

FEARS OF INVASION COUNT IN LONDON

British and Greeks Report
Slow Gains in Libya
And Albania.

(Continued from Page One)

Greek-Italian War

On the Albanian front, the Greeks were making slow gains in the snow and extreme cold in addition to increasingly stubborn resistance by reinforced Italian armies but one report reaching the Yugoslav frontier said that the important inland town of Kilaure, which Athens reported in flames under Greek artillery fire, had been captured.

British airplanes were bombing and machine gunning Fascist columns along the coastal road leading to the bomb-splattered port of Valona, but the heavy storms appeared to be slowing down Greek advances on both north and south wings.

Egyptian Front

On the Libyan front, the British had circled and sent some forces on past the Fascist base of Bardia on the Mediterranean Coast and were hammering with artillery, infantry warships and airplanes at the base itself.

London military sources said the fall of Bardia was possible at any time, but Fascist reports were that a strong defense was being maintained there. At Rome it was said that Italian lines were being stabilized and that the British advance might be ended.

The Italian communiqué said that British warships off Bardia had been bombed by Italian warplanes and that a cruiser which yesterday was listed as having been struck by an aerial torpedo had been seen to turn over and sink. Two British and one Italian plane were lost in the fighting, the communiqué reported. British losses in Libya were described by Fascists as heavy.

London continued to take a cautious attitude on the possibility of smashing deeply into Libya, but it was obvious that the British hoped to have Bardia as at least an advance base.

In East Africa, there were hints that the British might be prepared to start an important offensive against Ethiopia if the Libyan drive slowed down but it did not appear likely that operations in that country could be undertaken soon on a scale comparable to the Libya push.

A communiqué issued at Nairobi, in Kenya colony, said that a British patrol raid on the front south of Ethiopia had resulted in re-capture of the post of El Uak, where 50 Italians were killed and 75 captured.

Air War

The peculiar lull in German air attacks on British targets appeared to be causing some concern as well as puzzlement in London and the R. A. F. again was pounding with fury comparable to that of last September at the "invasion bases" on the French Coast.

Nazi statements in Berlin discounted the effect of these British air attacks, but in London it was emphasized that there was no closed season for an invasion and that an attempt might be made by Germany before spring in an effort to relieve Italy's plight in the Mediterranean.

British official statements contended that great damage had been done by the R. A. F. bombing operations against Germany and that a huge number of refugees, including 650,000 school children, had left Berlin, Hamburg and German industrial towns.

The Germans, it was contended, have made every effort to conceal the extent of damage inflicted. British airplanes again bombed southwestern Germany, centering on the air industries in the Mann-

heim region, where additional fires were started. Pilots reported that fires started in Monday's raids were still burning in that zone.

French Drama

In France, the power of the Nazis was felt more acutely than ever as a result of the dismissal of Pierre Laval as Vice Premier after he had co-operated with the Nazi "new order" in Europe.

Laval was released as a result of the hurried visit of Otto Abetz, representative of Hitler, to Vichy and the ousted Vice Premier returned to Paris, where it was hinted he might have an important role in the future.

For the present, however, he was said to be in Paris as a private citizen, Abetz, who conferred briefly with Pierre Etienne Flandin, successor to Laval in the Foreign Ministry, was said to be satisfied that France would continue a policy of collaboration with Germany.

Sea War

The British Admiralty claimed that a large enemy supply ship of from 6000 to 7000 tons was sunk off the Belgian Coast early today by British motor torpedo boats.

The German official DNB News Agency meanwhile said that British shipping losses for the week Dec. 2-8 totaled 221,047 tons instead of 101,190 as reported by the British.

The Burford Co. also underbid the Mark Gray Printing Co. \$262 for the contract for papers and pads. The Gray company received the contract on a bid of \$1430. The Burford bid was \$1168.

The Mark Gray company was itself the low bidder on another classification with \$844.60 but Commissioners placed the contract with the Sentinel Printing Co. with a bid of \$922.

Commissioners said contracts were awarded to the higher bidders in the three cases for two reasons. One was, they said, because a new system of bid specifications had been established and that they felt the business should be spread out among Indianapolis firms within a certain bid range.

SETTLE QUITTS FARM COMMITTEE POST

William H. Settle, Indiana farm leader, has announced his resignation as president of the Roosevelt Wallace Committee for Agriculture, which functioned during the last two Presidential campaigns.

Office records of the committee were moved this week from Chicago to Indianapolis and headquarters will be set up in the Kresge Building, in charge of Miss Dorothy Bietner, Indianapolis.

Mr. Settle explained that he is leaving active management of the committee because the "present activities are dormant and there is some question whether it will function again."

Records of the committee must be kept for two years in compliance with Federal laws.

ARGENTINA ELECTION DISORDERS SPREAD

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Dec. 18 (U. P.).—Widespread disorders were reported in Santa Fe province today as a result of disputes over last Sunday's provincial election.

A MAXIMUM WAR AID TO BRITAIN SOUGHT BY FDR

Explores Program of Lending
All Types of Armaments
Except Naval Craft.

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move to amend the Johnson Act or the Neutrality Act would not receive a majority support in the Senate. But if England will meet us half way by conferring title to some of her bases, I think we should give her aid.

Senator Clyde Herring (D., Ala.) said that he favored the money and forgetting about it. I would accept only those bases that might prove of value.

Formal notification to Congress that Great Britain sought financial assistance was given by Mr. Morgenthau before the Appropriations Committee this way.

Mr. Morgenthau: "So if it gets down to the question of which it has—Great Britain needing financial assistance to pay for the orders she wants to place with us, I think it is a matter for Congress to decide as to how that financial assistance should be given to Great Britain."

Balance Sheet Studied

Rep. Louis Ludlow (D., Ind.): "But you feel that she has arrived at the point where she needs financial assistance."

Mr. Morgenthau: "I said so—they have so advised me as to further orders. They do need financial assistance for the orders they want to place with us for airplanes and boats and munitions."

Mr. Morgenthau has a balance sheet of British assets. Figures available are mere estimates. It is estimated, for instance, that British orders now aggregate about \$2,000,000,000 and that British assets in the United States amount to \$4,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000.

Mr. Roosevelt said Great Britain could pay for munitions already on order and that the loan-lease plan was under consideration only for future operations. The method would be to convert all British orders into American orders.

U. S. Pays in First Place

In other words, if Great Britain needed shells or airplanes, they would be ordered and paid for by the United States but would be diverted to Great Britain to be returned after the war, if unused or undamaged, or to be replaced if they could not be returned.

If it were necessary to build a new plant—and it will be many times over—to produce what Great Britain needs, the United States would build the plant and order and pay for its product, turning all or part of it over to the British.

The 50-50 rule of thumb division of existing armament production between the United States and Great Britain still prevails, Mr. Roosevelt said. Repeatedly he emphasized that our fate is linked with that of Great Britain. He said the thing necessary for the United States is additional productive facilities, plants and factories and that British orders are a tremendous asset to United States defense because they create additional facilities.

Awaits Popular Reaction

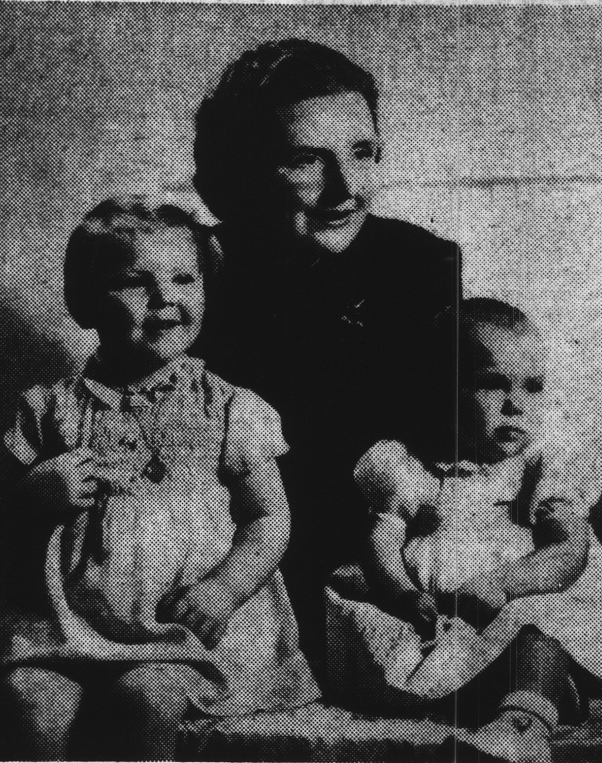
Mr. Roosevelt's remarks did not commit him to the loan-lease program. He said merely that it would be possible to proceed that way. It seemed evident, however, that if the popular reaction were not unfavorable the loan-lease method probably would be proposed to Congress.

Mr. Roosevelt said that the American flag would not go into the trans-Atlantic munitions convoys. Mr. Roosevelt explained, indicating that the registry of any merchant vessels loaned or leased to Great Britain would be transferred before they joined European convoys.

What Great Britain is seeking, it developed, was assurance that the flow of munitions would be uninterrupted and Mr. Roosevelt decided that the dollar sign or credits transaction should not figure in future munitions developments.

He did not indicate his intentions regarding a further proclamation of national emergency, explaining that there was a great question whether that would speed up rearmament.

Juliana at White House



Crown Princess Juliana, Princess Irene, 16 months, and Princess Beatrix, 2.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (U. P.).—where she has been living since shortly after Germany took over the Netherlands last spring.

Accompanied only by a chamberlain and her lady-in-waiting, Royal Admiral Baron de Vos Van Steenwyck and Baroness de Vos, she will leave here today for Friday.

Clothe-A-Child Donors

New Gifts Place Total of Children Clothed Past 1000

MORE THAN 1000 NEEDY Indianapolis youngsters today were in new clothing as the result of The Indianapolis Times eleventh annual Clothe-A-Child campaign.

The Times' Christmas drive surged past the 1000-mark with the clothing of 87 more children directly by donors and the clothing of 31 others by Times' shoppers acting for cash donors and the Mile-Of-Dimes.

The list of direct clothing donors was headed by the Finishing Department of the 19th St. Real Silk Mills, which cared for nine youngsters. Substitute carries of the Indianapolis Postoffice were next on the list with four children.

THE CASH DONORS were headed by the Ross-Ad Seal, Inc., and Employees, with \$120, and Merz Engineering Co. employees with \$108 and Barrere, Inc., with \$50.

Today's complete listing: CLOTHED DIRECTLY BY DONORS

Donor	Children
Finishing Dept., Real Silk, 19th St.	9
Substitute Carriers of Indpls.	4
Post Office	4
Armour's City Salesmen	3
Life Insurance Co. of Virginia	3
Employees, Railway Service and Supply	3
A Friend (Took 5 previously)	3
Claypool Hotel Employees	2
George F. Cream Co. & Employees	2
Employees, Eaton's Restaurant	2
Lard Dept., Kingan & Co.	2
Real Silk, Second Floor Nights	2
No. 11	2
Indiana Fur Co.	2
Dept. 3600 and Beulah Lee, Schwitzer-Cummins Co.	2
Ella Reddick and Pauline Wise	1
Pension Fund of Disciples of Christ	1
Warner Bros. Inspection Dept.	1
Auxiliary of U. S. Rubber Co.	1
P. R. Mallory Co., Vibrator Assembly Line, V-1 and V-2	1
Anonymous	1
Pleber and Reilly	1
Anonymous	1
H. F. R. Telephone Post No. 1	1
C. I. H. N. Club	1
Theta Nu Chi Sorority	1
Wood Auto Livery Employees	1
Indianapolis Maencheror Ladies Society	1
Livingston Clothing Store Employees	1
Filing Dept., Eli Lilly & Co.	1
Lynwood Talsma	1
Charles and Catherine	1
Tri-O-Dice	1
Total	57
Clothed previously by donors	337
Total clothed directly by donors	394

CLOTHED BY TIMES FOR DONORS

Donor	Children
Ross-Ad Seal, Inc. and Employees	120.00
Merz Engineering Co. Employees	108.00
Barrere, Inc.	50.00
Indianapolis Times, clothing dept.	30.00
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Office Em-	
Total	238.00

Clothe-A-Child Gets Letter: 'I Cannot Forget Their Joy'

(Continued from Page One)

the foundation of a healthy, happy younger generation. Clothe-A-Child, now in its 11th year, is so simple that there can be no confusion. The Times has lengthy lists of needy children, all approved by the Social Service Department of the Public Schools, by the parochial schools and by all the recognized social service agencies.

THE TIMES OPERATES Clothe-A-Child only to provide these children with warm, comfortable, new clothing. It duplicates no other Christmas giving.

It costs about \$10 (as an average) to clothe a child, boy or girl. An individual, club, sorority or office or factory group can clothe a child personally. All that is necessary is to call the Clothe-A-Child office, Riley 5551, and make an appointment to meet the child.

If you are too busy to clothe the youngster personally, you can send your money to Clothe-A-Child and experienced and careful shoppers on the Clothe-A-Child staff will do it for you.

Clothe-A-Child is intended basically to aid children of school age (6 to 14), but a small percentage of the funds is used to aid children both under and over those ages. The maximum age is 17.

The number of children clothed

3 IN 24 HOURS RULE PRO TEM.

Lipman and Steers Alternate
In Roles of Attorney
And Jurist.

(Continued from Page One)

Gover, 34, of 35 N. Denny St. He was charged with speeding 65 miles an hour on Kentucky Ave., at 4:30 p. m. Nov. 27.

In passing sentence, Pro Tem Judge Rinier said: "We've got to convince the motorists that they must slow down. That's the fastest speed violation I've ever heard."

In Municipal Court 3 yesterday, Judge John J. McNellis heard more than 200 traffic cases.

Among those who faced him was Harry "Goosey" Lee, Indiana Ave. policeman who was charged with speeding 42 miles an hour. Mr. Lee pleaded not guilty.

"I'm telling you the truth, Judge," he said. "If I was guilty I would say so and pay the fine, but I'm not."

'Not Guilty'

After the officer testified he had clocked the defendant for several blocks, Judge McNellis said: "All right, Mr. Lee. 'I'll believe you. Not guilty.'"

In one case, Municipal Prosecutor Louis Adams intervened on the behalf of a defendant, a young student charged with speeding 40 miles an hour.

"I know this boy's family and their circumstances," he told Judge McNellis. "I think a fine would work a hardship in this case—although, of course, that should have nothing to do with the speeding violation."

The Judge smiled a little and asked the young man how much money he had brought with him. A week's earnings from extra-curricular jobs, the student replied.

Judge McNellis pondered. Again Prosecutor Adams rushed to the defendant's rescue.

"The boy's family," he said, "they live in four rooms and—"

"All right," said the Judge. "On Mr. Adams' recommendation, you may go."

War Moves Today

By J. W. T. MASON
United Press War Expert

Pierre Laval's revelation today of his ambition to reconcile America to a post-war Europe dominated by Hitler and Mussolini explains part of the mystery surrounding his dismissal. His policy as Foreign Minister of France can scarcely have been based on realistic conceptions, if his actions were founded on such beliefs.

Laval expressed his conviction that Hitler and Mussolini will win the war and will be able to control Europe. The next step would be for America to accept this trans-Atlantic political change amicably, toward which accomplishment he could contribute.

Such a position can scarcely be justified at this time. With Italy in serious difficulties in Albania and North Africa, and with Germany stopped in efforts to move into Asia Minor and not yet able to invade Great Britain, the outcome of the war must be a matter of doubt at Vichy.

Nevertheless, from the standpoint of the Axis, it would be wholly advantageous for impressions of a complete Axis success to dominate the foreign policy of the Vichy Government. It would be satisfying, too, to Hitler and Mussolini to be told that after the war France would be able to induce America to accept Axis policies in Europe outright.

German Ambassador Abetz's journey to Vichy and his apparent insistence that Laval be released from custody are made understandable by Laval's frank explanation of his own beliefs. Laval is now described as a "private citizen" but he says his political career is not ended. It can be presumed that his return to power would be agreeable to the Axis.

It seems at present that Marshal Petain has not yielded to pressure to restore Laval to favor. Petain, as a military strategist of the first order, knows how the fortunes of war change.

Petain must always keep in mind that future events may turn in France's interest and either by a negotiated Anglo-German peace or by the outright defeat of the Axis, France may rise from her defeat.

As the head of the state, he would not be justified in formulating a basic policy based on any absolute conviction that the Axis must win and will surely control the future of Europe.

At the same time, Petain cannot openly proclaim any such feeling.

SAW 50,000 CONVERTED EL PASO, Tex., Dec. 18 (U. P.).—Commissioner A. William McIntyre, 74, who recently resigned after 56 years of service with the Salvation Army, estimated he has saved 50,000 men and women change their manner of living.

Strauss Says:

Arrow NECKWEAR, \$1 and 1.50

Arrow SHORTS, 65c and up

Arrow HANKERCHIEFS, 35c and up

Arrow DRESS SHIRTS, for Dinner Suits or Tails, \$3



GIVE HIM AN ARROW SHIRT

(or Arrows)—and he will feel very good about it!

And Strauss has an array of Arrows—the smartest and most sparkling of the new presentations—and also, of course, those staples that are the favorite of millions of men!

ARROW PATTERNED SHIRTS—

a remarkably fine showing at

\$2 and 2.50

(others up to 3.50)

Arrow WHITE shirts—the celebrated

HITT (fused collar)—the new

TRUMP (soft collar)—the

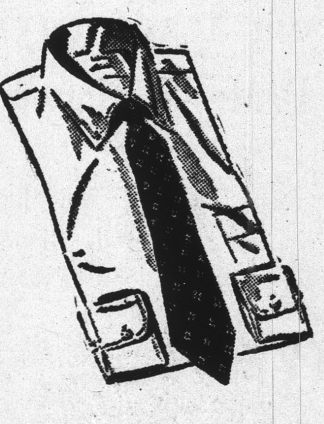
GORDON oxford (button-down collar)—

the KENT (wide-spread collar), \$2

The DALE, Arrow's super-broadcloth

white shirt, with an amazingly

enduring collar (fused), 2.50



L. STRAUSS & CO. INC. THE MAN'S STORE

IN INDIANAPOLIS

Here Is the Traffic Record

County City Total	1939	1940
County City Total	40 52 92	50 90 140

—Dec. 17—

Injured 7 Accidents 25

Dead 9 Arrests 68

TUESDAY TRAFFIC COURT

Cases Convicted—Fines

Violations tried fines paid

Speeding 30 27 \$102

Reckless driving 11 8 8

Failure to stop at through street 11 11 11

Disobeying traffic signals 19 18 25

Drunk driving 4 3 60

All others 136 126 40

Totals 211 193 \$246

MEETINGS TODAY

Y. M. C. A. Camera Club, Central Y. M. C. A., 7:30 p. m.

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Beta Theta Pi, luncheon, Canary Col-

luncheon, 12:30 p. m.

Indianapolis Motor Transportation Club, luncheon, 1:30 p. m.

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