

THOUSAND LIE DEAD IN RUINS OF WAR ZONE

Ghastly Sights Revealed in Survey of Shattered Shanghai Area.

The battlefields where Japanese and Chinese fought for control of Shanghai presented gruesome scenes of horror and tragedy as Randall Gould, United Press staff correspondent, visited the area in a tour of inspection in the wake of the fighting, he saw the price of victory and defeat, which he describes in the following article.

BY RANDALL GOULD
United Press Staff Correspondent
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SHANGHAI, March 7.—A thousand dead, soldiers and helpless noncombatants alike, lay huddled in the ruins of war-torn Shanghai today as a grim reminder of the bitter attack and defense of China's great seaport.

Horde of sightseers, like burghers on an afternoon's outing, added the crowning touch to a panorama of smoking houses and fields where only a few hours before men were fighting to the death.

In this awful picture of carnage they realized possibly for the first time the true extent of the battle and the toll of Chinese and Japanese lives in the Kiangwan and Chapei districts. Most of the bodies were of soldiers, but there were many farmers, women and children.

Avoid Chinese Bodies
Japanese soldiers, in control of the area since Chinese defenders evacuated to a point twelve and one-half miles beyond the international settlement, rapidly removed their dead. They scrupulously avoided Chinese bodies except in the main centers of the villages.

The trenches beyond Kiangwan gave mute and ghastly evidence of the havoc wrought by long range Japanese artillery, aided by airplane spotters. The positions formerly held by the Chinese were strategically located on high ground commanding open fields, practically impregnable to frontal attacks.

But high explosives had blasted every trench line into gaping ruins. In some places bodies were placed in piles, but for the most part they were spaced at intervals of from five to twenty feet. Sometimes the presence of a rice bowl or cup showed the victim had died while eating. Many bodies were in a nearby canal, where enemy shells killed them as they drank.

Many Victims Were Boys
Even more pitiful, a majority of the Chinese soldiers were boys hardly beyond childhood. Several had their clothes burned off and lay ghastly contorted where explosives partly had buried them. A soldier's foot and ankle protruded upward from a shell pit.

The Cantonese cemetery beyond Kiangwan was reached by an open field, dotted with bodies of fallen soldiers. Many were flung across grave markers. One trooper had sought shelter behind two coffins awaiting internment.

Gashes in the ends of the caskets showed how he met death from a flanking Japanese machine gunner, apparently after the capture of a trench.

The cemetery temple was riddled by shelling. A burned body in crawling position indicated an occupant had sought the open with clothing aflame. Near an unharmed gilded Buddha lay the body of an aged peasant woman who had been bayoneted.

Dead Animals Everywhere
Dead horses and other animals were everywhere. Most of the cats escaped with singed hair, but are now dying of starvation. Practically all the outlying houses were burned, while in the town areas, notably Kiangwan, Tazang and Chenju, masses of dwellings were reduced to fragmentary walls by aerial bombs. Red Cross trucks stood in ruins, apparently the result of shell fire.

Some of the air bomb pits were fifty feet across. In every section exploration was hampered by the presence of unexploded mines and thousands of "potato masher" type hand grenades with which the Chinese evidently were well supplied.

Japanese soldiers patrolled the districts, exploding the grenades as a precautionary measure. Troopers off duty joined with civilian souvenir hunters, posing for pictures while standing over bodies waving Japanese flags. Japanese fathers escorted their families through the ruins as though on a holiday.

A number of foreigners also gained access to the battlefields, but were searched rigorously by soldiers on leaving.

COUNCIL TO PONDER HEAVY TRAFFIC BAN

East New York Street Move Is Under Contemplation.
Heavy traffic would be banned from East New York street, between State and Emerson avenues, under provisions of an ordinance to be submitted to city council tonight.

The ordinance was suggested by the works board in view of the widening of the street, and was approved by the safety board. It bans all commercial vehicles weighing more than a ton.

Other ordinances to be submitted include one making Shelby street a preferential thoroughfare between English and Madison avenues, and another regulating sale of fireworks.

GIRL AFFLICTED WITH STRANGE SKIN DISEASE

Bumps and Bruises Raise Blisters on Body of Atlanta Child, 7.
ATLANTA, Ga., March 7.—Nell Gardner, 7, of Atlanta is suffering from epidermolysis bullosa, a disease which makes her skin so sensitive that any pressure on it raises a huge blister, doctors have announced.

Nell can't play with the other boys and girls at all. Any slight bump or bruise brings out the blisters upon her body.

DEPRESSION WEEPERS, READ OF OLD 'HARD TIMES'—AND ENJOY A REAL CRY

BY ARCH STEINEL

PESSIMISTS of 1932, hard-time howlers and merchants of blue spectacles, might take an afternoon off some day and visit the files of the Indianapolis public library if they want to revel in hearse-like newspapers and periodicals.

They might even get a grin in going over the national depression of 1837, 1873 and 1893. But just to start them off, supposing we throw it back to the last century, 1823.

In that year a book on an expedition to find the source of St. Peter's river says conditions in Ohio were so bad that "The price of grain has fallen so low that the only means of disposing of it consists of distilling it into whisky, of which the price is 12½ cents a gallon, and when it is tailed it sells at the rate of 25 cents a gallon. Such prices, of course, must be a check upon all industry."

Now let's get along to 1873 and the Tweed ring, the Jay Cook Banking Company crash, and

when bill collectors in Indianapolis wrote their demands on postal cards.

Those were the days, according to the Indiana Journal of 1873, when "cholera invaded Indianapolis . . . dead horses floated by the hundreds in the canal . . . sparrows skimmed in the faces of pedestrians, they were so plentiful."

And, accompanying those lines, were ads that puffed the merits of "Old Mexican Mustang Liniment. . . . It is beneficial to man and beast."

THE wisecracking maids of today don't know how lucky they are for even though 1873 was a panicky year it didn't stop this, "It appeared in the evidence yesterday before the mayor that what was supposed to be an abduction of the young daughter of Con Collins of South West street was only an endeavor to put a safe distance between her and her father's horsewhip." This was taken from the Indiana Journal of July, 1873.

Amusement's highlight of the year was when P. T. Barnum came to town with his \$20,000 talking machine which was advertised as "singing, talking, and laughing."

"Oh! but those were the good old days," might be the explanation of an older without remembering that on July 2, 1873, the Lafayette Courier called attention to the "good old days" with, "Complaints that a number of women are in the habit of going into the Wash, between the Main and Brown bridges, to bathe in broad daylight, unincumbered with any clothing whatever."

After cholera had taken its toll in city and nation, along came yellow fever to add its distress to financial as well as physical ailments.

Clothes-line thieves, the long faces of drivers of street car teams, ducks, horses running away because of steam whistles, Ritzinger's bank resisting a run, a vicious dog at Marion county courthouse's peanut stand, were just a few of the trials and tribulations of 1873's "blue" days.

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In '33, muslin underwear and alpaca coats were the misfortunes that women had to conquer. "Roving armies of vagabonds . . . lynchings . . . anarchists . . . train passengers side-tracked by

rail strikes and near starvation from want of food . . . board at \$8 to \$10 weekly . . . Western Union at 45 . . . Indiana bonds selling at New York market at 20 to 30 per cent discount . . . were a few more of the easy times they had in 1893's slump.

Of course, the year had its advantages like "square-toed shoes," gas street lamps and city editors getting "\$25 to \$50 a week," as reported in the Forum magazine of the year.

The Forum even admitted that a stationary engineer on a wage of \$6 a week was able to "pinch out \$100 savings" for his wife and family.

BUT the year was tough on babies, according to the magazine, for "if the family is eating corn beef and cabbage, and the baby cries for it then the baby as a rule gets the corn beef and—"

But nowadays he may be kidnapped, have his diet broadcast by radio and airplanes hunting him. Say! who said, "It's a tough year?"

SHIDEHARA IMPROVING Hopes Grow For Full Recovery of Japan's Foreign Minister.
By United Press
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It was revealed that during the fortnight after the attack, little hope was held for the baron's recovery. He suffered from the same malady from which Premier Tanaka died.

The baron now is able to eat light food.

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Muncie Mayor Accuses His Political Enemies of Framed Arrest.

(Continued from Page 1)

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"Persecution by panders, prostitutes, politicians and prize law violators whose places I have closed is responsible for my indictment and arrest," he charged.

Half-rising from his bed, Dale, whose newspaper battles against czaristic courts and the Ku-Klux Klan attracted attention of the nation, shouted scathing descriptions of his political enemies.

"One of the chief troubles with our federal law is that it makes possible the indictment of a group of citizens on perjured evidence received by federal prohibition agents working out of headquarters in another state," he added.

"It involves the whole question of supremacy of a city government." Those arrested in the Anderson case Saturday afternoon are being held there while bond is made. They are Police Chief Alvin Riggs; Ralph Rich, captain of detectives; Louis La Valle, policeman and former professional boxer; John Owens, alleged bootlegger; Closser Riggsby, alleged beer runner; Ora (Tink) Raines, alleged whisky dealer, and Lew Lewellyn, alleged liquor runner.

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16 ARE INJURED IN MISHAPS ON ICY PAVEMENTS

Seven Are Hurt When Auto Skids Into Passing Car at Delaware, Sixteenth.

Perilous, ice-coated streets today were blamed by police for week-end traffic mishaps resulting in the injury of sixteen persons.

Seven persons were injured Sunday morning when an automobile in which they were riding skidded on the ice-covered pavement in the 1600 block North Delaware street and crashed into another car.

The injured are: Miss Cecelia O'Mahony, 20, left arm broken; her father, J. P. O'Mahony, 62, face and head cut; her mother, Mrs. Bridget O'Mahony, back and shoulder injuries; Miss Margaret McCarthy, back injuries; Miss Ella McCarthy, cuts on the face, and Miss Gertrude McCarthy, bruises on the head. The O'Mahonys live at 2617 North Alabama street and the McCarthys at 511 East Twenty-third street.

All the injured, with the exception of Miss Mary and Miss Gertrude McCarthy, were sent to St. Vincent's hospital.

Brakes of No Avail
The car in which they were riding was driven by Miss Cecelia O'Mahony. The accident occurred as Miss O'Mahony applied brakes of the automobile and skidded into another driven by Dr. Walter P. Morton, 36, of 3434 Boulevard place. Dr. Morton was not injured.

Six persons were hurt when two automobiles collided Sunday night at Sixty-third street and Indiana avenue.

In one car, driven by Miss Charlotte Totten, 24, of 2041 North Alabama street, the following were injured: Miss Totten, head and leg bruises; Miss Agnes Hanson, 15, of 203 South Arsenal avenue, knee lacerations; Miss Florence Lull, 17, and Miss Bertha Lull, 15, both of 227 North Keystone avenue, head and body bruises, and Albert Rafferty, 21, of 445 North Keystone avenue, bruises.

Floyd Thompson, 26, of Ravenswood, passenger in the other car, driven by Don Herrin, 18, of 6040 Carrollton avenue, was injured on the head