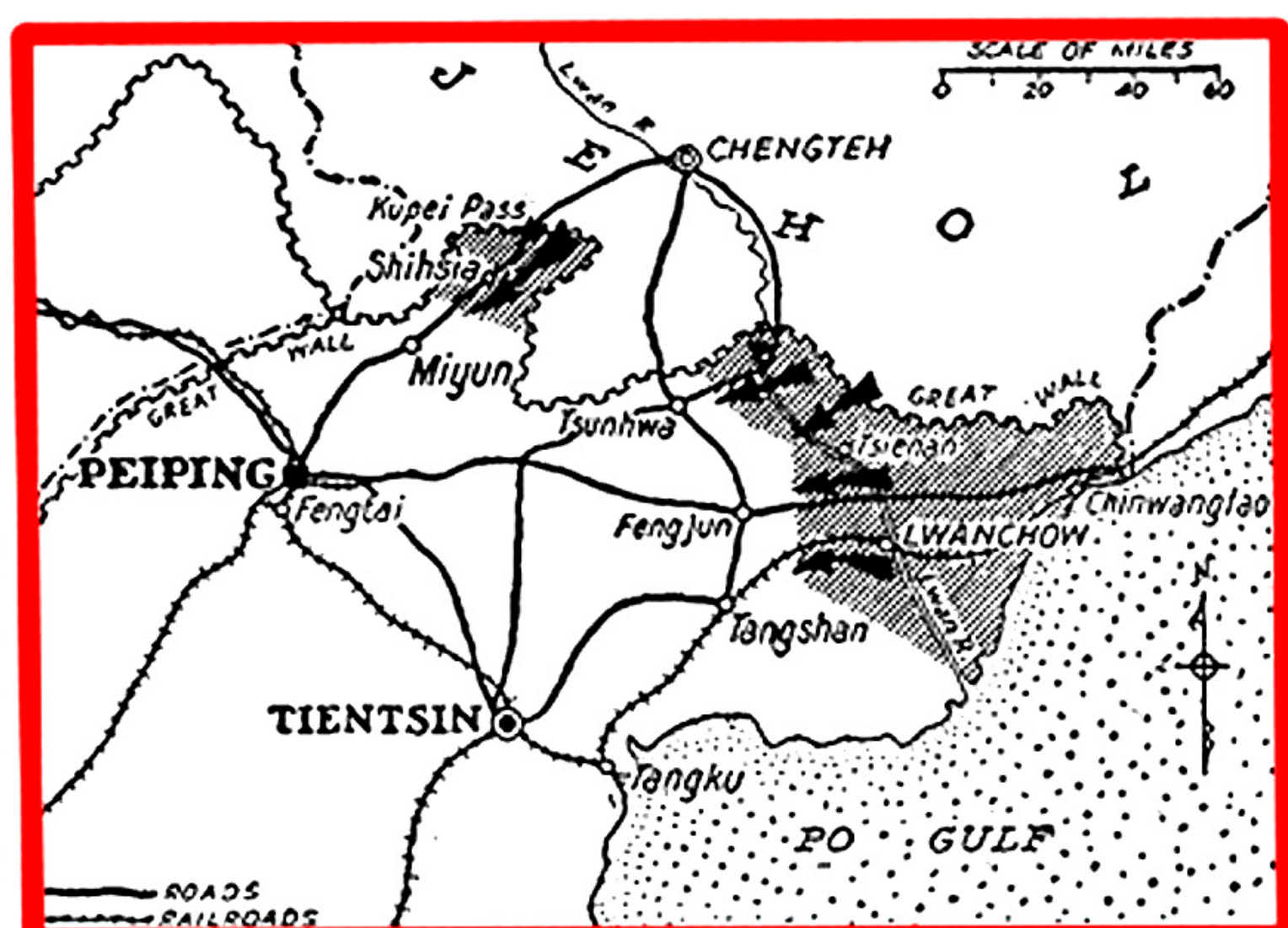


# The Japanese Wedge of Fire Toward Peiping

“CHINA MUST FIGHT or become a second Korea.”

This desperate, rallying cry of a Shanghai Chinese editor is only one indication of the panic that permeates North China while the Japanese forces move resistlessly toward Peiping.

Down from Manchukuo through Jehol and past the Great Wall, blasting their way on land and from the air, the Japanese have moved with increasing speed till they hold all the territory



## Japan's Drive in North China

Five columns of Japanese troops, comprising possibly 80,000 men, are moving against Tientsin and Peiping. The southernmost, after having captured Lwanchow, is moving on Tangshan, sixty miles northeast of Tientsin. Others are driving to capture Fengjun and Tsunhwa, Chinese bases. The fifth column, having driven through the foothills south of Kupei Pass, is moving on Miyun, north of Peiping, where the Chinese are solidly entrenched.

between the Great Wall of China and a line running from Miyun—forty miles north of Peiping—through Tungshao, south of Fengjun, and through Tangshan—seventy miles north of Tientsin—to the Gulf of Po.

MEANWHILE Peiping United Press dispatches tell of the tightening of martial law in that city, because of the huge influx of Chinese fleeing to the South. Thousands have left, and thousands of others stream into the ancient capital from the North.

Cabled editorials from the Chinese press to THE LITERARY DIGEST give a vivid picture of the frantic state of mind of the Chinese. A Kuomintang Chinese-owned daily, the *Shanghai China Times*, declares that when the Chinese can no longer hold Peiping and Tientsin, it must destroy them. We read:

“The aggressive ambitions of Japan know no bounds. The occupation of Peiping will lead to further aggressions in Shantung and Shansi and other northern provinces, and will result either in the extension of Manchukuo or the establishment of a new puppet régime in North China.

“It may lead to international complications, but these will not help China. Hence we must defend Peiping and Tientsin to the utmost of our ability.

“When it is impossible to hold them we should destroy those cities.”

THE *Shanghai Shun Pao*, an independent newspaper, bewails the futility of the uncoordinated resistance which has prevailed among China's forces since the capture of Jehol, and it adds:

“The only possibilities now are peace by compromise or a continuance of war.

“Despite the dangers of the latter course it is the only possible solution, but resistance must be coordinated under an able leader. China must fight or become a second Korea.”

## North China

Among editorials from the Japanese press, cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST, the most illuminating is that of the independent, somewhat sensational Tokyo *Miyako*. Speaking of the approach of Japanese troops toward Peiping, it wonders just what impression this fact makes on the government at Nanking. Moreover, it warns China not to expect much from the great Powers, and it makes a plain bid to China that it throw up its hands:

"We hope that the Japanese advance will help to effect a change in attitude at Nanking with regard to the entire Chino-Japanese dispute. China is confronted with the necessity of abandoning her policy of playing off foreign countries against Japan.

"Moscow has rejected her protest against the proposed sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway, thus blasting China's hopes to involve the Soviet Government in a dispute with Japan.

"T. V. Soong has failed to raise the Manchurian issue in discussions with Washington, while Secretary Hull has indicated that the United States disapproves of injecting the Chino-Japanese problem into the World Economic Conference.

"The Powers generally are beginning to understand that peace will not be helped by intervention in Chino-Japanese affairs."

THAT the political atmosphere in North China has suddenly changed is the report of a Tientsin Associated Press correspondent, who adds that this leads to the belief that the Japanese incursion south of the Great Wall is near an end, and he goes on:

"The changed atmosphere resulted from the coming to North China of General Hwang-fu, National Government representative slated as Minister to North China from the Nanking Government.

"Hwang, former National Government Foreign Minister, is



### In Case of Need

A Chinese soldier in the Lwan River sector has his sword ready should the enemy get close enough for a hand-to-hand fight.

considered distinctly friendly toward Japan. His coming, coupled with a statement yesterday at Changchun, Manchuria, by Field Marshal Nobuyoshi Muto, Japanese military commander in Manchuria, that the Japanese would withdraw as soon as the Chinese remain away from the Wall, was interpreted as meaning a Chinese-Japanese compromise had been reached."