

廈門大學圖書館珍藏
主編：季嘯風、沈友益

中華民國史史料外編

——前日本末次研究所情報資料

英文史料
第九冊

廣西師範大學出版社

SHANGHAI COTTON STRIKE.

MILL ATTACKED AND JAPANESE FOREMAN KILLED.

Shanghai, March 1.

A critical situation has developed in the Cotton Mill District, where 3,400 employees of Japanese mills are striking against the regulations.

~~The strikers yesterday attacked one mill, killing a Japanese foreman.~~

There are signs of the trouble spreading to other foreign mills.

Chinese and foreign Police are co-operating for the maintenance of order.—*Reuter*.

MILL STRIKE AT SHANGHAI

JAPANESE OVERSEER BEATEN.

FOUR THOUSAND OPERATIVES

P. T. T.

IDLE.

15,351

Shanghai, March 1.

On January 27, the administration of a Japanese weaving mill in Shanghai issued an order that each hand must operate three looms. The operatives refused to carry out the order and struck work.

During the negotiations that followed one of the Japanese overseers is said to have made insulting remarks to a woman worker. This roused the indignation of other workers who gave the overseer a thrashing. The workers then declared a general stoppage and now four thousand operatives are idle. The administration of the mill called in the police of the International Settlement to protect the mill. The police dispersed the crowd surrounding the mill and detained ten workmen. The strikers are demanding guarantees of good treatment on the part of the overseers and the immediate release of the arrested workmen. Chinese workmen in Shanghai complain that a system of spying and the blacklist are being introduced into the mills in order to hunt out alleged Bolsheviks and prevent them from obtaining work at any of the mills. This work is directed by a bureau which keeps a record of suspected persons and denounces them to the police by whom they are arrested as agitators. A list of suspected persons is also distributed to the mills for the purposes of victimisation. The cases are recorded of three men and one woman employed in the mills in Shanghai who were denounced to the police by the spying bureau and arrested. It is believed that this industrial spying is being carried on by the recently formed Constitutional Defence League.—*A.N.A.*

DEFENCE PREPARATIONS AT SHANGHAI.

BRITISH TROOPS TAKE UP AN OUTSIDE LINE.

LABOUR SITUATION NEARLY NORMAL.

SHANTUNG TUPAN'S PROCLAMATION.

PEKING DIPLOMATS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

Feb. 26, 1927. PTT

Shanghai, Feb. 24.

There are at least 200 students and workmen arrested by the military authorities here during the last twenty-four hours.—*Kuo Wen.*

Peking, Feb. 25.

The general strike at Shanghai is breaking, according to official foreign wires received here.

All of the Japanese cotton mills reopened yesterday; Chinese mills, except two, also resumed; only the workers in the British mills remain on strike.

Tram car service is practically normal again, and work reopened at the dock yards on February 23rd. Seamen employed by Butterfield and Swire and Jardine Matheson are still on strike.

It is expected that the shipping lines will be in loading and unloading cargo to-day.

The plan to close down shops, in protest against the execution of workers in the Chinese city, was not realized. The General Chamber of Commerce opposed the plan.

Unofficial messages indicate that work was resumed at the post-office yesterday, and that all workers would return to their jobs as a result of the order issued by the General Labour Union.

Trenches are being dug by French soldiers along thoroughfares off Hsuehshaiwei road.—*Chung Mei.*

Shanghai, Feb. 25.

British troops to-day are "in the line," that is, they are occupying a defence line outside the International Settlement boundaries, the maintenance of which is regarded as indispensable for the defence of the city.

This action was taken on the request of the Municipal Council, made in view of the situation which is being created by the arrivals in increasingly large numbers of Chinese troops from the North.

The defences of both foreign Settlements on their actual boundaries are being further strengthened, with additional barbed wire, etc.

It is expected that the American and Japanese quotas for defence will be in line soon. The Italians are occupying their particular sector.

About 4,000 foreign nationals reside in the area occupied by the British troops outside the Settlement proper.

Heavy rain has been falling the daylong and most of the country is a quagmire.

The general situation is comparatively quiet.

In the course of a Proclamation General Chang Tsung-chang blames Communism for China's chaos, and says that he purposes its extermination. He refers to General Chiang Kai-shek as a merciless robber and brutal beast.—*Reuter.*

Shanghai, Feb. 25.

General Chang Tsung-chang's troops continue to arrive at Shanghai, and are expected to reach a total of 8,000 to-night, besides the number from Tsingtao who are coming down aboard 16 ships of the Northern Battle Squadron, which are expected at Woosung shortly. One of the ships is manned by White Russians. It is re-

ported that the Squadron will go to Hankow to co-operate with the Fengtien operations against the Southerners.

Three American destroyers arrived from Manila.

The labor situation to-day is virtually normal. Only 8,000 men are still out on strike. The Post Office is functioning as usual, but those who have not joined in the strike were threatened with death "as soon as the Nationalists reach Shanghai."

Simultaneously with the calling off of the strike here, a one-day general strike was staged in Hankow yesterday. There were many demonstrations, the crowds also passing in procession through the British Concession, but there was no incident.—*Reuter.*

Peking, Feb. 25.

Following upon a meeting of Diplomatic Body yesterday afternoon, Mr. W. J. Oudendijk, in his capacity of Senior Minister, handed Reuter this morning a copy of a Public Announcement made by the Interested Diplomatic Representatives with regard to the situation round the International Settlement of Shanghai.

The same statement is being made public through the Senior Consul in Shanghai to-day, while the French Minister is making a similar announcement *mutatis mutandis* concerning the French Concession at Shanghai.

The Statement is as follows:—

"In the light of the military events which are at present taking place in the region of Shanghai and which may at any moment have serious consequences for the safety of the life and property of their respective nationals, as was apparent from the bombardment of the 22nd of this month, the Interested Diplomatic Representatives feel compelled to recall that the International Settlement at

末次研究所

Shanghai, like the other Concessions in China, was established in virtue of regular agreements with the Chinese Government in order to make it possible for foreigners to reside there freely and to carry on their trade.

"In the course of the party strife of which that region has been the scene, the authorities of the International Settlement have scrupulously abstained from favouring any of the conflicting parties involved, and in spite of the difficulties of the situation they are maintaining in that respect the strict neutrality imposed upon them by the nature of the state of affairs thus established.

"The Interested Diplomatic Representatives are thus warranted in expecting on the part of the Chinese authorities the observance of the same rule of conduct and they look to the Heads of the armies involved to take all necessary measures to avoid incidents which would constrain the Foreign authorities themselves to take the measures indispensable for insuring the safety of the persons and property of their nationals."—*Reuter.*

SUN'S TROOPS AT SHANGHAI.

MILITARY CONTROL IN KIANGSU.

Shanghai, Feb. 24.

Three thousand Shantung troops are now here from Nanking.

It is understood that 5,000 are coming daily in the next few days for the defence of Shanghai.

General Chang Tsung-chang has now taken over complete military control of Kiangsu.

The retreating troops of Sun Chuan-fang's army arrived by train from the front. Precautions are being taken to keep them outside the Settlements.

All foreigners living more or less isolated outside the extended Settlement limits are being brought in in view of the arrival of Marshal Sun's retreating troops.

—*Reuter.*

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

London, Feb. 24.

In regard to the recent developments in China, Mr. Amery said there had proved that but for the landing of British troops at Shanghai, a disaster of the first magnitude might have been happening at this moment.—*Wireless.*

1,200 U.S. MARINES ARRIVE AT SHANGHAI.

REX

Feb 24/27

Shanghai, Feb. 24.

The American transport *Chamont* has arrived with 1,200 Marines.—*Reuter.*

CHINA BREAKDOWN.

LABOUR SUPPORT OF
GOVERNMENT.

Feb. 26, 1927. A.T.T.
FOREIGN SECRETARY'S
"WISE SPEECH."

MR. THOMAS'S PRAISE.

London, Feb. 2.

"A wise and statesmanlike speech and a magnificent contribution to peace" was how Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., described Sir Austen Chamberlain's Birmingham speech on the Chinese situation in addressing a railwaymen's meeting at Reading last night.

Mr. Thomas said the first thing they must keep clearly in their minds was that the situation in China was not a difficulty of the moment. "It is not something that has just sprung up," he declared. "It is not something that is even the result of this Government. It is not of their creation or of our creation. Whether it came now or later the demand for freedom, for a change in the treaties and for a new order of things, by the Chinese people was absolutely inevitable." (Cheers.)

There were people, as Mr. MacDonald wisely said on Monday night, who assumed that the duty of the Opposition leader was—regardless of merits, regardless of consequences, regardless of rights or wrongs—merely to adopt an attitude of saying because it was something that the Government of the day were doing it was their duty to oppose it.

I put it to you (said Mr. Thomas), that it is not only a wrong attitude, it is not only a mean attitude, it is not only an attitude which would get you nowhere, but it is an attitude which in the end, if pursued by any Opposition, must lead to disastrous consequences. Now the duty of a leader in a crisis such as this—where the issue is peace or war, where the consequences are such that they do not affect a party or a section of the community, but where the consequences if a mis-

take is made will be on the whole community—the duty of the Opposition is to say first, "What is the claim? Is it fair, is it equitable, is it just?" If it is, and if they are satisfied it is, and if they are satisfied that the Government of the day are meeting it in the right spirit, it is not their duty merely to criticise and get party cheer, but their duty to let

the world know that they stand behind the Government in the policy they pursue.

Keeping that in mind, I have no hesitation in saying that so far as the Foreign Secretary is concerned the speech that he delivered last Saturday night was not only a wise and statesmanlike speech, but it was a magnificent contribution to peace. Equally I say that Mr. Chen, speaking for a great section of the Chinese people, made a declaration last week which, put side by side with the Foreign Minister's statement, ought, in my judgment, to render it impossible to talk about war.

I know all too well of the Government's duties and responsibilities in protecting the nationals, but I say that it is our duty now not merely to criticise the Government, not merely to use phrases which in a foreign country may be misunderstood and might encourage people to do something and cause an incident that might precipitate a crisis, but to say that as long as the Government maintain the policy of solving this problem by meeting the Chinese people fairly and squarely, recognising that their grievances are long overdue and that there must be a change—as long as they adopt that policy it is our duty to say "God-speed, go on. We will help you and back you in the peace spirit as against anybody who would precipitate war."

It is because I feel that it is a most useful contribution that I do not join in all this condemnation of the Foreign Secretary. In fact I wish some of his colleagues had been as discreet and as wise and as statesmanlike as he himself has been. We heard a Minister mak-

ing a speech, I believe in the same town, a few days ago, where he said the last word had been said by the British Government. My answer to him, although he happens to have been my successor in office [Mr. Amery], is that the people who in delicate and difficult negotiations, whether they be of an international or of a national character, start talking about the last word are invariably the most dangerous people, and the people above everybody who must be distrusted.—*Manchester Guardian*.

目 要

THE SHANGHAI
STRIKE.

CALLED OFF.

EXECUTION ORDERS

Feb 26
1927 RESCINDED. *A.T.T.*

Shanghai, Feb. 24.

The action of the General Labour Union in calling off the strike was announced by means of a *communiqué* saying that the general strike had lasted five days and met with considerable success, "but in view of the appeals of the merchants the Labour Union has undertaken to take steps with a view to ending the strike for the time being. This, however, does not necessarily mean that the movement is over because we will continue our efforts to attain our ideals."

Simultaneously, General Li Pao-chang (Defence Commissioner) published a Proclamation notifying that he had cancelled his orders for the execution of persons delivering public speeches, distributing leaflets, or being found in possession of inflammatory literature, adding: "I am touched by the numerous executions by my subordinates, who were prompted thereto by my orders to execute on the spot without question and without trial. This order I have now rescinded."

The Proclamation concludes by requesting the workers to resume their duties without fear.—*Reuter*.

THE SHANGHAI STRIKE.

CALLED OFF.

EXECUTION ORDERS

RESCINDED.

Shanghai, Feb. 24.

The action of the General Labour Union in calling off the strike was announced by means of a *communiqué* saying that the general strike had lasted five days and met with considerable success, "but in view of the appeals of the merchants the Labour Union has undertaken to take steps with a view to ending the strike for the time being. This, however, does not necessarily mean that the movement is over because we will continue our efforts to attain our ideals."

Simultaneously, General Li Pao-chang (Defence Commissioner) published a Proclamation notifying that he had cancelled his orders for the execution of persons delivering public speeches, distributing leaflets, or being found in possession of inflammatory literature, adding: "I am touched by the numerous executions by my subordinates, who were prompted thereto by my orders to execute on the spot without question and without trial. This order I have now rescinded."

The Proclamation concludes by requesting the workers to resume their duties without fear.—*Reuter*.

目

NANYANG VARSITY CLOSED.

SPIRIT OF NATIONALISM AMONG STUDENTS.

AND NO FUNDS.

PRESIDENT RESIGNS.

March 1, 1927. — P. T. T.
Peking, Feb. 28.

Word has just been received here from Shanghai of the suspension of School work in Nanyang University following the occupation of Hangchow by the Nationalist troops. Mr. Ling Hung-shun, President of the College, has tendered his resignation to the Ministry of Communications and is expected to arrive in Peking in a few days.

Last summer, Mr. Ling dismissed 38 students because of their radical tendencies. These students alleged that this action was taken at the insistence of General Sun Chuan-fang. Ordinarily Nanyang has no connection with the Kiangsu provincial government, as it is supported entirely by the Ministry of Communications in Peking. It used to receive some \$20,000 from the Ministry every month, but this soon fell into arrears owing to the poverty of the Central Government.

Faced with the necessity of seeking funds elsewhere or closing down the school President Ling arranged with the Kiangsu military authorities for a grant of \$10,000 a month from the revenue of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. This grant was made regularly until last winter when General Sun released his control of the southern section of the Tsin-Pu railway in favor of the Shantung Tupan.

As soon as news of the Nationalist victory reached Shanghai, the thirty-eight odd dismissed students, who had in the meantime definitely thrown in their lot with the

Kuomintang, at once got busy and spread all sorts of rumours regarding the college. They received support from a section of the students in the college. These began to issue bulletins in the name of the whole student body of the college alleging that the President was a counter-revolutionary and Imperialist and should be overthrown. Fearing that serious trouble would happen if the school remained open, Mr. Ling ordered the temporary suspension of school work and left Shanghai. The majority of the students have returned to their homes, leaving about twenty students from Hunan, Kiangsi and Szechuan in control of the college.

Following suspension of work in the middle and collegiate departments efforts were made by the Principal of the primary schools to carry on classes as usual. But such was the spirit of Nationalism that even boys under twelve and thirteen caught it and asserted their right to dictate to their teachers. First, they asked for a holiday to celebrate the Cantonese victory and then demanded that the treasurer return to them their deposits. The Principal at first stood his round, but finally yielded and sent the students home.

Nanyang is one of the oldest colleges in China and has a history of thirty years behind it. It was founded by Mr. Sheng Hsun-huai and has grown from a small school to one of the leading seats of learning in this country. Inquiry in the Chaiotungpu elicits the information that there is little likelihood that the school will be able to resume work before the Spring vacation, which generally starts on the first of April.—Kuo Wen.

目	要

LORD BIRKENHEAD ON SHANGHAI.

THE ONLY POSSIBLE COURSE
Mar 1/1927 TAKEN. *P. T. T.*

THE COMING BATTLE.

London, Feb. 27.

Lord Birkenhead, in a speech at Kirkenhead, yesterday, said the Government had to decide a month ago whether their countrymen were to suffer under the existing conditions in China.

They knew that a battle must take place within 100 miles of Shanghai, and it was certain that whichever side won, the fugitives from the defeated army would fall back in violent confusion upon Shanghai.

They had seen recently far too many illustrations of what either fugitives or undisciplined military would do when they found themselves in a British community.

The community at Shanghai included some thousands of British people and great sums of money had been invested there under the protection of treaties solemnly guaranteed, in order to carry on business, and encouraged equally by the Government of China as by the Government of Britain.

Reasonable and moderate precautions for protecting that community from being destroyed and their property looted became essential, and the only possible course was taken when the Government decided to send the force which the British representatives on the spot deemed necessary for that purpose.—*Wireless.*

U.S. COMMAND AT SHANGHAI.

BRIG.-GEN. SMEDLEY BUTLER
RECEIVES ORDERS.

Mar 2/1927
READY TO SAIL.

ATK
San Diego, Feb. 27.

Brigadier-General Smedley Butler, commanding the local marine brigade post, was ordered yesterday by Major-General John A. Lejeune, Commandant of the Corps, to hold himself in readiness to sail on an hour's notice for China, to assume the command of the marine forces now based at Shanghai.

General Butler was instructed to take three staff officers with him. Among these will be Lieutenant Francis Burks. Until last night, General Butler had received no official advices from Washington, but they are expected to reach him from the office of General Lejeune to-day.—*Wireless.*

ONE HOUR STRIKE FAILS.

SHANGHAI UNION'S FUTILE
EFFORTS. *P. T. T.*

Mar 1/1927
Shanghai, Feb. 27.
The efforts of the General Labour Union to bring out workers in a one hour strike to-day, as a protest against the landing of British troops, has hitherto not materialised.—*Reuter.*

目 要

末次研究所

Tientsin, Friday Mar. 4, 1927

THE SHANGHAI SITUATION.

THE false report that has got into circulation alleging that there has been a clash between Chinese and foreign troops at Shanghai is doubtless another of those fabrications which the Cantonese agitators have repeatedly employed at various critical phases in their campaign to disturb the minds of the public, or to hearten the zeal of their followers. Fictitious defeats of Sun Chuan-fang's armies, and even the fall of Hangchow, were reported in Shanghai on several occasions when in point of fact the troops were separated by two or three days' march, and the Southern armies were thrice that distance from their objective. Long before the collapse of the "anti-Red" troops at Fuyang and Hangchow, soldiers were rushing about Hankow distributing propaganda announcing the capture of Shanghai. The present report, curiously enough, appears to have originated in Peking, for our Japanese contemporary in the capital appeared yesterday with the page-wide heading, "Reports of Trouble at Shanghai Disturb the Capital," beneath which it was stated that "Peking was enslaved by disquieting reports, currents of rumour that would not be still, throughout Wednesday, the substance of which was that foreign troops and Chinese had clashed outside the International Settlements late Tuesday night." The paper went on to say that all its efforts to obtain verification proved unavailing, but "as the telegraph service is dominated by the official censor this is not surprising. But it appears certain that some sort of clash has taken place, details of

which have not yet been released." The *N. C. Standard* continues:—

Private wireless reports in the Capital, only hints of which have leaked out, say that on Tuesday night a large body of Chinese approached the defences occupied by foreign troops and hurled stones. There are supposed to have been other evidences sufficient to show that serious business was intended. The foreign forces are understood to have used firearms. The nationality of the troops involved with the Chinese is not stated.

At the same time it was freely stated that there had been some sort of trouble at the arsenal recently controlled by Sun Chuan-fang, but not in the hands of Chang Tsung-chang. This may mean some sort of disaffection as caused Sungkiang officers to desert rather than fight side by side with Shantung solidery.

Reuters News Agency had not received any verification of trouble reports from Shanghai, but this does not have great significance either way, for at Tientsin, through which the wires pass, and here, a close censorship is exercised by government appointees.

We assume that the effective denial received from Reuter's Shanghai office yesterday afternoon was despatched to the North in response to an enquiry from its Peking correspondent, to whose attention the rumour was evidently brought. The Shanghai message states that while there have been a few cases in which stragglers have been requested to hand over their arms before entering the Settlement, there has been no other incident, and the foreign troops and the country-folk on the Settlement borders are fraternising good-naturedly.

The report is, however, an illustration of present tension and a forewarning of what we may expect in the future if the extremists have their way. They will strive not merely to cause commotion in the minds of their adversaries in the North by the circulation of mendacious and alarming reports. The harm even these do cannot be wholly undone by subsequent authoritative exposures of such rum-

ours, for the credulous lower classes, once they hear of such reports, give them wide currency, and such of them as do actually learn of the truth, are hard to convince. But the false report is a prophecy of a desired circumstance. We are in the midst of the most evil and unscrupulous machinations. And of one thing we may be sure. The Communist extremists will do their utmost to bring about an incident of the sort described in this baseless rumour, in the hope that they will be able thereby to continue their nefarious inflammation of the public mind, and arouse such a storm as will intimidate the sentimentalists at Home and induce them to embark on another campaign of sabotage against the policy of the Government. Fortunately we have been forewarned. There is no doubt whatever of the real aim of the Communist mob-leaders at Hankow two months ago. The mobs were not used with the object of seizing the Concession. The men who organised these demonstrations never dreamt for a moment that this would be the issue. They expected the defending force to shoot and desperately wanted them to shoot. The failure of this diabolical scheme, which had results entirely contrary to those expected, will undoubtedly stimulate the Labour Unions in Shanghai to still more desperate efforts to create a major "incident." The situation has been thoroughly grasped at Home. That was made quite clear by the repeated exhortations by the principal British Army Commanders to the troops before their departure, calling upon them to exercise the utmost restraint, and to "keep their tempers and keep smiling."

They will, of course, scarcely be exposed to the humiliating and impotent situation in which the handful of Marines found themselves at Hankow. They will not be compelled, by threat of the use of superior military force, to remain passive under the intolerable insults cast at the Marines and Volunteers in Hankow. They, for the

Police forces, will be quite capable of handling mob-action without recourse to firearms, unless gunmen appear among the mobs. The chief danger would arise from the presence in the immediate neighbourhood of large bodies of Southern troops. The Communists in Shanghai might be in two minds about the desirability of having a strong force of Chiang Kai-shek's troops in their midst. The next phase of the revolution—the contest between the Militarists and the Communist Labour Unions for supremacy—is already looming up on the horizon. But if troops are in fact sent to Shanghai in any numbers, the extremists will unquestionably do their utmost to embroil them with the foreign troops. It has even been asserted that the recent insane action of the Chinese gunboats in shelling the French Concession off which they lay was designed to provoke retaliation from the shore.

The grave risks that would be entailed to the whole military campaign of General Chiang Kai-shek in the event of the deliberate provocation of British or other foreign forces by his troops may, perhaps, be expected to have an important bearing not only on his military dispositions around Shanghai, but even on his strategy. If, as is reported to be the case, he is determined to try conclusions with the Communists when his military campaign is sufficiently far advanced to warrant this diversion, he will no doubt refrain from a frontal attack on the Sungkiang line, but will drive through Anhwei with the object of forcing a complete retreat of the Shantung army to the north bank of the Yangtze. Apart altogether from the dangers of a battle on the environs of Shanghai, this would be the wisest strategy. However, the situation has been complicated by the desertion of General Meng Chao-yueh, the complete withdrawal of the demoralised remnants of Marshal Sun's army.

and their replacement at the front by Shantung divisions. There was but a small Fengtien force in Shanghai when Sun Chuan-fang made his rapid advance through Anhwei toward the Yangtze in 1925. Even so General Hsing Shih-lien himself had a narrow escape from capture, and some of his troops failed to escape. The difficulties that would be faced by the much larger force now stationed below Shanghai might be obviated by more effective safeguarding of the rear against a similar threat in this instance. But Shanghai might wake up one morning and learn that thousands of desperate and demoralised troops had gathered on its borders, less willing than many units apparently are to surrender, but more ready to loot. Measures that may be necessary in this sort of emergency, however, would lack the political complexion and peculiar consequences that would flow from a deliberate provocation by the Southern Army.

We have a shrewd suspicion that if General Chiang Kai-shek continues to progress in his campaign and seizes Nanking, he will demand the removal of the Central Executive Committee, now at Nanchang, to Hangchow, and the Ministers now in Hankow, to Shanghai, with the ultimate object of establishing the Government at Nanking. The weakness of his authority in Wuhan is manifest. But the situation would be quite the contrary if he were able, by further military success, to transfer the Southern Government to Nanking. The troops loyal to him are mostly in Chekiang and on the Kiangsi-Anhwei border.

(Continued on page 10.)

sure?

THE SHANGHAI SITUATION.

(Continued from page 7.)

ers. He is a Chekiang man, and can unquestionably rely on the enthusiastic support of his provincials provided he proves to be a Nationalist, and not a creature of Borodin. And if, as he and his friends have frequently asserted, he is more moderate than his propagandist pronouncements have sometimes suggested, it is hardly likely that he is going to go out of his way to create an incident that would play into the hands of the Shanghai Communists and imperil the fortunes not only of himself but the legitimate Nationalist cause as a whole. But one can be sure of nothing in these days, and the utmost vigilance will need to be exercised if the machinations that aim at embroiling both Britain and China in still greater trouble, are to be defeated.

SHANGHAI DEFENCE FORCE.

POSITIONS OUTSIDE THE BOUNDARY.

U.S. AND INDEPENDENT MEASURES.

May 3, 1927 — 12.7.77

London, March 2.

In the House of Commons, Sir Austen Chamberlain stated that in view of the delicate situation that has arisen in Shanghai, British troops have taken up precautionary positions in a defensive line partly outside the Settlement limits. The Italian forces were collaborating therein. He was unable to say whether Italian posts had actually been placed outside the Settlement.

The Foreign Secretary added that the occupation of this particular position was dictated by tactical necessities.

Asked whether the operation infringed the territorial neutrality, Sir A. Chamberlain said that when danger arises troops must be placed in a position effectively to discharge the duty of protecting British lives for which they were sent.

Asked if neither the Northern nor Southern troops were allowed within whatever territory is at present occupied by the British, Sir A. Chamberlain replied that it is for the purpose of keeping armed forces, armed individuals, fugitives or stragglers from the armies out of the Settlement, therefore avoiding the dangers inherent therein to British lives, that the troops were there.

Replying to a further question, he added that the action of the British forces would continue to be governed by the policy of complete neutrality and impartiality as between the contending forces.

Asked if Press reports were untrue that the United States is acting independently at Shanghai,

目 要

Sir A. Chamberlain replied that they were taking independently such measures as they think right. There was no rivalry between the United States and ourselves. The Government throughout has endeavoured to act in harmony and wherever possible in full co-operation with other Powers.—*Reuter*.

London, March 3.

Quiet conditions continue in the International Settlement at Shanghai, and defensive precautions are described as adequate and complete.

The accommodation for the Defence Force has largely been erected by Chinese workmen.

Sir Austen Chamberlain in the House of Commons yesterday, in explaining the posting of troops at points actually outside the settlement boundaries, emphasised that the right to protect the lives of nationals involved the right to place protectors where such object could be achieved.

The Foreign Secretary took occasion to repeat that the occupation of British troops in Shanghai will continue to be governed by the policy of complete impartiality and neutrality as between the contending Chinese forces.—*Wireless*.

WHY STRIKES BEGIN.

HANKOW COMMUNIST PARTY'S INCITEMENTS.

"SHANGHAI MUST NOT BE ISOLATED."

RTT

mar. 3, 1927

Hankow, Feb. 28.

The following manifesto was issued here to-day by the Provincial Committee of the Communist party:—

"Heroic Shanghai workers have revolted against carrying on the struggle against imperialists and militarists.

"Imperialists have given way in one place in order to gather armed forces in another, waiting for a convenient moment to fall on the revolutionary masses and crush them.

"The continuous concentration of armed forces by the British in Shanghai is a permanent danger to the Revolution. Leaders of the Chinese proletariat Communist party have frequently warned the masses, calling on them to organize themselves in order to ward off the danger.

"During the last few weeks Imperialists, in silent agreement, and in conjunction with Northern militarists, have attempted to provoke the Shanghai proletariat to untimely struggle. All working masses in the countryside and towns must assist the Shanghai proletariat.

"Comrades, workers and peasants, Shanghai must not be isolated. Armed attack must be organized against Northern Militarists.

"Comrades, military leaders and soldiers, help the Shanghai proletariat. Whoever cannot subject personal interest for the sake of the revolution, whoever strives for personal dictatorship and seeks to compromise with northern militarists, is an enemy of the revolution against whom a determined struggle must be started.

"Otherwise the revolution is in danger, from within and without."
—Chung Mei.

THE AMERICAN RTT FORCE.

MARINES TO BE BILLETED IN SHANGHAI.

mar. 3, 1927

Shanghai, March 1927

The strength of the American troops in Shanghai—Marines—is now reported to be approximately 2,500. Of these the greater part are aboard the transport *Chaumont*, which is berthed in the lower reaches of the harbour, the number there being over 1,300. In addition the transport carries a very full armoury. It is understood (says the *N. C. Daily News*) that within the next day or two the larger proportion of this detachment will come ashore although no definite news regarding this is as yet to hand. In the meantime, however, arrangements are being made for the billeting of 400 U.S. Marines in the eastern part of the Settlement, while another detachment of 400 will probably be stationed in the west. It is expected that to-day or to-morrow definite details on this subject will be made known.

As matters at present stand the defence line of the Settlement is held from the boundary of the Hongkew district by British troops—two Punjabi battalions and the Gloucesters with the Durham and Suffolks in reserve. The Durham at the same time guarding the district adjacent to North Brecon Road Extension. From that point the Italian landing party takes charge, pushing out a line to the eastward. French marines are in force along the boundary of the French Concession.

Two armoured cars of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps have been on duty with the Settlement Defence Force during the past week. When General Duncan made his preliminary survey of the defence line on Sunday he inspected this section of the Machine Gun Co. and expressed the highest praise of its efficiency and the workmanlike appearance of those manning the cars.

CHINA'S PLEA AT P.T.K. GENEVA.

WANTS NOTHING BUT
HER RIGHTS.

GERMAN NEUTRALITY.

Mar. 9. 1927. Geneva, Mar. 7.

Herr Stresemann, speaking in German, presided at the opening meeting of the League Council.

Mr. Chu Chao-hsin, who attended, gave a statement to the Press denying that China intended suddenly to raise the question of the international situation in China. Dr. Wellington Koo has instructed him to notify Sir Eric Drummond that the Chinese Government reserves the right to answer the British Government's statement made on Feb. 2, but Mr. Chu hitherto had not been instructed by Dr. Koo.

The statement adds: "Our attitude is conciliatory and our demands are most legitimate, since we ask for nothing but the non-infringement of our sovereignty and territorial integrity."

Reuter's correspondent feels that Mr. Chu feels easier now owing to the confidence expressed in him by the Cantonese delegates in Europe, which was not the case at the Council meeting in December.—*Reuter.*

Berlin, March 8.

The Chinese Delegation at Geneva reiterated this morning that China does not propose requesting the League's intervention. "China want nothing except the recognition of her rights and independence."—*Wireless.*

Berlin, March 8.

Concerning possible Chinese initiative at Geneva during Dr. Stresemann's chairmanship, the *Allgemeine Zeitung* stresses Germany's neutrality. It says "Our neutrality in world issues is a valued possession and must remain intact. We will disappoint those who hope to discredit Germany in England or China or in both."—*Wireless.*

目 要

末次研究所