的環境，與今後應該努力的方向，與其追懷過去，徒然惹起慘痛，不若把握現在，認識將來，給全國民衆以明確的認識，以爲今後行動的目標。

今後行動的目標爲何

(一)和平爲救國之唯一信念：中日事變達到現在的階段，倡導和平，已經不是那一兩個人的要求，而是全國一致的要求，內心的蘊蓄如此，口頭的呼號如此，文字的選述亦如此，所不同意者，惟共產黨及爲共產黨所挾持的蔣介石一派人而已，他們之所以不同意，在共產黨是惟恐天下不亂，在蔣介石及其左右是忘不了抗日英雄的美名，和十餘年用盡陰謀毒計所把持的權位，他們不愛國家不愛民族，更不爲中日兩國前途和東亞的百年大計打算，他們只知道損人利己，他們

，直波羅陀之大炮，兩世紀來決定歐洲之強者，英國掌持地中海之門戶，稱霸海上，然而今日則被威脅矣，直波羅陀管領海峽之地位，於今已有與之抗爭者矣。

西班牙「法郎奇斯」黨機關報「亞利巴」，於評論英國在直波羅陀建設空軍根據地一文中云，「如一旦戰爭發生，則地中海峽之統制，不在直波羅陀，而在西班牙本國之「大利發」海角，及西屬「摩洛哥」，另一方面，則佛郎哥將軍已命其親信人員，對於收還直波羅陀問題，作一詳盡之考察，以期收還之早日實現」。

西班牙報章，均一致譏英國之不當把持直波羅陀，而要求其交還，直波羅陀為西班牙之領土，國內輿情，反對英國之佔據直波羅陀，已作迅速之高漲。

英國今日，已入四面楚歌之窘境，印度有革命之可能，德國要求戰前殖民地之交還，中國方面又有激烈之反英運動，故英國之崩潰可預料也。

英國在西班牙之商業經濟地位，已入厄運，前者英人對西班牙，以帝國主義驕狂之態度，吸收西班牙無數之金錢，使英國商人，得築精舍，駕遊艇，悠遊歲月于英倫三島間，今日英國之地位，無乃為其往日之罪惡而受懲戒乎，在不久之將來，英國或將成爲孤立之北海一島國，雖欲保護其英倫海峽而不能，印度脫離英國而驅逐英人之時，將爲此事實現之日也。

▲美國獨立紀念▼

七月四日，上海及中國各地美僑之慶祝「榮耀的四日」，頌讚美國自一七七六年七月四日宣告獨立以來，強盛之國力，及驚人之進步。

今日之美國，爲世界最強盛之國家，受各國之尊敬，五十年來，美國大學之進步於增多，使美國能與世界古國之最老學府相抗衡，如哈佛雅魯兩大學之大可與牛津劍橋媲美也。

除文化外，美國在若干其他事業上，亦居領袖之地位，在此新興

之中國，美國之精神學術，更有重大之意義，蓋吾國青年，有所取法也。

新中國需要忠實之良好，故希望美國對中國在目前萬事更新之過程中，予以同情及諒解。

▲致上海美僑一封公開信▼

上海美僑公鑒，最近上海工部局總辦費信諄君之辭職，引起某種意義，在現階段中，當爲諸君所注意，費信諄君爲上海頗有聲望之美僑，一九二七年被任爲工部局總辦，以不願繼續在英國人控制之工部局中爲魁儡，于本年六月三十日辭職。

費信諄君之任爲工部局總辦，爲一九二六—二七年，因國民革命運動之推動，華人方面反對英國壟斷工部局勢力而有騷動之結果，然而工部局之權力，依然在英國人手中，因費信諄君之彼任爲總辦，英人乃得向世界申說工部局爲一國際團體，但實際上，則不然也，名義上費信諄君佔有最高之職位，但毫無實權，實際上等於魁儡耳。

工部局當局，本不需要美國人民，蓋重要職位決不以美國人任之也，上海民衆，英開工部局所僱美國人員，只有職位不重要者四人，或將駭異，其一爲印刷匠，其二爲工務處一監工，其三爲一小職員，其四爲一小巡長，警務處長當然十足道地之英國人，吾人所知者，三年前確有某美國人，向工部局謀差，但當時空缺席竟爲一英國退伍軍人所得而向隅。

上海英僑，在工部局方面，對美國人既有如許之歧視，而一旦有事，則希望美國人之合作，實令人大惑不解。

至中美兩國人士，則相處甚得，此乃上海美僑所公認之事實，一則爲兩國人民之愛好自由，再則爲美國人中無如英國之驕狂自大者也，交際場中，每見中美人士，融樂歡聚，美國某一長官，往往可見其與其中國女友跳舞，中國人士亦得加入美國俱樂部，然而未聞有華人得加入英國夜郎自大之上海總會也。

因此鬼祟勾結之結果，乃使中國極端窮困，重慶賊黨禍國之遺害，雖數十年後，將爲人所切齒也。

法幣既無現金準備，自隨重慶之失敗而低落，如存銀而未被運出，則中國銀元，當能維持一先令二辨士之兌價，而以十六元易一鎊也。

重慶賊黨，雖謂法幣低落，能使中國出口貨物增加，然而此種說法，不值一笑，蓋所有輸出口岸，均已淪陷，而在日本統治之下也，至言法幣低落，能使中國減少進口貨，而提倡國內實業，亦屬無稽，蓋在蔣政權絡繹榨取中國人民之金錢，而運往外國，以保持其脆弱之地位時，國內實業，安能發達。

今日中國之民情，無不以蔣氏一黨爲可殺，如孔祥熙者，在蔣介石得勢之前，不過一月入一百二十元之傳教師而已，宋子文爲蔣氏內舅，得爲南京財政部長，與蔣氏狼狽爲奸，剝削人民，聚財至數千萬。

此三人者，爲竊國奸賊，乃竟厚其顏面，而以愛國救國者自命，不知今日吾人所受之痛苦，皆三人所造成也，爲滿足其自私自利之慾望，不惜出賣其祖國，而以基督徒之名義，向世界呼籲同情，禍國至此，死有餘辜，此三人者，當驅之若猛獸，數其罪孽而傳之於後世，使未來之歷史上，不再有若此之污迹也。

▲再論封鎖天津▼

天津之封鎖，乃英帝國主義把持東亞開始敗退之第一計程碑，不論歐洲之火山爆發與否，日本在東亞之地位，於今已可見非任何兩個或三個歐洲國家之連結所能搖動，吾人於此，特以美國爲例外，蓋美國在歐戰中，得到極大之教訓，在任何環境之下，不願再爲英國火中取栗也。

欲言戰爭，則英國一聲開火，印度將立即逐出暴虐之英國統治者，及英國駐軍，而宣告獨立，最近某印度有名時事評論家云，「如印

度之三萬五千萬人民，能同時唾吐，可成一極大池潭，足以淹斃所有在印度之英人及駐軍」，吾人以爲印度人民，無須費此手續，如能全體同時深呼一次，則所有英國在印度之勢力，將被吹去淨盡。

由此觀之，可知英人絕不願作槍聲之第一發也，蓋彼深知此槍聲之將爲其自身崩潰之信號也。

根本論之，封鎖天津可謂爲歐亞勢力之競賽，日本代表東方，而英國代表西方各國也，東方之威望，於此已入生死關頭，故而日本決不能對英國屈服也，但同時英國因欲保全其在遠東之利益，則非對日本讓步不可。

今日英國之地位，已爲世界所共曉，因其暮氣重重之領袖，不察世態，於中日事變中，擲下輸注，猶望蔣政權之能反敗爲勝，竭力援助之，此類援助，不論其積長增多，至於無止，決不能使日本改變其政策，亦不能使蔣政權轉敗爲勝，不過對於日本建設東亞新秩序之計劃，給以阻礙耳，若此之情況，日本豈能永久容忍，故而有天津之封鎖，亦即爲日本對英國此次事變中態度錯誤，正當報復之開始。

吾人之言正當報復者，因英國對日之種種反日行爲，由任何一點言之，不能謂之無過也，因天津封鎖而使多數無辜人民，感覺不便，實屬不幸，然而英國亦曾計及其助蔣而使日本損失之生命財產乎。

英國之願在東京談判，可謂已向日本屈服，談判之結果已屬無可置疑，日本決不屈服，而英國必須讓步也。

▲西班牙要求收還直波羅陀▼

佛朗哥將軍，繼共產政府軍之消滅，而鞏固其在西班牙之地位後，則將移其目光於直波羅陀，此事本刊已於去年九月間，預料及之，最近據瑪德里消息，則本刊之預言，已實現矣，西班牙今日對於要求直波羅陀之收還，有熱烈之推動，其理由不難審察，蓋直波羅陀在歐洲之地位，正與非洲之同樣一角相對峙，而成爲歐洲稱霸者必爭之點

中華新聲半月刊

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▲傅筱庵市長▼

今日論者之以上海外人統治區域之現有情形及工部局之態度為離奇而可笑，乃對事態作極和平之評判耳。

大上海市傅筱庵市長，既得全上海中國人民之信仰，乃因工部局愚惑之阻礙，不能實現其恢復上海原有狀況之努力。

英法兩工部局，藉口外交上之不承認，對傅市長之要求交還土地局案卷，及收還重慶政權托庇於兩租界而行使職權之兩特區法院，竟然不予答覆。

最近在上海記者席上，日海軍武官野村少將，於其答覆各記者關於承認新政權之問題時，宣稱謂新政權為淪陷區域內必須有之機構，蓋既無曾經承認之政府，則新政權之組織，乃所以防止亂黨之乘機騷擾也，換言之，以維新政府與臨時政府（以及大上海市政府）為日軍所組織，因此而日當局要求租界方面之予以承認也，此新政權，乃中國之行政機構，亦為日本以華制華政策之一部。

兩新政府於蔣政權消滅之後，能否繼續存在，則將取決於中國之人民，實際上日本對兩政府，已加承認，今所當有之認識，為在中國永久政府成立之前，該兩政府有存在之必要，新中國政府成立之時，日本將正式承認之，故野村少將以承認新政權問題，為逐步問題，設有以工部局無外交上承認市政府之能力，而問工部局之能否承認之，則野村少將有云，彼願指出，此市政府乃上海目前唯一之行政機關也。

事態之本質，乃日本欲得英法當局之合作，一如其已往之與前政府合作，而接受其政見耳，承認問題，並不重要，甚且市政府方面是否有承認之需求，尚屬疑問，但事實上既為上海區域之主管官署，則應得租界方面之合作。

此點立場，已屢經聲明，而日軍當局及新政權之忍耐，即以對於工部局之頑強態度言之，亦足令人驚異矣。

上海之外國當局，保守其衰老之民主國政策，仍以其停泊於黃浦江中兵艦之庇蔭為可恃，而不知禍之將至也，已往對於中國之政變，每能作敏捷之轉移，此次之頑強態度，實屬令人莫解，但決算之日為期不遠，天津英租界事件，已足予頑強者以警戒，為今之計，惟有期待市長之實施其大刀闊斧之政策耳，吾人人將以全力擁護之也。

▲日本在東亞之領袖地位▼

在目前之局勢中，不論英國政策之作何傾向，終不能避免於日本在東亞領袖之威力相對峙，對此點事實之承認，並不危及第三國合法之權利，不過在任何環境之下，日本決不能容忍第三國在世界此部發揮其政治勢力也，因此在華治外法權之取消，及租界之收還，乃為必然之趨勢。

在現階段中，希望各國承認日本之地位，時機似未成熟，然而首先承認者，必獲最大之利益，可無疑義也。

取得承認，固然尚須時日，但同時日本所必要者，乃各國為保持其自身之利益計，最低限度，不當作對蔣政權之任何援助。

遵守此項原則，根本上可以改少目前阻撓日本建設東亞新秩序之種種妨礙，同時亦為解決日本與第三國間現有糾紛之途徑。

▲盤據重慶之奸賊▼

重慶賊黨，以交易所職員出身之蔣介石為首腦，與英國共謀，竊取中國所有兩千年來積存之現金銀，運往倫敦，世人皆知之矣。

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- (一) 實行三權鼎立之憲政制度取消一黨專政
- (二) 切實防範共產化不致危及中央以定國本而消亂源
- (三) 外交以平等為原則以不喪權為宗旨促進中日睦睦以鞏固東亞和平並應世界現勢確保協約各國之永遠睦誼
- (四) 各省災區難民宜速遣還鄉復其故業並在非戰區城設立保安機關訓練鄉民
- (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機構使其穩固以遂增加國富
- (七) 本中國固有之道德文化吸收世界之科學知識以善成理智精神體力強健之國民從而之矯激教育性學說皆須根本廓清
- (八) 財政謀收支適合以減輕人民負擔而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) 人才發達使學者得充分致力國家言論公開使國人得隨時批評政治
- (十) 嚴懲官吏貪污腐敗行為精潔財政以杜機關口實吏治

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- 日本在東亞之領袖地位
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