

Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War at Shanghai

DAY-TO-DAY SUMMARY

(Continued from last week)

- Aug. 27.—Fighting today principally centered in the Woosung area with the Japanese heavily pounding the Chinese positions with navy guns and air-bombers. The Japanese claim that they had broken the Chinese defence line at Lotien was denied by the Chinese. Chinese reports confirmed that serious fighting occurred at various points, but all Japanese attacks were successfully repulsed. About 4 p.m., a Japanese bomber was attacked and shot down by a Chinese pursuit plane in the Yangtseepoo area.
- Aug. 27.—It was announced that the general condition of the British Ambassador Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, wounded by machinegun fire of a Japanese plane near Wusih yesterday, showed signs of improvement, but news of the incident aroused keen indignation in London. R. G. Howe, former Counsellor of the British Embassy in China, would shortly fly to China to take temporary charge of the Embassy, according to a cablegram from London. Lady Knatchbull-Hugessen, who had been vacationing in North China, was rushing to Shanghai by the British destroyer Defender.
- Aug. 27.—The Japanese Ministry of Navy made the following extravagant claim: "Between Aug. 14 and 25, 16 Chinese military aircraft had been destroyed. Japanese losses had been 16 aircraft wrecked or missing."
- Aug. 28.—Between 1 and 2 p.m., the Shanghai South Railway Station, which had for a long time been crowded with a large number of refugees waiting for transportation to Hangchow, was ruthlessly bombed by several Japanese planes, resulting in more than 300 civilian casualties. The entire Station area was littered with bits of human bodies, presenting a most gruesome and horrible scene. It was subsequently confirmed by neutral foreign observers that there were no Chinese soldiers in the vicinity of the Station and that the refugees were there to wait for trains leaving Shanghai. This deliberate and merciless bombing of civilian refugees by the Japanese aroused general horror and dismay throughout Shanghai.
- Aug. 28.—The Japanese Premier Prince Kono declared in a speech in Tokyo: "Japan's one course is to beat China to her knees so that she may no longer have the spirit to fight."
- Aug. 28.—Lady Knatchbull-Hugessen, who had been speeding to Shanghai from the North, arrived here today on the British Destroyer, Defender. Later it was announced by the attending physician of Sir Hughe that the Ambassador was out of danger. It was also stated that at the time when the Ambassador's car was machine-gunned by the Japanese near Wusih, the Union Jack of the size of 27 by 18 was flown from the roof of the car instead of being flown from the radiator as first reported.
- Aug. 28.—No major developments in the fighting today. Chinese artillery in Chapei shelled Japanese positions in the Hongkew Area, both the N. Y. K. godown and the Japanese Consulate being hit and damaged.
- Aug. 28.—Madame Chiang Kai-shek, in an interview with the Shanghai Evening Post, declared that China was fighting in self-defence and bitterly denounced the monstrous destruction of life and property by the Japanese in Shanghai.
- Aug. 28.—Cables between Woosung and Paoshan had been damaged by fighting in that area, resulting in the interruption of cable communication of Shanghai with the outside world.
- Aug. 28.—One of the Japanese bombers was shot down at Hangchow by anti-aircraft gun this afternoon, according to a Chinese report.
- Aug. 29.—It was officially announced by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nanking today that a Treaty of Non-Aggression was concluded on August 21 between China and Soviet Russia.
- Aug. 29.—Desultory fighting continued on all fronts, but a decisive battle loomed at Lotien, as the Japanese military and naval forces were making feverish preparations for a determined attack on this strategic motor-road junction point. An undetermined number of Japanese troops was reported to have landed near Chuenshakou, seven miles from Lotien, while 38 Japanese men-of-war were concentrated along the Lion Forest Area in Woosung. Despite repeated Japanese claims, Lotien still re-

- mained in Chinese hands, though the town had been badly battered by Japanese bombardment. Japanese planes bombed Chapei, while Chinese artillery shelled the Japanese positions in Hongkew.
- Aug. 29.—The spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Office emphatically denied the Japanese report that Chinese troops would forcibly occupy the International Settlement of Shanghai.
- Aug. 29.—A squadron of 13 Japanese bombers, headed Nanking this afternoon in another attempt to reach the Capital, was halted by Chinese pursuit planes at Yangchow across the Yangtze. The Yangchow magistrate on the same day reported to Nanking the discovery of a wrecked Japanese bomber, the six dead bodies of Japanese airmen in the vicinity of Yangchow, the bomber being crashed on Aug. 21.
- Aug. 29.—The Ministry of Education at Nanking in a statement issued today exposed the atrocities of Japanese planes in wantonly bombing Chinese educational institutions on August 26, including the Central University, the Middle School of the University, School for Orphans of Revolutionists and Tsesheng Hospital in Nanking, and the Kiangsi Agricultural College, the Kiangsi Rural Normal School and the American Missionary Girl's School in Nanchang.
- Aug. 29.—According to a cable from London, the British Government presented last night to the Japanese Government a note on the machine-gunning, wounding of the British Ambassador, Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, by a Japanese plane near China. R. G. Howe, Embassy Counsellor, left London yesterday by air for China to take temporary charge of the British Embassy.
- Aug. 30.—Sporadic outbursts of machine-gun fire and artillery snelling between the Chinese and Japanese troops featured today's fighting in Yangtseepoo and Wusung. The Japanese announced that they were ready for their long-advertised "big push." Large fires were caused by Japanese bombs on the Yangtseepoo area and in the vicinity of the Lion Forest Area near Woosung.
- Aug. 30.—General Chang Chin-ning, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Defence Forces, reviewing the fighting in the Shanghai-Woosung Area during the week, stated today that Japanese army units suffered heavy losses during their landing operations and that they were occupying only one-third of the total area which they once held when they landed on the Yangtze and Whangpoo shores.
- Aug. 30.—The American Dollar liner, Hoover, was accidentally bombed at 5:40 p.m. outside Woosung by a Chinese plane which mistook it for a Japanese naval transport. As a result of the bombing, seven members of the crew were injured, one of whom subsequently died. Immediately after the accident, the Hoover captain upon the advice of the U.S. Admiral Harry E. Yarnell turned the ship around and steamed for Kobe at 6:20 p.m., leaving behind Shanghai refugees who were to have sailed for the United States on the vessel the following morning. Some 20 Chinese students also bound for the U.S. were also left behind. The Chinese authorities at Nanking issued a statement through the Foreign Office, expressing deep regret of the accident and announcing their readiness to make immediate redress in settlement of the same.
- Aug. 30.—T. V. Soong explained at a press reception the purpose of the Liberty Bonds which would be issued on Sept. 1.
- Aug. 30.—The National Government in a mandate ordered the drafting of all able-bodied male citizens for military service in accordance with the Conscription Law.
- Aug. 31.—General Chiang Kai-shek, in an interview with a special Reuter correspondent at Nanking, emphasized the necessity of international intervention in the present "undeclared" Sino-Japanese war. "Intervention," Gen. Chiang said, "is necessary not solely for China's sake but for international peace and safety."
- Aug. 31.—Japanese reports stated that Japanese troops occupied the Woosung Village and the Woosung Railway Station after many hours of heavy fighting with the Chinese troops which vigorously resisted their landing. It was foreshadowed that the Japanese were preparing for a fresh attack to break through the Chinese lines at Lotien

the meantime, more than 10,000 Chinese, who until this morning were still living in Hongkew, were forcibly evacuated by the Japanese.

31.—According to a cable from Washington, Dr. C. T. Wang, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, today expressed to the American Government the Chinese Government's profound regret for the bombing of the S. S. Hoover and announced its readiness to make immediate redress. Official Washington was said to be pleased with China's promptness in owning up the responsibility for the accident.

WAR BECOMES GENERAL

- 1.—Heavy Chinese reinforcements arrived at Woosung and launched a vigorous counter-attack on the Japanese. Fierce fighting continued throughout the day and night resulting in large casualties on both sides. Japanese attempted advance in the direction of Lotien was effectively checked and the Woosung village, although demolished by Japanese bombardment, was still in Chinese hands.
- Japanese planes bombed Chungshan Road at 3 p.m. near the Jessfield Park and besides killing several Chinese civilians, destroyed the Chungshan Road Bridge. Several bombs fell close to the Settlement Boundary outposts.
- More Japanese troops were landed at the Yangtseepoo Area this morning.
- Approximately 30 Japanese warships and transports were concentrated off Woosung coast and in the Whangpoo, according to foreign observers.
- 1.—T. V. Soong explained at press interview that the purpose of the Liberty Bonds loan was to meet the general needs of the Government. The report that the entire proceeds of the loan would be devoted to national defence was wrong.
- 1.—Education Ministry at Nanking planning to open a wartime University at Sian, Shensi.
- 1.—The authorities of the International Settlement and the French Concession announced that the curfew hour in the two areas would be extended from 10 p.m. to 11:30 p.m. as beginning Sept. 2.
- 2.—Positions of both Chinese and Japanese forces in Shanghai remained unchanged, despite heavy fighting. Paoshan still remained in Chinese hands. Japanese planes today bombed North Station, Chungshan Road, and Chenju.
- 2.—Japanese attempted advance along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway was repulsed, according to Chinese reports. Although severe fighting continued, no important change on that front occurred.
- 2.—Ten Japanese warships seen off the Poochow-Amoy coast. Local authorities were taking strict precautionary measures. One giant Japanese bomber was shot down near Shihchung, Southern Fukien, on Aug. 31.
- 2.—Ministry of Education ordered the removal of all public and private schools in the coastal provinces to interior provinces.
- 3.—50 Chinese non-combatants were wounded in artillery duel between the Chinese and Japanese forces over the Whangpoo River. Japanese warships bombarded Pootung from 10:10 a.m. until 7 p.m. Japanese Consulate-General was struck by Chinese shells, wounding four Japanese.
- Continued military activities occurred in the Woosung and Lotien areas but resulted in no change in the positions of the two opposing forces. Japanese were apparently waiting for reinforcements to stage the much-touted "Big Push." According to the Chinese military spokesman, the Japanese troops attacking Lotien were practically surrounded.
- 3.—Fighting broke out today between the Chinese and Japanese forces at Amoy. The Min River had been blockaded by the Japanese. It was reported from Manila that a Japanese bomber raided Amoy this morning.
- 3.—Madame Chiang Kai-shek, in an interview with Reuter correspondent, urged Chinese women to help in the war by doing Red Cross work, providing comforts for the soldiers and raising funds.
- 3.—Japanese Embassy spokesman warned that foreign warships may be endangered by shelling of Pootung by Japanese warships.
- 4.—50 Japanese troop and supply ships were sighted near the Yangtze mouth. It was anticipated that more Japanese troops were to be landed before they commenced their much heralded big offensive. Fighting today was mainly featured by heavy bombing of Chapei and Pootung by Japanese planes. It was estimated that at least 50 bombs were dropped in the two areas. One Japanese bomber while raiding Chapei hit by a Chinese anti-aircraft shell, burst into flames in mid-air at noon, fell inside Chinese lines. Three Chinese were killed

- and 58 wounded by anti-aircraft shells in the International Settlement and the French Concession between 7 and 10 a.m.
- Sept. 4.—British, American and French Consuls protested to Mayor O. K. Yui with regard to civilian casualties caused by shells falling into the two settlement areas be withdrawn. The communication also contained a request to both the Japanese Commander in Shanghai and Mayor Yui that the Japanese gunboats be shifted to a point beyond the seventh section of the Whangpoo River and that Chinese troops in Pootung be withdrawn eastward of Pootung Road.
- Sept. 4.—Several foreigners arriving at Shanghai from Japan stated that war fever ran high in Japan. Japanese papers published exaggerated reports of "victories" in Shanghai.
- Sept. 4.—The Second Division of "Manchukuo" Troops mutinied against the Japanese and had arrived at a certain point waiting to be reorganized by the Chinese forces, according to a report from Kweihua.
- Sept. 4.—Japanese troops on the Tsin-Pu front started a fresh offensive with Machang as their objective.
- Sept. 4.—According to a belated report, Amoy was yesterday subjected to a heavy naval and aerial bombardment by the Japanese. Amoy forts and government buildings were the chief points of attack. Japanese attempt to land troops at Amoy was foiled.
- Sept. 5.—40 Chinese villagers were killed and 130 others seriously injured today when 20 Japanese planes bombed Peihsinzhin village, off Rubicon Road, and Chowchiachiao district, near Brenan Road. Among the casualties were many women and children. Severe fighting progressed all day long on all fronts. More Japanese troops were reported to have been landed in the Woosung and Yangtseepoo areas. Chinese claimed recapture of Lotien bus station, while Japanese spokesman claimed the capture of Paoshan.
- Sept. 5.—Effective from 6 p.m., the Chinese coast from Chingwantao in the North to Pakhoi in the south, was proclaimed closed to Chinese shipping by the commands of the Japanese Second and Third Fleets. Excepted were Tsingtao and "waters belonging to leased territories of third powers."
- Sept. 5.—\$60,000,000 out of the total of \$500,000,000 Liberty Bonds had already been subscribed, according to a Chinese report.
- Sept. 5.—Heavy fighting was raging along the Tsin-Pu Line. Japanese planes subjected Tankuantun and Machang stations to heavy bombardment. Chinese forces were said to be making good progress. 3 Japanese planes were shot down yesterday morning at Toutien, south of Lianghsiang.
- Sept. 5.—Warfare in South China was spreading. Houmen and Makung, two cities on the Kwangtung coast, were shelled by Japanese warships and bombed by Japanese aircraft. However, the Japanese attempt to land marines at the two cities ended in failure. Americans and Britons at Amoy were prepared to evacuate.
- Sept. 6.—Continued troop landing operations by the Japanese in the Woosung Area, a counter-attack by Chinese at Paoshan, and continual fighting along the banks of the Whangpoo River from an area near Jukong wharf to Woosung were the important developments in today's hostilities. Chinese reports stated that some of the ground around Paoshan lost to the Japanese on Sept. 4 was recovered and that one entire battalion still remained inside Paoshan city, while the Japanese claimed that they had captured Paoshan on Sept. 4 and all Chinese troops had evacuated. The Japanese also claimed the capture of Jukong wharf, which was unconfirmed. Today's fighting was considered to be the fiercest since the outbreak of the hostilities on Aug. 13 and casualties on both sides were very heavy. Peihsinzhin village was again bombed today, causing 60 casualties among the villagers. Tai-chang and Kating were also bombed.
- Sept. 6.—Mayor O. K. Yui made official spokesman for the Field Headquarters of the Chinese Forces.
- Sept. 6.—Chekwan in Paoan at the mouth of the Pearl River, near Hongkong, was bombarded this morning by four Japanese warships. Chinese forces replied with heavy artillery fire and the duel lasted for two hours. Japanese planes early the same morning dropped several bombs in Swatow. Two Chinese Customs cruisers, the Shungking and the Kwanwei, were seized by the Japanese near Hongkong waters. One of the two vessels was subsequently sunk. The first foreign boat to be affected by the Japanese blockade was the British steamer Taishan, which was stopped twice by Japanese destroyers while on her way from Hongkong to Canton.
- Sept. 6.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt today warned all Americans to evacuate China, according to a cable from Washington.