

BUSY WEEK AHEAD IN STATE POLITICS

County Republican Club Heads Meet Tonight; Democrats Of State Rally Wednesday; G. O. P. Editors Go to French Lick.

Politically speaking, this will be a busy week in the City and State, with Republican and Democratic leaders slated for a series of important conferences.

Leading off the parade is a dinner meeting of Marion County Republican Club presidents at the Hotel Washington tonight.

On Wednesday, the Democrats swing into action with a State-wide rally to be addressed by National Chairman Edward Flynn of New York.

The Republicans wind up the series with the annual editorial rally at French Lick beginning Friday, which will attract officials and party leaders from all over the State.

MEET TO PLAN PENSION DRIVE

G. O. P. Leaders of Six Districts, Townsend Chiefs Confer.

Indiana Republican leaders from six districts and State leaders from the Townsend National Recovery Plan conferred at the Hotel Washington today on plans for the 1942 campaign.

Two Congressmen, Representative Noble Johnson, Terre Haute, Rep. Gerald Landis, Linton and more than 20 county chairmen attended a luncheon, called by E. J. Brown, Indiana National representative of the Townsend plan.

Mr. Brown said the meeting was preliminary to the pre-primary conference of all Indiana Townsend clubs here Saturday.

Among the topics to be discussed today, according to Mr. Brown, was the attitude of the Republican Party's leadership toward the Townsend pension drive.

"We want to know whether they will co-operate with us or subject us to the same indifference accorded us by the G. O. P. leaders during the 1938 and 1940 campaigns and since," he said.

The possibility of withholding endorsement of candidate until after the primary elections and of endorsing and supporting candidates in both the Republican and Democratic tickets also was to be discussed.

Both Rep. Johnson and Rep. Landis were supported by the Townsends in their successful campaigns last November. Other G. O. P. congressmen who were endorsed by this group were Reps. Robert Grant, Fort Harrison, Earl Wilson and Raymond Springer.

Represented at the luncheon were the third, fifth, sixth, seventh, ninth and tenth congressional districts.

Outline 1942 Issues
Sharing speaking honors with Mr. Flynn at Wednesday dinner will be Governor Schickler. They will outline state and national issues for the 1942 campaign. Preceding the dinner, to be held at the Claypool Hotel, will be a State Committee meeting, called by Mr. Flynn.

Meanwhile, reservations for the State Republican editors' three-day pow-wow continue to roll in, according to officials here, with State officials and Congressmen heading the list.

Highlighting the political activities will be the address of State Chairman Ralph Gates at a luncheon Saturday. Main speaker at Saturday night's banquet will be Peter Grant, radio commentator.

Nantes 'Reprisal' Raid Made by RAF

LONDON, Oct. 27 (U. P.).—British bombers, in widespread raids from Western France to southern Norway during the night, struck at Nantes, France, presumably in reprisal for the mass execution of British prisoners there by German occupation authorities.

The Air Ministry said, however, that the Nantes raid had no connection with the executions and pointed out that it had been bombed four times previously.

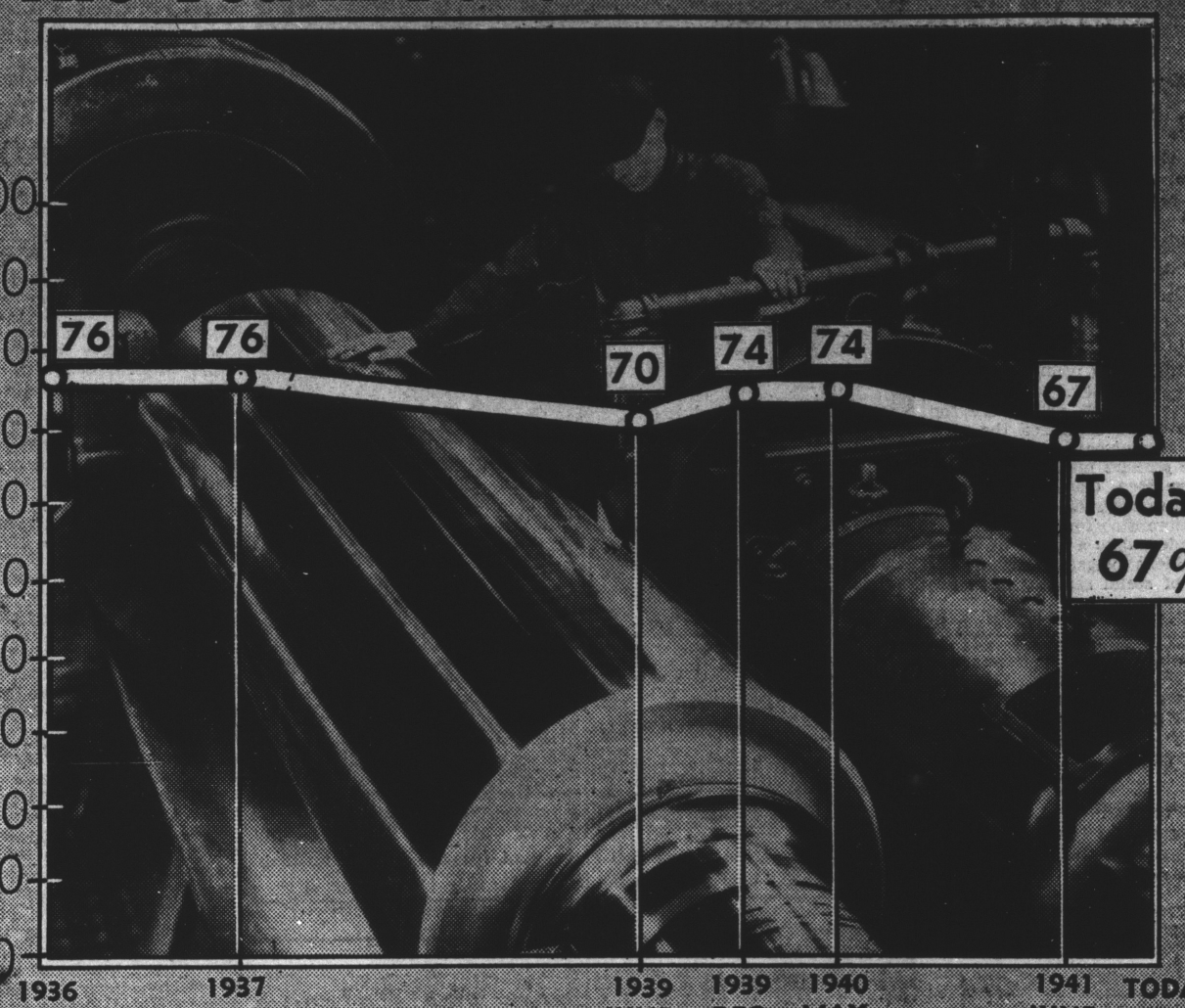
The Sunday Express demanded editorially only yesterday that British bombers carry out a large-scale raid, inflicting the heaviest possible damage and casualties for the German military occupants of the Nantes area.

Chief objective of the British raids last night was Hamburg, Germany's second city and largest port, which the air ministry said was blasted by waves of bombers.

MEETINGS TODAY
Navy Day Dinner, Claypool Hotel, 6:30 p. m.
Philip Carey Co., Hotel Severin, 12:30 p. m.
Scientific Club, Board of Trade, noon.
Service Club, Claypool Hotel, noon.
Irvington Republican Club, 444½ E. Washington St., 8 p. m.
North Side Builders, Canary Cottage, noon.
Notre Dame Club, Board of Trade, noon.
Indiana University Club, Columbia Club, noon.
Central Labor Union, Castle Hall, 8 p. m.
Industrial Union Council, Amalgamated Hall, 8 p. m.
Knights of Columbus, 1305 N. Delaware St., 8 p. m.
Indiana Chapter, Indiana Society of Architects, Spink Arms Hotel, noon.
Society of Residential Appraisers, Athenaeum, 8 p. m.
Indiana Building Association, 7:30 p. m., W. Y. C. A.

MEETINGS TOMORROW
American Chemical Society, Hotel Severin, noon.
Exchange Club, Board, Hotel Severin, noon.
Waltz Club, Hotel Severin, 1:30 p. m.
Firemen's Club, 800 E. Washington St., 8 p. m.
Pressmen Union, Hotel Severin, 7:30 p. m.
Indiana P. A. Association, Hotel Severin, 1:30 p. m.
Indiana Association of Insurance Agents,

Are You in Favor of Labor Unions?



The chart shows the extent to which public sympathy for organized labor has declined in recent years. The figures represent the affirmative vote to the question in the Gallup Poll: "Are you in favor of labor unions?"

U. S. Aid Linked To Donets Area

Loss of Basin's Industries Will Make Russia Lean More on America.

KUIBYSHEV, U. S. S. R., Oct. 27 (U. P.).—A Red Army counter-attack regained ground on the central front defending Moscow, dispatches reported today, but it was acknowledged that fierce Axis pressure continued against the Donets Basin.

Adequate British and American aid to Russia has become more and more urgent because the German offensive is now in a decisive stage in the industrial heart of the Ukraine, Soviet officials said.

On the Moscow front, the enemy offensive continued to pound at the Red Army lines but all thrusts were said to have been checked in the vital sectors, while counter-blows regained some ground in the Moshaisk area.

Many villages changed hands repeatedly after severe street fighting, the dispatches said.

In the Ukraine the Red Army continued to fight off enemy attacks in the Kharkov, Kharkov, Kharkov, and Kharkov areas.

Russia has poured uncounted millions in money and years of human labor into the Donets Basin, a great industrial region.

Today it was a battle zone and it was said freely that the loss of its great steel and engineering factories, its power plants and its coal mines would prove a heavy blow at a time when the Marshals Klement Voroshilov and Semyon Budenny were removed from the front to organize and equip new armies.

German persistence in driving into this area at frightful cost in casualties was regarded as clear indication of the importance which the Nazi High Command attaches to it, as calculated to deprive Russia of a great war-production region.

Dispatches say that the Russians are counter-attacking but it is admitted that the situation is increasingly alarming.

Plant machinery is being moved to safer areas to the east and newspapers say that when the factories have been re-established they will provide sufficient equipment for the great new armies to be organized.

Well informed sources said that the Russians undoubtedly would make a supreme attempt to increase production in the Ural Mountains.

AS A FACT-FINDING organization, the Institute is concerned only with discovering what attitudes actually exist in the public mind, and not whether those attitudes are right or wrong.

No student of social trends in the past can escape the conclusion that labor unions face a serious public relations problem today.

More than a score of national public opinion surveys by the Institute in recent years show that the public holds many unfavorable judgments about the way labor unions have conducted themselves.

While the public would not deny workers the right to join unions, it has been highly critical of the

methods used by unions in industry, particularly those of the more militant unions.

Public opinion has gone through three distinct phases in relation to labor unions, each phase marked by a stiffening attitude.

FIRST PHASE: In the early days of the New Deal, business was subjected to stringent Government regulation, while labor unions were protected and their growth fostered by New Deal legislation. In that period it was business, not labor, which had a public relations problem on its hands.

SECOND PHASE: Anti-union sentiment developed strongly, the record shows, at the time of the sit-down strikes in 1937.

Whereas the country had previously favored more Government regulation of business, two war-time strikes in 1937, particularly by the great middle class. The voters were in favor of using force to eject sit-down strikers, and in favor of calling out the National Guard to deal with them.

THIRD PHASE: The third and present phase began roughly with the war crisis in 1940, when labor union demands collided head-on with the national defense production program.

The public is not satisfied with the present rate of defense production, and a majority of those dissatisfied blame "strikes and labor disputes" as the chief cause.

The public also thinks, as the Institute reported in March of this year, that labor union leaders are not helping the national defense production program as much as they should. By contrast, it thinks that business and industrial leaders are co-operating to a much greater extent.

U. S. NAVY GIVEN 2-1 EDGE ON JAPS

American Ships Superior in Armor While Air Arm Contributes What Experts Say Would Be the Deciding Factor.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—If Japan goes to war with the United States, Britain, Russia and the Dutch East Indies—or even if she goes to war with the United States alone—then Japan stands an excellent chance of committing hari-kari for Hitler's benefit.

She would draw off some forces and supplies that would otherwise hinder his conquest of Russia, but those forces and supplies would very probably crush her before Hitler could cross Siberia to her aid.

That seems to be the sum of the factors in a war that would probably be decided at sea. Narrowing it down to the naval odds as between this country and Japan, they seem to be 2 to 1 against Japan.

If her Navy is, as a spokesman has just said, "tethered for a fight," then the element of surprise, which is the main reason for her Admirals who get around more than her Generals, know that they are very apt to emerge from such a fight quite literally burning with defeat.

Difficulties for Japan
How that defeat came about would depend upon where the war was fought. If Japan goes northward against Siberia, she hits a terrible weather, two tough armies aided by many submarines operating from Vladivostok against Japanese supply routes and bombers blasting Japanese cities within easy range.

If only to protect the Vladivostok entry-port for supplies for Russia, President Roosevelt conceivably would risk some opposition here and send the U. S. Fleet the shorter way from Hawaii to engage the Japanese, before the Nazis could fight their way the tremendous distance from Europe.

If Japan goes southward, she hits a more open sea, but herself more directly. For southward are the raw materials she craves. And yet attacking British Singapore means difficult jungle fighting and brings in the Dutch East Indies and Russia surely and perhaps this country.

That includes superior spotting for our superior gunners, plus dive-bombing against Japanese ships.

Both Navies Hold Trumps
Both navies hold trumps. The Japanese trumps are two to four mysterious new "super-cruisers" of 12,000 tons and 12-inch guns. But our Navy asks: "Remember the Graf Spee?" and points out that these pocket battleships could be attacked with a new 8-inch armor-piercing shell, fired from our heavy cruisers. The American trump recalls another German naval disaster, the Bismarck, which succumbed to air power. Naval authorities believe we have the finest naval aviation in the world, sending up from carriers bigger and better planes than the Japanese navy boats—planes better equipped, with crews better trained, to maintain the superiority.

That includes superior spotting for our superior gunners, plus dive-bombing against Japanese ships.

Air Force Augmented
The American trump can take two tricks. Navy patrol bombers (range, 3000 to 5000 miles), could operate 1000 to 2000 miles offshore, against Japanese ships, or attack Japanese cities. They can reach them from the Philippines or even more easily from Vladivostok, where the Russians also have many heavy bombers.

The United States has strengthened its Far East air force, especially since the naval war has shown that within certain limits bombers can replace surface vessels which were sent to the Atlantic when we occupied Iceland.

And all this American air and sea power would be reinforced by the 75-odd Russian submarines believed based at Vladivostok, the considerable forces of the Dutch East Indies, and by British capital ships now in the Pacific.

Japan's present sea strength is less than it will be a year from now, when Tokyo will place in commission new capital ships that now are under construction.

In two years, the balance would swing back in the U. S. favor. And in three years the United States will have, to all intents, its long-projected two-ocean Navy.

Fighting Plan for U. S.
One of two American naval concepts of a war against Japan has envisaged our attacking supply ships and transports down the coast of China—plus a long-range blockade of trade routes leading to Japan itself, for the purpose of starving Japan's war industries.

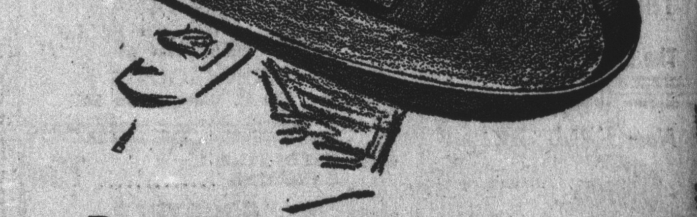
It could be done largely from Manila with cruisers, submarines, destroyers and planes, leaving heavier ships and some lighter for the Battle of the Atlantic.

But the Japanese have some reserves, and if Hitler approached Siberia, the time factor might well force the United States to more aggressive action.

Then the Pacific Fleet, with every battleship and heavy cruiser that could be spared, would rush from Hawaii westward.

It is 3300 miles to Japan from our major Pacific fleet base. But almost unnoticed is the fact that, since the Navy recently built up its "train" of supply and repair ships, it has almost a "floating base."

This, with the fleet's planes, Strauss Says:



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—and the place to get the hats—is The Man's Store! The price is 3.50—the top value of the town!

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A fine silky, smooth FELT—smart new COLORS—(some have folded bands).

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