

廈門大學圖書館珍藏
主編：季嘯風、沈友益

中華民國史史料外編

——前日本末次研究所情報資料

英文史料
第二十一冊

廣西師範大學出版社

Tientsin, Wednes., June 2, 1929

GENERAL CHIANG ARRIVES.

INTEREST in the Chinese political situation seems likely, for the next week or two, to shift to North China. General Chiang Kai-shek, who had been expected to proceed to Hsuehowfu for a Military Conference this week, suddenly left Nanking for the North on Sunday evening, accompanied by his wife, his brother-in-law (Dr. H. H. Kung) several military commanders, and a strong bodyguard. But instead of stopping at Hsuehowfu he has come right through to Tientsin, and proceeded to Peking. It is generally understood that this sudden change in plan has been due to the receipt in Nanking, on the day of his departure, of a telegram from General Yen Hsi-shan, resigning from all his posts under the National Government, including membership of the Council of State and the Central Executive Committee, and announcing his intention of proceeding abroad forthwith. This telegram followed closely upon the decision of the Council of State to appoint General Yen Hsi-shan Special Rehabilitation Commissioner for the North-Western Provinces, with command of all the Kuominchun forces. Nanking had apparently been satisfied that Marshal Feng Yu-shiang had actually reached Yuncheng, and was willing to retire and go abroad, and it must have come as a great shock when the project of placing the Kuominchun forces under General Yen Hsi-shan for reorganization and disbandment was threatened with non-fulfilment by the latter's insistence upon his resignation. If General Yen persists in his intention of resigning and going abroad, what seemed to be a happy

solution of the differences between Nanking and the Kuominchun Commander will become impracticable. And further and very serious complications may arise before the problem of dealing with the Kuominchun is settled.

General Chiang Kai-shek has, unquestionably hurried North to exert his personal influence with General Yen to induce him to reconsider his decision. Attempts will be made to bring about an early meeting

between them, either at Peking, or if General Yen shows any reluctance to come thither, at Taiyuanfu. And it is scarcely too much to say that General Chiang Kai-shek's whole future depends upon the result of this meeting. General Yen has, from the outset, been opposed to the forcible suppression of the Kuominchun, and has exerted all his energy to bring about a peaceful settlement. And it would appear—though appearances are often deceptive, especially in China—that he has not been consciously working for the enhancement of his own power, though that would be the immediate result of his acceptance of the additional responsibilities thrust upon him by the Council of State. For though the Shansi army is supposed to number about 100,000 men, as a fighting force it cannot compare with the Kuominchun, or with the best units of the Nanking Army. Reinforced however, by 150,000 or 200,000 of the Kuominchun, General Yen would be at the head of the strongest military force in China. And there is every reason to believe that he is in a position to equip and man the whole of this army. The Taiyuanfu Arsenal has of late expanded the scope of its operations until it is probably second only to the Mukden and Hanyang Arsenals in its output. It is, moreover, reported to be turning out

目 要

目 要

artillery superior to that produced in any other Arsenal in China. If Marshal Feng formally handed over control of his Army to General Yen the latter would have the strongest and best-equipped Army in China proper. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, from the point of view of Chiang Kai-shek, that his active support should be secured. If he insists upon resigning and leaving the country, everything will once more go into the melting pot. In view of the uncertain attitude of some of the Northern Generals, General Chiang Kai-shek is likely to make very important concessions to induce General Yen to remain in office, and support the Government at Nanking.

The position in North China today is far from satisfactory. There is widespread discontent, which has manifested itself in widely supported protests against over-taxation, forced loans, the requisitioning of carts and animals, and the tyranny of local Kuomintang committees. Lawless and provocative actions by the Tang Pu (local Kuomintang) and Boycott Committees have resulted in retaliation by merchants and villagers, and widespread unrest. Only a few days ago General Yen Hsi-shan was reported to have addressed a communication to General Shang Chen deprecating the spread of mob rule. It seems clear that if North China is to avoid the excesses experienced in the Yangtze valley and South China, the power of the Tang Pu must be curbed, and the authority of the judicial officials augmented. At present the mere fact that the Kuomintang is implicated in any movement is regarded by the local authorities as a sufficient reason for non-interference, no matter what lawless and violent acts may be committed. It must be an ungrateful task to bear even the nominal responsibility for local administra-

tion under such conditions. And General Yen will probably insist upon a freer hand if he is to remain at his post.

The Nanking Government has not given North China a square deal since the removal of the Capital to Nanking. Months ago it was urged to sanction a project for restoring the navigability of the Haiho. The local Chinese Bankers were willing to underwrite the bulk of the loan required for the purpose, and solicited and obtained a promise of co-operation on the part of the Foreign Banks. After endless delays the Nanking Government sanctioned the scheme, and authorized the imposition of the necessary additional taxation. But it ignored the participation of the Foreign Banks, and so, while the additional taxes are being collected, the loan hangs fire, and work cannot be started. Six valuable months have been wasted, and if there should be a heavy and concentrated rainfall up country during the next two months, it is probable that the whole project will be complicated by extensive floods. The Haiho, under existing conditions cannot possibly drain off even a moderate rainfall over the area for which it acts as an outlet.

Conflicting rumours continue to circulate as to Marshal Feng's intentions. That he is now in Shansi seems certain. And it is deduced from this that some understanding has been reached between him and General Yen Hsi-shan. It will be interesting to see whether he meets General Chiang Kai-shek during the latter's Northern visit. On the face of it such a meeting would appear improbable. In spite of the brotherly language used in their communications to each other, there is a deep and abiding animosity between the two men. Marshal Feng is smarting under a sense of acute injustice. And he is likely to do everything in his power to avoid a meeting with his chief opponent. Between Generals Chiang and Yen, however, there appears to be no ill-will. There have been differences of opinion between them as to the methods to be employed in solving the present crisis. But nothing has been said or written on either side that reveals any personal animosity. Their meeting will probably be a cordial one. But what will be the outcome of their conversations it is quite impossible to predict.

FENG AND YEN AT TAIYUANFU.

SHANSI LEADER STILL INSISTS ON RESIGNATION.

FENG'S LACONIC STATEMENT.

SHANG CHEN ALSO RESIGNS?

JUN 27 1929

"HAND-IN-HAND" TOUR MAY BEGIN IN
P.T.T. A WEEK.

Taiyuan, June 25.

Preceded by an armoured motor Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang and General Yen Hsi-shan arrived here to-day at 11 a.m. They alighted from their motors at a point some hundred yards from the station, where they were greeted by over 1,000 officials and representatives from local public organizations. The party did not enter the city but proceeded on foot to General Yen's headquarters. Marshal Feng went to Chintze, a shrine some 100 li outside Taiyuan, where the Kuominchun commander will stay.

Madame Feng and her daughters arrived at 1.30 in the afternoon and went to Chintze with her husband.

General Yen was dressed in a silk long gown and a black jacket. Marshal Feng was in a blue Chung Shan uniform, and waving his Honan straw hat as he bowed to the greeting party at the station. The Marshal murmured, "It's too hot for you to come out, thanks," as he shook hands with those he met.

General Hsiung Hsi-hui, personal representative of General Chiang Kai-shih to Shansi, General Shang Chen, Chairman of the

Hopei Provincial Government, General Tsao Hou-shen, Mr. Ting Chun-kao, and other military and civil leaders went to General Yen's headquarters to see Marshal Feng. While General Yen was beaming with smiles, Marshal Feng was rather silent at the meeting in the headquarters. However, the Kuominchun Commander looked healthy.

Marshal Feng only made this short remark when he was interviewed: "I have nothing to say on the present situation. General Shih Ching-ting will take charge of the Kuominchun troops. The date of my tour has not been set."

There were twenty-one, including a physician, who came here with Marshal Feng. According to a spokesman of General Yen's headquarters the Shansi Chairman has requested Marshal Feng party to wait for one week at Chintze. Then General Yen will go abroad with them. The spokesman declared that General Yen will keep his promise in joining Marshal Feng's tour. The spokesman added that General Yen requested General Shih Ching-ting and General Soong Chi-vuan, Chairman of the Shensi Provincial Government, to come here as soon

目 要

as possible for a Military Conference in connection with the re-organization of the Kuominchun troops.

Mr. Li Shu-cheng, General Yen's delegate to Honan, denied the report that the Kuominchun troops had hoisted the Red flag. He had not seen anything of that sort while he was in Honan and Shensi, said Mr. Li. The report that M. Borodin had returned to Shensi, and that Madame Feng had gone to Moscow was unfounded, added Mr. Li.

According to Mr. Li, Marshal Feng and General Yen will sail from Tientsin in about a week. The Tientsin and Peiping garrison Commandants have been instructed to send out troops to guard the two commanders.—Kuo Wen.

Taiyuanfu, June 25.

General Yen Hsi-shan has issued a circular despatch stating that Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang will visit abroad after staying a while at Taiyuan.

It is learned that Marshal Feng will stay at Taiyuan about one week, and after having settled the questions relating to the official cancellation of the order for his apprehension, payment of military expenses in arrears and disposition of his troops, will proceed to Tientsin, whence he will sail for Japan.

Madame Feng, being in an interesting state of health, is advised to stay in Tientsin and follow her husband after her confinement.—Toho.

Taiyuanfu, June 25.

General Yen Hsi-shan sent a telegraphic message to the Central Government to relieve him of the various offices held by him as he is going to visit abroad with Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, requesting at the same time the change of the chiefs of the Shansi, Hopei, Chahar and

Suiyuan Governments and the entire members of their Government Committees.

The following is the gist of General Yen's message to the Central Government:

"I have repeatedly stated that I will travel in foreign countries with Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang for the sake of bringing about peace and unification in the country. Now that Marshal Feng is in Taiyuan, I shall be relieved of all the offices which I hold so that I can proceed on my journey at once in company with the Marshal. I have instructed those under my command to obey the order of the Central Government for reorganization. If my resignation helps accelerate the unification of the Republic, I shall be more than happy. I leave the country, but will try to work for enhancing the welfare of the country as a member of the nation and Kuomintang Party.—Toho.

Taiyuanfu, June 25.

It is believed here that the order for the subjugation of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang will be officially rescinded now that Marshal Feng has arrived at Taiyuan. But on the supposition that it will remain uncanceled until the Marshal leaves for his trip abroad, General Yen Hsi-shan has given instructions to General Shang Chen and General Fu Tso-yi stating that everything shall be done for the protection of the Marshal during his passage to Tientsin. "Remember," he concluded the message, "that I will not only have no excuse to make to the people or posterity, but will have no countenance to see my aged father if an unauspicious event takes place during his travel in regions under my influence."—Toho.

Nanking Issues a Mandate.

Shanghai, June 25.

A mandate has been issued by the National Government to the

目 要

effect that Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang will be allowed to go abroad and that General Yen Hsi-shan will give him a military escort from Shansi to the coast.

In a circular telegram to the Northwestern troops General Chiang Kai-shih urges the Kuominchun men to obey orders from General Yen Hsi-shan after Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang is gone. The telegram declares that full protection will be given to the Kuominchun commander when he goes abroad. Equal treatment will be extended to the Northwestern troops, concludes General Chiang's telegram.—*Kuo Wen.*

Shang Chen Resigns Hopei Post?

Peking, June 26.

Special telegrams received here to-day from Taiyuanfu state that Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan arrived outside Taiyuanfu early this morning. The Kuominchun leader did not enter the city, preferring to stay at the shrine at Chitze, about 30 miles outside Taiyuan.

It is unofficially stated this evening that General Shang Chen has resigned from the Chairmanship of the Hopei Provincial Government.

—*Router.*

Young General to go to Peking?

Mukden, June 25.

A special train has been waiting at the local station for General Chang Hsueh-liang to go to Peiping to see General Chiang Kai-shih. General Chang is leaving for Peiping to-morrow according to an unofficial report.—*Kuo Wen.*

HAN RE-APPOINTED CHAIRMAN OF HONAN PROVINCIAL GOV'T

JUN 28 1929—N.C.S.
Shih And Ma Are Reward-
ed With New Posts For
Coup Against Feng

TANG OUT IN COLD

Nanking Council Ratifies
Decision To Appoint Yen
Commissioner

NANKING, June 26:—General Han Fu-chu was re-appointed chairman of the Honan provincial government at to-day's meeting of the central political council. Among the new members of the government are General Shih Yu-shan and General Ma Hung-kuei, both of whom took an active part in the coup against Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang last month. General Tang Shen-chih did not get even a seat on the committee, although there had been persistent reports during the past few days that he would replace General Han as chairman.

General Ma Fu-hsiang, an adherent of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, was named to the mayoralty of the special municipal district of Tsingtao. Pending his arrival General Wu Szu-yu, commandant of the port gendarmerie will act for him. Mr. Chen Chung-fu who took over Tsingtao from the Japanese authorities last month on behalf of the national government and who was apparently promised the mayoralty,

was given a seat on the Kiangsi provincial government to soothe his feelings.

Ting Relieved Of Position

Mr. Ting Chun-kao was relieved of his position on the Hopei provincial committee and Mr. Chao Pei-lien was appointed to succeed him. Mr. Ting is a follower of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang and is at present in Taiyuanfu with his chief Mr. Chao Pei-lien is a nephew of Mr. Chao Tai-wen, minister of the interior who is at present in North China.

The council ratified the decision of the executive yuan to appoint General Yen Hsi-shan pacification commissioner for the Northwest and also rejected the resignation of General Chu Pei-teh from the chairmanship of the Kiangsi provincial government.—Kuo Wen.

目 要

REORGANIZATION GROUP NEW MENACE IN CHINA ASSAILED BY GEN. CHIANG

**PRESIDENT ADDRESSING PRESS DECLARES IT
MISLED FENG—CONSPIRATORS ARRAIGNED AS UNSCRUPULOUS PROPRTIED
CLASS—SAYS FENG REPENTENT HAS
GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENT — MAKES
NO MENTION OF YEN. JUN 28 1929 N.C.S.**

Chiang Kai-shih exposed a new factor in Chinese politics yesterday when he made a slashing attack on a body of opinion which he termed the Reorganizationists. This was a group which had misled Feng, which had no principles nor scruples, which was made up of jobless politicians seeking revenge, doomed to disappointment and annihilation. The Reorgs were speculators and counter-revolutionaries, with one vague doctrine, that of protecting the rights of limited property, whose misty aims did not even intrigue the attention of the propertied classes. Inasmuch as the Reorgs did not have a definite program but worked in vague and devious ways against the government it was evident they could not flourish and must yield to the triumphant march of the Kuomintang.

General Chiang was addressing a gathering of foreign and Chinese newspapermen and although questions were invited the interview really was in the nature of a prepared statement. The President explained the purpose of his visit to Peking as a mission of contact with the north. Inferentially he was not here on the direct mission of dealing with Feng Yu-shiang and Yen Hsi-shan, although they came into the picture as units in the great problem of the north west. To consult important leaders, examine conditions and devise means of dealing with difficulties was his purpose, and to accomplish this he had been invested with plenipotentiary powers by the government.

ASSERTS NATIONALISM TRIUMPHANT

Triumph of the Nationalist cause in the reconstruction and unification of the country was the keynote of his discourse. Against this principle of government military opposition had crumbled, not by virtue of the application of military force, but because the Three Principles upon which the Kuomintang was founded were destined to prevail over individual military ambitions.

In dealing with Feng Yu-shiang the President was emphatic in his statement that the Kuominchun leader was going abroad, indeed that he was most anxious to get away within the week. When he did go it would be with the benignant forgiveness of the government for the wrongs he had done, and with a definite governmental appointment—that of an investigator. He was to visit foreign countries

and report to Nanking the result of his examination. Chiang trusted that Feng would benefit by his bitter experience, repent of his faults and in the future serve the central government. Feng would find the government lenient and rather appreciative of the service he had rendered to the Kuomintang cause while he served as one of its leaders.

AVOIDS REFERENCE TO GEN. YEN

President Chiang did not deal with the question of Yen Hsi-shan. Although correspondents were itching to ask him what the government would do if Yen insisted on leaving his post, and if determination in this respect meant his own resignation, there was no opportunity of presenting the questions, for Chiang hurried off to keep another appointment.

The interview-statement was given in the tea room on the sixth floor of the Hotel de Pekin, about 150 responding to a hurry-call sent out shortly after eight o'clock in the morning. Breakfastless and breathless correspondents hurried to the hotel by nine, but the generalissimo delayed his arrival until 10, the inference being that zealous secretaries had set the hour ahead in order to ensure that all would be on hand at the appointed time.

GUARDS CARRY NO ARMS

Chiang was garbed in a cream-colored Chung Shan uniform of palm beach material, elegantly moulded to his figure, with chaste pearly buttons as the only ornaments, although a fountain pen peeping from the tunic pocket gave the business-like touch. Not a gun was in sight when the general arrived. Guards were unarmed, a gesture of absolute trust in the pacific intentions of the newsmen. Correspondents recalling other times and other manners observed that there now was no regulation against cooks and boys peering through the windows back of the Chinese leader. Generals now gone would never have permitted promiscuous gatherings in the rear. The president sat at a table decorated with asters and gladioli while the translator was conveying his remarks into English. At other times he stood soldierly erect and spoke in sharp staccato tones.

Insight to the tenseness of his nature was presented by the manner of his address. Starting out in a quiet, incisive way of speaking, the general rapidly worked himself into an enthusiastic warmth and his voice rose correspondingly to a shrill overtone. Chiang evidently felt very keenly all he was saying and put it over with fervidness amounting almost to passing. Listeners were reminded of his tearful paroxysms at the bier of Sun Yat-sen.

WHY HE CAME TO PEKING

"Why did Chiang come north?" the only question addressed to him, right at the outset of the interview, was the one which Chiang had dealt with first in his prepared statement. It was a year, he said, since his visit to Peking, a very important place in the government's estimation. With more urgent questions out of the way the need was natural of an inspection of the north west and a conference with those responsible for its administration. This, then, was the reason for his coming. While here he hoped, in collaboration

目 要

宋
次
研
究
所

with others, to devise means for the general welfare. Newspapermen and observers generally might find some difficulty in analyzing the progress of the revolution. Even the Chinese them-

(Continued On Page 13)

MORE ABOUT REORGANIZATION GROUP FROM PAGE 1

were prone to make this mistake, said General Chiang. To clarify this atmosphere of uncertainty and misapprehension was another of his purposes in Peking. Many made the mistake of drawing upon historical backgrounds for the purpose of glean information about the present. Here the general made the point that the present period was in a class by itself and no precedent would help to illuminate it. From the first to the eighteenth year of the republic the nation struggled in a chaotic state whose tendencies were apt to confuse even acute analysts. Emerging from this period of confusion was the Kuomintang state, drawing upon the inspiration of the San Min principles in its policy of national reconstruction.

CONFIDENCE NOW WARRANTED

Two distinct periods had been opened up to view. From the first to the fifteenth year of the republic was a condition of feudal and militaristic irresponsibility. The second period from the sixteenth year to the present day had seen the development of a cohesive state, a well defined control, resulting in the gradual elimination of the militarists, reactionaries and bolshevists as they came into conflict with the reformers and progressives, in other terms the Kuomintang. During the fifteenth and seventeenth years watchers had seen a dire struggle as all sorts of independent and anti-union elements strove for power and it was not unexpected that the Press should show a certain lack of confidence.

"But I can assure you with the success of the anti-North expedition the Nationalist government came to stay. I want you to have confidence in this administration which strives for high ideals and is putting into operation sound ideas of government."

CHALLENGERS OVERTHROWN

This is the period of vindication, he continued, an era of reconstruction in which the Kuomintang had taken hold of the reins in a forceful and determined fashion applying the principles of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Since March of this year, he reminded, attempts had been made to challenge the authority of the Nationalist government. Elements determined to dissociate themselves from the central power had worked for self-aggrandisement and personal interest. These self-seekers had failed absolutely. In referring to the chal-

目 要

未
次
研
究
所

lunge of the Kwangsi and Kuominchun groups, he said they had crumbled into nothingness before the great ideas and idealism of the San Min Chu I. What had been accomplished this year in eradicating opposition of a selfish and anti-Nationalist character indicated beyond peradventure that there would never again arise a power within the nation strong enough to seriously oppose the central government.

NAMES PARTIES OVERTHROWN

The Nationalist party in power had but one aim, the unification of the country as distinct from the division of China threatened by opposition interests. Directly naming the forces which had opposed Nanking he said that Kwangsi under Li Tsung-jen and others had secured apparent military power over a considerable area. Feng Yu-hsiang and the Kuominchun also had sought to throw off the direction of the central power. What had happened to them was a matter of history.

As a piece of special news, he told of the influence directly responsible for the retirement of Feng. He had listened to the arguments of his associated officers and then he reasoned with himself thus:

"What is the use of organizing a very strong army which will turn on me if I turn against the Three Principles? My biggest accomplishment is in the training of a loyal and efficient body of troops but that force is not enough when it opposes its creator. Rather than witness the inevitable I shall proceed to Taiyuanfu."

Therefore, argued General Chiang, the principles of the Kuomintang had proved too much for military power and so it always would be. China readily could see that militarists even as powerful as the ones who recently had stood against Nanking, were incapable of withstanding the inevitable strength of the Kuomintang and the Nationalist administration. The military opposition, therefore, was wiped out, but there still remained elements of counter-revolution which employed the weapon of propaganda, now that arms had failed. Feng Yu-hsiang had depended upon two factors when he sought to take an independent course. The first was his military machine. The second a Reorganization Group. The latter had no history. They were the successors of the Cheng Hsueh Hui which flourished ten years ago. They had no stable interests. They were speculators and ambitious units, outcasts of the Bolsheviks, but without strength.

CHIANG KAI-SHIH SHOWS ASPERITY

The President showed a considerable amount of warmth when he referred to this new political menace and repeated belittling of its influence and composition indicated that utterly it had begun to manifest itself in an irritating way. In a novel opposition, as most of the audience heard it referred to for the first time as a significant force. Like the Cheng Hsueh Hui, said the president, it intrigued with the militarists, endeavoring to develop sinews on its side to overthrow its enemies. But the forces, like predecessors, would meet a deserved and frastic fate.

True the Reorganization Group had certain vague principles, but in reality

目 要

未次研究所

they had none. They claimed to strive for the welfare of limited property owners. The general did not elucidate very clearly what this point meant, but it was understood he reckoned them to be the representatives of vested interests and those who sought to secure

such control of property and resources. In other terms the unscrupulous among the capitalistic exploiters. Owners of property as a class, however, were not won over to the Reorgs, not interested in them whatever. Without national and honest principles the party could not succeed. Principles backed by a revolutionary spirit and power were the needs of China, and these talents existed in the present government.

FENG SORRY FOR HIS MISTAKES

It was known to all present, said Chiang, that Feng had made contact with the counter-revolutionaries. His mad attempt had fallen to pieces and now he regretted his error. Under the influence of the Reorgs and politicians seeking lost jobs he had caused a great misunderstanding, but it was a pleasure to see that Feng had at last realized his own faults and was determined to go abroad. An agreement already had been reached with him at Taiyuanfu. The central government was disposed to be lenient towards Marshal Feng, as was becoming towards a repentant former nationalists leader.

"I was directed by the Central Government said the President to make this inspection trip. I was told to look into affairs and given plenipotentiary powers to handle all questions in the north west, including those of Feng and Yen.

"I trust that Feng, after his recent bitter experience, never again will repeat his mistakes but will continue henceforward to serve the Nationalist government and thus redeem himself.

"According to the latest information from Yen Hsi-shan, Marshal Feng will leave Taiyuanfu in a week. He himself has expressed a desire to be on his way as soon as possible. The central government not only withdraws the mandates levelled against him, but in a magnanimous spirit has appointed him to go abroad, furnishing him funds for that purpose."

In conclusion the general said the only aim of the Central Government was reconstruction developing out of reunification. He trusted the nation would stand behind the party and the power in its determination to succeed for China.

目 要

GEN. CHIANG WARNS HIS FOLLOWERS

JUN 28 1929 N.C.S.

Should Turn Deaf Ear To
Communist Teachings
Says President

REPRIMANDS LIANG

Upraisds Propaganda Chief
For Red Tinge In Matter
He Ladles Out

Addressing Peking Kuomintang members at the headquarters of the district Kuomintang at 10.30 yesterday morning, General Chiang Kai-shih said that true followers of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and those with the welfare of China at heart should turn a deaf ear to the teachings and doctrines of communists and men like Mr. Chen Kung-po and others whom the speaker labelled as "re-organizationists." There had been much speculation regarding the purpose of his present visit to North China, General Chiang added. The majority of people believed that he had come here for the principal business of settling the so-called Northwestern situation. This was not true, for the chief purpose of his trip was to investigate the party situation in North China, since during the past twelve months he had received many reports regarding the chaotic condition to which party

affairs in this part of the country had been reduced.

Stand Toward Wang Ching-wei

Continuing, the president of the national government said that if somebody were to query him on his attitude toward Mr. Wang Ching-wei, he would reply that his long association with the Kuomintang entitled him to respect from all. He would welcome Mr. Wang provided his activities were directed to the consolidation of the government. General Chiang next attacked the communists saying that their agitation is most injurious to China.

In the course of his talk General Chiang suddenly ordered Mr. Liang Chih-ching, director of the propaganda department of the Hopei Provincial Kuomintang, to stand up and roundly reprimanded him for the communist character of the propaganda matter which his department distributed among the populace. He said that the Kuomintang stood for close co-operation with the masses but Mr. Liang's activities were calculated to alienate the sympathy of the people for the party.—Kuo Wen.

目 要

末次研究所

YEN WANTS CHIANG TO GO ABROAD

Reminds Him Of His Inten-
tion Expressed At Conclu-
sion Of Wuhan Campaign

WIRE SUPPRESSED

JUN 28 1929 — N.C.S.
Shansi Leader Tells Nanking
He Cannot Break His
Promise To Feng

Messages from reliable sources in Taiyuanfu state that Yen Hsi-shan has wired to Chiang Kai-shih regretting his pre-occupation with affairs connected with the arrival of Feng Yu-hsiang and stating that he will be unable to come to Peking to see Chiang Kai-shih. However he sends his chief of staff instead. The telegram refers to Yen Hsi-shan's intention of going abroad with Feng Yu-hsiang and reminds Chiang Kai-shih of his own expressed intention of going abroad which he voiced at the conclusion of the campaign against the Kwangsi clique in Wuhan.

The contents of this telegram are reported to have been suppressed in the local vernacular papers. The text of the telegram is not available but well-informed sources in Taiyuan express the belief that in the matter of going abroad it forms a strong hint to Chiang Kai-shih to go abroad at the same time as Feng and Yen, — Reuter.

Firm In Resolution
General Yen Hsi-shan refuses

to reconsider his decision to go abroad with Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang. This is the message which General Hsiung Shih-hui, garrison commandant of Shanghai, and General Chu Shou-kwang, councillor to General Yen, are reported to have brought back from Taiyuan Thursday morning. The two leaders, who have been in the Shansi capital during the past week or so, left Taiyuanfu Wednesday and arrived here yesterday morning. They at once proceeded to the Peking Hotel and made a report of their mission to General Chiang Kai-shih.

In the meantime Dr. H. H. Kung, Mr. Chao Tai-wen and Mr. Wu Tsu-hui have gone to Shansi in another attempt to persuade General Yen to abandon his plan to go abroad with Marshal Feng. Responding to the intimation of General Chiang, the standing committee of the central executive committee of the Kuomintang, directors of the five yuan of the national government, General Chang Hsiao-liang and other leaders of national importance have bombarded General Yen with telegraphic pleas that he stay in China and work for the consolidation of the national government and the Kuomintang. In a previous message to the Yuan directors General Yen said that he could not go back on his promise to Marshal Feng that he would travel with him, and that he had already sent agents to Tientsin to book passage for him and his party to Japan, where he expects to stay for some time before proceeding to Europe and America.

Feng Has Headache

Telegraphic advices from Taiyuanfu state that Marshal Feng is suffering from a severe headache and denies himself to all except General Yen Hsi-shan and his more important adherents. He was expected to move into the

目 要

末次研究所

Tao Chuan Villa yesterday, while General Yen himself is moving into the Shan Tai Kuo near the Chin Szu. Marshal Feng also has ordered Mr. Teng Cheh-hsi to organize a group for the study of Japanese, English and Chinese so that the linguistic difficulties may be minimized during their forthcoming tour.

Mr. Li Shuichen has agreed to go abroad with Marshal Feng. It is stated that the entire party of Marshal Feng and General Yen will be made up of about sixty members.—Kuo Wen.

Chu Returns

General Chu Shou-kwang, Chief of Staff of General Yen Hsi-shan, accompanied by General Tsung Shih-hui, special envoy of General Chiang Kai-shih, returned to Peking from Taiyuan yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of conferring with General Chiang. After meeting General Ho Cheng-chun at the generalissimo's office, they proceeded to the Grand Hotel de Peking and were received by General Chiang Kai-shih.

Interviewed by the representative of the Toho News Agency, General Chu stated that he was detailed by General Yen Hsi-shan to meet the Generalissimo and talk matters over with him. General Chu believed that neither General Yen nor Marshal Feng will come to Peking until after his return to Taiyuan to report the result of his meeting with General Chiang. According to General Chu, General Yen is firm in his determination and there is no possibility of making him change his mind.—Toho.

May Go To Taiyuan

TAIYUAN, June 26:—Should the attempt of Mr. Wu Chi-hui and others to make General Yen Hsi-shan reconsider his resolution

fail, General Chiang Kai-shih is **目 要** reported to be coming to Taiyuan in order to meet General Yen and make a final effort to prevail upon him to remain in office per-

sonally. In order to be in readiness when the report is realized, preparations have been made by General Yen to place the Prince Pu's Temple at General Chiang's disposal when he gets to Taiyuan. It is declared by those who are near to General Yen that even the personal appeal of General Chiang will not produce the desired effect on their chief, as the latter is quite firm in his resolution.—Toho.

Going To Japan Only

TAIYUAN, June 26:—There are reasons to believe that Marshal Feng will not take his trip abroad soon, his departure not transpiring earlier than the arrival of Lieut.-Col. Matsumuro from Japan. Furthermore the Marshal will not visit any other country than Japan this time, so that he can come back to China any time he feels like.—Toho.

Cables To Adviser

TAIYUAN, June 26:—Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang cabled on the 25 to Lieut.-Col. Matsumuro in care of the Japanese General Staff's Office, who used to be his military adviser, asking him to come to Taiyuan at once in order to give him advices on his intended visit to Japan.—Toho.