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——前日本末次研究所情報資料——

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N.C.D.N.

我朝國氏忠臣陰謀之兒
孫父封者第之五子多矣

NANKING'S NEW
GOVERNMENT

(Continued from Page 9.)

苦慮政府多陰謀

國氏之於我

國氏子彭雲

國氏子彭雲

國氏子彭雲

A Grave Danger

The purification movement gave birth to the Central Party Headquarters and the Nationalist Government in Nanking in control-distinction to the Headquarters and Government then already established in Wuhan. This further split, therefore, was also the result of disagreement, "as to the retention and expulsion of the communist members in the Party."

While the purification movement was being carried out in full measure in the six provinces, the responsible members in Wuhan unearthed a plan of the Communist Party to destroy the Kuomintang. The document proved--beyond a shadow of doubt the basic incompatibility between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party, and the Wuhan comrades, in this new light, were convinced of the necessity of departing from the late leader's policy toward the Communists. On the 15th of the seventh month (July 15) Hupeh, Hunan and Kiangsi joined with the six provinces in the purification movement, which fact, incidentally brought in line the hitherto broken front of the Nationalist Revolution.

西唐議有官考，故漢名之。到子，國苦西慶，關係

末次研究所

THE NEW NANKING

SEP 20 1927 N.C.D.N.

We seem everlastingly to be dealing in guesswork and false hopes. The successful prophet in China is never anything better than a good guesser. With everything in flux there are none of the stable elements in existence which the sagacious prophet would use as the first premises upon which to build his prognostications. We should like very much to believe that what is now going on in Nanking is the evolution of a real Government, a responsible Government that will abandon anti-foreignism as a creed and get down to the serious business of fostering wholesome relations with us. It is announced that a committee of five persons is in charge of the reconstruction of the Nanking administration and there is no one of the individual members of that committee to whom we should not cheerfully resign our fate. Each is a gentleman, in the best sense of the word, and upon each of these individuals we could rely for a sincere effort to re-establish common decency and common sense as the standards of administration. What one would wager upon the individual one would hesitate to put upon a group. Committees seldom seem to reflect the character of any of their members, for group psychology is something so utterly different from the psychology of the individual that the most daring psycho-analysts appear still to hesitate to approach it. The men named as the architects of this new Government are Mr. Hu Han-ming, one of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's oldest adherents, Mr. Wang Ching-wei whom Yuan Shih-kai released after his imprisonment by the Manchus for an attempt to kill the Prince Regent, Mr. Tsai Yuan-pei, the famous head of the Peking University and a professed philoso-

phical anarchist, General Tan Yen-kai, a Hunanese scholar whose name is the last on the last stone in the Confucian temple in Peking where Hanlin graduates are immortally catalogued, and General Li Lieh-chun, once Tutuh of Kiangsi and eternally engaged in one restless adventure or another.

No one of these men is personally unfriendly or unkind and all are men of unusual character and ability. We should like to believe that the administration they are creating will reflect their personalities and we sincerely hope that it will but we are not going to indulge in prophesy because, as we have said, the character of the group is often something utterly different from the character of the persons that go to make it up. One hopeful indication of a change of heart is the abandonment of the Communist idea of government. In November last General Chiang Kai-shek, interviewed by a Hankow journalist in the presence of several Russian advisers who were obviously dictating his statements, said that the prospective "Nationalist" Government would be modelled on the Russian Soviet. This Nanking is now repudiating with con-

siderable emphasis. It possibly means that other very foolish commitments are also to be denounced. The "unequal treaties" in all the history of foreign relations for the past three centuries have never done China half the damage that the several allegedly "equal" agreements with the U.S.S.R. have done. The "Nationalists" would appear to have grasped this and to be confessing it. In logical sequence they ought now to repudiate other commitments which

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do them even less credit and we are tempted to hope that they will. We all know, for instance, that Cherpanoff, Russian infantry officer, was decorated by Moscow for the capture of Nanking. What Soviet Russia praises must presumably be something of which China cannot be proud. At this juncture it might serve to create a new and different atmosphere if the Nanking administration were to say so. The Nanking outrages, involving actual assaults on the persons of three Consuls, have not even been officially "regretted". Moscow, in decorating Cherpanoff, made it clear that in Russia the whole affair was an occasion for rejoicing rather than regret. If the new Nanking wishes to make it clear that Russian control over the Kuomintang's affairs is henceforth repudiated, an excellent way of showing it would be to denounce the incident and the persons who were responsible for it.

As we review in our minds the five men who are the announced creators of the new regime, we cannot think of one who would for a moment sanction the conduct of Cheng Chien's troops in Nanking on March 24. Privately they would each denounce that conduct with horror. They would make an excellent beginning if they were to do it publicly. Such a denunciation would create at once an atmosphere in which old problems and new could be reviewed in a genuinely friendly spirit. We doubt very much whether the Chinese really grasp the fact that the Nanking affair cannot be forgotten. They do not understapd that although America refused to take punitive action and although Great Britain then decided to adopt a similarly lenient attitude, both Governments still insist that no relations with any administration here in the South are possible until that affair is in some way wiped off the slate. The eternal question of "face" is probably all that stands in the way.

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南京政府對俄國外交方針之轉變
（俄國政府對南京之態度）

CHIANG KAI-SHEK INTERVIEWED.

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WILL GO ABROAD SHORTLY.
SEP 27 1927

General Chiang Kai-shek expects to go abroad for a period of five years in order to make a thorough study of the political and economic life and observe the military methods of the major nations of the world. General Chiang divulged this information to a special representative of the *China Press* who called on him at Sih Dou temple in the mountains of Chekiang where he has been resting since his retirement as Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist armies.

General Chiang is already making preparations to come to Shanghai where he will complete his plans for his trip which will take him around the world. Whether he will go first to America by way of Japan and thence to Europe or vice-versa will be decided upon his arrival here, he stated.

When questioned as to whether he would join his wife, who, according to local press reports, departed on the steamer *President Jackson* for America on August 19, the General seemed to be greatly annoyed and stated that he divorced his wife in the tenth year of the Republic (1921) and that the young lady whose picture had been published was not his wife. He did not know what the reason was for posing as Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek, he said, but suspected that it was the work of his political enemies in an effort to embarrass him in his personal affairs. In accordance with his belief in Dr. Sun Yat-sen's doctrine of the political and social equality of women, General Chiang added that when he arrived in Hankow last year he had set free his two concubines, thus severing all connection with the old customs which

he stated must be completely abolished if New China is to accomplish her aims. He said that in his opinion, one of the greatest causes of China's past political weakness has been the unequal position accorded her women socially as well as politically.

The General expressed surprise at the news that Madame Sun Yat-sen and Eugene Chen had gone to Moscow, but stated that he felt certain that it had no political significance, Madame Sun merely travelling that way *en route* to Europe. He felt certain also that Madame Sun had no Communist leanings and that, in view of the damage done to the Nationalist movement by the Communists in China, she never would have.

The mere mention of Communism seemed to arouse a bitter emotion in the recent military head of China's revolution. When asked along what lines he expected China to develop politically in the future—republican or socialistic—he stated; "Most assuredly along republican lines." "Even the name of the Communist Party must be erased from China's record," he added bitterly.

He said that he had heard great things about the economical and industrial development of America and that he was anxious to see these things for himself, stating that he believed that China's future development must be along similar lines. Since Russia had betrayed her cause, China must look to America as her only friend, and he expressed the hope that she would adhere to the spirit she expressed in the terms of the Washington Conference.

Since he had no recent news of military or political developments in China, General Chiang said that he was not in a position to express any opinions regarding the present situation. He appeared to be mainly interested in his trip abroad apparently feeling that there is little more that he can accomplish in China at present.

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蔣介石
莫斯科
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The
North-China Daily News

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

SHANGHAI, SEPT. 22, 1927.

THE DEFECTION OF THE RIFF-RAFF

THE amateur student of Chinese affairs who has been watching the development at Nanking, where all the reputable leaders of the Kuomintang appear to have been getting together under an exceptionally strong central committee and to have been eliminating undesirables with no little determination, will probably be much puzzled by the mutinous happenings in the vicinity of Shanghai and by the warlike developments on the upper Yangtze. The amateur will have decided that it is because he is an amateur that he does not understand it all and will hope that some professional observer of Chinese affairs will come forward confidently and tell what it all means. In this we fear that he will be disappointed. Some persons may pretend to explain what is happening; but a really satisfactory explanation is impossible for the reason that usually crops up in such Chinese political muddles, namely that the principals themselves do not know what they want or what they are going to do next. The operations of the past year in the Yangtze Valley have brought into the "Nationalist" armies a vast number of small independent commanders, some northerners, some men of long-standing northern affiliations and some who are simply adventures. Most of them are men who, by virtue of their experiences during recent years, have come to resent discipline, to discount loyalty and to operate without

other objective than their own welfare. They have nothing in common with the men who want to reunite China into a highly centralized state with an army everywhere submissive to a central command, whether such an organization is formed in Nanking, or Peking, or Canton; and when such an organization is on the point of forming they will inevitably break away on some pretext, announce a cause of their own and go marauding again.

In the several reports that we published yesterday, among the names mentioned were those of Tang Seng-chi, Chen Tiao-yuan, Wang Pu, Chin Yun-ao, and Bei Bao-san. We could name hundreds of others like them who have been, at one time or another, everyone's allies and whose careers are punctuated with abrupt changes of allegiance. Whenever the loosely formed group to which they belong begins to be so highly centralized and compact that their position is reduced to being cogs in a machine they break away, join some other looser alliance, giving scope for greater initiative and less discipline.

Tang Seng-chi was in 1926 one of five semi-independent commanders who divided Hunan province between them. He was one of a loose organization of sub-chiefs under Governor Chao Hung-ti, who was in turn subordinate to Wu Pei-fu. His station was then Hengchow, within easy reach of both Kuangtung and Kuangsi, and, with the idea of becoming a much greater man in Hunan, he flirted with the growing Cantonese power, becoming a "Nationalist" in exchange for support against his colleagues and rivals in Hunan. His first premature effort at northward expansion, before Canton was prepared to give him proper support, carried him as far as Changsha but resulted in his complete defeat. He then broken away from his

唐生智。時事中之湖南
五省。人等衛所。三。五。七。

control or eliminate him altogether, has probably alarmed him into rebellion in alliance with Tang Seng-chi, Chin Yun-ao, Wang Pu and similar men. Chekiang has been looking for a chance to do likewise for months. In short it would appear that the threat of a closely knit and well disciplined administration has alarmed all the stragglers, the enemies of discipline, loosely attached to the "Nationalists" as they went along, to break away while there is a chance of doing so and to leave to Nanking nothing but the original nucleus of the anti-northern expedition which left Kuangtung and Kuangsi about fifteen months ago.

We do not believe that any foreign military man, advising the new Nanking régime upon military tactics, would consider the defection of all the doubtful allies that the expedition has picked up in the course of its advance a real loss. From the outset we know that the Russian idea of a campaign of conquest was the swift movement of a small, compact force of men who were not only well equipped and well trained but who were thoroughly imbued with a cause. The adoption en route of great hordes of ill-equipped riff-raff, whose commanders could always be bought and who might desert at any time and leave great gaps in the line, is a practice to which the Russians were strongly opposed but which is irresistibly tempting to a Chinese commander. When Chiang

Kai-shek broke away from the control of his Russian advisers he reverted to Chinese methods and did precisely what he said he would never do—incorporated into his army all the thoroughly worthless units that could be bought or coaxed into the "Nationalist" fold. A change of flag and adoption of a little garbled Soviet propaganda were qualification enough to admit any Kiangsi, Anhui, or Shangtung bandit to the crusading force. The loss of the great mass of this nondescript bandit material now, frightened into rebellion by the reunification of the civil and military command in Nanking, may mean the loss of most of "Nationalist" China's territory, but if it is accepted as the lesson that it should be, whatever is left can be developed into something worth while. The evolution of one small, loyal, efficient fighting force, devoted to the protection of good government in this country,

would make what is fallaciously called the military career so unpopular for the hundreds of thousands of rogues that live by it within a very few years, that disbandment would cease to be a problem. If the Soviet military men did nothing else for China they showed, at the outset, how this could be done.

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THE STORY OF TUESDAY'S FIGHTING

Military Scheme to Disarm Troops Suspected of Disloyalty

by the Nationalist Command

SEP 30 1927

N.C.D.N.

SOLDIERS' RESISTANCE IN AMBUSHED TRAINS

Further details now are available of the fighting which occurred at different places along the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow Railways on Tuesday when the troops belonging to the 31st Army were successfully disarmed by members of the 1st Army under the personal direction of Gen. Ho Ying-yin, who had good reason to believe that these men had made arrangements to turn against the Nationalists and join Marshal Sun Chuan-fang.

Hostilities on both lines were of short duration but, according to reliable reports, nearly 1,000 men were killed or wounded. There was fighting beyond Sungkiang yesterday but, owing to the fact that all communications were cut (by whom we have been unable to learn), no details have come to hand.

The members of the 31st Army are mostly men who served under Generals Chang Hsun, Ma Yu-jen and Bei Bao-san. It is said that they are an undisciplined and unruly lot of men who always refused to obey orders and who were in the habit of taking the law into their own hands. They were ordered during the recent fighting near Lungtan to move to the battle front but refused to do so. Most of them had, we are told, got into the habit of joining the victorious sides and when the Nationalists arrived in this part of China, they threw their allegiance to Marshal Sun Chuan-fang to the winds and became ardent Nationalists, adhering to Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Three Principles.

The Promise to Marshal Sun

When Marshal Sun came so near to re-capturing Shanghai and Nanking, emissaries were sent to him with a promise that, as soon as he came within reach of Shanghai, they would rise in revolt against the Nationalists and assist him to regain his lost provinces. This

came to the knowledge of the acting commander, Gen. Li Ming-chi, through loyal subordinates, and the Nationalist Military Council in Nanking received similar information in the confessions of Gen. Li Pao-chang (former Commissioner of Defence in Shanghai) and other generals under Marshal Sun, who were captured on the battlefield and later executed in Nanking.

It was then planned to disarm the men but this was by no means an easy problem and the matter was left in the hands of Gen. Ho Ying-yin, Director-General of Operations for the Eastern Route Army and Commander of the 1st Nationalist Army, under whom these men nominally served. Deciding that it would be best to divide them into small parties and move them to deserted spots apart from their comrades, where the work could be done without interference and with the minimum amount of trouble, Gen. Ho arranged with Gen. Li Ming-chi (who was in command of the 31st Army during the absence of Gen. Cheng Chao-chieh) to this effect. Gen. Li consented and the men were divided into parties of a battalion (from 600 to 1,000 men) each and ordered to move towards Nanking. They were fully armed, but were unsuspecting and unprepared for a fight.

The Plan to Separate Them

One hundred and forty waggons were placed at their disposal and it was arranged that each special troop train should leave Konzenchiao and Hangchow a couple of hours apart from each other "to keep the traffic open and to prevent accidents." Gen. Ho took no risks and posted adequate numbers of men at each spot where the arranged ambushes were to take place. In one instance only was the railway line torn up and that

was between Lunghua and Lunghua Junction. As the troop specials advanced, they were warned by Gen. Ho's men that there was danger ahead and the men lying in ambush silently pushed their way forward, nearer to the trains, each of which they surrounded.

The trains were stopped and the troops aboard were ordered to surrender their arms. In a couple of instances they did so but in others they refused and so rifles and machine guns were brought into play by the 1st Army soldiers.

The places of attack were Hsin-chuang (two stations to the south of Lunghua Junction), Minghsinchiao (a station on this side of Sungkiang), and a spot beyond Sungkiang, thought to be Fung-ching, on the Hangchow line, and Changchow, Lucheng (between Changchow and Tanyang) and Tsishuyen (a station on this side of Changchow), on the Nanking Railway.

Taken by Surprise

According to a wounded soldier who was brought into Shanghai from Hsinchuang for treatment yesterday morning, the men in the trains were eating and chatting together, unaware that there was trouble ahead. Suddenly the train stopped and a fusillade of firing broke out. There was no warning and no chance to escape. This was returned by the men on the trains and shooting continued for nearly an hour, after which an order was given to cease firing. They were then ordered to throw down their arms and surrender, which they did. In that action alone, between 300 and 400 men were killed and wounded, including a number of officers. Our informant stated that there were still about 5,000 men of the 31st Army in Hangchow.

The Hangchow trains were suspended yesterday and all communications to Sungkiang and places beyond, including Hangchow, had been cut—trains, telephones and telegraphs. A special pilot train was despatched southwards on the Shanghai-Hangchow line yesterday to ascertain if the railway had been cut between Sungkiang and Hangchow and to obtain any other information possible regarding the line, but, up to the time of writing,

the members of the party had not returned. The breach between Lunghua Junction and Hsinchuang, which part of the line was torn up by the 1st Army, was repaired yesterday.

It is not known whether the section of the line between Hangchow and Sungkiang has been damaged but it is understood that trains are running between Hangchow and Kashing. The independence of the troops at Hangchow has not officially been proclaimed and the local military authorities are of the opinion that there will be no announcement to this effect and that all of the mutineers will surrender peacefully, otherwise expeditions will be sent against them. Hangchow is still in the hands of the 26th Army under Gen. Chow Feng-chi, whose troops are understood to be an uncertain factor, and the remnants of the 31st Army. Gen. Chow has a large number of troops in Shanghai.

An engine driver, a guard and a fireman are missing on the Hangchow line, these men having been on the train which was ambushed at Hsinchuang. It is believed that the latter has been killed.

The Fight at Tsishuyen

Similar action was taken against the troops of the 31st Army as they were proceeding from Wusih up along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway towards the capital. These men were divided into four parties and sent to Changchow, Lucheng and Tsishuyen. When separated from their comrades, the trains were stopped and the men were ordered to lay down their arms. In three cases out of four, they surrendered quietly and without trouble but, in the fourth case, at Tsishuyen, they refused to allow themselves to be disarmed and, instead, decided to resist. On seeing this, Gen. Ho's men opened fire. Against such large odds, resistance was hopeless and after more than an hour's fighting, the men on the train surrendered, there being some 500 casualties, including 33 officers who were killed.

Of the railway's staff, a fireman

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was killed, a guard seriously injured, being wounded in four places, and the Tsishuyen station-master and a porter wounded by stray bullets. The wounded men are now under treatment at the Changchow hospital.

In both instances, large supplies of ammunition were taken by the victors.

Martial law, which had been cancelled a few days before, was again enforced in Chapei and the Chinese City at 9 o'clock on Tuesday night and raised at 6 a.m. yesterday, this being, we were informed, only a precautionary measure.

PRINCIPLES OF THE DEPARTED SUN.

AND HOW THEY SHOULD BE OBSERVED.

NATIONALIST AUTHORITY'S DECLARATION.

P.T.T.

THE TRUE SPIRIT OF DESTRUCTION.

SEP 23 1927

Shanghai, Sept. 21.

There should be a singleness of purpose and spirit in carrying out the three principles of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, declared Mr. Chang Chih in the course of an address delivered at the inauguration of the new Nationalist Government and the Military Commission in Nanking yesterday.

"If we adopt the methods of the Communists or mandarins" Mr. Chang continued, "we shall be disloyal to the great party founded by our late President. We should destroy to build but not destroy for the sake of mere destruction. The true spirit of destruction lies in making a clean sweep with everything that is inherently or traditionally bad. The spirit of construction lies in building a solid foundation on which a governmental structure may be erected."

Concluding Mr. Chang said he hoped that the Nationalist government would continue its war on militarism and Imperialism so that the principles of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen may be realized in the government of China at an early date.

Mr. Tsao Yuan-pei received the seals of office from Mr. Chang on behalf of the new government. Then followed the swearing into office of the different Ministers of the Government.

Speaking for his colleagues, Mr. Tsai said that the Special Central Committee cherished high hopes of the new Military Commission. He stated that with the increase in the size of the Nationalist Army it was more urgent and imperative than ever to inculcate the principles of the late Dr. Sun into the minds of the soldiers. Efforts also should be made to promote better relations between Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang and General Yen Hsi-shan.

Another question which should engage the immediate attention of the Council was how to teach useful trades to soldiers so that when they retire they can make an independent living. Mr. Tsai further called attention to the incursion of the Communist troops of General Ho Lung and General Yeh Kai-hsian into Kwangtung and Fukien and dwelt upon the necessity of continuing the campaign against the North. Referring to the billeting of soldiers in private homes, Mr. Tsai said that officers should take strict care to see to it that no inconvenience be caused to the owners of the houses.

After the inaugural ceremony the members of the government attended a military review in which nine regiments of the 19th nationalist army corps participated.—Kuo Wen.

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THE THUNDERS OF EUGENE.

THE POLITICAL PEDDLERS
OF NANKING.

P.T.T.

THAT "BRITISH BULLY
DUNCAN."

SEP 23 1927

Moscow, Sept. 15.

The following statement declaring that the Nationalist Government of China has been destroyed by a military *coup d'état* and has ceased to exist as a political reality was issued here to-day by Chen Yu-jen (Eugene Chen):

"In pursuance of a decision of the presidium of the Political Council at Wuhan and subsequently confirmed by the Council, I left China on a mission abroad in my capacity as Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government. Grave changes, however, and a series of calamitous acts which have taken place in the Valley of the Yangtze render it no longer possible for me to refrain from a categorical declaration that the Nationalist Government has ceased to exist as a political reality. The movement of betrayal started by Nanking militarists and their yamen runners and since completed by the Wuhan militarists and politicians is not only counter-revolutionary development but, in a real sense, a military *coup d'état* which has destroyed the Nationalist Government and closed a famous period in the revolution.

"If that period has been made famous it is because the right correlation of all the revolutionary forces in operation in China enabled Kuomintang power to liquidate ten years of disorder and confusion in Canton, to create and finance revolutionary armies that conquered their way to the historic line of the Yangtze and—after shatter-

ing the flower of the Fengtien army in Honan—penetrated to the bank of the Yellow River. Besides its striking administrative work at Canton and the great feat of arms involved in the victorious march of the Northern Expedition to the Yangtze, the Kuomintang did some

memorable things in a field of action in which China hitherto has always known defeat and humiliation. It raised the international status of China to a point never attained before and compelled the representative of the great Powers to meet the foreign minister of Nationalist China as an equal and caused men in high as well as in scattered places of the earth to see in Chinese Nationalist a new force in Asia with which foreign imperialism would have to reckon. In those days—it is but a few months since—the Kuomintang may have been hated and even feared, but none dared to despise it.

DARK WORK OF REACTION.

"To-day it is otherwise. None fears or respects the Kuomintang. Six months ago Kuomintang power was dictating to British imperialism. But three weeks ago a British bully—a soldier called Duncan—entered Chinese territory at Shanghai, seized a Chinese railway and cut it at a strategic point because the local Chinese authorities were slow in complying with his insolent demand for the delivery of the wings of a British aeroplane that landed on Chinese territory over which it had been flying in gross violation of all international conventions and in defiance of repeated Chinese protests. And like contempt towards the Kuomintang is manifested even by domestic foes who used to blench and flee at the sound of Kuomintang armies on the march.

"What is the explanation for

this startling change in values and in men's opinions? The answer is to be found in the dark work of reaction and counter-revolution in Canton, in Nanking and Shanghai, in Changsha and elsewhere in Hunan, and lastly in Wuhan. In those centres, peasants and their leaders, workers and their leaders, Chinese communist comrades and their leaders who had laboured in order that Kuomintang power might reach the Yangtze, have been ruthlessly killed; and Soviet workers who gave of their best to the Kuomintang and whom men, in later and juster days, will judge to have

king bandit who frankly bottoms himself on feudal autocracy. The new political organ will, of course, vary in form from the Peking outfit. It will less openly admit its basis in political feudalism and will strive to mask itself within the party apparatus of the Kuomintang and in the framework of the Nationalist system of administration. But no one will be deceived by the device. The entire equipment will be, and will function as, a super-tuchunate sucking the economic life-blood of the people in order that Hunanese and Kuangsi militarists, with their yamèn-runners and retainers, may prosper and fulfil their little destinies as class-exploiters of the revolutionary masses of China.

"They will fail and go the way of those before them who have sought to rule in like fashion. But they must not be permitted to involve in their ultimate ruin the heritage left to the people by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The master's authentic followers must rally to support his true living representative in the person of Mrs. Sun Yat-sen, and resolutely seek to prevent the real Kuomintang from sinking to the level of a mere secretariat to the neo-tuchunate that is now emerging from the mud of the Yangtze and from the disloyalties and intrigues of political compradors who are despoiling the revolution of its material and moral conquests.

"Sept. 15, 1927. (Signed) Chen 'Yu-jen.' — *Nationalist News Agency*.

deserved well of Nationalist China, have been forced to leave little politicians reverting to type affect to believe that, as servitors of the new Caesarism on the Yangtze, they can sustain and carry out the stupendous tasks of the revolution.

THE POLITICAL PEDDLERS.

"And as a basis of the new order, these political peddlers of Nanking and Wuhan are now negotiating for their military masters a deal of well-known feudal pattern, differing in nowise from the type of local administrative organs represented by the Pe-

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