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主編：季嘯風、沈友益

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REPORTED THREAT TO PENGPU

SUDDEN ATTACK BY SUN TIEN-YING'S TROOPS

~~APR 20 1930~~

ALLIES CLAIM ALLEGIANCE OF MORE "GREY" GENERALS

HAN FU-CHU REPORTED TO HAVE REJOINED KUOMINCHUN

APR 21 1930 P.T.T.

DOUBTFUL FIGHTING SPIRIT OF CHIANG'S NEW DIVISIONS

目 要

Nanking, April 18.

Forty thousand men under General Sun Tien-ying, who were advancing from Haochow in the Northern part of Anhui to the direction of Kuoyang and Mengcheng, suddenly assumed the offensive last evening against Pengpu. Fierce fighting is proceeding with the central army, with indefinite result.

The main force of the Central Army being massed at Hsuehchow, Pengpu is very thinly defended, and great consternation is shown by the Nanking authorities. Ten million rounds of rifle ammunition have been hurriedly forwarded to Pengpu from Nanking.—Rengo.

Peking, April 19.

The Northern Allies claim that though no real fighting is taking place they are making very successful progress. They say that almost every day more doubtful generals and men come over to their side and thus they are occupying more territory without loss of life.

It is claimed that following the occupation of Laohokow the Kuominchun have advanced into other districts of Northern Hupeh and have occupied Chunshan (Kunchow) and Chushan.

It is claimed that more Grey troops in Southern Honan and North Anhui have come over to

the Northern side.

Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's movements, about which there have been conflicting reports for some time, are again mentioned in the Chinese newspapers. He is stated to have left Tungkuang on April 16 and was expected in Loyang on the 18th or 19th and after a short stay there it is said that he will go on to Chengchow, where the Kuominchun are said to have 100,000 troops, though this evidently includes troops that have passed through the city and gone further afield.

The most important claim made to-day is that General Han Fu-chu has "repented of his past misbehaviour" and surrendered to the North-Western Army.

One North-Western or Kuominchun force is reported to have reached Lushan, which is about 60 miles south of Loyang.—Reuter.

Shansi War Chest.

Peiping, April 18.

Efforts are being made to raise large sums of war funds according to reliable reports from Taiyuan. General Yen Hsi-shan has not yet been able to reach any agreement with the leaders of the Right and Left Wings of the Kuomintang at Taiyuan. However, party

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leaders are willing to meet on Saturday for the solution of the problem in connections with the organization of a new government.—Kuo Wen.

"Grey" Generals Again to Alter Situation

Nanking, April 17.

General Chiang Kai-shih has indefinitely postponed his departure for Hankow owing to pressure of urgent affairs here. He has already wired General Ho Ying-ching ordering him to take a trip and inspect the various forces at the front along the Ping-Han line and in Northern Hupeh, and render a detailed report.

According to both political and military circles important developments of a political nature are expected on the Honan-Shantung fronts soon which will probably change the whole aspect of the present political-military situation. It is even stated that Generals Man Fu-chu and Shih Yu-san, the notorious Grey leaders, will again figure prominently in the new situation.—A.N.A.

Leader's Movements.

Peiping, April 18.

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's delegate, Mr. Tai Cheng-hsiu, is reported to have gone to Chengchow to hold conferences with the Kuominchun commanders there and with Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang.

Shansi circles report that Marshal Feng may leave Tung-

kwan for Chengchow any time next week without public announcement. General Hsu Yung-chang, chairman of the Hospel provincial government and field commandant of the Shansi forces, and General Yang Ai-yuen have reached Shihchichwang from Talyuan to make military preparations.

Shanghai reports say that General Sun Tien-ying's troops, who have been in north Anhwei since their last conflict with

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General Han Fu-chu's forces, are preparing to commence their attack on Pengpu. A further allotment of munitions of war has been sent by General Yen, to General Sun's troops.

Mr. Ting Chun-kao, a Kuomintang adherent, has left Taiyuan for Tungkwang with large quantities of arms from the Shansi arsenal. Mr. Ting will report to Marshal Feng on the recent discussions of the Kuomintang leaders at Taiyuan.—*Kuo Wen.*

Importance of Feng's Visit to Chengchow.

Peiping, Apr. 19

Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang left Tungkwang on the 16th, and is expected to arrive at Chengchow either to-day or to-morrow, according to Taiyuan advices. General Hsu Yung-chang, Chairman of the Hopel Provincial Government and field commandant of the Shansi forces, and General Yang Ai-yuen left Shihchiachwang on Friday for Chengchow where they will greet Marshal Feng.

Importance is attached to Marshal Feng's trip to Honan. It is reported that his presence is needed as the northern forces will shortly commence their move toward Hsueh on the Tsinpu line and Hsinyang on the Pinghan line. The Shansi District Headquarters at Shihchiachwang has allotted \$500,000 to the troops in Honan.

Reliable circles here confirm the report that Marshal Feng has been given full charge of the Shansi and Kuomintang troops in the present campaign. Marshal Feng has massed at least 100,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry troops at Chengchow. Most of these are drawn from the Kuomintang. A traveller from Chengchow said that the Kuomintang are in good shape, keeping up their former *esprit de corps* despite the fact that they are furnished with millet for food and fifty cents of pocket

money a month.

Southern messages say that General Chiang Kai-shek will shortly send two more divisions to the Tsinpu front, and another two within a month. These divisions of Chekiang troops were recruited several months ago. They are trained by German military experts and equipped with arms from abroad. The reports add that the new troops will probably lack fighting spirit on account of their unusually good treatment.

General Liu Shih, Hsueh Garrison Commandant, has gone to north Anhwei to inspect troops. General Yang Hu-chen, Nan-yang Defence Commandant, left Nanyang for Fancheng by air on the 17th. General Yang is holding military conferences with General Ho Cheng-chun, Hupeh chairman and commander of the third Nanking army, and General Hsu Yueh-chuan, Garrison Commandant on the southern section of the Pinghan line.

General Han Fu-chu arrived at Taian from Tsinpu on Friday when he had a conference with General Ma Hung-kuei. General Han proceeded to Tsinan the same evening to call on General Chen Tiao-yuen, chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government.—*Kuo Wen.*

Chiang's "Comfort" for Han.

Nanking, April 18.

General Chiang Kai-shek has appointed Mr. Shao Li-tze Chief Secretary to the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the national land, naval and air

forces. Mr. Shao is leaving for Shantung to-morrow morning on a mission on behalf of General Chiang to "comfort" General Han Fu-chu.—*Kuo Wen.*

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PARTY ACTIVITIES BANNED.

PTT

MUST AWAIT END OF MILITARY CAMPAIGN.

APR 21 1950

Taiyuan, April 17.

General Yen Hsi-shan gave a reception to the representatives of the various parties and provinces last evening at his Headquarters, when views towards the political and party problems were again exchanged. As a result it was decided that party activities should be held in check temporarily pending the conclusion of Anti-Nanking campaign. Circular orders have subsequently been issued to the party committees in the various districts ordering them to suspend all kinds of activities for the time being. It was also decided that representatives of the various parties should assemble for a joint conference every Tuesday and Friday regularly in future for exchanging views on existing questions rising out of the Anti-Nanking campaign.

Since General Yen's indisposition, Mr. Chow Tai has been acting as commandant of the 3rd Front Army (Shansi). General Liu Chih, Kuominchun leader, is its Chief officer, while General Hsu Yun-chang is commandant of the field with Generals Sun Chu and Fu Tso-yi as commanders of the 1st and 2nd routes respectively. The chief staff officer of the Headquarters of the Kuominchun is Mr. Ku Jen-fa, General Yen's former staff officer. It is learned that General Yen has decided to place all the Shansi troops in Honan under the command of General Feng Yu-hsiang, when the general offensive is commenced.

-A.N.A.

目 要

徐州攻南始村山軍軍馮指揮下入會
 張學良代表會議手戰中團電法動止決定

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A SUSPECT AND
HIS ARMS.

APR 21 1930- P.T.T.
FORMER COMMANDER OF
CHIANG'S BODYGUARD.

Peiping, April 19.

A suspicious-looking Chinese passenger was detained by an inspector of the Bureau of Public Safety at the Chienmen station at 9 o'clock Friday evening when the afternoon train from Tientsin arrived. A search of his personal effects uncovered a pistol, 25 rounds of cartridges and some \$800 in notes. Interrogated, he gave his name as Hsueh Ching-piao and his birthplace as Quenshan, Kiangsu. He further said that he formerly served as regimental commander in General Chiang Kai-shek's bodyguard but had resigned and that he came to Peiping to visit friends. Asked why he brought the pistol with him, he said he forgot to return it when he retired from service. The man was taken to the bureau for further examination.—Kuo Wen.

目 要

P.I.I Peking, April 20.

There is no confirmation of the Kuominchun claim that General Han Fu-chu had gone over to them. On the other hand he is reliably reported to be at Tsinanfu co-operating in the task of preparing defences in Shantung against the "rebels".

There is also no confirmation in local circles of the report that Pengpu is seriously threatened by General Sun Tien-ying. Some Northern leaders are rather afraid that Sun is advancing too rapidly in Anhui and that he is more likely to have his own communications threatened than to be able to cut those of the strong Chiang Kai-shek forces on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.—Reuter.

APR 21 1930

REVIEW OF WAR SITUATION.

MILITARY DEADLOCK.

MAY CONTINUE FOR MANY MORE MONTHS.

P.T.T Nanking, April 28.

According to a military expert who has just arrived in the capital after having visited various places of interest in the North including Taiyuanfu, the headquarters of General Yen Hsi-shan, and Loyang, where he had an interview with Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, the present deadlock in the military and political situation may continue for a period of several months.

When he met Marshal Feng in Loyang, the military expert found the Kuominchun commander in excellent health, tanned by the sun, but looking very fit. There was a heavy concentration of the Kuominchun at Chengchow, but the military expert discovered no signs of any intention to move eastward towards Hsuehchowfu or to go south to attack Hankow. Although Marshal Feng was making frequent journeys between Loyang and Chengchow, these trips were stated to be made more for the reorganization of the Kuominchun than for any special military movements.

Irregular troops under the command of General Wan Hsuan-chai and General Sun Tien-ying are occupying the territory from Kalfeng to Mamouchi, west of Hsuehchowfu, on the Lunghai Railway. These bandit troops do not desire to advance and thus risk coming into collision with the Government forces; neither will they permit the Shansi or Kuominchun troops to pass through their territory, for fear they may lose control of the region. A

目 要

北平形勢之變遷及其軍事之進展
 一、軍事方面：奉天軍力在增加，駐紮在沈陽之奉天軍，其數目約在十萬人以上，其裝備亦在增加中。此外，奉天軍亦在向南推進，其先鋒部隊已進至遼寧省之彰德一帶。此種軍事之進展，顯示奉天軍之實力在加強，且其進攻之意向亦在顯露。

二、政治方面：奉天軍之進展，引起國民政府之高度注意。國民政府已採取必要之措施，以應付此種軍事之變遷。國民政府已下令各地方軍政當局，應加強防務，並密切注意奉天軍之動向。此外，國民政府亦在加強與各地方軍政當局之聯繫，以確保軍事之進展在國民政府之控制之下。

三、經濟方面：奉天軍之進展，對北方之經濟亦產生重大影響。奉天軍之進攻，使北方之交通線受到威脅，並使北方之經濟活動受到阻礙。此外，奉天軍之進展，亦使北方之財政收入受到影響。國民政府已採取必要之措施，以應付此種經濟之變遷。國民政府已下令各地方軍政當局，應加強經濟建設，並密切注意奉天軍之動向。此外，國民政府亦在加強與各地方軍政當局之聯繫，以確保經濟之發展在國民政府之控制之下。

四、外交方面：奉天軍之進展，引起國際社會之高度注意。國際社會已採取必要之措施，以應付此種軍事之變遷。國際社會已下令各國政府，應密切注意奉天軍之動向，並採取必要之措施，以維護國際和平與穩定。此外，國際社會亦在加強與各國政府之聯繫，以確保國際和平與穩定在國際社會之控制之下。

五、軍事專家之觀察：軍事專家認為，奉天軍之進展，將使北方之軍事局勢更加複雜。奉天軍之進攻，將使國民政府與奉天軍之間之軍事衝突更加激烈。此外，奉天軍之進展，亦將使國民政府與各地方軍政當局之間之關係更加緊張。軍事專家呼籲國民政府應採取必要之措施，以應付此種軍事之變遷，並確保北方之軍事局勢在國民政府之控制之下。

sort of "buffer state" has, therefore, been created, and this prevents any serious fighting between the Government and rebel forces. This situation, however, cannot last for any length of time, and it is believed that fighting may break out shortly between the Kuominchun and the troops under General Wan Hsuan-chai at Kaifeng.

Enmity Between Han and Yen.

The feeling of enmity existing between General Han Fu-chu and General Yen Hsi-shan is as bad as that between General Shih Yu-san and General Chiang Kai-shek. General Shih has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Fourth Route Army and his troops are now under the direction of General Yen. Although Shih and Han were good friends, it is stated to be inconceivable that General Han can even go over to the rebels. It will be recalled that General Han's troops have been transferred from Tsinling to north Shantung, and they were to have reoccupied Yuchen, a station on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway south of Tehchow.

Feng's Ambition.

General Yen is stated to be having difficulties with the Left Wing leaders of the Kuomintang. Unless Yen can achieve military success in his campaign against the Central Government, he will win little support in his programme to establish a provisional government at Peking. Although both Yen and Feng are making friendly gestures towards each other, the military expert believes that Feng is only patiently awaiting an opportunity to oust Yen and to step into Yen's shoes as the leading figure in North China. No open break between the two rebel leaders, however, is expected within the present year.—Reuter.

CHUCHENG SIEGE RAISED?

KAO'S TERMS ACCEPTED.
P.T.T.

PEOPLE ESCAPED DEATH BY LIVING IN TUNNELS.

APR 24 1930

Tsinan, April 22.

After protracted negotiations a compromise has been finally concluded between General Kao Kuei-chih, whose force have been holding out in Chucheng and Luhsien against the siege of the combined Central-Shantung armies for exactly two months, and the Shantung authorities, through the mediation of General Ma Hung-kuei. General Kao agrees to declare his allegiance towards the Central Government and to the incorporation of his forces into General Ma Hung-kuei's army.

The gentry of the two districts are instrumental in bringing about an amicable settlement, running as intermediaries between the two parties since the 11th instant.

General Kao's four demands were fully accepted, namely (1) After the reorganisation of his forces, they be placed under the command of General Ma Hung-kuei, (2) Government troops investing Chucheng and Luhsien be immediately withdrawn, (3) General Kao's forces are to be transferred to Tai An for reorganisation, two weeks after the withdrawal of the investing forces, and (4) Payment of the officers and men in arrear shall be paid. General Chen Tiao-yuan first hesitated to accept these demands for fear that General Kao might again revolt after the withdrawal of the investment, but finally yielded when General Ma Hung-kuei gave his assurance. It is estimated that General Kao has still under his command some 7,000 men.

According to the gentry who



are now urging the authorities to start relief work on behalf of the people of the war stricken areas, one-third of the buildings within the two cities have been destroyed by gun fire and bombs. It is calculated that a total of 3,500 shots of the government batteries and 40 120 lb bombs and 80 4 lb bombs were dropped into Chucheng alone. The people have been living in tunnels and dug-outs, thereby escaping from death. Only three civilians and 14 soldiers were killed.

The total material damage is estimated at over \$1,500,000. As the result of the devastation, many people are left homeless, and unless immediate relief is given, serious consequences are expected. The cost of living in the surrounding regions has risen tenfold. The representatives of the people are still lingering in Tsinan, waiting for relief by the Provincial Government.—A.N.A.

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RIGHT AND LEFT.
APR 21 1930 P.T.T.
IN COMPLETE ACCORD?

Peking, April 19.

A Taiyuanfu message claims that Mr. Chen Kung-po, representing the Reorganisationists, and Mr. Tsao Lu, the representative of the Western Hills Party, are now in complete accord.

It is stated that General Yen Hsi-shan now advocates the setting up here of a Provisional Government only to meet present needs.—*Reuter*.

Peking, April 20.

Negotiations between various factions in Taiyuanfu concerning the formation of a new government are reported to be going on satisfactorily.

Mr. Chen Kung-po and Mr. Tso Lu, representatives of the Reorganisationists and Western Hills Party respectively, are expected to remain on in Taiyuanfu for some little time.—*Reuter*.

YEN'S COM-
PROMISE.

PLANS FOR PROVISIONAL
GOVERNMENT.

APR 21 1930 P.T.T.

EFFORTS TO FIND PARTY
SOLUTION TO BE PURSUED.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCES
AT TAIYUANFU.

Taiyuan, April 18.

Although the necessity of the organisation of a new Government in order to ensure uniformity of action and accelerate the anti-Chiang Kai-shih campaign has been unanimously recognised by all leaders and politicians, opinions as to the basis and name to be adopted still vary greatly.

Some suggest the formation of formal government, while others advise establishing a temporary Military Government pending the conclusion of the campaign. In the last conference at General Yen Hsi-shan's headquarters the day before yesterday, when the question was brought up for minute deliberation and final decision, General Yen pointed out that a Military Government was unnecessary as the campaign would be concluded successfully before long. With regard to the organisation of a formal Government, he averred that the time for such a step had not yet arrived, as the disputes arising out of the legality and status of the members of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Central Executive Commissions, from which the formal government should spring up, and the question of the party administration had not yet come to a satisfactory solution. He advocated the establishment of a Provisional Government, whose sole object would be to bring the various parties under a uniform control, to encourage the various provinces to come under the stan-

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閻錫山與張學良
代表在太原
會議中
達成協議
將組織
臨時政府
以應
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dard of the Allies.

The majority of the delegates were satisfied with this proposal. Another joint conference among the delegates was called in the Shansi Hotel yesterday when plans for the organization of a Provisional Government were discussed. Over sixty persons of prominence were present. As a result it was decided to urge General Yen to take prompt measures to form a new government at once. In the meanwhile efforts to bring about a speedy solution of all party problems would be made. When the highest party organ was inaugurated the Provisional Government would be submitted to it for confirmation. A circular telegram nominating General Yen to undertake the task of the formation of a Provisional Government would be issued soon and the Commandants of the Allied forces would then second the nomination.—A.N.A.

Foreign and Finance Ministries to be Formed.

Peiping, April 19.

On account of the persistent requests of the various Northern leaders for the organization of a Government at Peiping, General Yen Hsi-shan has decided to form the Foreign Affairs and the Financial Commissions shortly. It is reported that General Yen will enlist the service of as many diplomats and financiers as possible, and that Mukden will be asked to recommend at least several men to the proposed commissions.

Mr. Tan Chen, one of the leaders of the Right Wing of the Kuomintang, has sent a reply to General Shang Chen, chairman of the Shansi Provincial Government saying that he will abide by the decisions of the party leaders at Taiyuan. General Shang requested Mr. Tan to go to Taiyuan to confer on party affairs, but the latter is expected to remain here for some time.—*Kuo Wen.*

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DOWN WITH
 APR 19 1930 P.M.
 MASS MEETINGS RESUMED
 IN OLD CAPITAL.

THE LATEST PARTY
 SLOGANS.

FIERY SPEECHES DELIVERED.

Peking, April 19.

A great mass meeting was held this morning, commencing at 10 a.m., before the Tien An Men, to denounce General Chiang Kai-shek.

A platform had been erected decorated in bright colours and hung with posters on which were inscribed such mottoes as "Down with Chiang Kai-shek, who has revolted against the principles of the Party and the State," "Welcome Wang Ching-wei", "Support the 2nd Plenary Session", "Cultivate Democracy and exterminate Feudalism", "Exterminate Communism", etc.

Among the public bodies represented at the meeting were the municipal and provincial offices of the Kuomintang.

The Hopei Provincial Government, the Bureau of Public Safety, the Headquarters of the Emergency Commandant, the Administration of the Peking-Suaiyuan Railway, the Farmers' Union, the Merchants' Union and various other unions such as the Women's Union.

Mr. Chang Huai-chow, representing the Mayor of Peking, presided over the meeting, which, according to official estimates, was attended by 20,000 people.

A number of fiery speeches denouncing General Chiang were made and ten resolutions were passed. The chief of these were one inviting Mr. Wang Ching-wei to Peking, one instructing that a wire should be sent to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang requesting him to take up the post of one of the Vice-

Commandants of the anti-Chiang forces, a resolution that the Second Plenary Session should control all the affairs of the Party and a decision to send a wire to foreign governments requesting them not to make loans to Chiang Kai-shek or the Nanking Government.

Considerable numbers of students, most of whom seemed to be keen supporters of Mr. Wang Ching-wei, were conspicuous at the meeting.

The demonstration lasted about two hours but many of those attending marched in procession through the streets to and from the meeting.—*Reuter.*

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GOVT. SUCCESS IN ANHUI

N.C. DA

Attack on Railway Region Defeated: Kuominchun Plan of Campaign

NORTHERN CAPITAL

PROBLEMS

APR 21 1930

Hsuechow, Apr. 20.

According to reports from Pengpu, the Government forces stationed at the Kuoyang-Mengchen region, in northwestern Anhui, defeated the rebel units under Sun Tien-ying a few days ago, when the latter made a frontal attack on the Tientsin-Pukow railway region from Pochow, on the Anhui-Honan border. This was on the 18th since when the situation along the Anhui-Honan border has been quiet.

Normal traffic on the Lung-Hai Railway is being maintained between here and Tangshan, on the Kiangsu-Honan border.—Kuo Min.

Hankow, Apr. 20.

The Provisional Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief is informed by General Shangkuang Yun-hsiang, that part of the division under his control stationed at Chowkiakow, about 35 miles east of Yencheng on the Peking-Hankow Railway Line, defeated the rebel units under Sun Tien-ying on the 18th when the latter were attempting to break through his defence for an attack upon the railway region.—Kuo Min.

Feng Yu-hsiang's Tactics

Nanking, Apr. 20.

Reports from the Military Intelligence Corps are that General Feng Yu-hsiang, who is expected shortly to arrive at Chengchow, will first try to recover control of the entire province of Honan. Then, it is reported, part of the Kuominchun rebels plan to drive straight for the capture of the Wu-Han area by way of Kingszekuan through northwestern Hupeh, and, at the same time, an attempt will be made to take Hsuechow.

Reports of intensive military preparations in Chengchow are also received. It is said that since the appointment of General Han Fu-chu to command the 1st Army Corps of the Government's Punitive Expeditionary Forces, Shih Yu-san has

sent emissaries to both General Han and Feng Yu-hsiang to see which will give him the best terms for his allegiance. Part of Shih's units have been transferred to western Shantung preparatory to attacking Tsinan; while the rest are still being held in readiness at Sinhsiang, northern Honan, across the Yellow River, for an attack upon the Shansi units in case Shih decides to remain "loyal" to the Central Government.

—Kuo Min.

***Shih Yu-san commands the troops which revolted at Pukow shortly before Christmas.

The Northern Capital Question

Peking, Apr. 20.

It is reported from Taiyuan that General Yen Hsi-shan has sent his leading subordinate commander, General Hsu Yung-chang, Chairman of the Chihli Provincial Government, to Chengchow to consult with Feng Yu-hsiang on the coming campaign against the Central Government forces.

Chengchow dispatches reaching here also claim that over 100,000 Kuominchun troops have now arrived there under the command of Lu Chung-lin and that Feng Yu-hsiang himself is expected personally to take command of operations along both the Lung-Hai and Tientsin-Pukow Railway Lines. All Shansi units here hitherto held in southern Chihli will also be sent to the front and placed under the Kuominchun commander.

Discussions relative to Party and government administrations in the North are making slow progress at Taiyuan; it is believed in local circles that so long as the military side of the rebellion remains undecided, no definite step will be taken by any faction in setting up a régime in Peking involving further heavy financial burdens to the rebels in addition to their military expenses.—Kuo Min.

要
北方收復之問題
各方之注意
南京報
政府消息

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Back again!

APR 23 1938 Peking, April 21.

General Li Pin-hsien, former commander under General Tang Sheng-chih arrived here from Hongkong on Sunday and proceeded to Talyuanfu at once to see General Yen Hsi-shan.—Kuo Wen.

P.T.T. Peking, April 21.

The Chinese papers today state that General Yen Hsi-shan has issued an order to all commanders at the front, including his own Generals, instructing them that they are to place themselves under the control of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang.

In response to this Generals Shih Yao-san, Sun Tien-ying, Yang Ai-yuan, Yang Hsiao-ao and others have telegraphed to Marshal Feng asking for instructions.—Reuter.

Kansu Leader Pledges Support of Moslems.

APR 21 1938 Peking, April 21.

General Ma Chi, one of the most influential Mohammendan leaders in Kansu, is reported to have telegraphed to Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang congratulating him upon his assumption of office as Vice-Generalissimo of the national forces and pledging the support of all the Mohammedan troops in the province, to take part in the campaign against Nanking.—Reuter.

P.T.T. Peking, April 22.

Marshal Feng's delegate, General Meng Chih-chung, arrived in Peiping last evening from Mukden accompanied by a delegate of the "Young Marshal". They are leaving by train for Chengchow this evening.—Reuter.

生島山西向
曹南、回教徒、馮、收據、爲、
奉天代表、山、野、中、者、鄭、州、向、

目 要

LO WEN-KAN'S DENIAL.
P.T.T. ———
WILL NOT TAKE OFFICE IN
NANKING.
APR 24 1930

Tientsin, April 21.

Dr. Lo Wen-kan, former Minister of Justice and Foreign Affairs in the Peking Government, returned to Tientsin from Hongkong on a British steamer on Sunday. Interviewed in regard to the recent telegram from Nanking that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang had recommended him for appointment as Minister of Justice in the Nankiang Government, Dr. Lo said that there was no truth in the report. "As early as two years and a half ago, I was asked by Dr. Wang Chung-hui to go down South and join the Nanking Government, but I declined on the ground that I am not a Kuomintang man. My stand on this question remains unchanged to-day," Dr. Lo declared.

Dr. Lo is at present on the advisory staff of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and is expected to go to Mukden shortly.—*Kuo Wen.*

未次研究所