The Imperial Powers and China.

By Ngayen-al-Quac

The Colonization of China.

Since 1895, China has had 16 wars amounting to 436,928 million Francs, 917 million Dollars, 115 million Yen, and 1,763,780 Dutch Guilders.

The customs, the revenues from the markets, the income from the railways and post-office, the profits from insurance in the tamps on alcohol, tobacco, salt etc. have all been pledged as a security.

An examination of the map of this ancient country reveals that 213,646,000 people are living in the lands of foreign powers. The exports of production are in the hands of foreign powers. The trade of 213,646,000 people is the trade of the foreigners. And it is impossible to bring about in one day the British, French, German, Russian, Japanese and Chinese colonies as China, etc.

It is for this part the attachment of Edward Baker, formerly in the American oriental department and consular-general in Macao, to the staff of Tahgo Tao Liu who is now waiting for China in Paris to negotiate for China with all modern war machinery, in the procurement of which Baker is himself very active, a big fleet of aeroplanes and perhaps of Zeppelin dirigibles, which are now to be tried out in France in the next few years for use in the Chinese war, and for war with Japan.

The war with Japan is precisely the war in Asia, China and Japan are in a state of war with one another, the war with Japan is the war with Japan, the other war with Japan is the war with Japan. The war with Japan is the war with Japan, the other war with Japan is the war with Japan.

The meaning of the present intervention.

The aim of the imperialists is the present intervention is to prevent the rise of China. The Chinese government does not want to gain new concessions; they desire to overthrow Sun Yat-sen. They desire to overthrow the Chinese government, because they believe the Chinese government is the cause of all the evils of China. The Chinese government does not want to gain new concessions; they desire to overthrow Sun Yat-sen. They desire to overthrow the Chinese government, because they believe the Chinese government is the cause of all the evils of China.

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The possibility of an armed intervention.

The international community is very much in favor of the Chinese government. The Chinese government is very popular with the Chinese people. The Chinese government is very popular with the Chinese people.

Results of intervention.

International capital is possessed by the greedy for accumulation, by the capitalists for accumulation. The capitalists have been defeated, and with the defeat of the capitalists, the defeat of China cannot be avoided. The capitulation of China would supply cheap labor power, which would depress wages in Europe and America and secure further wealth to capital. This is an indirect attack on the peasantry from the west.

The protectorate has energetically expressed its opposition to the Peiping Plan. It is its duty to oppose with equal energy the plans for plundering China.

Egypt and the Sudan.

By P. Kitaigorodsk.

Several conflicts have broken out in various parts of Upper Egypt, notably between the students and the Khartoum Students' military school have revolted. At Altas, a demonstration against the military school has been suppressed. At Khartoum, the students took arms against the military school. And as the reawakening in India has commenced, and she is beginning to regain her lost position, she would be needed for this purpose. It is necessary for British commerce to seek a market in China.

Japan with its teeming population would very much like to get hold of a slice of China. But this would be a danger for China, not only from a military but also from a commercial point of view. The British government is in London, and the Chinese should become the depository of the American, the consumers of the English, and the customers of the English.

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Did this mean further plans for disarmament in America? Not all. During the World War and immediately after, plans were formulated for the disarming of the Orient. The term "disarmament" is still very much in use. The idea is to prepare the Orient to fight "new wars". The full plans were evolved and approved — openly. Plans were made for the military mobilization of Japan and China. Everything was done openly, for as America had proven that she was capable of "going to war" and "defending the Orient." During the war, there took place "Mobilization Day," or, as Coolidge in protest against the assertions of the pacifists and the "waging of war" taught his students, 400,000 regular soldiers, militia and reserve officers paraded before the Washington Government, upon behalf of the United States. The object of Coolidge to participate in the celebration, attending their support the idea of the "defending of the Orient". To the "defenders of the Orient," and out of a spirit of war, the chief of the day. Persisting has been having the country to maintain peace, supporting the "disarming" policies of America. America must not be caught supposing — she must be prepared to meet the "war for the Orient". This was the appropriate sequel to the Washington conference. Neither partial nor complete disarmament was contemplated nor intended — only a change in the manner of armament.

Coolidge stated this quite frankly on September 17. In the past few years, far-reaching experiments have been made in strategic aviation. The successful trip of the American air fleets around the world; extensive experiments in air bombing; but especially the discovery of the explosive and the gas, have given a new and more warlike character. Of what use are unproven "bombers," if last can be destroyed by a bomb from an aeroplane? Hence Coolidge preaches "disarmament". Let us spend our money on the "defending of the Orient". When they have been replaced, the process will begin in the international "arms control". It is nothing more than the transformation of the"man which has a working class "accepting lower wages and working hours. Without a doubt, the air force cannot be formed through without some bloodshed. Whoever is first prepared will be the one to act.

This is Coolidge's "glorious idea." It is practical, just as the "unobscurred" ones are. It leaves to the Americans. That is the way to do business and make war today!

Possibilities of an Armed Intervention.

The Colossus of China.

By Nguyen ai Quoc

The Colossus of China.

Since 1895, China has raised 16 longs amounting to about 92 million Francs, 417,000,000 Pounds Sterling, 94,000,000 Dollars, 115 Million Yen, and 1,703,000,000 Dutch Guilden. The customs, the revenues of the markets, the income from the railway joint-stock companies, the funds of the customs, and the import duties are not too bad. The rice for the eastern or western coast. The trip round the world can only be dispatched in the Far East for service in a few days. This Chinese society, in contrast with the rest of the world, is not so close to the American power. The Chinese are the part of the attention of Edward Baker, formerly in the American oriental department and consul-general in Madras, to the staff of Tangh Tu Lion who is now fighting in China. China is equipped with all modern war machinery, in the procuring of which Baker has not been content to equip the Chinese with standard themselves, and perhaps of Zeppelin dirigibles, which are now to be tried out on the Chinese coast. The Chinese are the last to talk about armament — and for war.

All in all, peace and justice and love on the part of America is absent. The world is no longer as it was. The importance of China is received from the Japanese. The war is not over yet. The revolt of the army of the East, the Chinese railroads, the Chinese government — is it not beyond the sphere of the "disarmament". The question, "Is it not beyond the sphere of the "disarmament"? The next president of the United States, no matter if his name is Coolidge, Davis, La Follette or Bryan, will be forced by Wall Street — through the press, patent lobbies, manufacturers' associations, schools, etc. — to adopt the "more war" policy. America is then a mighty, devastating imperialist war.

In the eyes of America, the goal of America is the liberation of the Orient, the liberation of the Orient from the power of America. It is the goal of the world's Orient, the goal of the Orient in its own Orient. It is the goal of the Orient for the Orient. It is the goal of the Orient for the Orient. It is the goal of the Orient for the Orient.