

LOSEY MYSTERY NEAR SOLUTION

It's Reported in Noblesville That New Magazine Will Appear Tomorrow.

(Continued from Page One)

founder and führer of the recently dissolved, Silver Shirts of America and reputed financial angel of the Fellowship Press, was served by a deputy U. S. Marshal with a subpoena to appear in Federal Court at Washington.

The subpoena, it was reported, was to compel Pelley to testify in the hearing Jan. 21 of David P. Mayne, former Pelley agent accused of forging letters purporting to establish a secret agreement between Pelley and Rep. Martin Dies.

Pelley was served with the subpoena in the offices of the Fellowship Press.

The magazine, Losey announced earlier, will print "the news behind the news in Washington" for businessmen.

"The object of our publication," he explained yesterday, "is to keep Americans Christian and to keep American boys out of a foreign war. I am in favor of arming the United States to the hilt and if any nation attempts to invade this country I will be the first to go to this country's defense with a club."

Losey called attention to the big American flag floating in front of the plant, and then to a large plaque on the wall reading: "The U. S. First, Last and All the Time."

"You can quote that, if you want to," Losey said. "If that's un-American, we all are."

"This magazine will publish reports of what is really occurring in Washington, D. C. It is not being used by any organization, such as the Silver Shirts or the Klan, as some people have said."

"What that bill would provide for working people receiving part of their pay in government bonds?"

"There would be no sale for them and it is hard enough for the average citizen to make their wages reach now. England is broke. If England wins the war, how can they pay. If Germany wins, they could not bring an army over here for they can't get an army across 22 miles of water to reach England."

Invasion Ports From Calais to Boulogne Are Hammered in British Daylight Raids

(Continued from Page One)

land, and Thailand troops were said to have occupied an Indo-China border town.

The Japanese prepared to strengthen their war machine by giving new priority to defense production.

The usual spate of rumors circulated in the Balkans. German-controlled Bucharest suggested again that Nazi troops already had moved into Bulgaria and that they would move on Greece in a couple of weeks.

Sofia was quiet in preparation for the Government's speech-making fury Sunday at which Bulgarian policy is to be outlined.

Budapest had new reports of Iron Guard troubles in Rumania.

An Italian communiqué claimed that a British battleship had been hit in a Fascist air attack on British fleet units in the western Mediterranean and that two enemy submarines had been sunk by Italian destroyers.

Erulin announced that a new German-Russian pact of friendship covering new problems which arose during the past year was signed to-day.

Air Warfare

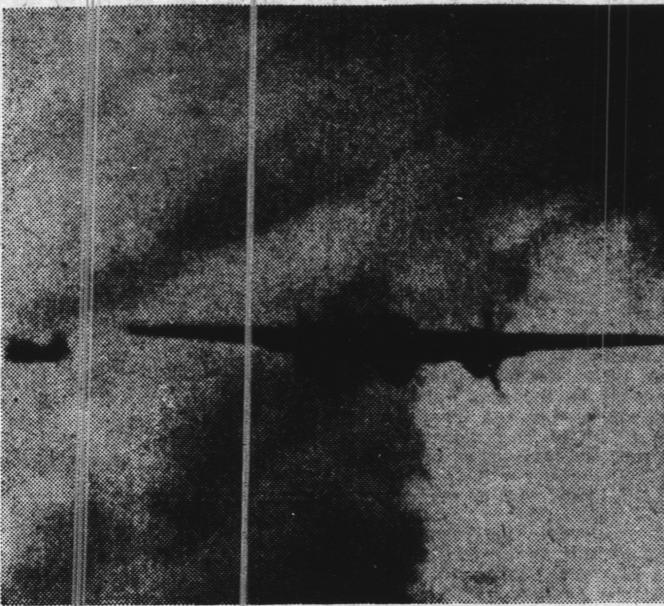
The scope of the British attack on west Germany and the heavy industries of the Ruhr was revealed indirectly by the Nazi High Command, which broke precedent by listing a whole series of cities attacked by British bombers. They were all in the congested seat of German heavy industry along the Rhine.

In addition other British squadrons smashed at German oil reservoirs in the Netherlands and at military and naval stations in Flanders area.

Damascus in the Rhine area was admitted to houses, schools, a convent and a church community house. No military damage was revealed by Berlin, although it was admitted that a number of "root fires" were started.

The naming of specific cities raided by the British was most unusual. Ordinarily the German High Command limits itself to the iconic statement that British raids were made in "northern" or "western" Germany without specifying the location further.

London said the attack was one of the heaviest of the war, citing



Official photographs of aerial combats involving British Hurricane and Spitfire planes are now recorded on 65mm film fitted in cameras mounted in the wings alongside the guns. When the gunner fires, so does the camera. Here a German Dornier is being attacked. The dark object on the left is a German balling out.

oil plants and storage tanks as a particular objective, especially at Gelsenkirchen, site of large German synthetic oil refineries.

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Among the cities listed by Germany as attacked were London, Manchester, Liverpool, Southampton and Portsmouth.

The Italians reported another British air raid on Sicily, where German air reinforcements have been reported concentrating. This raid was against Messina and caused some fires, it was said.

An exceptionally heavy raid on Italian battleships, merchant marine shipping docks and the railway station at Naples on the night of Jan. 9 was disclosed in a Royal Air Force communiqué in Cairo.

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F. D. R. Broad Power.

(Continued from Page One)

operations or the Army Chief of Staff would have to sign a certificate that the equipment no longer is essential to our armed forces in cases involving the transfer equipment on hand.

Ends Double Assembly Lines

Discussing the provision for manufacture of foreign articles in government-owned factories, arsenals and shipyards, Mr. Barkley and Mr. McCormack said:

"This means that we shall be producing the same materials for our friends as for ourselves. It should eliminate double assembly lines in our factories and should help to standardize our war materials among the democracies."

The bill forbids any foreign country which obtains defense articles or defense information from the United States from transferring them to any other country without the consent of the President.

Mr. Barkley and Mr. McCormack said the measure also enables the United States to buy war materials in the American republics, Canada or other countries whose defense is vital to us, if such materials are not readily obtainable in this country.

Hiram Johnson Attentive

About 20 Senators were in the chamber when Mr. Barkley introduced the bill. He told the Senate merely that it "carries out the President's lend-lease plan which has been discussed in the press."

The veteran Senate isolationist, Hiram W. Johnson (R. Cal.), listened intently, with his hand held over one ear.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R. Mich.), who has played a leading oratorical role in the fight of Senate isolationists against President Roosevelt, coughed nervously and asked whether both the House and Senate committees would meet simultaneously. Mr. Barkley replied that "that procedure would be desirable."

Only Handful in House

Not more than a handful of the membership witnessed the start of the historic measure through the House.

Prior to the introduction of the bill, Mr. Roosevelt renounced at a press conference any personal ambition which for "the rock-ribbed" authority which the measure would confer upon him. But he indicated that in the interest of speed it was essential that the power of administration be centered in as few hands as possible.

The measure itself was entitled "An Act to Promote the Defense of the United States" and contained a clause that its basic provisions could be carried out notwithstanding the provisions of any other law."

F. D. R. Insists on Speed

Mr. Roosevelt at his press conference was emphatic in his insistence on speed. A delay of a week in passing the authorization would be a week's delay in a subsequent appropriation, he said.

A week's delay in appropriations means a week's delay in delivery.

Briefly, said the President, a week's delay right now in Congressional action means that delivery of essential war materials next July will be at least a week late.

Silent on Cash Estimate

He would not make even a rough estimate of how much actual cash might be involved in the program, and made no reference to speculation that it might involve from \$2,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000 at the very outset.

As in the case of appropriations for domestic defense, he said, his request for funds for the new program probably will fall into two categories:

1. Actual cash needed immediately.

2. Contract authorizations for which actual cash may not be needed for some time, perhaps until the calendar year 1942.

Mr. Roosevelt dismissed as a matter for the Senate itself to decide an inquiry whether he felt the need for speed is sufficiently urgent to justify imposition of Senate cloture to abbreviate debate on the controversial legislation.

War Moves Today

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

British daylight raids today over Channel invasion ports mark continuance of the first stages in Britain's tentative search for the offensive in the air.

On only a few previous occasions has the Royal Air Force attempted daytime operations across the Channel and apparently today's thrust was the most intense.

If simultaneous reports of daylight air alarms over Switzerland refer to British planes en route to Italy, the incident will have still further significance. But, an intensified attack on Channel objectives alone, not concealed by darkness, is sufficiently indicative of increasing self-confidence by British pilots, quite apart from the long journey to Italy.

Germany is supposed to have the Channel ports carefully protected by heavy fleets of fighter planes, considerably outnumbering British forces which the British can concentrate.

Germany is supposed to have the British expect to establish equality with the German air power or exceed it. Hitler, that has been impossible because the British planes have been so much inferior in numbers to the Germans.

There can be no doubt that the Germans still have more numerous planes than the British but some question is rising about the comparative efficiency of the older German fighters and bombers.

Only by daylight operations can

war. These aircraft have given the Germans their air superiority to the present.

In the last 15 months, however, the British have built constantly improved types of planes. They have not had as much old stock on hand as the Germans.

A larger proportion of British planes today is of the latest type, compared with the total strength of the Royal Air Force, which is probably true of German air power. Germany still is superior in total planes but the curve of superiority unquestionably shows a decline in the most modern types of aircraft.

As the war continues, the comparison of total planes between Germany and Britain will become more and more secondary to the proportion of latest models having greater speed and maneuverability. In these categories it is probable that Great Britain with American contributions gradually is moving toward a level with Germany.

The present venture into daylight fields of operations by the British fliers indicates a bolder challenge than was possible last summer and

autumn.



Mr. Mason

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