

# REPORT NORSE DESTROY NAZI TRANSPORT SHIP

## Defiant Defenders Rallying East of Oslo for Stand Against Germans.

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planes protecting the transport attempted to bomb the Drag.

Meanwhile, Norwegian soldiers and volunteers are holding Halden, on the Oslofjord, despite reports of a German troop landing and the strong Norwegian fortifications at Fredrikstad nearby, it was reported.

It had been reported that the Germans succeeded in landing a force at Halden, on the eastern side of Oslofjord near Fredrikstad, which had made a long and stubborn stand under terrible airplane bombardments.

It was asserted that the German troops had arrived during the night. Whether they had landed or not, the Stockholm radio flashed a dispatch from the official Swedish Telegraph Agency that Halden had not been captured and that the Norwegians also held the fortress.

### Situation Uncertain

The situation along the 50-mile Oslofjord which leads to Oslo, from the Skagerrak, was extremely uncertain. It had been reported conclusively that Allied ships were blocking the entrance; that another German fleet had reached Oslo yesterday, including a battleship and a number of destroyers and other warships, to be met by ambulances; that the German troops had arrived at Halden.

It was believed that the Halden troops, if landed, might have been sent from Germany in special transport planes.

It was at least apparent that the Germans held the fjord as far down from Oslo as Moss, a reach of some 30 miles, but that the Norwegians were in strong force not far inland and held the fjord east coast to the south.

### Land Battle Reported

Numerous trained Norwegian officers were reported to have arrived in southeastern Norway to organize volunteers who were hurrying there by all possible transport facilities.

It was reported that railroad communication had been restored by the Germans between Trondheim, on the Norwegian west coast, and the Swedish frontier, a distance of 55 miles.

The captain of an unidentified American steamship in Trondheim harbor was reported negotiating with Germans regarding his ship's departure, it was said. The ship had been told he might leave at his own risk.

Dispatches from the Norwegian border reported that a battle was in progress near Askim, 30 miles southeast of Oslo. German troops had advanced inland from Moss above Fredrikstad on the Oslofjord, to attack the Norwegians. It was said, and one detachment succeeded in crossing the Glommen River just west of Askim. German troops had advanced inland from Moss above Fredrikstad on the Oslofjord, to attack the Norwegians. It was said, and one detachment succeeded in crossing the Glommen River just west of Askim. German troops had advanced inland from Moss above Fredrikstad on the Oslofjord, to attack the Norwegians. It was said, and one detachment succeeded in crossing the Glommen River just west of Askim.

### Volunteers Have Machine Guns

Frontier reports said that a big fight seemed imminent at Skarnes, 40 miles northeast of Oslo. German troops were reported 15 miles south of the town, advancing on it. More than 1000 volunteers had joined Norwegian troops at Skarnes, it was said, and were at once equipped with machine guns and other weapons.

It was reported that only about 300 men remained at Kongsvingen, a town of 2000 inhabitants which is a Norwegian headquarters near Skarnes. The other men were in the fighting lines.

Radio Stockholm reported that the commander of the Kongsvingen fortress, Gen. Hoch-Nielsen, had been relieved of his command on the ground that he had shown sympathy for the puppet regime set up by the Germans at Oslo and because arms intended for his troops had been delayed.

### Oslo Power Is Cut Off

Gen. C. J. Erichsen, commanding Norwegian troops in the Glommen River area, reported that he had succeeded in severing electricity service to Oslo by cutting cables from the power station north of the capital. He had also cut telephone and cable communications to Germany.

A usually reliable Norwegian informant here said that Maj. R. Moseff, who had been mentioned as "defense minister" in the Oslo puppet regime, had arrived secretly in Stockholm and reported to C. J. Hambro, Speaker of the Norwegian Upper House who had come to represent the interests of his Government.

Moseff was reported to have told Hambro that when he accepted the post he did not had also cut telephone and cable communications to Germany.

### IN INDIANAPOLIS

Here is the Traffic Record

#### DEATHS TO DATE

County	City	Total
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1939	10	20
1940	8	21

#### FRIDAY TRAFFIC COURT

Violations	tried	convicted	fines
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Speeding	18	17	\$91
Failure to stop at through street	3	3	7
Reckless driving	5	5	25
Disobeying traffic signal	13	13	37
Drunk driving	2	1	35
All others	17	16	14
Totals	58	55	\$212

#### MEETINGS TODAY

Indianapolis Home Show, Manufacturers' Association, Indianapolis Athletic Club, afternoon and night.

#### BIRTHS

George, Andr. Burdick, at Methodist. Richard, Andr. Burdick, at Methodist. Floyd, Andr. Burdick, at Methodist. Gladys, Andr. Burdick, at Methodist. Henry, Andr. Burdick, at Methodist. Kenneth, Andr. Burdick, at Methodist.

# Inspect Home Show Houses. . . Judging One of 10 Gardens. . .



They came, they saw, and were conquered last night as the 19th Annual Indianapolis Home Show had its premier at the Fair Grounds Manufacturers' Building. Waiting to inspect the three model houses were long lines of home-loving Hoosiers, like this one entering the "Town House," the exposition's centerpiece. Other groups filed through the "Honeymoon Home" and the "Holiday Lodge."

## NAZIS SHELLED IN SAAR REGION

### Infantry Action Picks up; Polish Army Is Offered To Assist Norway.

PARIS, April 13 (U. P.).—Infantry action is intensifying on the Rhine part of the Western Front and German troops have been repulsed in an attempt to capture a Rhine island held by the French north of Huningue, a High Command communiqué disclosed today.

Activity continued throughout the night in the Rhine region east of Mulhouse and near Strasbourg, it was said.

Along the Maginot Line, French artillery last night shelled German construction near the Saar River region, the communiqué said. A military informant said that the French bombardment of the Saar sector was particularly violent. It was started in retort to German firing.

Reports of activity along the Rhine came after War Office assertions that preparations had been observed for an attack by the Germans at different points.

### Poles Help Lay Mines

French sources reported today that Germany already had lost one tank and one munitions ship in the new Allied mine fields, apparently the ones in the Kattegat or the little and great belt channels between the Danish islands and the Danish coast.

Polish as well as French warships aided the British to lay the new mine fields, it was disclosed.

It also was learned today that units of a Polish Army which had been training through the winter in France have been offered to Norway to fight against the Germans.

### Situation in North Confusing

French informants estimated that Germany already had lost 25,000 and 40,000 men in Norway. It was believed that Norway could mobilize between 80,000 and 100,000 men.

It was said that the Allied positions in Scandinavia on land and sea and in the air had been reinforced extensively and that their pressure on the Germans bottled in deep bays along the Norwegian coast was increasing steadily as the Norwegians completed their mobilization to attack on the land side.

### U. S. 'EXPECTS' SAFE PASSAGE FOR 3 SHIPS

WASHINGTON, April 13 (U. P.).—The United States today notified the belligerents that three American freighters now in Norwegian waters will return home shortly and that this Government expects that they will be given safe passage.

American diplomats in Britain, Germany and Norway were instructed to notify those Governments that the American ships are under orders to return home and that they may be expected to sail soon.

The ships are the Flying Fish and the Mormacsea of the McCormack and McCormack Lines and the Charles R. McCormack of the Stockard Line of New York.

The Charles R. McCormack and the Flying Fish are reported to be at Bergen and the Mormacsea at Trondheim.

## Revolt Suspect Hangs Himself

NEW YORK, April 13 (U. P.).—Claus Gunther Ernecke, missing defendant in the trial of 17 men charged with conspiracy to overthrow the Government, was found dead today in the cellar of an apartment house. He had hanged himself.

Ernecke failed to appear in Federal Court yesterday when the trial was resumed and his bail of \$7500 was forfeited.

Ernecke was a German who had taken out first citizenship papers and a member of the New York National Guard.

Denis Healy, chief prosecution witness at the trial, testified this week that it was through Ernecke that he was introduced into the Christian Front.

The trial is in adjournment until Monday because of Healy's collapse late Tuesday during a cross examination.

## HOME SHOW HAILED AT FORMAL OPENING

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and Indiana will celebrate Garden Club Day.

By the time the ribbon-cutting ceremony had begun, long lines of visitors waited before each house. First to enter the "Town House" were Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Richardson of 655 Virginia Ave. At the "Honeymoon Home" it was Dr. and Mrs. Roy Lee Smith of 421 Blue Ridge Road. The earliest visitors at the "Holiday Lodge" were Mrs. E. M. Redick of 2053 Guilford Ave. and her daughter, Helen.

While most visitors toured in groups and pointed out items they were afraid someone might miss, three persons walked among the gardens, silently and separately, each with a pencil and cardboard. They were the judges of the gardens laid out by the 10 Indianapolis Garden Clubs. They were Donald Johnson and James E. Lowery Jr., both local landscape architects, and Mrs. E. C. Cline, state president of the Garden Clubs of Indiana.

They based their choices on general design and effect, originality, plant selection and arrangement, color harmony, and adaptability of home use.

The ribbon winners were: First, Margaret Garden Club; second, Spade & Trowel Garden Club; third, Brookside Garden Club; fourth, Municipal Garden Club; fifth, Terrace Garden Club; sixth, Northside Garden Club; seventh, Irvington Garden Club; eighth, informal border.

All Republican candidates have been invited to a twilight tea to be given by the Ninth Precinct of the Fifth Ward tomorrow from 4 p. m. to 6 p. m. in the home of Ernest Arnett, 631 Uggel St. Mrs. Mary Carlisle is general chairman.

### TEA FOR CANDIDATES

All Republican candidates have been invited to a twilight tea to be given by the Ninth Precinct of the Fifth Ward tomorrow from 4 p. m. to 6 p. m. in the home of Ernest Arnett, 631 Uggel St. Mrs. Mary Carlisle is general chairman.

### OFFICIAL WEATHER

By U. S. Weather Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS FORECAST—Fair and warmer tonight and tomorrow; light frost tonight.

Sunrise . . . 6:10 Sunset . . . 6:31

TEMPERATURE

April 12, 1939

6 a. m. . . . 34.4

3 p. m. . . . 48

BAROMETER

6:30 a. m. . . . 30.4

Precipitation 94 hrs. ending 7 a. m. . . . 7.17

Total precipitation since Jan. 1 . . . 7.17

Deficiency since Jan. 1 . . . 4.08

### MIDWEST WEATHER

Indiana—Generally fair tonight and tomorrow; not so cool in central and south portions tonight, light frost in central and north portions, warmer tomorrow in south portion.

Illinois—Fair tonight and probably tomorrow; not so cool in south portion tonight; warmer tomorrow except along Lake Michigan.

Lower Michigan—Generally fair and continued cool tonight and tomorrow.

Ohio—Generally fair tonight and tomorrow; not much change in temperature.

Kentucky—Fair tonight and tomorrow; slowly rising temperature tomorrow and in central and west portions tonight.

WEATHER IN OTHER CITIES, 6:30 A. M.

St. Louis, Mo. . . . 32.4

Chicago, Ill. . . . 32.4

St. Paul, Minn. . . . 32.4

Des Moines, Ia. . . . 32.4

Omaha, Neb. . . . 32.4

Lincoln, Neb. . . . 32.4

Sioux Falls, S. D. . . . 32.4

Wichita, Kan. . . . 32.4

Fort Worth, Tex. . . . 32.4

San Antonio, Tex. . . . 32.4

San Diego, Cal. . . . 32.4

Los Angeles, Cal. . . . 32.4

## REPORT FURIOUS NARVIK BATTLE

### Nazis Pound British Ships Trying to Land Troops; Norse Join Fighting.

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Norwegian port of Stavanger and its airbase.

The announcement said it was believed that the hangar and planes extensively damaged. Stavanger is at the Stavanger airbase had been on the west coast of Norway.

Large-scale naval operations in the entrance to the Baltic, and intensified infantry action on the Western Front were other developments.

In Amsterdam, British authorities today circularized all British residents of Holland advising "as a precautionary measure" that they should be ready to leave, if necessary, on short notice. In that event, the circular said, British residents should proceed with hand luggage to British consulates either in Amsterdam or Rotterdam.

### Mine 60,000 Square Miles

At sea, the British were reported to have sown a new secret type of deadly mine in the Kattegat, between Denmark and the Norway-Sweden peninsula, in an effort to cut off the German forces in Norway.

London naval experts claimed the new mine is so deadly that the Germans will not be able to escape it by any known method. The great mine field laid by the Allies around the German North Sea coast, Denmark, the Skagerrak and the Kattegat was reported to cover about 60,000 square miles, which would make it the greatest mining operation in naval history.

London sources said the Allies have a submarine fleet in the Kattegat, ready to meet any German attempt to sweep a path through the mine field.

### British Raid Bergen

The British Admiralty announced that the air arm of the fleet had raided the large Norwegian port of Bergen yesterday, bombing transport and supply ships and blowing up a munitions warehouse. One British plane was lost in the raid. In other raids by the Royal Air Force, the Admiralty said, eight planes were lost yesterday and two were forced down at sea.

The British estimate of German losses in Scandinavian waters this week was 34 ships known to have been sunk or reported sunk. They comprised three surface warships and one submarine known sunk, six others reported sunk, and 24 transports, supply, ammunition and merchant ships sunk or reported sunk.

Despite the German claim that they had landed additional troops at Halden on the Oslofjord leading to Oslo, probably by transport plane, the Norwegians said they still were holding Halden and the fortress of Fredrikstad nearby.

### Report Battle at Askim

The Germans apparently held the Oslofjord for a distance of about 30 miles below Oslo and German warships were reported there. Norwegians held the east coast of the fjord for a distance of about 30 miles below Oslo, and had a strong force inland.

Border dispatches reported a battle in progress near Askim, 30 miles southeast of Oslo. Norwegian lines were holding a semi-circle north and east of Oslo, and fighting was believed in progress between the two forces.

On the Western Front, a French communiqué said that German troops had been repulsed in an attempt to capture an island in the Rhine held by the French north of Huningue. It was the first such attempt since the war started.

### RUSSIA HANDS OVER PETSAMO TO FINNS

MOSCOW, April 13 (U. P.).—Russia has handed over the Petsamo Arctic region to Finland after restoring damage done to Finnish property, the official news agency Tass announced today.

Russia agreed under the Russo-Finnish peace treaty to hand over Petsamo April 10.

### Five-Day Syphilis Cure Is Claimed by 3 Doctors

NEW YORK, April 13 (U. P.).—A five-day treatment said to cure syphilis was available to the medical world today.

Three doctors initiated the treatment at Mount Sinai Hospital here in 1933 and in a report yesterday to 200 public health officials and syphilis specialists said that 85 per cent of the patients treated were cured in five days and the remainder cured in a second treatment three months later.

A drug developed by Dr. Paul Ehrlich, German discoverer of the "magic bullet" treatment for syphilis, was employed in the cures, but the compression of the treatment into five days instead of at least five months was made possible through the use of a technique

## In London:

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destroyer's deck with 100 rounds of ammunition and then attacked the Dornier flying boat, which fled with both engines afire. It was believed that the flying boat was damaged so severely that it was unable to reach land. The gas tank of the British plane was leaking as a result of a bullet hole but it was able to reach a great stretch of the North Sea.

The Air Ministry's announcement indicated that the Royal Air Force was active over a wide stretch of the Norwegian coast.

Meanwhile, it was reported today that Great Britain has used a new, deadly secret mine in its attempt to cut off Germany from its occupation forces in Norway.

It was intimated that the Allies have a submarine fleet in the Kattegat ready to meet any German attempt to sweep a channel through the mine fields for supplies and reinforcements for the Norwegian forces.

Allied mine fields, laid off the German, Netherlands and Norwegian coasts and in the Skagerrak and the Kattegat, the entrances to the Baltic, now cover about 60,000 square miles, it was reported.

Naval experts intimated that British Navy mine experts had developed completely new mine types and asserted that they knew no precautions which the Germans could take which would guarantee their ships against destruction if they came into contact with the British mines.

Backing up warships in the drive to sweep German transport and supply ships from the sea were new super-streamlined swordfish biplanes, each carrying a single torpedo as powerful as those aboard submarines.

## In Berlin:

(Continued from Page One)

British naval and air units were being concentrated north of Trondheim, apparently in preparation for an attack on the German forces of occupation there.

The announcement that German forces at Oslo had been reinforced was regarded here as another indication that the British had not yet succeeded in cutting Germany's communications with Norway. Dealing with the reinforcements for Oslo, the agency said:

"They were immediately transported to assigned locations, part of them being quartered near Oslo."

(German wireless reports heard in New York said heavy artillery, armored cars and enormous quantities of ammunition were in the cargo reaching Oslo yesterday in transport ships.)

Backing up latest information disclosed that eight British planes were shot down in an attack on Bergen Wednesday, and that one was shot down off Stavanger.

"In the Oslo region there were no important operations," the communiqué said.

On the basis of official reports, the occupation still was confined to the lowlands around Oslo and the seaports of Arendal, Christiansand, Egersund, Stavanger, Bergen, Trondheim, Evens and Narvik.

## NAMED HEAD OF CLEMENCY BOARD

Charles O. Apple, Grant County farmer, today became the new chairman of the State Clemency Commission, succeeding J. T. Arbuckle of Rushville, who resigned yesterday.

Mr. Apple, who was appointed by Governor M. Clifford Townsend, was head of the farm division of the State Democratic Committee during the 1938 campaign and was formerly president of the Grant County Farm Bureau.

Dr. Arbuckle, who is 77, has been a member of the Commission since it was created in 1933 during the administration of former Governor Paul V. McNutt. He said he was retiring from public life to go to California with Mrs. Arbuckle.

He ran for the Democratic Lieutenant Governor nomination in 1932 when Governor Townsend was nominated for that post.

Other members of the Commission are J. W. Yost of Winchester and Mrs. Martha Saly, the Governor's secretary in charge of penal affairs.

## CITY-WIDE BRANCHES

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## British Fliers Bomb German Transports in Raid on Bergen

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The Germans also were understood to be using new methods of waging warfare. It had apparently been established that many hundreds, if not thousands, of German troops in Norway had arrived in special transport planes, which were able to shuttle back and forth between Germany or Denmark and the Norwegian coast.

British tightened the hold by which it hopes to strangle Germany not only with its new mine fields but by other means.

It was said authoritatively that Danish ships, now classed technically as enemy craft, would be permitted by the Allies to ply the seas only under the Allied flag. Danish ships are to be seized as prizes. Requisitioned, and operated as Allied ones. Twenty-nine Danish ships, including nine fishing boats and 20 merchantmen whose tonnage totaled 26,000, already have been seized in British ports, it was made known.

It was disclosed that the Ministry of Economic Warfare and blockade authorities had started to search mails bound for the United States, South America and other areas from neutral countries surrounding Germany.

It was explained that examination of figures issued at Washington had shown that for some time past United States imports from Germany had been surprisingly high.

Precious stones and jewelry were being imported at the rate of one million dollars a year, it was asserted, small items of machinery, watches and similar products at the rate of \$300,000 a year; dyes at the rate of 2,250,000 pounds a year (avoirdupois) and chemicals and other products at the rate of 18 million pounds a year.

## Occupied Zone in Norway Expanded, Germans Claim

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The campaign for the moment seemed to be concentrated on extending the occupied area around Oslo. It was believed that Hamar, one of the most important inland towns of South Norway, was still in Norwegian hands.

The strength of German forces in Norway was a military secret, but whereas German quarters tried to give the impression that several divisions—100,000 or more men—were in the invading army, it was believed that only a few thousand were in the Oslo district.

Meanwhile, newspapers sharply warned Great Britain that any further raids on German communication lines, such as the reported bombing of a railway station in Holstein near the Danish border, would bring retaliation with "double intensity."

Many observers saw in these protests the threat that air activity, heretofore generally confined to reconnaissance flights and naval raids, might be extended into large-scale land bombings.

The official news agency, meanwhile, denied emphatically that German fliers had bombed any civilian objectives in Norway. It said British sources had made that charge.

## FAIR AND WARMER DUE FOR WEEK-END

(Continued from Page One)

Cherry Blossom Festival was postponed one day until tonight. The blossoms suffered little damage despite the 26-degree temperature.

Atlanta, Ga., had the coldest April 13 on record—27 degrees. The Georgia peach crop escaped damage, growers reported, because the frost had been light and orchardists had been warned.

Gauges along the White and Black Rivers in Arkansas showed waters above the flood stage because of heavy rains and melting snow. Fruit trees and tender crops were believed to have been damaged heavily by cold.

In the corn belt, Iowa crop experts believed the damage would not be excessive.

Fruit suffered considerable damage in Oklahoma, but cotton and wheat were spared. In the panhandle country the lowest temperature recorded Friday was 10 above.

Heavy frost in northern Texas tapered to light nips as far south as Houston and San Antonio.

Ironically, only 10 days ago Texas cities had reported record high temperatures for April and a New York salesman died of sunstroke at Houston. The cold wave completed a series of mid-April weather record smashing.

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## 'NO BOSSISM,' IS EDITORS' TIP

### Association Indorses State Administration, Minton And VanNuys.

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them, if elected, to support the respective candidates.

However, party leaders said the filing of delegate slates for the May 7 primary was not general over the State by either of the gubernatorial candidates.

Sentiment for other prospective candidates for the gubernatorial nomination was expected to develop, especially for State Chairman Bays, despite his avowed intention not to be a candidate.

Talk also was expected from some groups in the party concerning the possibility of running another candidate in the convention for the senatorial nomination against Senator Minton.

This sentiment developed several weeks ago among a few party workers as the result of the Senator's open fight against the Hatch "clean politics" bill which would prohibit from participation in politics state employees whose salaries are paid in part by the Federal Government.

The Association meeting is being held later this year than usual in order to commemorate Jefferson Day and also the first anniversary of Mr. Bays' election as state chairman.

The principal speaker at the annual banquet tonight will be Congressman T. V. Smith of Chicago, who outlined Democratic Party principles in a series of radio debates recently with U. S. Senator Robert Taft of