Nationalism, Not Bolchevism, Driving Force Moving China

Chang Wei Chiu, Editor of "Chinese Students' Quarterly," of Columbia, Gives Statement in "Current History."

A FRANK REVIEW BY ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS THE SITUATION.

Outside China the Kuomingtang, or People's Party, which is now showing its strength in so remarkable a manner, has been of late regarded as a Bolshevist organization for the simple reason that it has accepted assistance from Soviet Russia. To what extent the Kuomingtang has been Bolshevized is not known. Even the extent of material aid in money, munitions and strategists is a matter of conjecture. In the meantime, however, it is possible to clear up some of this "Oriental mystery" by an exposition of what the Kuomingtang stood for before—and therefore quite independently of—any possible Bolshevist influence.

Thirty Years Ago.

As a party the Kuomingtang is more than thirty years old. It was first, though, known by another name, a secret revolutionary organization under the leadership of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Until 1911 China was a monarchy under the tyrannical grip of the non-Chinese Manchus, who were impotent to deal with both the internal and the external problems then confronting China. Within were political corruption and racial hatred between Chinese and Manchus; without were designing and aggressive foreign nations. The disintegration of China seemed eminent. To avert this impending catastrophe Dr. Sun led his party in a revolutionary movement to overthrow the Manchu monarchy. The revolution had been brewing since 1895, and in 1911 the Manchu monarchy was deposed and in its stead a modern republican form of government was inaugurated.

Dissolved in 1912.

From 1911 to 1912 the Kuomingtang played a conspicuous part in the formation of the republic, of which Dr. Sun was the first President. Indeed, the party was so powerful that Yuan Shi-kai, Dr. Sun's successor, "dissolved" it. With hundreds of his party associates Dr. Sun was thus exiled to Japan, where he reorganized the party on a revolutionary basis to rescue China from the reactionary mandarin forces that had their centre in Peking. Since 1914 the Kuomingtang has gone through varied experiences—experiences which have served to make clear to its leaders the necessity for continuing its revolutionary activities so as to establish China on the basis of certain definite principls.

Three Principles.

These principles, which have been formulated in the light of existing conditions in China and the experience of Western nations, are as old as the party itself. They are three in number—the "Three Principles of the People," as they are popularly called in China. There is nothing strange to an American abaout them. Dr. Sun, when an exile in the United States, being once asked to explain to an American inuirer what the "Three Principles of the People" were, answered simply, "Government of the Chinese people, by the Chinese people, for the Chinese people."

Down With Manchus.

The first principle is nationalism, that is, the emancipation of the Chinese people from foreign rule or control, and equality of all racial groups within China. Before 1911 the rallying cry of the party was "Down with the Manchus." When, however, the Manchus were overthrown, the party had to face a greater peril—European and Japanese imperialism. Hence the formulas "Down with Imperialism" and "China for the Chinese"—in other words, "Government of the people"—the Chinese people. In this formula we have the key to the rise of the new nationalism—a new impulse in China which has had a cultural but not a national consciousness, "patriotism," as it has been understood in the West.

Political Democracy.

In defining political democracy, the second principle, Dr. Sun made the distinction between direct and indirect democracy. By the former he meant the rights of initiative, referendum and recall; by the latter the right to vote. "These," he reclared, "are the four essential rights of the people in a democracy, in which the people not only vote candiates into offices, but, if need be, also recall them after they are seated, and possess the right to initiate laws or to vote upon them after these laws have passed the Legislature." Government under Dr. Sun's principles is to be divided into five branches—the Legislature, the judiciary, the executive, the civil service (with selection of both civil and military officers by competitive examinations) and an impeaching body, or censors (to bring any guilty official, even the highest in the land, to the bar of flustice). "The establishment of this independent impeaching body," Dr. Sun declared with emphasis, "will tend to lessen particulary the corruption practiced at elections prevailing in the so-called parliamentary democracies in the West. The modern democratic system has become a convenient tool of one class of the people, the capitalist class, to exploit the poor. But under the principle of the Kuomingtang we will establish a political democracy not for the benefit of the few rich men but for the benefit of all. Ours is a government by the people, the common people."

Economic Democracy.

The third principle is that of economic democracy, which again has two aspects, the readjustment of landownership and the regulation of capital. The National Government, according to this principle, should make laws regulating the rent of land, land taxation and the use and value of land based upon report of the landowner himself. As, Dr. Sun put it, "A landowner will neither underrate nor overrate his land, because if he underrates it he must sell at that valuation, while if he overrates it he must bear the added burden of taxation." In an attempt at ridding China of the tenant evil the Kuomingtang principle calls on the Government to provide land for those in need of it, and also the establishment of rural credit banks. With regard to the regulation of capital, the party holds that all enterprises of a monopolistic nature or conducted on such a scale as is beyond the financial resources of individuals (for example, railways, banks and shipping) should be undertaken by the National Government. These two economic proposals aim at securing "government for the people."

The Present Platform.

The present policies, or platform, of the Kuomingtang, formulated at the national convention of the party in January, 1924, and reaffirmed at the last convention in February, 1926, are as follows:

(A) Foreign Policies.

1. All present treaties not based on the principle of equality between China and any foreign power to be abrogated (thus covering extra-territoriality, foreign control of tariff, "spheres of influence" and all other political privileges enjoyed by foreign powers at the expense of China), and all other future treaties to be based on such equality.

2. Any nation voluntarily relinquishing such special privileges is to be treated by China as in actual fact a "most favored nation."

3. No foreign loan made to China to be repudiated unless detrimental to the political and economic rights of China, or contracted by an irresponsible government for illigitimate uses.

4. A national convention of such groups as chambers of commerce, banking associations and educational associations, to be called to devise ways and means to free China from economic bondage to foreign powers by refunding foreign loans.

(B) Domestic Policies.

1. The Kuomingtang advocates a middle course between a centralized and a decentralized form of government.

2. Each Province to have the right to establish its own constitution and elect its own officers as it sees fit. Whenever the National and the Provincial constitutions are in conflict, the former prevails. The Governor of a Province to have a dual function as executive of the Province and as representative of the National Government.

3. A Hsien, or district, shall be recognized as the local administrative unit for self-government, electing and recalling its officers thereof, and initiating and voting upon laws.

All taxes from lands and revenues from water power, forests and mining to go to the Treasury of the Hsien Government.

The National Government to give grant-in-aid to any Hsien for certain public purposes.

Each Hsien to contribute to the Treasury of the National Government a certain percentage of its receipts, from 10 to 50 per cent.

4. A unicersal suffrage law to be enacted, replacing the existing election law based upon property ownership.

5. A civil service system to be established.

6. Compulsory military conscription to supersede the present recruiting system, and the economic and legal status of the army and navy to be raised, and agricultural and vocational training to be given to soldiers.

7. The right of the people to assemble, to organize and to express themselves in speech or in writing to be guaranteed; and the right of residence and freedom of belief to be protected.

8. The idle and the vicious to be put to compulsory work.

9. Land revenues and rents to be regulated by law, and unnecessary taxes such as likin to be abolished.

10. A census to be taken; arable land conserved; and both production and consumption of the people regulated, so as to distribute equitably the wealth of the nation.

11. Labor laws to be enacted; working conditions improved, and labor organizations protected and encouraged.

12. Equality of sex in legal, economic and educational fields to be prowoted.

13. Universal education to be provided.

14. Industrial enterprises of a monopolistic nature or beyond the financial resources of individual enterpreneurs to be undertaken by the National Government.

These are the minimum demands of the Kuomingtang, and "constitute the first immediate step to the salvation of China." That the Kuomingtang is a nationalistic party is evident. The enthusiasm and vigor which the party has recently manifested in its opposition to the Peking Government and to the foreign imperialistic powers, show no direct inspiration by Bolshevism. Other reasons plainly account for the present hold of the Kuomingtang upon the Chinese people. The salvation of China has been the party's definite and positive purpose from its beginning. Th Canton Government, which has been under the control of the party, has evidenced a degree of efficiency, honesty and progressiveness in striking contrast to the dilapidated Peking Government. Furthermore, the Kuomingtang has tenaciously and successfully boycotted the Hongkong Government—in Chinese eyes, the only bright page in the history of China's foreign relations.

The Inspiration of Dr. Sun.

Perhaps the most important reason for the phenomenal growth of the Kuomingtang is the inspiring personality of its founder, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, patriot and fighter, who dedicated his life to the cause of China. To members of the party Dr. Sun is a martyr, the focus of a new national religion. His principles are being taught in schools, including the missionary schools in the province of Kwangtung, as a required course, and are daily preached to the youth, to the army, to workingmen and to the people as a whole. Whenever and wherever the Kuomingtang holds sway. Dr. Sun's parting message is recited before the opening of any meeting. Particularly in the Province of Kwangtung the daily routine of the school children invariably begins with a bow to Dr. Sun's picture and a recitation of his parting message. This message, which is being thus graven on the minds of so many millions of Chinese, reads:

For forty years I (Dr. Sun) devoted my life to a revolutionary cause in an attempt to elevate China to a state of freedom and independence. My experience of these eventful years has absolutely convinced me that to attain this cherished goal we must enlist the support of the great mass of people at home and work in co-operation with those nations which treat us on the basis of equality.

The revolutionary movement has not as yet succeeded, and it is therefore imperative that all my fellow-workers should do their utmost in order to realize my "Reconstruction Plan," "Outlines of Reconstructive Policies," The Three Principles of the People," and the policies enunciated in the manifesto of the Kuomingtang at the first national convention.

Fight on, my fellow-workers, with renewed vigor to bring about a People's Convention for the solution of our national problems and to abolish the unequal treaties with foreign nations. These things must be done in the shortest ime possible.

(Signed) Sun Wen (Sun Yat Sen).

Nationalism, not Bolshevism, is the driving force that moves China to-day.

Balkans May Be Again Embroiled

JUGO-SLAVIA APPREHENSIVE OVER TREATY OF TIRANA

Above is shown the Balkan area of Europe, in which fresh entanglements are envisioned, following Italy's conclusion of a treaty with Albania. Inset is a photograph of Dr. Momtchillo Nintchitch, who has resigned the post of foreign minister in the government of Jugo-Slavia as a protest against the pact, which he fears may have serious consequences for his country.

WHEAT LOWEST OF SEASON, WITH LARGE WORLD SUPPLY

Argentine's Surplus Continues to Go Higher — Foreigners, Knowing of Bearish Situation, Hold Off.

Chicago.—Five months of the world's wheat season have been passed and prices are down to around the lowest of the period in about all countries with more than ample supplies, a hand-to-mouth trade in cash grains and a light speculative business in all markets.

Viewed in the light of supplies, compared with demand, there is a bearish world's situation which has been well advertized for two months, with Argentina's estimated surplus being raised for several weeks and now estimated at around 168,000,000 bushels. This may be right, but the trade doubts it and is afraid to press the other side of the market too strongly.

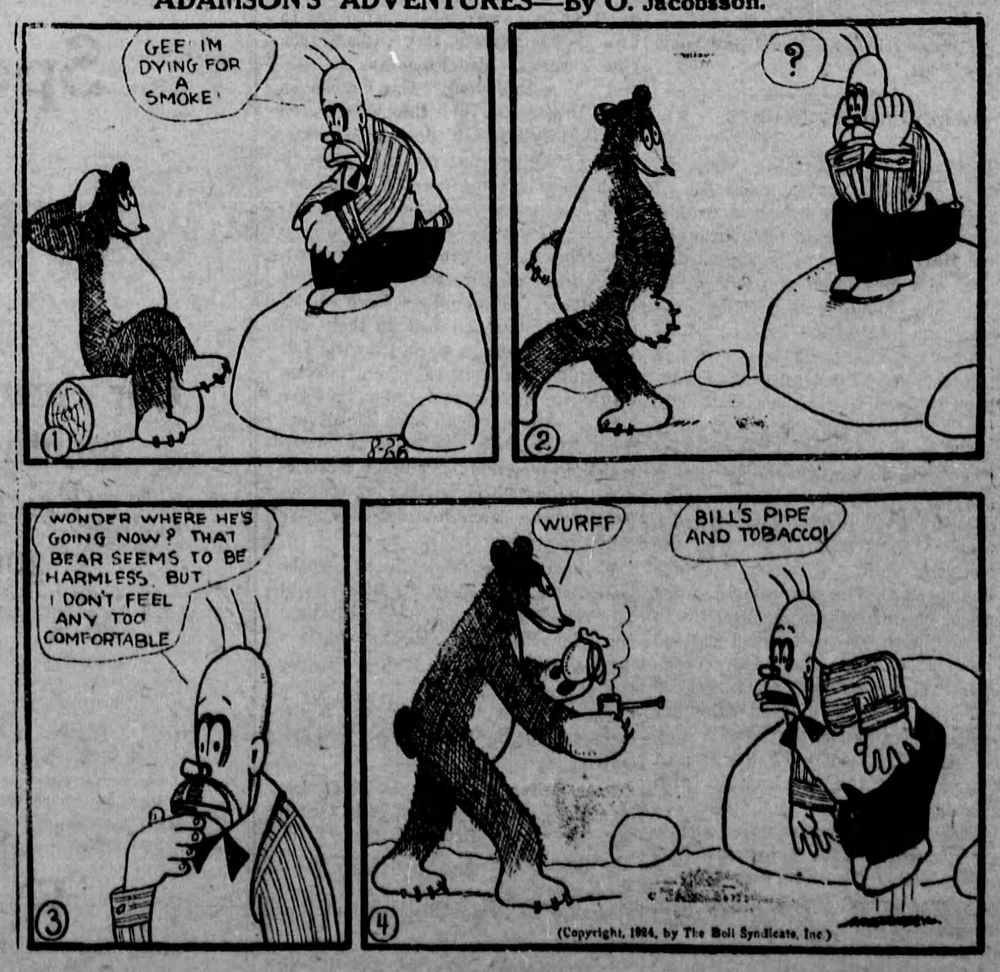
There is more than sufficient wheat in sight in the world's exporting countries to supply all requirements until next August and to replenish reserves, which should put the trade in an easier position than for several years, as reserves have been about exhausted and need replenishing.

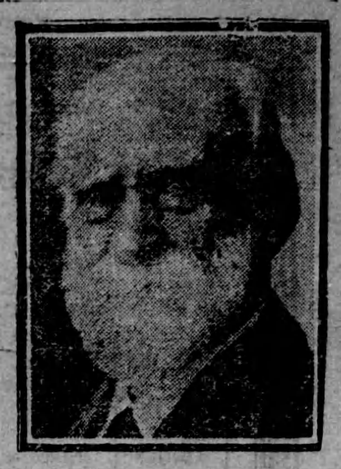
Foreigners, knowing there is no scarcity of supplies, are buying sparingly and will probably continue to have small supplies in hand for some time. They have the advantage of naming prices and know it, and are buying Argentina and Australian wheats, which will reach them in the spring, while Canada and the United States are not being favored to any extent with buying orders for the cash grain.

For the present, the trade has the remembrance of the calendar period for selling grains, which is around January 10. Many cannot get themselves away from the thought that years ago selling grains early in January in most years proved profitable, and are disposed to go slow in buying, fearing that it might again come true.

This season allowance must be made for the recent decline in prices and for the position of the United States, which has exported more than 150,000,000 bushels out of an estimated surplus of 225,000,000 bushels as the extreme. This places this country in a more independent position with around 100,000,000 bushels to be cared for the rmainder of the season. It allows for exports of 25,000,000 bushels in the next six months and for a carry-over of 75,000,000 bushels, an everage quantity.

ADAMSON'S ADVENTURES—By O. Jacobsson.





Hon. Casimir Dessaulles

Probably the most venerable of active legislators in the British empire, who will round out a century on September 29 next.

Midwinter.

On turf and curb and bower roof
The snow-storm spreads its ivory woof;
It paves with pearl the garden walk;
And lovingly round tattered stalk
And shivering stem its magic weaves
A mantle fair as lily-leaves.

The hooded bee-hive, small and low,
Stands like a maiden in the snow.
And the old door-slab is half hid
Under an alabaster lid. . . .

Garland and airy cap adorn
The sumach and the wayside thorn,
And clustering spangles lodge and shine
In the dark tresses of the pine. . . .

Still cheerily the chickadee
Singeth to me on fence and tree.

—John Townsend Trowbridge.

A Big Concern.

She—"He says he's employed by a big concern."

He—Yes—running errands for a fat wife."

Fox Farming Profitable.

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—During the year 1926 about 3,500 live foxes of an average value of $300 each were exported by fox farmers in Prince Edward Island. They also sold about 20,000 fox skins at an average price of $100 each, so that the fox farming industry in the province has yielded a revenue of over $3,000,000 in the last year. The industry is now established on a basis to yield a permanent source of revenue.

Perfect Gentleman.

Kenneth rushed in from play with hair rumpled, clothes soiled and hands dirty, an dseated himself at the table. "What would you say if I should come to the table looking as you do?" inquired his mother. Kenneth surveyed his well-groomed mother thoughtfully, then replied: "I think I'd be too polite to say anything."

The Candid Child.

It was the small girl's birthday, and as a present her aunt in the country sent her a pincushion. "Now, darling," said her mother, "you must write and thank auntie."

So the child obediently sat down and wrote the following: "Dear Auntie—Thank you for your present. I have always wanted a pincushion, but not very much."

Miss Rose Marier

Of the long distance staff of the Ottawa telephone exchange, who adjusted the plugs which completed the radio telephonic conversations between Ottawa and England.