

# HINT THOUSANDS OF JAPS DROWNED

Many Transports May Have Been Sunk in Great Battle.

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ently announced toll of Japanese ships would prove to have been conservative.

It had been noted that, though the Japanese fleet was massing for an invasion thrust, little mention had been made of transports.

Reports were circulated today that the enemy fleet included a number of transports and that a final list of Japanese losses might include a number of transports, each crowded with hundreds to thousands of troops.

In addition to their week-end offensive operations which resulted in the smashing of two enemy submarines and an unestimated number of seaplanes, American warplanes threw back a weak enemy attempt to bomb the allied base of Fort Moresby, in New Guinea, and shot down two of the small attacking formation.

It was now indicated that the American and allied fleets and air force had broken up a Japanese attempt to assemble an enormous invasion force, including a battle fleet which had operated in the Bay of Bengal, most probably for a direct attack on Australia.

## Thumping U. S. Victory

The danger of such an assembly, and a resultant attack on this American-protected continent, had not ended.

But nevertheless, the ferocious engagement in which 600 or more dive bombing, torpedo, bombing and fighting planes battled in a chaos of destruction over opposing naval forces, had resulted in a thumping American-allied victory.

Over nearly 200,000 square miles of island-dotted ocean off northern Australia, American and Australian planes patrolled today, bombing as opportunity offered, to discover whether the Japanese forces, driven in defeat to hiding in

lairs at a dozen invasion bases, were trying to reform for another try.

Gen. MacArthur conferred both yesterday and today with Prime Minister John Curtin on the implications of the Coral sea battle and the possibility of a new enemy attack.

Today's communique made the first mention of the presence of enemy submarines in Australian waters, working in co-operation with the Coral sea invasion force.

Mention of the bombing of enemy seaplanes in the Louisiades was understood to mean that planes from two damaged enemy seaplane tenders might be stranded there.

Eye witness reports of the Coral sea battle told of the desperate attempt of the Japanese ships to escape the merciless attack of United States navy dive bombing and torpedo planes and long range bombers based in Gen. MacArthur's Australian zone.

A Japanese aircraft carrier, believed to be one of the two sunk or damaged—one certainly and both probably sunk—steered in circles, churning up a tremendous wave of foam, in its attempt to save itself.

Fighter planes clashed while dive bombers and torpedo bombers dived down through them on the Japanese fleet, and high overhead great United States flying fortresses and Catalina-Consolidated bombers picked their targets.

Japan announced yesterday that it had occupied Lorengau, on Manus Island in the Admiralty group 180 miles off the north coast of New Guinea, and about the same distance off the west end of the Bismarcks. This occupation had the effect of strengthening the enemy's position off northern New Guinea by extending westward the string of invasion bases in the Bismarcks.

## NEED 8 MILLION WORKERS

WASHINGTON, May 11 (U. P.).—Addition of approximately 8,000,000 workers, chiefly women, to the present total of 55,000,000 will be necessary to make the proportion of employment reach the level of world war I, the census bureau estimated today.

## Guest of WIRE



Niles Trammel

## RADIO STATION DINNER JUNE 1

Niles Trammel, NBC Head, Among 500 Invited to Annual Event.

More than 500 leading business and professional men in Indiana have been invited to the annual appreciation dinner to be given by Radio Station WIRE June 1 in the Claypool hotel.

Arranged annually by Eugene C. Pulliam, delegations of outstanding radio, newspaper and advertising agency executives from New York, Chicago and Washington will attend.

Two of the most prominent leaders in the fields of radio broadcasting and newspaper publishing, along with Governor Schricker, will be special guests. They are Niles Trammel, president of the National Broadcasting Co. and Kenneth Hogue, publisher of the Wall Street Journal.

## Wynkoop Toastmaster

Mr. Trammel will accompany Mr. Hogue to DePauw university the day preceding the dinner to speak at the commencement there.

Al Wynkoop, well-known newspaper columnist and humorist of Lebanon, Ind., will be the toastmaster at the dinner.

Chief among the entertainment features will be John Mulholland, the only man in America to be listed in "Who's Who" because of his prominence as a magician. He has performed magic feats in 42 countries and has been the subject as well as author of more feature articles in national magazines than any living magician.

Mr. Hogue, a native Hoosier and alumnus of DePauw, was a member of that school's board of trustees for nearly 20 years. He has been publisher of the Wall Street Journal since 1933, having joined the paper in 1921 as manager of the Detroit office.

Mr. Trammel, who became a member of the Chicago sales staff of the NBC radio network in 1928, was elected president of the broadcasting system in 1940.

## FLORIDANS WATCH AXIS SUB STRIKE

PALM BEACH, Fla., May 11 (U. P.).—An axis submarine, lying in wait 300 yards off the lower Atlantic coast, torpedoed a medium-sized British merchantman in broad daylight in sight of several hundred spectators who witnessed the rescue of the 31 crew members from the beach.

Waterfront residents, bathers and fishermen, attracted by the explosion only a mile and a half off shore, told today how they saw the stricken ship—engulfed in a cloud of steam—lump to within 20 yards of land before she was abandoned.

The torpedoing was the ninth announced by the navy since May 4 from which survivors have been landed at Florida ports.

## 'MAD DOG' GAS WAR IS FEARED

Churchill Warns Britain Nazis May Try New Terror Attacks.

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filled with liquid gas of tremendous corrosive effect.

5. That preparations had been made to drop gas in large glass spheres, designed to break on contact and disperse widely.

6. That German officials in eastern Europe had been ordered to provide themselves with gas masks and keep them handy.

7. That gas shelters were under construction throughout Germany, even in villages.

8. That three factories in unoccupied France were manufacturing flame throwers, apparently to be carried on motorcycles, for the Germans.

Many military authorities still expressed doubt of the efficacy of gas, aside from the retaliatory brake, but they admitted that the Germans might always envisage its use in a last resort, or try it to reduce specific objectives.

Britains expressed approval of Churchill's warning that Britain would use gas against Germany if Germans used it against Russia.

They girded themselves for a new phase of the war which in sheer terror might pale earlier terrors, in the confident belief that as in aerial bombing warfare, they could take what Germany had to give and pay back on an inexorably increasing scale.

In one of the great speeches of his career, Mr. Churchill announced his portentous news yesterday that the Germans in their desperation, might resort to gas against the armies and people of Russia.

Choice Left to Hitler In fact, Russia already had charged officially that the Germans had used gas, apparently as a try-out, in the Crimea.

On the subject of poisonous gas, Mr. Churchill said:

"We ourselves firmly resolve not to use this odious weapon unless it is first used by the Germans. Knowing our Hun, however, we have not neglected to make preparations on a formidable scale."

"I wish to make it plain that we shall treat the unprovoked use of poison gas against our Russian ally exactly as if it were used against ourselves."

"If we are satisfied that this new outrage has been committed by Hitler we will use our great and growing air superiority in the west to carry gas warfare on the largest possible scale far and wide against objectives in Germany."

"It is thus for Hitler to choose whether he wishes to add this additional horror to aerial warfare."

There were plain indications that Hitler might make the choice soon. Telephonic communication between Sweden and Germany was cut off from Saturday night until early today by the Germans.

Such severance is a normal part of big troop movements inside Germany.

Soon after service was restored, Stockholm quoted authoritative Berlin quarters that "good news is to be expected soon."

Severance of communication led to fantastic rumors that King Gustav had died and that German had invaded Sweden. Actually the King was playing tennis at the time and the Swedish army was ending dramatic defense maneuvers.

Mussolini Taunted Mr. Churchill's speech was notable for many things, above all for the vigorous confidence with which he looked forward to allied victory.

He taunted Benito Mussolini as "The Italian miscalculator" who had looked for an easy victory by knifing France in the back, and Italy as a nation which, when it went to war, "was still ranked as a first-class power."

He taunted Hitler with his ignorance in failing to take account of the Russian winter.

"Hitler forgot about this Russian winter," he said. "He must have been very loosely educated. We all heard about it at school, but he forgot it. I have never made such a bad blunder as that."

He said Germany had certainly had more men killed in Russia than in the whole last war—that is, 2,050,466. Germany had 4,202,028 men wounded in the last war, incidentally.

By his speech, Mr. Churchill consolidated his personal position at a time when politicians were discussing the possibility that his government, and possibly he himself, might fall.

The speech was made on the second anniversary of his assumption of office, the day Germany attacked Holland and Belgium.

Political quarters said today that he had re-established himself as the man who would lead the country to victory, and there was no British political leader even shoulder high to him.

## Tyndall Is Victor in Republican Contest for Mayor; Myers Leads Democratic Vote as Count Is Completed

(Continued from Page One)

Pritchard was second, rolling up 21,860 votes for judge of superior court four.

In most cases, the rival parties were fairly even in county vote total, with the Democrats holding a slight edge in most cases. Unofficially, the top total votes were in the Democratic sheriff races, 39,269, and the Democratic superior court one race, 38,889.

## Prosecutor Vote Heavy

The heaviest Republican vote, apparently, was in the prosecutor race, where a total of 36,431 votes was tabulated.

These figures compare with an average of 34,000 votes for leading Republican offices in the 1938 primary, and 57,000 for the Democrats. In that primary, the G. O. P. mayor total was 34,256, the Democratic, 63,263.

In 1940, the Republican average was about 50,000, the Democratic about 51,000.

With the vote counting out of the way, local attention now shifted to the muddled state of the county Republican organization, where a county chairman who lost not only his mayor candidate, but his choice for congressman, county clerk, sheriff and probate court judge as well, still occupied his post with little chance of removal.

James Bradford was re-elected G.

O. P. chief unanimously by precinct committeemen last Saturday afternoon when Mr. Ostrom was 500 votes out in front of Gen. Tyndall. Under a state committee rule he can not be ousted.

Meanwhile the politicians were wondering what would happen in these races, for which final totals are shown:

## Republican

CONGRESS—Howard M. Meyer, 15,073; John Coulter, 14,531.

CRIMINAL COURT—William D. Bain, 13,622; Clyde C. Carter, 12,522.

COUNTY CLERK—Arnold Tilson, 15,440; Walter Hemphill, 15,198.

SHERIFF—Otto Petit, 10,618; Jesse Hutsell, 10,262.

## Democratic

SUPERIOR ONE—Joseph Markey, 15,691; Jacob Weiss, 13,579.

STATE SENATOR—John Kelley, 12,888; E. O. Sneathen, 11,993.

AUDITOR—Glenn B. Ralston, 18,258; Toney Flack, 17,390.

In all the other races, the victory margins were decisive.

Municipal Judge Dan V. White pulled away from Edwin McClure in the final stages to register a 17,652 to 15,862 victory in the Republican probate court race and there was believed to be little chance of a recount.

Judge White, however, was the

only member of Gen. Tyndall's judicial slate to upset the G. O. P. organization. Prosecutor Sherwood Blue rolled up a 14,000 edge over Glenn Funk, while Judson Stark, Hozzie Pike, Emsey Johnson Jr., Robert Allison, who upset Ray Werner by 6000 in the county treasurer vote.

## Ludlow Wins Again

In all other places, the state came through handsily. Rep. Ludlow again proved his vote-getting power by rolling up a total of 30,495 votes in the 368 precincts while his nearest opponent, Earl J. Cox, got 7,770.

## Democratic Slate Rapped

On the Democratic side, the "organization slate" also took a pasting in four important places, but the party did not face the organization problems which is bothering the county G. O. P.

Russell J. Dean, political associate of Judge Myers, was named county chairman Saturday with no opposition.

Winners who were not slated by

for county recorder.

## C. W. Chase, Former Head Of City Railways, Is Dead

(Continued from Page One)

391.39 in 1939, compared to \$2,336,788.46 in 1932.

New shops were built at 1150 W. Washington st., at a cost of about \$850,000 and 210 miles of trackless trolley overhead lines set up, making it perhaps the greatest system of trackless trolleys in the world.

Upon his resignation to go to Chicago, Arthur L. Gilliom, attorney for Indianapolis Railways, said:

"I don't know of any man who in so short a time, by his vision and work, has so favorably affected a whole city in its well-being and comfort."

## Put Public First

"He has had the right point of view as operator of a public utility—that is, as an instrumentality for public service and not as an instrumentality for security operations."

"He has held uppermost in his mind the performance of public service to the people and fair treatment of employees."

He and his wife lived here at 8650 College ave.

Surviving him are his wife, Adele; three sons, Warren M., attache of the American diplomatic legation at Bern, Switzerland; James R., Indianapolis attorney; and Anthony D., Pennsylvania Railroad official at Cincinnati, O.

Born in Milwaukee, Wis., Mr. Chase graduated from the University of Chicago in 1899 and from the Harvard law school in 1901.

After 12 years' law practice in Chicago, in which his interest in public utilities was nurtured, Mr. Chase organized and became presi-

dent of the Calumet Gas and Electric Co., which is now the property of the Northern Indiana Public Service Co.

Later he became vice president of the Chicago, South Shore & South Bend Railroad Co., after which he was president of the Shore Line Motor Coach Co.

## Headed National Group

In 1917 he reorganized the street and interurban railway at Gary and he was president of that organization when he came here.

He was appointed a member of the transportation committee of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce in 1936 and in 1937 was elected president of the American Transit association, a national organization of street and electric railways.

Here, Mr. Chase was a member of the University club of Chicago, the Columbia club, Indianapolis Athletic club, the Indianapolis country club and of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity.

His hobbies were walking, golf and early American history and he is said to have earned his first money putting out a newspaper, The Weekly Echo, in Omaha, Neb.

Mr. Chase was succeeded here in the presidency of Indianapolis Railways by Harry Reid, formerly of the New York State Electric and Gas Co.

## PULITZER WINNER DEAD

WESTON, Conn., May 11 (U. P.).—Funeral services will be held tomorrow for Forrest Wilson, author who last week won the Pulitzer prize for biography, Mr. Wilson, 59, died suddenly yesterday.

## DOWNSTAIRS at AYRES



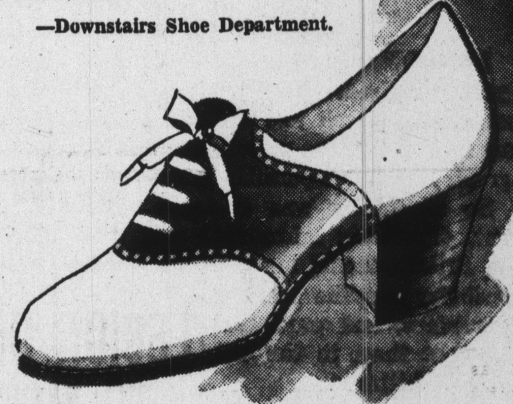
You'll Look Your Best in These Smart

## CORLISS SADDLES

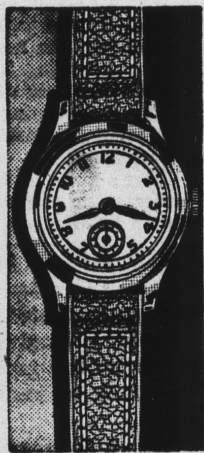
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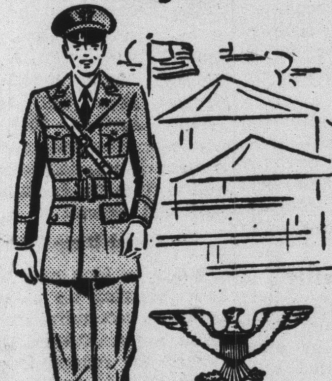
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2702 E. Washington  
3200 E. 10th St.  
3846 Roosevelt  
4129 E. 10th St.  
4238 E. 10th St.  
2807 E. Michigan  
8400 E. Washington  
6955 E. Washington  
2112 Roosevelt

**NORTH**  
5611 N. Illinois  
4140 Boulevard Place  
(at 42nd St.)  
1714 E. 49th St.  
2522 College Ave.  
1903 College Ave.  
132 E. 23d St.  
2694 N. Capitol Ave.  
2835 Northwestern  
2943 Central Ave.  
3773 College Ave.  
2323 N. 28th St.  
3828 N. 11th St.  
4207 College Ave.  
710 E. 32d St.  
6307 Bellefontaine

**WEST**  
2701 W. 10th St.  
2429 W. Washington  
2618 W. 16th St.  
510 N. Tibbe Ave.  
2020 W. Morris St.  
2508 W. Michigan St.  
3125 W. Washington  
1251 Oliver Ave.  
1434 N. Main St.  
(Speedway)

**SOUTH**  
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1119 Prospect St.  
1413 S. Meridian St.  
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