

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

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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 KGU.

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 passports.

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

### Dutch Indies, Australia In

(Special to The Chicago Sun)  
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 Japanese. 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."

### Lindbergh Isolates Himself

(Special to The Chicago Sun)  
West Tisbury, Mass., Dec. 7.—Charles A. Lindbergh, a leader of the America First Committee and isolationist critic of President Roosevelt's foreign policy, secluded himself tonight at 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, 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 Japanese 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.

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. Plans for a civilian aerial patrol of key defense sectors are being studied, it was learned. Private aviation will assist in this work, it was indicated.

**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.

Charges Indignity.  
Indignantly Hull personally told Japanese Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura that the reply of his government was "crowded with infamous falsehoods and distortions."

[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

Shanghai, Monday, Dec. 8.—(UP)—The Domei (Japanese) News Agency said today that the United States Battleship Oklahoma had been sunk at Pearl Harbor.

#### By Turner Catledge.

(Chief Correspondent of The Chicago Sun)  
Washington, Dec. 7.—Hostilities broke with sudden fury in the Pacific today as Japan launched her long-contemplated attack on the United States and Great Britain, Premier Hideki Tojo declaring war in the name of the Emperor.

Striking at outposts in Hawaii, Guam and later the Philippines with heavy loss of American lives and property, the Japanese started a conflagration which appeared destined to spread throughout the Far East.

Soon after word of the attack was flashed from the White House, President Roosevelt ordered the Army and Navy to execute "all previously-prepared" orders.

#### U. S. Planes, Fleet Go Into Action

In keeping with this order, American aviators took to the air and the fleet steamed out of Pearl Harbor to meet the stealthy enemy.

Meanwhile, the President began dictating a special message to Congress which he will deliver in person to a joint session at 12:30 p. m. (11:30 a. m., Chicago time) tomorrow. In it he will ask for a declaration of a state of war against Japan. Congress is expected to vote the declaration within an hour.

The President's course was decided tonight at a conference with Democratic and Republican leaders at the White House.

Senator Connally (Dem., Tex.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, acting as spokesman for the delegation, said:

"All that can be said is that the President, in person, will address a joint session of Congress tomorrow at 12:30. That is all that is going to be said by anybody tonight."

The conference, which began shortly after 9 p. m. broke up at 10:35 p. m.

#### President Admits Heavy Losses

At 11:20 p. m. the White House issued the following statement:

"At 8:30 p. m. the Cabinet met with the President in the White House. Shortly after 9 p. m. legislative leaders from both branches of the Congress and both parties arrived and participated in a joint meeting with the President and the Cabinet."

"The President reviewed for them all information received up to that time and gave them also other information not yet verified and which at the time had to be classified as rumor. The President told them of doubtless very heavy losses sustained by the Navy and also large losses sustained by the Army in the Island of Oahu."

"The legislative leaders approved the request of the President to address a joint session of the House and Senate on Monday at 12:30 p. m. E.S.T. It should be emphasized that the message to the Congress has not yet been written and its tenor will, of course, depend on further information received between 11 o'clock tonight and noon tomorrow. Further news is coming in all the time."

#### Air Attack Made on Philippines

"During the conference, the President received a report from Gen. MacArthur (Lt.-Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commander of the U. S. Army in the Far East and stationed in the Philippines) that enemy planes were over central Luzon in the Philippines about 8 p. m. Washington time; that a bombing attack has been made on Davao, at the southern end of the southern island of Mindanao, and that another attack has been made on Camp John Hays at Baguio in the northern mountains of Luzon. So far no essential damage had been reported."

Officials were extremely reticent to discuss what was happening or had happened in the theatre of operations. Citizens would do well to be on notice, however, of unhappy disclosures to come.

As the aggressor in this new outbreak of war, Japan chose the time, the place and the weapons. That casualties and property losses will be heavy is certain. See JAPS BATTLE on Page 2.



# 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:

## 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. Kurosu, 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 killed. 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 un-coded "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 Kurosu 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.

at Griffith Stadium for the Washington Redskins - 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, Saburo Kurosu and Ambassador Nomura, who have been attempting to wheedle peace terms out of the United States, were closeted with Secretary Hull between 2:30 and 2:50 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 Kurosu.

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 too a course more deliberately. Officials knew that war was the most likely course all 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 nego-

tiations 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 vainly 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.

A few minutes after releasing the information that an Army transport carrying lumber had been reported torpedoed 1,300 miles west of San Francisco, the White House followed with another announcement saying that distress signals had been sent out by an American vessel, believed to be an Army cargo ship, 700 miles off San Francisco.

There was a single reservation in some minds and that was that the attack might have been engineered by the headstrong army clique in Japan in a desperate effort to set off the explosion in the Pacific.

Officials did not enter this speculation, however. Their assumption was that the attack was a Japanese attack which Tokyo had hinted of repeatedly of late.

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-interest, 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 that of Japan."

"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 bridges, plants and dams and other important installations 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 Post of Sycamore, Ill.; and the 108th Quartermaster regiment under Col. Richard Smykal of Chicago. The 130th is made up of downstate troops, the 129th of northern Illinois troops outside Cook County, and the 108th of 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 machinegunned.

### 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.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 of 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.

The Oklahoma's original cage masts were replaced with the newer tripod masts after the last war, in which she saw service overseas with her sister ship, the U.S.S. Nevada. Other alterations in her structure and armament were made at the same time at a cost of \$7,000,000.

## Canal Zone Goes On War Footing

Panama, Dec. 7.—(UP)—The entire Panama Canal Zone was on a war footing tonight and on the alert for possible Japanese attacks.

Lieut. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, Commander-in-Chief of the Canal Zone and Caribbean defenses, said war plans were in effect after he had been in telephonic communication with Washington throughout the afternoon.

Dozens of army P-40 fighting planes patrolled the isthmus.

Word from Balboa said it was understood that coast artillery batteries were being manned on a war basis.

United States army authorities called in all soldiers and sailors from Panama.

Orders were given to black out the Canal Zone partially at sundown. Automobiles were permitted to proceed until an air-raid warning was sounded.

# hers

# his

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THE STORE FOR MEN—MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY



## 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 Doubled 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 Flier 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 Buduick, a local attorney, was up in his private plane, flying over Cocoshead, when he said one or two Japanese planes gave him a salute of machine gun bullets as they approached the city."

"The plane was slightly damaged but Mr. Buduick 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, 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 airdromes 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. There is in the island a great deal of 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 fire was very heavy. It is thought the planes came from the south, in the direction of the island of Callway. After an attack on Pearl Harbor, Hickman Field and Weilder Field."

### Incendiary Bombs Dropped.

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

### 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 intention 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 derrick at Hickman Field, and at Bellose 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 'Boomtown'

Camp Stewart, Ga., Dec. 7.—(UP)—Maj. Gen. Sanderford Jarman cracked down on "Boomtown" today, placed the juke joint community permanently out of bounds for 14,000 troops and threatened to do the same for "Zoomtown," 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."



**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.

Informed 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 the "A-B-C-D" (American-British-Chinese-Dutch) alliance against the Japanese soon would be formalized by a treaty or declaration perhaps analogous to the Atlantic agreement of Churchill and President Roosevelt.

## Japanese Woman Hit with Bearing

While leaving her husband's gift shop at 4133 West Madison street, last night, Mrs. Kiyoko Mukoyama was struck by a ball bearing hurled at her from across the street. She was not seriously injured and returned to her home at 1032 South Racine avenue. She is an American-born Japanese and a graduate student at the University of Chicago.

Later the Fillmore police received a complaint from Henry Kuroka, a partner in the store, that vandals had thrown a brick through the shop window and fled. Kuroka, a University of Nebraska graduate, was drafted last November. He was granted deferment until he could get his business affairs in order. He still was willing to fight for the United States, he said.

## Mrs. Roosevelt Consoles Parents

New York, Dec. 7.—"I know the anxiety of the fathers and mothers who have sons in the service at what has happened today, but I sincerely hope that the certainty of what we must now meet will make you rise above personal feelings," Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt declared tonight, in her weekly nation-wide broadcast over NBC networks.

"I have one son at sea now, on a destroyer, and for all I know he may be on the Pacific," she added. "I have two other children on the Pacific Coast tonight. I have faith in you fathers and mothers in this crisis."

### New York State Guard And Police 'on Alert'

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 7.—(UP)—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman tonight ordered the State Guard and State Police to "stand at the alert."

## 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.

## 'Made in Japan,' So Child, 6, Throws Away Her Toy

Little six-year-old Kathleen Kimbel of 1000 Manchester avenue, Westchester, who had been listening to war bulletins on the radio all day, last night picked up her brand new toy baby box, saw "Made in Japan" stamped on the bottom of it and tossed it in the ashcan with the remark: "I'm going to throw this away. I hate Japan." The child, a first grade student, had bought the ten-cent toy cardboard trunk, with a tiny celluloid baby doll in it, with her own savings.

## Navy Refuses Comment On Ships Reported Lost

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.

Domei, 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 broadcast said an American gunboat had capitulated. Also that a United States army transport was sunk off San Francisco.

## Two More Nazis Attacked in Paris

Vichy, France, Dec. 7.—(UP)—Two new attacks on German soldiers in Paris, in a mounting tide of violence for which occupation authorities have threatened the most stern reprisals, were revealed tonight.

A German lieutenant was reported shot in the back Saturday. His condition was pronounced grave.

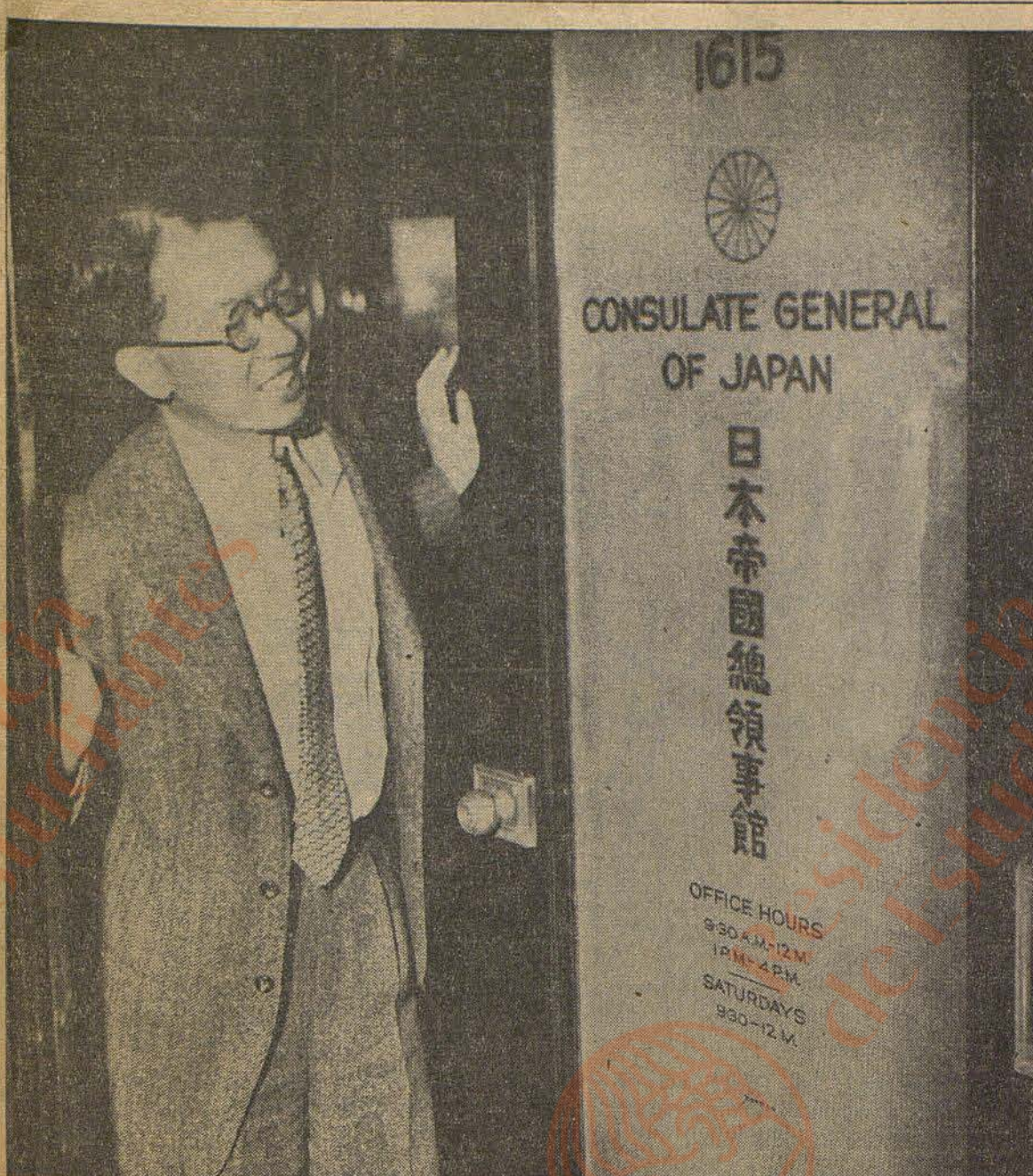
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SO SORRY. Kihachiro Ohmori, acting consul general of Japan in Chicago, expressed regret at the opening of hostilities as he and his staff began destruction of official records.

CHICAGO SUN STAFF PHOTO.

## Japanese Hem In Philippines

Nippon Bases Ring  
Isles on 3 Sides

Hemmed 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 resistance. 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 are the United States Asiatic fleet, commanded by Admiral Thomas C. Hart. Manila is most vulnerable to air attack because of the nearness of the Japanese air bases and because the thatched 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 defenses 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 advantage of surprise and attempts to take Manila, it probably will land a force north of Manila and attempt to advance down the railroad line to the Philippine capital.

## Japanese Envoy Burns Records Here

Half an hour after the news of the attack on Hawaii reached Chicago yesterday afternoon, attaches of the Japanese consulates were burning all records in the consulate office in the Tribune Tower.

Reporters interviewing Kihachiro Ohmori, acting consul general, could see the flames and smell smoke in the consulate's cable office, where two consulate chancellors, Midzuno Ishide and Mitsuori Uchida were burning the contents of filing cabinets.

Beside Ohmori as he paced nervously back and forth was his secretary, Minoru Yassui, an American citizen and a member of the U. S. Army reserve.

Ohmori speaks English with difficulty. His replies to questions were amplified by his secretary.

"It is so unfortunate that two great nations like Japan and the United States should come to such a situation," said Ohmori.

"It has been expected, of course, but every diplomat in the United States hoped there would be some chance by which it could be prevented."

"The people of Japan do not want war. There are some excitable people who are the cause of war. It can be blamed on a misunderstanding which might have been political or economic."

## U. S. Censors Outgoing Cables

Domestic Wires Not  
Affected, Knox Says

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 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.

"The Navy's plans are being made to insure a minimum of interruption and inconvenience to legitimate business," the Secretary said.

He pointed out that 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.

## 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 blackout of a city, in which a deceptive pattern of lights is retained, would be a more effective protection against enemy air raids than a complete blackout, 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, main highways and bridges. If the city is not completely blacked out, fake airfields, bridges and other military objectives could be built in deserted areas with camouflaging lights, he said.

## Hawaii Japanese Loyal, Says Delegate King

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 militantly 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."

"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 you are in."

**Urges 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'

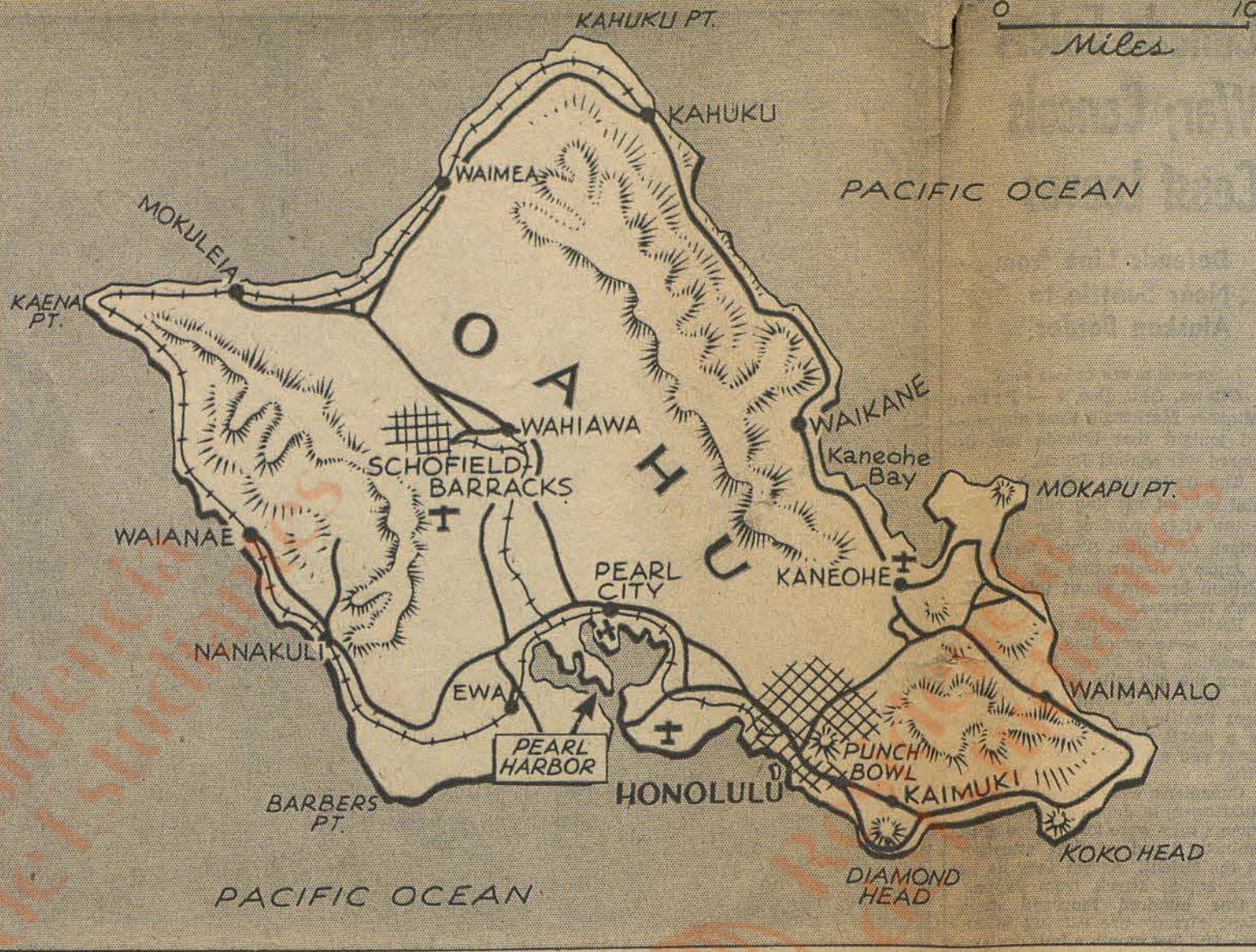
New York Bureau of The Chicago Sun. New York, Dec. 7.—The regular meeting of the Communist Party of the United States, which began here Saturday, issued a statement today pledging the "last drop of blood" in support of "our country in the greatest of all crises that ever threatened its existence."

# 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. Seldman is chairman.

**THE CHICAGO SUN**  
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Daily and Sunday, 3c 1 Mo., \$5.00 3 Mo., \$12.00 6 Mo., \$22.00 12 Mo., \$40.00  
Daily, 3c 1 Mo., \$5.00 3 Mo., \$12.00 6 Mo., \$22.00 12 Mo., \$40.00  
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FIRST BOMBS TO DROP ON AMERICAN TERRITORY fell yesterday on Oahu in the Hawaiian Islands. Honolulu and Pearl Harbor, gigantic U. S. naval base, were objects of the attack. Map shows naval bases, landing fields, railroads and main highways on the island.

# Entire U. S. Army Put in Uniform

Stimson's Order Affects 1,600,000

Washington, Dec. 7.—(UP)—Secretary of War Stimson today ordered the entire United States Army of 1,600,000 men into uniform, effective tomorrow.

Shortly afterward Secretary of the Navy Knox ordered all Naval personnel, including officers and men of the Coast Guard and Marine Corps, to wear uniforms at all times while on duty and traveling.

The order applies to all officers and men, including thousands on administrative duty who heretofore have worn civilian clothes.

**Forces on War Basis.**

Around the country at all military posts, leaves were canceled and forces were placed on a war footing, prepared for emergency orders.

All entrances to the San Pedro Long Beach harbor area have been closed, the Coast Guard at San Pedro, Cal., announced.

At Fort Lewis, Wash., the Ninth Army Corps ordered all officers and men to the front immediately.

The huge Sacramento Army Air Depot at McClellan Field was placed on a 24-hour wartime basis, and the Second Interceptor Command of the Army Air Corps, covering states west of the Dakotas and north of California, ordered a state of alert for all personnel.

Headquarters of the 12th Naval District at Mare Island, Calif., ordered all men to their ships immediately, and at Los Angeles Brig. Gen. Ryan ordered all aircraft interceptor stations manned.

**Bombers Sent to Coast.**

Col. Lowell Smith, commanding at Fort Douglas, Utah, disclosed that all bombing units formerly stationed there had been sent two weeks ago to the Pacific coast and other Pacific bases "in anticipation of an emergency."

Lowry Field at Denver, an Army Air Corps technical school, was closed to all but military personnel.

Brig. Gen. E. A. Stockton, commanding San Francisco's harbor defenses, ordered all soldiers and Coast Guard forces to man their posts, and the Coast Guard ordered all ships now at sea to return immediately to home ports pending developments. This order applies to perhaps 18,000 vessels, including small craft, in the area between the Oregon border and the California southern line.

# Japanese Attack Climaxes Long Years of Strain

Nippon's Conquest of Manchuria Called Beginning of End of Friendship with U. S.

The attacks on Pearl Harbor and Manila are the culmination of years of strain between the United States and Japan, brought to an explosive climax by our insistence that the Japanese forego their dream of Asiatic empire as a condition for relaxation of our embargo on raw materials required by Japan's war machine.

Numerous "incidents" in the past few years have edged the two nations toward this conflict. American gunboats in the China station have been attacked, deliberately or mistakenly, but until now an open breach has been averted.

The conquest of Manchuria, long before the present war in Europe began, was the beginning of the end of cordial relations between Japan and the United States. It was the first step toward establishment of what the Japanese call their New Order in Asia.

**Tension Heavy.**

When Japan allied herself with the Axis nations and the United States continued to support and supply China, the tension became worse. When Germany attacked Russia and President Roosevelt declared that this country would supply Russia, the breaking point moved closer.

The Japanese army made its arrangements to encircle Chiang Kai-shek's forces by shutting off his sources of supply. The Chinese ports were occupied, and only the Burma Road remained as a route of transport for essential materials to the Chinese.

**Doomed to Failure.**

The British, who include Burma in their empire, closed the road by agreement with the Japanese while diplomatic conversations sought to achieve a peaceable settlement of Japan's war with China. The effort was foredoomed to failure.

After several months the Burma Road was practically impassable anyway—the road was re-opened. Meantime France had fallen and Japan seized the opportunity to enforce upon the Vichy Government conditions which permitted occupation of French Indo-China by Japanese troops.

That was a signal for Thailand. (Siam) to demand from the French certain territory which the French had seized from the Siamese in the last century for incorporation into Indo-China.

The Japanese supported these demands in consideration for permission to occupy certain Siamese ports close enough to Singapore, the great British naval base, to make an attack on that base theoretically possible. At last the Japanese had nearly completed their preparations for total war in the East.

This was the outcome of events which may be traced to the beginning of the invasion of Manchuria. The League of Nations frowned upon that adventure. Secretary of War Stimson, then Secretary of State in the cabinet of President Hoover, urged Britain to join with the United States in firm diplomatic protest to Japan, but the situation was so delicate that the British thought it wiser to refrain from protest, and the avalanche was launched.

Our military and diplomatic officials saw the crisis approaching and prepared for it as best they could. The State Department negotiated, the President warned. Our embargoes were imposed on scrap iron, on other materials, and finally on oil.

Japan made gestures indicating an intention to reach for the oil of the Dutch East Indies. The United States warned that if she did so she would be courting war. Prime Minister Churchill announced that, if strategy for the events which its staff long had foreseen.

Adm. Thomas Charles Hart, one of the Navy's most astute officers, took over command of the Asiatic Fleet from Adm. Harry E. Yarnell in March, 1939, and established himself at headquarters in Manila. His fleet is not large, consisting, so far as is known, of a few cruisers, a larger number of destroyers and an unspecified number of submarines. Adm. Hart also commands an air arm which operates from a strong base on the eastern side of the island on which Manila is situated.

Manila itself is strongly fortified, with Corregidor, "the Gibraltar of the Pacific," as the key position. Japan, however, moved to strengthen her own Pacific island bases, though when some of those islands were maneuvered to her after the last war, it was on condition that they never would be fortified.

**Islands Almost Ringed.**

Now, with her bases presumably firmly established, she rings the Philippines from every direction except the south. To the south lies Australia, with bases equipped to handle anything smaller than a battleship, and the Dutch East Indies, presumably available for use if necessary by the American fleet.

Two United States cruisers appeared in Australia a few weeks ago on a "friendship" visit. They may still be there or at Singapore or at their base in Manila.

Adm. Hart, if he does not possess capital ships, probably will be confined to striking swift, sharp blows at Japanese convoys and troopships running down the coast of China toward Thailand and Indo-China. His submarines, cruisers and destroyers all would be useful in such operations, and his air fleet is within striking distance of the Japanese archipelago.

He can operate from Singapore if Japan is prepared to thrust closer to the Burma Road. He can reach Vladivostok without straining the forces based in Alaska.

**Japan's Last Move.**

While the military preparations were proceeding on both sides, and while each side faced a realization that the explosion was inevitable, Japan made her last diplomatic move by sending Saburo Kurosu as a special envoy to negotiate with Secretary Hull.

Kurosu and Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura, still professing cordial friendship, held several conferences with Secretary Hull and found him adamant in demanding that the war in China cease.

Shortly before Kurosu was sent here the Japanese government had fallen completely into the hands of the military clique. For Japan there could be no backing out of China, where she had spent four costly years of warfare.

# Willkie Is 'Sure Of United Action'

Hoover and Dewey Ask 'All Out' Defense

New York Bureau of The Chicago Sun. New York, Dec. 7.—Wendell L. Willkie, Republican candidate for president last year and an ardent supporter of President Roosevelt's foreign policy, made the following comment tonight on the Japanese attack upon the United States:

"I have not the slightest doubt as to what a united America should and will do."

Herbert Hoover issued the following statement:

"American soil has been treacherously attacked by Japan. Our decision is clear. It is forced upon us. We must fight with everything we have."

**Dewey Calls for United Effort.**

District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey of New York made the following comment:

"The unprovoked and inexcusable attack by Japan upon America will find all of our people determined to see this thing through to a successful defeat of the aggressor. This treacherous assault came at a time when our country was striving to maintain peace in the Pacific. It was a desperate attempt to divert the United States from its all-out efforts to aid in the defeat of the Axis powers."

"The die is cast. We are a united nation. Every American must respond with unlimited loyalty, effort and sacrifice to carry the war to a successful conclusion."

**Legion Promises Full Support.**

Washington Bureau of The Chicago Sun. Washington, Dec. 7.—The complete man-power and resources of the American Legion were promised to President Roosevelt by National Commander Lynn U. Stambaugh in a telephone message to the White House tonight.

**Landon Offers Services.**

Topeka, Kas., Dec. 7.—Republican leader Alfred Landon tonight wired President Roosevelt: "Nothing must be permitted to interrupt our victory over the foreign foe. Please command me in any way that I can be of service."

(New York Bureau of The Chicago Sun. New York, Dec. 7.—General Robert E. Wood, National Chairman of the America First Committee, said tonight that if Congress declared war on Japan, the America First Committee would support the measure.

# Pope in Prayer For War's Victims

Vatican City, Dec. 7.—(UP)—Pope Pius resumed his customary activity today after spending a full week in prayers for peace, fasting, meditation and other spiritual exercises.

The pontiff closed the week with a special ceremony yesterday in Matilde Chapel where, in the presence of cardinals, bishops, archbishops and other dignitaries, he invoked divine help to alleviate the suffering of war victims.

# IN 10 DAYS

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THAT'S not long, is it—to become the smart dancer you want to be? In that short time any of Arthur Murray's experts can teach you to lead or follow gracefully, master the smartest steps, give your dancing that new youthful swing. And learning is so easy and enjoyable! It's good exercise, too. Why not drop in today for an inexpensive half-hour lesson? You're sure to enjoy it! Studios open until 10 p. m. for visitors.  
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# Malaya Battles Landing Forces Along Beaches

Singapore Raided; British Airplanes Attack 10 Vessels

Singapore, Monday, Dec. 8.—(UP)—Japanese expeditionary forces landed on beaches in north-east Malaya and were strongly attacked by British land and air forces, a communique said today shortly after an enemy air raid on the big naval base of Singapore.

Ten Japanese ships also were attacked by British aircraft off Bangkok, where they apparently were attempting an attack on Thailand. [The British radio reported without confirmation that Bangkok had been attacked from the air, the Columbia Broadcasting System said.]

**Some Landings Repulsed.**

Some of the landings in Malaya were repulsed, but fighting was still in progress near Kota Bharu, the communique said.

Enemy airplanes raided Singapore shortly before dawn, causing slight damage and some civilian casualties.

Singapore is the greatest British naval base in the Far East, and strong British fleet units, including the 35,000-ton battleship Prince of Wales, arrived there last week.

**Rail Junction Objective.**

The communique said that enemy troops landed on a beach near Padang Sabek and were reported to be trying to work toward Kota Bharu, a railroad junction almost in the northeast corner of Malaya, close to the Thailand border.

Landings made by enemy troops shortly after 1 a. m. were repulsed, the communique said. The defenders used small arms against the attacking forces, which also were bombarded by airplanes.

**Planes Attack Ships.**

The 10 ships reported further north in the Gulf of Siam, off Bangkok, also were attacked by British airplanes.

In connection with the enemy landing at Sabek, the communique said that "contact was made by both our aircraft and our land forces, and fighting is occurring on the beach."

A Hudson (American-made) bomber was reported to have scored a direct hit on a barge filled with enemy troops on a river in Kelantan. (Kelantan is the northernmost of the federated Malay States. Kota Bharu is one of its principal towns.)

# Congress Acts Today On War Declaration

Roosevelt Will Address It; Political Differences Vanish

By Cecil B. Dickinson  
(Washington Bureau of The Chicago Sun.)  
Washington, Dec. 7.—President Roosevelt will go before a joint session of Congress at 12:30 p. m. (11:30 a. m. Chicago time) tomorrow and ask for a declaration of war against Japan.

The message will be brief and to the point.

Democratic congressional leaders asserted the belief that both the Senate and House will adopt a resolution declaring a state of war exists and giving President Roosevelt unlimited power within an hour after the message is delivered.

"The President said he would like to address the Congress briefly," House Speaker Sam Rayburn said, "if it is a brief address, undoubtedly it will be to the point."

**Republicans Back Administration.**

Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr., Republican leader and chairman of the Republican National Committee, when asked if during the emergency there would be a holiday on politics, firmly stated:

"There is no politics here. There will be none. This is a serious moment. There is only one party when it comes to the honor and integrity of our country."

The Senate republican leader, Charles L. McNary of Oregon, said "the Republicans will go along with what is done."

Senator Warren F. Austin of Vermont, a Republican, said, "I think we should declare war, of course."

Rayburn asserted that there was unanimity on a declaration of war. Asked if he believed the House would vote for war, the Speaker said:

"I think that is one thing on which there would be unity."

**Leaders to Attend.**

Besides Speaker Rayburn, those asked to the conference tonight, which was to follow a special cabinet session at 8:30 o'clock (7:30 Chicago time), include:

Senate Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley, who is rushing from his home at Paducah, Ky.; House Majority Leader John McCormack of Massachusetts, who is rushing back to Washington; House Republican Leader Martin of Massachusetts; Chairman Sol Bloom (Dem., N. Y.) of the House foreign affairs committee; Senate Republican Leader McNary.

Others asked were: Assistant Republican Leader Senator Austin; Senator Lister Hill of Alabama, the Democratic whip; and Representative Patrick Boland of Pennsylvania, the House Democratic whip.

The chairmen of the Senate and House Naval and Military Affairs committees also were invited.

Later, Rep. Jere Cooper (Dem., Tenn.), Chairman Carl Vinson (Dem., Ga.) of the House Naval Committee, Chairman May of the House Military Committee, David L. Walsh (Dem., Mass.) of the Senate Naval Committee, and Chairman Robert Reynolds (Dem., N. C.) of the Senate Military Committee, also were added to those asked to attend the conference. The White House, however, was unable to contact all of them.

Stunned and indignant, both Democrats and Republicans declared the only thing President Roosevelt can do is to ask Congress for a declaration of war to repel the Japanese.

**Congressmen Absent.**

The only reason a special joint session was not called tonight—an unprecedented but legal procedure—is because of the absence from Washington of so many members.

Vice-President Wallace broadcast an appeal to all Senators and

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Jewel Stores are clean and white... everywhere... inside and out, front and back. Shelves are clean, floors are clean, the people who serve you are clean. Join the thousands who enjoy shopping in their clean and white Jewel Food Stores.  
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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 Frog 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 her 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 GORRELL**, 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 PIATKIRICZ**, editor-in-chief, Polish Weekly Zgoda—This unwarranted attack by Japan on our island possessions merely further proves that President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull have been right all along when they watched the Japanese 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. CANYN**, 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 united 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 Japanese 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 first 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 unprecedented 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.

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.

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.

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.

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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.

## 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.

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## 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 with the demand. Then the regular editions began rolling off.

## 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.

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## 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." "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

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

"The situation 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, a withdrawal of the Japanese forces from Indo-China would result in the assurance of peace throughout the whole of the South Pacific area.

"



# 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 being 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, 17 cruisers, 170 destroyers and 113 submarines. And at that time it had 31 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.

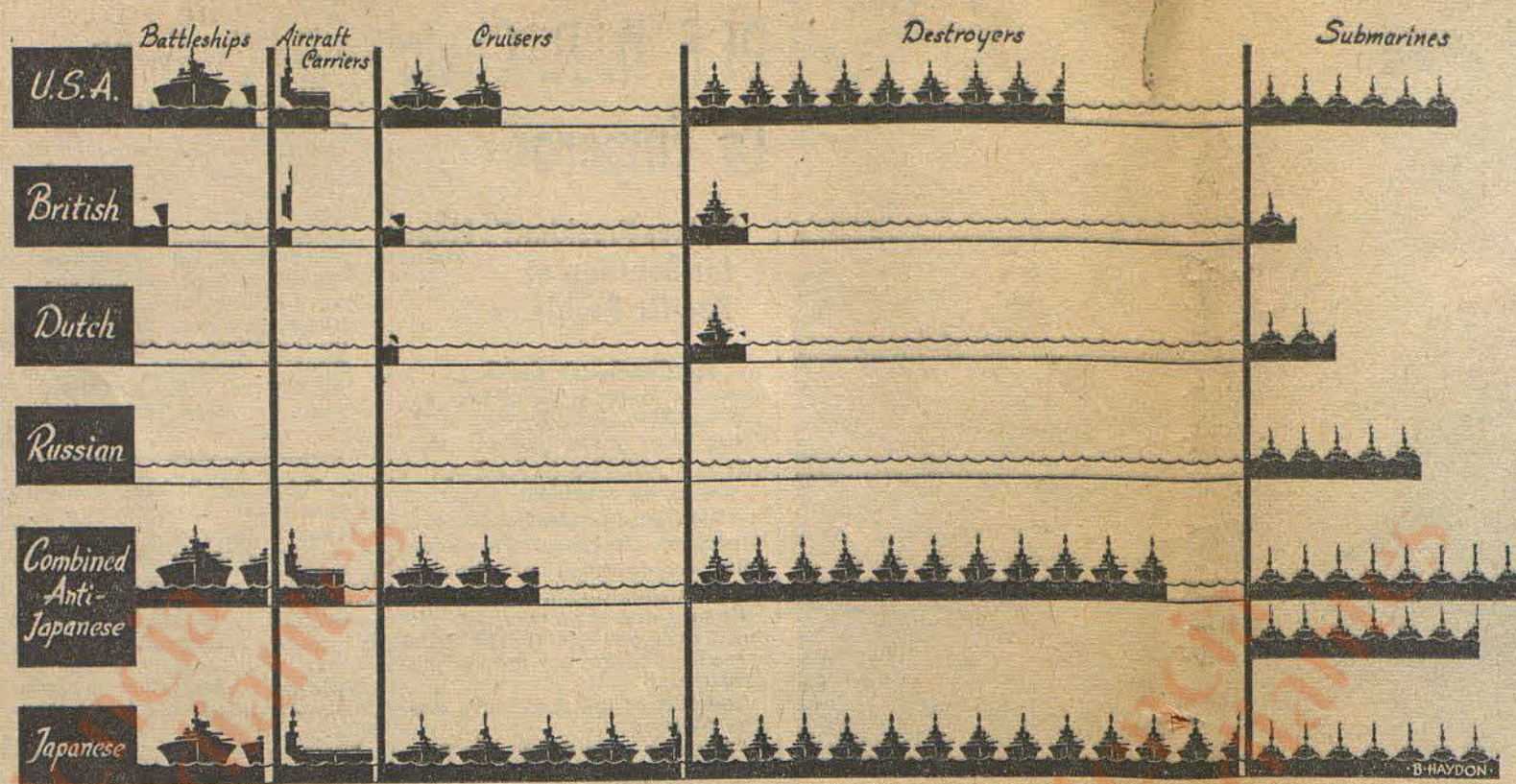
The liner left San Pedro November 15 for Australia. According to Matson Line advices it is supposed to be near Australia now. Officials said, however, they knew no reason to be concerned over safety of the vessel.

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 gangsters have stopped their bluffing 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."

## 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."

Ready!, Fifth Infantry Division Reports. 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.

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.

## 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. Cummings, 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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## 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. Leo 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 it 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 statutes 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)—(UP)—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-Cardinals 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.

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 decency 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 the defense of our country."

It is still too early for comment on her organization's attitude toward the war, said Mrs. Lyril Clark Van Hynning, 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.

## U. S. Gets Support Of Latin Americans

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."

## 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-Cardinals game, Sweeney parked his car at Adams

## Crowds Boo As Embassy Burns Records

Washington Bureau of The Chicago Sun. Washington, Dec. 7.—A crowd of several thousand gathered before the Japanese Embassy this afternoon as news of the attack against the United States spread, and booed at members of the embassy staff rushing to the chancery as Japanese secret documents went up in smoke.

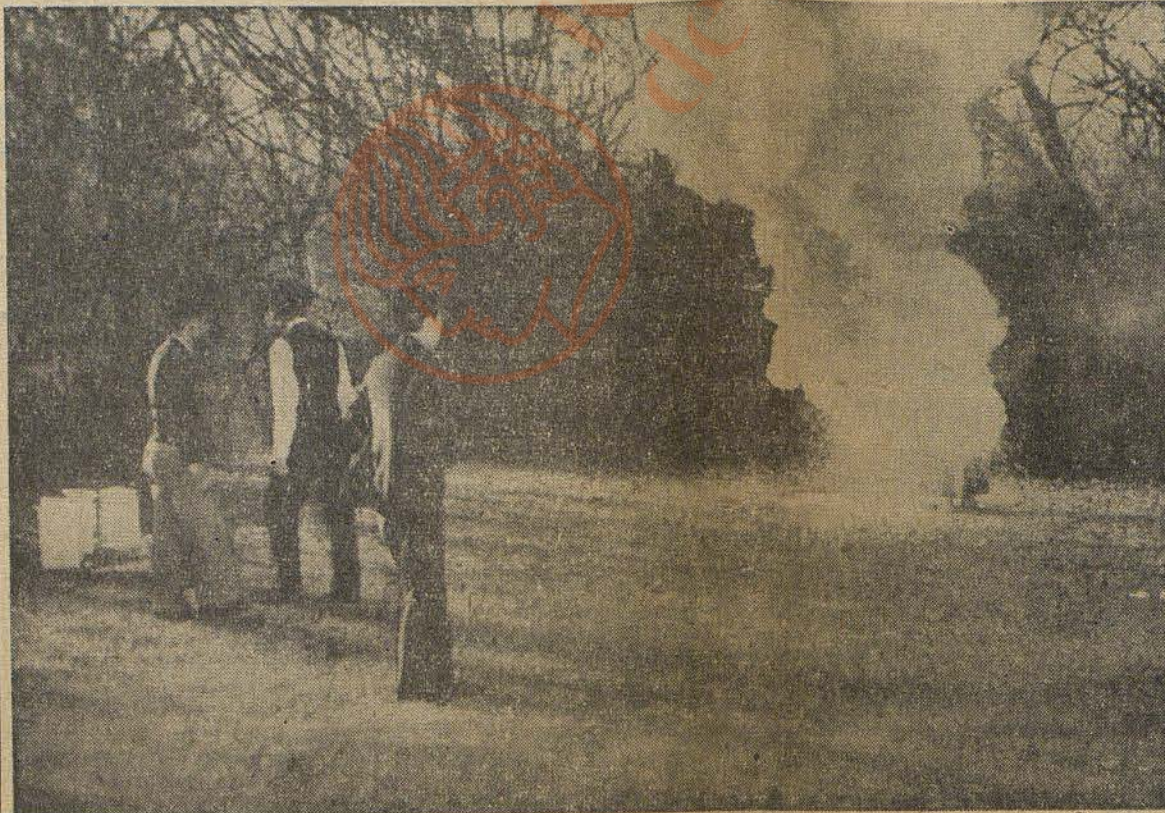
Eight policemen attempted to keep the crowd on the opposite side of Massachusetts Avenue, where the embassy is located.

Meanwhile, smoke from burning documents arose from the mansion, fired by bundles of secret matter from embassy files. The papers were soaked with oil and burned by embassy staff members.

The crowd began to disappear as the afternoon wore on.

While crowds assembled outside, Ambassador Nomura and Special Envoy Saburo Kurosu sat glumly inside, peeking out at the scene from time to time.

A Japanese source said they were "astounded" by news of the action. Embassy doors were locked at 5 p. m., and it was reported that Nomura, Kurosu and their staffs were preparing to leave.



**JAPS BURN RECORDS** at their embassy in Washington as soon as they get news that their nation is at war with us. This scene was taken in the garden of the embassy on Massachusetts avenue. PHOTOS WIRED FROM THE CHICAGO SUN'S WASHINGTON BUREAU.

## Real War Calls Generals From Capital's Grid War

By Ann Cottrell.

Washington Bureau of The Chicago Sun. Washington, Dec. 7.—Crisis descended so suddenly on Washington this afternoon that it found many Army and Navy leaders cheering the Washington Redskins to victory in their gridiron battle with the Philadelphia Eagles.

But before the half, the loud speaking system was paging colonels and admirals to return to their desks to face a more realistic fight—this time with the Japanese.

Thus, official Washington hurried to its tasks of standing by to execute orders issued by the White House and War and Navy chiefs. Secretaries, switchboard operators, watchmen and other clerical help were routed from their Sunday leisure.

### Admiral Forgets His Pass.

Rear Adm. W. H. P. Blandy, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, who was called from the football game, arrived at the Navy Department without his entrance pass and had to argue his way past the guards.

Stricter vigilance was kept at the War Department where tin-hatted sentries stood guard, guns in hand.

One inquiring civilian commenting on the soldiers' wartime head gear was told by the sentry, "You'll be wearing one before long yourself."

The White House, State, War and

Navy departments were viewed by strollers with bewildered interest. The citizens were amazed to find official limousines pulled up to driveways, also filled with waiting photographers.

They asked each other "What does this mean?" It took much talking to convince them that the action in the Pacific might mean business. Several of the passers-by however, shrugged and said, "It can't be as bad as all that."

Not until extras appeared did the general public realize that something was in the air that pertained to their own safety.

### Embassy Closes Doors.

Strollers directed their routes toward the Japanese embassy on Massachusetts Avenue, where all doors were closed to reporters and photographers. People asked, "Where is the bonfire of secret papers?" but all they could see was curls of smoke rising against the blue sky.

At the German embassy every official was summoned from the gloomy dwelling with its barred windows. There were no crowds of sightseers.

Finally, after the news got around, there was no hysteria, no riots, but neither were there any smiles except in the small Chinatown of 600 Chinese.

The director of the local civilian

## U. S. Negro Leader Pledges Defense Aid

Washington Bureau of The Chicago Sun. Washington, Dec. 7.—Edgar G. Brown, president of United Negro College Fund, 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."

## Disabled Veterans Pledge War Support

(Special to The Chicago Sun) Kenosha, Wis., Dec. 7.—Delegates from southeastern chapters of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War here for a district conference today pledged their support to the President and Congress in the Japanese incident.

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.

## Map Evacuation of Philippine Danger Spots

Martial Law Expected Immediately; Quezon Asks Confident Calm

New York, Dec. 7.—Immediate evacuation of all danger zones in the Philippine Islands, particularly Manila, will be ordered and some form of martial law will be declared, said Bert Silen, NBC correspondent, in a broadcast from Manila over the National Broadcasting Company networks tonight.

President Manuel L. Quezon, asked by Silen to make a statement, said tonight, according to the NBC correspondent: "The zero hour is here. Every man and woman must be prepared to do his duty. Calm and confidence must be the order of the day."

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, he said, refused to make an immediate statement.

Silen added that "there appears to be no effort on the part of the Japanese, at least at this time, to invade the Philippine Islands."

### Quashes Erroneous Report.

The text of the broadcast follows: "By this time practically all the world knows what has happened in the Hawaiian Islands since this morning. There appears to be an erroneous report that the bombing occurred in the Philippine Islands; such however is not the case and there appears to be no effort on the part of the Japanese at least at this time, to invade the Philippine Islands."

"I have just finished speaking to President Quezon over the telephone in Baguio. I asked the President for his statement and here is what he said: 'The zero hour is here; every man and woman must be prepared to do his duty. Calm and confidence must be the order of the day.'"

### Evacuation Up to MacArthur.

"I asked him further if he would declare immediate evacuation from Manila; he replied that it was entirely up to Gen. Douglas MacArthur. It is expected, however, that evacuation of all danger zones, particularly Manila, will be ordered immediately and that some form of martial law will be declared."

"We have just intercepted message from Tokyo, from the imperial headquarters. The Japanese government announced that since dawn on Sunday, Japan was in a state of war with the United States and Great Britain in the Pacific. We have also just received from President Roosevelt word that other places besides Pearl Harbor and Oahu Island were attacked by bombs. It appears that all military and naval activities on the Island of Oahu have been bombed."

"Naval intelligence has just informed us that effective at once, no messages can be sent out of the Philippine Islands except in plain English. That is to say, that no code of foreign language messages can be sent out or will be allowed."

## Welders Cancel Nationwide Strike Because of War

San Francisco, Dec. 7.—(UP)—The Navy announced today a scheduled nationwide strike of the United Welders Cutters and Helpers had been cancelled by Heber Brown, union leader.

"We are particularly anxious this announcement be distributed by newspaper and radio," said a Navy spokesman, "so that every welder will be at work Monday and thereafter."

The Navy said Brown announced cancellation of the strike was "the union's answer to the trouble in the Pacific."

The strike, which would have called 75,000 men out of shipyards, tank and truck works and ordnance factories, was set for Tuesday. It is a jurisdictional dispute growing out of the demand of the United Brotherhood of Welders, Cutters and Helpers for more autonomy in the American Federation of Labor.

English. That is to say, that no code of foreign language messages can be sent out or will be allowed."

"Naturally, the news of the bombing of the Hawaiian Islands came as a complete surprise to everyone here. Of all places in the Pacific, Honolulu was the last place expected for the start of this bombshell of war in the Far East."

"If, as it appears at first glance, Japan is trying to keep the United States forces in or near the Hawaiian Islands, to prevent interference with a prospective invasion of Thailand, it will be interesting to note in the next few hours what action Great Britain will take in this connection. As you know, British forces have been massing on the frontier of Thailand and the Japanese forces have been massing on the Indo-China side of Thailand."

### British Expected to Act.

"Poor Thailand seems to be caught in the net. Whichever way the game goes, Thailand seems to be out of luck. It is believed that Great Britain will not hesitate to go into Thailand to prevent a Japanese invasion there, directed at the Burma Road and Yunnan province."

"We contacted Gen. Douglas MacArthur earlier this morning by telephone and he refused to make a statement so early in the game. He merely said that all Army and Navy forces in the Far East were on the alert and to wait word from Washington before making any further statements."

## U. S. Women Physicians Ask Chance to Serve

Philadelphia, Dec. 7.—America's women physicians have appealed to President Roosevelt for a better chance to serve their country during the emergency.

## City's Churches Offer Prayers For U. S., Peace

Ministers Stunned, but Thankful Our Forces Are Strong

Astonishment at the sudden action of Japan and thanksgiving that the United States military forces are in a fairly advanced state of preparedness for war characterized the reactions of Chicago ministers yesterday after receipt of the news that Japan had declared war on the United States. Special prayers were offered in churches where evening services were held.

It happened that at St. Clement's Roman Catholic Church, Orchard street and Deming place, a forty hours devotion with peace as the theme was being concluded, and prayers for peace were included by the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Francis R. Rempe, rector, for our country.

### Called U. S. Fault.

"This situation is largely the result of our action in limiting Japanese immigration years ago," said the Rev. Harold L. Bowman, D. D., minister of the First Presbyterian church. "We have sown the wind and are reaping the whirlwind. We slapped the Japanese people in the face instead of cultivating their friendship," he said. "If we had treated the Japanese in a decent manner, they would be friendly with us instead of inimical."

"It was so astonishing as to be almost unbelievable," said the Rev. Almer M. Pennywell, D. D., pastor of St. John's Methodist Church. "We have to take care of them, of course, and I am sure we can and will do so in short order. It looks like suicide as far as the Japanese are concerned."

"I will not use my pulpit as a place to fight a war, and I am speaking now as a citizen when I say that this affair should have the effect of uniting us as a nation. I am thankful that we have so wisely prepared ourselves for just such an emergency."

### Function to Build Morale.

"As far as the church is concerned, its function in such a time as this is to cultivate such spiritual qualities in the nation as will build up morale and patriotism."

Dr. Ernest F. Tittle, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Evanston, said that the issue was too grave for immediate comment. He is to be one of the speakers tonight at a rally at Orchestra Hall representing the pacifist point of view.

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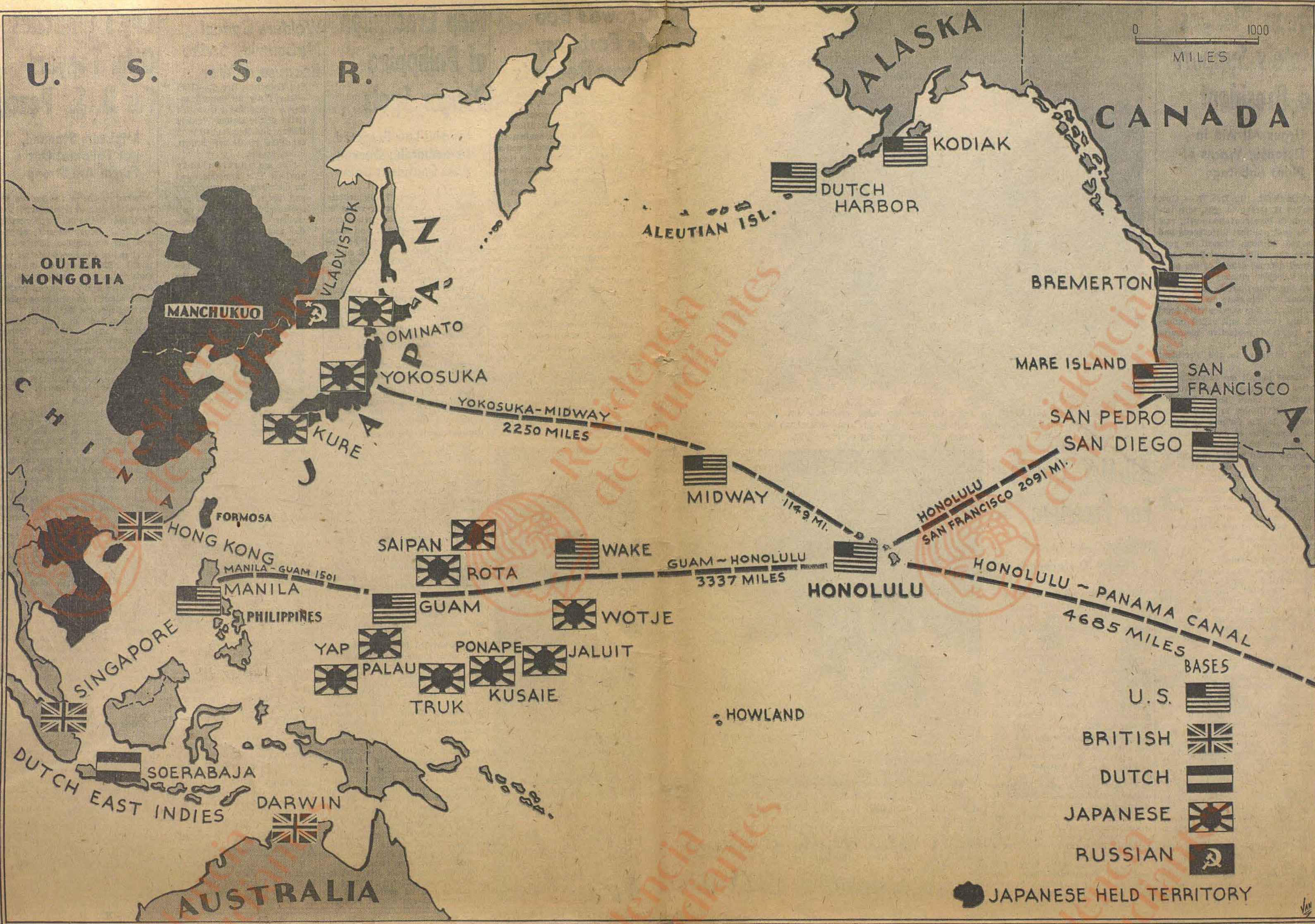
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**BATTLE STATIONS** of the Pacific. Japan's first blow in the Pacific blitzkrieg was aimed at Hawaii, chief American naval base. Several points in the Philippines were bombed, including Manila and several airfields. Guam was attacked by planes. Principal 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, 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:

"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

ernment 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 endeavoring 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 to the northern part upon the conclusion of the present agreement.

"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 impracticable principles, caused undue delay in the negotiations. It is difficult to understand this attitude of the American government and the Japanese government desires to call the attention of the

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 position. An attitude such as ignores realities and imposes one's selfish views upon others will scarcely serve the purpose of facilitating the consummation of negotiations.

**Utopian Ideal Held Only a**

"Of 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 their immediate adoption.

"Again, the proposal to conclude a multilateral non-aggression pact between Japan, United States, Great Britain, China, the Soviet Union, the Netherlands and Thailand, which is patterned after the old concept of collective security is far removed from the realities of East Asia.

"2.—The American proposal contained 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, obsessed 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 Italy, two powers that are striving to establish a new order in Europe. Such a policy is totally at variance with the many principles upon which the American government proposes to found the stability of the Pacific area through peaceful means.

"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 inhumane 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.

"The stipulation proposed by the American government relative to French Indo-China is a good exemplification of the above-mentioned American policy. That the six countries — Japan, the United States, Great Britain, the Netherlands, China and Thailand — excepting France, should undertake among themselves to respect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of French Indo-China and equality of treatment in trade and commerce would be tantamount to placing that territory under the joint guarantee of the governments of those six countries. Apart from the fact that such a proposal totally ignores the position of France, it is unacceptable to the Japanese government in that such an arrangement cannot but be considered as an extension to French Indo-China of a system similar to the nine-power treaty structure which is the chief factor responsible for the present predicament of East Asia.

**Demands Periled Position, Charge**

All the items demanded of Japan by the American government regarding China such as wholesale

## Filipinos Here Aid Islands

4,000 Mobilize to Help Homeland

Chicago Filipinos, numbering about 4,000, last night mobilized for the aid of their Japanese-besieged homeland. Residents of the Near North Side colony rushed to the Filipino Community House at 837 North La Salle street and the Filipino Community Center at 640 North State street to plan the raising of relief funds. Many planned to join the United States armed forces.

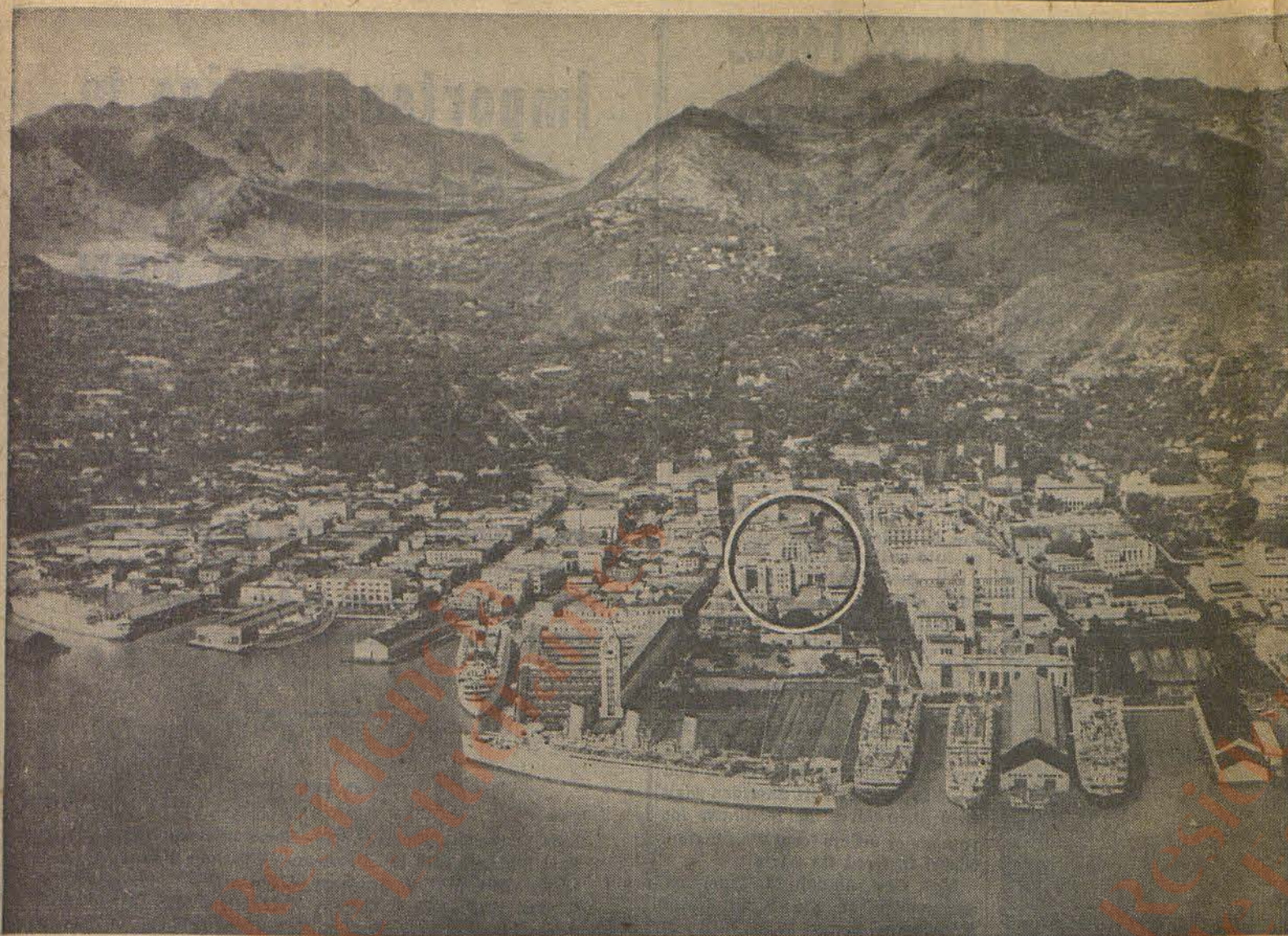
At the Community Center, F. A. Ajero headed a group of 30 Filipino leaders who quickly formed a Chicago Committee for civilian relief in the Philippines. They also formed tentative plans for combating Fifth Columnists in this city. Ajero said the group was ready to offer its services to the government.

Dr. F. M. Duerme, director of the Community House, calmed an anxious crowd worried about relatives in the Philippines.

He reported that letters recently received from their homeland expressed concern that this crisis would come. He assured them that the Philippines were well prepared for defense.

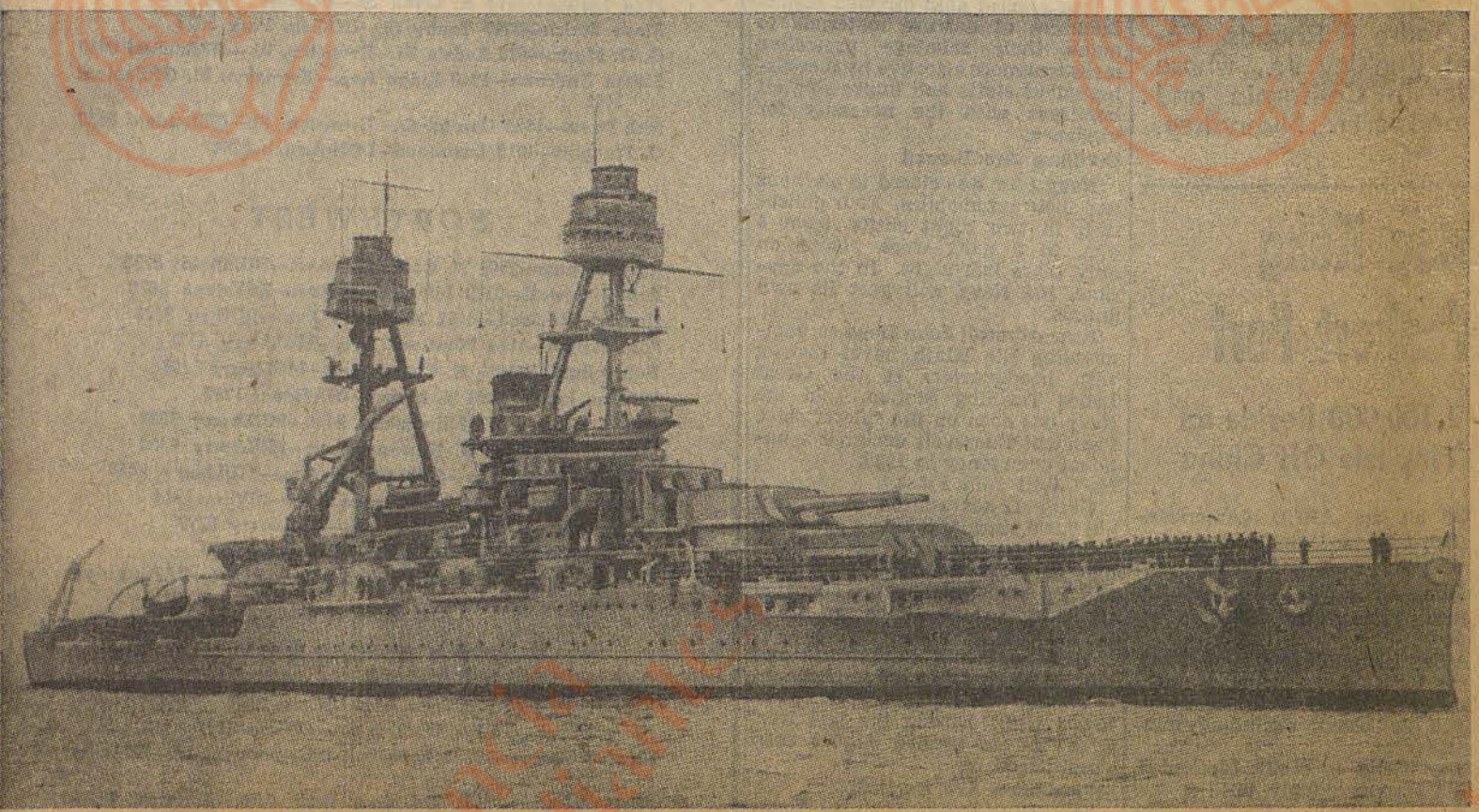
Peter Grande, 19 East Chestnut street, a factory worker, wondered if he should head a request from a married sister with three children in Manila that he return at once. Meanwhile he said, "I am ready if Uncle Sam calls me . . . any time!"





**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.



**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 Kurosu. He also 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 begin immediate consultation for necessary measures to meet any threats to that integrity. The agreement also would have pledged each

signatory not to seek or accept preferential trade treatment in Indo-China.

### Chiang Kai-Shek Given Support

3. Japan must withdraw all military, naval and air police forces from China and Indo-China.

4. Japan and the United States would agree to support only the Nationalist government of Chiang Kai-shek in China.

5. Both America and Japan would surrender all extraterritorial rights in China, and would endeavor to persuade Britain to do likewise.

6. America and Japan would conclude a reciprocal trade agreement.

7. Japan and America mutually would terminate economic freezing orders.

8. Japan and America would stabilize the dollar-yen rate, with each country furnishing half the necessary funds for such operations.

9. Both America and Japan would agree that no agreements with third powers could operate in conflict with the basic understanding.

### U.S. Stood Firm On Its Stand

10. Both America and Japan would agree to attempt to persuade other governments to adhere to the basic agreement.

The text also showed that the United States was standing firmly on its principles of morality and justice in international relations. The basic conditions for a settlement were to have been premised on these fundamental principles:

1. Inviolability of territorial integrity of all nations.

2. Non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

3. Equality, including equality of commercial opportunity and treatment.

4. Reliance upon international co-operation and conciliation for the settlement of controversies and for improvement of international conditions.

### Based on These Principles

The economic principles upon which America tried to establish

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 Kurosu 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 Kurosu were led to offer proposals for a temporary truce—a truce that would have been only a stop-gap but would have helped to forestall war.

Without disclosing what these truce proposals were, the Hull document said they were impossible and were rejected. Kurosu and Nomura offered them on Nov. 20—Thanksgiving Day—and, the document revealed, were rejected after study.

"The proposals which were presented by the Japanese ambassador on Nov. 20 contain some features which, in the opinion of this government, conflict with the fundamental principles which form a part of the general settlement under consideration and to which each government has declared that it is committed," the document said.

"The government of the United States believes that the adoption of such proposals would not be likely to contribute to the ultimate objectives of ensuring peace under law, order and justice in the Pacific area, and it suggests that further effort be made to resolve our divergencies 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 by the Secretary of State to the

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; the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries; the principle of equality, including equality of commercial opportunity and treatment; and 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.

### Represents Move To Bridge Gap

"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."

"Strictly confidential, tentative and without commitment."

"Nov. 26, 1941.

"Outline of proposed basis for agreement between the United States and Japan.

### "Section I."

"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 inten-

tion of threatening other countries or 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.

"(5) Both governments will endeavor to conclude among the American, British, Chinese, Japanese, the Netherlands and Thailand governments an agreement whereby under 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.

### Provided 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 nondiscrimination 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.

### Recognition for Chungking Regime

"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 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

### Steps Proposed For Two Nations

"Sec. II.

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

## Police Close Up Japanese Restaurants in Chicago

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

Police last night closed 18 Japanese restaurants in the East Chicago avenue district; also the Japanese Congregational church on the second floor of a building at 214 W. Oak street.

When police arrived at the church, they found the services about to conclude, and a congregation of about 40 preparing to leave. No protest was made by the worshippers, who departed peacefully.

As a further precautionary measure, orders were issued to ticket sellers of all railroads operating in Chicago to sell no tickets to any Japanese.

### Assert Loyalty to U. S.

Meanwhile, Chicago's American-born Japanese—the "Niseis," of whom there are about 200—were eager to publish the fact that their loyalties are, first of all, to America.

This was the unanimous sentiment of a group of young Amer-

ican citizens of Japanese birth, gathered last night in the Stukiya 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. If we hadn't liked life under a democracy, we would have emigrated to Japan, although we would be recognized there also as Americans, with no ties or 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 Sai of the divinity school; Samuel T. Imai and Nitsuo Aoki.

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# 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" tonight 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 30 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.

There 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 "any steps to protect the life and property of San Francisco citizens."

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

Naval 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 been bombed since sunrise, fire departments in San Francisco and Los Angeles put their full 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. Tarasvitch, 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; M. Abazey, financial secretary; P. Chopko, treasurer, and L. Lo-batch, secretary.



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. Nunnalte.

## 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?" Philip asked.

"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."

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.

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## 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 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.

General Pershing was 81 in September. Since his illness in Arizona three years ago, he has avoided exertion. He recently said that he does not "kick up his heels so much any more."

General Pershing has watched the situation closely since before Germany went to war against England and France two years ago.

Unity in Warime 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

the sailor was something to behold. 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." "Good night, Daddy."

this country would be as united as it was in 1917-1918.

"The spirit of America and the American soldier is illustrated by a colored trooper who was leaving an army camp for the port of embarkation." General Pershing said. "Some one called out, 'Hello Mose, goodbye! How long do you expect to be gone?'"

"Lord, man, I expect to be gone from now on," said Mose.

"That is the spirit that won the last war for America. We all expected to be gone from now on, if necessary. That will be the spirit if America again goes to war."

Marshals 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, 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 his ears:

"You are going to meet a savage enemy. Meet them like Americans. When you hit 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."

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"Run along to bed, now, Philip." "Good night, Daddy."

## Hong Kong Weakest Fort

### 1,100,000 Reside on Tiny Isle Off China

Of all the ABCD (American-British-Chinese-Dutch) fortresses in the Far East, the British post at Hong Kong presents the easiest tactical problem to Japanese attack.

A tiny island off the China Coast, Hong Kong is the home of more than 1,000,000 Chinese and perhaps 10,000 Britishers, excluding military forces.

The island is easily blockaded, and its water supply until a few months ago could have been severed by one well-placed bomb.

Although the British have recently sent Canadian and Indian troops to reinforce the English and Scottish troops at Hong Kong, the city is particularly weak in air strength.

Presumably, bombing planes will be flown there from Singapore, more than 1,000 miles away. If they are needed, but there will be little air resistance to any Japanese aerial onslaught in its initial stages.

The greatest fear of the British defenders of Hong Kong, however, is what will happen to the million men. If their food or water is cut off, or if they are the subjects of an intense bombing, they might start a panic of unprecedented proportions, making the military defense of the city an utter impossibility.

Hong Kong's greatest value to the democracies lies in its use as a submarine base. The undersea craft based there could attack the flank of a Japanese drive either on Manila or Singapore.

## 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.

No reason was given.

By Edward A. Wagner

spondence, journeys. Proceed with optimism and confidence where your hopes and wishes are concerned.

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

## Armed Forces Here Prepare For Action

### All Officers Must Don Their Uniforms; Soldiers Stand Ready

Military and naval forces in and near Chicago were placed on the "alert" last night as the war situation developed.

Orders immediately were issued for the following action:

Officers working in civilian attire in Chicago army offices shall go into uniform today.

All headquarters posts, camps and stations in Chicago, and throughout the Sixth Corps Army Area, shall operate on a 24-hour basis.

Seven thousand naval recruits at Great Lakes, 2,000 aviation mechanic trainees at Navy Pier, 800 midshipmen training at Northwestern University to be officers, and 7,000 soldiers at Fort Sheridan shall hold themselves in readiness for emergency orders from Washington.

56,000 Ordered On Alert.

Maj. Gen. Joseph M. Cummins, commander of the Sixth Corps Army Area, rushed to his office in the new postoffice building and summoned his staff. Soon thereafter, he ordered the 56,000 army men in the corps area states of Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan to be on the "alert."

The general next directed manufacturers of defense materials to make their sabotage protective measures more effective by increasing guard staffs and impressing all employees with the necessity for vigilance.

Civilians Are Barred.

Navy Pier was closed to civilians and their automobiles. Four policemen in two night shifts, from 4 p. m. to 8 a. m., were placed on duty there last night. In the daytime, the Navy will post its own guards.

Rear Admiral John Downes, commanding the Ninth naval district with headquarters at the Great Lakes Training Station, said the Navy has been on the "alert" since President Roosevelt declared a national emergency in 1939.

Half Will Join Fleet.

Great Lakes Training Station at present has 7,000 recruits taking a six-week course. At the end of training, half of them will go to the fleet and the remainder to the 50 naval specialist schools, such as those schooling aviation mechanics.

With present equipment and buildings, Great Lakes is prepared to expand at once its enrollment to 15,000 men. During the last war, Great Lakes trained 47,000 men simultaneously.

Midshipmen Are Excited.

The midshipmen's school at Northwestern University was excited by the active service prospects. A class of 800 there is nearing the end of a four-month training period. On Jan. 15, the 800 will be graduated to join the 2,392 who already have gone from the school to the fleet as ensigns.

Recruits completing courses at Great Lakes may lose their "boot leaves," customarily given at the completion of courses. Officers said that men now on the nine-day vacations probably will be called back and future leaves eliminated.

Civilian Co-operation Urged.

"In time of stress," Admiral Downes said, "civilians and armed forces should see eye to eye. That time is now here. War appears to be at hand. We have been attacked."

"The purpose of the armed forces must be to see that all perils to our national safety are overcome. The purpose of the civilian must be to guarantee our armed forces not only the manufacture of ample war materials, but also co-operative effort in maintaining the highest state of morale among our nation's fighting forces."

Many Want to Enlist.

More than 100 telephoned offers to enlist in the Navy came into recruiting headquarters, in room 702 of the United States Court-house building yesterday afternoon and last night.

About 50 other boys, eager to enlist, were turned away from the building by elevator operators last night. The recruiting station will open at 7 a. m., an hour early, today.

Hundreds more attempted to enlist in the Army at once. They were told to apply at 460 S. State street today.

Scores of reserve army officers called their superiors to ask assignments to active duty.

## Important Notice to Subscribers of THE CHICAGO SUN

If you do not receive your copy of The Chicago Sun promptly—please phone the agent (listed below) nearest you. We ask you to be patient—the job of organizing and training 3,000 carrier boys is tremendous—and some mistakes may be made. Phone any time up to 2 p. m. and your paper will be delivered

### NORTH

Loop Only—Call Andover 4800—Home Delivery Dept.  
Paul Stanger—1219 N. Dearborn—DELawar 2150  
Lester Tholl—2146 N. Seminary—LINcoln 5587  
Herman Tholl—3005 N. Halsted—GRACeland 8457  
Robert Lauer—2923 N. Damen—GRACeland 8895  
Sheldon Kodner—3744 Broadway—BUCKingham 0233  
Fred H. Greenfield—3823 N. Lincoln Ave.—GRACeland 3348  
Saul Spear—1425 W. Victoria—RAVenswood 1756  
William Wysocki—4932 N. Western Ave.—RAVenswood 7140  
Dennis B. O'Brien—8144 N. Western Ave.—BRIlgate 7803  
Fred Matka—7119 N. Clark St.—ROgers Park 1183  
Steve Zurick—2347 Touhy St.—ROgers Park 5528  
G. G. Marks—518 Kedzie St.—Evanston, Ill.—GREenleaf 8060  
Milton Andrews—1940 Ridge Ave.—Evanston, Ill.—GREenleaf 1441  
Jack Davis—1929 Central St.—Evanston, Ill.—GREenleaf 3550  
C. Traugott—1619 Lawrence—LONGbeach 3264

### NORTHWEST

Hy Warshaw—2506 N. California Ave.—HUMBoldt 0730  
Robert Sewall—3103 Milwaukee Ave.—KEYstone 8670  
Norbert Strickland—4452 N. Kedzie Ave.—JUNIper 8673  
Paul Holton—4114 Montrose Ave.—MULberry 6331  
Henry Butz—3416 1/2 N. Cicero Ave.—MULberry 6406  
William Jones—2306 N. Mango—NATIONAl 1767  
Phillip Houy—4247 Milwaukee Ave.—MULberry 6338  
Jesse Smith—3934 N. Narragansett—MULberry 6393  
Raymond Lefthouse—4903 Elston Ave.—MULberry 6450  
Stanley Halpern—3414 Lawrence Ave.—IRVING 1294  
Kenneth Voss—3977 Elston Ave.—MULberry 6377  
H. W. Keyes—7118 Highland—NEWcastle 6050  
Norbert Jordan—37 Prospect Ave.—Park Ridge—PARK Ridge 225

### FAR WEST

Al Duran—1845 S. Cicero Ave.—CICero 1062  
Harry Duran—5401 1/2 W. 25th St.—CICero 4107  
Howard Kramer—8631 Roosevelt Rd.—Berwyn, Ill.—BERwyn 1045  
Marle Johnson—3141 So. Oak Park Ave.—BERwyn, Ill.—BERwyn 3923  
Louis Saporito—302 W. Madison—Oak Park, Ill.—EUClid 2455  
Elmer Hall—824 N. Boulevard—Oak Park, Ill.—VILLage 2181  
John Harden—343 Desplaines—Forest Park, Ill.—FORest 1440  
James Staulcup—2432 N. 73rd Ave.—Elmwood Pk., Ill.—RIVER Grove 3108  
Leon Mell—1716 1/2 Lake St.—Melrose Park—MElrose Park 650  
Rufus Mosley—1612 Madison—Maywood, Ill.—MAYwood 7070

### WEST

T. D. Smith—1073 Milwaukee Ave.—HUMBoldt 3634  
N. Andonoplas—1330 N. Western Ave.—HUMBoldt 9281  
J. Madison—2331 Lake St.—SEEley 5487  
N. Wilner—722 S. Racine Ave.—HAYmarket 0453  
T. Mayer—2145 Van Buren St.—SEEley 5085  
Paul Malkin—2943 W. Armitage Ave.—ARMitage 5921  
Sol Feldman—4320 W. Armitage Ave.—ALBany 2519  
Mario Marconi—3447 W. Chicago Ave.—NEVada 5882  
Fred Walker—5320 W. Division St.—ESTebrook 6090  
William White—3426 W. 5th Ave.—KEDzie 9164  
Arthur Martin—5116 W. Madison—ESTebrook 5734  
Herman Singer—1826 S. Loomis St.—SEEley 1093  
Joseph Sockchi—2233 W. 21st St.—SEEley 1083  
Benjamin Silverstein—3846 W. 16th St.—CRAWford 3842  
Milton Rothenberg—2241 S. Kedzie Ave.—ROCKwell 1661  
Hyman Cammy—2610 S. Harding Ave.—LAWndale 9518

### SOUTHEAST

Chas. Chisholm—4621 State St.—DBExel 2099  
Robert Appel—943 E. 55th St.—HYDe Park 0516  
William Hutchinson—610 E. 47th St.—ATLantic 7182  
Harry Goldman—1107 E. 47th St.—ATLantic 1149  
Henry Foreman—3621 Cottage Grove—KENwood 8826  
Thurman Gills—128 E. Pershing Rd.—DRExel 6480  
Lennie Ross—3025 Indiana—VICtory 5513  
Otis Thomas—5050 S. Park—DRExel 6598  
Ted Blumeth—14 E. 57th St.—WENTworth 7470  
Jack Douchette—5605 S. Halsted St.—WENTworth 4870  
Louis Spear—6324 Cottage Grove—DRExel 9159  
Bernard Handel—510 E. 71st St.—STewart 2043  
M. Davidson—7907 S. Maryland—VINcennes 9652  
Harry Johnson—747 E. 92nd St.—VINcennes 6115  
Frank Meneghini—23 E. 112th Place—COMModore 6080  
Ragnar Nelson—391 E. Kensington St.—PULman 9854  
Fred Beggs—1957 E. 73rd St.—MIDway 10460  
Jacob Stern—1530 E. 87th St.—BAYport 3351  
Robert Hammond—2244 E. 75th St.—SOUTH Shore 4666  
Harry Levine—8828 Escanaba—BAYport 4070  
Al O'Conner—10118 Ewing—SOUTH Shore 4056

### SOUTHWEST

August Brender—4803 S. Paulina St.—YARDs 5411  
Sam Egli—3210 S. Halsted St.—CALumet 7101  
Ted Reworks—3184 Archer Ave.—VIRginia 2026  
Cyril Nawrocki—4108 Archer Ave.—YARDs 6442  
John Vorderer—5057 S. Halsted St.—BOUlevard 1400  
Peter Toronto—5054 S. Kolin Ave.—VIRginia 0647  
Jack Gordon—5113 S. Kedzie Ave.—PROspect 10182  
S. Klapman—1956 W. 63rd St.—PROspect 0856  
Joseph Rydewski—3329 63rd St.—PROspect 2903  
Harry Carr—1938 W. 69th St.—HEMlock 7537  
Harry Brissa—6758 S. Elizabeth—RADcliffe 0207  
C. A. Stromberg—7004 S. State—ABERdeen 2412  
Jack Spear—8020 S. State St.—TRIangle 9518  
J. W. Schroeder—7850 S. Hermitage—RADcliffe 0230  
Ed. Hoggins—1554 W. 95th St.—BEVerly 1413  
William Harrison—11172 Vincennes—BEVerly 2755



# THE CHICAGO SUN

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 Editor

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The news columns shall be fair and accu-  
 rate; the editorial columns shall be honest and  
 just in the expression of conscientious opinion.  
 (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, cloak- ing 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 Weltshlange—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 Ger- many 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 pur- pose, 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 extraordi- nary session, Winston Churchill is mak- ing good his promise that Britain will be at war with Japan an hour after America is. The two greatest democra- cies in the world stand shoulder to shoulder in a struggle which will per- petuate their common ideal of human liberty or send it rolling into oblivion.

The British people have suffered in this war, and have risen above suf- fering. A vast accumulation of dress

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 sym- pathy and friendliness, between Ameri- cans and Americans, between Ameri- cans and all those in the world who be- lieve in the nobility of the common man.

## The New Worship

There is a scarcity of paper in Ger- many, 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. Accord- ing 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 command- ments, the divinity of Christ, and the doctrine of universal love among man- kind. 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 crucify the Sav- ior on its crooked cross, the swas- tika, 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 dis- patch 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 at- tack upon the United States. The only excuse for the debt limit was that it prevented inflation. When the Admin- istration 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 chal- lenge 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 respon- sible 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 business- men at the head of the present rearmam- ent 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.



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.

Each day that letter adjudged best by the Editor will be designated by three stars, and the writer will receive five dollars.

The Sun also offers five dollars each day for the best pencil or ink drawing submitted on any subject and suitable for reproduction as a one-column cartoon at the bottom of these columns.

### '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 falter."

We are in a crisis today when to falter is to fail. If Lincoln had faltered in 1861, as some below him did, the Union would have fallen. Does anybody doubt that? Yet some there were among his followers who thought faltering was the way to peace and unity.

What would be the state of the world to- day if President Roosevelt had faltered the way some other Americans do? Who would be standing between us and Hitler if he President's policy had reflected the discord found in Congress, or if the American First crowd had as big a following as might be thought from the noise it makes? We would be facing Hitler on one side and Japan on the other, alone, with Britain destroyed, Russia prostrate. We would be facing the fate of France.

So I offer a slogan, "Let us not falter, lest we fall."

### The New Farmer

To the Editor:  
 I have been in Chicago during livestock shows, off and on, for more than 30 years. That is, every few years I happen to be in Chicago when they are going on, and I have never gone out to see the show itself. All I have seen is the crowds in the hotel lobbies and elevators.

My observation is therefore strictly limited, but it is still an observation. What I have noticed is that each time it is a little harder to distinguish a group of livestock breeders from any other group of businessmen.

Way back toward the turn of the century they came off the boots. Then the shine came on the shoes, the crease came in the pants, and next time I come I'll be looking for canes and spats. Better brush up the old city a bit to make it match the style of these cattle breeders. Chicago could use a lot of soap and water.

AN OLDTIMER FROM PEORIA.

### Army Grudges

To the Editor:  
 Army officers seldom like to take sugges- tions from a civilian, but right now when we are trying to build up a fighting force of 1,500,000 trained soldiers in the modern sense, a bit of advice now and then from an ordinary citizen might help.

I have in mind several striking instances in which non-commissioned officers in national guard regiments who were given com- missions after they went into federal service used their new status as officers and gentle- men to visit personal vengeance on enlisted men who formerly were their equals. One such occurrence recently took place in a Chi- cago artillery regiment now at Camp Forrest, Tenn. It had its start several years ago when two sergeants from different batteries were active in the affairs of the regiment's "lancer troop," an extra-curricular activity of the outfit's best horsemen. The sergeants had some sort of a foolish argument after which they were no longer friendly.

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

The form 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.

### 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 understood 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.

Now I hold no brief for the food concerns but anybody who dares to call these gooey pieces of mush food is crazy. And, believe me, I know.

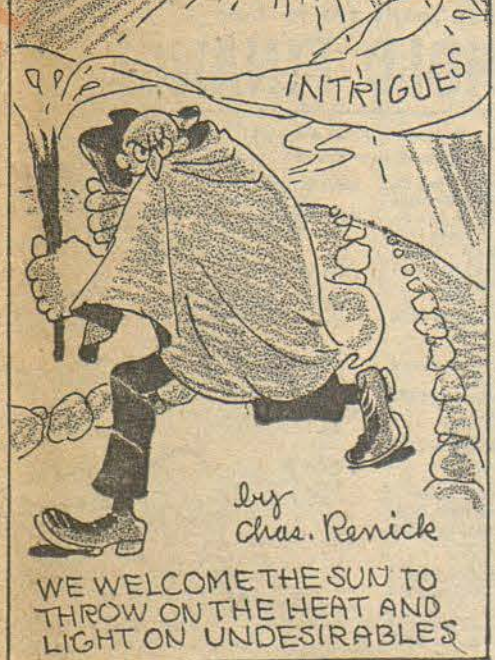
My household is feminine with the excep- tion of myself and my daughters are even daffier over marshmallows than is my wife. I got the durn-things with sweet potatoes and Irish potatoes. I got them in salads and I even got them with what was once pretty good homemade bread. I'm still getting them, though the racket I raised cut down the dosage somewhat.

What I want to know—as long as this judge seems to share my opinion—is whether or not, in addition to extra taxation, there could be fines for marshmallow makers who send recipes around urging their use in everything from soup to nuts.

HENPECKED.

### 'We Welcome The Sun'

To the Editor:  
 This is a drawing I made which I thought would be very apt for The Chicago Sun. I hope that The Sun will do all that I have pre- dicted in this drawing.



By Chas. Renick

### Plea for the Finns

To the Editor:  
 In the last few weeks much has been writ- ten about Finland's war. The clear cut issue has been clouded in the minds of many by statements and rumors tending to cast doubt upon the defensive nature of Finland's fight. Before passing judgment let us examine the facts:

Finland made a heavy sacrifice in the peace of Moscow, but having given her word she was determined to abide by the con- ditions, hard as they may be. Finland had no intention of regaining lost territories by tak- ing part in Germany's attack on Russia. That is the statement made by Finland's president, and I trust his word. Any allusions made by Hitler about a secret understanding can be discounted as pure fabrications invented for any advantage they may give to the Nazi cause. When Russia attacked Finland in June of this year, the Finnish government tried for several days through diplomatic channels to induce the Russians to keep the peace, but to no avail. The war was on.

When we in America decided to give all out aid to Russia in her war against the in- vading Nazis we could have suggested that Russia make peace with Finland, so that our planes and tanks and guns would not be used to wreck the independence of a democracy which has always been our own close friend, but to destroy the menace of Hitler's plans to dominate the world. Instead of accusing Finland of obstructing our continued assist- ance to Russia that she cease her war with Finland and offer peace on terms which would safeguard Finland's security and in- dependence for the years to come.

MRS. RAGNAR BERG.

### Rising Food Costs

To the Editor:  
 Something ought to be done to keep prices of food within range of modest incomes.

Paying 15 cents a quart for milk is a real hardship on families with small children, and most of them are in the income class which can least afford it. Yet they must have the milk.

I don't know who makes the prices, but certainly the cows don't know there is a war on. Why should babies in poor families have to drink less milk or get along without it altogether simply because of a war in which this nation is not even involved?

Men and women whose trades make them eligible for employment in defense indus- try are making good money and are able to pay the increased prices; but how about people whose income has not increased along with rising prices?

After all, they have to eat too. F. M. M.

### When Americans Wake Up

To the Editor:  
 "When the Americans wake up, their mo- rale will improve!" is what we hear many of our good pro-Ally citizens saying.

But just why are the Americans still asleep? They have the best means of inform- ing themselves about what is happening of any people in the world; and they are nat- urally the least provincial minded. If they are still asleep while the whole world of free men, built through such terrific effort and sacrifice by their forebears, five hundred or twenty-five years back, is teetering on the edge of destruction, just what will wake them?

Some people say they will wake up when the bombings begin. But if morale is so low that it can be boosted only by the sight of one's own family murdered, it must be in a dying state. No amount of bombs can regen- erate a morale like that.

That is a little fact that the Axis forces understand. That is why they work so stead- ily, no matter what the government's pro- gram is, to destroy American morale—while the good Americans on the government's side sit by, do nothing about the propaganda war, and say "When Americans wake up, their morale will improve!"

KATHARINE HAYDEN SALTER.

## On the Sun Beam

## SWAN SONG FOR THE BABY

There once lived in this great city a most peculiar man. He was, in many ways, an exemplary character. He did not drink. He did not smoke. He did not wear loud ties. He did not curse or swear. He never talked politics. He had no hobbies. He was generous with his money. He loved his wife. And he adored little children. Indeed, he had only one vice. He was a burglar.

Ordinarily he did not bother about work- ing at his trade in Chicago. He knew too many cops. Or should it be said that too many cops knew him? When he was in the mood for labor he would take a train to New York, San Francisco, Baltimore, or noisy Boise City—to any place where tall buildings grew in clusters.

On a Saturday afternoon or a Sunday morning he would walk down the corridor of one of these buildings, merrily jingling a set of home-made keys. If a scrub woman looked up he smiled at her, said, "Hello, Mama, how's the arthritis today?" and walked on. He opened whatever office door suited his whim, searched through the pigeon-holes or the drawers of desks until he found the combina- tion of the safe, then helped himself.

Such things as he decided to expropriate he placed in a brown manila envelope which bore his name and address, and sufficient stamps to carry it. As he went out he placed the envelope in the mail chute, trusting Uncle Sam to bring the swag safely to his door.

If he couldn't find the combination he used other means of prying the safe wide open, notably nitroglycerine, or "soup." It happened one day that, in reaching for his keys, a small bottle of "soup" fell out of his pocket. Miraculously he escaped injury of any kind. There was a big hole in the marble floor, and the air was full of powdered plaster and broken glass. But the burglar was merely jarred. Physically, that is. When the cops came running, he ran to meet them, crying, "Gas explosion. People dead and dying. Don't stop me. I got to get a doctor."

He was, one might say, a successful man. But he was lonely, too—lonesome a little embittered that he must waste his talent and his artistry on strangers, that he could never brag to his intimates of his resourcefulness and skill. And he wore always of going out of Chicago.

The time came when the cops who knew him best retired, or died, or were transferred out to Hedgewach, or "the sticks"—a propi- tious time, it seemed to him, to take life easy and to work among his friends. The time had arrived, in other words, when he felt it safe to work at home.

It was difficult at first, this home-work of his, for it required an entirely new technique. But he mastered that, eventually, and added substantially to the competence he had been laying up against his eventide.

Yet, take it from one who knows, he was a most unhappy man. He felt that life had been good to him, in a way; yet it had cheated him, too. He had never had a son, flesh of his flesh, an heir to his modest fortune, a scion to carry on his work.

"I'd give my life for a kid," he said.

And oddly enough that's exactly what he did—though he died in Joliet while doing "one to fourteen" in a drafty cell. Like another noted thief, he died on a Good Friday afternoon.

"I wouldn't have been here if it weren't for that kid," he once confided to the chap- lain. It was the kid that captured me, not the job.

The baby woke and cried, it seems, and the burglar gave him his pretty keys to play with while he tidied up the room. Undoubt- edly he could have got away in time, as he claims. But the cops nabbed him in the flat, with the swag on him. He could have got away, but the baby burst out crying every time the keys were taken from him. He was trying to sing the kid asleep when the cops came unexpectedly in.

Eddie Doherty.

## OPINIONS ELSEWHERE

### The American Way

(From the Washington Star)

Senators Gillette (Dem., of Iowa) and Taft (Rep., of Ohio), have given effect to a basic principle of democracy in announc- ing their intention to give full support to the President in any new international move- ment which are consistent with the will of Con- gress as expressed through the votes on re- vision of the Neutrality Act and the Lend- Lease Act.

Both of these men are members of a minority group in the Senate which is op- posed to many aspects of the President's for- eign policy. They took a leading part in the fight against revision of the Neutrality Act, for example, in the belief that the change would be an unwarranted step toward formal involvement in war.

That issue has been disposed of, however, in the normal democratic way. A majority in Congress, after full debate, has resolved the question in the President's favor, and that, as Senators Taft and Gillette point out, should end the matter so far as minority op- position is concerned.

### Scant Comfort Here

(From the Rockford (Ill.) Morning Star.)

There is scant comfort in the National Safety Council's report that the rate of in- crease in automobile fatalities, as against 1940, is being reduced. True, August showed a 23 per cent rise in fatalities and September saw this reduced to a 13 per cent rise and October to a 12 per cent rise, but the figures are still far above those of last year. There is nothing to indicate that when November figures are tabulated they will show any ground for comfort either.

The actual cold record shows through Oc- tober a total of 31,620 persons killed on our highways. If November and December tabu- lations keep the same percentage increase over 1940 that October showed, 1941 fatalities will go over the 40,000 mark, which would be 5,500 more deaths than 1940 wrote down.

In our own territory, 13 counties in Illi- nois and Wisconsin, November figures were only slightly below November a year ago, 17 this year against 19 a year ago. The total of these counties through November was 162 deaths, a roster to which Winnebago County has contributed 36 deaths.

These figures, for locality or nation, are a grisly record. They far exceed the demands of war for human life. Nor is the method of going any less agonizing. Our automobile fa- tality rate is America's biggest single problem on the domestic front.