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NORTHERN TROOPS PLACED UNDER

DEC 23 1929 YEN HSI-SHAN

P.T.T.

YEN'S AMBIGUOUS CIRCULAR TELEGRAM

CESSATION OF CIVIL WAR MOST
IMPORTANT PROBLEM.

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BUT CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TO BE SUPPORTED
IN PRESENT CRISIS

TANG'S TROOPS MARCHING WESTWARD TO EFFECT
JUNCTION WITH KUOMINCHUN

Peking, Dec. 22.

General Yen Hsi-shan's long expected circular telegram has been issued. Bearing the date of December 20 it is signed by the Shansi leader and also by Chang Hsueh-liang, Liu Chen-hua, Chen Tiao-yuan, Wai Yi-san and Ha Hung-kuai.

It is addressed to the Central Kuomintang, the National Government, General Chiang Kai-shek, various provincial governments, various municipal governments, the Press and a number of military and civil leaders of the country.

It states: In consequence of civil strife in China during the past ten years the people have been reduced to destitution and it becomes more and more difficult for them to get a livelihood. The foundations of the nation even have been shaken.

Another result has been the growth of external aggression. With the inauguration of a Kuomintang administration there has been many things to be done in the work of reconstruction, the most important of all being the abolition of civil war. We hold the view that could China enter upon the path of

目 要

末
次
研
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peace and tranquility it would be possible for us to put our house in order so that we could better face external aggression, meeting it with a united front.

That is why we have advocated salvation of the nation by demobilisation in spite of all difficulties and hazards. Far from our expectations of a few months ago the storm of civil war has continued to rage. I, Hsi-shan, have exhausted my energy mediating between contending parties. I have hoped that misunderstanding might be cleared up and that further civil strife might be avoided. But as bad fortune would have it strife continues. We, the signatories, have been very patient and have held aloof from intervention hoping that controversies might be settled by political means and in accordance with the will of the late Sun Yat-sen. Especially I, Hsi-shan, have insisted upon a policy of peace.

I have always stood aloof from contending parties in spite of criticism and in spite of having been an object of suspicion.

I Hsueh-liang, with the limited financial and military strength of Manchuria, have defended China from Soviet Russia, maintaining the hope that civil strife might cease at home so that the nation could present a united front to Russia.

Contrary to our hopes the Reorganisationists took opportunity to 'fish in troubled waters and did their best to foster their own cause. We believe the old proverb, a small spark of fire may spread to a big conflagration. If the military strife is not checked it will embrace the whole of China. Therefore we swear to support the central government and national unification and to fight with the government against trouble seekers in spite of our desire to remain at peace and to avoid fighting. We hope that all intel-

ligent men will come forward to save the nation from ruin. If the nation is placed upon a sound footing then we shall be on a fair way to the purification of home politics and the realisation of the principles of the Kuomintang. Thus will our achievement as a nation be considerable and the people will realise their desire for a better administration and better conditions.

Taiyuanfu messages state that Generals Han Fu-chu and Shih Yusan telegraphed to General Yen Hsi-shan requesting permission to sign his circular telegram. Their request however arrived too late.—*Reuter*.

Yen's Troops Cross Yellow River.

According to the Chinese Press, General Yen Hsi-shan has instructed

General Fu Tso-yi to suppress the activities of "Reorganizationists" in Tientsin.

A Nanking message says that Mr. Chao Tai-wen has wired to Nanking stating that General Yen Hsi-shan has decided to take military action against the rebels, first in Honan and then in the north-west. Two divisions of the Shansi Army, under the command of General Sun Chu, have crossed the river and have occupied Nanyang. They are approaching Chengchow.

Hankow, Dec. 20.

General Ho Cheng-chun, Chairman of the Hupeh Provincial Government, left here for Nanking this evening on summons from General Chiang Kai-sih, who will commission General Ho to Shansi to call on General Yen Hsi-shan. General Ho will urge the Shansi leader to send his troops into Honan to assist in the anti-Tang Seng-chih campaign.—*Kuo Wen*.

Chengchow, Dec. 20.

Train service between here and Peiping has been resumed.

目 要

General Tang Seng-chih's wounded soldiers last night fled from the hospital in which they had been staying. The wounded men were left behind in Chengchow when their comrades moved down to Hsuehchang. When they heard that some of the rear guards of General Tang had been disarmed in the city, the wounded soldiers secretly left the hospital carrying off with them medical supplies from the premises.—*Kuo Wen*.

Northern Military Now Under Yen.

Peking, Dec. 21.

On December 19, state reliable reports, General Chiang Kai-shek sent telegrams to various military leaders north of the Yangtse including Generals Han Fu-chu, Ho Cheng-chun, Liu Chen-hua, Hsu Yuan-chuan, Shih Yu-san, Wang Chung, Wang Ching-yu, Liu Chung-yu, Liu Chun-yung, Fang Ting-ying, Wai Yi-san and Liu Kuai-tang informing them that henceforth they will be responsible to General Yen Hsi-shan, Vice-Commandant of Government Military and Naval forces.

It adds that these commanders in future must report their movements to the Shansi leader.—*Reuter*.

Shih and Han as Route Commanders.

Nanking, Dec. 20.

General Shih Yu-san, who is said to have joined the anti-Government movement after his troops mutinied at Pukow about four weeks ago, has been appointed by General Chiang Kai-shek commander of the 13th route of the anti-Tang Seng-chih expeditionary forces. General Han Fu-chu, General Ho Cheng-chun, and General Liu Chen-hua have been appointed commanders of other

routes of the expeditionary forces.—*Kuo Wen*.

Tang's Troops Marching Westward.

Peking, Dec. 21.

The vernacular papers state that the forces of Tang Seng-chih in view of the advance of Shansi troops in the North and Government troops from Hankow are now heading into west Honan with the intention of joining up with the Kuominchun.

Chengchow at present is being garrisoned by the troops of General Han Fu-chu.

Shansi troops are concentrating at Hsinhsiang, just north of the Yellow River on the Kihnan Railway, but there is no sign of them crossing the River.—*Reuter*.

目 要

末次研究所

MORE ADHERENTS

FOR REBELS
DEC 23 1929

Chi Hsieh-yuan and Han Chu-fu

Said to be Joining

N.C.D.N. Shih Yu-san

Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan, former Tuchun of Kiangsu and Governor-General of Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Anhui, is reported by the "Kiangnan Evening News" (a Japanese controlled journal) to have thrown in his lot with the anti-Chiang Kai-shek clique. Marshal Chi is said to have arrived at Pengpu and joined Gen. Shih Yu-san, whose revolt he is said to be responsible for. He is also said to have circulated a telegram denouncing Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and to have wired to various military leaders in Honan and Anhui requesting them to despatch troops in an attack on Nanking.

In this connection, Gen. Han Fu-chu is reported to have decided to join Gen. Shih Yu-san. He has ousted the officials appointed by Nanking and put his own appointees into office. Whilst introducing many reforms, it is said, he has forbidden the use of notes issued by the Central Bank of China. Meanwhile, it is reported, the Nanking officials have all fled from Honan.

Mr. Wang Ching-wei is reported by the "Kiangnan Evening News" still to be in Hongkong and to be very optimistic of the general situation. He is said to have expressed the belief that Gen. Yen Hsi-san will not change his attitude.

Bitterly denouncing Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, the same paper says that Gen. Chiang is responsible for the great humiliation which China has suffered at the hands of Soviet Russia. He has, says the report, started internecine warfare, invited foreign insults and done harm to the party and to the nation in order to strengthen his own military position. If, says the "Kiangnan Evening News," he is not ousted "China will suffer hardships at the hands of this traitor who is no better than Yuan Shih-kai."

CONCENTRATING TO

ATTACK TANG

DEC 23 1930—N.C.D.N.

Drive to Clear Peking-Hankow

Line As Soon as the

Weather Improves

Hankow, Dec. 25.

According to reports received here, General Sun Tso's division of General Yen Hsi-shan's army has arrived at Chengchow and General Yen himself is expected shortly.

General Han Fu-chu is said to have sent out a telegram stating that by order of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek he has placed himself with his troops at General Yen's disposal.

The local headquarters state that a general clearing of the Peking-Hankow line is starting when the weather clears up. Five aeroplanes will operate with the troops.—Reuter.

North-west to be Tackled Next

Peking, Dec. 26.

Three Shansi divisions, respectively under Generals Sun Tsu, Yang Yi-fang and Sun Chang-seng, are now concentrating at Chengchow, preparatory to advancing against General Tang Seng-chi in conjunction with the 5th Route Army forces under General Ho Chen-chun, according to a message from Taiyuan. Two other Shansi divisions have also arrived at Sinsiang, near the northern bank of the Yellow River, where the Field-Headquarters of the 3rd Group Army has been temporarily established.

The brigades of Shansi troops stationed in Chihli are likewise concentrated at Shunteh, ready to advance into Honan, if necessary.

The present tactics of the Shansi military commanders are to send only a small portion of their forces to assist the Central Government troops in suppressing Tang Seng-chi, their major forces being held in readiness against the Kuomintang insurgent in eastern Shensi, which fact accounts for the heavy concentration of Shansi forces at

目 要

末次研究所

CONCENTRATING TO ATTACK TANG

(Continued from Page 13.)

Route Army have now got into touch with the 48th Division of the 5th Route Army under General Hsu Yuan-chuan and are jointly advancing on Hsuehchang, the base of the rebels. Official circles are confident that Hsuehchang will be occupied by the Government forces before New Year's Day.—Kuo Min.

The T. P. R. Reopening

Nanking, Dec. 27.

It is announced at the Tsing-Pu Railway Administration that with the liquidation of the recent mutiny at Pukow of part of General Shih Yiu-san's troops, normal train service along the entire line will be resumed on New Year's Day. The rolling-stock detained by the mutineers has since been returned to the Railway Authorities.

The express service on the line will be first restored, to be followed by the regular passenger and freight service.—Kuo Min.

Canton, Dec. 25.

Held guiltless of taking part in the rebellion in Kuangsi, General Lu Huan-yen is being retained as Civil Head of the Kuangsi Government.

General Wang Shao-hung, the former head of that province and leader of this insurrection, is officially reported to have died on December 18 of wounds received in battle.—Reuter.

Government Leader's Death

Canton, Dec. 26.

The fact that General Mao Ping-wan, one of the two divisional commanders of the Northern troops which were sent to Canton to fight the "Ironsides," was killed in battle, has just leaked out.

Of the four brigade and eight regimental commanders of the Northern troops, one brigade leader was wounded. A regimental colonel was killed and three others wounded.—Reuter.

Chengchow. It is General Yen's plan first to settle the Tang Seng-chi rebellion and then tackle the North-Western situation jointly with the Central Government forces from Hupeh.—Kuo Min.

Hankow, Dec. 26.

The 13th Division under General Hsia Tou-yin of the 2nd Route Army has advanced near to Linying following their occupation of Yen-cheng, south of Hsuehchang. Some of the rebel troops were disarmed by General Hsia en route. The 9th Division under General Chiang Ting-wen is also rapidly moving northwards with Hsuehchang as its objective.

A Chengchow message says that the entire region north of Hsuehchang is free of the rebels. Government forces stationed in Chengchow total seven divisions, including three Shansi divisions sent by General Yen Hsi-shan.—Kuo Min.

Linying Occupied

Hankow, Dec. 27.

Reports from Sinyang announce the occupation of Linying, south of Hsuehchang, by the 13th Division under General Hsia Tou-yin on the 24th inst. The majority of the rebels taken in the battle surrendered on the approach of the Government forces.

The advance Forces of the 2nd

(Continued on Page 24.)

Hentsin, Monday, Dec. 23 1929

THE CHAOS IN CHINA.

ALTHOUGH more than a fortnight has now elapsed since General Yen Hsi-shan telegraphed to General Chiang Kai-shek, expressing his regret at the revolt of the "Commanders in Western Honan", and announcing his readiness "to proceed with your instructions as soon as I receive them"—a telegram which was followed up a couple of days later by a pledge to "cooperate" with the Nanking Generalissimo—the situation still remains obscure. General Yen's telegrams, it is true, were not very enthusiastic. His pledge of cooperation appeared to be somewhat half-hearted. His second message, for instance, referred to the fact that "I have suggested that the Party Affairs should be settled by members of the Party, and the national affairs by the people, and also that military force should be the final means to suppress and prevent disturbances and agitation by the reactionary elements." It does not appear unreasonable to infer from this statement, and the reference to a circular telegram which General Yen had planned to issue in cooperation with Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, that he still favoured a settlement by negotiation rather than recourse to armed force. The proposed circular telegram, he stated, was held up, at his request, "in order to avoid misunderstanding." It can hardly, therefore, have been an outspoken denunciation of General Tang Sheng-chih and his associates; it was more likely to have been an appeal to them to join with the Shansi Governor in seeking a peaceful solution of their differences with Nanking.

In the interval General Yen Hsi-shan does not appear to have co-

operated very actively in suppressing the "rebels." It was only after a long delay that he issued orders for the closing down of General Tang Sheng-chih's Peking headquarters. Shansi troops have, apparently, occupied more advanced positions, including stations on the Peking-Hankow Railway as far South as the Yellow River. They have not, so far as is known, come into actual contact with the "re-

bels", General Han Fu-chu's forces having taken over Chengchow. We hear little of any serious attempt to drive General Tang Sheng-chih Southwards, or Eastwards, though numerous messages report military movements of Nanking forces on the Southern section of the Peking-Hankow line. In the meantime there has been a revival of activity on the part of the Kuominchun, who, we were asked to believe a few weeks ago, had been so crushingly defeated as to be incapable of any further resistance. General Lu Chung-lin, one of the ablest of the Kuominchun leaders, whose whereabouts has been more or less of a mystery since his flight from Nanking, is reported to have appeared at Tungkuan and assumed office as acting Commander-in-Chief of the entire Kuominchun forces. The latter have again moved Eastward, and have apparently occupied Lo-yang without encountering serious resistance. If they push on towards Chengchow, they will probably establish contact with General Tang Sheng-chih's forces and a campaign far more formidable than Nanking at present contemplates will be necessary to suppress the "rebels." The attitude of a number of Generals whose allegiance is claimed by the Nanking Government is still doubtful. If General Han Fu-chu decides not to resist the Kuominchun advance, Generals Lu Chung-lin and Tang Sheng-chih will be able to join forces in

目 要

Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang remains in Shansi, but after some months of silence—other than his notorious Press interview—has again come out with a denunciation of General Chiang Kai-shek. A translation of his lengthy letter appears elsewhere in this issue. He dwells at considerable length upon his former relations, and contact, with the Nanking Generalissimo, recalls the advice that he tendered to him from time to time, and the services he rendered to the Revolution, and reproaches him for his forcible repression of the Kwangsi clique and General Chang Fa-kwei. He complains bitterly of the "packing" of the Third National Congress, which he describes as being "worse than the bribery election of Tsao Kun." Finally, he calls upon General Chiang Kai-shek to resign rather than "gamble away the future of

Now it must be assumed that this letter could not have been sent to General Chiang, much less broadcasted, without the knowledge and tacit approval of General Yen Hsi-shan. He and Marshal Feng are still in close contact; even if they do not, as previously, meet daily there must be frequent communication between them. And it is therefore difficult to believe, whatever may be General Yen Hsi-shan's feelings towards General Tang Sheng-chih—whom he appears to distrust—that he is prepared to fight simply for the retention of General Chiang Kai-shek in power. His assertion that Party affairs should be settled by members of the Party, and national affairs by the people, is susceptible of the interpretation that General Yen is less concerned with the personal status of General Chiang than with preserving national unity. He may quite possibly draw a distinction between the National Government, as such, and its present Chairman.

and be willing to support the one, without upholding the other. Nanking, it must be remembered, through the local Party organs, still controls nearly every channel of propaganda. And with so many waverers in its own and the opposing camp, it is not unnatural that it should endeavour to give a far more optimistic impression of its own position than the facts actually warrant. General Yen Hsi-shan, though a fortnight ago he appeared to have come down on the Nanking side of the fence, has since then done nothing to suggest that he is willing to wage war against General Tang Sheng-chih, the Kuominchun or any of the rebel armies.

末次研究所

FENG CALLS ON CHIANG TO RESIGN

INDICTMENT OF POLICY OF FORCE

DEC 23 1929

RECALLS PREVIOUS SUPPORT AND ADVICE

P.T.T.

CHARGES CHIANG WITH WILFUL MISRULE

The following is the text of a letter addressed by Feng Yushiang to Chiang Kai-shek on December 12:

"My dear younger brother Kai-shek:

"But a few months have passed since our last meeting and the general situation of the nation has developed into such a state that the whole country now is filled with anxiety. Being pressed by personal friendship and a sense of public duty, recollecting the past and considering the future, I feel impelled to write to you earnestly and sincerely this letter.

"Since our meeting for the first time at Hsuehowfu in the summer of 1927, I have determined most resolutely to unite and cooperate with you in every effort. Hence I joined you in sending out telegrams to start the anti-North expedition; I urged the expulsion of Borodin in the party purification movement; I sent reinforcements to save the critical situation when Hsuehowfu was in grave danger; hand in hand with Yen Hsi-shan, I restored you back into power after your return from Japan; in the second anti-North campaign I obeyed your orders to march my army forward in three columns; I telegraphed to you when I arrived at Paotingfu suggesting six things; and finally I took the lead to attend conferences twice at Nanking when most other people were suspicious and he-

目 要

situated to go down there. On all these occasions I was persuaded and moved not in the least by selfish interest, but rather by the

single purpose of strengthening and stabilising the state as a whole, so that the three People's Principles might be realised in the shortest possible time.

"When the country was at last unified, the opportunity for doing good was unprecedented. The people longed for peace and order more eagerly than if they were suffering from hunger and thirst. But unfortunately at the beginning of the tutelage period you, as the head of the national government, have so wilfully misruled the nation that all the successes that the revolutionary movement had hitherto achieved have been entirely spoiled and destroyed. Reflecting upon such a result, I could not help weeping often in heart-broken silence.

"To aspire to a glorious and noble character was the explicit teaching of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. It is regrettable, however, that you do not at all practise this, but rather always resort to the ignoble course of trampling upon others with power and tempting people with opportunities of private gain, by which you think you can manipulate the whole nation for your own ends. You love wicked persons and hate righteous men, particularly those meritorious ones whom you determine to expel one by one. You will not feel satisfied until the last one of these is driven out. Thus you have brought distress to the nation and a curse upon yourself. Now what have you got to say?

"During my stay in Nanking last year you twice held private

consultations with me and on one occasion you told me that if Peking, Hankow, Shanghai and Kwangtung were in your grip you would be able to dominate the whole country, but unfortunately, you said, they had fallen into the hands of others. But think, Kai-shek, those who ruled those places then are not our most meritorious comrades in the anti-North campaign and are they not honest and straightforward persons themselves? In response to your remarks, I answered, that even as a military man not versed in politics, it was within my knowledge that when a leader could not win the hearts of the people the more territory he conquered the sooner he would fail. So I called your attention to these three words: "Win people's hearts." I meant then to give you a hint, but it was an earnest plea and admonition to you. At that time you thought my words were correct.

However, a little later when you, Yen and myself were bathing in the Tangshan hot springs, in discussing national affairs together you insisted on crushing the Kwangsi army by force. I said reproachfully that we were all under the same revolutionary banner and should never fight and kill each other lest the revolutionary forces be divided and the people be made to suffer again. In saying this my heart was as earnest and sincere as in uttering the previous remarks.

"Again in Kaifeng while riding in an automobile you confidentially asked if I had anything planned to stabilise and pacify the country. I answered: "To pacify the people we must take little from them and use little ourselves." Next I said: "To pacify the soldiers' hearts we must first pacify the generals' hearts." I uttered those words because I

目 要

末次研究所

knew too well that when you were forced out from the country last time deep in your heart you must have nourished grudges against

many comrades who caused your downfall and that upon your returning to power you would most likely seek to avenge yourself upon them by killing those meritorious ones. Therefore I pointed out to you the story of how the founder of the Han dynasty gave promotion to Yung Chi, a general whom he disliked, upon hearing some secret murmurings of other generals, so as to pacify the hearts of all of them. At that time you again thought my words were right, but, reflecting upon all of these occasions now, I realise you only gave me verbal approval while in your heart you did not agree with me at all. Moreover it is these very words of mine that have caused your secret hatred towards me. As for myself, I repeatedly gave you such faithful advice through sincerity in dealing with you, and love towards you, and a desire to establish an unshakable foundation for the state so that permanent peace and order might eventually be made secure.

"Just think, Kai-shek, what the other generals said about you before you departed from the country in your last retirement and upon your return. Mr. Wu Chi-hui has told us all about it and you doubtless know it yourself. On the other hand, Yen and myself earnestly supported you, ushering you into the chief commandship of the whole revolutionary force, and we were willing to obey your commands. All this was done for no other purpose than to make of you a leader for the country. We expected you to bury the old grudges against the other military leaders and to

cooperate with them in a glorious and noble attitude so that our country would be greatly benefited. But soon after the unification of the country was completed Li Tsung-jen, Pai Tsung-tsi, Huang Hsiao-hsiung, Chang Fa-kuei, Yu

(Continued on page 3.)

FENG CALLS ON CHIANG TO RESIGN.

(Continued from page 2.)

Tso-po and others were one after another driven out, while Li Chi-shen and Fang Cheng-wu have been even imprisoned. This is why Tang Seng-chih, Han Fuchu, Shih Yu-san and others, though they started a peace movement to awaken you to a sense of your own misdeeds, at last have had to take up arms against you.

"A few years ago the infamous militarists charged the revolutionary leaders with having been sovietised. Later, simply because Li Tsung-jen, myself and others disagreed with you, you brought forth the same charge against us. And now, Tang, Han, Shih and others have stood up for righteousness—will they not also be labelled with the same bad name? Our country has never sustained a greater humiliation and loss than was occasioned by the Chinese Eastern Railway case. Was this not caused by your haphazard actions and lack of preparation? Many lives and much property have been destroyed. Chang Hsueh-liang has you to thank for this. If other persons had been in your position, they surely could not escape from the same charge of alliance with Soviet Russia.

"This is not all. I have yet more to say. In the third National Party Conference you broke the regulations of the party by appointing your own men as delegates. In

目 要

relation to your superior officers you drove away General Hsu Chung-chi to seize the military power. *Vis-a-vis* fellow members of the party, you banished Wang Ching-wei and other seniors, thus causing disappointment to the other

members of the party. Again *vis-a-vis* the comrades of the army you expelled Chang Fa-kuei, thus killing the hope of the whole revolutionary army. All the comrades abovementioned have been labouring in the revolutionary cause, risking their lives and encountering all sorts of dangers and difficulties. That they have given meritorious service to the party and nation is known to all. What wrong have they done to the country and to you? Just upon the brink of success, they have been expelled one by one—have you ever thought of this?

“Speaking of the Third National Conference, why should you, who have such a record in the party, worry over the possibility of not being elected a member of the Central Executive Committee? But you chose to pack it by unscrupulous means and autocratic methods, giving no heed to the objections of the whole country, so as to usurp the controlling power. The general outcome of the conference was worse than the “bribery election” of Tsao Kun. As for myself, I had no vain ambition to be elected as a member of the Central Executive Committee but you dangled the position before me as a bait to tempt me into committing an illegal act. I, Feng Yu-hsiang, took it as a great personal insult. If ever I accepted such an offer, how should I face the comrades of the party?

“Now, Kai-shek, the heart of the people is gone, the loyalty of the army to you has been shaken, the cry of ‘down with Chiang Kai-shek’ has spread throughout the

目 要

nation. Worst of all, internal strife and foreign aggression are results of your misdeed and maladministration. These facts can surely indicate the degree of woe you

have caused the nation. Even those who want to make excuses for you feel it a difficult task so to do.

"The situation being such, are you going to gamble away the future of the country to the last stake so as to satisfy your own selfish ambition? Even if you would, how are you going to be forgiven by the whole nation? The more suffering you cause to the people, the more sins you will commit and in the long run you will invite failure and destruction to your own life. I do not think it wise for you to make such a choice, Kai-shek.

"It is urged in the Book of Change that one should 'act upon first indication and not wait for the end of the day'. Wise as you are, can you not see this point clearly? Therefore I ask you to resign immediately so as to save a way for the future. Such an act would mean a blessing for the nation and also well being for yourself. Since I sent out the circular telegram announcing my retirement I have meddled little in politics, but seeing that you and I are bound by an unusually close relationship in personal friendship and public responsibilities and that the safety and danger, the life and death of our country, are all at stake in the present crisis, notwithstanding the full knowledge that loyal words are not soothing to your ears and that the more I utter the more you will hate me, I still cannot refrain from giving you this last faithful advice, even though I may injure your dignity and honour. Words cannot express even one tithe of the contents of my heart. Kai-shek, think it over and act promptly.

Signed: FENG YU-HSIANG.

Chien An Tsun, Tai-yuan-fu.
December 12, 1929."

目 要

FEB 23 1930 Hold Military Council

NANKING, Feb. 21:—General Chiang Kai-shih summoned Generals Ho Ying-chin, Chu Pei-teh, and other government high officials to Tangshan on the 20th and held a military council. The following decisions are learned to have been reached at the meeting.

1. To appoint General Ho Ying-chin the director of the Wuhan resident military headquarters, and concurrently the commander-in-chief of forces on the Ping-Han Railway. **N.C.S.**

2. To appoint General Liu Shih the commander-in-chief of forces on the Lung-Hai Railway.

3. General Chiang Kai-shih shall take over supreme command over the two above-mentioned forces, and present himself at either front to direct operations whenever necessity calls him.—Rengo.

Overseas Chinese Against Yen

NANKING, Feb. 22:—The Kuo Min News Agency states that Chinese communities all over the world have cabled to the government petitioning the launching of a punitive campaign against General Yen Hsi-shan.—Reuter.

目 要

THE SUPPRESSION OF TANG SENG-CHIH.

MEASURES NOW BEING

TAKEN.
DEC 23 1929 — P.T.T.

GEN. HO YING-CHING TO
DIRECT OPERATIONS.

Peking, Dec. 27.

General Yen Hsi-shan is shortly proceeding to Chengchow, state messages from Taiyuanfu, in order to take charge of the large number of Shansi troops now being drafted there. It is stated that eight divisions have been ordered into Honan, over which province it is expected the Shansi leader will exercise influence so soon as the rebel forces of Tang Seng-chih have been disposed of. General Tang's forces now number about 35,000 it is stated, there being vastly superior numbers arrayed against him both north and south of his positions between Yencheng and Hsuehchang.

General Yen's bodyguards are reported to be preparing for early departure but the exact date of the Shansi leader's departure has not been announced.

Three divisions of Shansi forces are reported in Chengchow already.

Mr. Wu Tze-hui and Li Yu-ying left Shihchiachuang on December 26 for Taiyuanfu to see General Yen and it is thought the Shansi leader is delaying his departure for Chengchow in order to receive these visitors, who are on a mission from General Chiang Kai-shek.

Another emissary to Taiyuanfu from Nanking, General Ho Cheng-chun, arrived at Tsingtao on December 26 and immediately left by special train for Chengchow en route to Taiyuanfu. It is believed he may come to Peking

before entering Shansi.—*Reuter*.
Peking, Dec. 27.

General Ho Ying-ching arrived in Hankow on December 24, state messages from that city and shortly afterwards issued a circular tele-

目 要

gram announcing his assumption of the post of Jufen of the local office of the Generalissimo. He will direct operations against Tang Seng-chih from south Honan.—

Reuter.

Sixth Division Moving Towards Sinyang.

Hankow, Dec. 26.

The transportation of the 6th Division towards Sinyang has been started. The maintenance of peace and order in the city will be attended to by the students of the Military Academy and gendarmes.

The families of high officers of the Central Army are being sent to Shanghai from the Wuhan regions. General Ho Ying-chin arrived in Hankow on the 24th.—*Rengo.*

Chengtzu, Dec. 26.

A meeting was held at Suining on the 24th by Generals Teng Hsi-hou, Tien Sung-yao and other officers to decide upon the measures to be carried out by them *vis-a-vis* the situation. It is learned that advocacy of war held by General Yang Sen's party which is distressed because of the want of foothold, won the day. As a result military operation are said to have already been started against General Liu Hsiang in the direction of Hunghsien.—*Rengo.*

Hankow, Dec. 26.

Foreign papers here publish reports that the Central Army having occupied Yencheng are advancing towards Hsuechang. On the other hand, they say, the divisions under Generals Hsu Yuan-chuan and Wang Chih-yu are bearing down upon General Tang Sheng-chih from the north in conjunction with General Liu Chen-hua's command. According to one of the papers, General Kung Hao, commander of the 51st Division, was killed in action, while others say that he was wounded.

—*Rengo.*

目 要

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