

F. D. R.'S WAR PLANS!

REDS BEGIN NEW
DRIVE TO BREAK
VISE ON MOSCOWStrike at Nazi Line
South of Leningrad.

BULLETIN.

BERNE, Switzerland, Dec. 4 (Thursday).—A special bulletin from Moscow early today announced soviet forces had launched a heavy attack along the entire northern line from Kalinin to Leningrad in a terrific effort to crush the German threat against Moscow. The main fighting was believed to be in the Ilmen district 120 miles south of Leningrad where Russian forces were reported breaking thru the German lines on the Volkhov river.

(Maps on Page 17.)

LONDON, Dec. 4 (Thursday) (P).—Russian troops were reported early today to have captured two Italian divisions which the Germans, falling back west of Rostov, had thrown into the path of the soviet steamroller.

The Italians, identified as members of the Union and Tuscan divisions, "hardly reached the battle lines before they began giving themselves up as prisoners," Moscow said. "They complained of absence of warm clothing and food."

A Moscow radio announcement said German Field Marshal Ewald von Kleist's rear guard meanwhile was attempting a desperate delaying action in the suburbs of Taganrog, 40 miles west of Rostov, while the main Nazi retreat streamed on toward Mariupol, 60 miles farther west. It was claimed 40 more villages have fallen to the great Red counteroffensive.

Tanks and Trucks Litter Road.
"We continue the pursuit, launching fierce attacks right onto the backs of the fleeing Germans," the soviet announcement said. "Tanks, trucks, and carts litter the road to Mariupol. At every cross road the Germans are putting up sign posts labeled 'to Mariupol.'"

Some German forces were said to have left the main line of the retreat to turn northward in the hope of breaking an oblique soviet offensive intended to isolate the German rear guard.

[Adolf Hitler sent Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch, commander in chief of the German army, to the Black sea front on Tuesday to "completely overhaul strategy," a British broadcast said, quoting a report from Stockholm.]

All this was accompanied by reports that on the central front mounted Russian troops and others using newly delivered British tanks had beaten the Germans back in some sectors on the Moscow defense arc from 12 to 24 miles.

One Nazi Force Trapped.
About Stalingrad, the southern anchor of the German maneuver of encirclement—120 miles southwest of Moscow—one apparently considerable Nazi force was reported entrapped and the remainder falling back from village to village.

About Volokolamsk, 65 miles north-west of Moscow, Russian tanks and motorized infantry annihilated an entire German garrison, the soviets reported. It was acknowledged, however, that in some parts of that theater the Russian situation still was serious. It was acknowledged that the Germans had made some gains on the right flank at Volokolamsk.

In the long contested Mozhaisk sector, 57 miles west of Moscow, three villages were declared to have been recaptured by soviet forces.

[Red troops yesterday began evacuating Hango, naval base on the Gulf of Finland. Story on page 17.]

ADMIT FURIOUS BATTLES

BERLIN, Dec. 4 (Thursday) (P).—German and Russian forces are grappling man-to-man in unbelievably furious fighting for the Rostov and Donetz basin area, German military dispatches declared today.

Evidence that the German high command was throwing some crack troops into the fray was seen in the publication of newspaper obituaries of SS (elite guard) men attached to Adolf Hitler's bodyguards.

DNE, the official German news agency, called the Rostov operation an "inconceivable expenditure of war materials."

LEIBER TRADED
TO GIANTS; CUBS
GET BOWMAN

The Chicago Cubs early this morning traded Outfielder Hank Leiber to the New York Giants for Pitcher Bob Bowman and an unannounced sum of cash. The deal was completed at the minor league baseball convention in Jacksonville, Fla. Leiber was one of three Giants sent to the Cubs after the 1938 season in exchange for Bill Jurgens, Frank Demaree, and Ken O'Dea.

(Details on sports pages.)

NEWS SUMMARY
of The Tribune
(And Historical
Scrap Book.)
Thursday,
December 4, 1941.

WAR SITUATION.

BERNE.—Russians launch offensive to end Moscow threat. Page 1.

Germans unify European industry, says Tribune man. Page 14.

CAIRO.—RAF presses war during lull in Libya fighting. Page 15.

HELSINGFORS.—Finns begin to occupy Hango as Reds pull out. Page 17.

WASHINGTON.

Roosevelt war plan calls for armed force of 10 million. Page 1.

House passes drastic anti-strike bill, 252 to 136. Page 1.

White House reveals Turkey put under lend-lease aid. Page 1.

President seeks to avoid shooting war over Thailand. Page 13.

LOCAL.

Country kids prove smart as quizzers at stock show. Page 1.

Crowd of 56,000 jams stock show in day. Page 2.

Physician seized again on abortion charge. Page 8.

Deaths and obituaries. Page 26.

DOMESTIC.

Woman kills infant brother, calls it act of mercy. Page 1.

Grand jury asks Al Smith's son be disbarred. Page 19.

SPORTS.

"Why I turned pro."—Riggs tells own story. Page 33.

Coast bowler first to arrive for big show. Page 33.

Sensation proves exactly that at horse show. Page 36.

EDITORIALS.

The Nazi Retreat from Rostov; For the Attention of Sen. Glass; A Lesson for Chicago; America First Enters the 1942 Elections; They Want Their Old Boss Back; Question of Procedure. Page 18.

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CARTOONS.

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COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

Investment bankers criticize treasury efforts to sell bonds. Page 37.

Grains advance; huge rye imports worry traders. Page 39.

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THE WEATHER

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1941.

Sunrise, 6:05 a. m. Sunset, 4:19 p. m. Moon rises, 8:25 p. m. Venus is evening star. Mars, Saturn, and Jupiter are night luminaries.

CHICAGO AND VICINITY: Partly cloudy and warmer Thursday. Friday, cloudy, light rain, and considerably colder; highest temperature Thursday, 64 to 68 degrees; lowest Thursday night, 54 degrees. Wind: South and southwest, 20 to 30 miles per hour. Humidity: Near normal Thursday. Saturday, cloudy, colder.

TEMPERATURES IN CHICAGO.

For 24 hours ended at 2 a. m., Dec. 4: 3 a. m., 47°; 9 a. m., 47°; 3 p. m., 49°; 9 p. m., 49°; 4 a. m., 47°; 10 a. m., 48°; 4 p. m., 50°; 10 p. m., 50°; 5 a. m., 47°; 11 a. m., 48°; 5 p. m., 50°; 11 p. m., 50°; 6 a. m., 47°; 12 noon, 49°; 6 p. m., 50°; 12 midn., 50°; 7 a. m., 47°; 1 p. m., 50°; 7 p. m., 50°; 1 a. m., 49°; 8 a. m., 47°; 2 p. m., 50°; 8 p. m., 50°; 2 a. m., 48°.

Highest, 50°; lowest, 47°; unofficial 7 p. m., 50°.

For 24 hours ended 6:30 p. m., Dec. 3: Mean temperature, 47°; degrees normal, 33°; degrees December excess, 43°; degrees excess since Jan. 1, 824° degrees.

Precipitation, trace; December deficiency, 13.0 of an inch. Total since Jan. 1, 34.34 inches; excess since Jan. 1, 3.34 inches. Highest wind velocity, 15 miles an hour from the southwest at 1:27 p. m.

[Detailed weather report on page 40.]

Total average net paid circulation
OCTOBER, 1941
DAILY
in excess of
1,000,000
THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

HOUSE ADOPTS
DRASTIC BILL TO
BLOCK STRIKESGoes to Senate on
252-136 Vote.

BY WILLIAM STRAND.
[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

Washington, D. C., Dec. 3.—The house of representatives, by a vote of 252 to 136, today passed sweeping anti-strike legislation designed to prevent stoppages because of labor disputes in arms industries.

The final vote was on a compromise measure introduced yesterday by Rep. Howard W. Smith (D., Va.). It was regarded as the most drastic of four anti-strike measures before the house.

A coalition of 123 Republicans and 129 Democrats prevailed over 108 Democrats, 24 Republicans, 3 Progressives and 1 American Labor party member in adopting the bill.

Bill's Major Provisions.

As sent to the senate, the measure: 1. Provides for a secret strike vote, supervised by the federal government, before a walkout can be ordered in any plant working on rearmament contracts.

2. Outlaws jurisdictional strikes, sympathy strikes, mass picketing, and picketing by persons not employed by the picketed firm.

3. Requires registration of labor unions with the National Labor Relations board, together with submission of detailed "and intelligible" financial statements on income and expenditures.

4. Sets up a 60 day "cooling off" period between the time of taking a strike vote and the date a strike may become effective.

5. Gives legal status to the National Defense Mediation board, now existing only by grace of a Presidential executive order.

The measure is made enforceable in two ways:

Workers who violate its provisions automatically forfeit their privileges under the Wagner and Norris-La Guardia acts, as well as all federal bounties, such as unemployment compensation and social security benefits.

Federal courts are given jurisdiction, with powers to compel compliance and entertain damage actions.

Rebuke to Administration.
Passage of the measure was regarded as a stinging defeat for the Roosevelt administration and a congressional rebuke to the White House for failure to take action to quell the rising tide of strikes and labor disorders that have thrown the preparedness program months behind schedule.

Only two amendments to the bill were proposed. Both were adopted.

Rep. Sam Hobbs (D., Ala.) offered

[Continued on page 6, column 1.]

BLIND DOG PLUNGES
FROM RISING BRIDGE
INTO RIVER; RESCUED

(Picture on back page.)

The little black wire-haired terrier no doubt has had many strange sensations since he was blinded, but the strangest probably was yesterday afternoon when a span of the Halsted street bridge over the north branch of the river started up with him.

Walking became more difficult as the span reared itself upward, but the little dog walked on. Soon he was straining and slipping, but he reached the end, just before the upward motion stopped, and clung there. He hesitated a second, then started to walk again.

Over the edge he went and plunged more than 100 feet into the cold waters below. The impact dazed him, but he swam in circles until his head cleared. Eventually he reached the bank, but it was perpendicular and the little fellow of course couldn't see he would have to swim downstream half a block to be safe.

Bridgetteer Julio Borgadelli, 2471 Lincoln avenue, saw him, however, and called the Anti Cruelty society. With Borgadelli's help, Arthur Coia and William Hane of the society, rescued the dog and took him away.

THE STRONGHOLD OF PEACE

Woman Slays
Insane Brother
as 'Mercy' Act

King's Park, N. Y., Dec. 3 (Special).—An age old ethical and religious problem, whether the snuffing out of human life is ever justified, furnished the background today for the dramatic slaying of George Horn, 26 years old, a patient in the King's Park State hospital.

Horn, described by hospital officials as hopelessly deranged, was slain by his sister, Mrs. Edith Reichert, 28. With their mother looking on, she fired two rifle bullets into Horn's body. He died a few minutes later.

"I am glad. It was the least I could do for him," asserted Mrs. Reichert. "I couldn't bear to see him suffer."

Involves Her Mother.
District Attorney Fred J. Munder quoted the "mercy slayer" as saying that she had planned her deed at home and that her mother, Mrs. Edith Horn, and she agreed that it was imperative to "put George out of his misery." Later she said Mrs. Horn had no part in the plan.

The two women arrived at the institution about 3:30 p. m. Horn, who had been a patient for 15 months, was sent to the reception room to see them. His case had been diagnosed as one of dementia praecox.

Left alone, the trio spoke briefly. Then an attendant heard a shot. As he went in he saw Mrs. Reichert hold the gun against her brother's neck and fired a second shot.

Taken to Police Station.
Quite calmly and with no show of regret the mother and daughter remained in the reception room until they were taken to a state police barracks for questioning. [King's Park is on Long Island, 55 miles from New York, and the Horn home is in Brooklyn.] She was charged with first degree murder.

Neighbors described Mrs. Horn as a quiet woman who "always seemed to have something on her mind." Mrs. Reichert admitted that she carried the shortened rifle in her coat sleeve.

Mrs. Horn asked to consult her attorney and she was not questioned. A furor over "mercy killings" arose about 25 years ago when a Chicago physician, Dr. Haiselden (now dead), and the parents of a supposedly imbecile baby allowed the infant to die rather than perform an operation to save its life.

"YOU KNOW
BETTER"

Speaking at Warm Springs, Ga., on April 20, 1940, President Roosevelt said:

"The Republicans are seeking to frighten the country by telling the people the present administration is trying to put this nation into war or that it inevitably is drifting into war."

"You know better than that."

SCIENCE PINCHES
HALF OF AN INCH
OFF CLOTHESPIES

New York, Dec. 3 (Special).—Science, system, and standardization swooped down on the homely backyard clothespin here today and amputated half an inch of its traditional length.

Eleven manufacturers who produce 90 per cent of the nation's clothespins, meeting with W. E. Braithwaite, a member of the division of simplified practice of the national bureau of standards in the department of commerce, decided that a 4 inch pin will do the work which 4½ inches have been doing since the dawn of clotheslines.

British Return 17 More Oil Ships, Ickes Reports

Washington, D. C., Dec. 3 (P).—Petroleum Coordinator Harold L. Ickes announced today that 17 additional oil tankers were returned to American owners from the British shuttle service during November. Three more are expected to be returned this week, making a total of 41 released from the British service since early October.

Engineers Award Medal to Garand, Rifle Inventor

New York, Dec. 3 (P).—For inventing the Garand semiautomatic rifle John C. Garand, Springfield, Mass., tonight received the Holley medal of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Only 18 shopping days till Christmas

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Country Kids
Prove Smart
as Quiz Kind

Four attractive youngsters strolled thru the International Live Stock exposition yesterday.

Spectators passing by two overheard the conversation, however, raised their eyebrows and stopped to listen.

The children were two of the famous Quiz Kids, Harvey Fischman, 11 years old, and Betty Swanson, 13, and two 4-H members, Ben Rasmussen, 15, of Millington, and Mary Markham, 13, of Janesville, Wis., who were brought to the exposition to appear on a program with the kids.

Five Farmer Presidents.
"Can you name me five Presidents who were farmers?" Ben, a tall, lanky, blond boy, asked Harvey, a well-dressed, confident red head.

"That's easy," the other replied. "Calvin Coolidge, Andrew Jackson, Washington, Jefferson, and—let me see—John Quincy Adams was a lawyer but a farmer, too."

"All right, that's one for you," Ben grinned. "Now what was the first Norwegian settlement in the United States?"

Harvey suddenly looked surprised and then puzzled. "You got me," he replied.

"It is the little unincorporated town of Norway in Illinois," Ben supplied with a pleased expression.

Stumped on Cattle.
"Betty, can you name five kinds of dairy cattle?" Mary asked.

"Well, there's Guernsey, Holsteins that came from Holland, and . . ."

"Jersey," put in Harvey.

"Let me do it, Harvey. And—well, I don't know any more."

"The two others are Ayrshire and Brown Swiss," Mary replied sweetly.

Betty thought for a moment. "Are you interested in literature?" she inquired casually of Mary.

"Yes," was the unsuspecting answer.

Scores Are Evened.
"Well, then, what nationalities were Romeo, Lady Macbeth, and Othello in Shakespeare's plays?"

"Romeo was Italian, Lady Macbeth, Scotch; Othello, well wasn't he Italian, too?"

"No, Othello was the Spanish Moor. That makes us about even," Betty's smile was satisfied.

GOAL IS 10 MILLION ARMED
MEN; HALF TO FIGHT IN AEFProposes Land Drive by July 1, 1943,
to Smash Nazis; President Told
of Equipment Shortage.

BY CHESLY MANLY.

[Copyright: 1941: By The Chicago Tribune.]

Washington, D. C., Dec. 3.—A confidential report prepared by the joint army and navy high command by direction of President Roosevelt calls for American expeditionary forces aggregating 5,000,000 men for a final land offensive against Germany and her satellites. It contemplates total armed forces of 10,045,658 men.

One of the few existing copies of this astounding document, which represents decisions and commitments affecting the destinies of peoples throughout the civilized world, became available to The Tribune today.

It is a blueprint for total war on a scale unprecedented in at least two oceans and three continents, Europe, Africa, and Asia.

The report expresses the considered opinion of the army and navy strategists that "Germany and her European satellites cannot be defeated by the European powers now fighting against her." Therefore, it concludes, "if our European enemies are to be defeated it will be necessary for the United States to enter the war, and to employ a part of its armed forces offensively in the eastern Atlantic and in Europe and Africa."

July 1, 1943, is fixed as the date for the beginning of the final supreme effort by American land forces to defeat the mighty German army in Europe.

A Plan for Encirclement.

In the meantime, however, increasingly active participation is prescribed for the United States, to consist of the gradual encirclement of Germany by the establishment of military bases, an American air offensive against Germany from bases in the British Isles and in the near east, and possible action by American expeditionary forces in Africa and the near east.

For the ultimate supreme effort the war prospectus calling for 10,045,658 in the armed forces would give the navy 1,100,000, including the naval air force, and would place 150,000 in the marine corps, 6,745,658 in the army ground force, and 2,050,000 in the army air force.

Call for Five Armies.
The report states that the forces deemed necessary to defeat the potential enemies of the United States total five field armies, consisting of approximately 215 divisions (infantry, armored, motorized, air borne, mountain, and cavalry) and approximate supporting service elements.

The estimate that 5,000,000 men will be sent overseas to European areas is contained in the section of the report that deals with shipping. It states that there will not be enough shipping to transport such a force to Europe over a period of one year, but that the "building up of large military forces in the theater of operations will probably extend over a period of at least two years."

A Stupendous Task.
The document emphasizes that the stupendous task which it assigns to the United States will require military forces "of unprecedented strength," and qualifies the over-all estimates as follows:

"The forces that we now assume as necessary to realize our national objectives and for which production capacity must be provided may not be adequate or appropriate. No one can predict the situation that will confront the United States in 1943. We may require much larger forces" than

[Continued on page 10, column 3.]