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JAPAN AND THE WORLD.

P. C. Count Uchida's Speech.

SEP - 6 1932

COMMENT BY "THE JAPAN CHRONICLE".

Japan's Defence

Sessions of the Imperial Diet customarily begin with speeches by the Premier, the Foreign Minister, and the Finance Minister. The Premier's speech treats of the whole policy of the Government, and, while important, seldom possesses the special interest which, in times of crisis invests the other two. The opening of the sixty-third session came at a time when Japan's domestic and foreign affairs were both in such a critical state that unusual interest attached to the speeches on financial conditions by Mr. Takahashi and on foreign affairs by Count Uchida. The Foreign Minister came to the point at once. The only way to effect a settlement in Manchuria, he said, was to recognise the State of "Manchukuo". This Japan was to do in the near future when certain preliminary arrangements had been carried out. There were some people abroad, he said, who still misunderstood Japan's attitude and considered that such a recognition would be illegitimate. Before arguing against this misconception, however, Count Uchida went on to say that the chaotic condition was due to the "revolutionary policy carried on by China under the enthrall-

ing influence of an extravagant political dogma." This evidently refers to Socialism and is used on the principle of dismissing a thing by giving it a bad name. To tell Europe and America that China's troubles result from experiments in Socialism and Communism is more than half-way towards justifying everything done there, against all the "misunderstandings" that have come into existence abroad. For the losses that Japan had suffered owing to the chaotic conditions it was useless to appeal to the Covenant of the League of Nations or to any other instrument of peace, said the Foreign Minister. On the contrary, it had been the practice of the Powers "on innumerable occasions," to use the direct application of force in protecting their rights. So, on September 18th, Japan resorted to self-defence. And, since she acted in self-defence, she had violated neither the Kellogg Pact nor any other instrument of peace. It is rather to be regretted that Count Uchida took up this line of argument, but perhaps it was dictated by respect for continuity. The occasions on which the Powers have used force in China since the Kellogg Pact was signed, or even since the Covenant of the League of Nations took effect, can hardly by any stretch

of imagination be described as "innumerable." As for the protective qualities of the Kellogg Pact, Japan did not try them, but left China to invoke the treaty. Had Japan set forth before the League the complaints which she has since printed in numerous booklets and articles, pointing out that they might at any time make it impossible to refrain from taking action, there would hardly have been the widespread indignation regarding Japan's actions that there has been. Announcements of this sort forestalled criticism in the case of the sending of the Shanghai Defence Force. Besides, although the use of force in small measure is as much a violation of sovereignty as it is on a larger scale, the scale on which force actually is applied is in the eyes of the world as important as the question of its legality, just as cases of assault, while coming under that definition whether they are a simple push or a near approach to murder, are judged, in practice, by their violence. In a case where force has been used on a scale so extensive, the comparisons by which Count Uchida seeks to justify it fail to carry any weight, and it would have been better to leave justification to some other argument.

Japanese "Co-operation."

Count Uchida was frank enough about Japanese co-operation in the secession movement. "In view of our own responsibility in respect of the maintenance of peace and order in Manchuria, we extended the necessary co-operation to these committees." Japan's action, he declared,

merely provided the opportunity, and did not inspire the movement. Chinese leaders speak to the contrary effects. Nor, according to the Foreign Minister, does the existence of numerous Japanese advisers give any cause for suspicions of Japan. Did not Japan, at the beginning of her changed career, employ a large number of foreign advisers? The Independence of "Manchukuo", Count Uchida insisted repeatedly, was the spontaneous movement of the people of the country. The main question is whether he can get the world at large to believe this. It is not inclined to do so at present, because there is so large a volume of Chinese denial. It will do so in the end if Japan not only recognises but enforces Manchurian independence. To Count Uchida the affair takes on a certain degree of reasonable reciprocity: "Manchukuo" will guarantee Japan's rights, and Japan will uphold "Manchukuo's" independence. All plans for investing China with power over Manchuria—this is a hint at the expected recommendations of the Lytton Commission Report—must fail, the Foreign Minister says, to make Manchuria either a happy home for the natives or a safe abiding-place for foreigners. He points out that "Manchukuo" has made declarations that should satisfy the whole world of the new State's intention to maintain the treaties and to keep the door open, and he says that "Manchukuo's sincerity of purpose has been definitely established." It is rather early to put forward such a claim as that, but negatively, no doubt, it is the case.

A Happy Future!

In forecasting a happy and prosperous future for "Manchukuo" Count Uchida said that

its finances were unexpectedly flourishing, and that it promised to become a great and wealthy country. He made no reference whatever to the floods which, while but a passing adversity, must affect finances badly for a couple of years at least. He expressed a hope that China would pursue wiser courses, and assured her of Japan's friendship if she did—a promise which would move some Chinese to fear and some to wrath. The important matter in the Foreign Minister's speech was, however, all contained in the opening statement about the early recognition which Japan intended to accord to "Manchukuo". He acknowledged that there were certain preliminaries but gave no hint as to what those were. As we have said before, it is unlikely that any Power or combination of Powers would interfere with this policy, though it is possible that they may let the world know that they do not like it. As Count Uchida referred to the policy of Japan in the early years of Meiji of

employing quite an army of foreign experts and advisers, perhaps the Foreign Minister was conveying a hint that foreigners of all nationalities would be welcome in "Manchukuo" in this capacity. It is unlikely, however, that a general agreement could be arrived at on such terms as this, or that it would lead to anything else but a prolonged wrangling if such a thing were attempted. On the other hand, with a swarm of Japanese advisers, the national development can take only one direction, and that direction would not be towards a national independence. Count Uchida said he had no words to waste on denying that Japan had any intentions to extend her empire; but one remembers such declarations as those which, at the outbreak of the Great War, disclaimed the intention of the participants to add a square yard of territory to their domains. Certain policies lead inevitably towards extensions of territory. Whether such policies must be abjured is another matter. They may at times appear to be both necessary and beneficial. What the preliminaries were, which Count Uchida said had to precede recognition

**Leader of Youth Party Rebukes
Marshal Wu for Letter to Mikado**
SEP -7 1932 P. C.
**Marshal should be Prepared to Lead Expedition
Against Japanese Says Tseng Chi**

PEIPING, September 6.— Marshal Wu Pei-fu's recent letter to the Emperor of Japan suggesting a conference between the elder statesmen of both countries to bring about a settlement of the Sino-Japanese trouble, has drawn a rebuke from Mr. Tseng Chi, leader of the Chinese Youth Party.

After reminding the Marshal of his independence of mind, as evidenced by his career, Mr. Tseng declares that it is unheard of for a private citizen of one country to write to the

head of another in circumstances like the present. Mr. Tseng quotes modern and ancient precept in support of this assertion.

Mr. Tseng says that instead of penning such letters, the Marshal should be prepared to lead an expedition against the Japanese, adding: "If you win, you will uphold the dignity of your country and preserve your good name, but if unfortunately you are defeated and killed, your memory will be revered by posterity, like the memory of Kuan Kung and Yuan Fei.

Information is available; but we have it very emphatically laid down that recognition is to come soon. It is possible, but improbable, that China will offer active opposition. It is highly improbable exchange.

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1932.

TWO MONROE DOCTRINES,
P. C.

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As a people we are distrusted and disliked by the Spanish-Americans with an intensity never before equalled amongst them.... There was a time when practically all Latin America looked upon "La Gran Republica del Norte" as their guide and protector. It was after 1900 that their title for us began to change to "The Colossus of the North", and it is since then that their politicians have faced towards Europe instead of northwards. What caused the change of front? Why are we now distrusted as cordially as we were once admired and imitated?

The foregoing is a quotation from an article by L. L. Bernard in "The North American Review" some two or three years ago, and its resurrection is suggested by the article printed in adjacent columns from the pen of Viscount Kaneko, in which the author suggests that the idea of a Japanese Monroe Doctrine for Asia sprang from the Pandora's-box brain of the late President Roosevelt. The quotation above points to 1900 as the date at which Latin-American opinion of the United States definitely changed. Mr. Bernard goes on to set forth the reasons for the change, and he places first amongst them the invasion of Cuba and the Spanish-American War. With these ventures, as everybody knows, President Roosevelt, not then President, was heartily in sympathy, and showed it in no mistakable way. It is therefore, perhaps, not surprising that there should spring from his fertile, if somewhat erratic, brain the idea of a Japanese Monroe Doctrine for Asia. The Spanish-American War, the invasion of Cuba and other incidents down to the sending of American marines to Nicaragua to support the Diaz regime are not properly to be fathered on the original Monroe Doctrine. These incidents are to be regarded rather as a morbid and pathological outgrowth of the Doctrine, a sort of political elephantiasis, perhaps, though we hesitate to use the term in connexion with the democratic United States, the symptoms of imperialist hyperaemia.

It is perfectly certain that when President Roosevelt recommended Japan to adopt an Asiatic Monroe

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Doctrine as the guiding principle of her relations with the rest of Asia he did not contemplate the settled policy of organized browbeating, bullying and international outrage that has been the chief manifestation of the doctrine in this country. The seventy years of applied Monroe Doctrine that preceded 1900 would be a very insecure basis on which to predict the Spanish-American War, or the invasion of Cuba or the sending of marines to Nicaragua; but the twenty-five years of Japan's Monroe Doctrine in Asia can only be interpreted in terms of repeated assault and battery. The Spanish-American War, the invasion of Cuba and the sending of marines to Nicaragua were excrescences on the real Monroe Doctrine. The seizure of Shantung, the Twenty-one Demands, the Tsinan incident, the remarkably inexplicable, extraordinarily unexpected, but—from the Japanese point of view—amazingly opportune death of Marshal Chang Tso-lin, the Mukden outbreak of a year ago, the Shanghai outrage: these things, and minor incidents like them, are not excrescences on the Japanese Monroe Doctrine, but apparently are part and parcel of it, essential to it, its natural, inevitable and fundamental expression.

The original Monroe Doctrine was, for three-quarters of a century, regarded by the Latin-American peoples as a protective shield, and only when its essential principles were violated, or seemed to be violated, did Latin-American sentiment regarding it change. Japan's Monroe Doctrine from the first was an instrument of aggression: protection of Korea passed to annexation; 1914, 1915, 1928, 1931, and 1932 have followed in the direct line of succession. Twenty-five years ago there were tens of thousands of Chinese students in Japan, sitting at the feet of the modern Gamiels. Japan was the object of an admiration, an amazed envy, unequalled in Chinese history. If this is so no longer, if instead of admiration and envy there is hate and fear, the Japanese Monroe Doctrine is to blame.

China Determined On Recovery

**"Manchukuo" Recognition
Not Affecting China
Declares Wang**

SEP - 7 1932 — P. C.
Kuò Min

SHANGHAI, September 6. —
Questioned concerning the
threatened recognition of "Man-

chukuo" by Japan, Mr. Wang Ching-wei, in an interview, declared that such a move would not in any way affect the National Government's determination to recover the lost territories in Manchuria. In fact, if such recognition should have any effect at all, it would make the Government's determination even firmer. Mr. Wang added that China's stand vis-a-vis the Sino-Japanese situation has been defined and clarified by Dr. Lo Wen-kan, the Foreign Minister, in his recent speech, in a manner which should be clear and unmistakable.

Regarding current rumours in Shanghai, Mr. Wang pointed out that as far as the Government authorities are concerned, they have studiously refrained from any provocative action. As regards the boycott, Mr. Wang said that so long as it is carried out within the limits of law, the Government can not interfere in the matter, as the people have the liberty of refusing to buy the good of any country.

Party Administration Reform

With reference to the 3rd plenary session of the C.E.C., Mr. Wang pointed out that the session has been postponed owing to the fact that a number of C.E.C. members such as Generals Chiang Kai-shek, Ho

Ying-chin, Liu Chih, Chen Chitang, and Yu Han-mou are engaged in the bandit-suppression campaign and will not therefore be able to attend the session if convened this month. Although the session has been postponed the Party authorities would not on that account relax their efforts for the improvement of the Party administration.

In regard to the report that Mr. Sun Fo will probably be appointed to act for Mr. Hu Han-min as member of the Standing Committee of the Central Political Council, Mr. Wang said that he was not aware of any such proposal.

JAPAN'S MONROE DOCTRINE.

SEP-7-1932

An Alleged Rooseveltian Origin.

P. C.

REMINISCENCES BY VISCOUNT KANEKO.

The following article by Viscount Kentaro Kaneko, a widely known Japanese statesman and one of the Emperor Hirohito's Privy Counsellors, was written for the September issue of a Japanese magazine and is published with the Viscount's consent. The article is transmitted from Tokyo by The United Press.

Viscount Kaneko holds the degree of L.L.D. from Harvard University and is widely known in the United States. He is a former President of the American-Japanese Society of Tokyo.

The Viscount quotes the late President Theodore Roosevelt as one of the real authors of the so-called Japanese Monroe Doctrine and sees the policy with regard to Manchuria recommended by the late President as now being carried out by Japan in Northern Asia.

Lunch at the White House

In the early summer of 1905, after President Roosevelt's mediation for a peace conference had been accepted by Russia and Japan, I was invited to lunch at the White House. We talked about the forthcoming conference and discussed many preliminary questions.

"Afterwards our conversation turned to more personal things. The President said that the style and dignity which his position required him to keep up at the White House, gave his guests little knowledge of his family life and his personality, and he invited me to be his guest in a less formal way at Oyster Bay. On July 7, after the President had moved to his summer home, I went to Sagamore Hill to spend the night and the following day.

At Sagamore Hill

At Sagamore Hill the President and his family lived the simple life which he had advocated. Gas and electric light had not been installed, and all the rooms were lit with oil lamps. We dined at 8 o'clock in a simple and familiar way, and afterwards chatted with Mrs. Roosevelt and the children in the parlour. Not a single servant was seen after dinner, and the corridors

were unlit. At 10 o'clock Mrs. Roosevelt retired after extinguishing the lamp on the table, and the President and I went to his study, where we discussed the forthcoming peace negotiations at Portsmouth, N. H. The President expressed his opinions freely and asked me to cable them to our Government in Tokyo.

Our conversation lasted for about an hour. The President put out the lamp and lit two candles, one of which he gave me, while he carried the other himself, and showed me to my bedroom upstairs. Thinking that the bed cover was too thin and that I should be cold in the night—he explained that a cold northeast wind usually came from the bay after midnight—he went downstairs and returned with a blanket on his shoulder.

Next morning after breakfast, sitting on the piazza, the President and I discussed many problems of the 'after-war' policy of Asia, among them a 'Japanese Monroe Doctrine' in Asia, which he strongly advised. And now when Japan's policies in Asia are causing anxiety and even alarm to other Powers, I venture to believe that the time has come when President Roo-

sevelt's far-reaching views may usefully be given to the world; however, I do not at this distance of time pretend to repeat the exact words of our conversation, which took place nearly twenty-eight years ago, but its substance made such an ineffaceable impression upon my mind as can never be forgotten as long as I live.

Roosevelt's Japanese Monroe Doctrine

"Japan is the only nation in Asia," said the President, "which understands the principles and methods of Western civilization. She has proved that she can assimilate Western civilization, yet not break up her own heritage. All the Asiatic nations are now faced with the urgent necessity of adjusting themselves to the present age. Japan should be their natural leader in that process, and their protector during the transition stage, much as the United States assumed the leadership of the American continent many years ago, and by means of the Monroe Doctrine, preserved the Latin-American nations from European interference, while they were maturing their independence. If President Monroe had never

enunciated the doctrine which bears his name, the growth of the independent South American republics would have been

interfered with by influences foreign to this continent. The future policy of Japan towards Asiatic countries should be similar to that of the United States towards their neighbours on the American continent. A 'Japanese Monroe Doctrine' in Asia will remove the temptation to European encroachment, and Japan will be recognized as the leader of the Asiatic nations, and her power will form the shield behind which they can reorganize their national systems."

When I asked the President how far he thought this "Japanese Monroe Doctrine" should extend, he replied that the sphere of the "Japanese Monroe Doctrine" should include the whole continent of Asia—east of the Suez Canal and as far as west as Kamchatka—except India, Annam, the Philippines, Hongkong and other European and American colonies. At the same time Japan should observe the American policy of the "Open Door and Equal Opportunity" in China.

"If Japan will proclaim such an Asiatic Monroe Doctrine after the Peace of Portsmouth," continued the President. "I will support her with all my power, either during my Presidency or after its expiration." This opinion he expressed as clearly and forcibly as possible.

I was much surprised at the President's frankness, and, I need not say, inexpressibly gratified to find that in this powerful statesman Japan had so staunch a friend. This was the first occasion on which I heard any public man in America or in Europe speak of a "Japanese Monroe Doctrine." This opinion of the President with many other matters,

which we discussed. I reported to our Government by cipher telegram on July 11, 1905.

The Harriman Interlude

His foresight was again shown in relation to the decisive step which assured Japan's future in Manchuria. Peace between Japan and Russia was signed on August 23, 1905. All the world, and particularly America, rejoiced. A few days later I read in the newspapers that the late Mr. E. T. Harriman, the great railroad magnate, had left for Japan. While the news was still fresh, the late Mr. Montgomery Boosevelt, the President's elder cousin and my old and intimate friend, came to see me and asked if I knew Mr. Harriman's object in going to Japan. I replied that I did not.

Mr. Montgomery Roosevelt continued: "The matter is most important for your country; so I will tell you. Mr. Harriman intends to approach the Japanese Government with a proposition that he take charge of the South Manchuria Railway which has been ceded to Japan by Russia. Mr. Harriman considers that Japan's financial resources have been exhausted by the war, so he will offer to finance the repair and reconstruction of the line and undertake its management. After he has taken the whole charge of the South Manchuria Railway, he purposes to take over the Chinese Eastern Railway from Russia, and eventually the Trans-Siberian Railway and combine the entire trans-continental railroad from Dairen to Moscow under one management.

"If you let Mr. Harriman take the whole charge of the South Manchuria Railway," Mr. Montgomery Roosevelt continued, speaking with the utmost emphasis, "the full gains of your war with Russia will never be reaped by Japan.

Therefore I strongly advise your Government to repair the railway itself, and retain the management in its own hands."

"What you say is true," I answered, "we have exhausted our financial resources by this war. Our Government has no

funds available at present for repair and reconstruction of the line, but the question is, where can we get the money?"

"If your Government decides to manage the South Manchuria Railway itself," said Mr. Montgomery Roosevelt, "I can assist it financially. I have already consulted and obtained the consent of the presidents of five New York banks. They are willing to advance 30 or 40 million yen at 5.5 per cent. for the repair and reconstruction of the railway, provided the Japanese Government takes the railway into its own hands. And those financiers ask only one condition, that is, that your Government buy the steel and rolling stock from American factories."

I answered that the conditions were reasonable and that I agreed with the proposal.

Thereupon Mr. Roosevelt asked me to send a telegram and obtain my Government's view. But before answering I said: "I want to know what President Roosevelt thinks of the scheme. Have you consulted him?"

"I went to Washington yesterday," said Mr. Montgomery Roosevelt, "and saw the President on the matter. He approved of the plan and promised to give it his full support."

I then agreed to give a definite answer as soon as I had consulted Baron Komura, who was to return to New York in a few days. Thereupon Mr. Roosevelt drew up in duplicate a memorandum of our agreement with the amount, interest and conditions

of the loan, and each of us signed it and kept a copy. Mr. Roosevelt also prepared a cipher code for our future communications after I had returned to Tokyo.

A few days afterward Baron Komura came back to New York from Portsmouth and gave me an account of the peace negotiations, expressing his keen regret at having failed to obtain an indemnity and no more than the southern half of Sakhalin. He added that the South Manchuria Railway, which had been ceded by Russia, was of the highest importance for the future development of Manchuria, but the line was ruined and a great deal of money would be needed to repair it. He asked me to help him and sound the New York bankers, among whom I had, as I still have, many friends, as to whether a reconstruction loan could be obtained.

Before he had finished the sentence, I showed him the memorandum, which Mr. Montgomery Roosevelt and I had prepared, and told him that funds were available. Baron Komura was delighted and said: "Then I can return to Japan with full satisfaction and a light heart. I may be criticized and rebuked for the Treaty, but if I have the money to rebuild the South Manchuria Railway, I can dare to report the result of the Peace Conference.

"Baron Komura and I returned to Japan together, and agreed that I should cable Mr. Montgomery Roosevelt, as soon as the Cabinet had reached a decision. One day Baron Komura came to my house and told that he had reported the matter to the Cabinet.

"But I was surprised to find," he continued, "that while I was in the United States, the Prime Minister, Count Katsura, who was Acting Foreign Minister, had met Mr. Harriman by request, and talked over the repair and management of the South Manchuria Railway and thought Harriman's proposal was timely and acceptable; therefore after consulting the Elder Statesmen he had agreed

to a memorandum assigning to Mr. Harriman the whole charge, management and repair of the South Manchuria Railway."

(To be Concluded)

U.S. OBSERVES CAUTION IN MANCHUKUO ISSUE

SEP 10 1932 N.C.D.N.—

Japan Believes Lytton Report Concedes
Her Most Points

JOINT PARLEYS ON MANCHURIA

Alleged Proposals of League Commission:
Japan To Make Statement at Geneva

Washington, Sept. 8.

ALTHOUGH eager to do anything possible to safeguard Chinese sovereignty, the Administration was represented to-day as having decided to ignore, for the present, the impending Japanese diplomatic recognition of Manchukuo.

The State Department has mapped out a cautious policy, it was said, which officials hope will prove effective. The strategy is to preserve a united international front in support of the Nine Power and the Kellogg Treaties through effective collaboration between the United States and League of Nations officials.

It is believed here that an American protest against Japanese recognition of Manchukuo would not only be futile, but would break the alignment of the international front.—United Press.

NEGOTIATIONS UNDER LEAGUE AEGIS

Tokyo Account of Main Contents
of Lytton Report

Tokyo, Sept. 9.

According to seemingly reliable sources, the Lytton report recognizes the return of the status quo ante in Manchuria as impossible and suggests that Manchuria be demilitarized and given its autonomy, assisted by Japanese advisers while China retains nominal sovereignty over the country.

Furthermore, it is said to suggest that Japan, China and Manchukuo be left to negotiate directly among themselves under the supervision of the League of Nations.

Official circles in commenting on these reports intimate that although Japan intends to recognize Manchukuo's independence in the immedi-

ate future she might afterwards be able to recommend Manchukuo to negotiate with China.

It is announced to-day that the Japanese government has notified the League of Nations that it desires to make a statement on Manchuria after digesting the Lytton report and has therefore requested the League to withhold publication of the report until the Japanese statement can be read in conjunction with it.

Japan has won on most points and consequently ought to be satisfied with the report of the Lytton Commission, according to information received in official circles here to-day from Peking. The news comes from a source unnamed, but allegedly connected with the Commission.

The Principal Points

According to the same informant, the report:

1. Gives both the Chinese and Japanese contentions, but makes no judgment thereon,

2. Says that individual Japanese helped to establish Manchukuo but that the Japanese Government did not assist, though it subsequently extended its support on seeing that the new state was friendly,

3. Declares that the Japanese military authorities exceeded the necessities of self-defence, though the officers and men acted in the belief that their conduct was within the limits of self-defence,

4. Does not mention the word "aggression," and

5. Asserts that the Chinese "volunteers" are supported by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang.

The report is understood in Tokyo to contain chapters on the following subjects:

The disturbed conditions in China, Japan's rights and interests in Manchuria, Japan's need to utilise the resources of Manchuria; A history of the military operations since September 18, 1931; Economic conditions, and the anti-Japanese boycott.

The alleged suggestions of the Lytton Commission are said here to contain a proviso that the conclusion should be modified if there are any changes in the meantime, presumably meaning Japan's recognition of Manchukuo.—Reuter.

JAPANESE RECOGNITION OF MANCHUKUO

SEP 11 1932

Formal Action to Take Place on Wednesday
N.C.D.N. Draft Treaty Before Emperor

BRITAIN AND LYTTON REPORT

Prepared to Await Definite Publication:
Nanking Sceptical of Tokyo Version

Tokyo, Sept. 10.

THE formal recognition of the new state of Manchukuo by Japan will take place on Wednesday, September 14, four days before the first anniversary of the Japanese occupation of Mukden.

A draft treaty for the recognition of the new state was submitted to the Emperor this afternoon at the Imperial Palace by Admiral Viscount Saito, the Prime Minister, and Count Uchida, the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

His Imperial Majesty has referred the matter to the Privy Council, which is expected to complete its deliberations by September 13, and it is officially announced that formal recognition of Manchukuo will be extended the next day.—Reuter.

TWO EVENTS WHICH PORTEND CRISIS

London, Sept. 10.

While it is recognised that two coming events—publication of the Japan-Manchukuo treaty and of the Lytton Report—will constitute a major crisis in the Far East, responsible British opinion tends to await definite news of the contents of the report and to regard parts of it which leak out as misleading.

The "Financial Times," however, remarks that enough is already known to indicate that the two documents will be "mutually exclusive" and that their fundamental opposition must produce deeply significant decisions either by the League of Nations or Japan, or both.

The journal further observes that pacific relations are almost at a deadlock. Not too much importance need be attached to the continued presence in the Pacific of the United States Fleet, it adds, but the

stirrings of nationalism in China and Japan are too deep to admit of an easy compromise between them.

In the autumn crisis, the "Financial Times" continues, may well lie the decision as to whether a weakness or exacerbation of nationalism is to predominate. In conclusion it declares that whether, with the difficulties in the economic background, Japan will be compelled towards or precluded from implementing its ambitious Manchurian programme, must be one of the major decisions of the year.—Reuter.

Nanking Sceptical of Press Reports
Nanking, Sept. 10.

Japanese press anticipations of what the Lytton Report will contain are accepted in Nanking with the proverbial grain of salt.

It is thought here that Japan, in view of her impending recognition,

of Manchukuo, is seeking to influence world opinion by representing the League Report as an almost complete vindication of Japan.

The Tokyo reports regarding the contents of the Report are published by this morning's Chinese newspapers under such headings as "Japanese Speculation Rife," "Japanese Propaganda says Lytton Report Favourable," and so on.

Chinese officials are reticent on the matter, refusing to comment until the text of the report is available.

A Chinese message from Peking quotes an unnamed foreign source for saying that the Report gives details of the circumstances concerning the establishment of Manchukuo and concludes by declaring that China must retain sovereignty over Manchuria.

The Chinese message adds that the Report criticises Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's administration of Manchuria prior to the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese trouble.—Reuter.

Germany Disinterested

Berlin, Sept. 10.

Forecasts of the report of the Lytton Commission have been published in the German papers, but they have not so far aroused press comments, except in the "Lokal Anzeiger," which describes it, in view of the forecast given, as a "makeshift report" and says that the attempt to suggest anything approaching a decision to do justice to both sides has failed.—Reuter.

Tsitsihar, Sept. 10.

General Claudel and Dr. Schnee, French and German representatives respectively on the League of Nations Inquiry Commission, were to continue to Manchuria by air to-day, having arrived here yesterday by plane from Mukden.

At Manchouli they will take the Trans-Siberian railway through Moscow to Geneva, being due to arrive on September 12.—United Press.

Tokyo Conversations

Tokyo, Sept. 10.

General Chiang Tso-ping, Chinese Minister to Japan, visited the official residence of the War Minister, Lieut. General Sadao Araki, this morning and views were exchanged on Far East problems.

General Chiang asked the War Minister if there was no way to establish permanent peace and more friendly relations between China and Japan, to which General

Araki responded that Japan has been striving toward this end for years. In order to solve the general question, both countries should act frankly and not be bound by past events, he added.

The Chinese Minister was said to have declared China would like to solve the Manchurian question, if possible, before Japan recognized the state of Manchukuo.

General Araki replied that establishment of Manchukuo came under the heading of past events and should not prejudice present settlements.—United Press.

Recognition Plans Discussed

Tokyo, Sept. 10.

The Preparatory Commission of the Privy Council met at 9.30 this morning to consider the Government's plan for the formal recognition of Manchukuo. Among those attending were Mr. Kuratomi, President of the Council, Mr. Hiranuma, assistant chairman, and Mr. Futagami, chief secretary.

The proposals of the Government were gone into thoroughly, the councillors having the matter under consideration until noon, at which time the plans were submitted to the Privy Council for discussion.—United Press.

Mukden, Sept. 10.

Major General Itagaki, who arrived here by aeroplane yesterday from Tokyo and delivered the Japanese plan for Manchukuo recognition to General N. Muto, special envoy, said to-day that he and General Muto will go to Hsinking within a few days to open negotiations with Manchukuo leaders.—United Press.

"Unfavourable to China"

Moji, Sept. 10.

Mr. Yoshida, Japanese assessor to the League Commission of Inquiry and Ambassador to Turkey, arrived from Dairen this morning aboard the steamer Ural Maru.

In an interview with press representatives, Mr. Yoshida stated that some of the Chinese leaders gradually are softening in their attitude towards the Manchurian question, which Mr. Yoshida attributes to the fact that the Lytton report "is rather unfavourable to China."

Some of the Chinese leaders insist upon settlement of the Manchurian issue by direct negotiation, the Japanese diplomat declared.

Although admitting that the conclusions of the Lytton Commission are as yet unknown to anyone, Ambassador Yoshida said, he declared that the findings of the League commissioners are not favourable to the Chinese position and insisted that his statement cannot be denied.—United Press.

Bandits Attack Japanese

Seoul, Sept. 10.

Nine hundred bandits launched an attack on Taipinetsiao, Kirin, opposite the Heian-Hokudo district of Korea across the Yalu river, yesterday morning and exchanged fire with the Japanese garrison there, according to reports to-day.

The irregulars were soon repulsed. Two Japanese were killed and two others injured. The Chinese were said to have left behind 110 dead bodies and wounded.—United Press.

Harbin Golfers Badly Wounded By Brigands

SEP 14 1932—P. C.

Mrs. Pawley and Corkran
Still Missing; Villard
Escapes Injury

Chinese Eastern Railway in
Chaos Owing to Series of
Bandit Outrages

Router

PEIPING, September 13.—

First reports from Harbin stated that Mr. R.T. Melhuish, manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and Mr. W.N. Hansell, the sub-manager, who were attacked by bandits while playing golf, were not seriously injured, but latest foreign messages from Harbin state that they were both seriously wounded. They were attacked by five armed Chinese who attempted to carry them off for ransom. The two foreigners resisted and were wounded in the resulting struggle.

Captives Not Located

When the last despatches left Newchwang, all efforts to locate Mrs. Muriel Pawley and Mr. Charles Corkran, the British subjects who were carried off by bandits last week, had not met with success and the exact whereabouts of the two captives are still unknown.

Mrs. Pawley, an eighteen-

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year old bride, and Mr. Corkran, eldest son of the former General Officer Commanding the London district, were kidnapped when riding at the New-

chwang Racecourse. They are both employees of the Asiatic Petroleum Company.

Foreign messages from Newchwang state that the whole district to the north and northeast of the town is overrun with bandits, and wholesale kidnapping is the order of the day. The gang which carried off Mrs. Pawley and Mr. Corkran was last seen heading south.

Villard Not Injured

Mr. Henry Villard, son of Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, the editor of the New York "Nation", who was a passenger on the train attacked by bandits 40 miles south of Harbin, was not injured, it is stated in foreign messages from Harbin received here today.

While fortunately escaping injury, Mr. Villard did not
(Continued on page 7 Col. 3)

escape being robbed by the bandits who looted the passengers after wrecking the train by removing some of the rails. After the robbery, Mr. Villard reached Changchun safely.

Casualty List

Reliable estimates of the casualties caused by the outrage give the number of Chinese killed as nine. Sixteen persons were wounded, including ten Russians. A large number of the passengers were carried off for ransom, some Japanese being among the captives.

The same day as this outrage was committed another train was held up on the Eastern section of the Chinese Eastern Railway, about 30 kilometers from Harbin. A number of passengers were taken captive, the victims including several Russians.

3 Trains Looted in 1 Day

Later the same day a third train was the victim of an attack, being derailed by bandits near Wuchia. Several of the passengers in this outrage were killed, some were wounded and others were carried off by the outlaws for ransom.

Owing to these attacks, the traffic of the Chinese Eastern Railway was seriously disorganized, no trains being sent out from Harbin that evening southwards to Changchun. The west line is not operating owing to the activities of anti-"Manchukuo" troops.

JAPAN-MANCHUKUO PROTOCOL TO BE SIGNED AT CHANGCHUN

SEP 15 1932

P. C.
General Muto and Cheng Hsiao-hsu, Chief
Actors at To-day's Ceremony; Public
Rejoicing Absent at New Capital

Reuter

TOKYO, September 14. — Preparations for the conclusion of the protocol between Japan and "Manchukuo" to-morrow have been completed, according to a message from Changchun, the capital of "Manchukuo".

Muto in Changchun

General Muto, the supreme Japanese representative in Manchuria, arrived there this afternoon and was warmly welcomed by Japanese and "Manchukuo" military and civil officials. Strictest precautions were taken to protect him against foul play.

To-morrow's ceremonies, which will be very brief and simple, will be held in Pu Yi's Palace, which is the former headquarters of the Salt Administration. General Muto and Mr. Cheng Hsiao-hsu will sign the protocol and hand the copy to Mr. Pu Yi, who will then give a state luncheon in honour of General Muto.

People Indifferent

Despite the imminence of recognition, the city of Changchun retains its wonted calm, the Chinese citizens being seemingly indifferent. Officials explain the absence of any outward manifestation of

enthusiasm by saying that real ceremonies marking the recognition of "Manchukuo" are scheduled for September 18, the anniversary of the outbreak of the Manchurian trouble.

The only outward and visible sign of the approach of the historic event is the presence of large numbers of Japanese newspapermen and military leaders.

Not to Send Treaty to Geneva

In connection with Japan's recognition of "Manchukuo", it has also been decided that it is not necessary to deposit a copy at Geneva yet, though this may be done later.

Officials here emphasize that the document, which is written in both Japanese and Chinese, is a protocol and not a treaty.

It is understood that the details of the protocol are virtually the same as those reported on September 2, though the text has undergone minor changes.

In addition to the military convention which will be concluded later for the purpose of fixing the details as regards defence mentioned on September 2, it is expected that a commercial agreement will be negotiated subsequently.

Chinese Press Comment
 Reuter SEP 13 1932 P. C.
 PEIPING, September 15.—

Characterizing the Japanese-
 "Manchukuo" protocol signed
 at Changchun this morning as
 a bond imposed on a group of
 "northeastern rebels" by their
 Japanese masters, the "*Chen*
Pao", principal Chinese paper
 in Peiping, in an editorial
 today, exhorts the Chinese
 people to remember always
 September 15, 1932.

It would be an abuse of lan-
 guage to say that the protocol
 was signed by the representa-
 tive of "Manchukuo," Cheng
 Hsiao-hsu, the paper continues,
 for signature implies freedom
 of will on the part of the con-
 tracting parties, whereas in
 this case it was only the fear
 of personal danger which led
 the "Manchukuo" representa-
 tive to affix his signature to
 the protocol. "Even the merest
 child knows that 'Manchu-
 kuo' is not a free agent in the
 negotiation of this so-called
 treaty; which gives recognition
 to all the Japanese rights in
 Manchuria".

Continuing, the "*Chen Pao*"
 says that every patriotic Chi-
 nese should always remember
 that September 15, 1932, marks
 the day when the Three
 Eastern Provinces nominally
 seceded from China. Whether
 these provinces will be restored
 to China depends upon the
 determination of the Chinese
 people themselves. When
 Napoleon defeated Prussia,
 the Rhineland declared its
 independence, but because the
 German people never forgot
 that the Rhineland was a part
 of Germany, it was finally
 restored to German sover-
 eignty. When Japan sent her
 troops to Siberia, a Far Eastern
 Republic was established in
 Omsk, but because the Rus-
 sians never forgot that Vlad-
 ivostok is a Russian port, the
 republic was eventually amal-

gamated with the Soviet
 Union.

In conclusion, the paper says
 that geographically, racially,
 linguistically and socially, the
 Three Eastern Provinces are
 an integral part of China, and
 that Japan cannot hold them
 permanently as her own if the
 Chinese people are determined
 to recover them at all costs.

Text of "Manchukuo" Protocol
 Reuter SEP 15 1932 P. C.
 PEIPING, September 15.—

The text of the "Manchukuo"
 protocol as issued in Peiping
 through the courtesy of the
 Japanese legation is as follows:

"Whereas Japan has re-
 cognized the fact that "Man-
 chukuo", in accordance with
 the free will of its inhabitants,
 has organized and established
 itself as an independent state;
 and Whereas 'Manchukuo' has
 declared its intention of abid-
 ing by all international engage-
 ments entered into by China
 in so far as they are applicable
 to 'Manchukuo'.

"Now the Governments of
 Japan and 'Manchukuo' have,
 for the purpose of establishing
 a perpetual relationship of good
 neighbourhood between Japan
 and 'Manchukuo', each respect-
 ing the territorial rights of the
 other, and also in order to
 secure the peace of the Far
 East, agreed as follows:

"1. 'Manchukuo' shall con-
 firm and respect, in so far as
 no agreement to the contrary
 shall be made between Japan
 and 'Manchukuo' in the future,
 all rights and interests possess-
 ed by Japan or her subjects
 within the territory of 'Man-
 chukuo' by virtue of Sino-
 Japanese Treaties, Agreements
 or other arrangements or

Sino-Japanese contracts, pri-
 vate as well as public;

"2. Japan and 'Manchukuo',

recognizing that any threat to
 the territory or to the peace
 and order of either of the High
 Contracting Parties constitutes
 at the same time a threat to

the safety and existence of the
 other, agree to co-operate in
 the maintenance of their na-
 tional security, it being under-
 stood that such Japanese
 forces as may be necessary for
 this purpose shall be stationed
 in 'Manchukuo'.

"The present protocol shall
 come into effect from the date
 of its signature.

"The present protocol has
 been drawn up in Japanese and
 Chinese, two identical copies
 being made in each language.
 Should any difference arise in
 regard to interpretation be-
 tween the Japanese and the
 Chinese texts, the Japanese
 text shall prevail.

"In witness whereof the un-
 dersigned, duly authorized by
 their respective Government,
 have signed the present pro-
 tocol and have affixed their
 seals thereto.

"Done at Shiching, this
 Fifteenth day of the Ninth
 month of the Seventh year of
 Showa, corresponding to the
 Fifteenth day of the Ninth
 month of the First year of Ta-
 tung.

"(L. S.) Nobuyoshi Muto,

"Ambassador Extraordinary
 and

"Plenipotentiary of His

"Majesty the Emperor of
 Japan.

"(L. S.) Hsiao-Hsu Cheng,

"Prime Minister of Man-
 chukuo."

**MUTO PRESENTS
GIFTS TO PU YI,
WIFE, AND OTHERS**

SEP 18 1932
Nippon Dempo

P. C.

CHANGCHUN, September 15.—General Muto, Japan's Envoy, has made the following presents:

To Mr. Henry Pu Yi, the Chief Executive, an armour of red-threaded plates;

To Madame Pu Yi, a pearl necklace;

To Premier Chang Hsiao-hsu, a silver flower tray;

To Mr. Hsieh Chieh-shih, the Foreign Minister, General Tsang Shih-yi, the Minister of the Interior, Dr. Chao Chin-pai, Director of the Legislative Yuan, and Mr. Hsi Chia, the Minister of Finance, a silver vase, each; and

To Mr. Komai, Secretary-General, a silver tobacco case (each?)

. Where does Mr. George Bronson Rea come in?

And where do we come in?—
Ed.

**JAPAN GIVES RECOGNITION
N.C.D.N. TO MANCHUKUO**

SEP 16 1932

Protocol Formally Signed At Brief
Ceremony Held at Changchun

CHINA'S APPEAL TO THE POWERS

Violation Of Nine Power Pact Alleged:
Immediate Action Requested

JAPAN yesterday morning formally accorded recognition to the new state of Manchukuo at a brief ceremony held at Changchun. The protocol was signed by General N. Muto, on behalf of Japan, and Mr. Cheng Hsiao-chu, Prime Minister of Manchukuo.

China is retaliating by sending a note of protest to Japan, and notes to the signatories of the Nine Power Treaty charging Japan with a flagrant violation of the Treaty and asking the Powers to take immediate action. A cablegram of protest has also been sent to the League.

The feared demonstrations at the announcement of recognition did not materialise, strict precautions by the authorities in Nanking, Shanghai and other cities maintaining order. Nanking, however, reports intense indignation and a volume of protest. Strong criticism of Japan is contained in the Chinese newspapers.

TREATY MAKING IN DRAWING ROOM

Changchun, Sept. 15.

The Protocol according formal recognition of Manchukuo by Japan was signed this morning at 9.10 a.m.

General M. Muto signed on behalf of Japan and Mr. Cheng Hsiao-hsu, Prime Minister of Manchukuo on behalf of the new state.

The ceremony, which took place in an upstairs drawing-room of the Palace of the Chief Executive, Mr. Henry Pu-Yi, as the ex-Emperor of China is now called, was a very brief and simple one. The event is stated in Japanese and Manchukuo circles to presage the opening of a new era in Far-Eastern relations.

Mr. Pu Yi was present when the two signatories signed the docu-

ment. They did so, not with a golden pen, such as is often used for signing treaties, but with a Chinese writing brush, which was later presented to the ex-Emperor of China and now the head of Manchukuo, as a souvenir of the occasion. It was signed at a small, simple desk in the drawing-room.

General Muto was attired in full military dress, while the Manchukuo Prime Minister and Mr. Pu Yi wore frock-coats.

The spectators consisted of Members of the Manchukuo Cabinet, their Japanese advisers and Japanese military and civil dignitaries, also some representatives of the South Manchuria Railway. Some cinema operators were also allowed to be present, but newspaper correspondents and photographers were kept outside the room.

After the signatures had been affixed to the Protocol, those present adjourned to the next room, where a toast was drunk congratulating both parties on the signing of the document.

This was followed by a reception given by the Chief Executive, Mr.



Mr. Henry Pu Yi,
Chief Executive of Manchukuo.

Pu Yi to the Japanese representatives and a number of officials of the Manchukuo Government.

Text of Protocol

The protocol signed to-day reads as follows:—

Whereas Japan has recognised the fact that Manchukuo in accor-

dance with the free will of its inhabitants, has organised and established itself as an independent state; and

Whereas Manchukuo has declared its intention of abiding by all international engagements entered into by China in so far as they are applicable to Manchukuo;

Now the Governments of Japan and Manchukuo have, for the purpose of establishing a perpetual relation of good neighbourhood between Japan and Manchukuo, each respecting the territorial rights of the other, and also in order to secure the peace of the Far East, agreed as follows:

1. Manchukuo shall confirm and respect, in so far as no agreement to the contrary shall be made between Japan and Manchukuo in the future, all rights and interests possessed by Japan or her subjects within the territory of Manchukuo by virtue of Sino-Japanese Treaties Agreements or other arrangements or Sino-Japanese contracts, private as well as public;

2. Japan and Manchukuo, recognising that any threat to the territory or to the peace and order of either of the High Contracting Parties constitutes at the same time a threat to the safety and existence of the other,

agree to co-operate in the maintenance of their national security; it being understood that such Japanese forces as may be necessary for this purpose shall be stationed in Manchukuo.

The present protocol has been drawn up in Japanese and Chinese, two identical copies being made in each language. Should any difference arise in regard to interpretation between the Japanese and



Mr. Cheng Hsiao-hsu,
Prime Minister of Manchukuo.

Chinese texts, the Japanese text shall prevail.

In witness whereof the undersigned, duly authorised by their respective Governments, have signed the present protocol and have affixed their seals thereto.

Done at Hsin Ching, this 15th day of the Ninth month of the seventh year of Showa, corresponding to the 15th day of the Ninth month of the First year of Ta-tung.

(L.S.) NOBUYOSHI MUTO, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

(L.S.) HSIAO-HSU CHENG, Prime Minister of Manchukuo.

Gifts Exchanged

Changchun, Sept. 15.

A Japanese armour set of red-threaded plates and a necklace of pearls were presented to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pu Yi, respectively, as souvenir of to-day's signature of the Manchukuo-Japan treaty, by General Nobuyoshi Muto, special Japanese envoy.

General Muto presented silver vases to Premier Cheng Hsiao-hsu, Foreign Minister Hsieh Chai-shih, Councillor Yuan Chin-kai, Finance Minister Shih Hsia, Home Minister Tsang Shih-yi and Mr. Tiao Chinpei, director of the Legislative Yuan.

In addition to those signing the treaty, there were in attendance

General K. Koiso, chief staff officer of the Kuantung garrison. Mr. K. Kawagoye, Major-General Okamura, assistant chief staff officer of the Kuantung garrison, and Mr. Kurihara of the envoy's office, all representing Japan; and Mr. Hsieh

JAPAN AND NEW STATE

SEP 16 1932

N.C.D.N.

Why Recognition Was Given to Manchukuo:

Convinced of Its Sincerity



General N. Muto,
First Ambassador to Manchukuo

Chai-shih, Foreign Minister, Mr. T. Komai, chief of the General Affairs Department of the Manchukuo Administration Office, and Mr. Chuichi Ohashi, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs, representing Manchukuo.

(Continued on Page 13.)

Prior to the ceremony of signature, General Muto was received in audience by Mr. Henry Pu Yi, the Chief Executive, in another room and he voiced congratulations on prosperity of the new state. General Muto announced, during the course of the meeting this morning, that the Japanese Government recognises the independence of Manchukuo, accepting what he termed "the desire of the Manchukuo Government and its 30,000,000 people, in order to secure the peace of the Orient."

General Muto and his party returned to the Yamato Hotel shortly after 10 a.m.—United Press.

Exchange of Ministers

Tokyo, Sept. 15.

Although General Muto has been described as an Ambassador for the purpose of signing the protocol by which Japan has recognised Manchukuo, official quarters in Tokyo intimate that it has not yet been decided whether Japan and Manchukuo will exchange ambassadors or ministers.

General Pao Huan-cheng, Mayor of Harbin, is expected to leave for Japan on September 24 as the first diplomatic representative of Manchukuo to Tokyo, but his exact status is not yet certain.—Reuter.

Tokio, Sept. 15.

Simultaneously with the publication of the text of the protocol signed by Japan and Manchukuo this morning, the Japanese Government issued a statement explaining the circumstances leading up to that event.

After narrating briefly how Manchuria has come to have such a vital bearing on Japan's existence, the statement recalls how China's anti-foreign revolutionary diplomacy began steadily to encroach on Japan's all-important rights and interests. Finally occurred the incident on the South Manchuria Railway near Mukden, on the night of September 18 last year, which compelled Japan to resort to necessary measures in self-defence.

The official statement then reviews the emergence of Manchukuo and recalls the main features of the declaration of independence issued by the new State, including

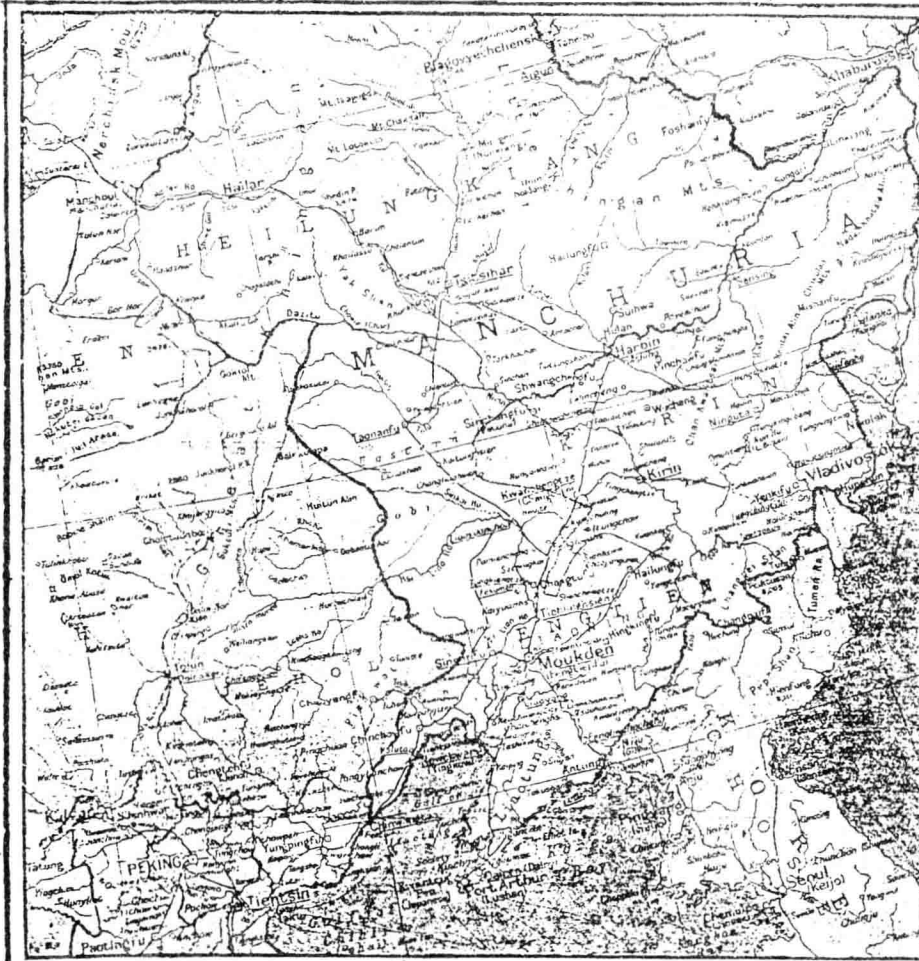
its intention to abolish political corruption and to carry out its policy in "a kingly way," at the same time promising to observe its existing obligations and to respect the principle of the "Open Door" and equal opportunity.

Not Derogatory to Treaty

"Having closely followed the developments of the past year," the statement continues "the Japanese Government has come to recognise Manchukuo's sincerity and determination to carry out its declared policies, giving as specific instances the preparations which the Manchukuo authorities are making for the abolition of extra-territoriality and the opening up of the interior of the country to all foreigners, in addition to other revisions of treaties "through agreement with the Powers concerned and without resorting to any unilateral measure of termination."

The official statement continues: "In consideration of these facts and that this Government set out to secure tranquillity in this region as soon as possible and to guarantee permanently the foundations

of the security of the Empire and the peace of the Far East, therefore we have instructed General



Where new state of Manchukuo has been created.

Nobuyoshi Muto, our Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, to sign the Protocol with Manchukuo. That the action taken by Japan is not derogatory to any treaty to which she is a party was made clear by Count Uchida, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in his speech in the Diet on August 25."

Japan's Needs in Manchuria

Outlining the terms of the Protocol, the official statement expresses confidence that all pending disputes concerning rights and interests will be, by that means, permanently removed while the co-operation for the maintenance of national security will be mutually beneficial and help to secure the peace of the Far East.

The statement remarks "What Japan desires in Manchuria is to eradicate all anti-foreign policies there, so that it may become safe for natives and foreigners alike, and, at the same time, to ensure a policy which will guarantee legitimate rights and interest. Therefore it is hardly necessary to repeat that Japan sincerely hopes

all the peoples of the world will pursue their economic activities in Manchuria on a footing of equal opportunity and by that means contribute to develop the prosperity of that region."

In conclusion the official statement expresses the hope that other Powers will not long delay in establishing diplomatic relations with Manchukuo.—Reuter.

Celebrations in Japan

Tokyo, Sept. 15.

The recognition of Manchukuo was celebrated in Tokyo this afternoon by 30,000 representatives of various civic bodies, who assembled at the Yasukuni Shrine, where the spirits of those killed in battle are enshrined.

From the Shrine, headed by a military band, the crowds marched in procession to the Imperial Palace. Halting and shouting "Banzai" en route before the Navy Office, the War Office and the Foreign Office, as well as before the Premier's official residence; the procession finally lined up before the picturesque Nijn-

bashi entrance to the Palace and amidst thunderous Banzais they bowed solemnly in obeisance

The War Minister, and the Presidents of the Seiyukai, Minseitō and Kokumindomei parties have made congratulatory statements to the press, welcoming the signing of the Protocol and expressing a conviction that this act will serve to promote peace in the Far East.—Reuter.

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