

Symposium on the Far Eastern Crisis

The Japanese American News

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT

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OUTBREAK AT SHANGHAI IS TRACED TO RIOTING OF MOB AND TORTURE OF JAPANESE

Anti-Nippon Violence and Boycott Bring on Tension, China Attacks Defense Troop Before the Storm

Here is the situation that prevailed in Shanghai up to the fateful hour on January 28 when the frightful storm of armed conflict broke loose upon that city of two and a half million souls:

Over the city there brooded a feeling of tension, aggravated by the war news from Manchuria and the campaign of terrorism executed with a fierce ardor by the Chinese Nationalist agitators.

There were boycotts, confiscation of Japanese goods, intimidations, and violence all serving to fan the flames of Sino-Japanese antagonism. As Japanese children were jeered and threatened, police were required to escort them to school.

Insulting Article
On January 9 a Chinese journal, "Minkuo Daily News", carried an article insulting the honor of the Japanese Imperial House. This incident evoked tremendous indignation among the Japanese, an immensely patriotic people. It echoed ominously in every home of the Japanese Empire.

On January 18 a band of Chinese workmen, members of the anti-Japanese association, mobbed a party of three Japanese Buddhist priests and two laymen while on their way to attend a religious service. The three priests were all seriously injured, and one died.

On January 20 Mr. Kuramatsu Mural, the Japanese Consul general, lodged a strong protest with Gen. Wu Tehchen, mayor of Shanghai, and presented the following demands:

- Japanese Demands**
1. Formal apology by the mayor.
 2. Arrest and punishment of the offenders.
 3. Payment of expenses for medical treatment of the injured and a monetary consolation to the family of the deceased.
 4. Immediate disbandment of all anti-Japanese societies.

After more than a week of delay, Mayor Wu on January 28 called on the Japanese Consul general and formally announced that he would accept all the conditions of the Japanese demand. Moreover, he pledged that he would hold himself responsible for the suppression of all anti-Japanese organizations and the protection of Japanese lives and property in Shanghai.

Rude Disillusionment
These promises being satisfactory, the Japanese considered the incident happily terminated and looked forward to improvement of the situation in Shanghai. But they were destined to a rude disillusionment.

Hardly had the news of the mayor's acceptance reached the native city when a mob of unsatisfied students, workmen, and volunteer soldiers rushed to the City hall, demanding explanations from the mayor. The atmosphere was dangerously strained.

Behind these noisy demonstrations were the powerful 19th Route army, under the command of Gen. Tsai Tingkal, with their menacing gestures in the neighborhood of Hongkew. Since the Buddhist priest incident, these troops had been grimly preparing for "fireworks," constructing defensive works along the Woosung-Shanghai railway line in Chapel and at several other strategic points.

While the infuriated mob were clamoring at the gates of the town

hall, Gen. Tsai was concentrating his forces near the Japanese residential quarters in Chapel, amassing in hundreds of multi-troops, soldiers in civilian clothes.

Sensing that something was "rotten in Denmark" and thunder was about to crash, the armed Chinese police patrolling the district deserted, leaving the Japanese residents exposed to imminent danger.

Alarmed by the gravity of the situation, the Municipal council hurriedly proclaimed martial law in the International settlement. That was at 4:00 p. m. of February 28. An hour later the garrison of the powers concerned repaired to their respective defence area, in accordance with the limited defense plan drafted on the previous day among the garrison commanders and the Municipal council.

Precautionary Measure
In view of the nearness of the Chinese forces to the Japanese defense area, Rear Admiral K. Shiozawa, commanding the Imperial 1st Foreign service squadron in the Yangtze river, sensed a danger. He desired to avoid trouble. He issued a statement and referred it to the mayor of Shanghai requesting the withdrawal of the 19th Army from the Chapel district, before he ordered the landing of the Japanese forces. But his demands were unheeded.

Here was a critical situation, fraught with immense significance, which the Chinese willfully ignored. Their compliance with this reasonable Japanese request may have halted the thundering of guns of the following days that proved so costly to both Japan and China and which entailed such tremendous sacrifices upon innocent noncombatants, including women and children.

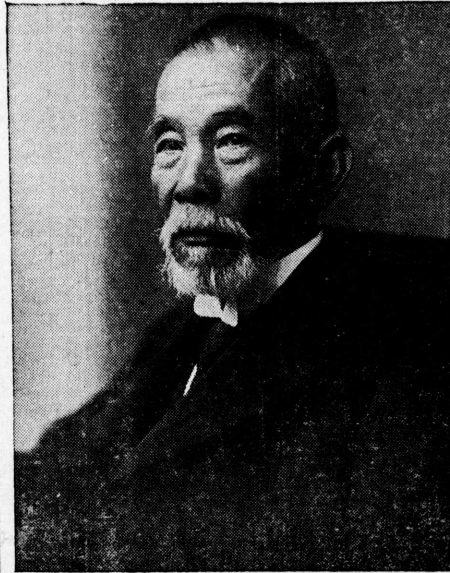
Chinese Start Fire
Scarcely had the first Japanese detachment emerged into the street in front of their headquarters when they were swept with a volley of bullets, fired by Chinese plainclothes soldiers hidden in a house opposite the gate. Another detachment was sent to the region of North Szechun road, where they were similarly subjected to devastating volleys. The Japanese, out of pure defense, returned fire. That incident was the flame that ignited the powder house of Shanghai, soon to rock the world and shake the chancelleries of nations.

Navy's Statement
The Japanese Navy, commenting upon this first clash of arms, issued the following statement:

"The Japanese forces, in carrying out the defense plans of the International settlement, had no intention of attacking the Chinese army. Every precautionary means were employed by us to minimize the chances of causing outbreak of hostilities. Our landing force marched only to assume their allotted line of defense. On the other hand, the Chinese that attacked our troops were deliberate in intention, brutal in execution."

WASHINGTON PACT DOES NOT ABSOLVE CHINA OF OBLIGATIONS OBSERVED BY CIVILIZED NATIONS AVERS PREMIER

Pilot at a Crisis



Tsuyoshi Inukai, prime minister of Japan and for more than fifty years a leader of the constitutional movement in that country, deplores the anti-Japanese violence in China that formed the root of the present Sino-Japanese clash of arms.

Outbreak at Shanghai Is Deplored by Statesman

By TSUYOSHI INUKAI
Premier of Japan
From "Japan Speaks on the Sino-Japanese Crisis"

Few can be more genuinely sympathetic toward the Chinese Nationalists and their aspirations than I have been for more than thirty years. When Sun Yat-sen and his associates were exiles among us, hounded by Chinese emissaries and threatened with deportation by our government, I shielded them. I had once myself been driven out of Tokyo by a reactionary Cabinet when I was in the van of the constitutional movement, and I at once took a friendly interest in these Chinese who sought my help. For a time Sun Yat-sen lived with me. My house was a secret meeting place for the revolutionists. Often they shared my food and clothes and even my meager income. None could have been more jubilant than I was, when the new republic scoured the knell of the Manchu dynasty.

Dr. Sun's Friendship

Throughout all the political vicissitudes which followed the birth of the Chinese republic, Sun Yat-sen did not forget me and continued to seek my counsel.

When, in 1923, he invited a Soviet emissary to Canton I cautioned him, feeling that he was making a grave mistake in enlisting "Red" assistance. He did not heed me. The consequence is the China of today, rife with anti-foreignism, harassed by Communist risings, involved in foreign complications.

Armed Intervention

Looking back over thirty years of my friendship with the Nationalists, nothing is so distressing to me as to see our nation forced to launch an armed intervention in their country. This intervention was not started by my Cabinet—it was started by its predecessor.

I say this not in a partisan spirit, but because I believe that the hostilities could have been avoided if the party in power before us had taken a firmer stand against China's treaty violation and her encroachment upon our vital interests before the situation became too serious to permit peaceful adjustment.

Admires Tolerance

This does not mean that I do not admire the extraordinary tolerance so long maintained by that party in dealing with China's willful disregard of accepted principles of international amity. But the regrettable fact is that when the policy of toleration has merely invited Chinese contempt of us and has inevitably dragged us into the present deplorable situation, the world remembers little, or has never known anything, about our long years of silent efforts for remaining on friendly terms with China, but hears only the guns roaring on the plains of Manchuria and on the banks of the Whangpo River.

Surely this could have been forestalled had our diplomacy dealt with China in such a way as would inspire respect, not contempt, for us.

China Disregards Treaty

When the powers met in conference at Washington ten years ago none of them entertained the slightest idea of absolving China of the moral and legal obligations usually observed by all civilized nations in

INTRIGUING ROUTE ARMY MENACE TO CHINA PEACE

Chinese 19th Army, Under Ambitious War-Lord, Provokes Open Clash With Japan

By KAY NISHIDA

Viewed from the perspective of time that has elapsed since the outbreak of hostilities in Shanghai, the 19th Route Army of China looms like an incarnation of the sowing of god Mars across the path of peace.

This army, 30,000 strong, mostly Cantonese, is a government unto itself, beyond the control of the Chinese government at Nanking. The factional intrigues and maneuvering of its commander, the warlord Gen. Tsai Tingkal, and the army's part in the internal politics of China must be understood before any clear concept can be attained relative to the whole Shanghai situation.

Nanking Overthrow

This Route army was largely responsible for the overthrow of the Nanking government last October, which was followed by a new government under the control of the Cantonese party and headed by Sun Fo, Eugene Chen, and others. Unable to maintain that government after a short period, the Cantonese party and the Route army were forced to give way to a coalition government to give voice to the faction headed by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

Humiliated and embittered by this shattering of their dream at Nanking, the Cantonese Route army withdrew to Shanghai. There they found events conspiring to give them an unexpected opportunity for recovering their lost prestige.

Feeling High in Shanghai

In that city, the metropolis of the Far East, feeling was running high between Japanese and Chinese over boycotts and confiscation of Japanese goods. Here was a wonderful opportunity, so the warlord thought, for the Route army to stir up a little trouble, to dash out at the psychological moment to the "defense" of Chinese, and thus pose as a savior of China. A little stage play, enacted at the right moment, would give the Route army much easy glory and perhaps power at Nanking.

Play With Dynamite

But these uniformed men from Canton little understood that their swaggering and intriguing in Shanghai was like playing with dynamite, that the explosion that would follow would be swift and terrible and disastrous to their cause. Time and

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JAPAN HAPPY WHEN CHINA BRAWL ENDS

Self-Reliance Urged For Chinese by Inukai

Continued from page 1, column 5 their intercourse with one another. The covenant then adopted was not meant to concede to China unbridled liberty to violate treaties, disregard international obligations, incite the masses against the foreigners through officially compiled school books and officially subsidized associations. What the treaty meant was to give China an opportunity to put her own house in order without foreign interference.

If the powers did not wish to embarrass China in period of domestic reform, neither did they wish to be embarrassed by China in the peaceful economic pursuits of their nationals within her borders.

Covenant of Forbearance

The Washington Treaty was a covenant of mutual forbearance. If the powers obligated themselves to keep their hands off China's internal affairs, China on her part pledged herself to respect foreign lives and rights. That was taken for granted.

China could have undertaken the task of internal rehabilitation, if she had only the will, without disturbing the foreigners and foreign rights. To attribute all her domestic troubles to "alien imperialism" is neither truthful nor manly.

Only by admitting her own shortcomings and inability and by making honest efforts to remedy them can she become an orderly and efficient nation, and thus win the respect of her neighbors.

Urges Self-reliance for China

When Sun Yat-sen lived with me, I told him that the only sensible way China should follow was the way pursued by Japan. For Japan too, passed through a long period when she had her foreign settlements, her unilateral tariff conventions, her extraterritoriality. How did we rid ourselves of the imperialism in emperio? Not by inciting anti-foreign violence but by following a friendly policy toward the powers. We did not exploit foreign "aggression" to conceal our own failings. We frankly admitted the superiority of the Western civilization which had imposed alien jurisdiction upon us, and made supreme endeavors to assimilate what seemed to us best in it.

Extraterritoriality

The existence of a few foreign settlements and of extraterritoriality and a one-sided conventional tariff, though repugnant to our national pride, constituted no serious hindrance to the execution of our program of domestic reform.

When we proved ourselves the equals of the Western nations by a wholesale rehabilitation of our own conditions, the powers gladly welcomed us into their family.

This slow, arduous, painstaking work, I told Sun Yat-sen, was the surest way to win foreign recognition.

But Sun Yat-sen sought a short cut in the "Red" way. Had he lived he would have realized his blunder.

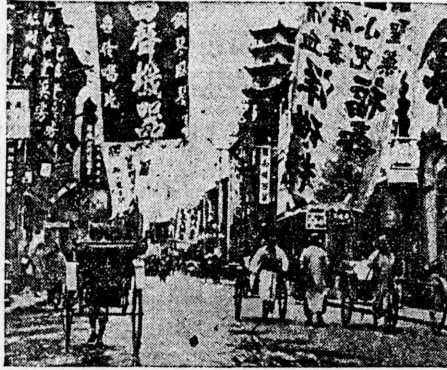
Intervention Deplored

It is a matter of profound regret that our intervention in Manchuria and Shanghai has caused so much concern among the powers with which we wish to be on the best of terms.

No nation can be more glad than Japan herself when the regrettable situation is brought to an end. The intervention was not of our own seeking; we were forced to a position where we had no other course.

We shall bend all our efforts to bring about its speedy termination. The Shanghai affair was unexpected and accidental; it is not an ex-

Before the Storm



A street scene in the city of Shanghai, a huge metropolis of the Orient, before the fateful day when a mob of Chinese agitators attacked Japanese civilians and brought on the armed conflict that caused distress to its 2,500,000 inhabitants.

ANTI-FOREIGN ANIMUS IN TEXTBOOK MENACES PEACE

tension or continuation of the Manchurian intervention.

Meanwhile the world may rest assured that we seek no special privileges either at Shanghai or in Manchuria. Since the beginning of the intervention, we have concluded no new treaties, nor have we secured any new concession.

All that we seek is the enforcement of the old agreements which have willfully been disregarded either by the Nationalists or by the old Manchurian regime, or by both.

If we prove ourselves instrumental, even to a small extent, in the birth of a new Manchuria where militarist exploitation of the innocent toilers shall cease, where organized banditry shall no longer murder and pillage, where nationals of all countries may work and trade under the established principles of the open door and equal opportunity, then future historians, far removed from the excitement of the moment, will, I am sure, judge us more kindly than is at present possible.

With this firm conviction we face the whole world, unhesitating, unregretting, confident of the ultimate vindication of our cause.

Japan Not Imperialistic

Japan is not imperialistic. She is not actuated by land lust. She has not deliberately embarked upon a course of aggression.

All that the Japanese desire in Manchuria is to live and toil peacefully and harmoniously with other peoples. Only when that privilege, to which we are fully entitled by treaty and by the great sacrifice we had made for China, was persistently denied us through thirty years' deliberate policy of obstruction and exclusion, did we resort to armed intervention which seemed the only means to cut the Gordian knot.

This, I am sure, will be appreciated when the world is in a position to look at the stirring events of these days through the perspective of history.

Scheme to Warp Mind Of Young China Is Grave Error

From the standpoint of international relations and the preservation of peace in the Far East, the gravest error which the Chinese Nationalist government committed is its deliberate campaign of anti-foreign falsification in the text books of the Chinese schools.

Here is a gigantic scheme for indoctrinating the children with animus for all things foreign, for distorting the young minds, for corrupting education and thereby laying the foundations of an inevitable war with some foreign power. Every school teacher was expected to break off from his proper discourse to indulge in rhetoric on the depravity of all foreigners, on their rapacity as nations, and on the immense superiority of the inhabitants of the Celestial Kingdom.

Corrupts Education

China was pictured as a beautiful goddess, chained and maltreated by the foreign devils, awaiting the hour of deliverance when the youths of China would rise up in shining armor. The Chinese government was playing with fire when it intoxicated, in this systematic fashion, the minds of the youth with such frothy stuff. It was like igniting the fuse and waiting for explosion.

New Age Reader

Here is an extract from the New Age Three Principle Reader, I, IV: "The international status of China at present is that of a sub-colony which is lower than ordinary colonies. A colony in the ordinary sense is a slave nation to some single power; for example, India is a slave nation to Great Britain. But our country is a slave nation to more than ten powers, and our privation

PAST EXPERIENCES GIVE BRITISH SYMPATHY FOR JAPAN IN CHINA CRISIS

Case of Nippon in Shanghai is Case of All Foreign Powers in the Settlement

By JAPAN TIMES

Winston Churchill according to a report from Washington, expressed the opinion in a press interview to the American people that Japan would bring peace and prosperity to the thirty million Chinese in Manchuria, in short he supported Japan's activities in that part of the Asiatic continent. Although the British statesman did not express himself in regard to Shanghai we may surmise his attitude, which is the attitude no doubt of a major portion of England's Conservatives on the situation there.

Alleged Atrocities

As to alleged atrocities, the Japanese have a long way to go before they may equal the Chinese in this regard. What the Chinese did to Mr. Chino, the war correspondent of the Nichi-Nichi, is hardly printable. Let it suffice to say he was tortured in the most atrocious manner before his death. In this regard the Japanese know their China. War as we have said is an ugly thing, but among the soldiers of the world the Japanese are second to none in the observance of the etiquette of war and the spirit of fair fight.

But when they meet the Chinese they know they are up against a state of mental mediaevalism which would shame even the Turk and the Mongol hordes of the past centuries. The Chinese in their civil strife, in the suppression of com-

is greater than that of the Indian people.

"So long as our unilateral treaties stand, we occupy the status of a slave nation."

From the New Age Three Principles Text Book for Beginners, I, XIX:

"Foreigners have cheated us out of our money in stupendous sums. How? By bringing into our land foreign goods."

Character Lessons

From the One-Thousand Character Lessons in the Three Principles, I, XIV:

"What is meant by the power? The word Power signifies force. The Powers are the countries which are powerful. They are called Powers because they often oppress weaker nations through unilateral treaties. In China, all countries are known as Powers who oppress our country through such treaties. There are seven or eight such countries. Great Britain, Japan, France, and the United States are such countries. But Great Britain and Japan have been especially oppressive towards this country."

From Reading in Nationalizing of Primary School Education, III: "It is imperative that we wake up to the gravity of the situation, before it is too late for us to save the country, and abolish the Boxer Protocol and all other unilateral treaties China concluded with foreign countries."

monist bands, in banditry and war against the bandits, have for years committed atrocities on their own defenseless civilians besides which the suffering of the Chinese at Shanghai pales to insignificance. And yet how little the Chinese talk of their own atrocious treatment of each other; and what a cry to high heaven they raise when the Japanese marines or volunteers take measures!

Shidehara Policy

If the Chinese wished to keep their city and institutions intact, they had an opportunity to do so by meeting the Shidehara policy—the gestures of friendship and conciliation Japan has extended to them for decades—at least half way. They could have suppressed their anti-foreign and anti-Japanese propaganda incorporated in the official text books of the country and which emanated as a steady flow of poison from the plant of the General Press to contaminate the peace of the Far East. Here again the day of reckoning came, and the Chinese are again crying to high heaven.

But let us return to the thesis presented that those who know their China do not permit their vision of the woods to be blinded for trees. The whole outcry on the part of the Chinese charging Japan with breaking this and that solemn treaty and agreement sounds well from a nation which has deliberately, through instigating mob violence by illegal boycott activities, been doing nothing but flout the valid treaty rights of other powers.

China's Attitude

And China has believed that membership in the League of Nations and as a party to the Nine Party Treaty and the Kellogg Pact she may with impunity continue such behavior. The result of Chinese policy is obvious, namely that force is the only alternative to bring China to her senses and to convince her leaders that no country may repudiate the just rights and interests of other nations and expect to escape the consequences of such acts.

The case of Japan in Shanghai is the case of all foreign powers in the International Settlement. Her casualty list, her loss in fortunes, the criticism which she is undergoing, are all in a sense sacrifices to protect the interests of America and Great Britain as well as of Japan.

Instead of the Powers supporting Japan they are trying to hinder the work of bringing China to her senses and of preventing a continuation of the mad anti-foreign policy of the Kuomintang. A more unreasonable situation it would be hard to envision. The British, we believe, have an understanding of the true facts. The words of Winston Churchill give us a glimpse. His attitude towards Japan's actions in Shanghai would be much the same, we believe, as that of Mr. H. Churchill on page 8, column 4.

AMBITION COLORS BEHAVIOR OF 19TH ROUTE ARMY

(Continued from page 1, col. 4)

again Gen. Tsai Tingkal, the chief of the Route army, had within the palm of his hands power to throttle hostilities, to stop the needless warfare. With the army back of him, he was more powerful at that time than the executive at Nanking. But the urge for personal glory was strong in him, and Mayor of Shanghai possesses no power to restrain, no authority to stop him from concentrating his forces at the point where the Japanese forces were landing in accordance with the united

defense plan of the Shanghai settlement on that fateful day of January 28 when the storm broke loose.

Opportunities Wasted

Even after the first outbreak, opportunities were numerous for exercising a degree of statesmanship that may have prevented further hostilities. On the night of January 29, the first truce was to have taken place at 8:00 p. m. This armistice proposal was made by the Chinese through the British and American consular generals and was accepted by the Japanese commander.

On the same evening, however, the truce was shattered by Chinese bullets, and attack upon Japanese blue-jackets and noncombatants commenced. The main Route army began to bombard Japanese positions toward the dawn of the next day.

Truce Violations

This is the first and only one of a series of outright truce violations, and it merely serves to point out the utter lack of faith and sincerity of the Route army, which is motivated only by factional glory and personal greed.

Truce was violated by Chinese attack on a number of occasions, including those in the early part of the clash on January 31 and February 12. Entrenchment of such an army, which has proved a source of exasperation not only to Japanese but to the Municipal council of the Shanghai settlement, to the Chinese mayor, and even to the government at Nanking, was almost the sole immediate cause of the outbreak. It stands a grave menace today, stalking like a great gray ghost around the vast city of two and a half million peaceful inhabitants.

CHINA IN CHAOS IN THE CLUTCH OF WARLORDS IS ROOT OF ORIENT CRISIS

Powers Suffer from Campaign for Chinese Treaty Repudiations, Responsible and Stable Government Lacking

By KANAME WAKASUGI
Japanese Consul General

Now after Manchuria comes Shanghai in the limelight of the world's attention. And the public seems to be confused on the situation due to the sensational and distorted reports from China. Since the Manchurian trouble Japan has been constantly accused of the "invasion" of China and even the "violation" of treaties.

She has often been presented as an "aggressor," while the world is little informed of the intolerable provocations from which she has had to suffer at the hands of China. Indeed, the American public is blind to the actual conditions in China and to what she has been doing in recent years!

Understanding Needed
Personally, it is my conviction that Japan and China, as sister nations in the Orient, with their extensive economic and cultural relations, are destined to live in harmony and achieve common prosperity only by mutual understanding and friendly co-operation. We admire the glorious past of China and her cultural achievements to which we Japanese owe our own civilization in no small measure.

China in Chaos
However, the trouble is that since the revolution of 1911 China has constantly been in a chaotic condition and turmoil created by chronic civil wars between different factions. In fact, the 400,000,000 peace-loving people have been the victims of a handful of ambitious war lords who control the country solely for their private ends and are quite indifferent to the welfare of the populace. Consequently, there has never existed a stable and responsible government in China, with which foreign Powers have to deal.

Moreover, an outstanding feature of China's foreign policy of recent years has been an intense campaign for the repudiation of the so-called "unequal treaties" from which all foreign nations have suffered. In addition to that, the leaders of the Nationalist Party are engaged in a systematic campaign of fostering the spirit of Nationalism by way of arousing popular feelings of antagonism against all foreign nations. In fact, Japan is one of the victims

of these campaigns. It happened that the anti-foreign agitation which was once directed against Great Britain is now concentrated upon Japan on account of her position in Manchuria.

Treaty Repudiation
With her own experience in safeguarding the independence and securing the abolition of extraterritoriality in the face of Western aggression by her constructive efforts for half a century, Japan is sincerely in sympathy with the national aspirations of the Chinese people, and has on various occasions shown her willingness to extend every possible assistance to attain their aims.

But, instead of putting their own house in order and removing the causes of their deplorable condition, the Chinese leaders and student agitators demand the immediate repudiation of those treaties which they call "unequal treaties" and disregard international obligations, either political or financial. Furthermore, it is China's time honored tactics in dealing with foreign nations that she uses one enemy against another, embroiling them in the collision of their interests and benefiting herself by the conflict of others.

Crisis Result of Chaos
The present unfortunate situation in Shanghai is but an outcome of these conditions in China. It appears to be the general impression in this country that the present hostilities between the Japanese and Chinese forces in Shanghai were originated by the former's attack upon the latter for the suppression of the Chinese boycott on Japanese goods. In fact, however, the conflict occurred under the following circumstances and is an incident quite separate from the Japanese demand for certain remedies of Chinese hostile acts toward the Japanese residents, including the suppression of anti-Japanese organizations which instigate and conduct the Chinese boycotts.

Boycott by Terrorism
For the past several months an extremely tense feeling has existed between the Chinese and Japanese peoples in Shanghai because of the activities of the anti-Japanese organizations in forcibly carrying out

Defines Situation



Kaname Wakasugi, Japanese consul general in San Francisco, who believes Japan and China are destined to achieve common prosperity as sister nations of the Orient through mutual co-operation.

BOYCOTT BY CHINESE HIT Violence, Terrorism Part of Campaign

A boycott of another nation arising from the spontaneous action of an outraged public opinion is bad enough, but the Chinese boycott originates with the government and is enforced by associations, pickets, inspectors, special courts, fines, imprisonment, and even capital punishment.

Corrupt Court
These acts, together with interference with shipping, confiscation, burning or sale of cargo, after it has legally entered the country, and other highly unlawful and provocative acts are upheld by the Chinese courts as manifestations of pure patriotism.

China Boycott War
The Chinese boycott is war, in one of its most destructive and terrible forms. When applied against a nation which draws its food supplies largely from China, it is more effective than a naval blockade.

—K. K. Kawakami
the so-called "boycott" by such atrocious means as the illegal confiscation of Japanese goods and the imprisonment of Chinese merchants

OFFICIAL DOCUMENT SAYS OVER THOUSAND JAPANESE MALTREATED BY CHINESE

Tokyo's Report to League Bares Bitter and Deliberate Campaign to Harass Japanese Residents Legally in Shanghai

(Intolerable provocations and oppressive measures taken by Chinese in Shanghai against peaceful Japanese residents forms the fundamental cause of the unfortunate clash between Japanese and Chinese forces, according to an official report made by the Japanese government to the League of Nations. An extract of the note follows. —The Editor)

Shanghai is the most important center of the Japanese commerce and shipping in Central and Southern China. Japan possesses interests in Shanghai amounting to several million yen. The Japanese residents number about 27,000. The extent of their interest has been increasing every year.

Center of Agitations
Since the Wanpaoshan incident, Shanghai has been the center of that anti-Japanese agitation which has now extended all over China. In Shanghai itself the anti-Japanese associations had been strongly organized under the direction of the Nationalist party, and had for several months been indulging without restraint, both inside and outside the Settlement, in the most reprehensible acts of violence.

It would be difficult to give a list of the quantities of goods belonging to Japanese which may have been seized in course of transportation. Children going to school, Japanese women and girls have been insulted and molested in the street.

1,000 Victims Maltreated
Up to December 1931 more than 600 cases of this kind occurred, the number of victims being more than 1,000. Since September, the Chinese authorities had been adopting vexatious measures of every kind, such as refusing to accept correspondence; the interception of newspapers; and refusing or hindering telephone calls.

By the end of September, Chinese agents and employees in banks and business firms had almost all been forced to quit their employers. At the beginning of October, a strike was engineered among the lightermen. Certain Chinese merchants refused to sell to Japanese articles of primary necessity such as rice and coal.

Cloak of Patriotism
The anti-Japanese organizations conducted their campaign with particular violence under the cloak of a patriotic movement, calling themselves "Anti-Japanese Associations for the Defence of the Country." Since the middle of October, they have frequently attacked Japanese mills and shops, causing serious damage, and have forced the Chinese workers to go on strike.

When these matters were brought before the Chinese courts, the latter merely inflicted light fines on the offenders. Even in certain undoubted cases of robbery with violence, the courts, considering that these acts had been committed on patriotic grounds, only punished the offenders with a very small fine.

The penalties themselves were not really enforced; time and again offenders have been bound over, a fact which has naturally tended to encourage further acts of violence.

Japanese Suffer Losses
As a result of this state of affairs, Japanese trade and shipping have borne the heaviest losses they had ever suffered, and although it is difficult to estimate these losses accurately in figures they certainly amount to several hundred million yen. Japanese business firms at Shanghai are at present unable to transact any business direct with the Chinese. Shipping companies have curtailed the number of their sailings, while more than half of their ships are laid up. Undertakings of

Continued on page 6, column 2

SHREDDED SHRIMPS
5c
SHREDDED SHRIMP
CENTRAL COMMERCIAL CO.
817 Sutter Street
San Francisco

AGAR-AGAR

BOYCOTT OF JAPAN TO HIT U. S. WORKER

Unemployment, Suffering Will Follow Says Digest

"A boycott is a two-edged sword—it cuts both ways. An embargo on Japanese goods would injure American trade and American workmen."

This is the opinion of The Literary Digest, in a summary of views given in its issue for Mar. 9, 1932, concerning proposals voiced in certain quarters of the United States for undertaking a boycott against Japan to terminate the conflict in Shanghai.

The article, quoted in part, follows:

"In response to many inquiries, and without comment, the Department of Commerce has compiled preliminary figures of United States trade with Japan during 1931. This amounted to \$361,067,000 a drop of \$32,243,000 from the preceding year.

Commerce Report

"Of this total, according to a North American Newspaper Alliance dispatch in the New York Times, Japan exported to the United States \$205,399,000, and this country shipped to Japan goods valued at \$155,668,000, a difference of \$49,731,000 in Japan's favor. Of our total imports from Japan, 78 per cent., or \$162,921,000, were raw silk. The United States receives all but 15 per cent. of its total silk from Japan.

Now, we read: "Raw silk is duty free, and is used in such principal States as Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. The latest Bureau of Census figures show there are 1,648 silk mills in this country, engaging 136,978 workers. A total of 163,022 additional workers are employed in allied silk industries, which would be affected by the boycott.

Japan Controls Silk
"Because Japan controls two-thirds, or 65,266,000 pounds, of the world's annual output of silk, amounting to 99,000,000 pounds, a boycott under normal conditions in this trade would affect, possibly close, 400 Pennsylvania mills, with 62,839 workers. In New Jersey, 819 mills might be closed, forcing idleness to 27,275. In New York, 181 employing 12,388 workers, would be affected. Connecticut has thirty-five mills and 9,591 workers. Massachusetts, thirty-five mills and 7,808 workers. Rhode Island, thirty-one mills, and 6,780 workers. There are fifty-nine other silk mills scattered throughout the country, employing 9,897 persons.

Japan Boycott
"What might happen if Japan boycotted us is shown thus:

"In 1931, Japan bought \$79,586,000 worth of raw cotton, or 40 per cent. of this country's total cotton exports. These shipments were made from Oklahoma, Texas, and Arkansas. With the United States' surplus cotton piling up each year, Japan has taken the lead in purchases, buying 1,101,000 bales in 1929, a total of 889,000 bales in 1930, and 1,741,000 bales last year. The movement is continuing heavily this year."

Guardians of Peace Patrol Fair Land



Japanese guards of the South Manchuria railway are here pictured patrolling the railway zone, in accordance with treaty rights against raids and pillaging by the wild Chinese brigands, who strike terror to the 30,000,000 peaceful inhabitants of this tremendously fertile and promising land.

AMBITIOUS SON OF BANDIT WARLORD CASTS SHADOW OVER MANCHURIA PEACE

Out in northeastern Asia there stretches a vast domain, facing Japan, of a size equal to three times the area of Japan proper, and it is called Manchuria.

Inspired by hope of obtaining an ice-free port on the Pacific, Russia, the Great White Bear of the North, prowled hungrily about Northern China and between 1895 and 1904 grasped Manchuria within her control for all practical purposes. By the Russo-Japanese War in 1904-5, Japan wrested it from Russia and handed it back to its rightful owner, China, reserving only certain treaty rights on the South Manchuria railway together with the lease of Kwantung. This was achieved at tremendous sacrifice to Japan, for the war cost her 200,000 lives of soldiers in the flower of manhood and \$1,000,000,000 in gold.

Heavy Investment
In addition, Japan has invested in the South Manchuria railway and its subsidiary enterprises for the economic development of Manchuria some \$1,075,000,000.

Largely due to progressive improvements and order maintained by Japan in the railway zone, some 15,000,000 Chinese have immigrated into Manchuria since the Russo-Japanese War. But outside this narrow and comparatively small area in South Manchuria, there stretches a vast territory in chaos, torn by devastating warfare between rival warlords, by bandit raids, factional intrigues, and oppressive taxation and extortion.

The nominal overlordship over this extensive area was placed up to the outbreak of last September in the hands of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, dissolute son of the bandit warlord Chang Tso-liang.

This young ruler, whose powers were thrust upon him by the ac-

cident of his birth, was presently inspired. Ignoring the grim realities of the bandit ridden realm and cherishing a delusion that Japan could be robbed of her treaty rights, young Chang dreamed the dream of supreme and unhindered sway over all North China.

Fostered and "inspired" by a group of hired henchmen, the young warlord's mind soon became drunk with visions. To achieve his purpose he must first abrogate all treaties with Japan; and therewith began a campaign of constant obstruction against Japan.

Anti-Japanese agitations, with official support, became increasingly more virulent. Bandit raids on Japanese property increased from 32 cases in 1907 to 368 in 1929. The Chinese troops under Chang became provocative and truculent.

Open Boas Fly

About this time Chang's officers began openly to boast. While they had been almost constantly engaged in civil wars, the Japanese had for many years no practise in actual warfare. Therefore they propounded that it would be an easy job for them to defeat Japan and grab the South Manchurian railway by force of arms.

The Mukden government of Chang excessively corrupt, levied taxes which were staggering to the people.

This arrogant misrule and anti-Japanese animosity came to a climax when there occurred a wholesale ejection of Korean farmers, all subjects of Japan, from certain sections in Manchuria. This was followed by the murder of a Japanese army captain, Nakamura by name, by regular soldiers for the purpose of robbing the victim of a considerable sum of money.

The incident caused widespread indignation in Japan.

Crisis Reached
The crisis was reached on September 18, 1931, which is described by K. K. Kawakami as follows:

"There was an explosion on that night at a point near Mukden on the track of the Japanese-owned South Manchurian railway. At once the Japanese railway guards engaged the Chinese soldiers who were found at the scene of explosion. The Japanese claimed that the Chinese soldiers, whose barracks were near that scene, tried to blow up the railway track. The Chinese claimed that their soldiers were not responsible for the explosion.

"Whatever the cause of the explosion, the fat was in the fire. It was the Manchurian counterpart of the explosion of the Maine which took place at Havana on February 14, 1898. The Maine explosion, though

no one could say that any Spaniard was to blame for it, caused America to wage war upon Spain and to occupy even the Philippines which are located across continents and oceans from the scene of the explosion."

Shimamoto Reports
What exactly happened on the fateful night was told by Colonel Shimamoto, who commanded the Japanese forces at Mukden:

"On the evening of September 18 a Japanese lieutenant and six men, while engaged in their usual patrol of the South Manchuria railway tracks near the Peitaiyeh (Chinese) barracks, heard an explosion. On running to the spot they found that the tracks, sleepers, and roadbed had been damaged.

Chinese Soldiers Found

"They also saw several Chinese soldiers running away in the direction of the barracks. Corpses of several Chinese soldiers lay in the mud at the foot of the embankment. They had been shot in the back and lay with their heads in the direction of the barracks, showing that they had been shot while they were in the act of running in that direction. The Japanese pursued and fired, and were fired upon by Chinese soldiers concealed in a field of millet. The lieutenant sent one man to a nearby company post to report and then Japanese company of about 120 men rushed to the scene with 30 rounds each.

They pursued the Chinese soldiers and occupied a corner of the Chinese barracks. As the barracks contained about 5,000 Chinese soldiers, a telephone message was sent to Lieutenant-Colonel Shimamoto who proceeded to the spot with two companies at 11:30 p. m. He also called for reinforcements from Pushun, which arrived at 3:30, when he had a total force of 870 men."

That was the beginning of the clash in Manchuria.

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U. S. UPHOLDS ITS RIGHT TO GUARD LIFE

Precedents Many For Intervention for Protection

By K. K. KAWAKAMI

In "Japan Speaks on the Sino-Japanese Crisis"

Apart from the question of political wisdom Japan's armed intervention in Manchuria and even at Shanghai in the present instance does not seem to deviate from the orthodox principles of International Law or from the precedents set by other powers, particularly the United States. Indeed, the powers seem to be admonishing Japan not to do what they themselves have repeatedly done and will continue to do. That, I think, is one reason why their admonitions have made little impression upon Japan.

Let me quote an American authority on this question of intervention. Mr. Charles Evans Hughes, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, in a lecture at Princeton University in May, 1928, said:

Justice Hughes' View

"On our part there is no disposition to forego our right to protect our nationals when their lives and property are imperiled because the sovereign power for the time being and in certain districts cannot be exercised and there is no government to afford protection. I venture to say that no President of the United States, and no secretary of state, of any party, or of any political views, learning that the lives and property of our citizens were in immediate danger in such a case, would care to assume the personal responsibility of withholding the protection which he was in a position immediately to give. If he did, and the event accorded with the anticipation, he would be condemned throughout the land."

In 1907 the United States intervened in Santo Domingo, because during the preceding forty years there had been sixteen revolutionary movements there resulting in its complete political and economic demoralization. Not until Santo Domingo's finances were stabilized and law and order restored under a government set up under American supervision did the United States withdraw from that country.

Haiti Intervention

Again, in 1915, the United States intervened in Haiti when revolution after revolution had exhausted and devastated that country and handed its people over to a rapacious group of politicians. For much the same reasons America has more than once intervened in Nicaragua.

In 1916 President Wilson sent an armed expedition across the Mexican border. For some time Mexico had been in a state of anarchy. Jeopardizing American lives and property. American patience having been exhausted, a large army under the command of General Pershing was dispatched across the border.

The Colombia Case

Finally the American case in Colombia is more to the point in its analogy to the Japanese case in Manchuria. Just before the United States acquired the canal rights there was a revolution in Colombia, which gave President Roosevelt a plausible excuse for landing marines there. What followed is still shrouded in a certain mystery, but many American's privately admit, and all Latin-Americans openly declare, that the United States was instrumental in separating from Colombia what has since been known as the Republic of Panama. We may offer a hair-splitting argument emphasizing the difference between the Japanese case in Manchuria and the American case in Colombia.

All these American acts in Central America and the Caribbean
Continued on page 7, column 2



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DISCHARGING OF DUTY ONLY AIM OF JAPAN

Territorial Ambition Is Disclaimed by Tokyo Gov't

(The Japanese government on February 7 issued an official statement explaining to the world at large the reason why events in Shanghai necessitated dispatching a portion of her army to protect her subjects and property there.

Japan makes clear that the army forces were sent because, in view of the critical situation in that city, the Japanese marines already here would be insufficient to cope with the situation. The statement affirms previous declaration that Japan harbors no political ambitions in China.—The Editor.)

It is the immutable policy of the Japanese Government to ensure by all means in their power the tranquility of the Far East and to contribute to the peaceful progress of the world. Unfortunately, in late years, the internal discord and unsettled political conditions prevailing in China, coupled with rampant anti-foreign agitation, have given cause for serious concern to all other Powers, especially Japan which, because of her geographical proximity and the vast interests involved, has been made to suffer in a far greater degree than any other.

Vicious Anti-Japanese Movements

While the Japanese government, in their solicitude for neighborly amity and international good understanding, have exerted every effort to maintain a conciliatory attitude, China, taking advantage of our moderation, has resorted to frequent infringements of our rights and interests, to various acts of violence towards the Japanese residents and to intensifying a vicious anti-Japanese movement which is without parallel elsewhere, as it is under the direct or indirect guidance of the Nationalist Party which is identified with the Nationalist Government itself.

It is under these circumstances that the Shanghai incident has broken out. It is similar to numerous outrages and insults that had previously been perpetrated at Tsingtao, Foochow, Canton, Amoy, and elsewhere in that all are characterized by the Chinese contempt for Japan and the Japanese and by acts of physical violence.

Shanghai Most Flagrant Case

The Shanghai incident only happened to be the most flagrant case. On the 9th of January last, the vernacular journal "Minkuo Daily News" published an article insulting the honor of our Imperial House. Shortly afterwards, on the 18th, a party of Japanese priests and their companions, five persons in all, were subjected to an unprovoked attack by Chinese desperadoes. As a result three of the victims were severely wounded and one was killed.

The shock of these events was sufficient to explode the long pent-up indignation felt by the Japanese residents in Shanghai who had suffered from it for many years past and had

GRAFT, CORRUPTION MARK BOYCOTT DRIVE IN CHINA

The boycott in China is one of the favorite dodges for the get-rich-quick manipulators, according to an editorial appearing in the North China Daily Mail, a British paper in Shanghai, in the issue for July 27, 1931.

The paper continues: "It has been proved time and again that in each of the past similar boycotts, graft, corruption, and collusion is the one and only motive of those organizing the affair. 'Fines,' 'confiscations,' and similar sanctions will be a wonderful source for lining the pockets of the few behind the plan."

Recommends Anti-Japanese

According to a dispatch of the Kuo Min News Agency, official Nationalist news service, dated Shanghai, July 20, 1931, the party headquarters in that city adopted a resolution recommending anti-Japanese measures including "burning in

public of all Japanese goods seized by the association," and the "penalty of death to be imposed upon any one responsible for the enforcement of the boycott, who is found guilty of receiving bribes."

Proscribes Punishment

The North China Daily News for July 25, 1931, stated that "according to the regulations governing the punishment of guilty merchants, any person found attempting to 'smuggle' Japanese goods valued at \$5000 and more will have his or her face marked with 3 Chinese characters 'Mai Kuo Chi (Traitor)'; persons found attempting to 'smuggle' Japanese goods valued at \$2,000 or more will be arrested and put in a wooden cage for a week; and persons found attempting to 'smuggle' Japanese goods valued at \$1,000 or more will be paraded through the streets in Chinese territory for three successive days."

WORLD TOLD JAPAN FORCES ONLY TO GUARD SUBJECTS

exercised utmost restraint in the face of increasing Chinese atrocities and affronts.

Ask Dissolution

Noting the extreme gravity of the situation the Japanese Consul General, under the instructions of the Government and in order to do all that was possible to solve the question locally and to prevent further aggravation of the case, presented to the Mayor of Shanghai on January 21st, a set of four demands, including the one for the dissolution of anti-Japanese societies. At three o'clock in the afternoon of January 28th the Mayor's reply acceding to the above demands was received. The Japanese authorities, hoping that tension might then relax decided to wait and watch the performance of their promise on the part of the Chinese. However, the soldiers belonging to the 19th Army then concentrated in the vicinity of Shanghai began, for reasons connected with internal politics, to display signs of recalcitrance towards the Nanking authorities and appeared to be making hostile preparations in spite of the Mayor's acceptance of our terms, thus creating a new source of danger.

Plunged Into Reign of Terror

In the meantime Chinese soldiers in civilian costume, and various lawless elements had stolen into the International Settlement, creating a source of danger to the quarter in the vicinity of the municipal offices. Many alarming rumors were in circulation and the residents were plunged into an agony of terror; the police of the Chapel district having taken flight.

Thereupon on the 28th at four o'clock the authorities of the Settlement proclaimed a state of siege and the armed forces of the powers were ordered out to duty in accordance with the plan that had been previously agreed upon. It was when the Japanese marines were proceeding to their assigned sector in Chapel that the Chinese opened fire upon them, precipitating the conflict between the Chinese and Japanese armed forces, of which the present situation is the outcome.

As is clear from what has been

said, the incident of the Chinese assault upon the Japanese priests and the incident of the armed Sino-Japanese conflict were entirely separate affairs.

Seek Truce Again

With regard to the armed collision, as it was entirely contrary to every intention of ours and as the British and American consuls general offered and tendered their good offices, the high Japanese authorities sought to effect the cessation of hostilities and, in fact, succeeded on the 29th in arriving at an agreement for a truce. But, on the following day the Chinese, in contravention of their pledge, opened fire once more.

At the conference summoned on the 31st it was agreed that the opposing forces should cease from all hostile action during the progress of negotiations for the establishment of a neutral zone. However, the Chinese resuming the offensive are continuing the concentration of troops in the neighborhood of Shanghai.

It should be stated that the despatch of military forces carries no more significance than the despatch of marines in accordance with the practice on several previous occasions, and that the Japanese Government is prompted by no other motive than that of discharging their international duty and of safeguarding the large number of Japanese national and Japanese property worth many hundreds of millions.

Japan Has No Ambitions

The expeditionary force has therefore been limited to the strength absolutely required for the above purposes and its action will be guided solely by the policy of protecting the common interests of all powers. Unless the Chinese by continuing hostilities or by obstructing our army in attaining the above ends compel it to take necessary action there is of course no intention whatever that it should enter upon an aggressive campaign. The Japanese Government have already declared that they cherish no political ambitions in the region of Shanghai nor any thought of encroaching there upon

FACTS ON "21 DEMANDS" EXPOSE SMOKESCREEN OF NATIONALIST AGITATOR

Circumstances of Pact Negotiations B Duress Theory, Repudiation is Held Gross Breach of Solemn Compact

By K. K. KAWAKAMI
In "Japanese Speaks on the Sino-Japanese Crisis"

The Sino-Japanese treaties of 1915, resulting from the "twenty-one demands," still constitute the bone of contention between the two countries. China contends that the treaties were signed by her under duress and are therefore invalid. Japan contends that there was no duress and that, furthermore, those provisions to which China objected in 1915 have since been eliminated so that there should be no objection by her to what remains of the treaties.

Of the 1915 treaties, those relative to Shantung were eliminated as a result of negotiations between the Chinese and Japanese delegations at the Washington Conference. Japan, also at the Washington Conference, definitely gave up the so-called Group V of the original demands and proposed to turn over to the International Consortium (whose existence has since become doubtful), certain of the railway concessions she had obtained in Manchuria. What remains is only a treaty comprising the most vital provisions for the preservation of Japan's economic interests in Manchuria.

U. S. Is Satisfied

The American official "Papers Relating to Foreign Relations" for the year 1915 reveal that the Washington Government informed the Japanese Government that, after a careful study of the whole matter, no objection would be raised to sixteen of the "twenty-one demands." This meant that the American Government had no objection to the Japanese demands relative to Manchuria and even to Shantung, the only demands to which America objected were those known as Group V. These had been presented to China as explained by the Japanese Government, not as demands but as "wishes." In the course of negotiations these "wishes" were dropped by Japan. At the Washington Conference the Japanese delegations formally declared that their government had definitely renounced those "wishes." As a consequence the Sino-Japanese agreements of 1915 contain nothing to which the American Government ever raised an objection.

1915 Treaty Outlined

What is this treaty which is so important to Japan and which China has already partly set at naught and is still trying to scrap to date? The answer lies in its essential provisions, which may be summarized as follows:

- (1) The lease of Dairen and Port Arthur, which was to have expired in 1923, has been extended up to 1997 (or 99 years from 1898, when the lease was first obtained by Russia).
- (2) The term of the South Manchuria Railway and the rights and interests of any other powers. What they desire is to promote the safety and prosperity of that region by cooperation with other powers and mutual assistance, thus contributing to the peace and well-being of the Far East.

churia Railway and the mine purtenant thereto, which have been taken over by Chi 1938, has been extended to 200 99 years from 1903 when the way was opened to traffic by sin).

Antung-Mukden Line

(3) The term of the Antung-Mukden line (a section of South Manchuria Railway) was to have expired in 1923, been extended to 2007 (or 99 from 1908).

(4) The treaty concedes to Japanese, as well as the nationals of other countries, the right to land for agricultural and commercial purposes. China disputes the validity of 1915 treaty upon the sole ground that it was signed under duress, that is, after Japan had issued ultimatum. This theory is inadmissible in the light both of international law and of the records of 1915 negotiation.

Negotiation Records

First, the records of the negotiations show that on February 1915—that is, only twenty-four days after the presentation of the "twenty-one" demands, and eighty days before the presentation of ultimatum—the Chinese Government offered a counter-proposal which it rejected some of the Japanese demands, but agreed to extend to ninety-nine years the lease of Port Arthur and Dairen as well as the term of the South Manchuria Railway. (It also agreed to renounce Japan's succession to German rights in Shantung.) This is unequivocally stated in Chinese counter-proposal handed the Japanese minister at Peking the above-named date. By April the other essential points had been agreed upon. Japan had withdrawn Group V of the demands and having also made further concessions in other respects.

Count Kato's Biography

In the Biography of Count Kato, the Japanese Foreign Minister was responsible for the "twenty-one" demands, it is stated that Chinese representative in the negotiations informally asked Japanese to issue an ultimatum cause it would make it easier President Yuan Shih-kai to sign treaty, affording him a plausible excuse before his political enemies.

Second, from the standpoint of international law, the duress theory in this case has no foundation, because the issuance of an ultimatum even without a Chinese request suggestion, is not a form of duress which invalidates a resultant treaty. Had the Chinese delegation been physically compelled to sign treaty with a gun pointed at their heads that would have been another matter. Nothing of the sort happened in the 1915 negotiations. If the treaty, the Japanese argue, was scrapped on the Chinese theory of duress, numerous treaties between other countries would be exposed to a similar treatment, thus throwing international relations into confusion. Surely Germany and other European states "oppressed" by the Versailles Treaty would follow the Chinese precedent if it be established. Once Japan was forced to give Port Arthur and Dairen on the duress theory, the fate of the British possessions of Hongkong and Kowloon would also be sealed, for China has never conceded that they rightfully belong to England, though they were ceded by treaty after so-called "opium war," whose cause was not opium but China's refusal to deal with the British on equal terms.

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THEORY THAT JAPAN TO USE SHANGHAI INCIDENT AS WAR PRETEXT ABSURD

Nippon Forces in Shanghai There to Defend 25,000 Subjects and 300,000,000, Yen Investment, Says Consul General

Continued from page 3, column 3

It may well be pointed out that the so-called Chinese "boycott" is not a spontaneous, voluntary refusal of commercial transactions, but an arbitrary, hostile interference with Japanese trade and industry in China enforced upon Chinese merchants and workers who are willing to deal with Japanese goods, by such organized terrorists and agitators under the direction of anti-Japanese organizations identified with the Nationalist Party. Indeed, the Chinese Government, through such organizations, has been encouraging and resorting to it as an instrument of national policy for some time and Japan feels that it is a violation of the freedom of trade which is the essential element of her treaty of Commerce and her friendly intercourse with China.

In the meantime the Chinese press in Shanghai printed articles insulting the honor of the Japanese Imperial House which aroused the indignation of the Japanese residents. On January 18th five Japanese Buddhist priests, without provocation, were attacked and seriously injured on the streets of Shanghai by about fifty Chinese factory workers.

Victims Tortured

Later three of these victims were thrown out on a native farm and tortured and one of them was killed by a mob of three hundred Chinese. Despite repeated protests made by the Japanese authorities the Chinese government has made no effort to suppress these anti-Japanese agitations.

In order to settle these incidents, therefore, the Japanese Consul General at Shanghai demanded of the Chinese Mayor of Shanghai the dissolution of the anti-Japanese organizations and the punishment of the assailants and a formal apology of the editor of the Chinese press. After protracted negotiations these demands were accepted by the Mayor on the 28th at 3:00 P. M.

Route Army a Menace

In spite of the Mayor's acceptance of Japanese terms, the Chinese troops of the 19th Route Army continued to concentrate and prepare for military operations around Shanghai and the Chinese police in the Chapel district deserted their post. In view of the menacing situation thus created and accentuated by the assembly of Chinese masses and wild rumors, the Municipal Council of the International Settlement on the 28th at 4:00 p. m. proclaimed a state of siege and in accordance with the usages in that port the foreign troops, including Japanese, were assigned to their respective zones in the general defense plan of the Council agreed upon by the commanders of foreign troops in Shanghai.

It was only 8:30 p. m. of the same day that the Japanese commander ordered the sailors to land from the warships in the harbor with strict

instructions to limit their necessary measures to the minimum of self defense and to cooperate with the consular and naval authorities of other powers in consideration of the international character of Shanghai.

Chinese Attack Japanese

As the Japanese forces were proceeding to take their post in a zone thus assigned in the international defense plan, a zone which covers mostly the Japanese residential quarters, the Chinese regulars who were concentrated along the borders of the zone, suddenly fired, with no provocation, upon the Japanese sailors and there was no alternative for the latter but to return the fire.

Thus started the unfortunate clash between the two forces, and the further developments are simply a corollary to this incident. The Japanese actions, therefore, have been defensive measures against the violent attack of the Chinese troops who initiated the trouble.

Afterwards a truce was agreed upon by the Japanese commander and the Chinese Mayor of Shanghai through the good offices of the British and American consuls general, but it has been made ineffective by the sudden firing of the undisciplined Chinese artillery.

Japanese Return Fire

From the foregoing it is quite evident that the Shanghai affair has no direct connection with the Manchurian situation. It is quite a separate incident, started by the violent attacks of the Chinese regulars upon the Japanese blue-jackets who were proceeding to carry out international duty in accordance with the agreements concluded by the commanders of foreign forces in the International Settlement.

There is no alternative for any soldier or sailor but to return the fire when he is attacked. Moreover, in Shanghai there are 25,000 Japanese residents, and their investments amount to approximately 300,000,000 yen.

It is the proper duty of a government to protect its nationals and their legitimate interests. It must be clearly understood that the Japanese naval action in Shanghai was purely for the protection not only of the Japanese lives and property but also of international interests, just as other powers had frequently undertaken and are now under-

Japan's Spokesman



Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Foreign Minister in the Cabinet of his father-in-law, Premier Tsuyoshi Inukai, is thoroughly conversant with situation in China, as he was for many years Minister to Peking.

taking a similar action in the same region.

It is needless to reiterate that Japan entertains no political ambitions in reference to Shanghai nor has she any intention to contravene the interests of the other powers concerned. Therefore, no question of the violation of the Kellogg Pact or the Nine Power Treaty was involved in this case.

Conquest Charge Absurd

To say that Japan took the incident as a pretext for the occupation of Shanghai or conquest of China is simply absurd, and it is an insult to the intelligence and pride of the Chinese nation, in view of the proportion of only 1,000 Japanese sailors at the time against the 30,000 Chinese regular troops concentrated around Shanghai.

It is also nonsense to talk about Chinese non-resistance, while the Chinese regular troops have ineffectively hostilities in Shanghai as in Manchuria, and the Japanese are actually suffering a considerable number of casualties at the hands of the Chinese regulars and "snipers." The outside world hardly realizes what a dangerous menace these plain-clothed soldiers called "snipers" present. These "snipers" swarm in buildings and houses even in the International Settlement and fire upon troops and civilians.

The reason why the Chinese troops defy the authority of the Mayor of Shanghai and even violate a truce agreed by him must be traced to the complexities of Chinese politics between the Nanking and Canton factions to which they belong respectively.

EVENTS UP TO THE VERGE OF OUTBREAK DESCRIBED IN JAPAN NOTE TO LEAGUE

Mob Attacks Japanese Clerics, Anti-Mob Attacks Japanese Clerics, Anti-Japanese Societies Agitate

(Torture of Japanese in Shanghai, menacing gestures of the anti-Japanese societies, and inability of the Chinese authorities to maintain order in the face of mob violence, are given faithful portrayal in an official document forwarded to the League of Nations.

The note, in particular, describes in considerable detail the steps that preceded the outbreak of armed conflict. The account follows.—The Editor.)

On January 9 of this year the Minkuo Daily News, organ of the Nationalist party at Shanghai, published an article insulting the Japanese Imperial house.

Following on an energetic protest by the Japanese Consul general, the Municipality of Greater Shanghai admitted the culpability of the newspaper and made an official apology. The director of the newspaper was dismissed. The editor directly responsible was punished, and the paper itself published a rectification and an apology.

Affair Terminated

The affair was thus terminated officially, but it had produced among Japanese nationals a readily comprehensible emotion owing to the particular veneration in which the Imperial family is held in Japan.

At this juncture, on January 18, two Japanese monks, accompanied by three of their followers, were, without any provocation, attacked by workmen from a Chinese factory, well known as a center of anti-Japanese agitation and situated in the Chinese quarter near the eastern boundary of the Settlement.

One Japanese Dies

The five Japanese were all wounded; one of them subsequently died as a result of his wounds. A group of Japanese attacked this factory on January 20 by way of reprisal.

The Japanese government could not but conclude that an attack on its nationals such as that occurred on January 18 was the result of the enmity and hatred of the Japanese that had long been fomented by anti-Japanese associations. Chinese authorities had up to then tolerated and even made use of the action of the illegal anti-Japanese associations and, in spite of frequent warnings shown no sincere desire effectively

to repress their activities. It was natural therefore that they should be held responsible for the consequences of their inaction or ill-will. If the outrages against Japanese were to be stopped, it was absolutely necessary that these illegal organizations should be abolished.

Consequently, on January 21 the Japanese Consul general addressed to General Wu, the Mayor of Greater Shanghai, the following demands:

1. Apologies to be made by the Mayor.
2. Punishment of the guilty persons.
3. Compensation to be paid to the victims.
4. Repression of illegal and improper acts by the Chinese population directed against Japan, and, in particular, the immediate dissolution of all the Shanghai anti-Japanese patriotic committees and all anti-Japanese associations.

Note Explains Details

On January 25, a further note was handed in explaining these requests in greater detail. The Mayor was also informed that, failing proof of sincerity on the part of the Chinese, Japan would be obliged to take the necessary protective steps.

Meanwhile, on January 21, the Minkuo Daily News had published a statement to the effect that the attack on the Chinese factory by Japanese had taken place under the protection of marines. The latter could not ignore such a slur on their prestige and honor, and on January 23, after the Municipal council of the International Settlement had been notified, the officer commanding the Japanese landing corps forwarded an energetic protest to the Chinese newspaper.

Rectification Printed

The latter published a rectification, but would not publish an apology. While the Japanese naval authorities were considering what steps they should take, the Municipal council of the International Settlement having also come to the conclusion that the presence within the central organ of the anti-Japanese associations was a menace to public order, caused the offices of the Minkuo Daily News to be closed on January 26 and stated that it was ready to co-operate with the Japanese authorities if the latter decided to take action against the central organ of the anti-Japanese associations.

The Municipal authorities of Greater Shanghai gave the impression that they intended to comply loyally with the Japanese demands; a whole week had, however, elapsed since those terms were received and as yet no reply was forthcoming.

Nationalist Meeting

On January 25 an extraordinary meeting of the Central council of the Nationalist government was held at which (it was reported) the decision was taken that the Chinese troops stationed at Shanghai should make important defensive preparations.

It was also decided to encourage

DELIBERATE ANTI-JAPANESE MOVE STIRS UP CONTEMPT FOR JAPANESE

Continued from page 3, column 5

every kind are in a critical condition. The business of most of the merchants and manufacturers has, since the beginning of November, been completely at a standstill. Many of our nationals have in fact been deprived of their means of livelihood. The action of the anti-Japanese

organizations referred to has not merely dealt a serious blow at the hands of the Japanese; it possesses another—and by no means negligible—aspect. It has fomented and encouraged among the Chinese masses violent feelings of contempt and hostility towards Japan.

Japan Request Ignored

Obviously and naturally such feelings on the part of the Chinese, coupled with the sufferings caused by heavy losses incurred by the Japanese, have found their echo among the Japanese themselves. These circumstances were such as might produce the most deplorable effect on the relations between China and Japan.



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MILITARY PREPARATIONS BY CHINESE STIR WILD REPORT

Municipal Fears an Outbreak Due to the LACK of Discipline of China Forces

Continued from page 6, column 5... The Municipal council met again and decided to proclaim a state of emergency at 4 p. m. At 5 p. m. the British and American troops took up their positions...

Hostile Attitude Taken

These circumstances encouraged the authorities and population to adopt an increasingly hostile attitude. Chinese forces were rapidly being concentrated in the neighborhood of Shanghai and barricades of sandbags with barbed wire entanglements were erected...

It was rumored that in case of conflict, 6,000 Chinese gendarmes and the Chinese naval forces were ready for action.

Alarm Manifested

A feeling of the utmost alarm began to spread among the Japanese and Chinese inhabitants, and there was ground for fearing a panic with the most appalling results. The Japanese consul general accordingly decided, on January 27, to ask for a reply from the Mayor of Shanghai...

At the same time he informed the police of the Municipal council that, in the event of the demands not being accepted, he would be forced to take action against the Central association. He asked to be informed whether the municipal police was intending to take steps to occupy the buildings in question...

Council Fears Riot

The municipal council, in view of the notorious lack of discipline among the Chinese troops and the hordes of refugees who were crowding into the Settlement, feared that disturbances might break out, whether the Japanese demands were accepted or not.

A meeting, therefore, attended by the commanders of the British, American, and other troops, was held on January 26 to consider what protective measures should be taken. As soon as the Japanese note was received, a further meeting was held on January 27, at which the commanders of the foreign forces were present...

Emergency Proclaimed

This scheme had been prepared by the commanders of the international forces at the request of the Municipal council and communicated to the respective governments for approval. At noon on January 28, the Municipal council met again...

New Ruler



Henry Pu Yi, young ruler of the vast domain of Manchuria, was nominated and installed in office recently in the new capital of Changchung.

press announced that, on the morning of January 28, six of them, inside and outside the Settlement, had been dissolved.

Events, however, were destined to prove how little reliance could be placed on the Chinese promises. On the morning of the same day, a bomb was thrown at the Japanese Consulate general by members of the "shock troops of the anti-Japanese associations."

In the afternoon of the same day, about 5,000 students went to the town hall and violently attacked General Wu, censuring him for having accepted the Japanese demands. Ever since the morning, hoodlums and students had been attacking civilians and the Japanese police inside and outside the Settlement.

The concentration of the Chinese troops and the digging of entrenchments were pushed on actively near the Settlement boundary, more particularly in Chapel. The strength of the troops was over 30,000, and as their attitude was becoming increasingly hostile, the Chinese residents, fearing a clash, took refuge en masse in the Settlement.

CHINESE SNIPERS ATTACK JAPAN MARINES WHILE ON WAY TO DEFENSIVE POST

First Truce Broken When Chinese Began to Bombard Japanese Positions With Field Guns on January 30

(The official Japanese version of the outbreak of Sino-Japanese armed hostilities in Shanghai is described in an explanatory note dispatched to the League of Nations by the Japanese government. An extract of this document follows. —The editor.)

In consequence of the proclamation of the state of emergency by the Municipal council of the International Settlement at noon of January 28, the task assigned to the Japanese for effectively protecting a sector of the International Settlement, and likewise a large number of Japanese residing in the Chapel district, called for the urgent despatch of adequate forces to their defense posts in the Japanese sector.

Confusion Reigns The state of utter confusion caused by the Chinese refugees in the Chapel district hampered the rapid occupation of their positions by the Japanese. These positions were to be in the vicinity of the points occupied by the Chinese troops.

To obviate any incident, the commander of the Japanese forces announced, at 8:30 p. m. on January 28, that he was about to take steps for the protection of the zone assigned to him in consequence of the state of emergency. He published at the same time a proclamation requiring the speedy removal of the works constructed by the Chinese forces concentrated in the Chapel district.

Proceed to Post These proclamations were communicated to the Chinese municipal authorities of Shanghai and to the Municipal council of the International Settlement. Towards midnight the Japanese marines proceeded to their posts in the vicinity of the North Szechuan Road. That road and also the Dixwell road belong to the Settlement, of which they form an extension.

The Japanese nationals are particularly numerous in that district. The marines had of necessity to pass through the neighboring Chinese quarters in order to reach their posts. While doing so they were attacked by Chinese snipers in civilian clothes and then by regulars.

Peaceful Instructions The Japanese marines had received strict orders not to fire unless they were attacked.

In the circumstances they were compelled to reply to the Chinese fire in order to perform their duties as part of the defense force. The clash between the Japanese and Chinese troops accordingly occurred in consequence of the provocation and attacks of snipers and Chinese regulars.

There is no question on this point, and the Chinese version, according to which the Japanese forces, notwithstanding the satisfactory reply given by the Mayor, nevertheless

took the offensive against Chinese is absolutely opposed to the facts.

Agreement Made After the first engagements, an agreement was concluded through the consuls general of Great Britain and United States with a view to a truce, which was to begin in January 29 at 8 p. m. The Chinese troops violated this first truce and on the morning of January 30, began to bombard the Japanese positions with field-guns.

Troops Withdraws The Japanese forces, in order to prevent any aggravation of the situation, temporarily withdrew and informed the consuls general of Great Britain and United States of America of the violation of the truce by the Chinese, requesting them to issue a warning to the latter.

In spite of this warning, the Chinese forces continued to fire, and several shells fell into the Settlement. On January 31, a proposal to establish a neutral zone was drawn up at a meeting held in the presence of the commanding officers of the foreign forces. It was understood that hostilities would be suspended until an agreement was reached.

Violate Agreement The Chinese forces again violated this arrangement; on January 31, at 11 p. m., they opened artillery fire in the vicinity of the Commercial Library; on February 1, from 1.30 to 5 p. m., there was heavy firing from their posts by the Northern Railway station of Shanghai, and shells fell as far as the Whangpoo, in an entirely different direction from that in which the Japanese sector was situated.

At the same time, the activities of the soldiers in civilian clothes redoubled in violence, and a large number of Japanese civilians were killed or wounded by them. The concentration of the Chinese troops in the direction of Shanghai continued. An armored train was approaching the Northern station, and there was every sign that an offensive was about to begin.

To have allowed such a situation to develop would have meant exposing the Japanese marines and Japanese nationals to the gravest perils. The Japanese forces, which were very few in number, were obliged to engage in direct fighting under extremely difficult conditions.

Vigorous repulse of the Chinese forces without delay was becoming essential if the Japanese marines were to accomplish the mission of protection which had been entrusted to them. Consequently, on February 2, at 10 a. m., the Japanese forces decided to reply to the Chinese fire. Naval aeroplanes, which had been sent out to reconnoitre were also attacked, and in their turn they bombed the Chinese positions. Meanwhile, on February 3, three Japanese warships, which were proceeding downstream to take back to Japan the bodies of men who had fallen in the recent fighting, came under Chinese gunfire off Wosung

PRECEDENTS FOR FOREIGN INTERVENTION DESCRIBED

Continued from page 4, column 5... have attracted little attention in the outside world. That is because the Latin countries dealt with are all small and militarily insignificant, requiring but small marine forces to attain the end America had in view.

On the other hand, China, though chaotic and distracted, is a country immense in area and population, and involving complicated foreign interests. Naturally Japan's task, when she is forced to intervene there, is far more difficult and complicated than that of the United States in the little republics to the southward. But in either case the principles involved are the same.

One may be sure that League or no League, Kellogg Pact or no Kellogg Pact, the United States will continue to insist upon the right of armed intervention in those countries. And when the League or

any third party proposes to mediate, the American Government, upon the ground of the Monroe Doctrine, will decline any such proposal. Likewise Great Britain explicitly exempts Egypt and India from the scope of the Kellogg Pact. Is what is sauce for the goose not sauce for the gander?

Furthermore, Japanese expansion in Manchuria is far more defensible than American expansion in the Caribbean and in Central America. Economically, Japan is congested with population and has little natural resources, while America is practically immune from foreign invasion, for no foreign foe can conquer her vast territory and vast population.

On the other hand, Japan has often been exposed to foreign invasion. It was primarily to cope with this danger that she entered Manchuria at the turn of the century.

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JAPAN ONLY FOLLOWING PRECEDENTS IN LANDING FORCES IN SETTLEMENT

Japan Demands for Chinese Withdrawal of Forces Beyond 20 Kilometres Motivated By Desire to Guard Inhabitants

(The events following the outbreak of armed hostilities in Shanghai as well as the grim necessity that dictated Japan's demands for Chinese withdrawal of forces beyond the 20 kilometres line for the protection of lives in the Settlement is given accurate portrayal in an official note despatched to the League of Nations by the Japanese government. An excerpt follows. —The Editor)

From the outset of the present emergency, the Japanese Consul general had considered that the means of saving the situation was for the Chinese to cease their attacks and to consent to withdraw their troops a certain distance; he had several times made representations to this effect, but without any result.

Neither had the proposal to establish a neutral zone led to any positive result.

Chinese Redoubt Attack

In the meantime, the Chinese redoubt their attacks and brought additional forces. On February 20 a new truce was concluded at the request of Father Jacquinet of the Red Cross mission for the purpose of evacuating civilians from the area.

The Chinese again broke the truce and opened fire on our troops who, according to their instructions, did not reply.

The Japanese forces had been obliged to carry out their task under extremely unfavorable conditions and their losses were very heavy. It is becoming dangerous to continue to struggle with such small effects, who were tired out after fighting for more than a week against an army out numbering them by ten times.

Powers Bring Reserves

The foreign powers, in view of the gravity of the situation, were bringing reinforcements. Their total strength was shortly to be increased over 18,000 men. The Japanese government accordingly decided to send as reinforcements, some 15,000 men of the land forces to co-operate with the marines in protecting Japanese nationals and accomplish their international mission of protecting the Settlement.

Protection of Interests

In its declaration of February 7, the Japanese government mentioned reasons for this movement of troops and stated that the despatch of reinforcements would be limited to the strength required for the above purposes, and that their action should be guided by the policy of protecting the common interests of the powers.

The disembarkation of these land forces was completed on February 20. The Japanese authorities, in order not to create any difficulties for international settlement, took steps to land the troops as far as possible outside the Settlement. They were, however, forced to land some troops in the Settlement itself. On February 14, the consuls general of Great Britain and the United States of America protested against this landing of troops, asserting that the International Settlement was thus being used as a base for military operations.

Follow Precedent It must be remembered that the British and American forces have always landed in the Settlement. Moreover, every officer commanding foreign forces has the right to land the troops necessary for the protection of the sector which is assigned to him.

The Japanese Consul general, while stressing these arguments, replied to his colleagues' protest by assuring the powers that, with the object of preventing any danger to the Settlement, the Japanese soldiers would be transferred outside the latter within as brief a time as possible.

Settlement Menaced The Japanese authorities considered that, in order to avert the imminent danger which threatened the Settlement and its inhabitants, it was necessary to remove the Chinese forces rapidly out of gun range.

Although in principal the foreign representatives at Shanghai shared the views of the Japanese authorities, they did not desire to act in concert with the latter; and although, through the intermediary of the British Minister, the Japanese military authorities conferred with the situation, no agreement was reached.

Chinese Troops Hostile The movement of Chinese troops continuing actively, and the attitude of the Canton forces becoming increasingly hostile, the Japanese consul general addressed the following demands, at 9 a. m. on February 19, to the Mayor of Shanghai:

1. Withdrawal of the Chinese first-line by 7 a. m. on February 20.

2. Withdrawal of all troops to a distance of 20 kilometres north of the boundary of the International Settlement before 5 p. m. the same day.

3. Further negotiations with regard to the protection of foreigners in the Shanghai region.

4. Carrying out by the Mayor of the undertakings entered into on January 28 concerning the prevention and punishment of anti-Japanese movements.

At the same time, the commander-in-chief of the Japanese forces addressed demands, couched in practically identical terms to the officer commanding the Nineteenth Cantonese army, informing him that, in the event of non-compliance with those demands, the Japanese army would take whatever measures might be deemed necessary. The Chinese would be held responsible for any consequence arising out of such action.

Mayor Replies On the evening of the same day, the Mayor of Shanghai informed the Japanese consul-general in reply that the Japanese demands were such that he could not transmit them to the Chinese forces, but that he would refer the matter to the central government.

The officer commanding the 19th Army replied to the officer commanding the Japanese forces that, as the 19th Army was under the authority of the Nationalist government, he would ask the officer commanding the Japanese forces to apply to the latter.

Chinese Refuse to Answer As no direct or indirect reply had been received from the Nationalist government by 7 a. m. on February 20, and as the Chinese forces were still occupying their front lines and continuing their fire, the Japanese forces accorded them half an hour's grace and began operations at 7:30 a. m. on February 20.

In Manchuria

The growth of population, in round numbers, is shown by the following:

1907.....	16,778,000
1910.....	17,942,000
1915.....	20,112,000
1920.....	22,611,000
1925.....	25,502,000
1930.....	29,198,000

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FAITHLESSNESS OF CHINA ROUTE ARMY IS ATTACKED

Japanese Officer Says Route Army is Enemy Of Mankind Because of Its Unmanly Intrigues and Behavior

"We are not fighting against the China but against the common enemy of humanity—the 19th Route army—which is proving an immense stumbling block and seeds of exasperation not only to the Japanese but to the Nationalist government in Nanking."

This is the substance of an announcement made in San Francisco recently for the Japanese Navy by Commander Ito Soejima, head of the Japanese naval mission now conducting a world tour to study naval conditions.

Soejima Declares Commander Soejima declared further:

"What is the 19th Route Army of China?"

"This army, which is properly called an army corps, is nearly 31,000 strong, mostly Cantonese. It consists of three divisions, namely the 80th, 61st and the 78th. Its present commander is Gen. Tsai Ting-kai."

"This army is strongly responsible for the successful overthrow of the former Nanking government last October by Sun Fo, Eugene Chen and others of the Cantonese party."

"When, however, they found beyond their power to maintain the government any longer, they gave it over to Chiang Kai Shek and retired to Shanghai. Ever since they have been vigorously advocating the severance of diplomatic relations of China with Japan solely for the purpose of laying obstacles before Chiang's career."

Challenges Japan "It is no wonder therefore, that the 19th Route army, or the Cantonese army, should not be willing to place themselves under the direction of the Nanking government."

"These circumstances will naturally lead one logically to the conclusion that the present Shanghai incident was caused by the 19th Route army at the instigation of the Cantonese party, which is extremely anti-governmental."

"And such is indeed the Chinese army that is now challenging the Japanese forces in Shanghai to the grave menace to the peace and order of the International Settlement."

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CHINA ANTI-FOREIGNISM DEPLORED BY BRITISHER

Continued from page 2, column 5 G. Woodward when he recently wrote:

"From 1925 onward the British Government and its nationals have had frequent cause to complain of unfriendly and provocative acts. Throughout the greater part of 1925 British trade was subjected, on spurious pretences to a boycott which in many parts of the country was as lawless and as violent as that which has recently been directed against Japan."

China Attack Treaty "If the events of the past seven years are viewed dispassionately, the British Government must take the view that every act of forbearance, every conciliatory gesture, has been interpreted as a sign of weakness, and, far from being reciprocated, has prompted more intensive attacks upon their Treaty position."

"In 1925 and again in 1927, there was hardly a British subject in China who would not have welcomed an ultimatum from his own Government couched in terms similar to that recently delivered by Japan, and forceful action, if required, to back it up. It is no secret that at one time, disgusted with the continuous bad faith of the Chinese authorities, Great Britain did seriously contemplate the reoccupation of Hankow. Protection of British interests in China from the hostility of the Nationalists has cost the British taxpayer many millions of pounds."

"In such circumstances, to expect the British people to be willing to protect the Chinese from the consequences of a similarly provocative policy towards another Great Power is ludicrous."

Population by Nationality in Manchuria Shown Chinese 28,259,873, or 96.8 pct.; Japanese 228,810, or .08 pct.; Koreans 607,119, or 2.1 pct.; others 102,198, or .03 pct.; total 29,198,000.

'TANAKA MEMORIAL' PURE FORGERY SAYS PREMIER INUKAI OF NIPPON


By TSUYOSHI INUKAI which it purports to be the English translation, never existed. The late Premier Tanaka, of whom I succeeded as president of the Seiyukai Party, never submitted any document of this nature to the Emperor.

The pamphlet contains many absurd statements which are conclusive evidence of its spuriousness. For one thing, Baron Tanaka never took the trip to Europe and America which this forged document says he took for the purpose of continuing the effects of the Washington conference. Furthermore, Prince Yamagata, whom it says the Emperor called to conference on the Washington treaty, had been dead when that treaty was concluded.

When the memory of my predecessor is so maliciously desecrated, all the sense of chivalry and honor that is in me impel me to rise to its defence. I am, however, confident that no reasonable mind—American, European, or even Chinese—will fail to detect the fatuity of this document.

Document a Forgery The document is a forgery, pure and simple. Its title is its own indictment. The Japanese original, of

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