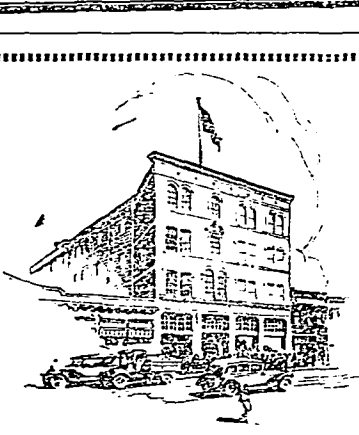


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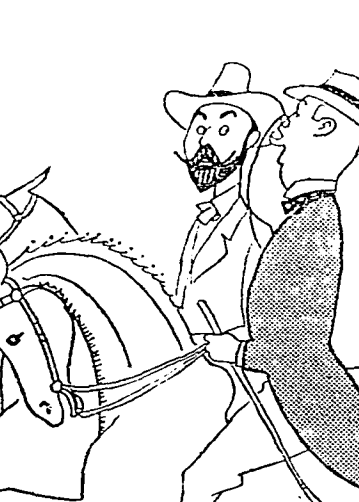


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HANKOW TRAI NTAKEN BY THE RED SPEARS

Propaganda Expedition Seized by Chinese Irregulars and Some of Personnel Shot.

OTHER DEFEATS CONFIRMED

Ku-Kiang Captured by Allies of Chiang Kai-shek as His Forces Mass for Battle With North.

NANKING SENDS MORE MEN

Missionaries in Shanghai Organize to Undo the "Misrepresentation" Here Due to Propaganda.

By FREDERICK MOORE.

Copyright, 1927, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. SHANGHAI, May 10.—Wireless messages received here from foreign warships at Hankow add meager details to the reports of defeats suffered by the Hankow Nationalist forces. They state that the Northerners have advanced along the railway but have not yet got inside the Hupeh border.

The Red Spears, however, who are acting independently, but cooperating with the Northerners, crossed the railway at Luilia, on the main line above the Hupeh border, and the Northerners, belonging to the Southern army, shot some of the personnel. Southern headquarters have been withdrawn to Siokan, forty miles above Hankow.

Further attempts by Russians to send munitions funds from the Hankow government up the Han River to the "Christian" General, Feng Yu-shiang, have been frustrated. The Russians have been cut off between Luilia and Chumatum. Information received here describes the propaganda train as modeled after that of Moscow. It carries speakers and literature and is covered with anti-imperialist posters.

Ku-kiang has been captured by Ku-shieh's colleagues, their opponents under Nanking are massed at Lu-chow-fu and Hochow above the Yangtze River in Anhui. They are believed to number 40,000 and a battle is expected after the fall of Nanking to attack Chang Tsun-chang in a flanking movement along the Fukow-Tientsin railway.

Evidently these Southerners have failed to progress and are now being reinforced from Nanking. Reinforcements sent to Nanking. Daily reinforcements in small numbers and munitions are being shipped to Nanking. Foreign gunboats at Nanking report that Fukow is still firing from six to a dozen shells daily across the Yangtze at Nanking. Lion Hill replies occasionally.

Meantime a Nanking Government is slowly forming under great difficulties. Leaders with whom I have discussed the situation, including General Chiang Kai-shek himself, head of the new régime, are generally agreed that without organized taxation they must find the money to pay an army of several hundred thousand. They have no records and no staffs for civil administration, and often have even no office buildings. They are like the rest of China in having almost no proper procedure. Funds are gathered by demands similar to those practiced by the Northern Government in the South China, but through him there is really little hope.

Several of these American meetings were held yesterday. They were held for the purpose of discussing the value of Michael Eorodini's propaganda methods. Chiang Kai-shek gives every evidence in conversation that he is an anti-imperialist, and declares that it is anti-imperialist. The largest of several mass meetings yesterday, assembled under army organization, passed the following stereotyped resolutions: First, for abrogation of the unequal treaties and for restoration of the foreign settlements to China; third, for support of the Nanking Government; fourth, for overthrow of the imperialists, and, fifth, for suppression of the Communists.

Briefly, Chiang Kai-shek has declared that his enemies are the northern militarists, the Hankow Communists and the foreign imperialists. Several of these American meetings have been held already. Another, scheduled for tomorrow, is to consider propaganda in opposition to what is described as the "Nationalist Missionary combination."

Missionaries Plan to Tell "Facts." Among the missionaries were many critics of their own and other Governments. Some assisted and encouraged the southern movement, which finally resulted in their own exodus, as well as that of foreign business men from the interior. There is now much resentment among many foreigners against this group. Missionaries opposed to this nationalist and international campaign are now actively at work here organizing with American business men with intention of undoing, if possible, what they describe as the misinformation and misrepresentation of the Nationalist movement and the conditions in China which have been disseminated in the United States.

Defection of Generals Reported.

Copyright, 1927, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. HANKOW, May 7, via Shanghai. May 10.—Persistent reports received here indicate that the Northerners are moving South into Hupeh rapidly and that the position of Hankow's forces is growing more untenable daily. Chinese officials are either silent or non-committal about these reports, but from a well-informed source it is learned that the Northerners have captured important posts as far south as Shiangang and that General Yu Show-chong and Chang Set-chong, both until now nominally Nationalist, have transferred their allegiance to the North.

It is reported that Yu Show-chong has reached Suchow, moving toward the Hankow Railway. It is also reported that the railway bridge at Hwayuin has been blown up. The South has few troops between Shiangang and Hankow, but the Northerners are understood to be well equipped, especially with artillery, which retards their progress.

The correspondent understands that the Nationalists have already moved far south as Shiangang and that General Yu Show-chong and Chang Set-chong, both until now nominally Nationalist, have transferred their allegiance to the North. It is reported that Yu Show-chong has reached Suchow, moving toward the Hankow Railway. It is also reported that the railway bridge at Hwayuin has been blown up.

It is also declared in reliable circles that most of the Chinese civilians have Northern flags and firecrackers ready to welcome the Northerners' return. The digging of trenches outside the foreign settlement is for a probable last stand against the enemy. Reports received by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent in Shanghai from Hankow, Peking and Nanking indicate the early collapse of the Hankow Government. Members of the Nanking faction have been predicting Hankow's downfall for some time past, insisting that the "Christian" General Feng Yu-shiang favors General Chiang Kai-shek and not Michael Eorodini, the Russian adviser of the Government here.

Hankow's efforts to send arms and silver from here to Feng Yu-shiang in Hunan are being frustrated. Wang Tso-liu, Northern war lord, is sending a group of foreign military attaches and newspaper correspondents from Peking on a special visit to his Hunan headquarters at Chengchow. Such a visit, it is unlikely, will be undertaken at this time unless Chang Tso-liu were confident of his Hankow rule.

COOLIES RULE BY TERROR.

They Rob and Kill Land Owners and Seize Property in Hunan.

Copyright, 1927, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. HANKOW, May 2, via Shanghai. May 10.—Sanguinary tales of the ruthless killing of landowners and a reign of terror by coolies depict the chaos which has been brought about in Hunan Province. These reports, which were circulated freely in Hankow and heard even in Shanghai several weeks ago, are being confirmed by the writer in conversations with reliable Americans, including one authority from Changsha, the capital of Hunan. British firms doing business in Hunan report reports of conditions which are almost unbearable and altogether intolerable so far as continuing to live in such areas is concerned.

Since November, the American authorities have received reports that labor unions had started what has become known as the China communist reign. He said it was possible in some ways it was unlike the communism of the Soviets, but there was no doubt that the organization of the unions had been a success in the Hankow area. He said that the Nationalist Government here, in seeking to gain the backing of the coolies, urged the workers to the greatest lengths, offering them land and riches in return for support of the revolution. The coolies, he continued, they got out of hand, and landowners who refused to divide their land with them had been shot wholesale on the pretext of being anti-revolutionists and traitors.

Death Without Trial Alleged.

This authority said that in the rural districts no bones had been made about taking men from their homes, decapitating them and forthwith dividing their lands among the coolie farmers. In Changsha, he added, some semiautonomous military units, which usually men were murdered without trial, the mere charge of being against the revolution proving sufficient cause for their death. He said that the Nationalist Government here, in seeking to gain the backing of the coolies, urged the workers to the greatest lengths, offering them land and riches in return for support of the revolution. The coolies, he continued, they got out of hand, and landowners who refused to divide their land with them had been shot wholesale on the pretext of being anti-revolutionists and traitors.

Changsha Has Own Government.

Changsha, while nominally under the Hankow Government, has established a citizens' committee government, which acts without referring matters to Hankow unless it is expedient or to its interest to do so. The public utilities have been virtually wrecked. The fate of the postoffice has grown steadily worse. It is forced not only to remit certain funds to Hankow when ordered to do so, but also to pay into the treasury of the Hunan citizens' government. Business is at an absolute standstill, with practically all the foreign firms closed. The only foreigners remaining are Germans.

The Changsha Government meantime is without finances, except for what it is able to squeeze from the postoffice and the few Chinese with money to remain. Most of the wealthy Chinese there, as well as in Hankow, have gone to Shanghai, unable to endure the chaotic conditions. Despite reports from reliable foreigners of lurid conditions in Hunan, that alleged horde of radicalism, Chinese officials here are confident that the situation is out of control and assert that full protection of life and property is offered. Inquiry Ordered, Wang Says. The writer talked with Wang Ching-wei for nearly two hours on Saturday morning. This Kuomintang leader, who is one of the highest in the party, recently returned from France, where he spent eight months, presumably for his health. He was formerly a close friend of General Chiang Kai-shek, who broke with Hankow and set up another Nationalist Government at Nanking, but he is now violently against Chiang Kai-shek. Wang Ching-wei is Chairman of the Military Council and Chairman of the

SAYS JAPAN'S POLICY IS BASED ON PEACE

Watatsuki, Interviewed When Premier, Asserts Tokio Strives for Tranquillity Everywhere.

IT IS VITAL TO NATION'S LIFE

Though Harassed by Foes for His Leniency, He Defends His Patience in Chinese Upheaval.

By JULES SAUERWEIN.

Foreign Editor of Le Matin, Paris. Copyright in the U. S. and Canada by THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

TOKIO, April 4.—Frowning, with his brows knitted in an effort of thought, M. Wakatsuki, the Prime Minister of Japan, seemed to have lost his countrymen's practice of smiling diplomatically. Since M. Sauerwein's article was written M. Wakatsuki has been succeeded as Premier of Japan by Baron Tanaka.

He received me today at his own residence, and though he speaks French and English rather fluently, he kept an interpreter by, in order better to weigh what he was going to say to me. Motionless, making no gestures, wearing a tightly buttoned frock coat in the manner which was an enormous pale blue rosette, he had almost the air of a man distressed and worn out by incessant struggles. Many aspects of the more striking, because ordinarily it is the tradition of every Japanese to speak laughingly of the military catastrophes which have befallen after the first polite exchanges, M. Wakatsuki asked me my impressions of Shanghai, and it was in an almost prophetic catastrophe he alluded to me. That was because he was being exposed to a press campaign of unprecedented violence.

Constant Campaign to Oust Him.

For the two years and a half he has been in power, every means, even of the most puerile kind, has been sought to turn him out of his post. For the past year he has been the target of a speculation on some real estate in Osaka by having moved at an opportune moment some tea firms from the quayside to the city to another at an excellent profit. Hardly has these polemics been finished when the Korean assassin's campaign of the "Korean Assassin" began. This assassin was not really such in reality, but it appears that he mediated a plot against the life of the Emperor. Had not M. Wakatsuki asked mercy for him of his sovereign? It was the Korean set off with a sentence of hard labor for life, but he was photographed in his prison along with his mistress, and the photograph of this possible regicide appeared in the newspapers.

China Added to His Troubles.

This ridiculous affair had hardly ended when events in China took a serious turn. As happens in every parliamentary Government, M. Wakatsuki was held responsible by the Opposition for everything vexatious that occurred. Delegations called on him one after the other. Political groups held meetings, and some of them spoke of calling M. Wakatsuki to account. Whatever he did, he was wrong. He should make violent protestations, said his adversaries of the Seiyukai, the Government party. He should order rigid reprisals. Against whom? He was accused of deplorable weakness. He was not sending troops against the revolution, when he did send them it was not at the right moment, and there were not as many as he should have sent.

READY TO ACT WITH US.

Britain Prepared to Seek China Treaty When Protection Is Sure. Copyright, 1927, by The New York Times Company. By WIRELESS TO THE NEW YORK TIMES. LONDON, May 10.—The British Government, according to an announcement made by Godfrey Locker-Lampson, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, would gladly cooperate with the United States in negotiating a treaty of friendship and commerce with China as soon as China was prepared to protect foreigners.

HEADS ADVERTISING CLUB.

G. T. Hodges Made President at Annual Meeting—Other Officers. Gilbert T. Hodges, member of the executive committee of The New York Sun and the Frank A. Munsey Company, was elected President of the Advertising Club of New York at the annual meeting held last night at 23 Park Avenue. Other officers elected were: Vice President, Lee J. Eastman, and Treasurer, H. R. Swartz, President of R. Hoe & Co. (re-elected); Directors, C. C. Green, President of Charles C. Green Advertising Agency, and Frederic W. Hume, Public Relations Counsel.

PREMIER SMILES FOR FIRST TIME.

For the first time a smile, which was not free from a touch of bitterness, came on the face of the Prime Minister. "We have not the privilege of being

different than other countries," he said. "Political struggles are bitter with us and often unjust. I would like to know what our adversaries could do faced with a situation like the Chinese problem if they came into power tomorrow. Would they lead Japan into a world war, which in a few years may be united and powerful? Would they unleash hatred against us by violent and inconsiderate measures?"

"The truth is that these gentlemen long for our places. For my part, I am not attached to duties and I would willingly take the rest of which the Opposition newspapers so complacently speak. But it is not, at a time when my post imposes such heavy responsibilities on me that I would hand in my resignation. I would not desert under such circumstances."

"It is evident that those among us who have pressing interests in China and who have made large investments of money in that country are at this moment exceedingly worried about them. Our compatriots who find themselves in this cruel embarrassment have our entire sympathy."

Holds Japan Is Patient.

"If we adopt the resolutely liberal policy which we are doing, it is in the conviction that we are aiding them much more efficaciously by acting so. "We are glibly caught by the outside world (by you, too) militarists and imperialists. Nevertheless, I will permit myself to remark that we are acting in Chinese affairs, and that at Nanking our warships did not fire, and that we have in this proposal, that we join in a policy of disarmament we answer in the affirmative."

"That is why we are sending to Geneva for the Naval conference a delegation composed of distinguished men, at the head of which will be the Governor-General of Korea, Admiral Saito. "All these decisions, it seems to me, do not give evidence of an imperialistic power which would profit at all from a situation to attempt to conquer new territories. Despite our overlying population, it is by peace and the peaceful development of national activity that we shall seek the remedy for our excess of births. As long as I am in power Japan will endeavor to be a nation of peace, at least until it is attacked."

Foreign Policy Summarized.

The following is a summary of M. Wakatsuki's remarks in reply to questions which I addressed to him, but which are not reported here: 1. Japan's settled policy in her foreign affairs is, in the first place, to preserve peace with the Far East, and in the second place, to meet our economic needs. It is a case in point that, although the Japanese Government is adhering to the policy of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of China, even in the face of the present critical situation, it is keenly watching the march of events in China, anxious to see that the lives and property of Japanese residents should be safeguarded and peace and order restored in the neighboring republic as early as possible.

2. Whether the agitation of the Chinese Communists is at the bottom of the recent Nanking affair is not very clear, but as it will be greatly disadvantageous both to China herself and her neighbor, Japan, if the communist movement were to gain ground, the Japanese Government is following the developments in the Chinese situation closely. It is endeavoring to develop our trade throughout the world to meet the economic needs of our country. 2. Whether the agitation of the Chinese Communists is at the bottom of the recent Nanking affair is not very clear, but as it will be greatly disadvantageous both to China herself and her neighbor, Japan, if the communist movement were to gain ground, the Japanese Government is following the developments in the Chinese situation closely.

Danger of Bolshevism Studied.

3. The Japanese Government is directing its careful attention to this subject, but, pending future developments, I am not in a position to speak definitely on it. (Question of the danger of Bolshevism in China). 4. During the last session of the Diet, the Japanese Government criticized the Government's policy toward China as negative and lukewarm and insisted on the adoption of a positive and strong policy instead, but none of them presented any concrete policy. I believe that, on the whole, the Chinese policy of the present Ministry is being supported by the majority of our people. The Nanking affair happened after the close of the last session of the Diet, so that it was not brought up for discussion in the Chamber, but it is now used as a means of attacking the Government in the press and in certain political quarters.

Situation Delicate, He Asserts.

5. The Chinese continue to purchase necessary articles and, therefore, no striking decrease is yet observed in our China trade. In case, however, the disturbance in China lasts for a long time it will affect our China trade. 6. [Question—According to information to hand, the Japanese Government has ordered 1,200 men from Annam. What do you think about it?] 7.—Japan has already sent a high official to the South of China and obtained information regarding the conditions there. Therefore, it appears that she has perhaps a little better information than other powers about the existing situation in that part of China. In short, the Chinese question is very delicate and difficult to handle and in dealing with it the Japanese Government is "insistently following its established policy of non-intervention in the internal affairs of China on the one hand and, on the other, is taking suitable measures for safeguarding interests of our residents with a careful consideration of ever-changing circumstances in China."

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step-ins of all silk elastic . . . or of silk elastic with front and back panels of satin or broche . . . models that are easily and permanently adjusted.

clasp-arounds of silk broche that alternates with elastic . . . direct aids to difficult figures.

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"That is why we are sending to Geneva for the Naval conference a delegation composed of distinguished men, at the head of which will be the Governor-General of Korea, Admiral Saito. "All these decisions, it seems to me, do not give evidence of an imperialistic power which would profit at all from a situation to attempt to conquer new territories. Despite our overlying population, it is by peace and the peaceful development of national activity that we shall seek the remedy for our excess of births. As long as I am in power Japan will endeavor to be a nation of peace, at least until it is attacked."

Foreign Policy Summarized.

The following is a summary of M. Wakatsuki's remarks in reply to questions which I addressed to him, but which are not reported here: 1. Japan's settled policy in her foreign affairs is, in the first place, to preserve peace with the Far East, and in the second place, to meet our economic needs. It is a case in point that, although the Japanese Government is adhering to the policy of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of China, even in the face of the present critical situation, it is keenly watching the march of events in China, anxious to see that the lives and property of Japanese residents should be safeguarded and peace and order restored in the neighboring republic as early as possible.

2. Whether the agitation of the Chinese Communists is at the bottom of the recent Nanking affair is not very clear, but as it will be greatly disadvantageous both to China herself and her neighbor, Japan, if the communist movement were to gain ground, the Japanese Government is following the developments in the Chinese situation closely. It is endeavoring to develop our trade throughout the world to meet the economic needs of our country. 2. Whether the agitation of the Chinese Communists is at the bottom of the recent Nanking affair is not very clear, but as it will be greatly disadvantageous both to China herself and her neighbor, Japan, if the communist movement were to gain ground, the Japanese Government is following the developments in the Chinese situation closely.

Danger of Bolshevism Studied.

3. The Japanese Government is directing its careful attention to this subject, but, pending future developments, I am not in a position to speak definitely on it. (Question of the danger of Bolshevism in China). 4. During the last session of the Diet, the Japanese Government criticized the Government's policy toward China as negative and lukewarm and insisted on the adoption of a positive and strong policy instead, but none of them presented any concrete policy. I believe that, on the whole, the Chinese policy of the present Ministry is being supported by the majority of our people. The Nanking affair happened after the close of the last session of the Diet, so that it was not brought up for discussion in the Chamber, but it is now used as a means of attacking the Government in the press and