

Inside Indianapolis By Lowell Nussbaum

PROFILE OF THE WEEK: B. Howard Caughran, U. S. District Attorney, elder in the First Presbyterian Church, former school teacher, World War veteran and the newly elected president of the Indianapolis Bar Association. He always uses the initials B. H. C. never has disclosed his first name.

Howard Caughran (B. H. C.) pronounced something like Cawran) is known for his ability as a story teller. He has a never-ending supply of yarns which he spins entertainingly and without provocation. Most anything "reminds me of a little story."

His sense of humor runs to mild practical jokes such as the time he invited guests for the evening, then borrowed a smallpox sign and tacked it on his door. He got a big laugh watching his guests' dismay as they arrived and saw the sign.

He's a 51-year-old six-footer, weighs 185 or 170 pounds. His face is determined, yet kindly in appearance. His eyes are blue gray, and he has trouble keeping his dark, curly hair combed. He still retains his Tennessee accent, usually speaks rather rapidly and sometimes stutters a bit. Extremely affable, he can be pushed quite a ways—but not too far.

His clothing is neat and conservative, and he almost never buys a new suit until his wife drags him down to a store. He shies at wearing anything the least bit ostentatious. For instance, he wouldn't think of carrying a woman's umbrella, even in an emergency. He'd drown first.

He's slightly forgetful at times. He left his umbrella at the Guaranty and the next noon he picked it up but lost it again—this time for good—before he could get back to his office with it. It's happened before, too.

Mr. Caughran is one of the few men who can say they moved here just because they liked the town.

Ernie Pyle is on leave of absence because of the illness of his wife.

Washington By Raymond Clapper

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The almost solid anti-labor vote from the rural South accounted for the large margin of 116 votes by which the House passed the Labor Regulation bill. In general, representatives from rural sections voted for the bill while those from industrial sections voted against it.

The breakdown of the vote shows members going in the direction of political self-interest, but the result cannot be argued away on that basis. Under this same geographical distribution the House has many times before voted for labor—and seldom against it. The same distribution of members voted for the Wagner Act a few years ago.

Now it votes for a restrictive labor law, proposed by one of the leading anti-labor members of the House. The House shouted in additional amendments, including one by Rep. Martin Dies. This was done in the face of a strong labor lobby. It was, as some members said afterward, partly an act of defiance of labor pressure.

Labor-union officials were called from all over the country to assemble here and work on Congress. When large numbers of voices are involved, as in the case of the Dies bill, the House action gives at least the appearance of stamina. It also was healthy because substantially the same body has over recent years voted a liberal program of labor and social reform and has now moved to correct abuses of its own program. This is no fascist-minded house, as its pro-labor votes in the past have shown.

Milder Action Forecast

AS A BELIEVER in democratic government I felt better when the House passed a stiff labor bill. It isn't the bill so much as the principle of the thing. The House action gives at least the appearance of stamina. It also was healthy because substantially the same body has over recent years voted a liberal program of labor and social reform and has now moved to correct abuses of its own program. This is no fascist-minded house, as its pro-labor votes in the past have shown.

Fragrant East By Leland Stowe

LASHIO (By Clapper).—While waiting for a Burma Road convoy to crawl out of the flood-ravaged Irrawaddy Valley down near Mandalay (where de-seen) Rudyard Kipling, flying fishes have never been seen)—well, while waiting, this seems an appropriate moment to reconsider the reputational merits of that eminent 19th century Venetian traveler, the late and long-slumbering Marco Polo.

Signor Polo, as you will remember, was the traveling salesman who journeyed for three, four, or five years, all the way from Turkey and Persia through Turkistan, the fringes of Tibet and Mongolia to ancient Cathay—the north China empire of Kubla Khan.

About the year 1275 Signor Polo set forth with his father and uncle. The great Polo set forth with his father and uncle. The great Polo set forth with his father and uncle. The great Polo set forth with his father and uncle.

Wrote His Story in Jail

AFTER YEARS and years Signor Polo got home-sick, became commissioned to escort a beautiful Chinese princess to Persia as the bride of a Persian prince and finally, after three years of heroic persistence, got back to Venice about 1295. Then Signor Polo got jailed in the course of a war prisoner's lot he wrote a long, detailed account of all the wonders he had seen in the unknown, incredible and fantastic Far East.

The travels of Marco Polo did not become a best-seller until long after his death, but they landed the enterprising Signor Polo right in the middle of the Harvard classics and many other classical collections of much earlier vintage.

My Day By Eleanor Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Friday.—Yesterday evening, in New York City, at 8:30, I went to America's Town Meeting of the Air. I enjoyed the program very much. As so often happens, I felt that many sides of the problem of health could not be covered, even in as long a period as we had on the air.

One thing I felt needed emphasis, namely, that the workers themselves, through their labor union organizations, are doing a great many things to improve their health. It seems to me that the employer has an obligation to use every safety device possible to prevent accidents and to an obligation to initiate other programs, with the idea of social welfare always in the background and the realization that health is a step toward all real welfare and security.

But the employees also have a responsibility for plans and programs which they can work out themselves, or in co-operation with the employer. I think a shining example of this is Mr. David Dubinsky's International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, which has worked out programs for both health and recrea-

About to get his discharge from the Army, he looked over several cities as a place to live and practice law. He liked Indianapolis best. Still does.

Born in Fayetteville, Tenn., he attended Trinity College, now Duke University; was a county school superintendent in Arkansas, studied law at Cumberland University in Tennessee and taught school a few months in Colorado before enlisting in the Army in 1917. He's a former City Health Board attorney, once ran for the State Legislature.

His pet peeve is split infinitives; he just can't stand them. When someone tells him something interesting or amusing he usually remarks, "Aw, no," with a questioning inflection.

He never smokes or drinks, and doesn't like to see women smoke. As a boy he signed a pledge not to smoke until he was 21, then never got the habit. He likes corn bread, and has to have coffee at least three times a day with about two drops of cream in it.

He doesn't care for the radio except for political speeches, attends the movies only about three or four times a year. Reading is his principal relaxation, although his work doesn't give him much time for indulging it. He's particularly fond of biographies and poetry. He's rather envious over his new car, enjoys driving. He never misses a thing when he's driving, tells stories with gestures, and sees all the sights. And usually he's the only person in the car that's relaxed.

He doesn't like to play cards, but will take a hand at bridge when he feels he must. He doesn't play well, either; converses too much. He'd much rather sit down for a lively session of checkers with his son, John, a freshman at Shortridge. A daughter, Joan, is at Wellesley.

Mr. Caughran's principal hobby is visiting the homes and tombs of the Presidents. He's seen all but about a half-dozen of them, too, during his vacation trips. One of those half-dozen, much to his embarrassment, happens to be the home of Benjamin Harrison, in Crawfordsville, Ind. It's just so near that he hasn't gotten around to it yet.

NAZIS FREEZING TO DEATH, RED RADIO REPORTS

Cossack Cavalrymen Deal Foe Terrific Blow on Southern Front.

LONDON, Dec. 6 (U.P.).—Powerful German attacks on the Moshais sector due west of Moscow have been repulsed and Russian troops have hurled back attacking Germans north and south of Moscow with annihilation of 10,224 Germans and destruction of vast quantities of equipment in the Volokolamsk area, Russian war dispatches said today. The Russians were credited with brilliant artillery work.

Radio Moscow broadcast that in the Volokolamsk sector 60 miles northwest of Moscow the Germans, in addition to losing 10,224 officers and men in a week's fighting in the Moshais sector, had suffered the loss of 139 tanks and 22 planes.

Intense cold set in Friday, according to a broadcast quoting a war correspondent for Pravda, official Communist Party newspaper. Russian troops advancing at night were reported to have found German soldiers frozen to death on a main highway near Volokolamsk.

Tula Situation Tense

The official news agency Tass conceded that the Germans had launched several attacks in the Moshais sector but said they had been repulsed with heavy losses. A German infantry battalion, reported to have been surrounded and "completely wiped out" in a village near Moshais.

In the Stalingorod area south of Moscow, a Pravda correspondent reported, mounted Russian guards supported by tanks, infantry and artillery, forced the Germans to abandon their lines and retreat southward. In the Tula sector, it was admitted that the Germans still had the initiative.

Tass said the Tula situation was "tense" and the Germans had reached the Tula-Moscow highway and had captured a number of villages.

Battle for Hours in South

A severe battle lasted for several hours yesterday in the south, presumably around Tanager. Radio Moscow said. The Germans were reported to have called in all available troops to throw back Russian forces which had driven a wedge into their lines.

It was claimed, however, that the Russian advance in the Tanager area was continuing. The resistance of troops covering the retreat of the main army of Col. Gen. Ewald von Kleist was being broken.

Radio Moscow said 300 towns and villages had been "liberated" in two weeks of fighting since Marshal Semenov's forces launched their offensive which sent von Kleist retreating from Rostov.

In the south the Germans were trying vainly to make a stand along the Moshais River west of Tanager, while main forces, still retreating precipitately, were staggering under the slashing of Don, Kuban and Terek Cossack cavalrymen, racing tanks and bombing and fighting airplanes, it was said.

In the Moshais sector northwest of Moscow the Germans were reported digging trenches and laying barbed wire entanglements, at the same time bringing up large forces of reserves.

Claim Huge Casualties

In a nearby sector the Germans sent their second Tank and 10th Infantry Divisions against the Russians. The Germans claimed to have broken through the Russian lines and to have captured a large number of prisoners.

Along the main Leningrad highway the Russians in a night attack dislodged the Germans from the outskirts of a village and fighting was still in progress with the Germans defending themselves from house to house.

Fierce fighting was reported in the Moshais-Maloyaroslavl area southwest of Moscow. In the Moshais direction Russian artillerymen and machine-gunners beat off an attack by two German infantry divisions on a narrow front, Radio Moscow said.

The Germans lost more than 2000 dead southwest of Moscow, it was asserted, and the Russians took 36 tanks, several armored cars, 45 field guns and much war material.

7 KILLED IN NAPLES BY BRITISH RAIDERS

ROME, Dec. 6 (U.P.).—British planes, raiding Naples during the night, killed seven persons, wounded about 40 and caused noteworthy damage to "civilian dwellings," the High Command said today.

Three British planes were shot down, a communiqué said. The communiqué reported a resumption of fighting between advanced forces in the Bir El Gobi sector of Libya.

It reported that 13 British planes had been shot down by Italian planes and two German planes in Libyan operations and that other British planes had been damaged. Loss of four Italian and four German planes was admitted.

Wendell L. Wilkie, 1940 Republican Presidential nominee, revealed today plans for continuing his law career in practice before the United States Supreme Court.

A letter from Mr. Wilkie's New York law firm to the Indiana Supreme Court Clerk received yesterday asked that certification of Mr. Wilkie's membership in the Hoosier Bar Association be made, a formality necessary before a lawyer may appear before the high court.

Mr. Wilkie was graduated from the Indiana University Law School in 1918, and was admitted to the Indiana Bar the same year.

Nazis Examine Tank Captured in Africa



Soldiers of the German Africa-Corps examine a damaged tank, one of more than 200 enemy tanks captured during one of the greatest Panzer battles of the African war.

TAKE KEY TOWN, GERMANS CLAIM

Capture West of Moscow Reported; 5 Ships Sunk, Berlin Says.

BERLIN, Dec. 6 (U.P.).—A military spokesman said today that the Germans had captured Moshais, a key town, 60 miles west of Moscow.

The Germans also claimed to have seized the towns of Mtsensk, Cherd, Novosil, Liny and Maloarchangel on the south central sector of the Eastern Front.

These five towns are in the Orel sector about 60 to 100 miles south of Tula.

Seek to Divert Russians

Mtsensk, 80 miles south of Tula, is on the railroad and highway to Orel and the other towns lie on the main road or a short distance east of the highway, indicating that the Germans were attempting to push eastward to divert Russian strength from the southern front.

The drives also were headed for the Moscow-Voronezh railroad line, which is an important communications route still open to the Russians in this sector.

The High Command, in its daily communiqué, admitted the continuance of strong Russian attacks in the Donets River Basin on the southern front but said they had been "warded off" with severe Russian losses.

Take Island in Finland Gulf

It said the Russians had been "defeated" at various points along the front as a whole, "by localized attacks."

Another attempt of the Russians to break through the German lines at Leningrad "collapsed with high casualties," it added.

German marines and shock troops occupied the Russian-held island of Muro in the Gulf of Finland, the communiqué said. It reported that German planes attacked railroad works and supply centers in the Moscow area during the night, struck trains in the Volga area on the Moscow-Mur-mansk railroad and hit an airplane factory at Rybinsk on the Volga River.

Libyan Fight Renewed

Meanwhile, severe fighting has been renewed in North Africa, the High Command said.

In the war at sea submarines have sunk five ships totaling 25,000 tons from a British convoy, it was claimed.

German bombers raided harbor works in southwest England last night. The Nazis claimed that eight British planes were shot down while attempting attacks off the Dutch Coast and in the English Channel area.

HOOSIERS GET BONUSES

BATESVILLE, Ind., Dec. 6 (U.P.).—Christmas bonuses totaling more than \$40,000 were distributed today to employees of the Rom-weber Co. and the Hillenbrand plant here, the former giving a week's wages and Hillenbrand a check for 5 per cent of each employee's annual wage.

HOLD EVERYTHING



"He says your three minutes are up!"

Maj. Eliot Says:

By MAJ. GEORGE FIELDING ELIOT
Copyright, 1941, by The Indianapolis Times
and The New York Tribune, Inc.

It begins to look as though we were seeing the first indications of a united grand strategy on the part of the anti-Axis forces in this war.

The British attack in Libya coincided so neatly with the Russian counter-offensive on the southern front that, if they were not actually the result of pre-arrangement, the effect obtained is the same.

The Libyan attack itself came after the British had established such a degree of naval control in the Mediterranean as seemed to them adequate to prevent any large strength was directly related to American assumption of naval responsibilities in the North Atlantic.

The latter circumstance also cleared the way for the dispatch of British capital ships to the Far East to close the last gap in the steel ring now forged around Japan; the result of which may well be—in the end—the release of important forces both for the Russian and Middle Eastern fronts, and for the North Atlantic.

SURGEONS WORK AT BATTLE EDGE

Sleep 2 or 3 Hours; No Lives Lost in 106 Major Operations.

By VIRGIL M. PINKLEY
United Press Staff Correspondent

WITH CASUALTY CLEARING STATION ON LIBYAN BATTLE

FIELD, Dec. 3 (Delayed).—Today I visited men in white trying desperately to save human life on the edge of raging battles.

In this South Africa mobile ambulance hospital the operating theater unit has just completed 106 major operations within 72 hours without losing a single case. The work has been done by two teams working 12 and 16 hours at a stretch and then returning after only two or three hours of sleep.

Doctors in this group avoided making a single amputation among their latest cases, a matter of great gratification to their commanding officer.

U. S. Equipment Used

The unit was taken as close to the battlefield as possible to avoid carrying casualties in ambulances long distances over rough desert tracks. Much of the equipment used was made in the United States including the operating theater, X-ray machines and medicines.

As I entered the theater, beclouded by the heavy odor of chloroform and other anesthetics, I saw a red-eyed doctor and his assistant removing pieces of shrapnel from a corporal's knee. They had just completed a delicate operation on an armored car gunner's face, which had been shot up pretty badly in a strafing by a German Stuka.

"We work under trying conditions but with excellent equipment," said a serious young captain-surgeon said. "There is a chance to do good work here."

Shrapnel Wounds Mostly

About 70 per cent of the patients handled at the station suffered from shrapnel wounds. The unit twice was surrounded by Axis tanks and armored cars as the fighting shifted. The first time it was at night when lights burned brightly and 80 major cases were in the hospital.

"Ed they moved in, a large number undoubtedly would have died," a colonel said. "Nazis tanks halted, made an investigation and then passed 20 yards distant. Later British successes brought the unit back to our own territory."

U. S. Aid Essential

All of which, incidentally, is one more reason why the active and acknowledged belligerency of the United States seems so essential an ingredient of victory. Full American participation in such a war Council is beset by many difficulties and complications as long as a real inter-Allied Supreme War Council with adequate technical advisers. The thorny problems attending the appointment of inter-Allied commanders-in-chief in the various possible theaters of operations should be threshed out in advance of the need for such appointments.

Undermine Nazi Plan

Germany has won by the simple process of concentrating her full weight against one opponent at a time, meanwhile combining military, political and psychological means to obtain security for her vital interests elsewhere than in the zone of intended offensive operations.

In such measure as this latter step is rendered impossible, in such measure as German vital interests on other fronts are immediately threatened in case of an attempted concentration against one of Germany's opponents, in just that measure will the whole basis of German offensive strategy be undermined.

BAPTISTS TO HELP CHILDREN'S HOME

The First Baptist Church Men's Bible Class will receive special offerings tomorrow and next Sunday for the Christmas party of the Baptist Children's Home at Zionsville, Charles O. Lawler will address the class tomorrow morning at 9:30 on the topic "The Nature and Work of the Church."

Earle Howe Jones, Jordan Conservatory of Music, will play piano solo and Irene Noerr will sing. Others on the musical program are Waldo Littlell, Mrs. Mary Jones and A. A. Alblon.

U. S. STUDYING ITS RELATIONS WITH FINLAND

Ties With Rumania and Hungary Re-examined; Vichy Watched.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (U.P.).—The United States today studied possible steps to take against Finland, Rumania and Hungary as the result of Great Britain's decision to declare war on the three enemies of her eastern ally, Soviet Russia.

The United States, it was understood, will re-examine carefully her relations with the three Axis-dominated powers.

At the same time, some definite word was awaited on the full implication of the recent conference between Marshall Henry Philippe Petain of France and Reichsmarschall Herman Goering on the future of Franco-German collaboration.

Doubt Demands on Petain

Diplomatic quarters were inclined to discount reports that definite demands had been made on Petain and leaned to a belief that Germany was adopting a persuasive, rather than a belligerent, tone with the Vichy Government.

In discussing Britain's action, some officials believed it was still possible that Finland might cease active hostilities against the Soviet when Germany permits her to do so. They noted that Rumania reportedly has less than two divisions in the Crimea at this time in comparison to stronger military forces in the past. Hungary, with no common frontier with the Soviet, never has been a substantial factor in the hostilities.

The United States has maintained a firm attitude against Finland ever since her troops went beyond the old Finnish-Russian border of days preceding the Soviet attack in 1939.

Owes U. S. \$24,000,000

At present Finland is indebted to the United States for about \$24,000,000. During the Russian invasion of 1939 the Congress voted her a loan of \$25,000,000.

About \$26,000,000 had been taken up prior to the present war. The British blockade made impossible her use of the remainder. A little more than \$2,000,000 has been repaid as well as interest up to Nov. 1.

Some diplomats viewed the British action as aimed at the post war peace table rather than at current hostilities. One diplomat said he believed that with a declaration of war, Britain would not be bound to a peace table by any previous treaties to safeguard the original boundaries of Finland or Rumania.

BRITISH CLAIM 7500 CAPTURED IN LIBYA

CAIRO, Dec. 6 (U.P.).—British mechanized units, infantry and artillery inflicted heavy losses on four Axis columns in the Libya desert, regained ground on the Tobruk front and surrounded enemy infantry in the Solum sector on the Egyptian border, a general headquarters communiqué said today.

The communiqué said that 7500 Axis prisoners had been counted so far. A military spokesman said that the forces of Nazi Gen. Erwin Rommel were contesting every inch of ground but seemed to be losing the initiative.

Hand-to-hand fighting was reported in the Ed Duda region, near Sidi Rezegh. Sixty enemy vehicles and a supply dump were destroyed and 100 prisoners taken in one encounter west of Bardia while the Indian troops fighting at Bir El Gobi destroyed 15 Italian tanks, 150 vehicles and 50,000 gallons of fuel oil.

A total of 400 Italian prisoners were taken, as well as two batteries, five anti-tank guns, 50 lorries and other booty.

Marion Debt to Marion Erased

MARION, Ind., Dec. 6 (U.P.).—The State Accounts Board is strictly business.

For years the bookkeeping department of the Marion Municipal water works has charged the City of Marion \$40 yearly rental on each water hydrant, and for years the City of Marion has forgotten to appropriate money to pay itself.

Today the Municipal water works lost \$185,000—the accumulated debt. The Accounts Board called the whole thing off.

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

- 1—Whale-sharks are man-eaters; true or false?
- 2—Helium was discovered in the eighteenth, nineteenth or twentieth century?
- 3—Four states are officially called Commonwealths: Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia and —?
- 4—Who wrote "Tales of a Wayside Inn"?
- 5—Name the most famous book by John Bunyan.
- 6—What peoples fought the Punic Wars?
- 7—Construction of the Panama Canal was urged by the French, British or Americans?

Answers

- 1—False.
- 2—Nineteenth.
- 3—Kentucky.
- 4—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.
- 5—Pilgrim's Progress.
- 6—Carthaginians and Romans.
- 7—French.

ASK THE TIMES

Enclose a 3-cent stamp for reply when addressing any question of fact or information to The Indianapolis Times, Washington Service Bureau, 1015 13th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. Legal and medical advice cannot be given nor can extended research be undertaken.