

**A month of reign of terror in Shanghai [microform] : what the foreigners see, say and think from January 28 to February 27, 1932.**

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A month of reign of terror in Shanghai [microform] : what the foreigners see, say and think from January 28 to February 27, 1932.

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# A MONTH OF REIGN TERROR IN SHANGHAI

What The Foreigners See, Say And Think  
From January 28 To February 27, 1932.

NOTE: All the contents herein are exactly reproduced from the North China Daily News (N.C.D.N.) and the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury (S.E.P.), the former is owned by the British and has the largest circulation among the English morning papers; the latter is an American owned paper and is the only English evening paper in Shanghai.



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## TERROR REIGN IN HONGKEW

More Bombs and Stokes  
Mortars

### CHINESE POLICE ASSAULTED

The Hongkew district was in an absolute reign of terror last night. Bombs and shells kept the inhabitants on the jump during the morning and afternoon. Owing to military and civilian Japanese, the Chinese police were not on duty last night. During the afternoon Japanese assaulted one police constable and disarmed two others. Two British subjects were beaten and two Chinese were killed by sticks and other implements. The Japanese "reservists" are in complete control of the area, assisted by Japanese marine patrols. Chinese pedestrians are searched by these self-appointed guardians of peace and order.

At 177 Boone Road in a private nursing home a dud bomb from a Japanese plane fell, damaging a portion of the building, while at the corner of Woosung and Range Roads another similar missile landed. These two were taken off by the Japanese military. A Stokes mortar shell fell in an alleyway off Haining Road, killing one Chinese woman and injuring another. Another bomb burst opposite the Hongkew Fire station.

At 8:15 a.m. yesterday several high officials of the police department were stopped by more than 150 "reservists" in front of the Japanese Club on Boone Road, some with very flushed faces. Only cool counsels among the party prevented an assault on the officers. This group began functioning an hour after the Japanese attack on Chapeau. Their number increased to more than 1,000, the majority of whom dominated the roads in Hongkew, Dixwell Road and East Kaching Road districts. They are armed with pistols, bayonets, daggers, baseball bats and other weapons. They stopped motor cars and searched Chinese pedestrians. The marine patrols functioned also. They were firm in their demands, but not rough or rude.

#### British Subjects Molested

A portion of these "reservists" mobbed two British subjects last evening. They were beating a Chinese near Haining and Chapeau Roads, whom they had accused of being a platoon's soldier. The foreigners in a gentle manner remonstrated with them, whereupon the Japanese assaulted them, beat-

## AIR RAID RUIN IN HONGKEW

Young Allen Court Hit;  
Chinese Woman Killed

### FRENCH CONCESSION CASUALTIES

As the result of three bombs being dropped into the Hongkew District yesterday afternoon, an unknown Chinese woman was killed, another Cantonese woman was seriously wounded and a number of soles were made in the apex roof of No. 24 Young Allen Terrace, between Chapeau, Quinsan and Boone roads. The wounded woman was removed to St. Luke's Hospital, where she now lies in a critical condition.

The first missile fell at 12:45 p.m. and dropped on the roof of 24 Young Allen Terrace, causing two large holes and a number of smaller ones. Mr. E. M. Oliveira, a Portuguese subject, who occupies the house, was lying in bed III at the time and it was extremely fortunate that the place did not catch fire otherwise he may have been caught inside. Hongkew Division of the Shanghai Fire Brigade were called, but it was found that the

ing one badly with an iron bar and a baseball bat. Specialists happened along and rescued them. They had to remain at Hongkew station for over two hours until they could secure a Japanese escort to take them to their car which they had left on North Szechuen Road.

During the afternoon two C.P.O.'s attached to Hongkew station, were met by these Japanese and after an argument were disarmed. Another incident happened on Boone Road. A constable from Bubbling Well Road passed the Japanese Club. He was unarmed. Some of the guards beat him and took him into the Club. According to report, he was later taken to the military headquarters. During the incident one shot was fired.

#### Beaten To Death

Yesterday afternoon two Chinese were badly beaten in the Hongkew Market, one of them succumbing to the effects of his injuries. At 3 a.m. yesterday a patrol of four Japanese Marines, according to a report at Hongkew station, chased a pedestrian on Soochow Road, intending to search him. He jumped into Soochow Creek, his dead body being found at 11 a.m. yesterday.

(N. C. D. N., Jan. 30, 1932)

was no fire. The damage was confined to the roof and to the ceiling below. An officer and some men were left on duty at the house whilst the machines returned to the station.

#### Foreign Lad's Action

Another bomb which fortunately failed to explode, fell into the compounds of the Victoria Nursing Home, 117 Boone Road, and of No. 1 Albany Road, shortly after two o'clock. This struck the roof and wall of the nurses' quarters and caused slight damage. No. 1 Albany Road is a house occupied by Messrs. M. H. Pereira and Mr. E. Marques who fortunately escaped unscathed. With great presence of mind, a youth named Alfred Sullivan, whose father is a member of the S.M.P. Specials, picked it up and handed it to his father, who promptly placed it in a bucket of water and removed it to Hongkew Police Station. The police later handed it over to the Japanese Marine headquarters.

The third fell in the Teh-hing Lee Alleyway, a thoroughfare between Haining and Boone Roads, killing an unknown Chinese woman and a dog and seriously wounding a Cantonese woman. The former was killed outright, the medical certificate showing that death was due to gunshot wounds in the skull and laceration of the brain. The other woman was taken to hospital.

At four o'clock in the afternoon, Hongkew Station was informed that a Chinese employed as a watchman in the Thrift & Saving Society (the Parkinon Theatre), Pusan Road, off Range Road, was lying in the street with a bullet wound in his chest and that it was impossible to remove him to hospital as he was between two fires.

#### The French Concession

The only exciting events of the day in the French Concession were concerned with the falling of shells of 21 is believed, the anti-aircraft variety. The first to fall and those which gave rise to the story of the Japanese having dropped a bomb near the Quai de France were, at about 7:10 a.m. There were two of them and they fell near the China Merchants' Kin Lee Yuen Wharf and the Water Tower and by these no fewer than eight Chinese were wounded.

At 7:20 a.m. another fell at No. 10 Rue du Consulat wounding one Chinese.

At 1:40 p.m. another shell fell at the junction of Rue Formose and the Quai de France. Ten minutes later one dropped at the junction of Rue Pere Robert and Rue Lafayette, and at 2:20 p.m. one fell in Rue Lafayette. In these last two occasions two were injured.

(N.C.D.N. Jan. 30, 1932)

## Volunteer Stabs Chinese Prisoner

### Alleged Sniper Placed In Truck, Bayoneted By S.V.C. Member

A Japanese member of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, in full uniform, was the principal in a bayoneting affair staged at the corner of Range and North Soochow Roads yesterday afternoon. Chinese snipers, hidden behind shop and residence windows and perched behind chimneys on roofs were taking pot shots at the Japanese bluejackets and Japanese volunteers in the street below and this led to a series of raids in which scores of arrests were made.

The bayoneting was cold-blooded and brutal, according to Mr. N. S. Isaacs, a member of the Municipal Police Specials, who was an eye-witness. Three suspected snipers had been shot dead by Japanese bluejackets, aided in a raid by the volunteers. Four other men in the same house, all of them well dressed, were led out by the Japanese bluejackets. The prisoners had their hands knotted behind them with lengths of rope.

A Japanese truck pulled up when hailed and the Japanese volunteers commenced the task of hoisting the prisoners aboard. The four men were tossed in like so many sacks. As they lay on the floor of the vehicle, a Japanese volunteer, according to Mr. Isaacs, struck the man in the abdomen with his bayonet.

There was a groan from the Chinese who was particularly well dressed, Mr. Isaacs stated. The volunteer and the other Japanese looked at him, pushed him closer to the other prisoners and then ordered the driver to proceed northwards along North Soochow Road, presumably to the Japanese landing force headquarters on Kiangwan Road.

#### Mere Youths

Numerous batches of prisoners were removed in trucks which kept passing to and from headquarters, the men, many of them mere youths, being bundled in, either trussed together in pairs or singly. Many seemed bewildered and while some of the prisoners may have been guilty of sniping or have knowledge of such activities, it appeared to the many foreigners gathered at the intersection that the

majority of the prisoners were in a daze as to the reason for their arrest, Mr. Isaacs stated.

The Chinese arrested offered no resistance, apparently cowed by the determined, drastic action of the Japanese bluejackets and volunteers, all of whom had either pistols, rifles or swords in their hands. (S. E. P. Jan. 30, 1932)

## AMERICAN LAD "ARRESTED"

### Taken by Japanese as Sniper

An American lad, named Johnson was arrested yesterday morning, at 2 Scott Road. A party of Japanese marines entered the house and seized the 15-year old boy and took him off to the marine landing party headquarters.

A foretner who witnessed the whole affair stated yesterday that there had been some sniping in the vicinity. The Japanese appeared, and opened their rifles and a machine gun on an exchange shop next door. They riddled windows and doors. Inside was an elderly Chinese woman, who was not struck.

Then they entered the house, which was tenanted by the lad, his brother being in the Volunteer Corps and his father in the Central district. They searched the place and found a 45 Colt pistol and a large quantity of spent ammunition, which the boy said that he and his friends had picked up at the Rifle Range. These were being kept in an ordinary wash basin. The Japanese asserted, however, that they found four hot rounds. The pistol was under a mattress. In spite of the lad's protest he was taken away.

An American vice-consul called at the Japanese Consulate-General, demanding the release of the lad. He was informed that the Japanese would ascertain from the natives if they held the lad. If so, he would arrange for his release. This had not been done by 9.30 p.m. yesterday.

#### Another Case

William Chong, 15 years of age, whose Chinese name is Liang Weitchin, was arrested between four and five o'clock on Friday afternoon. William Chong was born in Sydney, Australia, and he possesses his birth papers but his parents were not British subjects so, it is believed, he was not registered at H.M. Consulate-General.

According to a statement made

## MISSION ENTERED BY TROOPS

### Japanese Invade Methodist School In Quinsan Road

A protest and an appeal for protection was filed by the Rev. J. C. Hawk, D. D., treasurer of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Mission, 10 Young Allen Court, with the United States Consulate-General yesterday.

According to Dr. Hawk, shortly after 1 a.m. yesterday some 30 Japanese marines and plain clothes men entered the Soochow University Law School, a mission, projected at 163 Quinsan Road, beat the cook, searched the dormitory rooms of the students and caused considerable damage. Broken windows, wooden doors slashed through with swords, damaged furniture, and students' rooms in great disarray are the aftermath of the incident.

For example, the glass of the bulletin boards in front of the university was smashed, the contents of fire extinguishers poured out on the floor, and personal possessions of the students, books, thermos bottles, lamps, destroyed.

Their object, according to the "searching party" was firearms. None were found and, before the frightened servants could summon any Mission authorities, the Japanese had vanished. This morning, however, the university was "sealed" by the Japanese.

Much the same thing occurred at the Soochow University Second Middle School, 148 Quinsan Road, also put under the Japanese seal yesterday morning. The damage in this case, however, was not so great, though workers' quarters in an adjacent alleyway also were entered and searched.

#### Washington Concerned

Washington, Jan. 29.—Officials here are very concerned at a report that Japanese soldiers have invaded the American Mission, South, at Shanghai.—Reuter. (N.C.D.N., Jan. 13, 1932)

by his widowed mother, the lad was sitting in his home with a friend when suddenly the door was burst open and Japanese Marines, accompanied by civilians, entered the house at 29 Wen Hui Pih Hui, Scott Road, where he lives, and, after giving Chong and his friend a severe beating, carried them off to headquarters. (N.C.D.N. Jan. 31, 1932)

## ODEON BLOCK IS GUTTED

Many Reported Shot by Japanese as Snipers

### FLAMES TERRORISE HONGKEW AREA

With the charred ruins of the Railway Station and Commercial Cross still smouldering, another blaze started yesterday afternoon behind the Odeon Theatre and in several hours turned the entire block on North Szechuen Road, Haskell Road, to the railway line and further down the North Szechuen Road, into ashes. Another blaze was also reported in Chin-yuan Road in Chapel near the railway line, where more than 100 houses were razed.

With the entire area of the North Szechuen Road and Range Road in the control of the Japanese marines, fire engines of the Settlement Brigade made vain efforts to reach the scene to combat the fire. As the flames were sweeping down to the south side of Jukong Road, menacing the Range Road block in the Settlement the engines were allowed to pass to Range Road. Firemen are still standing by early this morning to keep the blaze from touching the houses in the Settlement, in Haskell Road.

According to Chinese eye witnesses, the fire was started by Japanese marines with tins of kerosene, determined to wipe out the entire block. Should this action have been taken by the marines, the Japanese Consul-General said, it was intended to wipe out the snipers who have proved such a deadly menace to the soldiers.

Many viewed the flames in roof tops in the Settlement leaping from house to house in quick succession. Many refugees residing in the block flew for their lives in all directions. It was reported that some were shot dead by the Japanese as snipers.

Residences Destroyed  
Including the Odeon Theatre which was entirely gutted to the ground, with numbers of houses, shops and godowns, was a Kuang-tung Theatre and residences of several wealthy Chinese. The property of the entire block was owned by Chinese.

At about 2 p.m., huge volumes of smoke and flames were visible in the Central district. These were swept by a high wind and soon spread southward to the Range Road and westward to the railway line. The Odeon Theatre was the first that burned down, fire being still visible in the vicinity this morning.

The Ida Theatre on the opposite

## JAPANESE IN OTHER SECTORS

During the day there were several instances of Japanese activity in other parts of Shanghai. The American Marines detained a total of 14 Japanese armed civilians who were found looting in the American sector and who stated, on detention, that they had been ordered by their own authorities to proceed to that district. At 8.15 p.m. the Marines in Hailphong Road encountered two groups of armed Japanese who fired over the head of a Marine sentry into Chinese territory. The sentry detained nine of the men.

At 8.23 p.m., two Chinese were shot and killed by Japanese in front of the Japanese marine barracks at 192 Gordon Road which is inside the American defence area. At 8.45 p.m. four more Japanese were detained by U. S. Marines in the same district.

Japanese were also found in charge of a police sub-station at the corner of Robson and Peking Roads and were evicted by British troops after considerable difficulty. The situation in Hongkew last night was serious up to a late hour. Gradually during the day, large numbers of Japanese reservists in plain clothes extended their control from Haining Road up to Soochow Creek and by 7 p.m., they were in practically full control of the whole of Hongkew area dispossessing the Municipal Police of whom five patrols, comprising firemen, Sûtsu and Japanese, were withdrawn from the streets by headquarters' orders. In the meantime, the reservists had assumed police powers and were stopping traffic from all sides and searching motor cars and civilians, while Chinese came in for rough treatment.

### Hold Bridesmaids

From Garden Bridge to Honan Road the Japanese reservists were in control of all the bridesmaids and exercise their authority. Shortly before 10 o'clock one party of Japanese who were patrolling the North Soochow Road corner of the Garden bridge stopped a Chinese who ran away over the bridge. He was immediately pursued by the Japanese who opened fire on him with pistols and wounded him. The man was brought down and was taken off to the Japanese Club but the reason of his arrest could not

side of the street and other houses on this side of Szechuen Road were not touched.

Firemen of the Settlement Brigade answered more than 90 ambulance calls yesterday. Two foreigners were conveyed to the General Hospital yesterday afternoon as the result of the assault by the Japanese.

(N.C.D.N., Jan. 31, 1932)

be established.

The greater part of Hongkew was in complete darkness, Japanese naval patrols early in the evening having gone up and down the streets shooting out the overhead electric lights. Lights which were not put out by bullets were put out by sticks. The reason was given that the step was necessary so that the patrols could operate without being seen by snipers who were reported to be infesting the district.

Considerable confusion was created and there were several shooting incidents. A foreign police sergeant saw a Japanese patrol shoot at a crowd of Chinese on Wooding Road but there were no casualties. The body of a male Chinese was found on Broadway with knife and bayonet wounds in his body. Two Sikh policemen going on duty were searched by reservists. Japanese action also occurred against isolated incidents of sniping.

Starting at 5 p.m., the Indian police hospital on Woosung Road was evacuated of its patients who were removed to other quarters, and it is reported that patients of the Isolation Hospital may be evacuated to-day. Members of the Indian hospital staff were subjected to search as they left the institution.

Fire Brigade ambulances came in for attention by the Japanese, who declared that their tires into the district were attracting the attention of snipers and after 11 p.m. the ambulances ceased to visit the district.

By 1.15 o'clock this morning the district was quiet, Japanese operations having apparently ceased, although there was sniping beyond Range Road. The Municipal Police functions were resumed and a party of foreigners were on duty at the Chinese Post office.

Bringing 1,000 more marines as reinforcements H.L.M.S. Taisuta, accompanied by three other cruisers of the same class, and four destroyers, arrived in Shanghai harbour yesterday from the Saeho Naval Base. The marines, constituting two battalions, were landed immediately and dispatched to the positions held by the Japanese in Chapel to relieve the troops who have been fighting there since the inception of the occupation.

Early to-day the naval aeroplane carriers Kaga and Hocho, together with a number of other units of the Imperial Navy, are expected to arrive with more reinforcements. The two aeroplane carriers, both of which are comparatively new, modern craft, are said to have aboard 75 aircraft, including big, powerful bombers of the latest type.

(N.C.D.N., Jan. 31, 1932)

## Dangerous Misrepresentations

If the world believed Japanese official statements concerning the Shanghai crisis it would certainly have difficulty in believing its own Shanghai Officials and press correspondents.

Dispatches from interested capitalists have brought surprising findings of misrepresentations by Japan's spokesmen.

From the official Japanese explanation of Japan's sudden military action after satisfactory Chinese assurances had been received, on through a long list of detached statements and assurances, there has been no indication that facts known to everyone here have been admitted.

Consider the single incident of the last London Foreign Office communication, one paragraph of which said:

"The Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, in reply, gave assurances that he fully appreciated the anxiety felt by the British Government and said that everything possible would be done not to endanger British lives and property, and that the International Settlement would not be used as a base for attack."

*The actuality is that lives, property and ordinary rights of foreign residents have been endangered by the Japanese forces; more, there has been wanton destruction of foreign and Chinese property, by Japanese within the International Settlement areas which they professed to guard, while the International Settlement has been used as a base of attack from the very beginning of the whole mishandled affair.*

Japanese authorities have done their best to convince the world that their actions were previously known to the Shanghai representatives of other foreign Powers, and that there was full approval and agreement of these nations—that Japan, in fact, had actually borne the brunt of a necessary fight for the common cause.

The truth is that Japan's naval authorities here acted wilfully, without due consultation with their associates or warning to Chinese civilians; that far from moving on behalf of others, they went out of their way to start a fight which they couldn't handle and which has provoked the gravest of possible consequences for us all.

Not only has Chinese fighting spirit and conviction of military potency received the greatest boost in years; the Japanese misuse of International Settlement soil, and apparent acquiescence in such misuse by the other Powers, has aroused a growing Chinese feeling that other foreigners must be lump-

ed in with the Japanese as targets for national resentment. A dynamic situation has been created in which Japan's military are moral and physical liabilities to other foreigners.

Sanctimonious Japanese declarations regarding what is termed "the true position"—apparently in contrast to the allegedly false reports of everyone but the Japanese—cannot alter one fact, which the world increasingly realizes:

Association with the Japanese acts or program against China is morally impossible for any other nation either neutral or friendly toward China.

(S.E.P., Feb. 2, 1932)

## SCHOOL PRINCIPAL MISSING

### Second Protest Lodged With Japanese Authorities

A second protest against Japanese activities in the Hongkew District was made yesterday morning to the American Consulate-General by the Rev. J. C. Hawk, treasurer and board of missions representative of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Mission, 10 Young Allen Court.

Shortly after 8 on Sunday morning, Mr. Dzu Dih-ss, principal of the Soochow University Second Middle School, 148 Quinsan Road, attempted to enter the building, which had been sealed by the Japanese following a raid early Saturday morning. Mr. Dzu had been on holiday since that time.

According to the protest made by Mr. Hawk, the principal was seized by a party of Japanese, composed of both marines and volunteers, and taken off to landing party headquarters. He has not been heard of since that time.

The first appeal from the representative of the mission was made following a "searching party" incident at the same school and also at the Soochow University Law School, 103 Quinsan Road, early Saturday morning. The Japanese marines and plain clothes men, on the pretext of looking for arms, sacked the dormitories, destroying furniture and personal property and smashing windows. Both schools then were "sealed" by order of the Japanese authorities.

These schools are mission projects and the property is owned by the mission.

(N.C.D.N., Feb. 2, 1932)

## GUNBOAT FIRES ON TEXAS OIL

### Japanese Machine Guns From Vessel

#### BULLETS RAIN ON INSTALLATION

A number of Americans were in a precarious position shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday morning in their residences on the installation premises of the Texas Oil Co., down stream, when a Japanese destroyer opened fire on them with machine guns. With the first outbreak foreigners in the houses and Chinese in offices and yards, ducked for cover at once. Not a few of them became familiar with the floors and earth. The bursts of fire were intermittent for a few minutes only. An American destroyer which had been ordered previously to take up a position at the wharf, steamed down and tied up. It is suggested that no further machine guns, whatever their source, will open up on the property.

Other than causing great consternation among those in the compound, little damage was done. As far as could be ascertained the spray of bullets did not penetrate any of the tanks. A few, however, went through windows and offices. The destroyer steamed by and continued her way towards Woosung.

Employees at the plant got into innocuous communication with the Shanghai office, who took up the matter with Mr. H. S. Cunningham, U. S. Consul-General. It is understood that the attack on American property will become the subject of diplomatic negotiation.

#### Eyewitness Story

According to the account of an employee of the company, an eyewitness to the firing, he was in his quarters, when the firing began.

"At first I thought it was someone firing crackers. I looked from the window and saw the bullets spreading on the foreshore. I ducked at once, avoiding several which came through the window. The dust rising from the contact in the yard and foreshore recalled memories of previous incidents elsewhere. I shouted to those inside to make for cover as I did likewise."

Then according to his account, the firing continued for a matter of two or three minutes in intermittent bursts, the destroyer steaming outward all the while. An American destroyer, upstream near the Power station, heard the firing but had no information regarding it until after the Japanese had gone on its way.

When the firing had ceased and those inside got into full possession

of their wis, an estimate of the damage was made. There were no casualties on the premises, but a female in a village nearby was found to have been shot through the shoulder, while another Chinese had a bullet through his sleeve. In the compound employees picked up numerous bullets, which had glanced off buildings, while others were picked up in the offices and rooms of houses having come through windows. A considerable spread of lead was found on the foreshore.

It is understood that the destroyer opened fire on some villagers behind the premises who had lighted a bunch of firecrackers. (N.C.D.N., Feb. 2, 1932)

#### POLICE PATROL FIRED ON

#### Other Foreigners Also by Japanese Marines

According to the eye-witness reports of foreign police on duty in the vicinity of the shooting, a police van loaded with duty details from the telephone exchange on Haining Road, was fired on by Japanese Marines near Tiendong and North Szechuen Roads intersection at 3 a.m. yesterday. None of the occupants of the van was struck by bullets, although a survey made later in the day indicated 15 machine bullets in the wall of a garage opposite.

Another similar incident was witnessed by the same persons half an hour later. A foreign couple were engaged in an altercation with their chauffeur, near the Tiendong Road corner. The chauffeur drove off and the couple eventually made their way out. Still later a British subject was fired on.

These same observers also reported that Japanese Marines were firing from a sandbag post in front of the General Hospital.

In order to avoid any such incidents, last night, details on guard at the exchange and at the Power Company sub-office were sent out at 6 p.m. with provisions to last until morning and blankets as well. (N.C.D.N., Feb. 2, 1932)

#### MORE FIRES IN CHAPEI

#### Commercial Press Library Burnt

Several new fires were reported from the Chapei district yesterday, one of the buildings burnt being the Commercial Press Library, in Paoshan Road, opposite the main section of the printing concern.

In each instance, the flames were accompanied by fairly heavy rifle and machine gun fire.

Smoke was noticed coming from beneath the eaves of the main building of the Commercial Press which, it may be recalled, was one of the first buildings to go up in flames several days ago and a couple of large and spreading fires were seen between Tienshan and Kiangwan shortly before four o'clock. The belief was expressed that in the case of the latter, the buildings involved were a couple of universities in that vicinity. The library fire broke out at about 12 o'clock.

As the Hongkew area has been evacuated, all the Hongkew fire engines, with the exception of two, have been moved to this side of the Szechow Creek. On Sunday afternoon, the Japanese reservists assaulted a foreign member of the Fire Brigade, after threatening him with pistols.

The Commercial Press Library is known as the National Eastern Library and it is said to be the largest institution of its kind in this country. It was housed in a large, three-storied concrete building in Paoshan Road, opposite the main plant of the Commercial Press. (N.C.D.N., Feb. 2, 1932)

#### POLICE SEARCH OF HOSPITAL

#### Report of Snipers in Premises

A party of Hongkew police in charge of Chief Insp. Ring made a search of the compound and buildings yesterday of the Isolation Hospital, subsequent to a report from Japanese naval sources that snipers had been firing from the roof.

About 3 p.m., the party consisting of foreigners, Japanese and Specials, with a supporting force of Sikhs, armed themselves with Thompson sub. 45 Colts and rifles, and having donned steel waistcoats, marched from Hongkew station to Fearon Road. Det.-Sub-Inspr. Hill was hoisted over the gate and drew back the iron lockbar, whereupon the party entered and made for the main door.

They made a thorough and complete search of the rooms and buildings which had been evacuated on Sunday morning. They found that many of the windows had been broken and the furniture in disorder, but no suspicious persons were within. Inquiries at the Chinese section, which still was occupied, were fruitless.

In spite of the Japanese request that the Municipal police should make this search, it was later ascertained that a party of 26 Marines had gone into the premises at 1.30 p.m. two hours previously. (N.C.D.N., Feb. 2, 1932)

## CULTURAL LOSS TO NATION

### National Eastern Library Burned

### UNIQUE EDITION OF ENCYCLOPAEDIA

Chapei can be rebuilt, but the books destroyed in this conflagration, described by Chinese as a cultural catastrophe to the nation, can never be replaced. No similar literary disaster has overtaken this country since the Boxers set fire to the famous Hanlin library in Peking during the attack on the Legation Quarter there in the rising of 1900.

#### Escape First Fire

The library building stood immediately opposite the Commercial Press plant, on the other side of the road. During the fire which, as a result of bombs dropped by Japanese planes, completely destroyed that printing plant, the library escape unscathed, though other buildings in the neighbourhood were licked up by the flames.

Built to house thousands of books, many of which were unique examples of old China's learning and civilization, the National Eastern Library rose four storeys above the surrounding houses, every known device to ensure that it was fire-proof having been employed to safeguard its valuable contents. Its destruction, therefore, lands currency to the claim that the blaze was started by incendiaries.

Among its most precious contents was a complete original set of the Chinese encyclopaedia, the "Shih Koo Chuan Hsu," of which there are now only two complete sets left in the country. Though the Commercial Press has printed modern editions of the "Shih Koo Chuan Hsu"—which numbers itself in thousands of books—the old originals have lost none of their value. The two other complete sets are housed one in Peking, the other in Hangchow.

Many other ancient manuscripts, dating back to remote periods and treasured as priceless relics, were also destroyed in the fire. These included more than one thousand books of the various *hsien* of China, records and historical tales relating to the districts which are now lost for ever.

#### Valuable Foreign Books

In addition to Chinese books, the Library housed a valuable collection of books in foreign languages, which have likewise been destroyed. This collection had taken many years to get together and represented one of the foundation stones of modern Chinese learning.

A cable has been despatched to



## Tales Of Horror Are Told By Residents Trapped In Hongkew

### Streets Strewn With Bloody Corpses, Women And Children Cruelly Shot Down, Says Witness

Women and children killed as they fled from burning houses. Nights of terror, filled with the moans of wounded and dying. The roar of death-dealing implements of warfare.

These horrors were seen, felt and heard by three foreign families who lived through five days of a veritable nightmare in the Lincoln Terrace, across from Hongkew Park. Only yesterday, they escaped from the scene of battle and made their way back to safety.

#### Trapped In Homes

Two German families, Mr. and Mrs. H. Becker, and Mr. Hans Krenn, and an English family, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Ellis and their two children, were the only foreigners in the Lincoln terrace.

Trapped in the center of the war zone, these seven foreigners were forced to stay in their homes from Friday until Tuesday, while death and destruction hovered near and threatened their lives at every minute.

**Attempted Escapes Frustrated**  
Japanese launched their attack on the region so suddenly that they were caught before they had a chance to leave. Appeals to the Japanese authorities availed them nothing. Many attempts to leave the district, they said, were frustrated by unruly mobs of Japanese in plain clothes. Marines stopped them at the points of bayonets.

When incendiaries started burning the houses in the neighborhood, the three families took all precautions to protect their property. Chinese servants in the 35 houses in Lincoln Terrace placed white bands on their arms to identify them from looters and fire bugs, and the families prepared to make armed resistance to attacks on their property.

Several gangs of supposed looters and incendiaries were driven from the place with shots from the foreigners' pistols. Japanese pro-

the League of Nations by a group of Chinese educational leaders protesting against the destruction of the Library and charging that the Japanese authorities are responsible for the disaster. The League is urged to take steps to check Japanese "aggression" in Shanghai, the loss of the marvellous collection of books being directly attributed to the Japanese action.

(N.C.D.N., Feb. 3, 1932)

vided them protection, and Chinese told them they would spare their homes.

#### Looters Driven Away

But Tuesday, fires were started in the houses next to theirs, and they were forced to snatch up what personal belongings they could carry, and leave amid smoke and confusion.

When they reached the Japanese lines, they threw up their arms and walked across, not knowing whether or not they would escape with their lives.

#### Tragic Tales Unravelled

They made good their escape, which they attribute, to the fact that a Japanese friend saw their plight and helped them get across.

Mr. Becker, who had been asked by his consul to make no statements to the newspapers, followed the witness of the German office and refused to divulge the many tragic scenes he witnessed from the windows of his home.

Mr. Krenn, who had not communicated with consular authorities Wednesday morning, told many tragic tales of the five nights of terror.

#### Bloody Corpses

"The streets were strewn with dead bodies," he said. "Yelping, hungry dogs were tearing them apart. We could not see the bodies, there were so many dogs. We shot to scare them out, but the dogs did not stay away."

"We saw dark figures creep up to a house and set fire to it. When the Chinese who lived there ran from the smoking houses, they were shot down in their tracks. I saw four bodies slump to the ground as they left the doors. There were men, women and children."

#### Women Shot Down

"A Chinese shopwoman who lived across the street started to leave her shop, her baby in her arms, when she was shot down. The next day she was still alive, her baby clinging to her. Chinese servants in one of the houses in the Terrace ran out and picked her up."

"She was carried into one of the houses and given attention. When we left, both she and the baby still were alive."

"When Chinese attempted to remove the bodies of the dead, they were assailed with rifle and machine gun fire from the Japanese. They were forced to leave the bodies to rot in the street and

be torn apart by the dogs.

#### Servants Loyal

"Chinese servants remained loyal to the foreign families. When fire bugs, who threatened to burn the houses, came near the place, the servants captured one, a Chinese boy, and tied him to a stake, threatening to burn him. They told them that they had three of their number imprisoned in the houses, and that they would burn them if the houses were set on fire. This complicated matters for us for we wanted to anger neither side."

The servants were in a state of panic when the foreigners left. They did not want them to go, they said, and implored them to remain with them. The servants were those of the 35 houses in the terrace, most of them occupied by Japanese, who had fled.

#### Mobs Are Cruel

Japanese mobs were extremely cruel, the foreigners said. Chinese were beaten, stabbed and shot. None were spared, neither men, women nor children.

One of the foreigners said that he recognized several of the Japanese members of Japanese volunteer forces. They had been employees of banks and other business houses with whom he had done business in the past.

#### Japanese Make Jokes

"The Japanese who recognized me," he said, "laughed at me and made jokes about my plight as I struggled under a load of belongings, to get out of the danger area."

The foreigners said that, during the many years they had lived in this area, they had never had the least trouble with the Chinese.

#### Chinese Being Food

"When the trouble came," he said, "and we ran short of food, Chinese families and servants in the neighborhood braved the danger that always lurked there, and brought us rice and mutton and other foods, and charcoal for our stoves."

They said that the Chinese soldiers never had crossed into the settlement. It was their opinion that the Japanese were trying to tempt Chinese militia into the settlement. But, they said, the Chinese forces did not move an inch into the foreign zone, but merely protected their own property.

#### Homes Believed Gone

When the seven foreigners left their homes, they were enveloped in smoke from the surrounding houses, and they believe that by now all of their property is destroyed.

Mr. Krenn's house fortunately was surrounded by other buildings in the colony, so it was not exposed so much to rifle and machine gun fire as the other homes. Because Mr. Ellis' house was exposed on one side, his family moved to Mr. Krenn's home. Mr. and Mrs. Becker remained in their own home until the time of departure.

(S. E. P., Feb. 3, 1932)

## BLAZES SEEN IN ALL AREAS

### Barricades Broken in Hongkew

Fires were reported practically from all parts of Shanghai yesterday but perhaps the biggest were outbreaks on the north side of Soochow Creek in the Jessfield District, at 2.43 p.m.; in Wocung, at 2.33 p.m., and at Footung, near Kaochiao, at 5.30 p.m. A large number of reports came from the Chapel District but it was impossible to ascertain the whereabouts of these or to get near them because they were outside of the jurisdiction of the Shanghai Municipal Fire Brigade. However, it is known definitely that one of them involved the well-known Japanese gashu gardens, known as Rokkusan, at the northern end of Faoshan Road.

While there was no possibility of ascertaining the origins of the outbreaks, it was thought that most of them were caused as a result of the Japanese aerial bombardment or falling shells.

#### Outbreaks in Hongkew

Eight houses were burnt in a fire in the Hongkew District, at the corner of North Szechuen and Tien-dong Roads (behind the Post Office), at 11.30 a.m. The machine turned out from Central Station and it was found that the roads had been barricaded by the Japanese marines. When work was commenced on the tearing down of these, it was thought that there would be objections from the Japanese but there was none and the operations were carried out as usual.

Just as this fire had ended and the Brigade was preparing to return to headquarters, another call was received at 12 o'clock from the corner of North Szechuen and Boone Roads, about 200 yards away. Fire fighting work was started and, by the time it was over, four houses had been damaged.

At 5.30 p.m., a report came to Shanghai of a huge fire in the Footung District, near Kaochiao. This, it was learned, took place in the Kuang Hua Oil Company's tanks and the oil involved was imported by the Soviet Naphta Trust. The glare from this could be seen from the "North-China Daily News" roof until shortly before ten o'clock.

An hour later, what appeared to be a disastrous fire was reported from the Wocung area. No details of this were available.

With reference to the question of fighting the flames, the "North-

## WELCOME ENDORSEMENT

To the Editor:

We, the undersigned residents of the foreign Settlement in Shanghai, wish to commend you for the frank and courageous Editorial "To Those Who Have Abused a Trust" which appeared on the front page of your issue of February 1, touching the present aggression of Japan against China.

We feel that it is time some public words were spoken that would show the amazement and indignation with which foreign residents in Shanghai have witnessed the trampling under foot of human justice and righteousness in the tragic events of the past two weeks. And we believe we speak for the conscience of the whole civilized world.

With International law disregarded, the blood of innocent men, women, and children calling for justice, and a torn and struggling people patiently waiting for the verdict of humanity, we add our voices to yours in calling for the cessation of this "undeclared war" and withdrawal of the invading forces. We believe firmly, that we speak for lovers of righteousness in Japan, as well as for the suffering people of this land.

Signed:

WILBER JUDD.  
M. W. ROSS.  
H. K. KING.  
PAUL B. KERN.  
JMO. C. HAWK.  
S. R. ANDERSON.  
OLIVE L. ANDERSON.  
LUCY J. WEBB.  
IDA BELLE LEWIS.  
NINA M. STRETHENCKE.  
CARLETON LACY.

T. L. LEE.  
ELANE J. ANDERSON.  
ROBERT M. HAYES.

H. C. HAMLIN.  
O. R. MAGILL.  
N. L. PEACOCK.  
CLAIRE CHAFMAN.

Shanghai, February 3, 1932.  
(N. C. D. N., Feb. 5, 1932)

"China Daily News" was informed by a member of the Third Division of the Chapel Fire Brigade yesterday that the Cantonese members of that division were anxious to resume their duties but, of course, this was impossible at present. When the Japanese occupation began, he alleged, the Japanese ordered the firemen out of their building and damaged their machines and equipment.

(N. C. D. N., Feb. 4, 1932)

## CONDITIONS IN HONGKEW

### Council Supports Defence Committee's Protest

#### REPRESENTATIONS URGED

Urging immediate representations to the Japanese authorities in regard to conditions in the Hongkew District, Brigadier-General E. B. Macnaghlin, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, has addressed a letter to the Senior Consul, Mr. E. S. Cunningham, drawing attention to the grave repercussions of certain activities of the Japanese Naval Landing Party in sectors other than their own upon the peace and order of the Settlement and strongly supporting the protest of the Defence Committee.

Brig-General Macnaghlin also directs Mr. Cunningham's attention to the grave situation which has arisen through the activities of Japanese armed forces and armed civilians in the northern and eastern areas of the disruption of the public services and frightened the inhabitants. Particular reference is made to the fact that members of the Municipal Police and Police Watchmen have been forcibly deprived of their arms and ammunition and prevented from executing their duty; members of the Fire Brigade, whilst on duty and in uniform, have been obstructed and assaulted, and the utmost difficulty experienced in the conduct of food and hospital services on account of the obstruction of Japanese naval and civilian patrols and pickets. Immediate representations to the Japanese Authorities are urged.

(N. C. D. N., Feb. 5, 1932)

#### RED CROSS WORKERS WOUNDED

While picking up wounded and dead soldiers behind the Chinese lines at the corner of Chunhsing and Hungshing roads in Chapel, three members of the Chinese Red Cross Hospital staff were wounded yesterday morning by machine gun fire from a Japanese aeroplane.

The workers arrived at the place at 7 a.m., when fighting was resumed by the two sides, with the Japanese aeroplanes threatening the Chinese lines. Flying low, a Japanese aeroplane swooped over the Chapel front, operating a machine gun. The wounded workers include Messrs. Wang Tung-fu, Kee Wen-han, and Miss Wong Te-fang. Mr. Wang was seriously wounded in the head, while Mr. Kee and Miss Wong were hit in the thigh and arm respectively.

(N. C. D. N., Feb. 4, 1932)

## JAPANESE FREE PRISONERS

117 Handed Over To The Municipal Police

### CONSULAR BOARD APPOINTED

The Consular Board have appointed a committee of three under the chairmanship of Mr. N. Aall, Consul-General for Norway, to superintend, in co-operation with the Japanese authorities, the handing of the Shanghai Municipal Council of Chinese, whom the Japanese Naval Forces took into custody as hostages or for other reason, during the recent operations. This Committee will exercise no judicial authority. It will act purely in a benevolent capacity.

Last night 117 Chinese arrested in Hongkew and elsewhere, were handed over to the Settlement police. The latter at once brought them food and drink and cigarettes in the temporary barracks.

They were a pitiful sight. According to police officers, the first question of the majority was, "Are you going to shoot us? If so, do it at once and put us out of our misery."

Many of them had not eaten for three days. They were in such a nervous condition that they could not eat the congee, which had been obtained from the gaol. They lolled about in their quarters, jumping nervously whenever the door opened.

Rushed To Hospital  
A police doctor attended at once. His examination proved that one man was so critically ill that he had to be rushed to the operating table at St. Luke's Hospital. Three others, suffering from bullet wounds and stabs, were taken care of according to the degree of their wounds.

The police reported last night that they were still detaining 10 or 12 others, who, although badly injured from bayonet wounds, had to await medical attention this morning. Most of them have been stabbed in the sides or buttocks. One little child of three screamed in terror as a kindly police officer put iodine into a raw wound.

The No. 1 boy in the Palace Hotel snack room was among the released. He was captured eight days ago while wearing hotel uniform. For six of the eight days he was bound hand and foot. His wrists are a mass to wounds caused by penetrating twine, with which he was bound. He was a moose happy mortal when tendered a whisky soda.

Another Chinese, an accountant in a foreign firm, arrested six days

## Chinese Rush Reinforcements To War Zones; Train Blown Up

Post And Mercury Representatives Find Chinese Lines Bustling With War Activity

Courtesy.

Order.

Extremely good morals.

Complete lack of hysteria.

These are the chief impressions of Chinese soldiers and their commanders gained by two representatives of The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury who made a complete circuit of the troop positions in the Municipality of Greater Shanghai Sunday.

The tour was not a "personally conducted" one. The two men were possessed of military passes which gave free access to any part of the lines which they desired to visit, and beyond showing them at the point of entry, no escorts were provided and few commanders visited.

In Search Of News  
The troops themselves was the quest of the reporters.

From Chenji, where at present the Commander of the 18th Route Army has his headquarters, to Lungghwa, where additional troops are concentrated and where the chief arsenal is located; around through the Native City, Nantao, the areas over which 45,000 Chinese troops are quartered were visited freely.

Nowhere in that area was there the slightest hostility toward foreigners as such manifest.

At Chenfu, 200 yards away from the railway line, is the spot where the giant Japanese bombing plane crashed, killing the pilot. At no spot could the crash have heightened the morale of the Chinese troops more. Additional bombers meant nothing more—in hysteria nor fear, merely a desire to attempt to bring down another.

(S. E. P., Feb. 8, 1932)

## Fresh Outrage Against American Property

For the second time since Hongkew became an outlying bit of Japanese soil, American mission property has suffered forcible entry and wanton destruction.

The first instance was that of the law school operated by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Young Allen Court. One of the first of many acts of unwarranted and incalculable violence by armed Japanese in and out of uniform was a midnight raid on this property. We have already commented on this disgraceful affair.

In the latest instance the Presbyterian Mission Press was the sufferer. This property is on North

ago in Quinsan Road, because he had a volunteer uniform in his house, was equally happy to realize that his doom no longer existed. Others showed equal signs of relief. According to their story, the majority of them had been confined in the Japanese Club. From here they were taken to either of the Japanese schools. Three nights ago they were piled into a lunk and massed together in a bound condition, with a few rinds and crusts thrown to them. Last night the police party removed them from the Wungpoo Wharf.

(N.-C. D. News, Feb. 7, 1932.)

Seochuen Road, immediately beside a school in which Japanese marines are quartered, and separated from them only by a low wall.

Through days of sniping, shelling and arson nearby, the Presbyterian Mission Press had been unmolested. Last week two notices by the American Consul-General, bearing the Consular seal, were affixed in front as a means of affording special warning and protection.

Within a matter of hours after posting of the notices, the premises had been entered by force and subjected to a wide variety of malicious mischief. Door panels were stove in, glass shattered, typewriters and other articles thrown on floors, desks opened and drawers pulled out, type in the composing-room "piled," and the Comrade's quarters ransacked and damaged.

The vandals operated unseen and at night. Considering the location of and control over this area, it seems amply plain both who could not have done the deed, and who must have done it.

Of Japanese responsibility there cannot be question and we trust that the most vigorous representations are being made concerning this newest outrage—relatively minor in itself, tremendously important in its implications.

(S. E. P., Feb. 8, 1932)

## Newsmen Lose Credulity As Reports Belie Chapei Scene

Life is like that! On Saturday, January 30, a party of newspaper men set out in an open car along North Szechuen Road and halted at Range Road corner to watch Japanese blue-jackets clean out the district of snipers who had played havoc with their plans for the capture of Chapei.

A large truck whizzed from Range Road and sped up North Szechuen toward the Odeon Theatre. The vehicle, manned by Japanese blue-jackets and ronins, was full of fire-wood, bundle upon bundle of it. Another truck whizzed by. It was full of cans of kerosene. More vehicles followed, similarly laden, and all going in the same direction.

The party moved along, following the trucks. Foreigners, friends, hailed them. The Japanese, these foreigners reported, were hunting gasoline and asking all pedestrians if they knew where supplies were available in the neighborhood. A garage just beyond the Odeon had been raided.

The party returned to Range Road, boarded the press car and started up North Szechuen Road, determined to see what it could. Their passes got them past Japanese sentries. Three shops adjoining the Odeon were burning at a terrific rate, doming the Odeon. The nature of the flames, which were scorching all within a range of 50

or 80 feet, indicated that all had been used when the fires were set. Japanese blue-jackets and ronins stood by and watched. Later firemen of the Shanghai Fire Brigade came along, but were allowed to start their impossible task only after a long palaver, and then they were restricted to covering the flames to the Settlement proper would not be endangered. And on Saturday, February 6, a well of fire still was to be seen in the ruins of one of the buildings adjoining the Odeon. That looked like oil.

It seemed as plain as day that the Japanese forces had set fire to the buildings in an attempt to rid themselves of the sniper menace. From Tientsin, however, there comes the "true" explanation of what happened. The Japanese Information Bureau, of 22 Akabono Road, Tientsin, in a circular under date of February 1, tells it all, thus:

"On January 30, a big fire broke out in the neighborhood of the Odeon Theatre, believed to be the work of the Chinese plainclothesmen. The Japanese Fire Brigade rushed to the spot as well as the International Fire Brigade. Efforts are still being made to extinguish the fire, but so far, it is still blazing."

Life is like that, these days in Shanghai!

(S. E. P., Feb. 9, 1932)

## LEAGUE'S REPORT ON SHANGHAI

The trio of Consular officials—with their trusty colleague and observer by their side—have sent the League of Nations an admirably concise report on events leading up to the incidents of January 28 and the happenings on the subsequent days of January. In the main the narrative—it avoids comment and opinion with excellent discretion—confirms the impressions given in the columns of this journal. It appears, from comments received from Europe, to add little to information already available there. Detailed examination of it may well be deferred at the moment. It may be sufficient to remark that in no way confirms the claims put forward by the Japanese Government regarding the intentions of Admiral Shirogawa on the fateful night. It will be noted that if the Japanese troops were merely following the example of the troops of the other foreign nations, they displayed originality in at least one respect: their commander issued a minatory proclamation to the Chinese troops. There is no record that Brigadier Fleming or Colonel E. S. Hooker felt impelled to adopt that course. The Consul-General makes it very clear that the Council's Proclamation of a State of Emergency was mainly inspired by the warning given to the British and other foreign Commanders by the Japanese Naval authorities on the morning of January 28. *Post hoc* is not always *propter hoc* it is true but it will be seen that the Consul-General, who had special opportunities for sensing the situation, are in no doubt. Logically, too, it seems difficult to maintain the view that Japanese action was merely part of a concerted defence action called into being to deal with the possible consequences of Japanese action as generally and not specifically indicated on the morning in question in official form and as trumpeted abroad in advance by Japanese propagandists. General E. B. Macnaghten's letter to the Chinese Ratepayers' Association definitely assigns the responsibility to the Japanese Government. His appreciation of the position is strengthened by the Gano Report. For the rest it would be impossible for any resident of Shanghai to read the document without coming to the conclusion that, had the Settlement been under other than international control, its integrity would have been certainly and, perhaps, irrevocably impaired.—(N.O.D.N., Feb. 10, 1932.)

## PROTECTION

The No. 1 Boy of the Palace hotel snack room, dressed in his uniform, and a bayonet-wounded three-year-old child proved to be among the 117 "dangerous" Chinese arrested in Hongkew by the Japanese Naval Force and handed over to municipal authorities Saturday night after eight days of illegal captivity and mistreatment.

One critically ill prisoner was at once rushed to the operating room; three others, suffering from bullet wounds and stabs, received police medical attention, while about a dozen others had to wait overnight for dressings on bayonet wounds on sides or buttocks.

Several had been tightly bound hand and foot during most of their period of captivity, with resultant wounds of wrists and ankles. Many had not eaten for three days. Treatment of the lot had been such that they were in a condition of nervous breakdown.

All this within the International Settlement; all this by their "protectors" whose protection was of such description that the captives greeted Settlement police with dazed looks and the words:

"Are you going to shoot us? Do it quickly so our suffering will end!"

(S. E. P., Feb. 8, 1932)

## FIRE BRIGADE'S PART 130 Calls Answered In 13 Days Of Settlement's Emergency

The Shanghai Fire Brigade's part in the anxious times Shanghai has experienced since January 29 is simply but eloquently told in the daily bulletins posted up at the Central fire station in Soochow Road.

Picking up wounded, turning out to fires some of which could not be attended to owing to political conditions and evacuation of hospital patients from Hongkew all fell within the Brigade's duties and a total of 130 calls was answered in 13 days, the majority being ambulance calls.

Heralding a return to normal conditions, firemen of the Hongkew division responded to an alarm at Jukong Road, at 7 a.m. yesterday. Only a few days ago, Jukong Road was impossible for anyone to pass, except for the Japanese marines and plainclothes Japanese. Four Chinese houses were destroyed and four others damaged as the result of the fire, the origin of which was not revealed. The houses had been evacuated.

Of the 130 calls, the Brigade attended many fires that were started by shells, and sent many times ambulances in picking up those wounded by bullets and bayonets. Regarded as the greatest conflagration in the Shanghai history, the Games in the Commercial Press and North Railway Station, were not attended by the Settlement firemen. These alarms would be responded in times of peace. The firemen attempted to reach the Odson block in North-Szechuen Road, but were stopped by the Japanese.

It was not 11 hours after the first shot fired in Chapei that the Settlement firemen felt the effect of the warfare. The first call was rushed to the Hongkew Fire Station at shortly after 10 a.m., when an ambulance was sent to Kashing Road in picking up a Chinese male, suffering from a bullet wound. The call was quickly followed by another ambulance call to North Haining and Honan Roads, and a fire alarm in Chapei, near the boundary of North Tibet Road and Haining Road. A shell dropped at 26 Young Allen Court, near Boone Road, also brought out the firemen to the scene.

From that day onward, numerous but similar calls were turned into the Settlement fire stations. On January 20, more than eight am-

bulance calls and a similar number of fire alarms were received. The ambulance calls were confined to districts north of the Soochow Creek, especially in the district controlled by the Hongkew and West Hongkew Police Stations.

### Removal of Wounded

Though the Japanese have been in control of the Hongkew area prior and after the opening of warfare, the reign of terror was not brought to the attention of the Brigade in the morning of January 30, when a richa coolie with a knife wound inflicted by a Japanese plainclothes man was picked up in west Soochow Road. Few minutes later a Chinese with a leg wound was conveyed from North Szechuen Road to a nearby hospital. Similar calls for ambulances continued for the following several days and at a time the congestion was so great that an acute shortage for ambulances to meet the emergency was felt. In Yangtsepoo and Harbin Road districts, the calls were also received. At 8.59 a.m. on January 30, a Chinese boy bayoneted in the left shoulder was picked up by officers of the West Hongkew Police Station and sent to a hospital by ambulance.

At 10 a.m., a fireman ascended to the top floor of the Shansu Theatre in North Shansu Road. No sooner had he faced the street through a window, than a Japanese marine, patrolling the street, opened fire. The bullet struck his neck and the fireman was rushed to the Lester Chinese Hospital for treatment. Several hours later a fire was started in the alleyway of the theatre, this was, however, shortly afterwards put out by the Settlement Brigade.

The activities of the Chinese plainclothes men in Hongkew were further accounted for the action of arson, as the result of which many houses were burned down. One of the most serious incidents happened on January 30, when the Odson block was deliberately destroyed. Firemen of the Hongkew Station rushed to the scene upon the receipt of the alarm from a watch tower. Their duties were hampered as traffic on North Szechuen Road was blocked by the marines and plainclothes men in that area.—(N. C. D. N., Feb. 11, 1932.)

## REFUGEE CAMP BOMBED

50 Persons Killed in Yiu Ying Road, Chapei

### PROTESTS MADE TO AUTHORITIES

Declaring that the flood refugee camp in Yiu Ying Road, Chapei, was bombed several times by Japanese aeroplanes, and that over 50 innocent lives were lost, Sir John Hope Simpson, Director-General of the National Flood Relief Commission, has addressed the following letter to Mr. T. Y. Soerg, who is chairman of the Commission:—

"I have to report to you that a camp of flood refugees on the Yiu Ying Road, two miles northwest of the North Station, and on the border of Chapei, contained, on January 26, 10,390 refugees, and a staff of 49 members. After the first Japanese bombardment of Chapei on January 29, about 2,000 of these refugees fled, but over 8,000 remained in the camp, and were, as usual, fed and sheltered.

"On February 5, the camp was bombed by Japanese planes about noon. A woman and a boy were killed on the spot, four persons were wounded, and some of the patients in the hospital died of fright. Most of the refugees fled, and there remained in the camp only a few hundred persons, the majority of whom were sick in hospital or aged people who found it difficult to get away.

### Unnecessary and Inhuman

"The following day Japanese planes again bombed the camp, and, after the bombardment, 48 dead were found in the camp, most of whom had been patients in the hospital. With the exception of about 20 people, the occupants of the camp were removed and it was again bombed the following day, February 7. It was then entirely evacuated, and, as the relieving party was about to leave the camp, the planes returned and dropped a bomb which damaged a house beside the camp.

"I have protested against this action in a letter to the Japanese Consul-General, pointing out that the action appears to have been unnecessary, and was certainly inhuman. I said that no military advantage whatever can have been gained by these attacks on a camp occupied by homeless refugees from the flooded areas, the only result has been the sacrifice of over 50 perfectly innocent lives.

"I sent a copy of my letter to the senior member of the Consular Body, with a request that its contents be conveyed to the members of that Body, and another copy to the Mayor of Greater Shanghai Municipality.—(N. C. D. N., Feb. 12, 1932.)

## Japanese Bomber Ignored Red Cross Flag, Simpson Declares

### Murai's Reply Regarding Bombing Of Refugee Camp Draws Pointed Answer From Chairman

The bombing of the Liu Ying Road flood refugee camp on February 5 by Japanese airplanes can not be blamed on military contingency, is the gist of a reply sent by Sir John Hope Simpson, director general of the National Flood Relief Commission, to Mr. K. Murai, consul general for Japan.

In the letter, which was written in reply to one sent by the Japanese consul general expressing the regret of the naval authorities for the bombing incident, Sir John points out that the refugee camp is about two miles from the North Station and at least a mile from the nearest point on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway line.

#### Mr. Murai's Letter

Mr. Murai's letter, which was dated February 15 and addressed to the director general of the flood relief commission, follows:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 15, 1932, calling my attention to the bombing by Japanese planes of a massed of flood relief refugees on Liu Ying Road.

I lost no time in transmitting the contents of your letter to the Japanese Naval Authorities, who in reply have notified me to the effect that in those days when the unhappy incidents of bombing occurred, the Japanese naval landing forces were busily engaged in bombing the Chinese troops who were incessantly directing their bombardment at the Japanese forces from their defense lines constructed all over the Chapel district and that the spot in question where bombs were dropped, unfortunately not only happened to be located quite adjacent to the Chinese position but was protected with barbed wire.

However, the Naval Authorities asked me to express their deepest regret that so many flood refugees have been subjected to a serious disaster by the bombing.

#### Letter Not Received

In this connection, perhaps I may call your attention to the fact that if you had been good enough to notify me of the incident of February 5, immediately after its happening, the calamitous fate which befell the unfortunate refugees after February 5 might have averted or at least lessened to a great extent.

I might add that according to a circular from the senior consul, you wrote to Mr. T. V. Soong stating that you addressed me another let-

ter dated February 12, asking for my reply. But I regret to inform you that I have not yet received your letter dated February 12 and will appreciate if you make investigations into the matter.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

#### Sir John Replies

Sir John Hope Simpson's reply is dated February 17 and reads as follows:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 15, 1932, which was delivered to me personally by your messenger at 12:24 p.m. today, February 17.

In your letter you acknowledge receipt of my letter of February 15, which I think must be a mistake for February 10, the date on which I sent my original letter.

With reference to your last paragraph, I beg to enclose a copy of my letter addressed to you on February 12 and of the enclosure which was a copy of a telegram which I forwarded to the League of Nations on the evening of February 11. The receipt of my letter of February 12 is acknowledged in the diary book by the seal of your consulate-general.

#### Position of Camp Detailed

With reference to the contents of your letter under reply, I note that the Naval Authorities have asked you to express their deepest regret that many flood refugees have been subjected to a serious disaster by bombing. This expression of regret I shall have pleasure in forwarding to the Chairman of the Commission for notification to its members.

With regard to the suggestion that the camp was located adjacent to the Chinese position and was protected by barbed wire, I have the honor to repeat the statement contained in my letter of the 10th inst., that the camp lay two miles northwest of the North Railway station and one mile from the nearest point on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, and it cannot, therefore, be described as adjacent to the Chinese position. The statement that the camp was protected with barbed wire is mistaken.

I have caused an enquiry to be made into the whole occurrence,

and from that enquiry it appears that on February 2, before the camp was bombed, a Japanese aviator flew close over the camp and waved his hand to the occupants. As there were 3,000 children in the camp at the time, he could not well have mistaken it for a military encampment.

**Aircraft Used Machine Gun**  
In addition, the bombardment of February 5 was preceded by machine gunning which injured a Mr. Ma, who was present in the camp. As in order to machine gun had to descend to a low altitude, the suggestion that the camp was considered to be a military encampment would seem to be inexplicable.

Had I been informed of the bombing on February 5 at once, I would of course have protested on that day. In fact, however, the report on the subject only reached me after the bombing on February 7, which explains my failure to address you earlier.

Finally I would draw your attention to the fact that a Red Cross flag was flying at the gate of the camp and a Blue Cross flag over the hospital.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

J. HOPE SIMPSON.

#### A Distressing Occurrence

Sir John Hope-Simpson's restrained protest to the Japanese Consul-General on the bombing of the flood refugee camp on three successive occasions by Japanese aeroplanes will cause a very painful impression. It will be seen from the location of the camp and from its nature and composition that no military reasons appear to be applicable to an action of this kind. The camp of some 10,000 refugees was reduced to 8,000 as the result of the panic created by the bombardment of Chapel on January 29. Exactly a week later the calm of the camp restored by the devoted labours of the helpers, was rudely broken by Japanese bombs from the air, two refugees being killed, four wounded and some of the invalids in the hospital died of fright. The population of the camp was further reduced to a few hundred persons—mainly sick and aged. They were not left alone, the next day the air-bombing was resumed and 48 refugees, mainly patients in the hospital, were killed. The occupants of the camp were then all removed with the exception of 20, who on the next day, again experienced the visitation from the air. Even in the process of complete evacuation the relieving party was bombed. Considering that these events occurred long after the first reaction of world-opinion to the air-bombing of Chapel was known, explanation of this apparently wanton piece of cruelty will, on the face of it, present considerable difficulties.—(N. C. D. N., Feb. 12, 1932.)

## BOMB FALLS ON COTTON MILL

Six Killed, 15 Injured  
In Markham Road

### EXTENSIVE DAMAGE

Six Chinese were killed and 15 injured at the Wing On Cotton Mill, 55 Markham Road, yesterday morning when a bomb from a Japanese aeroplane crashed through the roof of the reeling room doing extensive damage. The bomb, which was explosive, wrecked the reeling room, blowing some of the workers to pieces. An incendiary bomb also dropped but fell about 45 feet away and although it sprayed the area with sulphur and phosgene acid it caused no casualties although 240 Chinese were working in the building.

Lieut. J. S. Cook and 18 men of the United States Marines were in the mill at the time but none of them was injured. The bombing caused such a commotion that the 2,000 Chinese working in the building immediately stampeded, dashing for safety.

The Wing On mill, which is within Settlement limits, is about a mile from Markham Road station and several hundred yards from Markham Road bridge. The Japanese plane, which had been bombing Chinese positions on the other side of Soochow Creek, appeared over the mill about 10.30 a.m. The bomb struck the roof and exploded within a few feet and as it dropped among the workers in the reeling room the blast shattered every window in the vicinity and wrecked about 50 machines. So terrific was the explosion that pieces of mangled flesh were scattered all over the room. A panic started among the other workers who immediately dashed for the doors while the U.S. Marines, instantly realising what had happened, worked their way towards the affected area to rescue the injured.

#### Reeling Room Wrecked

An investigation revealed the horror of the catastrophe. Of 80 people normally working in the room, about 60 had left for food and the bomb dropped just over the only exit. Two sides of the room were enclosed with fireproof glass but not a pane was intact. The third wall, of substantial construction was standing, but the fourth wall, originally built to contain glass, was shattered, all the temporary bricks being out. In the far corner half the wall was blown out while another corner was wrecked, bricks and mortar scattering the compound and many casualties were

## Only Ghosts Of Ruined City Remain Where Chapei Stood

Deserted Streets, Grey Specters Greet Eyes Of  
Visiting Newsmen In Devastated Areas

By I. Z. YUAN and LOUIS A. BLACKBURN

Only the ghosts of Chapei, once a large, throbbing industrial center, remain to tell a funeral tale of the passing of the "Four Horsemen."

Ghostly piles of grey ashes and debris greeted the lonely wanderers in the Chapei district this morning as a short truce, broken but a truce on paper nevertheless, stifled big guns of the opposing armies and deathlike quiet hung like a shroud over the ruined and deserted city.

#### Only Waste Remains

Except for a few blocks of deserted houses in the western and northern parts of Chapei, where once the whizz of industry were the pulse of a busy and prosperous industrial section, the district is completely deserted. Only the blackened and jagged walls of ruined buildings remain as grim reminders of the days before the forces of conquest, death, disease and famine came to lay waste to Chapei.

Despite the fact that a short truce, signed to allow Red Cross workers to remove the dead and wounded, and refugees, from the scenes of battle, was pierced by intermittent firing, members of The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury editorial staff took advantage of the lull in fighting, to survey on their own the scenes of the past week's carnage.

#### Few Routes Open

Only a few routes were open into

crushed by bricks and flying glass. Iron beams of 12 inches were bent by the force of the blast.

Immediately the Marines got to work removing the dead and the injured who were rushed to the nearest hospitals and the Shanghai Fire Brigade turned out to assist in removing the injured and attending to any incipient outbreak of fire.

The Wing On mill at the outbreak of the Shanghai troubles employed 3,800 workers on the day and night shifts but closed three days ago. At the urgent request of the workers the mill was reopened and restarted operations with a staff of 2,322 workers.—(N. O. D. N., Feb. 12, 1932.)

Chapei, and it was not without difficulty that the newspaper's representatives made their way into the war-torn district.

Hundreds of refugees, hoping to cross into Chapei, lined Chungshan and Soodow Roads, waiting in vain for an opportunity to return to the ashes of their homes to remove what personal belongings they could recover. Myriad boats jammed the creek with loads of wheat, rice, and other supplies, and it was nearly impossible to cross.

#### Tragic Scene Witnessed

Immediately behind the railway bridge, the scene of extensive Japanese aerial bombardment, Chinese soldiers were entrenched. There the visitors were warned to proceed no farther by a Chinese officer, who explained that it would be dangerous indeed. A guide was furnished, and the railroad tracks were crossed to Chungshing Road.

There the most tragic picture of war and destruction was seen. What once was a densely populated area was an open field, the streets hardly discernible because of the great piles of debris. Tall buildings had been leveled to within a few feet of the ground, and streets were impassable.

#### Monument To Destruction

Towering above the rest of the debris was the skeleton of the Oriental Library, the charred walls standing like a grim monument to wanton destruction. The picture recalled the thousands of priceless pieces of literature that have been sacrificed to the gods of war at the expense of culture.

Although all was quiet, the visitors were not allowed to proceed beyond Tsing Yuen Road, where the guide saluted and departed.

#### Missions Of Mercy

On Chungshan Road where, two days ago, great machines of war sped like juggernauts to the scenes of battle, Red Cross trucks and ambulances went careening through the piles of waste on their missions of mercy.

The newsmen boarded one of the Red Cross trucks and returned to the Settlement, an unpleasant picture of the ravages of warfare imprinted indelibly on their memories.

(S.E.P. February 12, 1932)



## POLICE OFFICER ASSAULTED Prevented from Going to His Station RONIN'S UNCALLED FOR ATTACK

Sergeant G. W. Robinson, of Harbin Road Police Station, was the victim of an assault which was perpetrated in North Szechuen Road yesterday afternoon by a Japanese "ronin" (reservist) after an attempt had been made to prevent him from proceeding to his station to report for duty. The affair was witnessed by Dr. H. Pedersen, veterinary surgeon of the Public Health Department, and by Mr. E. Kline, Senior Chief Health Inspector.

At about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, Sergeant Robinson was going in a private motor car along North Szechuen Road when he was stopped at a spot about 15 or 20 yards to the south of Range Road by a Japanese in plain clothes. The latter demanded to know where he was going and the officer replied that he was on his way to duty at the Harbin Road Police Station.

The ronin, who spoke English fairly well, said "You cannot go there," so Sergeant Robinson demanded to know the reason. The reply was that he was not on duty, whereupon the foreign officer replied that, under the present state of emergency, he was always on duty. His uniform, he stated, denied that.

However, the ronin was firm in his decision that neither officer nor car could not go forward, so Sergeant Robinson got out of the car and walked northwards. He was followed by the reservist, who struck him a blow in the back. As he turned, the ronin again struck him, this time in the face. The officer, unable to control himself, they retaliated. At this juncture, a Japanese Marine sentry intervened, placing his rifle against the sergeant's body cross-wise and prevented him from going further.

A report of the affair was made to Hongkew Station and shortly afterwards a Japanese naval officer, who stood near by at the time of the assault, visited the police station and apologized.

(N.O.D.N. February 13, 1932)

## PASTOR CARRIED OFF Alleged Acts of Japanese Marines: Open Letter to Admiral Nomura

Alleging that various members of their church, including the pastor, the Rev. Tsiang Z-su, and his family, had been carried off after being severely beaten by a squad of Japanese Marines, members of the Governing Board of the Fitch Memorial Church in Darroch Road have addressed an open letter to Vice-Admiral Nomura, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Naval Forces in Shanghai. The writers allege that, in spite of all efforts, they have been unable to learn the whereabouts of Mr. Tsiang and ask the Admiral to take steps to restore him to them. The letter follows:—

Dear Sir,—The Fitch Memorial Church of Christ in China is located in Darroch Road, Hongkew. It is one of the larger churches in Shanghai. Among the membership of this church are the families of the founders and executive heads of the Commercial Press which has, as you are aware, been completely destroyed, as well as many other Chinese holding positions of high responsibility.

On the afternoon of January 26, there was assembled a group of 30 in the manse adjoining the church. They were mostly women and children. They were there because they thought it was a safe place for refuge. While squads of His Imperial Majesty's marines were engaged in rifle and machine gun firing in front of the church and the neighbourhood, they sought comfort and peace of heart in prayer.

About four o'clock in the afternoon, a marine patrol, numbering about 50, rattled the iron gates at the front of the church courtyard demanding admission. Naturally, there was immediately much fear among the small group, and a few minutes elapsed before one of them, a young lad of 20, whose father and mother and younger sister were also in the group in the manse, mustered sufficient courage to unlock the iron gate. As soon as he had opened the gate, without any further ado he was seized and his hands bound behind his back and carried away; he has not been seen or heard from since.

**Search for Bombs**  
Immediately upon entering the manse, where the small group of 30 were, the officer in charge of the squad demanded to be told where the teachers and students of the

school conducted in the church adjoining were. He was informed that the students and teachers had gone to their homes, as the school was a day school and closed for the winter vacation. When asked who was in charge of the property our pastor, the Rev. Tsiang Z-su, immediately stepped forward and stated that he was the pastor and therefore the person in charge.

The marine officer then insisted that there were bombs hidden on the property. Our pastor replied that this was a church and that he was quite sure there were no bombs or any other military equipment on the place; but he invited the officer to make a search of the premises so as to assure himself of this fact. All of the 30 who had come to the church for refuge and prayer had their persons searched. No bombs or weapons of any description were found either on the property or on the persons of the group.

Your officer then separated from the rest of the group our pastor and his wife and son, his nephew and his secretary and two servants, comprising his entire family, excepting his little daughter of nine, who was playing in the kindergarten adjoining, entirely unconscious of the tragedy enacted in the manse.

### Pastor Marched Off

The remaining twenty-two were then commanded to confine themselves to the manse and under no circumstances were to look out of the window or attempt to leave the property. Your marines then turned their attention to our pastor, Mr. Tsiang, beating him in the face and prodding him with the bayonet. Then they turned toward his wife and beat her repeatedly over the thighs with the butt of their rifles until she collapsed on the floor. They then bound the hands of all seven behind their backs and marched them off.

Since then all efforts on our part and on the part of our western friends have failed to secure any information from the Japanese Consulate or through any other agency as to their whereabouts or fate, though more than two weeks have past.

Our pastor was a man who was rich in love and compassion. Almost the last sermon that he preach-



ed was an appeal to us to forgive the injustices of your country, not to hate, but to forgive and to love as Christ taught us and showed us to forgive and love.

**An Appeal**

With our church members widely scattered, all in need of comfort and spiritual guidance and help, we greatly long for the wise guidance and the spiritual help of our Pastor. Surely a man like our pastor, Mr. Tzang, whose heart bore no hatred but only love, and who besought others to forgive and practise love, has done nothing, or his family, to be carried off as prisoners.

The hearts of the men and women of our Church who all loved him, cry out in sorrow and bereavement; and so we, who are the governing body of the church, cannot refrain from writing this letter to you to ask you to restore to us and to our church our pastor and his family. For this act of mercy and compassion, we will be always very grateful.

(N.O.D.N. February 14, 1932)

**REFUGEE CAMP BOMBED**

Sir John Hope Simpson's Telegram to League

**"WANTON & INHUMAN ACTION"**

Geneva, Feb. 13.

The Secretariat-General of the League of Nations today circulated the telegram it has received from Sir John Hope Simpson, the Director of the Chinese Flood Relief Commission, protesting against the bombardment by the Japanese of a flood refugee camp.

The telegram states: "I protest the Japanese air bombardment of a flood refugee camp containing over 8000 refugees on February 5 when a woman and a boy were killed and four people wounded while several hospital patients died from fright.

The same camp was bombed again on February 6 when it contained a few hundred refugees only, the majority being sick in hospital or aged and infirm people. Forty-eight were found dead after this bombardment. The camp was then evacuated but it was bombed again the next day. This action by the Japanese was wanton and inhuman and from a military standpoint useless."—(N. C. D. N., Feb. 13, 1932.)

**JAPANESE ACTS IN HONGKEW**

**British Subjects' Home Invaded**

**MARINES RAID SHOP OF CHINESE**

Yesterday a number of unwarranted actions were reported by Hongkew residents as having been perpetrated either by Japanese marines or "ronin". In one case, a British house was entered by uniformed marines. In another, their intended action was frustrated when the occupants told them that the owner was an American.

One case was reported by Mr. Biggs, residing at 707 Dixwell Road. Mr. Biggs is an employee of the Shanghai Power Co. and a British subject. At 2 p.m. he entered the front door of his house and proceeding through the first room, he saw two Japanese Marines in the back. He challenged them, but they ran out of the back door, making for a Japanese machine gun post not far distant. He called on them to stop, but as he was confronted by the armed men he did not follow further. Instead he reported the matter, adding at the police station, that when he last was in his house on Thursday, he was still in possession of a loud speaker, valued at \$190. This was missing yesterday.

**Books On Manchuria?**

An hour earlier, two Japanese marines and a Japanese Special brought a Chinese of British registration to Hongkew station. They stated that they had found him at 1259 Dixwell Road (his residence) and on the premises they picked up a Chinese volunteer cap, and two books on the Manchurian issue. The marines were satisfied at the station with accused's statement and so was a British subject and were handed a receipt for the cap and books. The Chinese was released.

Two Chinese women were arrested during the morning by several Japanese marine officers on Seward Road near the intersection with Woochang Road. Two Specials witnessed the incident. The officers alleged that the women had in their possession maps of Japanese positions. Where the women were taken is not known.

A Chinese storekeeper at 43 Broadway reported to the police station at 9.26 a.m., that an hour

**JAPANESE ASSAULT BRITON**

**Mr. Parkes Manhandled: Passes Destroyed**

Mr. G. H. Parkes, formerly boxing instructor at the Pabels School for Boys, was severely manhandled yesterday at noon by a gang of some 50 Japanese rōevrists at the corner of North Szechuen and Dixwell Roads.

Mr. Parkes, who is a British subject, had driven his car to this spot, which is only a stone's throw away from the Dixwell Road Police Station, when he was held up. He exhibited two passes which had been issued to him by the Shanghai Municipal Police, one being his current pass and the other an emergency pass, bearing the seal of Rear-Admiral Shikawa, to enter and leave the Settlement during a state of emergency, but these were snatched from his hand and torn up.

Two foreign police sergeants were standing near by at the time but they were unable to render any assistance.

When Mr. Parkes remonstrated against the destruction of his passes, he was assaulted and his car detained. Nevertheless, he decided that resistance was useless so eventually he made his way to the Japanese Naval Headquarters and obtained assistance from a naval officer who provided him with an escort and issued an order for the release of the car, the latter being returned.

The "North-China Daily News" understands that the matter is being referred to H. M. Consul-General for action.

(N.O.D.N. February 15, 1932)

previously, 36 Japanese marines had entered his shop and caused considerable damage. A similar occurrence took place at 8.50 a.m., soon after which a shopkeeper informed the police that "ronin" had removed a quantity of coal and wood from his premises. The fuel was valued at \$60. The police are in possession of the lorry number.

A foreigner challenged a Japanese "ronin" with the theft of several beds from his house which had been shelled. It was resented hotly with the remark, "No stolen, only borrowed for our hospital."

(N.O.D.N. February 15, 1932)

## Eye-Witness Stories Of War Pass From Shanghai Horizon

There will be no more eye-witness stories concerning Japanese army actions in the front line, if Japanese authorities can help it.

From Saturday morn of last week until yesterday, all was well on the Kiangwan front for the numerous newspaper reporters and foreign correspondents whose duty it was to "cover" the war. With passes, and in some cases without, the reporters and photographers rummaged through the Japanese lines, often right into the zone of actual hostilities.

Guards or sentries there were none to check the news hunters and they wandered far afield, getting close-up shots of the strife and methods employed.

### All Went Well Until—

Then someone spilled the beans. Charges of atrocities flew, but were given little credence.

Then came a single eye-witness account of ruthless slaughter on the green grass of Kiangwan Race Course,—and the bars were put up.

From the Japanese Consulate-General on Tuesday afternoon there was forthcoming a disclaimer. It is inconceivable, it was pointed out, that any Chinese civilians could have remained in the Kiangwan zone on Monday. Consul General K. Mura, urging the evacuation of all non-combatants from the zone of hostilities.

### "Last Man Evacuated"

In the same statement is the allegation that the only Chinese civilian seen in the Kiangwan area on Monday had been evacuated by a foreign newspaper correspondent. His name was withheld, it was explained at the consulate, to avoid causing the gentleman embarrassment. He had brought into the Settlement and turned the lone civilian over to the Municipal Police, safe, alive and well.

There was no direct refutation attempted in regard to the specific charges of slaughter of civilians, whether guerrillas or not. Nor was information forthcoming as to what procedure customary to organized armies had been followed in the arrest, trial and punishment of suspected soldiers, civilians, spies or snipers.

### Passes Into Limbo Of Past

Reaction No. 2 came with announcement by the Japanese Consulate General that all military passes or courtesy slips, some of which had been issued a matter of hours before, no longer were valid and had been suspended until further notice. The announcement explained that owing to the "danger and confusion" it was necessary to suspend the privileges theretofore enjoyed by members of the Fourth Army the Japanese military headquarters.

The move made it impossible to quarters at Tienlo-tze, where it was customary for Major Miyawaki, Intelligence officer on the staff of Lieutenant General K. Uyeda, to issue communiques on the latest developments in the Kiangwan sector. Likewise it has become impossible for foreign newspaper men, other than Japanese press representatives, to proceed to the front lines.

The freedom enjoyed previously by the Japanese war correspondents, however, also has been restricted to some extent and they are required to gather in a tent set aside for them at headquarters to await the appearance of the officials appointed to broadcast what news is released.

### Explanation Offered

Japanese diplomatic officials explain that there is no connection with the two developments,—the publication of eye-witness atrocity stories and the voiding of the consular passes to the war zone. They state that hereafter news of war developments will be available at the offices of the Japanese Consulate General, which has been issuing communiques daily for the past three weeks.

The communiques cover a variety of subjects, all of them linked with the present Sino-Japanese situation. A liaison officer has been appointed by the consulate and military news, relayed from the Tienlo-tze headquarters, will be forthcoming in due course. Customary courteous consideration of newspaper deadlines will be extended, it was explained.

### Text Of Statements

Text of the Japanese announcement suspending all passes, issued Tuesday night, follows:

"Due to danger and confusion, the validity of the press passes or courtesy slips to the Japanese Army Headquarters and the front lines issued by the Japanese Consulate-General or Army Headquarters is suspended until further notice."

The Japanese statement issued in regard to atrocities charged to the Japanese Army reads:

"A rumor of alleged Japanese atrocities on civilians at the Kiangwan Race Course has reached this office, much to our surprise. On February 10th, Mr. Mura sent to Mayor Wu a Note, the special purpose of which was to advise him to take necessary precautions for the safeguarding of the Chinese public at large, causing them either to take refuge in a safer zone or by some other appropriate means.

"After the exchange of fire in and around the Kiangwan Race Course of two days, it is inconceivable that any civilian could have been staying in that neighborhood, especially in the open, where it is alleged that the incident took place.

"One foreign correspondent whose identity and standing are well known to the office states that he brought back the only Chinese in sight from this same neighborhood, to the Settlement, giving him 45 and handing him over to Deputy Superintendent Robertson of the Shanghai Municipal Police.

### Women As Snipers

"Therefore, if there should happen to be any others remaining in the same neighborhood in any number as has been stated by the alleged accusation, they were no other than those who were engaged in sniping or otherwise in some form of military activities. It is not surprising if there were some women among the victims in view of the fact that some had been actually found sniping.

"In this connection, it may be added that although peaceful residents of Kiangwanchen have already evacuated, a great number of Chinese plain-clothes snipers, most of whom are the regulars of the Chinese army, are still entrenched in some of the sturdy buildings of the village and are offering a violent resistance, causing considerable casualties to Japanese forces."

(S.E.P. February 16, 1932)

## U.S. Vice-Consul Ringwalt Roughly Handled By Ronins

The American Consulate-General is awaiting answer to a protest filed February 11 with the Japanese Consul-General regarding rough handling accorded Vice-Consul Arthur R. Ringwalt and Mrs. L. Young, an American citizen, on February 10, at the hands of Japanese ronins and naval guards.

About noon of February 10, Vice-Consul Ringwalt and Mrs. Young, well supplied with identification documents, were proceeding to Mrs. Young's former residence at 129 Barchet Road to search for Mrs. Young's daughter Peggy, 7 years old, lost there at the time of the general evacuation of that area.

Japanese naval guards and volunteer civilians were patrolling Szechuen Road, and after examining the documents permitted Vice-Consul Ringwalt and Mrs. Young to

proceed in company with two Japanese volunteer civilians. They proceeded a short distance and were again halted by Japanese volunteer civilians, who stopped Mrs. Young, searched her clothing, and attacked Vice-Consul Ringwalt when he forcibly protested at their rough treatment of the woman in his care.

Both wereuffed and kicked, searched, but after Vice-Consul Ringwalt demanded that his mission in behalf of his government be not interfered with, they proceeded to the house at 129 Barchet Road, only to find that it had been broken into, and was deserted.

Both the vice-consul and Mrs. Young returned to the consulate-general, and reported their treatment, which was not sufficiently severe however to require medical attention, although very painful. The American Consulate-General then made representations to the Japanese Consul-General, which have not yet been answered, time being allowed for a thorough investigation.

(S.E.P. February 15, 1932)

### LEAGUE REPORT ON SHANGHAI

"Defensive Entirely on  
the Japanese

Geneva, Feb. 14.

"A reign of terror resulted in Hongkew following the Japanese occupation and a state of open war exists," says a report to the League of Nations by the Shanghai Commission, cabled this afternoon and signed by Count Ciano, Italian Charge d'Affaires and chairman of the commission.

He adds that the offensive is entirely in the hands of the Japanese whose declared object is to capture the Woosung forts and drive all Chinese troops a considerable distance from Shanghai.

The report goes on to say that almost the entire non-Japanese population of Hongkew has fled from that area.

The Japanese consul has admitted that excesses were committed by his nationals when feeling was running high and chaotic conditions prevailed but that the situation is now greatly improved and a number of undesirable Japanese have been deported to Japan.—Reuter.

(N.O.D.N. February 15, 1932)

### THE RINGWALT CASE NOT CONCLUDED

The Arrest of Japanese  
Marine Required

Washington, Feb. 17.

The Secretary of State, Col. Henry L. Stimson, does not consider that the case in which Japanese Marines assaulted Mr. Arthur Ringwalt, American vice-consul in Shanghai, has yet been settled, although he has received an apology from the Japanese authorities forwarded through Mr. Edwin L. Cunningham, the American Consul-General in Shanghai.

The case will not be closed, Mr. Stimson believes, until the Japanese authorities have arrested the marines responsible for the assault, and according to his information this has not yet been done.—United Press.

(N.O.D.N., Feb. 19, 1932)

## THE RINGWALT INCIDENT

America Lodges Protest  
With Mr. Mural

WASHINGTON TAKES  
SERIOUS VIEW

Washington, Feb. 14.

A complete report on the case involving an alleged Japanese assault on Mr. A. R. Ringwalt, American vice-consul in Shanghai, on Wednesday of last week was ordered by Colonel Henry L. Stimson, the Secretary of State.

It is stated that Secretary Stimson regards the Ringwalt case as the "gravest incident yet" of the Sino-Japanese crisis at Shanghai.

Mr. Ringwalt, whose American residence is at Omaha, while on an official mission in the Japanese defence area at Shanghai was assaulted by armed Japanese civilians. Mrs. L. Young, a Chinese woman holding American citizenship and whom Mr. Ringwalt was endeavouring to assist, was also assaulted. A protest on the Ringwalt case has been lodged with Mr. K. Mural, the Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai, by Mr. Edwin S. Cunningham, the American Consul-General at Shanghai.

The State Department understands that as yet Mr. Cunningham has not received a reply to his protest, from Mr. Mural.

Assaulted by Armed Reservists

The assault on Mr. Arthur Ringwalt, American Vice-Consul, occurred last Wednesday who in company with Mrs. L. Young, of Chinese descent born in California and herefore an American citizen, went to Barchet Road, inside the Japanese defence area to search for Mrs. Young's baby. Although accompanied by two Japanese, Mrs. Young and Mr. Ringwalt were set upon by half a dozen armed Japanese reservists, who refused to believe that Mrs. Young was an American. She was seized and assaulted and when Mr. Ringwalt intervened he too was assaulted, being kicked and beaten. Eventually, Mr. Ringwalt was able to bring Mrs. Young back into the safety zone but they were unable to find Mrs. Young's baby, which was said to be in a house in Barchet Road. A report of the incident was compiled and Mr. Edwin S. Cunningham, U. S. Consul-General, registered a protest with Mr. Mural, the Japanese Consul-General.

(N. C. D. N. Feb. 16, 1932)

## ACTIVITIES IN HONGKEW

Marines, Roughs, and Reservists

### DOORS, FURNITURE SMASHED

Several outrages on private foreign property in Hongkew and Dixwell Road districts came to light yesterday. In the first, Mr. Biggs, employed by the Shanghai Power Company and residing at 707 Dixwell Road, reported to Hongkew police station that his house had been entered and windows, furniture and fittings ruined. Other than a radio loudspeaker, which he noticed was stolen last week, his premises were intact when he last left them. Unknown persons had cut over the week-end after smashing the rear gate and door and damaged his property to an extent which he was unable to estimate at noon yesterday.

Supplementary to this incident another foreign resident in the same district informed the police that Japanese had arrested his cook, but they released him some time later.

Information is also at hand that Japanese machine gunners have taken up positions in foreign houses along the Kiangwan Road, which, although evacuated, still fly American and British flags. These posts are said to bear on positions to cover a possible Japanese retreat should the Chinese attack with the reinforcements which are said to have come into the Chinese front line.

#### Chinese Civilians Arrested

On Monday afternoon, the No. 1 boy of the Hongkew police canteen was arrested by Japanese Marines, while within a few hundred feet of the station gate. Unfortunately for him, he had in his possession the vesting cards of several medical non-coms, stationed in Hongkew. The age of the cards bore out the statement that he received them several years ago. Nevertheless the Marines marched him off to the Japanese Telegraph Building. Capt. Kennedy, Assistant Commissioner of Police in charge of the area, witnessed the incident and, appealing to the officer in charge, obtained the release of the boy.

According to the account of a Chinese police watchman, he witnessed the arrest on Monday afternoon by Japanese roughs of three Chinese shop assistants from the drug store at 537 Woosung Road. The victims were taken to the Japanese Club.

Yesterday two Sikh constables saw Japanese arrest the manager of a hardware shop at 1299 Broadway. They escorted him to the telegraph office. Another S.P.C.

## SEVEN SCHOOLS DESTROYED

Many Students Reported Missing at Woosung

Through the Japanese naval and army operations against the Woosung Forks and the Woosung city, seven institutions of higher learning situated near the city have been destroyed by bombs and gun fire. Besides the heavy losses in the properties, a number of students are reported missing.

The institutions destroyed are: the Tung Chi Medical University, Commercial Navigation College, School of Sea Products, University of China, Medical College of the Central University, College of Agriculture of the University of Labour and College of Manual Training of the University of Labour.

The Tung Chi Medical University was founded by German medical and business men, who have supplied the institution with excellent equipment. The institution is situated two miles north to the Woosung city, and of 620 students, only a few more than 200 have reported to the registrar in his office in Shanghai. It is also reported that only half of the 60 roofless employed in the institution have so far gathered in Shanghai. The remainder are missing.

What remains of the Commercial Navigation College is a heap of ruins. The college, established by the Ministry of Communications, is situated near the Woosung Forks. The buildings, together with the equipment, were demoralized by bombs and gun fire. About half of the 300 students are reported missing. The School of Sea Products situated near the Woosung Forks were likewise destroyed by gun fire. The factory and research laboratories of the institution were blown up by bombs while many of its students are also missing.

The dormitories of the University of China were shelled while they were fully occupied by students, it was reported. The Medical College of the Central University, College of Agriculture and the College of Manual Training of the University of Labour near Kiangwan also incurred heavy damage by bombs and gun fire.

(N. C. D. N. Feb. 17, 1932)

saw two Chinese taken to the Japanese school on Range Road.

In justice to the Japanese occupants of Hongkew it must be stated that a representative of this journal traversed Hongkew and Dixwell Road districts twice yesterday and noticed that the only active civilian Japanese were attached to Marines on point duty. They were acting as interpreters and as soon as he presented his pass he was waved on with a smile.

(N. C. D. N. Feb. 18, 1932)

## German Doctor Relates Case Of Dum-Dum Bullets

Physician Testifies On Evidence In Hospital

In a recent issue of the China Press a report was published stating that dum-dum bullets were being used by the Japanese forces against the Chinese in certain instances. This notice was circulated by the Chinese Medical Association of this city.

The following day the report, as stated in this paper, was denied by the consular authorities of the Japanese Legation. Yesterday Dr. C. F. Burns who received his M. D. in Vienna and is now connected with the Chinese Red Cross General Hospital of this city addressed a letter to Dr. F. C. Yen, superintendent of the Chinese Red Cross Hospital, giving a detailed account of finding dum-dum bullets in patients who have come under his care. The letter which was dated February 16, follows:

#### Writes To Dr. Yen

Dear Dr. Yen:—Having gained experience in minor war surgery during the Great European War, I wish to put before you two particular cases of rifle shot-wounds, one in a Chinese soldier, the other in a Chinese civilian, a woman.

Case No. 1.—A projectile, or better, a part of one, was found in the intestine of a soldier by Dr. Samuel Lowe who showed me the projectile. It is a piece of lead, 2.4 cm. long with an average width of 0.7 cm. in one, and 0.4 cm. in the other direction. Its end is very much deformed. The body which shows an approximately triangular cross-section is quite irregular in one of the three sides; there is no steel-mantle. From the experience that the lead nucleus of a projectile can only emerge from the steel-mantle if the tip has been sawn or broken off, moreover from the very deformed shape of the projectile and lastly from the certainty that the piece of lead before me is not from any kind of artillery-projectile known to me, I am of the opinion that the part of the projectile in question is from a dum-dum bullet.

#### Called In Consultation

Case No. 2.—On February 12, 1932 I was called in consultation by the department of the surgery of this hospital to see Mrs. Nien who had been wounded by a rifle shot Feb. 12, 1932. I saw a small practically closed entrance wound at the left posterior chest. The exit wound

presented a defect of the size of a man's palm of the left upper anterior chest wall. One rib was seen apparently unbroken, the one right below this showed a defect of about two inches through which the collapsed lung could perfectly well be discerned. It is a well known fact that rifle shots with the normal small entrance wound and big defects at the place of exit are caused only by dum-dum bullet.

Apart from the possibility that dum-dum action is also found in bullets deflected from their course by first hitting a stone, I herewith definitely state that the two above-mentioned instances are cases of dum-dum bullet shots.

Sincerely yours,  
(Sgd.) G. F. Bump, M. D. (Vienna).  
(S. E. P. Feb. 18, 1932)

### MORE "ARRESTS" IN HONGKEW

#### Chinese Civilians in Custody

Additional "arrests" and brutality were alleged against the Japanese marines in Hongkew yesterday. A senior Municipal police described an incident which he witnessed. After searching a Chinese pedestrian on Seward Road, a Japanese marine brutally butted him with his rifle and kicked him on his way, after striking him with his fist.

At 11 a.m., a party of Japanese marines searched three or four houses on Miller Road, without awaiting the arrival of a police party, whose assistance they had requested. They suggested that snipers were functioning on the premises, but a thorough search by the police failed to reveal any arms. The marines escorted four of the inmates to the headquarters, two of whom were released during the afternoon. At 2 p.m., police officers witnessed marines "arrest" a Chinese civilian on the Soochuen Road Bridge. Several similar incidents were reported as well.

Yesterday morning, two police patrols were interfered with by Japanese marines while they were searching Chinese pedestrians, the latter insisting that this was their prerogative. Police officials also had difficulty in convincing Japanese that one of their Chinese detectives was a bona fide representative of the Municipality.

(N. C. D. N. Feb. 19, 1932)

### MISSIONARIES' APPEAL

#### Methods of Japanese Criticism

The "North-China Sunday News" has received a copy of a statement, which has just been issued. This statement was signed by 105 missionaries, British and American, resident in Shanghai, and it was first made public on February 12. It reads:—

We, a group of Christian missionaries in Shanghai, deeply deplore the present position in which Japanese direct military action is inflicting unspeakable misery and destruction in thousands of homes. An unknown number of civilian lives have already been lost. The mode of this action rudely assails the new international standards of morality so laboriously constructed since the Great War. Attack upon these is an attack upon every nation and upon the foundations of civilisation.

Advancing into purely Chinese territory, a thickly populated city area, at midnight on January 24, with a few minutes' warning to the Chinese Mayor and none to the civilian population, the Japanese armed forces, aided by aerial bombing and artillery, have wrought ruin and destruction for twelve days and are still continuing. Houses and property of innocent men, women and children over a large area have been razed to the ground and burned. Public property and factories have been destroyed and tens of thousands deprived of their livelihood. The great Commercial Press, on which all educators depend, was bombed and its library with its priceless treasures has likewise suffered destruction.

#### Privileged Position

The privileged position of the Japanese in the International Settlement is being abused as a base of operations, putting Britain, America and other peoples interested in the Municipal Council of the International Settlement in a false and embarrassing position. In the area under Japanese control, even within the Settlement, there has been a reign of terror in which hundreds of innocent people, many of whom we know personally, have been arrested, maltreated or summarily shot on suspicion without trial. All this has taken place in time of peace against a people with whom Japan had not even broken off diplomatic relations, still less declared war, a people who had submitted the dispute to the League of Nations.

Even now further armed forces are being brought to the scene of conflict. We appeal to all Chris-

tians and to the conscience of the world to condemn this madness and cruelty of war and urge our own and every peace loving nation, including the friendly Japanese people themselves, to insist that their government dissociate themselves from the action of the Japanese armed forces, take every possible measure calculated to end fighting and make use of available instruments for a peaceful settlement.  
(N. C. D. N. Feb. 21, 1932)

### Gruesome Sights Mark Race Track

#### Corpses Sweeten Ground Where Children Once Romped At Play

By T. O. F.

I visited Kiangwan Race Course today. I shall never be able to return without a shudder. My previous visits were to see the crowds of happy Shanghaianders on a Race Day outing, betting on their favorite horses; gentlemen-jockeys coursing under a brilliant sun.

This morning is just such a day overhead; but underneath, nothing but horror. The entrances to my favorite stand are blocked with corpses, fresh corpses, newly made before my eyes.

#### Women Shot In Back

Perhaps, as the official military communiques from Japanese headquarters say, these corpses once had been snipers, or even perhaps spies, I make no challenge, I just detail what I see.

There are women and children among them; women shot through the back, their padded coats run through with military sabres; children whose bodies are riddled with bullets; men garbed as peasant farmers heaped grotesquely about, their wounds soaking the ground.

They are not garbed as soldiers—not even the women and the children—so I suppose they must have been snipers—officially. I suppose so because my very dear friends at headquarters and the Japanese legation assure me—are at pains to point out to me—that the Japanese army and navy are not making war on civilians, nor upon Chinese peasants—or upon the Chinese government, nor upon Government troops—but merely the 19th Route Army from Canton.

#### Bodies Strewn On Playground

So I suppose that these people who seemed so innocent to the casual eye must have been machine gunners and rifle-men from the

19th Route Army, disguised as simple peasants.

It is difficult to ask them now. The houses are burned, I saw them burned, with neat precision; not a wasted match, nor an extra piece of kindling.

And they? Their corpses sweeten the ground beneath the judges' stand; one whose body was soaked in oil and now lies charred beneath the officials' tower will till no crops again; they lie in little heaps along the grass before the stands, where, on that Race Day recently, the children played and chased elusive butterflies.

#### "Tragedy Of Peace"

And as I walk the top rail, scuffling through the glass which crissed from rifle-butts attacks upon the office tier, a tragedy of Peace—for remember this is not a war—unfolds beneath my eyes.

An Infantry company, just preparing for its duty in the hand-to-hand fighting on ahead in Kiangwan, pauses to watch the drama with me; I above and they below. The flames from burning fabrics show a curtain of red behind new captive groups of those who fled the fire.

An officer turns one of the peasant-garbed group away, to face the sun. His shining sabre flashes, up to its hilt in the human shield; the body falls; a second takes its place, and once again the sabre finds its pulsing scabbard.

#### "Death By Proxy"

And now, a diversion; the next, a tall and lanky lad, is flung unbound face down, upon the two who clutch the panting earth in death; and as he falls, a volley from six officers' revolvers makes a minor outline on his back and courses up his spine. The volley dies, the pistols now are empty, the jerking figure on the ground now is still and another takes his turn. I leave, for fear is on me now; the sunshine goes; my feet are lead.

The company of infantry is tasting death by proxy; and it is ready for the front.

(S. E. P. Feb. 22, 1932)

## DETENTION IN HONGKEW

### Illegal "Arrests" By Japanese

Seven "arrests" by Japanese marines of Chinese pedestrians in the Hongkew district were witnessed by foreign police yesterday, the authorities believing that as many more unnotified. One of those to have been taken into custody, was severely man-handled by his captors. About 4 p.m., an employee of the Standard Oil Company lost his liberty, being taken to places

## Countryside Ablaze As Farm Homes Are Fired By Japanese

### Incendiarism Termed "Necessary Precaution" At Headquarters; Uyeda Before "Peace" Plaque

Motor cars used no lights north of Kiangwan last night, but there was light enough and to spare.

While tanks, staff cars, motorcycles, cavalry and infantry milled along the spongy roads, the homes of peasants burst into flame one by one. They furnished tragic backdrops, lighting the background of combat.

For days there had been fires in and about Kiangwan, but it was not until last night that efforts became organized with the apparent aim of burning every structure in or about the Japanese line of attack.

#### Fires Dot Countryside

From Japanese headquarters, at a temple perhaps a mile north of Kiangwan race course, fires spotted the countryside everywhere to the east, north and south. They flamed along the road; skirmishers brought brush, piled it against the windward side of each dwelling, and the heavy early-spring breeze soon fanned it high.

"A necessary precaution," explained headquarters. Snipers had been in some of these buildings and they might be in some others or they might get in some time in future; burning them was a simple military safeguard, it developed.

#### Parachute Flares

There were few country folk to watch, and none to interfere. That was a thing of the past. The peasants had not abandoned their homes and poor treasures without a posture, but there were no gestures last night.

Overhead were Japanese airplanes, passing to and fro on mysterious affairs. Occasionally, as dusk descended a parachute bearing a flare would be detached high in air. At other times the passage of a plane

unknown. Another case concerns a father and son, both of whom were removed from the roads.

In one instance a Japanese constable searched a Chinese and then handed him over to a Marine patrol. A foreign police officer was appealed to by a Chinese who was being searched by a marine, the latter appearing to have pocketed some papers. The foreigner protested and a Japanese constable informed the former that he would report his (the foreigner's) action to the military authorities.

(N. C. D. N., Feb. 24, 1932)

over the Chinese lines would be marked with the heavy boom of an air bomb.

Over near the former Japanese headquarters at Fuh Tan University near Kiangwan, there were several large guns, moved up during the day. One would hear first the bang of the gun, then the whistle of the shell overhead. Apparently the parachute flares aided in correcting the ranges.

#### Constant Rifle Fire

But smaller pellets were flying closer at hand. The rat-tat-tat of machine guns, the crackling of rifle fire, was constant. Occasionally a nearer bang and the rising of a cloud of black smoke would show where a shell from some point unknown had landed.

Within the temple headquarters there were Japanese officers, reserved but affable buttoned warmly into their military greatcoats and strolling about as though in a pleasure park.

General Uyeda sat back within the building having his dinner. Behind one shoulder could be seen one character of a carved temple inscription—the character "ping," or "peace."

The grounds outside were full of equipment and covered with the recumbent bodies of Japanese infantrymen, snatching a moment of respite from the burden of their heavy packs. Occasionally an officer would gather his group together and they would start forward.

#### Sounded Like War

Back along the road there had been ammunition and other supplies, sometimes only a matter of feet away from a burning farmhouse. Ahead of the temple, however, it was quiet.

Walking forward an eighth of a mile, one crossed the track of the Shanghai-Woosung railway. A few straggling soldiers moved back across the track from time to time, drawing carts with obscure cargo. Off to the right a half-dozen yards lay a white horse with hindquarters paralyzed by a bullet which had passed through his hips. Of other signs of life there were none.

But ahead in the dusk, out of range of burning homes, the rat-tat-tat continued. It may have been peace but it sounded like war.

(S. E. P. Feb. 23, 1932)

## IN BLUNDERLAND

If the Japanese Government's reply to the appeal of the Council of the League of Nations were taken at its face value, the only possible conclusion would be that Tokyo had failed to grasp the essentials of the problem created by the action of Japanese naval, air and military forces here. The alternative suggestion that Japan refuses to take the League, of which she is a member, seriously might be in consonance with some aspects of Japanese policy but it can hardly be accepted in justice to Japan's international reputation. It was to be expected that every effort would be made to present Japanese actions in the best possible light. It was not expected that so much reliance would be placed on the dubious qualities of special pleading and frivolous misinterpretation. Fundamentally the weakness of Japan's case lies in the fact that, in deciding to take "drastic measures"—the quotation of the language of her agent must be used to rebut the specious pretence that defensive action only was intended—she had no clear-cut issue. Allegations of boycotting, anti-Japanese activities, the murder of the Buddhist monks, and the rest, could not stand alone. They had to be considered in their relation to the effect on Chinese opinion of Japanese aggression in Manchuria and, moreover, the adoption by the Japanese in Shanghai of an exceedingly provocative attitude which, for the three months preceding the outbreak had caused considerable anxiety. The concentration of Chinese troops within close proximity of Shanghai was directly due to the movement of menacing Japanese naval forces with declared hostile—or punitive—intent to Chinese Shanghai. Punishment for the boycott, for anti-Japanese activities was the object as first announced. Now it is claimed, with affronting rather than logic, that the defence of the International Settlement was the recipient of Japanese solidarity.

China may have been—indeed was—a transgressor. Japan was the aggressor, the mere chronological evidence of the source of the first shot being immaterial. The world has come to learn the futility of assigning "war guilt." This should make Japan all the more diffident in replying to the League's dispassionate appeal with fustian instead of sound argument. It seems now painfully ironical for Japan to wax eloquent over China's breach of treaty engagements, or to moralise on China's lack of status

as an "organised state." Japan, as a Member of the League, made no attempt to bring before the League the grievances on account of which she took summary action in Manchuria last September and in Shanghai last month. To support the contention that the League was a useless bulwark it surely was first necessary to put the League to the test. Instead of that, Japan hamstringed the League and then complained that it was incapable of bearing her. It has been wisely stated that, where branches of treaty engagements are concerned, the precipitate movement of troops is the ultimate folly. Beside China's broken pledges there now stand Japan's engagements under the Covenant, the Kellogg Pact and the Nine Power Treaty—and the ruins of Chapel, confronting the intangible shadow, disorganised Government of China is a Government of Japan, completely at the mercy of the very militarism with which China is reproached.

Japan's reply to the League makes much capital of Chinese misdeeds and aggressiveness. They call for correction. The question arises whether the process of correction should be undertaken with complete disregard for other interests equally—perhaps more extensively—affected. It may also be asked whether correction should take the form of reprisals and whether Japan, either by the actual performance of the last four weeks or by her moral and material ascendancy, was authorised to inflict it. Nor is Japan's insistence on Chinese unwillingness to resort to peaceful means of settlement impressive to those who realise the extremely provocative tone, manner and presentation of the terms which Lieutenant-General K. Deyda laid down last week. The ingenuity of anticipating Chinese methods of evasion and shifting responsibility is heavily discounted by constantly accumulating evidence of the technique of the agent provocateur and the coincident occurrence of events to fit certain lines of Japanese action. The suggestion, in the Japanese note, that the League should have definitely proposed the creation of a "safety zone" indicates a pathetic blindness. As a "safety zone" the whole Shanghai area at the present moment looks a trifle awry. Japan, indeed, seems to have turned it into a Blunderland, from which it is to be hoped she will soon be able to extricate herself and others by the exercise of a clearer perception of the realities so

## Poison Gas

A Japanese military spokesman in the Woosung sector indignantly declared, a fortnight ago, that Japan had no poison gas shells.

News from Europe indicates that this omission is now being repaired through purchase of 2,000 such shells for pacification, along with 16,000 high explosive shells, from the Skoda Works of Czechoslovakia.

That international sentiment toward poison gas is not precisely hospitable would not seem an important detail from the Tokyo viewpoint, since a great and increasing hostility by the entire world toward Japan's private war on China has not as yet had noticeable effect on Japanese sensibilities or policies.

In fact, the whole attitude of the Japanese military machine is such that we would hardly commend such measures as are proposed by Miss Maude Boyden and other British pacifists.

The Boyden group wants to come to Shanghai and take up a position in "no man's land" between the Chinese and Japanese armies to prevent them from shooting.

Quite a number of innocent Chinese civilians have tried that. The shooting is still going strong but the civilians aren't.

We would like to believe we lived in a world where poison gas shells weren't bought, because they seem not quite sporting, where idealistic third parties could halt a war by getting into its line of march; but Japan has been giving us an education in hard realities.

The Japanese military machine will quit grinding against China when the home folk quit buying oil for it. Not sentiment, but financial loss and an inevitable realisation of defeat in the vital issues will provide the eventual check for Japanese aggression.

(S. E. P. Feb. 27, 1932.)

blantly commended to the League's attention. There is little disposition in Shanghai so overlook them; they starkly show in the complete stagnation and possible ruin of the trade of this great port; in the grave accentuation of political dangers of the first magnitude and in the peril of Japan victimised by overweening militarist ambition. "Deeds are louder than words;" in the light of that Japanese retort to the League let judgment be passed.

(N. C. D. N. Feb. 26, 1932.)