

Ice-Barbed Gale Bogs Down Drive on Moscow

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agency, said the Germans hurled tanks, motorized infantry and aviation into the assault which developed into hand-to-hand fighting.

The news agency said Marshal Timoshenko's Red troops fell back to new lines only where the Germans were able to concentrate numerical superiority. The depth of the withdrawal was not disclosed.

Winter's first snow fell over the Mzhalsk region and a bitter wind howled over the Steppes, piling snow on roads and in forests.

Hitler's field headquarters, silent on any new advance in the operations before Moscow, declared that axis troops driving into the Donets river industrial basin in the Ukraine had scored further advances.

Nazi Threat Said Halted

By contrast, reports reaching London said Red army troops had stopped the German thrust toward Rostov, gateway to the Caucasian oil fields, after evacuating Tanagerog, 30 miles to the west.

A Russian broadcast said the Germans had lost more than 5,000 men under tanked Red army attacks southwest of Moscow—presumably in the Malo-yaroslavl sector, where Nazi spearheads have been reported within 50 miles of the Kremlin.

Soviet reports also told of renewed German attempts to advance east from Orel, with heavy fighting raging along the Orel-Minsk highway. Minsk is 175 miles southeast of Moscow.

In the north, the Russians said Red troops defending Moscow were inflicting severe losses on the German siege forces, killing 500 in one engagement and 400 in another.

On the war front, soviet correspondents reported that Russian resistance was stiffening steadily northwest of Moscow. In the Kalinin sector, and that violent Red army counterattacks had smashed back a German attempt to cross a river there.

Hitler's high command gave no details of the asserted new advance into the Donets river basin.

In the Bryansk sector, 200 miles south of Moscow, the high command said mopping up operations had led to the capture of 5,000 more prisoners and 56 guns.

Nazis Plan Kayo Blow

Advices reaching London said roads on the Moscow front were becoming almost impassable.

Nevertheless, Gen. Dedor von Bock's central front armies were reported mauling huge new forces of infantry and tanks at Smolensk and Rostov for a climactic frontal assault on Moscow. London military experts said the attack, when it comes, would result in a battle 10 times as bloody as any so far chronicled in the war.

Dispatches from Kulbyshev, the new war-time soviet capital, said columns of Red army reserves were moving west to enter the lines, while eastward out of the danger zone rolled women, children and the aged.

The soviet radio said that Moscow itself hummed with defense preparations and that trenches, pillboxes and other fortifications were hastily going up in the wooded area just outside the city.

While military observers speculated at the start of the fifth month of the German-Russian war on the trend of the battle of Moscow, a dispatch from Kulbyshev, Russia, said that Premier Stalin's government still was established in the Kremlin of the menaced city.

Kulbyshev, 550 miles airline east and slightly south of Moscow on the east bank of the Volga, apparently is to become the soviet war capital if the Red

army center fails to hold.

Winter Aiding Russians

An Associated Press correspondent wrote that "the constant shuffle of reserves westward and civilians eastward, high morale, unbroken communications and adequate food supplies, all are coupled by observers as indications of preparations for a long and continuing war."

Winter already grips the land, he said, with streams beginning to freeze and the plains coated with snow.

Russians declared they had stopped the spreading German arc of encirclement at Kalinin, 95 miles northwest of Moscow, and at Orel, 200 miles to the south.

A soviet communique said reinforced German units were repulsed yesterday in several attacks upon Russian positions and it was declared that 900 Germans died in two engagements in the Leningrad sector alone.

Germans said a paralyzing blow had been dealt Russian industry by the southern Nazi drive into the Donets basin.

Berlin commentators said 3,200,000 Russians had been captured and 19,000 Red army tanks destroyed.

Naples Again Blasted

In the war in the air, five successive waves of RAF bombers attacked Naples, Italy, for five hours during the night in the heaviest raid there since Italy entered the war, June 10, 1940.

Premier Mussolini's high command, acknowledging "huge damage to dwellings," listed 14 killed and 27 wounded as the RAF dropped hundreds of incendiary and explosive bombs on the maritime and industrial city of 925,000. It was the second raid on Naples in less than a week, a British attack last Thursday night having killed 12.

British bombers also struck at northwestern Germany again last night while squadrons of shorter-range fighting planes attacked airdromes in occupied France and the Netherlands, British authorities said. Germans declared the damage was minor.

German night raiders destroyed houses at several points and caused a small number of casualties, the British said, in thrusts along the British east coast and a number of points in the north-east.

Warships Hit Tobruk Siege

British warships blasted German long-range artillery in the western desert in a surprise night bombardment last night, pumping hundreds of shells into the enemy batteries.

The warships, sweeping close along the shore east of Tobruk, loosed broadsides of high explosive shells shortly after midnight.

All the projectiles fell in the target area seriously damaging, if not destroying, the heavy German guns which for weeks have been throwing eight-inch shells into the British garrison at surrounded Tobruk.

Navy officers described the bombardment as "successful," removing at least temporarily one of the sources of enemy fire power in the western desert.

The navy's sudden shelling of the enemy base between Salum and Tobruk was the heaviest since the battlefleet plopped a thousand tons of steel into Tripoli April 23.

Army Ready to Take Over Struck Steel Factory

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ment for mediation of disputes before stoppages occur.

The striking members of the steel workers organizing committee at the Great Lakes Steel plant voted to return to work only on condition that 16 suspended strike leaders be reinstated by the union and that a new contract be sought with the company. Union officers rejected both demands.

John Doherty, SWOC regional director from Chicago, told the

strikers the "army already has received orders to move in" and that the government had notified the SWOC the strike would not be tolerated before they balloted last night.

The plant has heavy orders for high tensile steel used in army tanks and other defense equipment, and employs 8,600 persons.

The union rank and file called the strike last Wednesday, contending they had been "sold out" in wage negotiations with the management. However, James F. Dewey, federal conciliator, asserted that wage increases negotiated by the union's bargaining agents amounted to \$1,000,000 a year.

Birmingham Strike Ended

Eight hundred members of the CIO United Mine Workers decided last night to go back to work at the Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron company furnaces and by-product plant at Birmingham, although terms of the settlement were not immediately announced. Previous reports said the dispute revolved around the UMW's demand for a closed shop contract. A shortage of industrial gas produced by the by-products plant had forced more than 40 industrial plants in Birmingham to close.

A strike of 20,000 Alabama coal miners, members of a different division of the CIO-UMW, remained in effect despite the Sloss-Sheffield settlement. The shafts where they dug normally supply most of the fuel for Birmingham's steel mills.

A spokesman for the miners declared there had been "an unreasonable and unjustifiable delay" in negotiations for a new contract, in which the union wants to embody a pay increase of 40 cents a day, paid vacations, and changes in the method of computing tonnage loss due to washing operations. The basic wage now is \$5.50 for a seven hour day in the Alabama mines.

Other Disputes Pend

A partial force of steel workers engaged in filling government contracts remained at work in the CIO-picketed Atlantic Steel mill at Atlanta, where CIO members struck last night. Company officials said 400 were at work of a normal 1,300 while union officials said it was about 125 men who were already at work last night at shift-change time when the CIO picketed the plant.

A union leader said no strike had been called but the company had refused to go before a conciliation panel on a union demand for a ten-cent an hour wage increase for all jobs "and the men just don't want to work as things are." Wage schedules were not revealed.

Threats of walkouts continued at the Ryan Aeronautical company, San Diego, Calif., and at the Bell Aircraft corporations factories at Buffalo and Niagara Falls, N. Y., while a sheriff again warned of impending violence at the plant of Air Associates, Inc., at Bendix, N. J., where CIO automobile workers struck Sept. 30.

Stock and Bond Averages

Compiled by Associated Press
October 22, 1941.

STOCKS				
30	15	15	60	
Ind's RR's Ut's St's				
Wednesday	58.8	16.7	30.8	41.1
Prev. Day	59.0	16.7	31.1	41.3
Month ago	62.5	17.2	32.3	43.5
Year ago	63.6	17.0	35.8	44.8
1941 high	63.9	19.0	35.5	45.0
1941 low	54.8	15.4	30.3	39.1

BONDS				
20	10	10	10	
RR's Ind's Ut's Fgn.				
Wednesday	62.6	105.0	102.0	49.8
Prev. day	62.7	105.1	102.0	49.8
Month ago	61.2	105.0	101.9	50.4
Year ago	60.2	104.7	99.5	37.6
1941 high	66.5	105.4	102.2	51.4
1941 low	60.2	104.2	99.0	38.0

ODDITIES

Double Feature

NEW YORK—Five-year-old John Santana trudged unaided into a movie theater but—

It took his father and a police emergency squad to get him back out.

The boy fell asleep and wedged his head between two metal bars of a seat arm rest. The show was halted while unsuccessful efforts were made to pull him free.

Police finally had to saw the bars. Johnny was unhurt.

Long Drive

HUNTINGTON, Ind.—E. A. McNamara, Huntington druggist, teeing off on the fifth hole of the LaFontaine country club, hit

his golf ball into an empty coal car of an Erie railroad freight train passing nearby.

His partners checked up, found out the car was bound for West Virginia and credited him with a 500-mile drive.

City Defense From Mimic Attack Planned

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the attack were actual rather than simulated.

The mimic attack upon the city will be realistic insofar as planes are concerned as both pursuit and bombing planes will make up formations flying over the city.

Preparatory Test Slated

Preceding the blackout, there

will be a week of training for the state's air raid warning and interceptor service. Between 75 and 100 pursuit planes and 50 or more bombers will participate in the tests, which will cover all of western Oregon. In these tests the observation points located at strategic points every few miles will be manned by their respective crews. They will telephone information to the filter centers at Roseburg, Eugene and Portland and actual practice will be given the crews in plotting the courses of all aircraft. These preliminary tests, which will be for only a few hours each day, will culminate in the 24-hour alert on October 31 and November 1.

Civilian participation in Roseburg will be limited to a brief period on the night of October 31. The alert period for the civilian population will be between the hours of 7:30 and 9:30 p. m., according to present plans. At some time during that interval, "enemy" planes will approach the city and signals will be given for a general blackout. All residents will be asked to darken their homes, all traffic will halt, street lights will be extinguished and every precaution taken to assure a complete elimination of all lights. At the same time the various defense units will mobilize at their respective posts.

Traffic, Fire Control Included.

The defense police reserves will take over the control of pedestrian and vehicular traffic. Rescue, first aid and motor corps will be given practice problems. Fire reserves will be sent to extinguish simulated bomb-caused fires. Air raid wardens and patrols will take over their respective tasks, and all other units will be given service exactly as if the city were being actually bombed.

Detailed records will be made of the functionings of each unit, with time and efficiency of operation carefully checked.

The committee in charge, headed by Lieutenant E. R. Walton, is now engaged in preparing a list of detailed instructions for civilians, covering the subjects of darkening homes, places of business, etc.; control of traffic and other pertinent matters. These will be published in the near future. A special signalling device is being arranged and all residents will be advised both by publication and by radio regarding the signals and the conduct to follow the various warnings.

Lieutenant Walton declared today that the success of the test depends entirely upon public cooperation and urges that all Roseburg residents make plans to join wholeheartedly in the defense experiment.

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