

and American were called out. Barbed wire barricades were everywhere as the struggle for supremacy between south and north went on. The Southern forces under the inspiration of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen who had died two years before and led by his former pupil, Chiang Kai-shek against the Northern regime, which was held to be too conservative and too subservient to foreign domination, created a tense situation.

On March 22 of that year the Nationalist Army arrived in Shanghai and the Northern Army fled. Thus the city passed from the Peking warlord into the hands of the Cantonese forces. This gave hope to those who were looking forward to the union of China. The Koumintang flags, red background with white sun in a blue sky, appeared as by magic everywhere.

That same year the Koumintang-Communist conflict in which the latter was secretly plotting to oust the Koumintang and get control of the Government wrought havoc. All missionaries South of the Yangtse were ordered to ports. For the first time the radio was used for the transmission of such orders. The Communist inspired difficulties in Nanking caused the deliberate murdering of an American, Dr. Williams, President of the University of Nanking.

Shanghai had thousands of coolies working day and night construction trenches, barbed wire barricades, and concrete blockhouses. More foreign troops were dispatched for the emergency.

The Nanking Government was set up at the end of 1927 to govern the area south of the Yangtse and it was called the Nanking Party Government. Chiang Kai-shek got to Peking early in 1928 and changed the name of the city to Peiping, Northern