

# TOKIO EXPECTS REDS IN CHINA TO LOSE

**Believes Chang Kai-shek Will  
Establish His Power and  
Put Them Down.**

## FOREIGN PATIENCE URGED

**Influence of Borodin Is Thought  
Shaken by Attack on the  
Nationalist General.**

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TOKIO, March 29.—The reaction of Japanese opinion to the Nanking incidents has been slight in volume and exemplary in moderation. It is believed that danger to foreign life and property is over for the present, Nanking being evacuated and Shanghai impregnable, and that the most important aspect of the Chinese question now is the struggle proceeding between Chang Kai-shek and the Communists.

The Tokio press published somewhat perfunctory editorials yesterday on the Nanking affair and today it is engrossed in innocuous topics such as the recent bank failure, domestic politics and the tripartite naval conference. The Asahi, in an editorial which is quite typical of the press as a whole, deplors the outrages, which leave a black stain on the South's record, but immediately expresses confidence that Chang Kai-shek will restore discipline and punish the guilty commanders.

### Says Japan Will Aid Chang.

"Japan has suffered, but she will assist Chang in his efforts for adjustment," it says. "Japan will not allow herself to be carried away by impassioned feeling, but will follow her declared principle with calmness and composure. We are firmly convinced that the consistency of Japan's attitude will appease the excitement of other nations and have a good effect in China."

Other leading journals adopt a similar tone, though several seem afraid that the outrages America and England have endured may cause these nations to cooperate more closely in the future. Nowhere is there any call for strong action, but a general admission that painful incidents are to be expected and the conviction that Japan's policy of friendly non-interference must remain unchanged.

Baron Sakatani, an active peer who has shown continual vigilance about China, has hastened to publish a statement in the Japanese press cautioning the public against the temptation to demand a strong policy. "It is easier at present to advocate strong measures than deliberation and calmness," he says. "But it would be dangerous to seek redress by force. Punishment of offenders, apologies and indemnities are all that Japan can reasonably demand. Despite unfavorable criticism of Shidehara's policy, Japan has obtained better results from it than either America or England and it must be continued."

All the evidence of public opinion obtainable shows that the Japanese people are fully satisfied with M. Shidehara's methods of dealing with the China question and there is little risk of their being stampeded by any awkward incident. The explanation of this unusual moderation is the fact that Japan suffered heavily by the Chinese boycott for some years and found military pressure only involved her in more or less injury. She is now convinced that her best policy is to befriend the Nationalist movement and endure with good grace the inevitable trouble and disorders of the revolutionary period.

To many Japanese the most important aspect of the China question at the present moment is the struggle for supremacy between Chang and the Communists. There is extreme reluctance to admit that Chang may be overpowered and a strong predisposition to believe he will establish his power, put down the Reds and give China a Government with which Japan can have friendly relations.

### Foreign Pressure Deprecated.

The Japanese who anticipate this solution of the Chinese problem point out that excessive pressure by foreign powers for reparations will play into the hands of the Communists by increasing Chang's difficulties. According to this view the powers should be guided by the consideration that the political complications in China are now a more serious risk than damage to foreign life and property. Chang is the only outstanding Nationalist who is able to save China from utter chaos. The Communists are endeavoring to effect his downfall and have penetrated the military academy Chang founded and which furnished him with trained officers.

The alternatives before China are either Chang or Russian-ridden anarchy.

The views summarized here are those of Japanese who do not speak for the Government but are well informed on the Chinese situation and Japanese policy. They believe Borodin's power is shaken by his attacks on Chang and the Right Wing and hold that only patience is needed while Chang settles his account with the Reds.