

The Weather
Partly cloudy to cloudy and
windy, becoming colder by
afternoon Monday. Tuesday
partly cloudy and cold.

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34 PAGES ★ DAYBREAK EDITION

JAPS ATTACK U.S. Bomb American Fleet at Hawaii

Chute Troops Join In Pearl Harbor Raid

Island Defenders Shoot Down Many Invaders

By Francis McCarthy

United Press Staff Correspondent

Honolulu, Dec. 7.—Japanese bomber squadrons, torpedo-carrying planes and parachute troops attacked the United States' great naval and air base at Pearl Harbor today, blasting furiously at warships and war installations, but suffered the loss of "many" craft.

A great number of planes participated in the attack, presumably from aircraft carriers at sea, first estimates running from 50 to 150.

American defense forces were not caught by surprise, and went into action immediately as the attacking craft—showing the red symbol of the Rising Sun on their wing tips—flashed over the island mountains and dived down on the "Gibraltar of the Pacific."

Dive bombers, light bombers and torpedo planes were reported among the attacking fleet, which was 3,400 miles from its home base and appeared, at least to a limited extent, to be carrying out a "suicide" assault designed to touch off long-threatened hostilities in the Pacific.

The attack on Pearl Harbor presumably was designed to knock out the United States naval base, and as much of the American naval striking power as possible, in a surprise blow.

Attack Resembles Nazi Tactics.

The method followed was similar to the Nazi blitzkrieg tactics, which depend largely on surprise and powerful blows at enemy bases and communication lines in the rear, but in this case it was applied to sea warfare over incomparably greater distances.

Heavy anti-aircraft fire shook the Pearl Harbor sector as the defense forces struck back, especially around Ford Island Air base in the center of the harbor. Some attack planes were seen falling in flames, and smoke rose over some targets.

Parachutes were sighted off Harbor Point, which is only about five miles from the center of Honolulu. (Parachute suicide squadrons might be landed in the course of such an attack in an effort to sabotage defense works.)

Bombing Begins at 7:55 A. M.

The first attack began at 7:55 a. m., and several more attacks followed.

The planes came in at great altitude, but swooped low in dive attacks.

One torpedo-carrying plane skimmed a mountain peak and loosed its missile in the direction of United States warships in Pearl Harbor.

It is now possible to reveal that this was no surprise attack. The Hawaiian department had been waiting for it for a week.

With the first burst of anti-aircraft fire, policemen and firemen were summoned by radio to army and navy posts, in accordance with a prearranged plan.

Heavy smoke from anti-aircraft guns drifted from the Pearl Harbor Navy yard and from Hickman Field Army bomber base.

Spectators also reported fires on Ford Island.

50 Planes Dive on Navy Yard.

Fifty planes were said to have attacked the navy yard. Spectators reported seeing a few ships at sea.

Gov. Joseph B. Poindexter declared a State of Emergency. His first order to the public was to keep calm and stay off the streets.

National Broadcasting Company said its Honolulu observer reported that untold damage was done to the Pearl Harbor naval base and to the city of Honolulu. The observer was quoted that the battle had been going on for three hours and that one bomb fell within 50 feet of the tower of radio station KGKU.

Merit Laws, who saw the beginning of the attack on Pearl Harbor, said:

"I was returning home from work and was above Pearl Harbor when I saw a bomb fall on Ford Island, in the middle of the harbor.

"The bomb exploded with a deafening roar. It must have been a big one."

Great Britain To Declare War Today

Churchill Expected To Tell Parliament At Special Session

London, Monday, Dec. 8.—(UP)—Prime Minister Churchill is expected to announce a British declaration of war on Japan, retroactive to the start of hostilities, when the House of Commons convenes in special session at 3 p. m. (9 a. m. Chicago time) today.

It was understood that Churchill will announce that the foreign office has instructed the British Ambassador to Japan, Sir Robert L. Craigie, to convey the British declaration to the Japanese foreign office in Tokyo and to ask for his passport.

The House of Lords will be convened at the same time as the House of Commons.

Dutch Indies, Australia In

New York, Dec. 7.—The Governor General of The Netherlands Indies has declared war against Japan, according to a report telephoned to the National Broadcasting Company, by Sidney Albright, NBC correspondent in Batavia.

[The government of Nicaragua also declared war on Japan tonight according to a dispatch from Managua, its capital.]

[At Ottawa Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced that Canada had declared war on the Netherlands. Prime Minister Curtin of Australia also announced his country had made a formal declaration against Japan.]

[It was also reported by radio that Costa Rica had declared war on Japan. Air bases in Costa Rica, north of the Panama Canal probably will be made available to the United States.]

Mobilization Ordered.

Albright, in reporting the Netherlands declaration of war, said that a full mobilization order also had been issued by the Netherlands governor general. Simultaneously, the correspondent reported all Japanese in the Netherlands were being rounded up and that the Japanese council had been surrounded by soldiers.

A declaration to troops issued by the governor general follows:

"The battle of the Pacific has started. Japanese fighting forces have begun an attack against the British and American territories. Therefore, The Netherlands declared themselves at war with the Japanese empire."

The order, which grounds private planes, was issued by CAA Administrator D. H. Connolly and became effective at 12:01 a. m. today.

The order applies to the continental United States, territories and possessions, and the District of Columbia.

17,000 Planes Grounded.

According to initial estimates the order grounds 80,000 private fliers and 17,000 privately owned planes.

Police guards are enforcing the order at airports, keeping all planes in the hangars unless special permission has been obtained to take them into the air, CAA officials explained. In connection with the Army and Navy departments, the CAA will make a thorough survey of private aviation and equipment.

Reporters who sought to interview Lindbergh were told by Otis Burt, superintendent of Seven Gates Farm, five miles from here. He refused to receive either interviewers or messages to ask his views on the Japanese attack on American territories and citizens in the Pacific.

Reporters who sought to interview Lindbergh were told by Otis Burt, superintendent of Seven Gates Farm, that he had instructions not to permit reporters to approach Lindbergh, nor for anyone to deliver any messages to him.

BERLIN DIARY
Installment Two
Appears on Page 13.

BULLETINS

U. S. TRANSPORT REPORTED SUNK.

New York, Dec. 7.—(UP)—The National Broadcasting Company reported from Manila tonight that reports there said the United States transport Gen. Hugh L. Scott, formerly the President Pierce, has been sunk about 1,600 miles from Manila and that the President Harrison, which was sent to China to evacuate Americans, either had been seized or sunk off Shanghai.

HIROHITO PROCLAIMS STATE OF WAR.

Los Angeles, Dec. 7.—(UP)—The NBC listening post here heard an official Tokyo flash tonight that the Emperor had issued an official decree proclaiming that a state of war exists between Japan and the United States.

GUAM REPORTED SURROUNDED.

New York (Monday), Dec. 8.—(UP)—The London radio, in a broadcast heard by the Columbia Broadcasting system this morning, said that Japanese warships had surrounded the United States island of Guam.

"The oil reservoir and the hotel have been set on fire," the broadcast said.

SINGAPORE BOMBED WITH 'GREAT SUCCESS.'

San Francisco, Dec. 7.—(UP)—A United States listening post tonight heard a Japanese broadcast announcing that Japanese planes have bombed Singapore "with great success," and that Wake and Guam have been attacked successfully.

BRITISH PLANES ATTACK SHIPS OFF SHANGHAI.

London (Monday), Dec. 8.—Ten Japanese ships off Shanghai were reported this morning to be under attack by British aircraft.

HONG KONG, MALAY PENINSULA ATTACKED

Los Angeles, Dec. 7.—(UP)—Tokyo radio in an announcement heard here said that at 11:40 A. M. Monday 7:40 P. M. Sunday (Chicago time) the Japanese army and air force, cooperating with the navy, attacked Hong Kong and the Malay Peninsula, subjecting both to heavy aerial bombardment.

TOKYO REPORTS NAVAL BATTLE

Shanghai (Monday), Dec. 8.—(UP)—A naval battle is in progress "in the western Pacific," according to the Tokyo correspondent of the Japanese newspaper Osaka Mainichi. The correspondent credited the report to Japanese Imperial headquarters.

REPORT RAID ON ISLAND OF OAHU

Tokyo (Monday), Dec. 8.—After announcing that the Japanese Navy was at war with United States and British forces in the western Pacific, the official Japanese news agency reported today that 50 unidentified planes had attacked the chief Hawaiian Island of Oahu.

WASHINGTON, D. C., PARTLY BLACKED OUT

Washington (Monday), Dec. 8.—(UP)—The nation's capital was partly blacked-out early today.

U. S. GUNBOAT SURRENDERS.

Shanghai (Monday), Dec. 8.—(UP)—Marines from a Japanese destroyer took over the United States gunboat Wake today. The Wake, only American naval vessel left here, surrendered without resistance, it was understood, after the Japanese notified her commander that a state of hostilities existed.

U. S. S. WEST VIRGINIA REPORTED SUNK.

New York, Dec. 7.—Unconfirmed reports today said the United States battleship West Virginia had been sunk.

Bulletins Continued on Page 2.

U. S. Grounds Private Planes, Cancels Licenses

Washington, (Monday) Dec. 8.—(UP)—The Civil Aeronautics Authority last night temporarily suspended all private aircraft pilot certificates except on the scheduled air lines and in some other special instances.

The order, which grounds private planes, was issued by CAA Administrator D. H. Connolly and became effective at 12:01 a. m. today.

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17,000 Planes Grounded.

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Civilian Flying Held Up.

However, until this preliminary survey and organizational work are completed, civilian fliers will be held on the ground.

Heavy Loss Suffered; Congress Acts Today

Hull Denounces Tokyo; Hits Treachery'

Japanese Reply Rejected in Blistering Terms

By Thomas F. Reynolds

Washington Bureau of The Chicago Sun.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The United States, moving toward war with Japan, tonight indignantly rejected Tokyo's reply to its peace conditions and Secretary of State Cordell Hull denounced the Japanese government as "infamously false and fraudulent" for its treacherous attack upon this country.

Only the technicalities of American-Japanese relations still were in existence tonight, and Hull's formal statement indicated that even these technical ties might soon be destroyed.

[The reply of the Japanese envoys to Hull said they "cannot but consider that it is impossible to reach an agreement through further negotiations." The text of the reply is on Page 8.]

Then in a formal statement, Hull denounced Japan before the whole world for launching an attack while she was talking peace.

"It is now apparent to the whole world that Japan, in its recent professions of a desire for peace has been infamously false and fraudulent," Hull said.

"Japan has made a treacherous and utterly unprovoked attack upon the United States.

Talk Peace, Plan Attack.

"At the very moment when representatives of the Japanese government were discussing with representatives of this government, at the request of the former, principles and courses of peace, the armed forces of Japan were preparing and assembling at various strategic points to launch new attacks and new aggressions upon nations and peoples with which Japan was professedly at peace, including the United States.

"Before the Japanese ambassador delivered his final statement from See CHARGES TOKYO, Page 9.

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Battleship Reported Sunk; Guam, Philippines Raided

Japs Battle U.S. Fleet

Continued from First Page.

erty damage had already been heavy was conceded. Details, however, were lacking.

The capital went on a full war basis almost within the twinkling of an eye.

Army and Navy personnel were ordered into uniform, beginning tomorrow; extra guards were thrown around the White House, State, War and Navy Departments; the Federal Bureau of Investigation flashed orders to its men throughout the country to begin execution of previously-adopted plans to prevent sabotage and espionage.

All Washington 'Snaps Into It'

Special steps, also previously planned, were taken to keep communication lines open and available to military authorities. In short, Washington—from the White House to the humblest Government office—"snapped into it."

For hours after the first announcements of the Japanese attacks, both the War and Navy Departments sought confirmation of the raids, but were unable to contact the commanding officers at either Pearl Harbor or Manila.

The President clung to the outside hope that the first reports might be erroneous, but this hope was blasted when Gov. Poindexter of Hawaii called him on the telephone. The Governor confirmed previous reports of heavy damage to life and property. Their conversation was cut off as Poindexter shouted:

"A second wave of planes is just coming over now."

Thus Does War Come to the U. S.

Thus was the reality of a war on the United States brought to the White House.

Just after nightfall the Navy reported unidentified planes over Guam.

First news of the attack came from the White House shortly before 3 p.m. It said that Japanese air forces had attacked Pearl Harbor and all naval and military activities on the Island of Oahu.

A few minutes later, there followed the terse report, also from the White House, that Japanese airmen had bombed Manila, which was later denied, and toward nightfall came the further information that the attack had spread to Guam. Interspersed among these announcements were reports, passed on by the White House, of attacks on American ships in the Pacific.

Attacks Made Without Warning

The original White House announcement was released formally by Stephen Early, secretary to the President. Early later followed with this statement:

"So far as known now, the attacks on Hawaii and Manila (the Manila report later was found to be incorrect) were made wholly without warning—when both nations were at peace—and were delivered within an hour or so of the time the Japanese ambassador and special envoy, Mr. Kurusu, had gone to the State Department and handed Secretary of State Cordell Hull the Japanese reply to the secretary's memo of Nov. 26.

"As soon as information of the attack on Manila and Hawaii was received by the War and Navy Departments, it was flashed immediately to the President at the White House. Thereupon and immediately, the President directed the Army and Navy to execute all previously prepared orders looking to the defense of the United States.

Army Transport Torpedoed

The President is now with the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. Steps are being taken to advise Congressional leaders.

"So far as the President's information goes and so far as we know at the moment, the attacks are still in progress. We don't know in other words, that the Japanese have bombed and torpedied. Both attacks are still in progress."

"The President has just received a dispatch from the War Department reporting the torpedoing of an Army transport 1,300 miles west of San Francisco. Fortunately the transport was carrying a cargo of lumber, rather than personnel."

The President immediately took command of the situation.

The President quickly summoned Secretary of War Stimson, Secretary of the Navy Knox and Chief of Staff Marshall to the White House.

Congressional Leaders Summoned

He called a Cabinet meeting for 8:30 o'clock tonight and a bi-partisan conference of Congressional leaders for 9 o'clock.

Among the Congressional spokesmen so summoned were Representative McCormack (Dem., Mass.), majority leader of the House; Representative Martin (Rep., Mass.), Republican leader; Representative Bloom (Dem., N. Y.), chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee; Representative Eaton, Republican member of that committee; Vice President Wallace; Senator Hill (Dem., Ala.), acting majority leader of the Senate; Senator Connally (Dem., Tex.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; Senator Johnson (Calif.), ranking Republican member of that committee; Senator McNary (Ore.), Republican leader of the Senate, and Senator Austin (Vt.), assistant Republican leader.

Official and diplomatic circles boomed with activity.

This Government had expected just such a move for several days and was well on the way with its preparation. The belief persisted in unofficial quarters that the Japanese had timed their attack to anticipate a strong American force due to be in the Philippine Islands early this week.

The British were to be notified immediately. Washington looked to London, for some move at fulfillment of Prime Minister Churchill's promise that Britain would declare war on Japan within an hour of an attack on the forces of the United States.

British Order Navy in Action.

The first definite word of British action came early tonight in an uncoded "clear" message received in United Kingdom diplomatic quarters that the British Admiralty had issued orders to British ships everywhere to prosecute hostilities against Japan.

A British Embassy spokesman issued a statement saying:

"On receiving the news of Japanese action, Lord Halifax (the British Ambassador) at once cancelled all of his arrangements and remained at his office in close touch with the State Department and White House. He was also in constant telephonic communication with London."

The President did not immediately disclose his plans for action here. It is known, however, that he already had weighed the possibility of asking Congress for a declaration, recognizing a state of war, should Japan strike.

The Washington police immediately threw an extra guard around



LOOKING GLUM, Ambassador Nomura (left) and Special Envoy Kurusu of Japan left the State Department yesterday in their car for the Japanese embassy after hearing Secretary of State Hull lash their governments answer to his note as "crowded with infamous falsehoods and distortions." Even as they were in audience with the secretary, Japan had launched its war on the United States.

PHOTO WIRED FROM THE CHICAGO SUN'S WASHINGTON BUREAU.

at Griffith Stadium for the Washington Red Skins - Philadelphia Eagles professional football game. Government officials and Army and Navy officers at the game immediately made for the exits and to their offices.

The two Japanese envoys, Saburru Kurusu and Ambassador Nomura, who have been attempting to wheedle peace terms out of the United States, were closed with Secretary Hull between 2:20 and 2:30 p.m. at the very hour that the White House received the flash of the attack on Pearl Harbor. They had called at their own request to present Japan's answer to Hull's statement of basic principles, submitted to them Nov. 26.

On behalf of this Government, Hull rejected quickly, flatly and with little ceremony Tokyo's reply.

Later he issued a statement saying, in effect, that he had never before seen a document so filled with "infamous falsehoods" and "distortions" as were contained in the answer handed to him by the Japanese envoys.

Attacks Coincided With Visit.

Circumstances indicated beyond much doubt that the attack on Pearl Harbor was set to coincide with the visit to the State Department of Nomura and Kurusu.

There was little question but that diplomatic negotiations would be broken with Japan and that the Japanese representatives, regular and special, would be handed their passports.

The American Government was in no measure surprised, although the suddenness and place of the attack came as a momentary shock.

The course of negotiations in the last few days had led farther and farther toward eventual conflict, but the President had said as late as Friday—at a Cabinet meeting—that an attack was not to be expected in the next few days.

This government seldom if ever, in course more deliberate, if ever, knew that war was the most likely course of the time.

They frankly did not expect the Japanese to accept Hull's terms. The appeal of Mr. Roosevelt to Emperor Hirohito last night was made on the outside chance that peace might be preserved. It was intended mainly, however, to keep the record straight before the world.

Determined on Showdown.

The attitude of this government from the start of the latest negotiations.

tions was that the Pacific situation had to be brought to a head.

The Japanese had worked themselves into the jaws of a pair of pincers and could not turn back without such a loss of face as would wreck the present military regime in that country, and probably set off internal revolution.

But Japan could not continue her aggressions without vital supplies—principally oil—which had been cut off from the United States.

The envoys here contended, however, that this Government wanted their country to confess "moral turpitude." They tried to negotiate a point-by-point settlement of the Pacific difficulties—a settlement which would permit them to wriggle out of the pincers and yet save face.

The main thing unacceptable to the United States in the Japanese proposal was Japan's insistence on maintaining part of her territorial gains in China. This the United States would not stand for.

Attacks Throughout Pacific.

Subsequent White House reports indicated that the Japanese might be striking generally throughout the Pacific.

There was little question but that diplomatic negotiations would be broken with Japan and that the Japanese representatives, regular and special, would be handed their passports.

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Their assumption was buttressed by the content and tone of the reply to Hull's peace terms.

The Japanese Embassy refused to give any information concerning its status. Diplomatic officers referred all questions as to their status to the State Department. The gates to the Embassy were still open an hour after the White House announcement of the beginning of hostilities.

Japan Declares War on Britain

Tojo Promises 'Final Victory'

Los Angeles, Dec. 7.—(UP)—Japanese Premier Hideki Tojo, in an address to the Japanese empire as heard here by the NBC Far Eastern listening post, announced that Emperor Hirohito had declared war on the United States and Great Britain.

"Japan has done her utmost to prevent this war," Tojo said, "but in self-protection and for self-existence, we could not help from declaring war—considering the past attitude and acts of the United States."

Tojo said the rise or fall of East Asia "depends on this fight." He pointed out that in the 2,100 years of Japanese history they had never lost a war.

"We ask your co-operation. I promise you the final victory will be ours."

"I ask that every individual in the island empire do his utmost to defend our country."

Urging the nation to be calm, Premier Tojo said "there is nothing to fear in this war."

The premier concluded his brief address with the words:

"Japan cannot help from fighting when we know we are on the crossroads of a rise or fall in our great history."

Illinois Troops On War Duty

Three Illinois regiments stationed at Camp Forrest, Tullahoma, Tenn., have been ordered to immediate war duty guarding strategic

waterways, plants and dams and other

industries in Tennessee, it was disclosed here last night.

The regiments are the 130th Infantry under Col. Robert W. Davis of Carbondale, Ill.; the 129th Infantry under command of Col. Cassius Poust of Sycamore, Ill., and the 108th Engineer regiment under Col. Richard Smyk of Chicago. The 130th is made up of downstate troops, the 129th of northern Illinois troops outside Cook County, and the 108th men from Chicago and Bloomington.

BULLETINS

Continued from First Page.

JAPANESE CARRIER REPORTED SUNK

New York, Dec. 7.—A Japanese aircraft carrier was sunk off Honolulu, according to a broadcast by the Panama radio heard by NBC.

JAPANESE BOMB PALAWAN ISLAND

Los Angeles, Dec. 7.—(UP)—NBC's listening post heard Tokyo Radio announce tonight that Japanese planes bombed the island of Palawan in the Philippines and that the attack was continuing. [Palawan is southwest of Manila.]

JAPANESE SHIPS LEAVE MALAYAN ZONE.

Singapore, Dec. 8 (Monday).—Reports from northern Malaya said today that all Japanese surface craft were departing at high speed. A few Japanese troops left on the beach by the ships were being heavily machine-gunned.

MEXICO ORDERS 24-HOUR NAVAL PATROL

Washington, Dec. 8 (Monday).—(UP)—The Mexican navy department has ordered a 24-hour patrol of its Pacific coast, the Mexican embassy was advised by telephone today from Mexico City.

WASHINGTON, D. C., PARTLY BLACKED OUT

Washington Dec. 8 (Monday).—(UP)—The nation's capital was partly blacked-out early today.

REPORT U. S. SINKS 4 SUBS, DOWNS 6 PLANES

Washington, Dec. 7.—(UP)—Reliable quarters said tonight anti-aircraft fire and naval action had bagged six Japanese planes and four submarines in the Hawaiian action.

JAPANESE REPORTED IN THAILAND.

Los Angeles, Dec. 7.—(UP)—NBC's listening post heard a Tokyo radio report tonight that Japanese troops, "in order to maintain Thailand's independence," have crossed the Thailand border. The announcement said British troops had entered Thailand by way of the Malay border. The same broadcast reported that "informed sources" in Japan believed Germany would declare war on the United States within 24 hours.

BOMBS FALL IN SINGAPORE.

Singapore, Dec. 7 (Reuter).—Two bombs fell in the center of the city, a number of others were heard to explode in various parts of the land, but it is not yet revealed how many aircraft participated in the attack.

JAPANESE OCCUPY SETTLEMENT

Shanghai, Monday, Dec. 8.—(UP)—The Japanese occupied the entire International Settlement today.

32 JAPANESE ARRESTED NEAR NAVY POSTS

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 7.—Naval and civil authorities in the Norfolk, Portsmouth and Newport News area took 32 Japanese nationals into custody tonight. The area is the site of the Navy's main south-Atlantic base.

NETHERLANDS AND JAPAN AT WAR.

London, Dec. 7.—(UP)—The Netherlands government-in-exile here issued a statement today saying it considers a state of war to exist between the Netherlands and Japan.

GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE BLACKED OUT.

San Francisco.—The first bombing scare on the American continent caused a 90-minute blackout last night on San Francisco's famous Golden Gate bridge. Lights were extinguished because of false rumors that an enemy plane had been sighted.

OREGON ORDERS JAPANESE TO STAY INDOORS.

Salem, Ore., Dec. 7.—(UP)—A state of unlimited emergency was declared in Oregon tonight by Gov. Charles A. Sprague. At the same time he ordered all alien Japanese to remain in their homes.

Quick Report Pledged On U. S. Casualties

(Washington Bureau of The Chicago Sun)

Washington, Dec. 7.—A deluge of inquiries regarding American personnel stationed in the Hawaiian Islands area tonight prompted officials of the War and Navy departments to announce that "no information has been received about casualties."

The announcement issued jointly by the departments stressed that:

"Families will be notified promptly as soon as definite word regarding casualties becomes available."

Both departments requested that individual inquiries be not sent at this time.

U. S. Battleship Oklahoma Reported Afire

Craft One of Oldest Capital Vessels; Hit at Hawaii

The battleship U.S. Oklahoma, reported set afire by Japanese bombs at Pearl Harbor, is one of the oldest capital ships in the fleet, having been built in 1914, and is serving with the second combat division of the Pacific Battle Fleet.

She is a 29,000-ton ship, mounting ten 14-inch guns, 12 five-inch and 51 caliber, eight five-inch anti-aircraft guns of 25 caliber and smaller armament. Her normal complement is 1,301 officers and men. The Navy Directory lists Capt. E. J. Foy as her commander.

About the battleship's midships section runs a belt of 13-inch armor and plates of the same thickness protect her bulkheads and funnel base. Armor plates 16 to 18 inches thick wall in the turrets, fore and aft, and the conning tower.

Eyewitnesses Tell How Bombs Raked Hawaii

350 Killed by Blast; Incendiaries Drop On Honolulu

New York Bureau of The Chicago Sun. New York, Dec. 7.—Three hundred and fifty men were killed in a direct bomb hit at Hickman Field, an NBC observer reported tonight in a broadcast from KGU, Honolulu. Three ships, including the U.S.S. Oklahoma, were attacked in Pearl Harbor, he said. Several of the attacking planes, which were believed to have come from the south, have been shot down.

Reports Doubtful at First.

The text follows:

"The most thickly populated air base was attacked by Japanese planes this morning starting at about 8 o'clock. No one believed the reports when two radio stations said the islands had been attacked, but when bombs began falling in various parts of the city and at different aerial and navy posts and bases, the people knew that Japan was endeavoring to eradicate the American outposts in the Pacific. Now, here's the report I have gathered from different reporters who have been out endeavoring to get information concerning the Japanese air attack on the island of Hawaii.

Private Pilot Attacked.

"The first information in Honolulu is that of — The first group of Japanese airplanes attacked Ford Island at Pearl Harbor, the Navy's mighty fortress in the island. Ray Budwick, a local attorney, was up in his private plane, flying over Coccohead, when he said one of two Japanese planes gave him a salute of machine gun bullets as they approached the city.

"The plane was slightly damaged but Mr. Budwick made a landing.

"After machine-gunning Ford Island the first Japanese planes moved to Hickman Field. Observers said considerable damage was done to planes and to Hickman Field. There is great activity there now and they are clearing the field of debris. At Pearl Harbor was based the Pacific fleet. Three ships were attacked and the Oklahoma was set afire.

Communications Down.

"All lines of communications seem to be down between the various Army and Navy airfields and Army fields. There have been no statements made by the Navy; the Army has issued orders for all people, the civilian population, to remain off the streets. The first raiders carried torpedoes and did considerable damage to shipping in Pearl Harbor and off Honolulu.

"Here in the island we were taken by surprise by the attack and even yet it is difficult for some people to believe that air raids on these beautiful islands have actually happened and that lives have been lost. Several planes have been shot down and anti-aircraft gunnery is very heavy. It is thought the planes came from the south, in the direction of the Island of Caliway. After an attack on Pearl Harbor, Hickman Field and Weider Field.

Incendiary Bombs Dropped.

"Several squadrons of Japanese planes came in from the south over Diamond Head, dropping bombs and incendiary bombs over the city.

"One bomb dropped in front of the governor's mansion at Washington place and killed one man.

"Another dropped by the Home Advertiser, nearly hitting several people and almost reaching its mark.

"At Pacific Heights and Doucet Highland, beautiful residential districts, there was heavy bombing.

"One woman was killed in Doucet Highland.

"The governor has proclaimed a state of emergency, traffic is already at a standstill in the parts of the city. However, the traffic to and from Waikiki seems to be normal.

Waikiki Bombed.

"When Japanese planes appeared over Waikiki, there were many people out on the streets and they watched the bombing from there. One man at Waikiki was badly injured when a bomb dropped in the heart of that beach resort.

"The planes seemed to have come over the city with no intimidation whatsoever that they were Japanese planes and it was very difficult for people here to believe they were Japanese planes.

"Here's a report that just came from Hickman Field. There were 350 men killed in a direct bomb hit on the derricks at Hickman Field, and at Bellrose Field, on the other side of the island (on the windward side of the island) the field was bombed very heavily."

U. S. Checks Air Travel Of Axis Nationals

Washington Bureau of The Chicago Sun. Washington, Dec. 7.—The federal government, through the nation's airlines, has been quietly checking for the past year on every movement by air of all Japanese, Germans and Italians in the United States, it was learned tonight.

This is a precautionary move which is entirely unofficial. The civil aeronautics administration, at the request of other federal agencies, asked the airlines to report, as far as nationals of the three countries are concerned, on who they are, where they got on and where they got off the planes.

Army Cracks Down On Juke "Boozemont"

Camp Stewart, Ga., Dec. 7.—(UP)—Maj. Gen. Sanderford Jarman cracked down on "Boozemont" today, placed the juke joint community permanently out of bounds for 14,000 troops and threatened to do the same for "Zootmont," another "joy spot" outside Camp Stewart's gates. Jarman's action followed warnings to county officials that the communities must "clean up or shut down."



Canada Enters War; Cancels Coast Leaves

Defends Line from Near Seattle to Alaskan Border

(Special to The Chicago Sun.) Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 7.—Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced tonight that Canada had declared war against Japan.

The declaration followed a special cabinet meeting called a few hours after word of the Japanese attack on United States territory.

Japan's declaration of war on Britain brought about this dominion's response.

Earlier all Pacific coast service leaves were cancelled. The Royal Canadian Air Force has stations along the 650-mile Canadian coast line from the United States border near Seattle to Alaska. There also is a small army force along the coast and a naval force in the Pacific.

Canadians were stunned by the suddenness of Japan's attacks even though they were long aware of the ominous trend of "the situation" in the Orient. As yet they do not fear actual attack from Japan.

One hundred thousand Canadians already are serving in Europe and last month a unit of Canadian troops joined other British forces of Hong Kong. In training in Canada today, are another 244,000 sailors, soldiers and air men.

BOSS IN THE PACIFIC of the combined United States, British and Netherlands fleet is Adm. Thomas C. Hart, until now commander of the U. S. Asiatic fleet. Even before Japan's surprise bombing attacks on American bases in the Pacific, these three nations had agreed to place the American admiral in complete command.

PHOTO WIRED FROM THE CHICAGO SUN'S WASHINGTON BUREAU.

Parliament Called to Put Britain in Far East War

London, Monday, Dec. 8.—(UP)—Britain sped swiftly through formal preparations today for war with Japan alongside the United States, a joint war which Tokyo announced already had begun against both nations with attacks on their forces in the Pacific and Far East.

Informing British sources said the Japanese declaration against Britain and the United States, announced in a Tokyo broadcast by the army high command, "simplifies the processes by which Britain enters the war with Japan."

The Japanese embassy here was burning its confidential papers, the customary final step before hostilities between two nations.

Prime Minister Churchill, after a swift round of conferences with

United States Ambassador John G. Winant and members of his government, summoned both houses of parliament to meet at 3 p. m. today to hear a statement on the situation.

A joint declaration by Britain and America will probably be made Monday, the Press Association said. "It is gathered that, although Japan has declared war on Britain, we shall in turn formally declare war on Japan."

Competent observers believed

Washington Bureau of The Chicago Sun.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Navy Department officials declined comment tonight on reports originating in various quarters that United States warships had been destroyed in the Japanese attack on

Hawaii.

Domel, the official Japanese news agency, reported the battleship Oklahoma had been sunk. A radio broadcast said the battleship West Virginia went to the bottom.

The Department also kept silent on reports received by a listening post on the Pacific Coast that a Japanese government broad-

cast said an American gunboat had capitulated. Also that an United States army transport was sunk off San Francisco.

Hemmied in on three sides by

Japanese naval and air bases, the

Philippines may prove to be a

suicide post in war between the

United States and Japan.

A year ago it would have been

surrendered after a token resis-

tance. Today, American strategy

calls for a full defense of the

island of Luzon.

Lieut. Gen. Douglas MacArthur,

head of the United States Army

forces in the Far East, commands

at least 100,000 troops, of whom

roughly 40 per cent are American

and 60 per cent Filipino.

Also on guard in the Philippines

is the United States Asiatic fleet,

commanded by Admiral Thomas

Hart.

Manila is most vulnerable to air

attack, because of the nearness of

the Japanese air bases and because

the thatch houses of the Filipinos

will burn nearly as rapidly as

Japan's paper houses if incendiary

bombs are dropped on them.

In addition to a small number

of anti-aircraft guns, Manila's de-

fenses against air attacks will be

in the hands of a small force of

American fighting planes. These

planes will be based at Nichols

Field, near Manila, and at Camp

John Hay, near Baguio, in the

mountains of north central Luzon.

If Japan follows its initial ad-

vantage of surprise and attempts

to take Manila, it probably will

land a force north of Manila and

attempt to advance down the rail-

road line to the Philippine capital.

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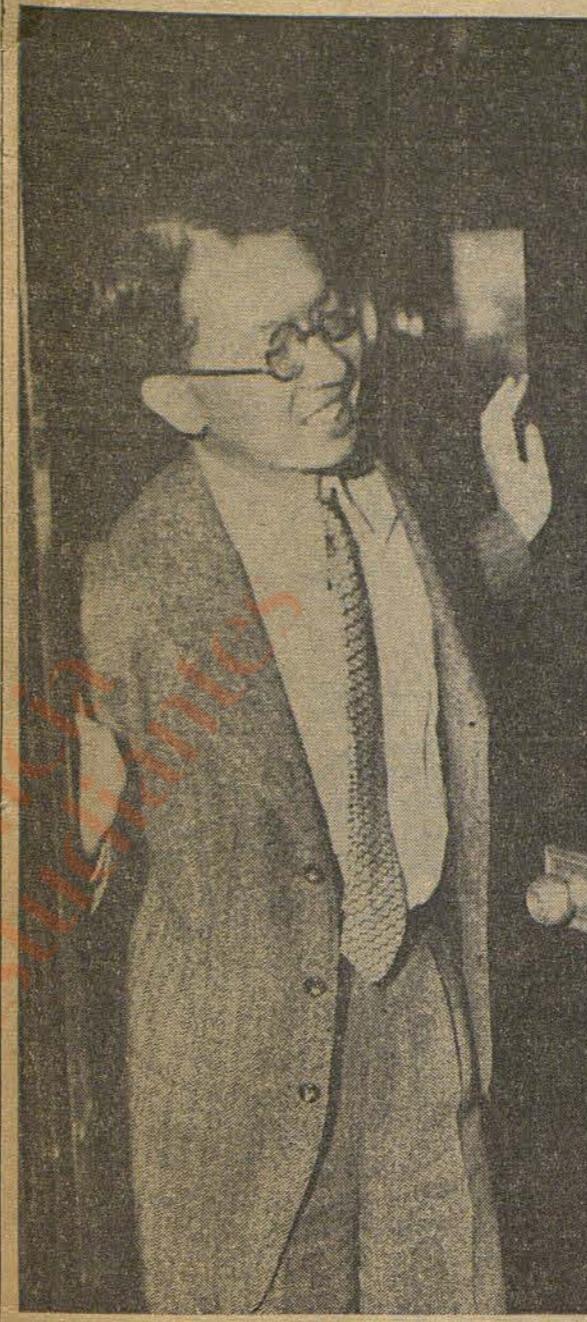
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1615

CONSULATE GENERAL OF JAPAN

日本帝国總領事館

OFFICE HOURS
9:30 A.M.-12 M.
1:30 P.M.-4 P.M.
SATURDAYS
9:30-12 M.

Oahu Island Counts 104 'Military' Dead

'Over 300' Wounded; Civilian Casualties Are Not Estimated

Washington Bureau of The Chicago Sun. Washington, Dec. 7.—The White House announced at 7:45 tonight that a preliminary estimate from the War Department placed the military dead on the Island of Oahu at 104 and the military wounded at "over 300."

The report emphasized that it was only a preliminary estimate and did not include civilian casualties.

The attack on Hawaii came in the early morning — "I probably should call it a dawn attack," said Early, who previously described it as coming "wholly without warning."

Japanese Will Win, Says Envoy in Mexico

Mexico City, Dec. 7.—(UP)—Japanese Minister Yoshiaki Miura said tonight that, "Now the die is cast, Japan is fully united and determined to fight it out to a final victory" in the war against the United States. He appealed to Mexico to take a "right attitude" toward the conflict.

Two hours earlier, President Manuel Avila Camacho and Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla had conferred hastily in the President's country home at Cuernavaca. They conferred regarding Mexico's position in the face of the U. S. Japanese hostilities in the Pacific.

Camouflaged Blackout Urged by Light Expert

By Science Service. Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 7.—Partial black-out of a city, in which a deceptive pattern of lights is retained, would be a more effective protection against enemy air raids in the opinion of S. G. Hibben, Westinghouse wartime lighting engineer, at the nation's first mass meeting on air raid defense held here. It is important to darken military objectives and its outlying possessions.

Knox emphasized that absolutely no censorship of domestic news publication or news broadcast is involved in the order issued by the Navy Department today other than the voluntary method now in operation.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Secretary of the Navy Knox tonight announced censorship had been imposed on all outgoing cablegrams and radio messages from the United States and its outlying possessions.

Knox emphasized that absolutely no censorship of all communications passing out of the United States during a period of national emergency was absolutely vital to the national security to prevent the leakage of military, naval, and economic information to enemy or unfriendly powers.

As the "first line of defense" the Navy is charged with the responsibility of cable and radio communication censorship, Knox emphasized.

Washington Bureau of The Chicago Sun. Washington, Dec. 7.—Samuel W. King, delegate from Hawaii in the house of representatives, said tonight there need be no concern about the patriotism of the Japanese element of the islands' population.

"There has been some concern about our Japanese population," King said, "but there is no basis in fact. Our people are militarily patriotic." One-third of the population of the Hawaiian islands consists of people of Japanese descent, either of the first or second generation, while only 8 per cent of the total are alien Japanese, King said.

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Isolationist Press in Quick War Switch

Unity the Only Thing That Counts Now, Editorials Assert

One result of yesterday's attack on Hawaii was the almost unanimous action of isolationist newspapers in urging united support for the administration in this nation's conflict with Japan.

The Chicago Tribune, heretofore bitterly isolationist, switched in its first edition after the Japanese attack, and said in a front page editorial:

"War has been forced on America by an insane clique of Japanese militarists who apparently see the desperate conflict into which they have led their country as the only thing that can prolong their power. Thus the thing that we all feared, that so many of us have worked with all our hearts to avert, has happened. That is all that counts. It has happened. America faces war through no volition of any American. Pledges No Recriminations.

"Recriminations are useless and we doubt that they will be indulged in. Certainly not by us. All that matters today is that we are in the war and the nation must face that simple fact. All of us, from this day forth, have but one task. That is to strike with all our might to protect and preserve the American freedom that we all hold dear."

The Hearst-owned New York Mirror said editorially:

"Henceforth for all Americans the fact of war with Japan must silence the voices of disunity."

The New York Daily News, the most outspoken isolationist newspaper in the East, said editorially this morning under the heading "Well, We're in It!"

"When a nation gets into war, the way to fight it is to fight to the hilt, with the remorseless aim of winning the war. It is bad enough to get into a war—any war—but it is infinitely worse to lose it once it is started."

Urge Support of President.

"The time has come for all of us to stand by the President in the general aim of winning the war, while reserving the right—as the British people and press have done throughout the rigors of the war to date—of criticizing government methods or all kinds pertaining to the war effort."

"It is a solemn moment in our history. God knows the American people did not want to fight any more than, we believe, the Japanese people wanted it. But now that we are in it, there is nothing for us to do but to see it through with everything we've got."

White House Bars Japanese Newsmen

Washington Bureau of The Chicago Sun, Washington, Dec. 7.—Stephen Early, secretary to the President, this evening ordered Secret Service agents to take all press credentials from Japanese newspaper correspondents in Washington.

He issued the instructions as he prepared to read a preliminary report from Admiral C. V. Block, commander of the Naval District of Hawaii, expressing the belief that heavy damage had been done in the first Japanese attack.

"Are there any Japanese correspondents in the room?" Early demanded. "I am not going to give them any information."

"Will these correspondents be arrested?" Early was asked.

"That is a matter for the Office of Civilian Defense and the Department of Justice," he replied.

U. S. Reds Pledge 'Last Drop of Blood'

New York Bureau of The Chicago Sun, New York, Dec. 7.—The regular meeting of the Communist Party of the United States, which began here Saturday, issued a statement today pledging the "last drop of its blood" in support of "our country in the greatest of all crises that ever threatened its existence."

Unite Behind F. D. R., Barney Ross Urges

As the news of Japanese aggression in the Pacific was received here yesterday, Barney Ross, former welterweight boxing champion, urged a Committee for Victory meeting to help unite the nation behind President Roosevelt's policies.

The committee, which met in the Jewish People's Institute, 3500 Douglas boulevard, seeks to crystallize sentiment behind the defense program, Russian and British War Aid and the Civilian Defense Program. J. Seidman is chairman.

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Chicagoans Demand Retaliation

United in Pleas For Action Against Japanese

Demands for swift retaliation for Japan's attack on American outposts in the Pacific were made by virtually all Chicagoans interviewed last night after the announcement of the attack. Typical of these were:

GEORGE A. RANNEY, president, Peoples Gas, Light & Coke Company—if reports that we are getting are true, there is but one thing for the United States to do and that is declare war at once. We cannot sit idly by and let the aggressor keep up his attacks. We must shoot back at once.

Aimed at Morale

W. HOMER HARTZ, president, Morden Fog and Crossing Works, and until last week co-ordinator for the division of contract placement, OPM—Naturally, my first thought on getting the news of the Japanese attack on the Philippines and Hawaii was centered in the whereabouts of my son (now with the destroyer force in Hawaii). I cannot imagine Japan having any sizable proportion of their fleet near Hawaii, and if a few airplane carriers are in the vicinity, I cannot imagine that they will be permitted to get away from our forces. I feel that the Japanese move is designed to injure our morale in Hawaii and the Philippines.

EDGAR G. ORRELL, president Air Transport Association of America—Unbelievable. That summarizes in one word my reactions to what the Japs did today in the Pacific. They are violating every sound principle of modern warfare in attacking us. There is an old saying in the army that goes "Never hit the king, unless you can kill him." The Japanese cannot kill us and they must know it. It sounds like they are just plain crazy.

Polish Editors' Comment

KAROL PIATKIEJCZ, editor-in-chief, Polish Weekly *Zgoda*—This unwarranted attack by Japan on our island possessions merely furthers their proves that President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull have been right all along when they watched the Nipponese war mongers with a wary eye during recent months. We Americans of Polish derivation are unanimously against anybody who threatens the peace of the world. Therefore we will be found in the vanguard of those who will fight and work to defeat Japan—or any other nation which dares attack us.

FATHER MITCHELL STARZYNSKI, editor, Polish Daily News—We Polish speaking Americans welcome this opportunity to even more than ever before support our President and fight for this land of freedom. This will be the occasion, again, to show that Poles are among the finest and truest Americans.

ARTHUR E. CANTY, Cook County Commander, American Legion: From the reports coming in there is hardly any room for doubt that Japan has declared war on the United States. The President and Secretary of State have done everything possible to avoid war. There is nothing left to do now but for the President to go before Congress tomorrow and ask a declaration of war. Now is the time for all Americans to unite the wholeheartedly in support of the President.

MAJ. GEN. JOHN V. CLINNIN, commander of Illinois Reserve Militia—The news of Japanese action in the Pacific comes as no great surprise to me, except as to the bombing of Hawaii. In my recent lectures I have predicted that the Japanese would take some sort of action against us soon. However, I felt that the Nipponese would use more foresight than they did today in bombing Hawaii. Our first task is to destroy the Japanese fleet, and our second task is to forget political creeds and all forms of isolationism. We in the reserve militia are ready for any eventuality. The same can be said of all of our armed forces. Let us hope that we will all be able to present a united front and think only of protecting our country and its possessions.

BERTRAM CAHN, president of B. Kuppenheimer & Co. and also of the Chicago Crime Commission—News of the Japanese attack is unbelievable. I cannot imagine why the Japanese would want to undertake such a terrible thing. I suppose the action was due to a group of fanatical leaders who thought war was the only way out of a bad situation for them. Now America must and will unite and take its defense program seriously.

JOHN H. COLLIER, president of The Crane Co.—The terrible news from the Pacific is stunning. Of course, it seemed likely that some sort of Japanese action in the Pacific was inevitable. But what makes the situation outrageous is the fact that the Japs attacked us while they were presuming to talk peace. To hit us with one hand while holding out the olive branch with the other just isn't cricket, to say the least.

State Treasurer "Gratified"

State Treasurer Warren Wright, a Republican, who recently announced his support of President Roosevelt's foreign policy, voiced his gratification that the crisis in the Pacific has instantly united the nation behind its chief executive.

In a formal statement last night Wright said:

"In the face of the ruthless and treacherous attack all differences are forgotten and all of us are solidly behind the President.

"Nowhere is this more apparent than in Illinois, and I am happy to note that even the most bitter critics of the national administration are promising full allegiance to the common cause.

"United, we cannot fail in this struggle."



EVEN A MOTHER with a baby in her arms could not delay getting the latest Japanese-United States war news from The

Chicago Sun. Mingled emotions stand out vividly in the facial expressions of this group photographed in the Loop.

CHICAGO SUN STAFF PHOTO.

N. Y. Japanese Ordered Indoors

Stay Home Till Status Is Decided: La Guardia

(Special to The Chicago Sun). New York, Dec. 7.—Mayor La Guardia tonight ordered all Japanese nationals to remain in their homes until their status was determined by the United States Government.

Washington Bureau of The Chicago Sun. Washington, Dec. 7.—Federal Bureau of Investigation officials announced today that "we are completely mobilized and prepared for any situation that arises."

They offered no comment, however, to inquiries on whether a roundup of suspected Japanese alien agents would be put into force immediately.

"That prospect is a little bit premature at this exact minute," one FBI official added.

For more than two years now the FBI has had underway an extensive "surveillance" of activities of aliens in this country and it is known FBI files contain data on Japanese activity in America.

Virtually every official was at post in FBI headquarters in the Department of Justice and unprecedeted Sunday activity was observed at its Washington field office a few blocks away.

New York, Dec. 7.—(UP)—Chief Police Inspector Louis Costuma set up a police guard around the Japanese consul general's offices and home today and announced that an immediate survey of Japanese sections in New York would be made to guide police in setting up special details. Special details were dispatched to the home of the consul general, Morito Morishima, and his offices at 630 5th avenue.

San Francisco, Dec. 7.—(UP)—Eric Cullenward, chairman of the Civil Defense Council, said late today that Mayor Angelo Rossi is preparing to declare a state of emergency in San Francisco. An emergency meeting of the Civil Defense Council was called at the mayor's office to map civilian defense plans in event of a Japanese attack on this harbor city.

The heavily populated Japanese quarter of San Francisco was placed under police guard.

Van Wagoner to Rush Anti-Sabotage Units

Lansing, Mich., Dec. 7.—(UP)—Gov. Murray D. Van Wagoner tonight convoked an emergency meeting of his advisers to call a special session of the State Defense Council. The purpose of the session is to complete arrangements for anti-sabotage units in Michigan. Lieut. Harold Mulbar, head of the State Police subversive activities department, cancelled leaves of all his 78 men until further notice.



JAPAN'S war on the United States proved a common ground for discussion for two strangers who saw each other for the first time yesterday at the North Western station.

CHICAGO SUN STAFF PHOTOS.

Move to Protect All Japanese in U.S.

Washington Bureau of The Chicago Sun. Washington, Dec. 7.—The United States immediately upon receiving word of Japan's attack took steps to assure absolute protection for all Japanese official establishments and personnel in this country and its possessions, the State Department disclosed.

By so doing it expected Japan to extend a similar protection to American officials still in Japan.

Anti-Aircraft Guns Guard Plane Plants

(Special to The Chicago Sun). Burbank, Calif., Dec. 7.—Anti-aircraft batteries set up a week ago for National Guard maneuvers in the vicinity of the Vega and Lockheed airplane plants here, were manned in earnest today shortly after the attack on Hawaii.

Hundreds of heavy bombers and interceptor planes are on the ground at both factories, ready for shipment to combat spheres in Europe, or wherever they might be needed.

As hostilities began in the Pacific, National Guard units, that had used the gun emplacements in practice, were ordered to active duty at the same stations until further notice.

Close Hints Attack Was a Nazi Coup

Upton Close, radio commentator, in his broadcast yesterday afternoon, told listeners that the attack on Pearl Harbor might be a coup by Germany in the Pacific to force Japan's active participation in the war.

He also conjectured that it might have been a coup by an element within the Japanese navy, or within the Japanese government, to achieve the same result without government sanction.

He said he was in Tokyo at the time of the invasion of Manchuria and that he firmly believed the Japanese government was not advised of the invasion until after it had been accomplished by military leaders.

Crowds Snap Up Sun War Extra

Halt Delivery Trucks Eager Readers Even

When The Chicago Sun's first War Extra hit the streets yesterday afternoon, soon after the news of Japan's attacks had been flashed across the Pacific, copies of the paper were snapped up so quickly and in such large numbers that news stand supplies rapidly were exhausted.

Sun trucks hurrying up replenishments were stormed by buyers before the crews could unload their bundles. In some cases trucks were stopped by buyers before the trucks reached the stands for which they were headed.

At several points crowds were so large that traffic was blocked and automobiles and surface cars piled up in long lines. Persons who were fortunate enough to get their hands on a paper before the supply ran out shared theirs with others. Many persons read papers over shoulders of buyers and talked excitedly.

Inevitably there were those who cried "Do you suppose that's true?"

and those who replied, "Certainly it's true. It's right here in the paper."

Eventually as the afternoon wore on an extra press run of several hundred thousand copies caught up to the demand. Then the regular editions began rolling off.

Stimson Issues Sabotage Warning

Washington Bureau of The Chicago Sun. Washington, D. C., Dec. 7.—At the War Department, Secretary Stimson tonight ordered all firms and manufacturing plants in the United States which have defense orders in process of production to institute at once proper measures against sabotage. The War Secretary asked radio stations to make a special broadcast of his bulletin.

For more than a year special squads of FBI agents have made surveys of more than 1,200 plants handling defense work. They have advised persons in charge as to the proper precautions to take against saboteurs.

Here's Text Of F. D. R. Cable To Emperor

Voices President's Hope for Solution of Pacific Problems

By Charles O. Gridley.

Washington Bureau of The Chicago Sun. Washington, Dec. 7.—The White House today made public a message sent yesterday to the Emperor of Japan by President Roosevelt, in which the President endeavored to persuade the Emperor to discontinue concentration of Japanese forces in Indo-China.

He proposed to Emperor Hirohito that Japan and the United States agree to eliminate any form of military threat.

The text of the President's message follows:

"Almost a century ago, the President of the United States addressed to the Emperor of Japan a message extending an offer of friendship of the people of the United States to the people of Japan. That offer was accepted, and in the long period of unbroken peace and friendship which has followed, our respective nations, through the virtues of their peoples and the wisdom of their rulers have prospered, and have substantially helped humanity. "Emergency in Formation."

"In only in situations of extraordinary importance to our two countries need I address to Your Majesty messages on matters of State. I feel I should now so address you, because of the deep and far-reaching emergency which appears to be in formation."

"Developments are occurring in the Pacific area which threaten to deprive each of our nations, and all humanity, of the beneficial influence of the long peace between our two countries. Those developments contain tragic possibilities."

Peace in Pacific Sought

"The people of the United States, believing in peace and in the right of nations to live and let live, have eagerly watched the conversations between our two governments, during these past months. We have hoped for a termination of the present conflict between Japan and China. We have hoped that a peace of the Pacific could be consummated in such a way that nationalities of many diverse peoples could exist, side by side, without fear of invasion; that unbearable burdens of armaments could be lifted for them all; and that all peoples would resume commerce without discrimination against or in favor of any nation.

"I am certain that it will be clear to your Majesty, as it is to me, that in seeking these great objectives, both Japan and the United States should agree to eliminate any form of military threat that seemed essential to the attainment of the high objectives."

"Reviews Japanese Moves."

"More than a year ago, your Majesty's government concluded an agreement with the Vichy Government, by which five or six thousand Japanese troops were permitted to enter into Northern French Indo-China, for the protection of Japanese troops, which were operating against China further north. And this Spring and Summer, the Vichy Government permitted further Japanese military forces to enter into Southern French Indo-China for the common defense of French Indo-China. I think I am correct in saying that no attack has been made upon

Hoist Their Flag; Urge All in City To Do the Same

At 3:10 p. m. yesterday, The Chicago Sun received a call from the home of Dr. and Mrs. William James Twigg, 93rd avenue and 119th street, Palos Park. Said Mrs. Twigg:

"A few minutes ago we heard the distressing news on the radio—the news that Japan had attacked the United States. We immediately ran up the American flag at the front of our home. May we suggest that every American home have their flag on display today."

Indo-China, nor that any has been contemplated.

"During the past few weeks it has become clear to the world that Japanese military, naval and air forces have been sent to Southern Indo-China, in such large numbers as to create a reasonable doubt on the part of other nations that this continuing concentration in Indo-China is not defensive in its character.

"Because these continuing concentrations in Indo-China have reached such large proportions and because they extend now to the Southeast and the Southwest corners of that peninsula, it is only reasonable that the people of the Philippines, of the hundreds of islands of the East Indies, of Malaya, and of Thailand itself are asking themselves whether these forces of Japan are preparing or intending to make attack in one or more of these many directions.

"I am sure that your majesty will understand that the fear of all these peoples is a legitimate fear, in as much as it involves their peace and their national existence. I am sure that your majesty will understand why the people of the United States, in such large numbers, look abroad at the establishment of military, naval and air bases, manned and equipped so greatly as to constitute armed forces capable of measures of offense."

"Situation Is Unthinkable."

"It is clear that a continuance of such situation is unthinkable."

"None of the peoples, whom I have spoken of above, can sit either indefinitely or permanently on a keg of dynamite."

"There is absolutely no thought, on the part of the United States, of invading Indo-China, if every Japanese soldier or sailor were to be withdrawn therefrom."

"I think that we can obtain the same assurance from the governments of the East Indies, the Governments of Malaya and the Government of Thailand. I would even undertake to ask for the same assurance on the part of the Government of China. Thus, with withdrawal of the Japanese forces from Indo-China would result in the assurance of peace throughout the whole of the South Pacific area."

"I address myself to Your Majesty at this moment in the fervent hope that Your Majesty may, as I am doing, give thought to ways of dispelling the dark clouds. I am confident that both of us, for the sake of the people not only of our own great countries, but for the sake of humanity in neighboring territories, have a sacred duty to restore traditional amity and prevent further death and destruction in the world."

Long Distance Lines Out of Capital Jammed

Washington, Dec. 7.—Long distance telephone lines out of Washington were jammed tonight with an unprecedented number of calls.

A telephone official explained, "Everybody's calling everybody else."

Marshall Field & Company
THE STORE OF THE CHRISTMAS SPIRIT

LEAVE IT

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to impress her on Christmas morning

To guard her jewels
—compact case fitted with velvetine pads and liftoff tray. 9x5 $\frac{1}{2}$ x3 inches. Morocco grain cowhide in choice of several colors. \$7.50

Simply-lv wonderful
—simulated rawhide case to carry her cosmetics and lingerie on overnight or weekend jaunts. Waterproof lining. \$5.50

Cosmetic carryall
a joy on plane, train or otherwise. Fitted with bottles, jars and rubber-lined pocket. In colored goatskin. \$8.50

Grande dame gift
very de luxe jewel case with double swing trays, velvetine pads. 9x6 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Morocco leather in several colors. \$25

Completely wonderful
—cowhide suitcase for her fitted with everything including Lucite hair brush, easel mirror. Washable lining. \$22.50

The Luggage Center
First Floor, Middle, Wabash. Also in Oak Park—or call Personal Shopping Service, State 1000

"Evening Star"
A HEAVENLY NIGHTGOWN!
Heavenly lines, heavenly fabric and, above all, heavenly fit, have endeared this bedtime blessing to hundreds of Chicago women.

Decidedly youthful in line, it is designed to look right and feel comfortable on any figure type, from petite to Juncos.

In white and a host of delicate pastels with lovingly contrasting trims. Sizes 32 to 38. Except for minor details... all hand-made.

\$4.95

"Evening Star" SHINES ONLY
AT FLORENCE TARRSON'S

550 NORTH MICHIGAN AVE.

United States Better Prepared Than in 1917

Army 8 Times as Big
and Navy Personnel
Increases Five-Fold

By James Free.

Washington Bureau of The Chicago Sun. Washington, Dec. 7.—Outbreak of shooting war in the Pacific today found the United States better prepared than it had ever been before at the opening of hostilities.

The Navy, which had only about 60,000 men when this country entered the World War, now has 311,861. And Secretary Knox asserted only last night that "on any comparable basis the United States Navy is second to none."

Army Has 1,600,000 Men.

The Army, which in 1917 consisted of only 200,000 men—and one-third of them National guardsmen on active duty temporarily because of trouble on the Mexican border—today has a total strength of approximately 1,600,000 men. And with the backing of the world's largest armament production machine, the Army is fast becoming transformed into a mobile, hard-hitting force. It now has five armored divisions and another is in process of organization.

Comparison of naval power with that of 1917 is difficult in the larger warship groups because of changes in methods of classification, but figures for destroyers and submarines—vital vessels in the prevailing hit-and-run type of sea fighting—are significant. On July 1, 1917, several months after our declaration of war, this country had only 52 destroyers in commission. Today it has 170. On the same 1917 date, the American Navy boasted 44 submarines as compared with a total of 113 today. Planes Exceed 7,526.

Aircraft never before has played a major role in this nation's wars, but current official figures are comforting. Latest available information on the Navy, contained in Knox's annual report as of July 1, 1941, was that it had 3,926 planes. And the most recent Army revelation, by Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, in testimony before the House appropriations committee on Nov. 18, was that this branch has about 3,600 combat planes on hand. These two added give a total of 7,526 for the armed forces of the United States. And the current total probably is higher, because the Navy undoubtedly has built up its strength since July 1.

Since attention in this state of hostilities in the Pacific is mainly on naval rather than land forces, a recent tabulation of United States Navy vessels—revised up to Nov. 1—will be of interest. On that day the Navy had in commission 17 battleships, seven aircraft carriers, 37 cruisers, 170 destroyers and 113 submarines. And at that time it was on shipbuilding ways seven ships, 11 aircraft carriers, 54 cruisers, 192 destroyers and 73 submarines.

**U.S. Liner Believed
Safe Near Australia**

Special to The Chicago Sun. Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 7.—The Matson Steamship Line, now operating the only passenger service from North America to New Zealand and Australia, tonight was unable to give the exact whereabouts of its 18,000-ton luxury liner, Mariposa.

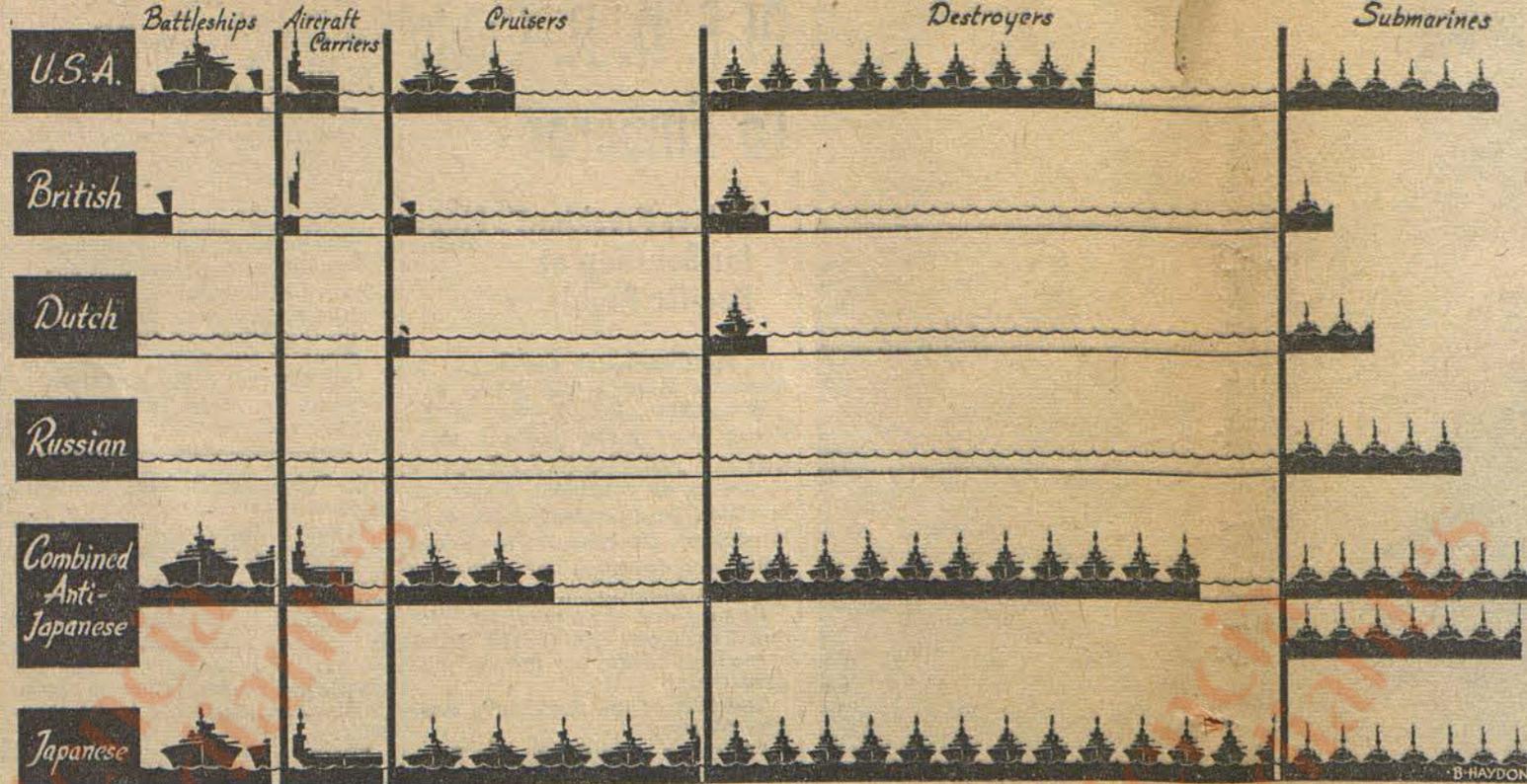
The liner left San Pedro November 15 for Australia. According to Matson Line advice it is supposed to be near Australia now. Officials said, however, they knew no reason to be concerned over safety of the vessel. The Matson Line was making efforts to check on the Lurline, pride of the California-to-Hawaii fleet, which sailed Friday from Honolulu with 777 passengers and crew of 425. It is due to dock in San Francisco on Wednesday.

**Youth Pardoned
So He Can Join Army**

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 7—Governor Adkins has pardoned an Arkansas youth so he can join the army as a draftee. The youth, Hardy Croft, was under a year's sentence for grand larceny. Little Rock officials said this was the first instance since the Selective Service bill was passed.

Estimated Naval Strength in the Pacific

(Each Unit Represents 10 Warships.)



Back President, Urges Kelly

Chicago Ready to Meet
Emergency, Says Mayor

In a statement bristling with scorn, Mayor Kelly last night voiced Chicago's determination and readiness to cope with any war emergency which may develop.

He called upon all citizens to stand firmly behind President Roosevelt.

Mayor Kelly's statement, in part:

"The Axis war makers have finally struck at the United States through Hitler-dominated Japan."

"These Godless blasters have stopped their blustering to start their bombing of our American outposts. They have forced the fight. They must take the consequences."

"Thank God, President Roosevelt has had the courage and foresight to see this coming. The American people now move with one heart and one mind to meet and crush this long-planned invasion."

"These enemies of democracy have taken their last fatal step in their insane lust to enslave the world."

"The dynamite of dictatorship, the bombs of the brutes who would be masters of mankind, have struck our own back door. Chicago is prepared and guarded for this greatest of all crises. Our protective arms of defense, the police, fire and health authorities, are now at their stations safeguarding all transportation systems, utilities, communications, filtration plants and defense industries."

"Most important, our citizens will express their faith and solidarity in the leadership of President Roosevelt, the God-given guardian of our democracy and freedom, by accepting with the full measure of devotion and unity every command he may make on our lives and fortunes against the starvation and brutality, against the suppression of liberties and organized murder, against those who shatter and renounce every conception of decency and morality."

"We are at war. War to the finish. The faith of our fathers, the God of justice, be with us in this struggle to halt the black plague of the Axis."

**American Who Survived
Zamzam Sinking Dies**

New York, Dec. 7.—Arthur H. Mueller, 33, one of 24 volunteer American ambulance drivers who survived the sinking of the Egyptian Liner Zamzam by a German raider on April 17, died last night of a heart attack.

The Matson Line was making efforts to check on the Lurline, pride of the California-to-Hawaii fleet, which sailed Friday from Honolulu with 777 passengers and crew of 425. It is due to dock in San Francisco on Wednesday.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CHICAGO MOTORISTS

We Need Late Model
Used Cars...Now!
All Makes

Get best market price for your present car by trading now. We need used cars to round out our stocks...late models—'39s, '40s, and '41s. Come in today. See and drive the beautiful new All Fluid-Drive Dodge—with increased power and amazing new gasoline economy.

There is a new Dodge waiting for you to see and drive. Your present car will probably cover the down payment. Take 18 months to pay the balance. Come in today—while your present car will bring you most.

ACT TODAY!
See Your Nearby
DODGE DEALER



Congress Rules Block Sudden War Session

Washington Bureau of The Chicago Sun.

Washington, Dec. 7.—President Roosevelt tonight was prevented from summoning congress into a joint session, before noon tomorrow, to ask for a declaration of war against Japan, because of the rules of congress and the absence of members.

While the rules have never been put to a test, they provide that when either house adjourns until a set date, there is no means by which anyone can reconvene them beforehand. Both are to meet tomorrow.

Lewis Deschler, House Parliamentarian, however, said tonight that if President Roosevelt should call congress to meet ahead of adjournment date to handle an emergency, he doubted whether there would be any objection if quorums—a majority—of both branches could be established.

The President now has power to use the armed forces to repel invasion, Deschler said. "A resolution declaring war gives the President vast power, not only to repel enemies, but to invade and destroy enemies."

Fort Custer, Mich., Dec. 7.—(Special) — Officers and men of the Fifth Infantry Division here are standing on the alert tonight prepared for any emergency. Maj. Gen. Charles W. Bonesteel, commander of the division, is in Iceland with some units of the Tenth Infantry regiment of the division. The 184th Field Artillery, made up of Chicago Negro soldiers, is commanded by Col. Anderson Pitts of Chicago.

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G-Men Prepared for Trouble

6th Corps Chief
Summons Staff

With the outbreak of hostilities yesterday, the Federal Building became vibrant with action. An air of suspense prevailed as Army men and G-men grimly took their posts, prepared to carry out their part in the nation's "M" day program.

Getting the first war bulletin by radio, Maj. Gen. Joseph M. Cummins, commander of the 6th Army Corps Area, rushed to his office and summoned his staff.

At headquarters of the Federal Bureau of Investigation the atmosphere was tense. R. N. Hosteny, chief of the local bureau, early in the day had a score of agents ready to carry out orders from Washington.

As the afternoon wore on, more and more agents reported until the offices were packed. Toward evening an air of secrecy prevailed and the agents conferred behind closed doors.

"We are ready to crack down on

trouble-makers at a moment's notice," said Chief Hosteny. "Precautionary measures already have been taken, and while we don't anticipate any violence or sabotage, the FBI will not be caught napping."

"We haven't as yet received orders to lock up any Japanese, but if such orders come, we know where to look for them. They are all here on temporary permits, and are registered under the Alien Registration Act."

From the Immigration and Naturalization Bureau, which also buzzed with activity, it was learned there were approximately 800 Japanese in Chicago, only a small number of whom were native Americans.

**Plane Shortage Delays
Illinois Congressmen**

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 7.—Congressmen from districts in Central Illinois and St. Louis were reported tonight to be having difficulty in securing plane accommodations to Washington. All were trying to reach the capital in time for the urgent session tomorrow. Representative Evan Howell (Rep.), of Springfield, was able to get a seat from Chicago only as far as Cleveland. He said he would take a chance on finishing the trip from there in time.

Gobs Greet News With Song: 'Honolulu, Here I Come'

Tense Crowd Swarms Around Radios in Service Center, Then Swings Off to Armory

The Navy has the words for it, and the words are "Honolulu, Here I Come."

On every floor of the Servicemen's Recreation Center at 174-6 West Washington street last night radios turned to full volume carried news of Japan's attack. And the tension of the radio announcers' voices suited well the tense, excited atmosphere generated by the hundreds of sailors, soldiers and marines clustered around the loud speakers.

The sailors were the first to put their feelings into song, and as a group of them left for their armory, they sang, "Honolulu, Here I Come."

"It's something that has to be done, and the sooner we get over there and clean them out the better," said a veteran chief petty officer, a man with 31 years of service who was called out of retirement to instruct classes of Naval recruits.

The last time he was in Yoko-

hama, in 1923, the Japanese were very friendly.

"They couldn't do too much for us, but of course we were there on a mercy mission after their earthquake," the officer said, declining to give his name.

The Japanese Navy at that time was no match for any major sea power, the chief recalled. Their only serviceable ships were the coal burners they had taken from Russia in the Russo-Japanese war, he said.

Draftees, in the Army only a few weeks, and other sailors and marines, all attending various service schools in Chicago, echoed the sentiment: "Let's get them and get it over with, we've been sitting around waiting long enough." And they all seem as relaxed as they were anxious.

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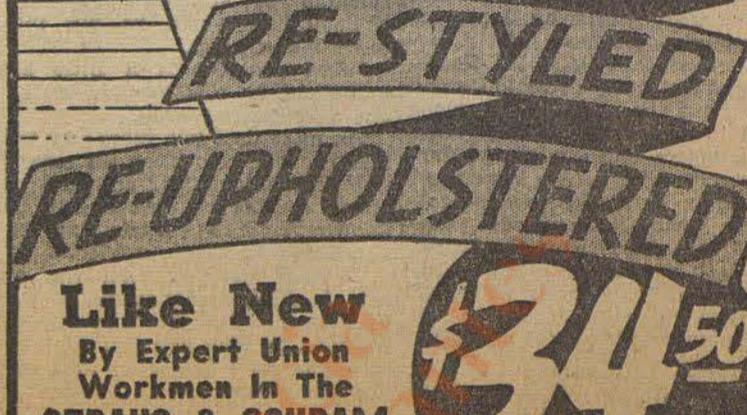
For more than 30 years we have conserved the savings-investments of our clients with a conservative policy that pays big dividends with Safety. For YOUR savings, rely on this institution with its long record of service and security. Convenient, friendly, safe—this is the place to protect your family and future.

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Call ANDover 4800 for Want Ads

Green Pledges State's Support To President

Urges All Aid in Defense; Warns of Plant Sabotage

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 7.—Gov. Dwight H. Green tonight, in a telegram to President Roosevelt, cast aside past political differences and pledged, through himself as governor, the united support and unstinted defense efforts of the more than 7,000,000 citizens of Illinois.

At the same time, he called upon citizens of the state to volunteer immediately for service with local defense councils and urged industry to take protective measures against sabotage.

His telegram to the President read:

"Please permit me to pledge the united support and the unstinted efforts of more than 7,000,000 citizens of Illinois in their utmost devotion to the defense of America. Regardless of any differences of opinion on political matters, they now stand behind you and the others who lead us in this national crisis. All Americans are united now in a common purpose, and, through me, as Governor, the services of every citizen of Illinois will be enrolled in the activities which will bring quick victory to those who are serving in our first line of defense."

Task For Every One.

"Every one of us is capable of rendering some form of service, no matter what his position may be. The complete co-operation of the Reserve Militia and the state highway police in guarding defense industries has already been offered to the federal military authorities of this area.

"Also, on call at the slightest necessity, stands every other law enforcement agency in Illinois. America stands with you, Mr. President, and Illinois asks you to command the fullest power of her citizens and her industries."

(Signed) Dwight H. Green, Governor of Illinois.

In a subsequent statement issued from the executive mansion after a conference with Brig. Gen. Lee M. Boyle, adjutant general of the state, and T. P. Sullivan, director of public safety, Gov. Green said that the Illinois Reserve Militia and the state highway maintenance police force are ready to be called out on a minute's notice in case of emergency.

Gov. Green conferred with Gen. Boyle and Director Sullivan as news of the Japanese attack continued to come in. He was informed that both forces were prepared to protect defense plants and vital utilities and to co-operate with the federal authorities in this area.

Armories Ready for Use.

"There appears to be no occasion for mobilizing the militia at this time," said Gov. Green. "Gen. Boyle informs me, however, that each unit is prepared and ready to be called out on a minute's notice. As a precaution and protection, and to facilitate prompt mobilization if required, I have directed the cancellation of any use of our state armories for other than military purposes."

"I have also directed the highway maintenance police to co-operate in every way with the army and navy intelligence, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and all other governmental agencies in the enforcement of existing state laws against alien agents, and to render every assistance in preventing sabotage and subversive activities."

All Factories Urged To Fly U.S. Flags

The suggestion that the United States flag be flown from every factory in the Chicago area every day for the duration of the war was contained today in a letter from Charles D. Morton, president of the Morton Manufacturing Company, to James L. Donnelly, executive vice president of the Illinois Manufacturing Association. In part, the letter read:

"Our company has had a flag pole installed over our office for many years, but we adhered to the general practice of raising the flag only several times during the course of the year, upon significant occasions. Recently, however, an employee offered the idea that we have our flag raised into position every day. The suggestion is now being followed with favorable results."

Philippine Situation 'In Hand,' Says Sayre

Manila, P. I., Dec. 8. (Monday) —(UPI)—Francis B. Sayre, United States High Commissioner to the Philippines, issued the following statement today:

"Japan, without warning, attacked America. The constituted authorities have the situation well in hand. There is no need for anxiety. With quiet courage and determination the Philippines and the American people will show the stuff that is in them."

This Time the Referee's Thrown For a Loss!—By Sneak Thieves

Charles A. ("Chuck") Sweeney, former Notre Dame All-American end, is a raging terror to opposing grid teams.

But to Chicago sneak thieves he's just a pushover.

En route yesterday to Comiskey Park, where Sweeney was to officiate in the Bears-Cards game, Sweeney parked his car at Adams



THIS CROWD IS MILLING in front of the Japanese embassy on Massachusetts avenue in Washington, D. C. Crowds gathered quickly yesterday afternoon soon after word had been received in the nation's capital of the bombing of Honolulu.

All U.S. Unites For Freedom

'Pro's and 'Anti's' Forget Differences

America is united and all differences between interventionists and isolationists have been discarded in the common unity for defense of the nation, statements of leaders of organizations hitherto opposed on the question of American participation in the war asserted last night.

"If Congress declares war, the America First Committee will support the war, of course," Brig. Gen. Robert E. Wood, of Chicago, acting chairman of the committee, said last night in New York as he got off a United Air Lines plane, returning from a business trip to Boston. The committee has been in the forefront of opposition to the administration's foreign policy.

America First Pledges Aid.

A formal statement issued by the committee pledged its full support to President Roosevelt in the war against Japan, and called for a war declaration.

The America First Committee urges all those who have subscribed to its principles to give their support to the war effort of this country until the conflict with Japan is brought to a successful conclusion, it said.

Brothers in the Cause...

Now that war has begun "all Americans will become brothers in the cause of defending the simple decencies of civilization against the men who keep no promise, who know no honor," said a statement of the Fight for Freedom Committee, a group which has urged active American participation in the war.

Gen. Wood will return to Chicago Tuesday and will then call a meeting of the executive committee of the America First Committee to determine the future course and policies of the organization.

Fight for Freedom described Japan's war on the United States as a last desperate effort to turn American attention from Berlin, and asserted that "our fight for freedom has begun, its battle cry is unity."

All Pledge Support.

Chicago spokesmen for organizations which have been on opposite sides of the participation question echoed the statements of Wood and the Fight for Freedom Committee, and all pledged active support of the war against Japan.

"The time has arrived for patriotic Americans to quit arguing about foreign policy and to rally behind our government until the war is won," said a joint statement by Harland Allen, chairman of the Chicago Committee to Defend America, and Brig. Gen. Thomas Hammond, chairman of the Chicago Chapter of the America First Committee.

Mrs. Janet Ayer Fairbank, member of the America First committee's executive committee, said:

"We are at war and all patriotic citizens must unite for our country."

It is still too early for comment on her organization's attitude toward the war, said Mrs. Lyrl Clark Van Hyning, president of "We, the Mothers, Mobilize for America, Inc." She added that her group would continue its purpose of opposing war as an instrument of national policy.

His wire said:

"Twelve million Negro American citizens renewed today their pledge of 100 per cent loyalty to their country and our commander in chief against Japanese and all other invaders. Negro youth awaits your call."

The resolution was signed by F. A. Singer, Kenosha, District Commander; J. A. Manius, Racine; M. C. Alexander, Madison; William H. Dietrich, Milwaukee and Theodore Corrado, Wood, Wis.

Washington Bureau of The Chicago Sun.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Edgar G. Brown, president of United Employees and director of the National Negro Council, tonight wired President Roosevelt pledging 12,000,000 Negro American citizens to defend the United States.

His wire said:

"Twelve million Negro American citizens renewed today their pledge of 100 per cent loyalty to their country and our commander in chief against Japanese and all other invaders. Negro youth awaits your call."

The resolution was signed by F. A. Singer, Kenosha, District Commander; J. A. Manius, Racine; M. C. Alexander, Madison; William H. Dietrich, Milwaukee and Theodore Corrado, Wood, Wis.

Washington Bureau of The Chicago Sun.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The State Department revealed tonight, in an official statement, it had communicated the Japanese war moves to all Latin American republics and that it was receiving "very heartening messages of support."

Japan, without warning, attacked America. The constituted authorities have the situation well in hand. There is no need for anxiety. With quiet courage and determination the Philippines and the American people will show the stuff that is in them."

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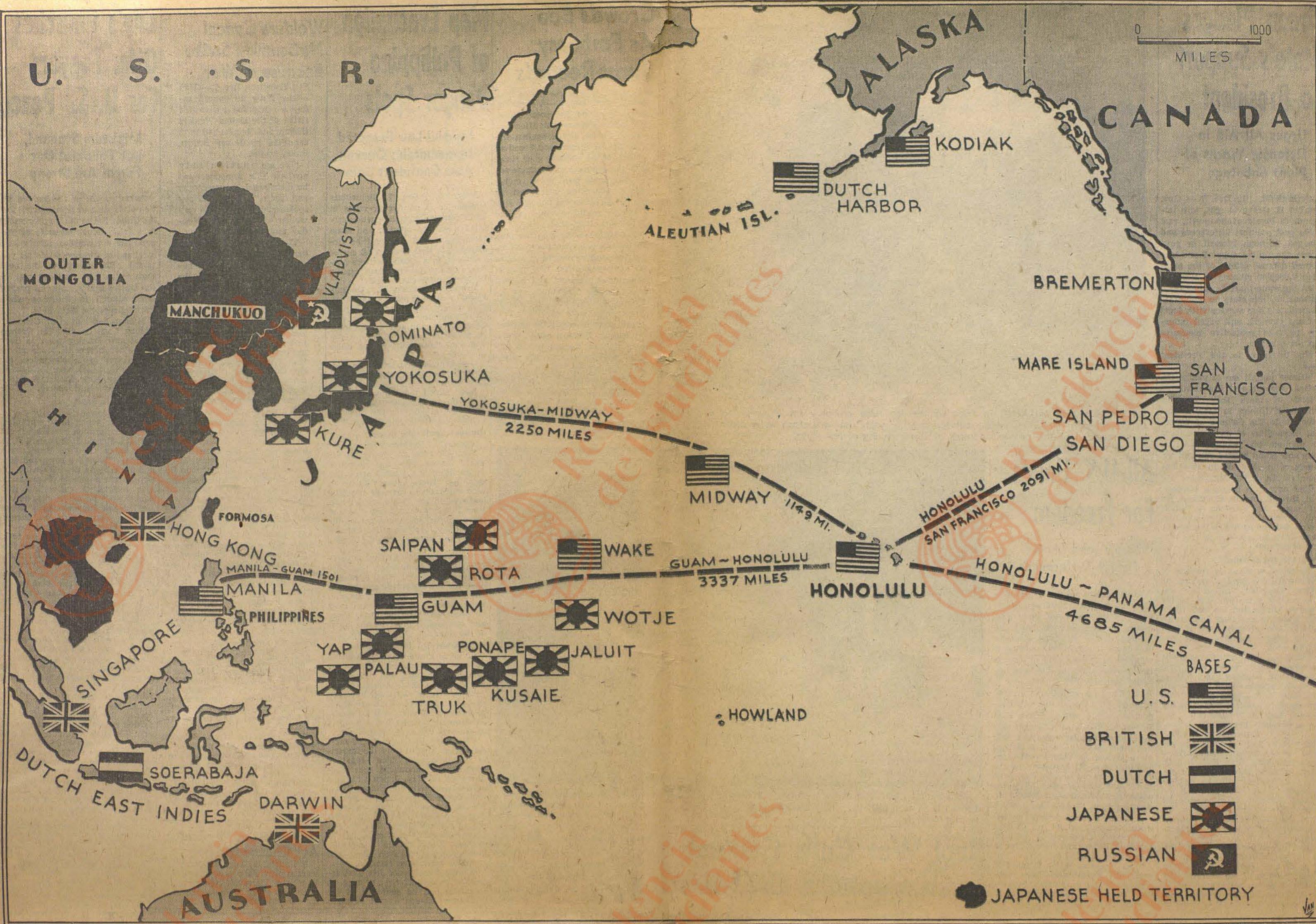
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BATTLE STATIONS of the Pacific. Japan's first blow in the Pacific Blitzkrieg was aimed at Hawaii, chief American naval base. Singapore was bombed and the Japanese made a landing on the Malay Peninsula north of Singapore. Several points in the Philippines were bombed, including Manila and several airfields. Guam was attacked by planes. Principal American, British, Dutch, Russian and Japanese naval bases in the Pacific are shown above.

Japan's Answer to U. S. Proposals: 'Impossible to Agree'

Charges Tokyo's Rights In China Were Ignored

'Realistic' Viewpoint Barred Acceptance of Some Principles; Others Favored

Washington Bureau of The Chicago Sun.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The Japanese reply to the American demands of Secretary Hull, made on Nov. 26 and made public by the State Department tonight, stated flatly that the Japanese government in view of the attitude of the American government "cannot but consider that it is impossible to reach an agreement through further negotiations."

The Japanese statement was in extremely critical language.

The text of the reply follows:

Memorandum.

"1. The Government of Japan, prompted by a genuine desire to come to an amicable understanding with the Government of the United States in order that the two countries by their joint efforts may secure the peace of the Pacific area and thereby contribute toward the realization of world peace, has continued negotiations with the utmost sincerity since April last with the Government of the United States regarding the adjustment and advancement of Japanese-American relations and the stabilization of the Pacific area.

"The Japanese Government has the honor to state frankly its views concerning the claims the American Government has persistently maintained as well as the measures the United States and Great Britain have taken toward Japan during these eight months.

"2. It is the immutable policy of the Japanese Government to insure the stability of East Asia and to promote world peace and thereby to enable all nations to find each its proper place in the world.

Explains Signing Pact with Axis

"Ever since the China affair broke out owing to the failure on the part of China to comprehend Japan's true intentions, the Japanese Government has striven for the restoration of peace and it has consistently exerted its best efforts to prevent the extension of warlike disturbances. It was also to that end that in September last year Japan concluded the Tripartite Pact with Germany and Italy.

"However, both the United States and Great Britain have resorted to every possible measure to assist the Chungking regime so as

government taking fully into consideration past American claims and also incorporating Japanese views. Repeated discussions proved of no avail in producing readily an agreement of view. The present cabinet, therefore, submitted a revised proposal, moderating still further the Japanese claims regarding the principal points of difficulty in the negotiation and endeavored strenuously to reach a settlement. But the American government, adhering steadfastly to its original assertions, failed to display in the slightest degree a spirit of conciliation. The negotiation made no progress.

"Therefore, the Japanese government with a view to doing its utmost for averting a crisis in Japanese-American relations submitted on November 20th still another proposal in order to arrive at an equitable solution of the more essential and urgent questions which, simplifying its previous proposal, stipulated the following points:

"1.—The governments of Japan and the United States undertake not to dispatch armed forces into any of the regions excepting French Indo-China, in the Southeastern Asia and the Southern Pacific area.

"2.—Both governments shall cooperate with the view to securing the acquisition in the Netherlands East Indies of those goods and commodities of which the two countries are in need.

"3.—Both governments mutually undertake to restore commercial relations to those prevailing prior to the freezing of assets. The government of the United States shall supply Japan the required quantity of oil.

"4.—The government of the United States undertakes not to resort to measures and action prejudicial to the endeavors for the restoration of general peace between Japan and China.

Prepared to Remove Troops

"5.—The Japanese government undertakes to withdraw troops now stationed in French Indo-China upon either the restoration of peace between Japan and China or the establishment of an equitable peace in the Pacific area; and it is prepared to remove the Japanese troops in the Southern part of French Indo-China as a measure of easing the situation.

"6.—It is presumed that the spirit of conciliation exhibited to the utmost degree by the Japanese government in all these matters is fully appreciated by the American government.

"As regards China, the Japanese government while expressing its readiness to accept the offer of the President of the United States to act as introducer of peace between Japan and China as was previously suggested, asked for an undertaking on the part of the

United States to do nothing prejudicial to the restoration of Sino-Japanese peace when the two parties have commenced direct negotiations.

"The American government not only rejected the above-mentioned new proposal but made known its intention to continue its aid to Chiang Kai-Shek; and in spite of its suggestion mentioned above withdrew the offer of the President to act as a so-called 'introducer' of peace between Japan and China, pleading that time was not yet ripe for it. Finally on November 26th in an attitude to impose upon the Japanese government those principles it has persistently maintained the American government made proposals totally ignoring Japanese claims which is a source of profound regret to the Japanese government.

"From the beginning of the present negotiation the Japanese government has always maintained an attitude of fairness and moderation, and did its best to reach a settlement for which it made all possible concessions often in spite of great difficulties.

"As for the China question which constitutes an important subject of the negotiation, the Japanese government showed a most conciliatory attitude. As for the principle of non-discrimination in international commerce, advocated by the American government, the Japanese government expressed its desire to see the said principle applied throughout the world and declared that along with the actual practice of this principle in the world, the Japanese government would endeavor to apply the same in the Pacific area, including China, and made it clear that Japan had no intention of excluding from China economic activities of third powers pursued on an equitable basis.

"Furthermore, as regards the question of withdrawing troops from French Indo-China, the Japanese government even volunteered, as mentioned above, to carry out an immediate evacuation of troops from southern French Indo-China as a measure of easing the situation.

"It is presumed that the spirit of conciliation exhibited to the utmost degree by the Japanese government in all these matters is fully appreciated by the American government.

"On the other hand, the American government always holding fast to theories in disregard of realities, and refusing to yield an inch on its impractical principles, caused undue delay in the negotiations. It is difficult to understand this attitude of the American government and the Japanese government desiring to establish a new order in Europe. Such a policy is totally

American government especially to the following points:

"1.—The American government advocates in the name of world peace those principles favorable to it and urges upon the Japanese government the acceptance thereof. The peace of the world may be brought about only by discovering a mutually acceptable formula through recognition of the reality of the situation and mutual appreciation of one another's positions. An attitude such as ignores realities and imposes one's self-view upon others will scarcely serve the purpose of facilitating the consummation of negotiations.

Utopian Ideal Held Only a

"2.—The various principles put forward by the American government as a basis of the Japanese-American agreement, there are some which the Japanese government is ready to accept in principle but in view of the world's actual condition it seems only a utopian ideal on the part of the American government to attempt to force its immediate adoption.

"3.—Whereas the American government, under the principles it rigidly upholds, objects to settle international issues through military pressure, it is exercising in conjunction with Great Britain and other nations pressure by economic power. Recourse to such pressure as a means of dealing with international relations should be condemned as it is at times more inhuman than military pressure.

Cannot Tolerate Such a Situation

"4.—It is impossible not to reach the conclusion that the American government desires to maintain and strengthen, in coalition with Great Britain and other powers, its dominant position it has hitherto occupied not only in China but in other areas of East Asia. It is a fact of history that the countries of East Asia for the past hundred years or more have been compelled to observe the status quo under the Anglo-American policy of imperialistic exploitation and to sacrifice themselves to the prosperity of the two nations. The Japanese government cannot tolerate the perpetuation of such a situation since it directly runs counter to Japan's fundamental policy to enable all nations to enjoy each its proper place in the world.

"5.—The American proposal contains a stipulation which states—

"Both governments will agree that no agreement, which either has

"concluded with any third power or powers, shall be interpreted by it in such a way as to conflict with the fundamental purpose of this agreement, the establishment and preservation of peace throughout the Pacific area."

"It is presumed that the above provision has been proposed with a view to restrain Japan from fulfilling its obligations under the Tripartite Pact when the United States participates in the war in Europe, and, as such, it cannot be accepted by the Japanese government.

U. S. Policy Held Contradictory

"The American government, possessed with its own views and opinions, may be said to be scheming for the extension of the war. While it seeks, on the one hand, to secure its rear by stabilizing the Pacific area, it is engaged, on the other hand, in aiding Great Britain and preparing to attack, in the name of self-defense, Germany and Italy, two powers that are striving to establish a new order in

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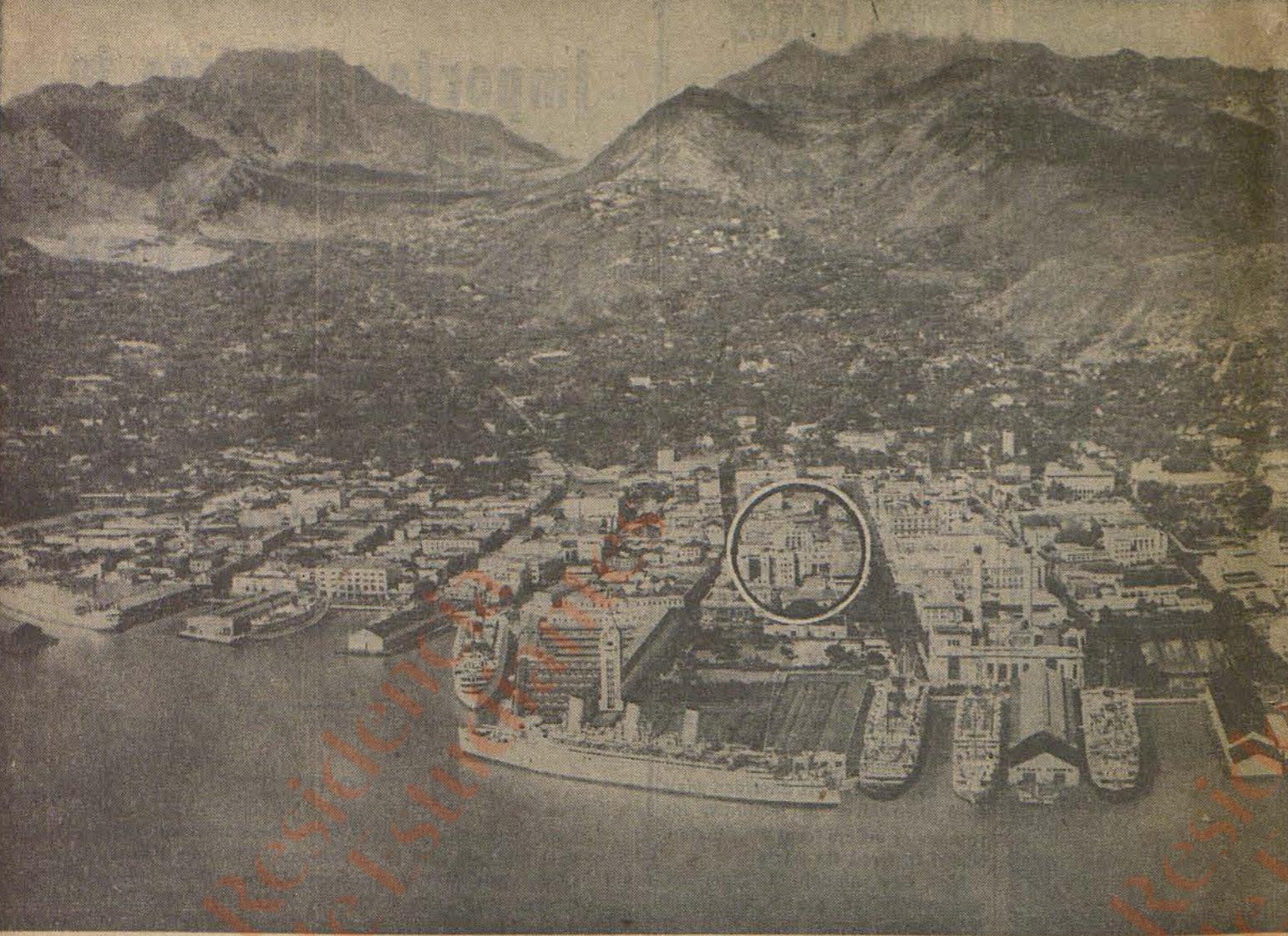
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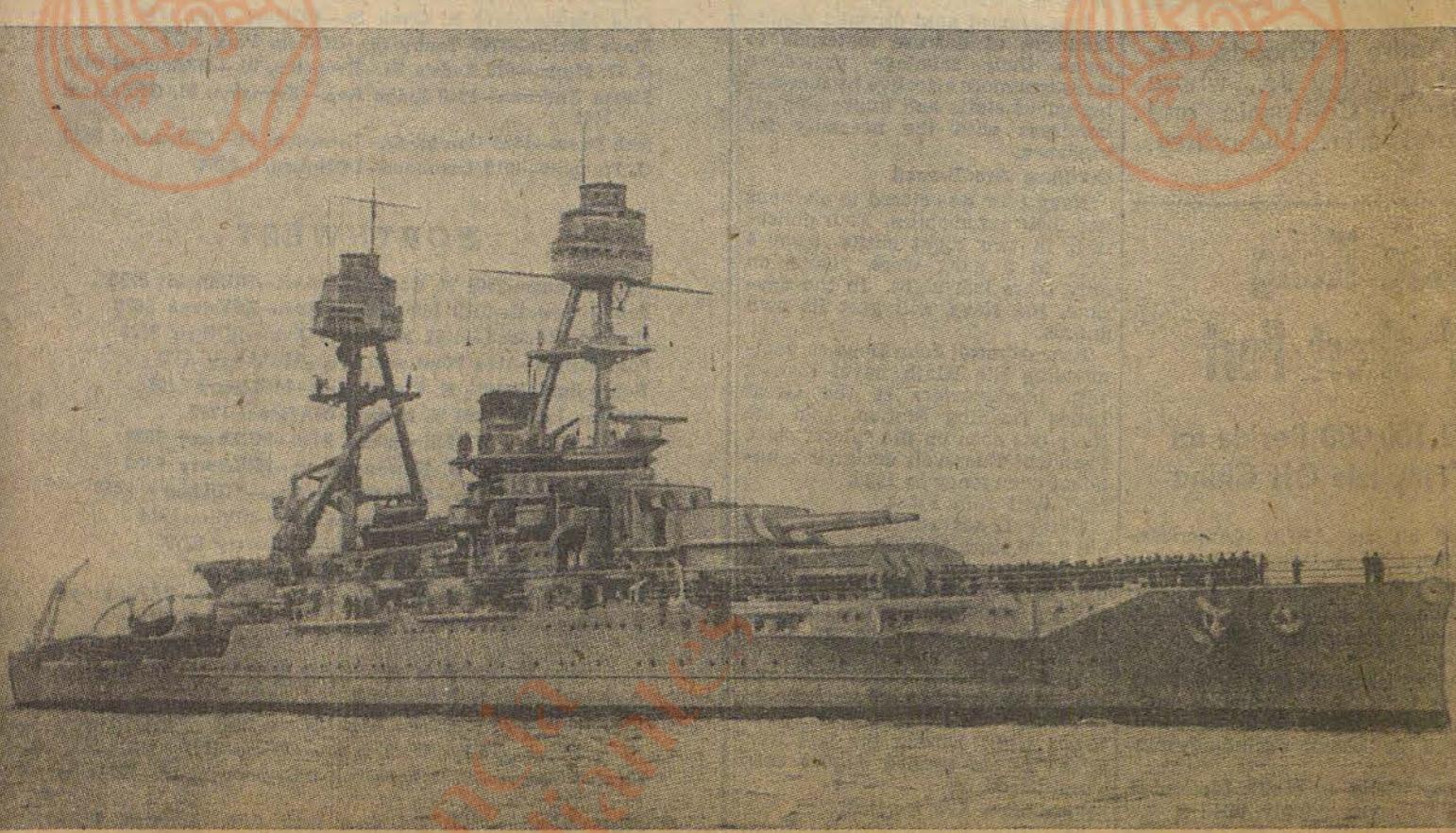
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JAPANESE BOMBS yesterday killed 350 persons on the Hawaiian island of Oahu. Circled is the spot near the Honolulu waterfront where a bomb was reported to have landed. Prob-

able objective was a power plant nearby. In foreground are docks where biggest liners tie up. Right of circle, two stacks are on power plant which was bomb target.



U.S. BATTLESHIP OKLAHOMA was reported by Domei, official Japanese news agency, to have been sunk when Japanese warplanes attacked Hawaii yesterday morning. The first report was that the Oklahoma had been set afire. The battle-

ship was built 25 years ago. The Japanese reported that their force attacking Oahu, Hawaiian island on which Honolulu is situated, numbered 50. Pan American Airways reported that Guam had also been bombed.



FLYING FORTRESSES OVER HAWAII, great U. S. bombers which probably will play a major part in the Battle of the Pacific which began yesterday. They have a brilliant record of service in Europe and Africa and may yet wreak destruction upon the paper-and-wood buildings of Japan. Flying

Fortresses now in the hands of the British also are likely to be used out of Singapore. They are powerfully armored, carry heavy loads and can fly 3,000 miles or more.

PHOTO WIRED FROM THE CHICAGO SUN'S WASHINGTON BUREAU.



PHILIPPINES COMMANDER for the United States Army is the brilliant Maj. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, former Chief of Staff. He is rated a great leader and strategist.

HARRIS-EWING PHOTO WIRED FROM THE CHICAGO SUN'S WASHINGTON BUREAU.



REAR ADMIRAL CHARLES C. BLOOD, commander of the 14th Naval District, which includes Hawaii. Principal action against the United States in the Pacific yesterday occurred in his area.

Secretary Hull Looses Blistering Attack on Tokyo's Treachery

Bares Text of Plans For Peace in Pacific

Proposals Sought to Stabilize Trade; Take Japanese Army Out of China

Continued from First Page.

his government, the treacherous attack upon the United States had taken place.

'Rules of Fair Play Guided This Nation'

"This government has stood for all the principles that underlie fair play between nations and has steadfastly striven to promote and maintain that state of relations between itself and all other nations."

Hull, simultaneously with this denunciation of Japan, released "for the information of the American public," the text of the American conditions for a basic settlement in the Pacific which on Nov. 26 was handed to Nomura and the special Japanese envoy, Saburo Kurusu. He made public the text of Japan's reply which he today received from Nomura and which he instantly rejected in language reflecting his Tennessee mountaineer background.

Text of Appeal Made Public
An hour earlier, President Roosevelt, had made public the text of his appeal to Emperor Hirohito of Japan, revealing that in this unsuccessful eleventh hour effort for a settlement he had pleaded strongly for peace and understanding, and had proposed Japanese withdrawal from Indo-China and a joint guarantee of that country's integrity by Thailand and the East Indies, Malaya and China.

America's basic conditions for peace required Japan and the United States to take the following steps:

1. Conclude a multi-lateral non-aggression pact among the British Commonwealth, China, Japan, the Netherlands, the Soviet Union, Thailand and the United States.

2. America and Japan would endeavor to conclude an agreement among America, British, Chinese, Japanese, Netherlands and Thailand governments, pledging integrity of French Indo-China and immediate consultation for necessary measures to meet any threats to that integrity. The agreement also would have pledged each

the basic peace were the following:

1. Non-discrimination in international commercial relations.

2. International economic co-operation and abolition of extreme nationalism as expressed in excessive trade restrictions.

3. Non-discriminatory access by all nations to raw material supplies.

4. Full protection of the interests of consuming countries as regards operation of international commodity agreements.

5. Establishment of institutions and arrangements of international finance to aid essential enterprises of all countries.

The document disclosed for the first time that on June 21, the United States handed Japan a draft of an understanding for a Pacific settlement. On Sept. 25, Japan submitted a counter-draft. Then, on Nov. 26, Hull handed Kurusu and Nomura the basic plan pointing out that it "represents an effort to bridge the gap."

Led to Offer Of Temporary Truce

But even before these basic conditions were submitted, the document revealed, relations between Japan and the United States were so gravely strained that Nomura and Kurusu were led to offer proposals for a temporary truce—a truce that would have been only a stop-gap but would have helped to bridge the gap."

Provides Remedy For Money Woes

"The plan therein suggested represents an effort to bridge the gap between our draft of June 21, 1941, and the Japanese draft of Sept. 25 by making a new approach to the essential problems underlying a comprehensive Pacific settlement. This plan contains provisions dealing with the practical application of the fundamental principles which we have agreed in our conversations constitute the only sound basis for worthwhile international relations. We hope that in this way progress toward reaching a meeting of minds between our two governments may be expedited."

"The government of the United States believes that the adoption of such proposals would not be likely to contribute to the ultimate objective of ensuring peace under law, order and justice in the Pacific area, and it suggests that further effort be made to resolve our divergent views of views in regard to the practical application of the fundamental principles already mentioned."

Text of Hull's Statement

The text of the document handed

Japanese ambassador on Nov. 26, 1941, which consists of two parts, one an oral statement and one an outline of a proposed basis for agreement between the United States and Japan, reads as follows:

"ORAL
"Strictly Confidential."

"Nov. 26, 1941,
"The representatives of the government of the United States and of the government of Japan have been carrying on during the past several months informal and exploratory conversations for the purpose of arriving at a settlement if possible of questions relating to the entire Pacific area based upon the principles of peace, law and order and fair dealing among nations. These principles include the principle of inviolability of territorial integrity and sovereignty of each and all nations."

"(1) The principle of inviolability of territorial integrity and sovereignty of each and all nations.

"(2) The principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries.

"(3) The principle of equality, including equality of commercial opportunity and treatment.

"(4) The principle of reliance upon international co-operation and conciliation for the prevention and pacific settlement of controversies and for improvement of international conditions by peaceful methods and processes."

Provides Remedy For Money Woes

"The government of Japan and the government of the United States have agreed that toward eliminating chronic political instability, preventing recurrent economic collapse, and providing a basis for peace, they will actively support and practically apply the following principles in their economic relations with each other and with other nations and peoples:

"(1) The principle of nondiscriminatory treatment in international commercial relations.

"(2) The principle of international co-operation and abolition of extreme nationalism as expressed in excessive trade restrictions.

"(3) The principle of nondiscriminatory access by all nations to raw material supplies.

"(4) The principle of full protection of the interests of consuming countries and populations as regards the operation of international commodity agreements.

"(5) The principle of establishment of such institutions and arrangements of international finance as may lend aid to the essential enterprises and the continuous development of all countries and may permit payments through processes of trade consonant with the welfare of all countries."

"Nov. 26, 1941,
"Outline of proposed basis for agreement between the United States and Japan.
"Section 1.
"Draft mutual declaration of policy."

"The government of the United States and the government of Japan both being solicitous for the peace of the Pacific affirm that their national policies are directed toward lasting and extensive peace throughout the Pacific area, that they have no territorial designs in that area, that they have no intention of using military force aggressively against any neighboring nation, and that, accordingly, in their national policies they will actively support and give practical application to the following fundamental principles upon which their relations with each other and with all other governments are based:

"(1) The principle of inviolability of territorial integrity and sovereignty of each and all nations.

"(2) The principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries.

"(3) The principle of equality, including equality of commercial opportunity and treatment.

"(4) The principle of reliance upon international co-operation and conciliation for the prevention and pacific settlement of controversies and for improvement of international conditions by peaceful methods and processes."

"Sec. II.
"Steps to be taken by the Government of the United States and

by the Government of Japan.

"The Government of the United States and the Government of Japan propose to take steps as follows:

"1. The Government of the United States and the Government of Japan will endeavor to conclude a multilateral non-aggression pact among the British Empire, China, Japan, the Netherlands, the Soviet Union, Thailand and the United States.

"2. Both governments will endeavor to conclude among the American, British, Chinese, Japanese, the Netherlands and Thai governments an agreement whereby each of the governments would pledge itself to respect the territorial integrity of French Indo-China and, in the event that there should develop a threat to the territorial integrity of Indo-China, to enter into immediate consultation with a view to taking such measures as may be deemed necessary and advisable to meet the threat in question. Such agreement would provide also that each of the governments party to the agreement would not seek or accept preferential treatment in its trade or economic relations with Indo-China and would use its influence to obtain for each of the signatories equality of treatment in trade and commerce with French Indo-China.

"3. The Government of Japan will withdraw all military, naval, air and police forces from China and from Indo-China.

"4. The Government of the United States and the Government of Japan will not support—militarily, politically, economically—any government or regime in China other than the national government of the Republic of China with capital temporarily at Chungking.

"5. Both governments will give up all extra-territorial rights in China, including rights and interests in and with regard to international settlements and concessions, and rights under the Boxer Protocol of 1901.

"Both governments will endeavor to obtain the agreement of the British and other governments to give up extra-territorial rights in China, including rights in international settlements and in concessions and under the Boxer Protocol of 1901.

"6. The Government of the United States and the Government of Japan will enter into negotiations for the conclusion between the United States and Japan of a trade agreement, based upon reciprocal most-favored-national treatment and reduction of trade barriers by

Police Close Up Japanese Restaurants in Chicago

U. C. Students Face Internment; U. S.-Born Orientals Assert Loyalty

Asiatic Citizens of Japanese Birth, Gathered Last Night in the Stukiyaki Restaurant in North Rush Street, Before the Police Closed the Place, to Discuss Their Status.

Members of this "cross-section" ranged in age from 16 to 27. Several were students; one a research chemist, one a private in the medical corps of the United States Army stationed at Camp Grant.

Fear Prejudice. Through their spokesman, John Mori, born in Sterling, Colo., of Japanese parents, they collectively asserted their loyalty. Said Mori:

"This war—it is most unfortunate for us. Although we are American citizens, and we hope, good citizens, we will be victims of unreasoning prejudice. We have broken away from the custom of establishing ourselves in 'colonies,' but we may have to resort to such communal life if prejudices arise."

As American citizens, we will, of course, commit no sabotage. We would have emigrated to Japan, although we would be recognized there also as Americans, with no ties of allegiance to that nation.

"We have every right to bear arms against Japan, now that she has attacked our native country."

Aid in Defense. Only two of the group said they had been in Japan. Recently they collected aluminum for the government, they said, and now were gathering waste paper. They were proud, they added, of their "Niseis" in Troop 138 of the Boy Scouts.

Students Surprised. Outbreak of war with Japan came as a greater shock to five Japanese students at the University of Chicago, who as alien enemies, face internment.

One of them, Miss Sachiko Shaino, resident of International House, became hysterical when informed over the telephone of the Japanese attack. Others seemed taken aback and seemed at a loss to understand it.

Besides Miss Shaino, the students are: Isamu Sato and Ai Saito of the divinity school; Samuel T. Imai and Nitsuo Aoki.

Pacific Coast Prepared When War Starts

Sailors Rush to Ships;
FBI Moves Swiftly
Against Sabotage

Sacramento, Cal., Dec. 7.—(UP)—Gov. Culbert Olson, proclaiming that the State of California is the "most vital natural objective of any attack which may be contemplated by air, sabotage, or other means of destruction" to-night called for 10,000 volunteers to the State Guard.

The Governor declared it is incumbent upon the State of California, and its local governments, to make every preparation for defense against invasion, and cancelled all pending and requested discharges or furloughs from the State Guard—air, land and sea.

He called for 10,000 able bodied men between the ages of 18 and 60 not subject to call in the regular army, navy and their respective air forces, for defense of the state.

The governor asked the civilian population to remain calm.

By Edward Angley.
(Far East Correspondent, The Chicago Sun.)
San Francisco, Dec. 7.—The whole West Coast of the United States was surprised but was not caught unprepared by Japan's plunge into war against the English speaking peoples this morning.

Out here, from San Diego to Seattle, the populace has preached the "Yellow Peril" for decades. Californians preached it long before the world heard of Hitler, long before the folks on the eastern side of the Rockies began to bother their head about anything happening anywhere in the Pacific.

The Navy, most of it assembled in the Pacific since Coolidge's time, was not caught napping this morning. Of that, for obvious reasons, nothing more can be said until certain expected actions are joined.

Sailors Called to Ships.

All along the coast, throughout this otherwise pleasant Sunday, the radio and all other means of communication called sailors back to their ships, coastguardsmen to their stations and Army officers and men to their appointed posts.

The police and the agents of the FBI took hurried, but long prepared, steps to keep the thousands of Japanese living in the Pacific Coast states out of harm's way, and vice versa.

Their tasks were not made easier by the fact that, although Japan had declared war upon the United States, this Democracy would have to wait at least a day to reciprocate with approximate congressional formality.

The United Press reported from San Francisco tonight that Mayor Angelo J. Rossi proclaimed a state of emergency in San Francisco and the Civil Defense Council ordered its members to take proper steps to protect the property of San Francisco citizens.

San Francisco Colony is Quiet.

The police department placed heavy guard in San Francisco's Japanese colony, centered on California, Geary and Post streets near the Filmore district.

Army and Navy observers from stations in northern California met in the Mayor's office to formulate a far-reaching set-up of civilian defense and air raid warning system at this militarily-strategic Harbor City.

All Army leaves and furloughs were immediately canceled this afternoon. From the Mexican border to the Canadian, men in uniform bade hurried farewells to their families, and buckled on their armor.

Navy bases, Army camps and air fields which only yesterday had welcomed visitors, perhaps too generously, closed their gates against all but those bearing the best of references. The west went to war with a heavy, but determined heart.

Naval Recruiting Speeded.

Naval recruiting stations were told to stay open 24 hours a day. As the news came in that Honolulu, Guam and the Philippines had all been bombed since sunrise, fire departments in San Francisco and Los Angeles put their fire staffs on a round the clock alert.

Local detective forces did likewise. Tardily, the citizens auxiliary, comparable to the Home Guard in Britain, decided to expand immediately to 250,000 men in California. They were late, but that is the way with democracies: It was only after Dunkirk that the British decided to have a home guard in a big way.

The news that, whether people like it or not, the United States is now in the war, hit San Francisco at 11:30 this morning. It was then, as these Westerners were quick to figure, 8:30 a. m. in Hawaii, and 3:29 a. m. (Monday) in the Philippines. Out here the sun was shining bright and warmly from a pale blue sky that had no cloud from horizon to horizon.

**White Russians Set Up
Aid Headquarters Here**

The White Russian American National Council, formed to alleviate the situation of White Russians in Western Europe and the Soviet Union, has established headquarters here at 2623 Augusta boulevard.

The council is described by its president, the Rev. J. Tarasevitch, as a humanitarian and educational organization which hopes to extend aid to White Russians in this country as well as to those abroad.

He said many of them have been left shelterless and without means of livelihood by the war.

Other council officers are J. Czarapuk-Zmahr, vice president; P. Chopo, treasurer, and L. Loebach, secretary.

"The crowd that gathered cheered



JUST AS SOON as news was received of Japan's attack on the United States these midshipmen, training in Chicago, requested immediate fleet assignments in the Pacific rather than new school assignments. Appealing to Lt. Commander T. Norberg are

(left to right) Midshipmen Andre F. Rhoads, Camille M. Shaar Jr., William Bunkley Jr., whose father commands the battleship California and whose mother is in Honolulu, and Bert M. Nunnaltee.

City Unafraid-- But It's Angry

War Breaks Into
Holiday Atmosphere

By Don E. Lynch.

"Come, Philip," said the old gentleman. "Come sit on my lap, I want to tell you what Chicago was like on the night of Dec. 7, 1941, when Japan declared war on us."

The Christmas spirit was in the air, and up and down State street, lovely holly hung from the lamp posts. Thousands strolled up and down the streets, gazing at the cheerful store windows. Christmas music filled the air with its joyful strains.

Newsboys' Shouts Heard.

"But in the background of those beautiful carols that blared a symphony of peace, newsboys shouted 'Extra, Extra, Japan declares war on United States.' The music played on and on, but the shouts of the newsboys grew louder.

"Parents clutched the hands of the little folk beside them, the pretty girl with the soldier hugged his arm, and looked up at him wistfully. Men gathered in little circles around the newsstands, gobbling up each new edition. Some cursed the Japanese because they took our peace away."

Outline of a Face Is Seen.

"Imagine those Japanese trying to bluff us," one of them said. "Why, we'll whip 'em before they can get their boots on." The other men nodded. "I can't believe they would declare war on us," said the timid one. "Why should they do that?"

"In the mist and haze and darkness above State street, there seemed to be the outline of a face—hardly distinguishable, yet a face."

"Whose face was it, Daddy?"

"I wasn't sure then. It might have been Admiral Perry's or Wilson's or one of a thousand others."

No Fear Is Shown.

"Three taxi drivers hovered over an extra. 'The crust of them punks,' said one. 'The squint-eyes couldn't beat Rhode Island. Howya like that, thinkin' they could beat this country at anything?'

"There was no fear, no hysteria, no demonstration. But, Philip, there was one thing, for sure—it was anger. Chicago was mad. You could sense it everywhere you went, in the cafes and hotel lobbies, at bars and on street corners everywhere. Chicago said, 'We'll get those guys, just let us at 'em!'

"I went into a bar for a glass of beer, and I asked the man next to me how he felt about this thing. His eyes blazed. 'We'll fix all of them,' he growled.

A Strange Voice Heard.

"Above the glass back of the bar, I could see that face again. It was an angry face, Philip."

"I started down the street again, and standing before a store window were a little boy and his parents, gazing at the pretty Christmas things. The carols were still playing, the newsboys shouts were still there, but above the music I could hear a woman's voice singing."

"While I listened, the mother standing there said, 'Yes, child, you can have battleship for Christmas. One that can sink the Japanese? Of course, we'll get you one like that.'

Crowds Cheer Sailor.

"Suddenly there was a commotion behind us. A man went sprawling into the street, while a sailor stood over him, fists clinched, shaking with anger. 'He said we couldn't lick the Japanese,' the young said.

"The crowd that gathered cheered

Pershing Studies Maps And Listens to Bulletins

Chief of American Expeditionary Force
in World War I Remains Silent

By Bascom N. Timmons.

chief of the Sun Washington Bureau.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Gen. John J. Pershing, who commanded the greatest force ever gathered under the Stars and Stripes, listened to bulletins and studied maps tonight as the United States again went into war.

Through Col. George E. Adamson, for years aide to the American Expeditionary Force commander, it was announced that the retired general of the armies, would make no comment. Whether the man who commanded America's expeditionary force 24 years ago would talk later, was uncertain.

General Goes On Short Ride.

General Pershing was in Walter Reed Hospital here, where he has been for several months. He went for an automobile ride shortly after the first bulletins came in. He retired around 10 o'clock.

Marshalls Is One of His Boys

General Pershing several months ago issued a plea for unity in this country. Of one thing he is proud and that is that one of his "boys," Gen. George C. Marshall, occupies

the place Pershing once occupied. At whatever place the United States Army may be called, Marshall will do his job well, Pershing believes.

Marshall stood at Pershing's side when the general sent the First Division into action near Picardy in 1918, with these words from Pershing ringing in their ears:

"You are going to meet a savage enemy. Meet them like Americans. When you hit hard and don't stop hitting. You don't know the meaning of the word defeat. When you get into battle, forget all you have learned out of books. Use your head and hit the line hard."

General Gains On Short Ride.

General Pershing was in Walter Reed Hospital here, where he has been for several months. He went for an automobile ride shortly after the first bulletins came in. He retired around 10 o'clock.

Unity In Wartime Predicted.

He recently told this correspondent that he hoped the United States could keep out, but that he feared it couldn't. If war came, he said,

the young seaman. Then, that face—almost a living spirit—could be seen again in the sky over State street."

"Could you see who it was, Daddy?"

"Yes, Philip. I knew then. It was clearer than ever. There was the face that had been stern before, but now it was smiling. The flowing white hair, and the long mustache was there. It became clearer. You could see his red, white and blue coat. His smile at

Philip asked.

"I went to see him. He was smiling for 140 million people. And that woman's voice I had heard earlier—I knew now whose that was, too."

"It was Miss Liberty singing above the Christmas carols. Her Aria of Freedom was so beautiful, with the Christmas music."

"Run along to bed, now, Philip."

"Good night, Daddy."

Child Guesses Answer.

"It was Uncle Sam, wasn't it?" the child guessed.

"Yes, Philip, and he was smiling for 140 million people. And that woman's voice I had heard earlier—I knew now whose that was, too."

"It was Miss Liberty singing above the Christmas carols. Her Aria of Freedom was so beautiful, with the Christmas music."

"Run along to bed, now, Philip."

No reason was given.

U.S.-Manila Phone Disrupted

San Francisco, Dec. 7.—(UP)—

The overseas superintendent of Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company said today telephone communications to Manila have been disrupted since about 1 p. m. (3 p. m. in Chicago) Sunday.

"Run along to bed, now, Philip."

No reason was given.

YOUR HOROSCOPE

Keywords for the Day: News, Action, Achievement.

Monday in general: Here is an ideal day for conference, display of initiative, achievement. The only major adverse angle is one which makes for extravagance, over-optimism, prodigality and misjudgment. Take care that you do not over-play your hand in any way.

Travel, plans, dealings with important individuals require some effort to counteract a possible unsound financial or legal condition.

The morning is good for advancement of anything pertaining to business, correspondence, domestic affairs. It should be easy to get action or summon the necessary energy to put things in motion. Keep costs down wherever possible. Do not let differences of opinion lead to any major break.

If Dec. 8 is your birthday: "Many Happy Returns." Your year ahead brings you a chance to better your knowledge of people and projects. Mix as much as possible, but don't be lead into making doubtful alliances or removals.

Crowds Cheer Sailor.

"Suddenly there was a commotion

behind us. A man went sprawling into the street, while a sailor stood over him, fists clinched, shaking with anger. 'He said we couldn't lick the Japanese,' the young said.

Behind the scenes preparations, matters involving institutions and research. Evening brings an idea or opportunity beneficial to your position. Watch for opportune moments when your efforts will be most effective.

Aug. 23 to Sept. 22, VIRGO—

Monday favors secluded activities, behind-the-scenes preparations, matters involving institutions and research. Evening brings an idea or opportunity beneficial to your position. Watch for opportune moments when your efforts will be most effective.

Sept. 23 to Oct. 22, LIBRA—

Monday is ideal for changes and improvements involving your health and employment affairs.

Analyze service and labor problems carefully; then proceed full steam ahead. Evening: Entertain at home.

Feb. 19 to March 20, PISCES—

Monday is ideal for changes and improvements involving your health and employment affairs.

Analyze service and labor problems carefully; then proceed full steam ahead. Evening: Entertain at home.

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Monday is ideal for changes and improvements involving your health and employment affairs.

Analyze service and labor problems carefully; then proceed full steam ahead. Evening: Entertain at home.

Oct. 23 to Nov. 21, SCORPIO—

Monday is a good day for you to start something, particularly where business, position, career interests are concerned. Higher-ups are approachable; other people's resources are at your disposal. Write, phone, travel early forenoon.

Nov. 22 to Dec. 21, SAGITTARIUS—

An excellent set of planetary influences favors your affairs on Monday. Push distant affairs, sporting and entertainment plans, dealing with professional people. What develops seems all to the good.

Dec. 22 to Jan. 19, CAPRICORN—

Monday is excellent for discussion of marital finances, handling of other people's resources, research and investigations. Give your partner a free hand where money matters are concerned.

Jan. 20 to Feb. 18, AQUARIUS—

Other people can be expected to listen to reason today, but handle them diplomatically. Affairs and ideas of your mate or partner should be given precedence. Contracts and agreements should be negotiated early. Evening: Go places with a loved one.

Feb. 19 to March 20, PISCES—

Monday is ideal for changes and improvements involving your health and employment affairs.

THE CHICAGO SUN

MARSHALL FIELD SILLIMAN EVANS
Founder Publisher
REX SMITH Editor

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(Copyright, 1941.)

MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1941.

Japan Strikes

It is war, now, grim and to the death.

War to the death of Japanese and German militarism, or to the death of the United States of America.

All that President Roosevelt foresaw and feared and worked against, all that lesser men refused to fear because they could not see, has come to pass. The thing of evil that is abroad in the world has coiled its ugly body and struck.

As Hitler struck at Europe, Japan has struck at America, cloaking words of peace in deeds of war and treachery.

Let no American think that this is a one-ocean war, a one-handed war, or a war with one nation only.

We have been struck by the *Weltschlange*—the world serpent—its head in Germany and its tail in Japan.

Japan has plunged us into war to the hilt, not only with herself but with Germany—war without limit in space or time or effort. We stand where Britain stands, where Russia stands. Never will there be peace or security for us until all the war-mad dictators lie upon the ground, their dreams of conquest shattered, their war machines beaten to scrap.

It was Hitler who brought this war upon us, luring the Japanese with promises of aid and loot, filling their ears with tales of American weakness today and strength tomorrow. If, for strategic reasons, our government does not proclaim at once the parity of Germany and Japan as enemies, let us not for one moment forget that it is nevertheless true, and that our task has been set for us by those who loosed the bolt of war.

Is there need, at this moment, to call once more for that national unity which should have been ours two years ago?

No—a thousand times, no.

The nation is one, or it is nothing. That means it is one, with a single will and purpose, a single heartbeat.

Enemy agents there are among us, and fifth columnists, but let us forget, in a split second, all the debates and discords that have divided loyal American citizens. There are no internal enemies but those who show themselves to be such from this day onward.

Not patriotic passion, but purpose, is the need in Congress, and must be the keynote of American thought.

The labor law we need now is not one to punish or repress, but to unite the will to victory of workers and employers alike.

The service of every man and woman belongs to the country, a universal draft in which there are no age limits.

"I offer you blood and tears," said Winston Churchill to his people. God willing, and every one of us doing his part, the American people will make it blood and tears and victory.

Shoulder to Shoulder

Calling Parliament into extraordinary session, Winston Churchill is making good his promise that Britain will be at war with Japan an hour after America is. The two greatest democracies in the world stand shoulder to shoulder in a struggle which will perpetuate their common ideal of human liberty or send it rolling into oblivion.

The British people have suffered in this war, and have risen above suffering. A vast accumulation of dross

has been stripped from their character—the dross of selfishness, of class thought, of disregard of one's neighbors. That which has emerged is something simpler and finer than men had known in recent years.

Let us hope that through our own suffering—which will be heavy—there may come a kindred release of sympathy and friendliness, between Americans and Americans, between Americans and all those in the world who believe in the nobility of the common man.

The New Worship

There is a scarcity of paper in Germany, yet more than 200,000 copies of a book denouncing Christianity have been printed and distributed; and there is a second edition on the presses. According to dispatches, the Nazi government will see that the publishers obtain all the white paper they need for the new Nazi "bible."

When President Roosevelt, in his Navy Day address, declared that the Nazi government planned to "abolish all existing religions," to seize all church property, to silence the clergy, to deny the cross and all other symbols of religion, and to honor "the god of blood and iron" in place of "the God of love and mercy," the Nazis called him a liar.

The book proves that Roosevelt was right, and that the Nazi answer was inspired by the prince of lies.

Reich Church Leader Rosenberg is said to be pushing the new book, as well as his own, which is a blasphemous, pornographic, malicious, and blood-thirsty attack on the ten commandments, the divinity of Christ, and the doctrine of universal love among mankind. In his own book, Church Leader Rosenberg declares that the "restless soul refuses to submit to compulsion, even from God." He would replace the statues of Christ, the Blessed Virgin and the saints, with statues of German heroes—perhaps those who bomb defenseless cities, and those who scuttle their own ships.

The Nazi government, having made its choice between Christ and Barabbas, and having decided to recrucify the Savior on its crooked cross, the swastika, will now proceed with the task of destroying one of the less noble works of God—the earth on which we live. If they succeed in this, they will, in time, get to the destruction of all the other wonders of the Almighty—the sun, the moon, the stars, the tides, the cycle of the seasons, time and space, and eternity itself.

All-Out for Victory

An exclusive Sunday morning dispatch from The Sun's Washington bureau revealed that the President had decided to ask Congress for \$5,000,000,000 in new taxes and removal of the statutory debt limit, now fixed at \$65,000,000,000, to offset a \$37,000,000,000 budget now being prepared for 1942.

There were reasons enough for such realism before Japan launched its attack upon the United States. The only excuse for the debt limit was that it prevented inflation. When the Administration determined to check inflation through increased taxing, that excuse evaporated.

Here is the answer to those who have sneered that Americans were a race of unfeeling, dollar-hungry brokers. Here is the answer to those who have said that Americans would never be united behind their President.

What a stroke of luck for free men everywhere that on the very day that Hitler's Pacific stooge elected to challenge their unity and devotion, the American people served notice to the world that the unlimited resources of this nation are unreservedly pledged to the common victory.

Dollar-a-Year Men

It is the fashion in this war as it was in the last to insinuate that some of the dollar-a-year men who are responsible for the nation's defense are not even worth the 100 token coppers they receive.

The fact, as anyone who has taken the trouble to investigate knows, is simply that 99 per cent of the businessmen at the head of the present rearment effort are giving their government far more than they ever gave the \$10,000—\$50,000—\$500,000 jobs they laid aside for patriotism's sake.

The average dollar-a-year man works from 10 to 16 hours per day, then confers with colleagues over what passes for the day's one substantial meal, and, if there is any time for it, tumbles into whatever bed an over-crowded city can afford him.

This is not to say that they never make mistakes. But honest mistakes are quite a different thing from the loafing and wire-pulling of which these first-line defenders of human liberties are often sneeringly and unjustly accused.

Let us hope that through our own suffering—which will be heavy—there may come a kindred release of sympathy and friendliness, between Americans and Americans, between Americans and all those in the world who believe in the nobility of the common man.



And What Are You Gonna Do About It?

LETTERS TO THE SUN A Public Forum

The Sun invites letters from its readers. It welcomes honest expressions of opinion on questions of the day, whether or not the writer agrees with its own editorial policy.

The conditions are simple: the identity and address of the writer must be known to the Editor, although initials or noms de plume will be used if requested; and the Editor reserves the right to use excerpts of letters, without impairing their sense, since Forum space is necessarily limited.

United We Stand'

To the Editor:

I don't know whether the old saying, "United we stand, divided we fall," is always true, the United States has come through many crises when the people were not agreed on policies and spent a good deal of time calling each other names. We have come through other crises when leadership was weak.

But surely it is true, in any great crisis, that "Divided we fall."

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Marshmallow Tax

To the Editor:

I notice a federal judge has ruled that marshmallows are not a food but just candy pure and simple. As I understand things from the news story this means that there is a huge tax on candy which can be obviated or cut down considerably if you manage to maintain that the candy is nourishing food.

The result was that the demoted sergeant was obliged to seek a transfer to another regiment, which he secured, and start his career all over again. The artillery regiment which this man was obliged to leave is the loser. JOHN HOFFERTH.

Flushed with power, the newly made captain's first act was to approach the sergeant Inform him that he was going to "bust" him. This he did within a few weeks.

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The result was that the demoted sergeant was obliged to seek a transfer to another regiment, which he secured, and start his career all over again. The artillery regiment which this man was obliged to leave is the loser. JOHN HOFFERTH.

Flushed with power, the newly made captain's first act was to approach the sergeant Inform him that he was going to "bust" him. This he did within a few weeks.

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