

U. S. SUB SINKS PLANE CARRIER

Toll of East Indies Sea
Battle Estimated at 30
Enemy Ships.

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25 miles north of Mersing, where a cruiser was hit and 12 hits were scored on a troop transport. Twelve Japanese planes were shot down.

But on land, the enemy had pushed to the coastal road running across the Malaya peninsula, about 50 miles north of Singapore island and fighting was fierce along several points on this road.

The Japanese made their usual exaggerated claims, reporting that they were fighting on a 30-mile long front that was closing in on Singapore and that their next objectives included Johore Batu, which lies just north of Singapore island. There were two new air raids on Singapore, the first in several days.

Aussies Raid Fleet

Off the northern coast of Australia, the Australian Royal Air Force struck at a big Japanese invasion fleet in Rabaul harbor in the Bismarck Islands, damaging three ships. Pilots said they saw three invasion ships burst into flames.

Australian militiamen are reported fighting Japanese landing forces, estimated at 10,000, in the Rabaul area.

Unofficial Australian reports said the Japanese already were operating planes from a base or bases in New Britain Island of which Rabaul is the chief town. Other Japanese planes are operating from aircraft carriers.

The Australian Government remained gravely concerned, believing that the enemy meant first to bomb and then to attempt to invade the Australian continent.

There were indications, however, that the Japanese threat to the vital sea lanes north of Australia and to the Australian mainland itself was less immediate than previously indicated.

Burma Forces Holding

In Burma, the British reported that the Japanese were making virtually no progress in their drive on Moumein and the Burma Road, and that new enemy aerial attacks on Rangoon had been driven off, with the loss of three more Japanese planes.

The Japanese, however, reported that Moumein was "encircled" and that British forces were evacuating that port. Tokyo said 100,000 Thailand troops had joined in the Burma offensive.

The British defenders prepared for decisive action by placing Moumein under military control "in preparation for future operations."

Dutch land and sea forces continued to oppose enemy landings on the Borneo and Celebes coasts, while Japanese planes today bombed and machine-gunned towns and sank a small naval vessel during operations in the same area. Tokyo reported 13 Allied ships, totaling some 63,000 tons had been sunk in the East Indies.

Fund Honors Mrs. Brandt C. Downey



Bishop Richard Kirchhoffer (left) was principal speaker at the annual Community Fund banquet which honored Mrs. Brandt C. Downey (center). Harold B. Tharp, Fund president, presided.

No Leaves for a Month— Doughboys Are Unhappy

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you get plenty of whisky?" "Where are the girls?"—These and other questions were asked everyone they talked to.

The United States Navy, bringing this little army across 3000 miles of submarine-infested ocean, had lived up to its tradition of never having lost a troop transport.

Most of the Yanks had never seen the ocean before, and when the skyline faded outside of an eastern United States port on their departure and the ship gave its first roll many had an empty feeling. A few of the 42 Army nurses of the new A. E. F. shed a tear for boy friends they had left behind.

Soon the first shock of realizing they were bobbing on top of a couple of miles of water was over, and from the forward well deck came "Give My Regards to Broadway," accompanied by an Alabaman with a harmonica.

The British Army hosts of the Yanks had done all they could to get things ready at camp, but the Yanks were frankly eager for American food and American cooking.

"I was sick four days on the boat," said one Yank, discussing the British food on the ship which the men generally agreed was "terrible." "The first real meal I had when I came out again, they threw mutton at me and I was sick again."

Another, when given a British cigarette, said reflectively after taking a couple of puffs: "I think I'm going to smoke Bull Durham over here."

The British were doing all they could in the food line, but it was not enough to men from the Middle West who had their own ideas of both food and cooking.

Fleet Looks "Mysterious"

"We have brought our best cooks from all parts of the British Isles," a British officer said. "Your men will get the best food possible and a higher scale ration while we get settled. The best our Army can supply is theirs."

—General, Then a Private

A one-time channel steamer started in from the fleet, where it had taken on its first load of troops.

Then the Americans started pouring off, on a bleak freight shed decorated for the occasion with the set naval flags and a couple of dollars worth of bunting which some one had been able to get in time.

Maj. Gen. Russell Hartle, commander in chief, came first, then First Class Private Milburn Henke, of Hutchinson, Minn.

Two by two, the troops came down the gangplank. The band played "God Save The King," then "The Stars and Stripes Forever," then "The Star-Spangled Banner," timed to begin as Gen. Hartle reached the dock.

The men waiting on the decks started whistling. Most conspicuous among them was a giant staff sergeant who fondled a garand rifle on the forward deck.

Good Old Land

They talked quietly or were silent. A few grinned, a few waved, one cocked his tin hat over his ear and brandished his rifle.

The music stopped for a moment and the first comment audible from the disbarberation boat was "good old land!" Someone else made a remark the only word of which, audible to those on the dock, was "... limeys!"

As Gen. Hartle stepped ashore to the "Star-Spangled Banner," with Priv. Henke right behind him, the men on the dock snapped to the salute for the national anthem.

Everyone on the dock commented on the trimness of the American troops—"they all look like officers," a woman commented later as they marched through the streets.

March on Wrong Side

They marched off in companies, behind the band. People in the streets, many of whom thought at first they were British troops, stopped suddenly to stare and wave. Small boys ran alongside while the troops waved to babies, and girls, in the windows.

Some of the troops started marching down the right hand side of the street until the British sergeants acting as guides smilingly told them it was left-hand traffic in this country.

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CHURCHILL: 'BIG A. E. F. COMING'

American Fliers Will Bomb Nazis, He Says, Asking Confidence Vote.

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Defying critics who demanded a reshuffle of his Cabinet, he said he did not intend to throw Alfred Duff Cooper, Cabinet minister recently recalled from Singapore, "to the wolves" and that he would not pick scapegoats among generals, airmen and soldiers.

Accepts Blame

"Why should I be called upon to drive away loyal and trusted colleagues and friends to appease the clamor of a certain section of the British and Australian press," he demanded.

"If we have not got large and modern air forces and tanks in Malaya and Burma no one is more accountable than I."

But, he added, it would have been ruinous to have scattered the Empire's strength wherever in the Far East any enemy might have conveniently attacked.

Mr. Churchill said that Singapore would be defended to the last inch and that the imperial forces had been strengthened last week.

Predicts Eventual Victory

He said that the weeks since Japan attacked had not been spent in apathy or indecision and added:

"I must profess thankfulness for what has happened throughout the whole world in the last few months."

He predicted that Japan would not try to invade Australia—"a very ambitious overseas operation in the precarious and certainly limited time before the British and American navies have regained, as they must regain, ultimate command of the Pacific."

"It looks as if we were in for a very bad time. But providing we all stand together and throw in the last spasms of our strength, it also looks more than ever it did before as if we were going to win."

"We have had two and a half years of fighting, and we have only just managed to keep our heads above water."

Mr. Churchill said Rudolf Hess, Nazi No. 3 who flew to this country, had firmly believed that he had only to reach "certain circles" in Britain to overthrow him (Churchill) and his Government, and to effect the establishment of a Government with which Hitler might negotiate a "magnanimous" peace.

Turning to the newly troubled situation in the Middle East, he said: "We have not succeeded in destroying Gen. Erwin Rommel's army but nearly two-thirds of it are wounded, prisoners or dead."

Served on Board

Mrs. Downey has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Fund since 1929. She formerly was assistant principal of School 32 and president of the P.T.A. at School 27 and also at School 70.

In 1933, Mrs. Downey founded the Junior Speakers' Bureau, the first organized by any Community Fund.

This bureau, composed of speakers from public and parochial high schools, has been widely copied throughout the country.

Despite her work in the Community Fund, Mrs. Downey has found time to be president of the Alpha Home, and to be active in the National Probation Association, the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Indianapolis Council of Affiliated Women.

Bishop Calls for Faith

The Rt. Rev. R. A. Kirchhoffer, bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Indianapolis, delivered the principal address at the meeting.

"Our country has had itsPearl Harbor," he said. "The results have been profound. It has given us some poor pessimists. They have very wise in many things, but a confirmed fatalist. 'We can believe in much that he says of man's struggle against the scavengers of greed, of fear, of privilege, of power, of oppression, of poverty and disease and injustice and cruelty.'

"But we must profoundly disagree with him because he has no belief in the future. If we have no faith in the future, resistance to evil is pointless."

Harold B. Tharp, president of the Community Fund, responded.

Four new members were elected to the Fund board. They were H. S. Morse, Philip Adler Jr., C. C. Livingston, and Elias C. Atkins.

The following were re-elected to the board:

Mr. Tharp, Alex Corbett Jr., Miss Gertrude Taggart, Robert A. Ernyson, A. W. Metzger, W. C. Griffith and Harry T. Pritchard.

PRESENTED 22D MEMBER AWARD

Long Service Is Praised at Annual Dinner; Shipies To Again Lead Drive.

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long period of time for the benefit of others.

"They include specific work for the general good expressed, in large measure, through the Community Fund. They include personal character of pre-eminence."

Mrs. Downey responded, in part, as follows:

"In thinking back over the years of my association with the Community Fund, I can say that I am the privileged one; in giving of my time and effort to this work, I gave only a little help where I could, but I have gained a soul satisfaction beyond price; dividends greatly overbalancing my small share of work."

From my experience in the work of the Community Fund, I have found that there is a place for everyone, irrespective of color or creed, who is willing to equip himself to serve."

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Fine, Prexy Says Of Earham Hero

RICHMOND, Ind., Jan. 27 (U.P.)—Ensign George Cox Jr., Watertown, N. Y., the commander of a torpedo boat which sank a

5,000-ton Japanese vessel in Subic Bay, did not surprise his former college president with his heroism.

"That's certainly fine. I'm not surprised at George doing that," President William Cullen Dennis of Earlham College said today.

Mr. Cox was graduated from Earlham in 1939 after playing end on the football team and running the hurdles in track. He was a prominent and popular man in campus activities.

Serving with the American ambulance corps in France during the historic German invasion, Mr