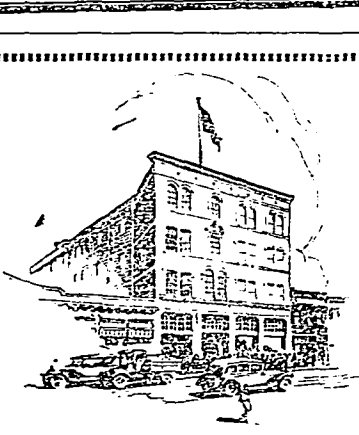


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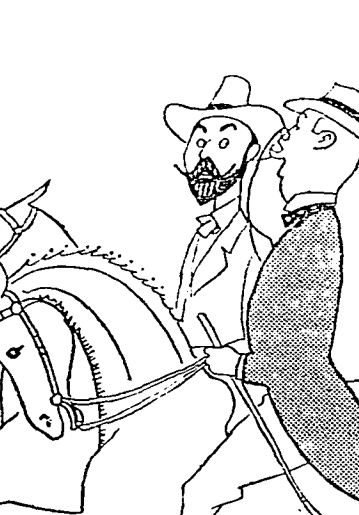
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HANKOW TRAI NTAKEN BY THE RED SPEARS

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Southern headquarters have been withdrawn to Siokan, forty miles above Hankow.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 Hsueh 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 Pukow-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 Pukow 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 the missionaries here are returning to the interior, although several mission boards are retaining refugee missionaries here in Shanghai.

Having estimated the value of Michael Eorodin's propaganda methods, Chiang Kai-shek gives every evidence in conversation that the situation is not to continue there. He uses seductive slogans when talking to foreigners.

Anti-Foreign Campaign Denied. Here in Shanghai military airplanes drop leaflets over frequent mess meetings organized by the political department of the army, handbills are constantly broadcasted and posters are pasted up with slogans which many foreigners say are intended to maintain anti-foreign feeling. Officials deny that the situation is anti-foreign and declare 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 missionaries have been a fertile field for him. Being the best educated people in the country, they make good businessmen from propaganda. This class had for long appealed to the missionaries to spread propaganda against the "unequal treaties," the "unequal policy" and other slogan-described conditions, and many missionaries, sometimes in organized bodies, complied in China, America and England.

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 businessmen 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 businessmen 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.

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."

The "Christian" General, Feng Yu-

hsiang, is reported from Nanking to have ignored Hankow's offer of the highest military position which the Hankow Government offers. He denied that Hunan or anywhere else was so badly hit as pictured by reports, but he said that in view of the criticism a special investigation committee was being organized to survey the situation and report to Hankow the actual conditions there.

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 Ssangang 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 Suichow, moving toward the Peking-Hankow Railway. It is also reported that the railway bridge at Hwayuin has been blown up.

The South has few troops between Ssangang and Hankow, but the Northerners are understood to be well equipped, especially with artillery, which retards their progress.

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Political Committee, the former being the highest military position which the Hankow Government offers. He denied that Hunan or anywhere else was so badly hit as pictured by reports, but he said that in view of the criticism a special investigation committee was being organized to survey the situation and report to Hankow the actual conditions there.

It is true that we confiscated property belonging to the revolutionists, but the Government does not tolerate any radical moves. The Government offers full protection for foreign investments and property of foreigners leave their property, it is protected.

In some instances Chinese have desired to rent foreign property, but the approval of the foreigners has first been obtained.

He Tries to Reconcile Factions. This assertion he made despite statements that the properties and effects of missions have been confiscated right and left in Hunan and elsewhere.

He had heard these reports and that they were the reason for the proposed inquiry, but he declared that the investigation was true before the investigation.

Wang Ching-wei is a pleasant enough young man, not more than thirty-five. He is clean shaven and youthful appearing, rather tall and heavily built, his sturdy frame being indicative of his health is not the best.

He is the newest idol of the Kuomintang, a man known among Chinese as a great statesman. Despite his youth he has been in the inner circles of the party for many years. He was a special adviser to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the founder of the party, hence the halo and glamour that now surround him.

It was he who urged the evacuation of Hankow and Hankow immediately before each group declared the other outlaws.

Wang Gives View of Problems. "The chief problems confronting the Hankow Government today are military and political," said Wang Ching-wei. "First, we must proceed to capture Peking. I cannot tell you the reasons for this, but obvious reasons, but we are planning a drive on Chengchow, and as soon as possible to proceed to the capital."

General Chiang Kai-shek cannot reject the Kuomintang. His conception is a personal government, but he is a nationalist in principle. I left Canton last Spring because of my break with him as much as for the sake of my health.

His armies are continuing along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. They will not attack us. He will probably endeavor to solidify his position in the Shanghai area, building up a second Chang Tso-liu State based on personal rule.

He Disavows Communism. "Secondly, there is the political problem based on obtaining cooperation between the Government and the masses. The people were not acquainted with our aims in this connection at first, but now the Government is educating the masses, working through labor unions, the press and speakers.

We are not Communists. The truth of this statement is that we know that only three members of the Central Executive Committee are members of the revolution, but we have a long as they profess the principles of the Kuomintang they will remain.

Our movement is designed, first of all, to be carried out by the writer, hence the popular belief abroad that we are Communists.

This assertion, Wang Ching-wei supports the official denial of Communism as firmly as any member of the Cabinet. Its entire propaganda is aimed at the masses and altogether intolerable so far as continuing to live in such areas is concerned.

Since November, the American authorities have been in the habit of reporting that the Chinese Communists had started what has become known as the China communistic 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 set up 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 sentences of death were sought, but usually men were murdered without trial, the mere charge of being against the revolution proving sufficient.

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 in 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 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 stoutly deny 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. Thinly veiled, it is the more striking, because ordinarily it is the tradition of every Japanese to speak laughingly of the miseries of his country.

After the first polite exchanges, M. Wakatsuki asked me my impressions of Shanghai, and it was in an almost prophetic catastrophe he alluded to the city to which he was going to be 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.

He was accused of having favored 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?

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 him 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 would have liked.

In short, I had only to read Japanese newspapers for five days to feel certain that M. Wakatsuki is not in an enviable situation at this moment. That was what I was thinking of, while looking at him, and I did not wonder at his gloomy air.

Declares Peace Japan's Aim. "Is the Japanese Government conscious of the gravity of the consequences which might follow from the Soviets' interfering in China? Has it made any decision on this subject?" I asked him.

"We have made only one," the Prime Minister answered. "It is a doctrine of peace. We intend to avoid war in the Far East. Peace is a vital necessity to us. Our economic development, without the support of a peaceful and live, would receive a very serious blow if there were a conflict in this part of the world. Ministers are clearly resolved on a policy of non-intervention in China."

"Besides, I ask you, to what would it lead? You have just told me yourself that around Shanghai several units of the Southern army have organized themselves into Soviets, as has the case in the East. The beginning of the Bolshevist revolution."

"Suppose that in order to avenge the death of a Chinese, the revolutionaries attacked General Chiang Kai-shek, or that we vented our rage on the inhabitants of Nanking. That would be neither just nor politic. We would only be playing into the hands of the extremists and we would be harming the reasonable element which still exists in the Kuomintang, at the same time stirring up the hatred of the populace against us."

All Precautions Taken, He Says. "We are taking all the necessary precautions that such things will not occur again. We are sending forces sufficiently large for protection. In certain localities we are obliged to evacuate our nationals, but it is a necessity to which the other powers are likewise constrained."

"No one can ask of us, in a country as vast as that, which is in open turmoil, to have every Japanese civilian evacuated by a detachment."

"Naturally, we are following with very close attention the evolution of affairs in China. We realize perfectly well how dangerous it would be for us to have opposite us on the continent of Asia an immense nation, which, by us, market which, with South America and the Dutch East Indies, represents our principal clientele on the shores of the Pacific."

"But our policy is to preserve completely our composite interests in Asia, and to launch out into an affair as adventurous, as fraught with dangers, as a military expedition into China on the face of the Prime Minister."

"It seems to me that you are the object of very violent attacks," I observed.

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 war which would last 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 my 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 the aspect of Chinese affairs, and that at Nanking our warships did not fire, and that the fact that our country are at this moment exceedingly worried about them. Our compatriots who find themselves in this cruel embarrassment have our entire sympathy."

"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. 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.

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.

5. The Government, however, is conducting inquiries into the facts concerning the affair and at the same time taking proper measures for the protection of the lives and interests of our nationals in China. In the existing conditions it is quite natural that, like the nationals of other countries concerned, the Japanese who live or have industrial interests in that country clamor for the enforcement of a vigorous policy toward China.

Situation Delicate, He Asserts. "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 the interests of our residents with a careful consideration of ever-changing circumstances in China."

MORE JOIN HOSPITAL DRIVE. Seek \$1,000,000 for St. John's of Long Island City. Five additional units joined last night the campaign to raise \$1,000,000 for St. John's Hospital, Long Island City. Fifteen teams received last night their instructions at Public School 16, Corona. Similar meetings were held last night by campaign groups in Elmhurst, Woodside and Jackson Heights. Three other units will join the drive tonight at meetings in East Elmhurst, Maspeth and Rego Park.

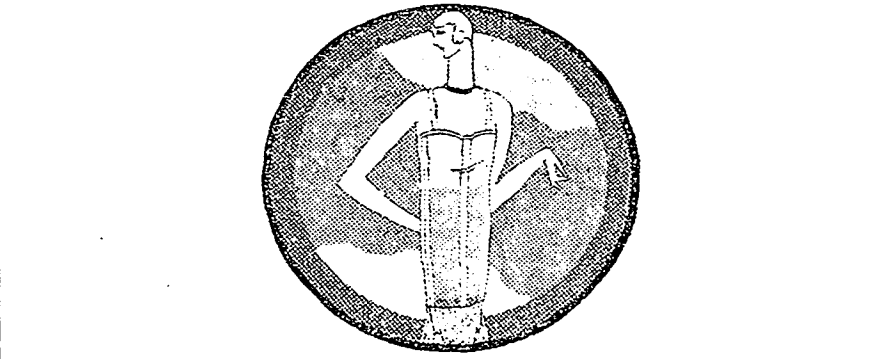
With these actively in the drive, there will be approximately 1,300 solicitors marshaled by the campaign part of North Queens, which is served by St. John's Hospital. About 200 more workers are active on various special divisions of the committee.

The first report meeting will be held tonight at the Knights of Columbus Center in Astoria. George J. Ryan, President of the New York Board of Education and a member of the campaign Executive Committee, will speak

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CORSETS—Fourth Floor