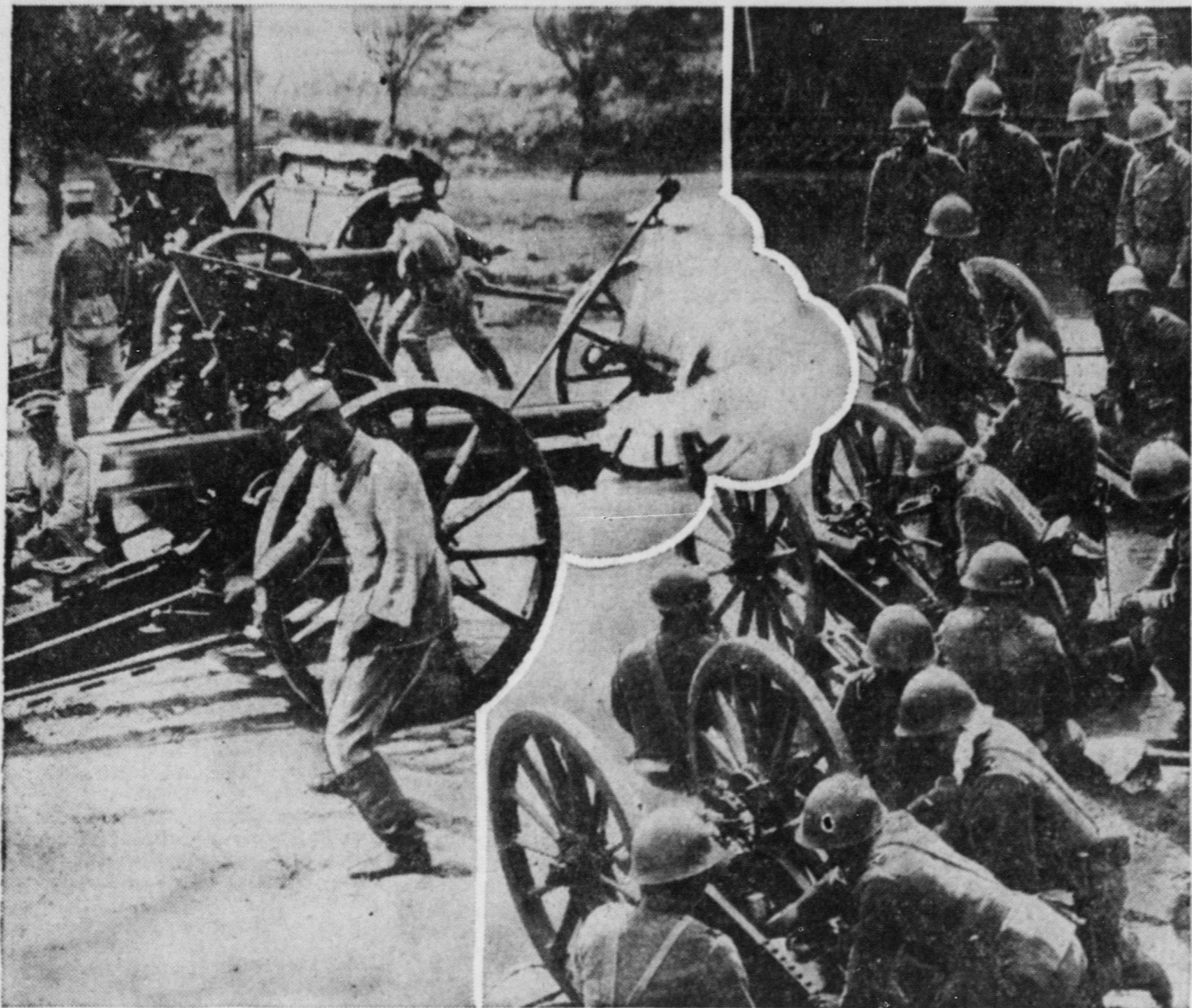


WILL JAPAN EVER CONQUER CHINA?

Nipponese Invaders Face Different Problem Than in the Past; Her Vast Neighbor Today Presents Unified Front.



Chinese gunners (left) are fighting for the first time in an army which has the unified support of the nation. It is this nationalism the Japanese army (right) must smash if they would conquer their ancient neighbor.

By WILLIAM C. UTLEY

Can Japan really conquer China? You can hear this question posed almost wherever you find groups discussing the present hostilities in the Far East. And the answer usually provided is that no nation will ever conquer China, for China's hundreds of millions (so it is said) will eventually reconquer an invader by absorption.

There are, according to the most modern of qualified oriental observers, reasons why Japan may never conquer China, but this time-honored reason is not one of them. The chief reason is one which automatically denies this one. It is the long-awaited bloom of Chinese nationalism, which appears to have flowered at last.

China has been invaded periodically for a good many years. Perhaps because of the belief of Chinese political leaders in the nation's capacity for racial absorption, perhaps because of the inherent love of peace which characterizes the Chinese, China, even as late as a couple of years ago, was content to believe that she could eventually weather storms of Japanese invasion without fighting. The Japanese were quick to discover this, and began to believe that they could cut themselves larger and larger chunks of their neighbor's territory virtually without fighting.

The attitudes of both sides were clearly demonstrated when the Japanese successfully invaded Manchuria in 1931, Jehol in 1932, eastern Hopei in 1933, Chahar in 1934 and 1935, and Suiyuan in 1936.

The manner of these conquests was encouraged by the Chinese reluctance to fight back. Always a geographic frontier separated territories controlled by the Chinese from those controlled by the Japanese. "For the sake of peace," Japan would demand that the Chinese side of the frontier area be demilitarized. In the demilitarized zone it would be long before what was termed a "popular autonomous movement" would spring up, and a government would be formed which was "friendly" to Japan; in a short time Japan would have quietly assumed political control of the area.

No Union Was Possible.

So, a new geographic frontier would be created. Then the Japanese government would become annoyed at "provocation" by Chinese army units once more and a new demilitarized zone would have to be established. Soon this would become an autonomous state, friendly to Japan.

And so on, and so on, and so on. About the only serious resistance Japan encountered during these invasions was that offered by the local troops of some Chinese war lord. Internal jealousies and conflict were such that no unified national opposition was possible. It was this condition which provoked a high officer in the French Indo China army, traveling in China, to declare that three divisions of any crack European army could conquer the whole country and a single brigade could police it thereafter.

In this belief Japan concurred. Was it not her custom to send out an expeditionary force of 20,000 to 30,000 men, and quickly clean up the local Chinese unit of opposition with such despatch that no other war lord would be willing to send his men against them? It took only a few Japanese divisions to chase 150,000 of the best-equipped Chinese troops out of Manchuria. One of the favorite military jokes of the

Orient is about the time that Russian planes drove several crack Chinese divisions scurrying out of Barga by showering them with what? Bombs? Nothing so expensive! Merely cabbages! A few years ago a naval man would have told you that a few small gunboats could defend any river community from attack by a Chinese army.

Chinese Change of Heart.

Perhaps the Japanese still viewed the situation in that light when the incident around Marco Polo bridge touched off the present war. But not today! Within a short time it is expected Tokyo will have 400,000 men in the field.

This change of heart was not brought about by fear of the Chinese air force, for the Japanese could make six of it. Nor by the crack German-trained divisions recently heralded in the Chinese army—for Japan has had little difficulty in defeating crack divisions in the past. It was brought about by a sudden change of heart among the Chinese themselves. China, almost overnight, has forgotten her thousand and one internecine struggles, and has postponed them until the important business of ridding the country of the hated invader is over. She is presenting a united front against the foe.

Part of this nationalism springs from ancient racial pride, rooted in antiquity and synonymous with anti-Nipponism. There is born into the Chinese a racial hatred for Japan. Large numbers of Japanese girls may marry Chinese husbands; but you will not find a Chinese girl marrying a Japanese. That is where the "racial absorption" theory falls apart.

Once Favored Co-Operation.

The second part of the Chinese nationalism is new—and growing. It is the result of China's steady embracement of modern ideas, her progress in education, social and economic. The new China knows that if she were left alone she would shortly develop into a modern state. Japan is well aware of this. It is no coincidence, the enlightened Chinese claim, that so many Japanese bombs fall upon universities and libraries, publishing houses and museums. Anti-Nipponism and this new Chinese nationalism are therefore inseparable.

Had the Japanese been less selfish in their policy of conquest, the Chinese spirit probably would not have been so thoroughly aroused. A certain faction there has been in China's recent past which has openly advocated co-operation with Japan. Dr. Sun Yat-sen and his Kuomintang colleagues did. They believed that when China had been developed economically and disciplined socially by the Japanese, she could throw out the Japanese, as well as all the rest of the foreigners in the country, and reassert her dignity and independence. But this faction has had a chance to see the vassalage in which Japan has placed the conquered provinces, and China will have no more of it. Now for the first time the provincial war lords have seen the light enough to put the salvation of the nation above their own personal

gains. It has become apparent to them that they are far better off under the national Chinese government than as puppet rulers controlled by Tokyo. They are even ready and willing to co-operate with Chiang Kai-shek, the Chinese dictator whom most of them hate and at whose hands many of them have felt stinging defeat.

It was only a few months ago that this truth became apparent to both Japan and China itself. That was when Chiang was kidnaped and held prisoner for a short time.

Japan Sees Time Is Ripe.

Throughout south China the provincial potentates whom Chiang had bested, who looked upon him in the light of a usurper, tyrant and traitor to the real doctrine of their beloved Sun Yat-sen, shouted as in one voice their furious demands for his release. Protests came with the same unison from the northern provinces, ordinarily inclined to regard Chiang as an insolent upstart.

Now Chiang knew for the first time that if war with Japan were inevitable he could depend upon nationwide support, that internecine dissension would not crumble his cause. He began to listen more attentively to the demands for a unified front against Japan from the Chinese communists of the Northwest. And Japan's army may have decided that the occasion must immediately be made to stamp out this new Chinese national unity.

All of this sounds like the most optimistic picture for China in a long, long time, and probably it is. But China is yet hardly ready or able to set back a real Japanese military invasion on a large scale. Japan's training and equipment are among the finest in the world. But what is even more important, China's military command is woefully incompetent. Its strategy of war is almost entirely a rule-book strategy, and looks pitiful against that of the Japanese command, trained well and experienced in the science of combat.

Against the Japanese tremendous mechanical superiority the Chinese have a great superiority in numbers. Their chief hope seems to lie in keeping the Japanese occupied over a large field of operations for a long time.

Munitions Supply Problem.

Therein lies Nippon's great vulnerability. For these operations cost vast sums of money. If all of China were to carry on against them the sort of guerilla warfare conducted by the communists of the Northwest, Japan would be a poverty-stricken nation ere long. But who can tell whether the Chinese army officers have the ability to use so large an army in this type of warfare?

One of the principal difficulties in turning the Chinese army into many scattered guerilla bands to continually harass the Japanese would be that of supplying armaments and ammunition. This would not be much of a problem if the 143 divisions of the regular army could succeed in holding the coastal defenses against Japan. Inland, China has many great arsenals capable of turning out munitions, small arms, machine guns and trench mortars.

If the Chinese elect to keep on fighting as they have in the early weeks of the war, it may be a contest to see which nation can endure impoverishment the longest. In that case, China, on her record, would appear in a fair way to win.

© Western Newspaper Union.

'Way Back When

By JEANNE

FROM LUMBER YARD WORKER TO VICE PRESIDENT OF U. S.

TO KNOW whether you have chosen the right vocation for success in return for your efforts is sometimes difficult to decide. But, once it begins to dawn upon you that you could go further in another occupation, it is time to change. The greatest advancement lies where your talents and interests are greatest. Charles Dawes, who made the under-slung pipe famous when he became Vice President of the United States, might have been relatively unknown if he had not changed his mind about the occupation he would follow.

He was born in Marietta, Ohio, in 1865. He attended the public schools there and entered Marietta college, graduating at the age of nineteen. During the summer months he worked in a lumber yard, shifting lumber. It is easy to imagine that without vision and analy-



sis, he might have set the proprietorship of a lumber yard as his goal. Dawes was always fond of music. He played both the violin and the piano, and music has been his chief diversion. He composed "Melody in A Minor" which Fritz Kreisler, famous violinist, included in his repertoire.

After college, Charles Dawes went to work in the engineering department of the Toledo and Ohio Central Extension railroad, working up to chief engineer in charge of construction. He decided to study law, or he might have been simply a good civil engineer. Graduating from the Cincinnati School of Law, he practiced for some years and became interested in politics. President McKinley appointed him comptroller of currency and, after four years of service, Dawes organized the Central Trust company of Chicago. He was general purchasing agent for the A. E. F. during the World war and director of the budget bureau under President Harding. In 1924, he was elected Vice President of the United States under Coolidge.

FAMOUS AVIATRIX ONCE DROVE A TRUCK

THIS is a note of encouragement for "tom-boys" and particularly for parents who may not understand them. Girls who fall into the classification of "tom-boys" usually simply have a stronger spirit of competition or a greater streak of adventure than other little girls. Their greater activity may be early expression of a sense of leadership which may later lead to fame.

Amelia Earhart, queen of aviation, was a tom-boy. Born in Atchison, Kan., in 1898, she was an unusually active little girl. She loved



rough and tumble games, and she could beat most of the boys her age in sports and contests. She graduated from Hyde Park high school in Chicago and went on to a girl's school in Rydal, Pa. From school she went to Canada where she worked as a nurse's aide in a Toronto war hospital. Stories of World war pilots appealed to her sense of adventure and daring; and Amelia made her way to California, determined to learn to fly.

Here her self-reliance and "tom-boy" courage was helpful, for she had to earn the money for her instruction. Amelia Earhart worked for the telephone company and even drove a sand and gravel truck. Later, she attended Columbia university. She held 28 different jobs while perfecting herself in the art of flying. In 1928, she won the plaudits of the world by being the first woman to fly the Atlantic. As a result of this flight she gained recognition as the foremost woman flyer, became aviation editor of Cosmopolitan Magazine, and vice president of two important commercial airlines.

©—WNU Service.

Here's What to Sew



THIS is not a wishing-page, Mi-lady, even though it is from a book of exclusive fashions by Sew-Your-Own! You can run any one of these frocks through your machine in short order. The patterns are so easy to follow (even the simon-pure will say they're simple) and the finished article so exciting you'll be apt to ask yourself, "Why have I waited so long to Sew, sew, sew my own?"

All-Occasion Dress.

Here is one frock that belongs in every woman's wardrobe. You'll look prettier in the kitchen, more comfortable at work—and in your silk crepe version—prettier in afternoon leisure or shopping on the avenue. The shoulder-sleeve-in-one construction makes easy sewing, and the full cut skirt with two kick-pleats serves well when one's in action.

Simple 'n' Charming.

A lusciously feminine frock for you, young but knowing ladies of fashion, is the model looking right at you from above center. You probably can't remember when you've seen one you've liked as much. That vivacious charm plus striking simplicity are the things about it that will make you remembered as the lady in red, or the lady in black, or the lady in what-color-have-you! It is especially easy to sew, too, thank you. You cute, little lady of fashion, this is your lucky day. You and Mommy will agree on this dress just like two pals should agree. It

buttons down the front, the way you want it to; its waist is snug as big sister's, and all in all it will make you feel the best-dressed girl in the whole assembly. This pattern makes up attractively in either cotton, silk, or light-weight wool.

Pattern 1267 is designed for sizes 34 to 48. Size 36 requires 4 yards of 35-inch material, plus 1 1/4 yards contrasting.

Pattern 1362 is designed for sizes 12 to 20 (30 to 38 bust). Size 14 requires 4 1/2 yards of 39-inch material—with short sleeves 4 3/4 yards.

Pattern 1213 is designed for sizes 8, 10, 12, 14, and 16 years. Size 10 requires 2 1/2 yards of 35 or 39-inch material, plus 1/2 yard contrasting with 1 1/2 yards of 1-inch bias binding.

Send your order to The Sewing Circle Pattern Dept., 247 W. Forty-third street, New York, N. Y. Price of patterns, 15 cents (in coins) each.

© Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

768 Miles a Day by Ship

The record for the longest distance ever traveled by a ship in 24 hours is not held by either the Queen Mary or the Normandie but by the United States Airplane Carrier Lexington. During a run between San Francisco and Honolulu in 1928, this 33,000-ton vessel, whose maximum speed is 33-34 knots, traveled 768 miles in one day.—Collier's Weekly.

CHEW LONG BILL NAVY TOBACCO

5¢ PLUG

On the Way
What I am to be I am now becoming.—Anon.

Longevity
A light heart lives long.—Shakespeare.



GO FARTHER BEFORE YOU NEED A QUART

How long should a quart of oil last?

No one can answer that question specifically because driving habits differ. But there is one thing certain... you will go farther with Quaker State because it gives you "an extra quart of lubrication in every gallon." You can easily prove the economy of Quaker State by making the "First Quart" Test. And remember... the oil that stands up longest is giving your motor the safest lubrication. Quaker State Oil Refining Corporation, Oil City, Pa.



Retail price... 35¢ a quart