

R. A. F. BLASTS NAZI FACTORIES

Strong Bomber Squadrons Attack War Plants of Ruhr and Rhine.

LONDON, July 24 (U. P.).—Strong forces of R. A. F. bombers attacked objectives in Germany's industrial valleys of the Ruhr and the Rhine last night while their supporting aircraft bombed air-dromes, railways and other targets in the occupied lowlands, an air ministry communiqué said today.

At dawn British planes still were sweeping out in force over northern France.

Seven British bombers were missing, the air ministry said. As the R. A. F. was active on the continent, German planes ranged over England in one of their most extensive operations this summer and the Berlin radio, unconfirmed by other sources, said that Soviet bombers raided east Prussia again. The British said that their night fighters shot down seven of the German planes which scattered over the east and northeast coasts and the east and west Midlands taking advantage of low hanging clouds and a bright moon to bomb a number of localities.

Women of the British auxiliary services, going into action for the first time since their assignment to anti-aircraft batteries, were given credit for driving a German raider away from an east coast town which it tried to bomb.

Active at 80



Called back for navy recruiting duty in San Francisco, Chief Boatswain's Mate George Sanderson, 80, proudly wears 10 gold service stripes.

ALIEN DETAINED FOR PENNSY DRAFT BOARD

Adolph Stermer, a Russian alien of German descent, has been arrested in Frankfurt by a deputy U. S. marshal for failure to report to his draft board in Donora, Pa.

A. M. Taft, deputy marshal, made the arrest yesterday on information given by the federal bureau of investigation here. Stermer is charged with failing to report for his physical examination and is being held here under a \$1000 bond pending notification of his draft board.

CENTRALIZATION OF PLANTS NEAR

Civilian Factories to Be Regrouped and Some Weeded Out.

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ing the same article are producing only at one-tenth normal capacity, nine of them will be closed down or converted and the other allowed to run full blast.

2. Small plants, as a rule, will be allowed to continue operation while larger ones will be turned over to war production.

3. Civilian production will be suspended in areas where labor is needed in war plants, but allowed to continue in areas where labor supplies are ample.

4. Production will be suspended or curtailed where power supply or warehouse accommodations are inadequate.

The WPB admitted many problems are yet to be solved—compensation for closed-down firms, maintenance of trade-marks and rearrangement of distributive channels.

But it added that compensation for suspended factories should come from those allowed to continue production, and said "concentration plans should not foster post-war domination of an industry by one or a few companies."

Plan Maintenance Crews

Under one plan now being considered, small maintenance crews would be kept in closed-down plants and the cost of this service possibly met from the profits of producing concerns. WPB officials said this would allow closed units to resume production as soon as the war is over.

WPB Chief Donald M. Nelson pointed out that heretofore the cut-down in civilian production had been accomplished by percentage reductions in each factory.

"The war program has now reached a stage, however," he said, "in which the imposition of straight percentage cuts on all firms does not provide for the most effective use of the nation's resources. Consequently, the board has decided that wherever possible a policy of selective limitation be applied, with essential civilian production concentrated in certain plants and regions."

Conditions Illustrated

The concentration plan will be imposed, he said, whenever one of these conditions exists:

1. Some or all firms in the industry are needed for war production and can be converted.
2. Civilian production has been so restricted that economic operation of all firms in the industry is not possible.
3. A significant part of the production is continuing in areas where there are bottlenecks in labor, transport, power or warehouse facilities.

The plan has been under study by WPB officials for some time, and follows closely experience in Britain and Germany.

Another feature of the program is standardization and simplification of civilian products, already in force in one of the "guinea pig" industries—bicycle making.

Woodstock, for example, is apparently to make what typewriters continue to be turned out.

In the farm implement field, however, there are 800 plants, not counting 600 very small ones, and though they are still making 83 per cent of their 1941 production, it is expected this will be brought down to 30 or even 25 per cent.

Of more than 400 metal products whose manufacture was recently forbidden, none are to be allowed to return under this plan, unless some of them should prove to be more in the nature of necessities than was supposed.

How far the concentration will go and how many lines it will affect depend almost solely upon the length of the war. If Russia is defeated the consolidation of output will be widespread and long, with many more "necessities" having to be given up altogether.

No Hard, Fast Rules

The announcement of Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the WPB said no hard or fast rules could be laid down for the concentration, but it made clear that production was to be continued in places which have the fewest shortages of labor, power, transportation and warehousing space.

It is also to go in general to the smaller plants. Cities like New York and a number of middle-sized industrial centers in Indiana and Ohio are expected to inherit most of the "nucleus" plants, to use a word Mr. Nelson borrows from England.

Gets G. O. P. Post



Russell Robbins to Head Speakers Bureau in Fall Campaign.

Russell Robbins, clerk of the Wayne circuit court at Richmond, was named today by State Chairman Ralph Gates as head of the fall campaign.

Mr. Robbins was an unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination of clerk of the supreme and appellate courts at the party's recent convention here.

He is completing his second term as Wayne court clerk and previously he held positions as secretary of a building and loan association at Richmond and as assistant chief clerk of the Richmond state hospital. He is 36, married and has three children.

FACTIONS CLEAR OSTROM'S PATH

Bradford Group Agrees to Beaten Mayoral Aspirant As Chairman.

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at the meeting which was held for the specific purpose of getting the Bradford-supporting ward chairman to agree to the change.

These chairmen minced no words of their disapproval of Charles W. Jewett, Gen. Tyndall's campaign manager, and the general assured them that with Mr. Ostrom as county chairman he would follow the campaign lines laid down by the new chairman.

Both Gen. Tyndall and Mr. Jewett had refused to along with the regular party organization as long as Mr. Bradford remained as chairman.

Ostrom Compromise Choice

And Mr. Ostrom, whom Mr. Bradford supported in the primary mayoralty fight against Gen. Tyndall, was agreed upon last week by both factions as a compromise choice for county chairman.

But last night's meeting was necessary to get the ward chairmen to approve the change.

In addition to the ward and township chairmen, the only Republicans attending the closed meeting were District Chairmen Joseph J. Daniels, State Chairman Ralph Gates, Mr. Bradford, Mr. Ostrom and Gen. Tyndall. Mr. Jewett was not invited.

Mr. Ostrom said today that as county chairman he was "not going out to dehorn any Republican. We can't have a baseball game without two teams."

He said he contemplated using both the Jewett and Mr. Bradford in the fall campaign.

Mr. Gates announced at the meeting that Mr. Bradford will take charge of organization work in the industrial areas of the state for the state G. O. P. committee on Aug. 1.

A meeting of G. O. P. candidates is to be held shortly to notify them officially of the change in party leadership.

ASK HIGHER WAGES AT SANITARY PLANT

Another demand for wage increases for city sanitation department employees has been made by Mayor Sullivan.

A delegation representing the State, County and Municipal Workers of America, a C. I. O. affiliate, called at the mayor's office yesterday and requested that department wages be raised at least 15 per cent.

Delegation spokesmen urged that the Mayor recommend additional money be provided in the 1943 budgets to pay the increases. City budgets are scheduled to be approved by the city council some time next month.

FEW IN SENATE BACK SALES TAX

Only '7 or '8' on Finance Committee Favor Levy To Boost Revenue.

WASHINGTON, July 24 (U. P.).—Senate sales tax advocates reported today that a private survey of sentiment in the finance committee revealed a lack of sufficient strength for adoption of the proposal on the new tax bill.

They said only "seven or eight" of the 21-member committee at present favor that method of obtaining more money for the government's war needs. They said, however, that many senators are still undecided.

Among advocates of a sales tax is Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R. Mich.) who led an unsuccessful attempt to incorporate a general manufacturers' excise tax in last year's bill.

Undecided on Rate

Asked if he intended to renew the attempt this year, he said:

"I'm way beyond that now. I'm for a federal retail sales tax."

He added that he is not ready to suggest a rate or to say what commodities should be exempted.

The pro-sales tax group includes Senators Harry F. Byrd (D. Va.), Robert A. Taft (R. O.) and Clyde Herring (D. Ia.).

Chairman Walter F. George (D. Ga.) told reporters that early in the hearings the committee will have a closed meeting to crystallize its attitude on proposed levies so as to narrow the hearings to those taxes it wants to consider.

House Opposes Sales Tax

That would apply, he said, to specific proposals by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau that the Senate include in the bill taxes on the income from state and municipal securities, provide for mandatory joint returns by married couples, and reduce the oil and gas depletion allowances of present law.

Bomb Germany Out of the War! U. S. and Great Britain Have What It Takes to Do It

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accredited tonnage.

One thousand planes, then, could deliver at least 3000 tons a night, which was the load dumped on Cologne, but with heavier loading the total would run higher. More than 1000 planes were used in the Cologne raid.

Figuring 10 operational nights a month, as a maximum expectancy, though bad weather might reduce this some months, that would mean 30,000 tons a month, though with heavier loads and with more than 1000 planes used some nights, which would be the objective, the monthly bomb load would run close to 40,000 tons, probably to 50,000.

Deal Terrific Ruin

THIS WOULD mean, at the top estimate, a total of 150,000 tons in three months. That's a terrific load of destruction, dropped, too, with the accuracy now achieved by both British and American bombers. Germany never dropped more than 15,000 tons on England in any 90-day period.

In Germany there are 31 key industrial cities. Such raids as described can be translated into 5000 tons on each of these cities in the three months.

Cologne's industrial section was wrecked by 3000 tons of bombs dropped in one night.

The heaviest single load ever dropped on England in one raid by the Germans, and that for two successive nights, was less than 700 tons for the two nights, according to an official English announcement.

Average bomber losses in the Cologne and Essen raids were 4 per cent quite a drop from the average of 10 per cent in smaller British raids over the two previous years. Losses over 10 per cent are regarded as too costly to justify raiding.

AT THE FOUR PER CENT rate, this would mean a loss of 600

bombers a month, which would be the replacement factor. It can be stated authoritatively that present British and American production exceeds this replacement requirement.

In other necessary directions, the requirements are being built up for smashing blows by the army air forces.

Maj. Gen. Barton K. Yount, commanding general of the flying training command, announced recently that the training program for pilots and crews was being stepped up considerably.

"The army air forces is today undergoing what will undoubtedly be regarded by future historians as the most extraordinary air expansion program that any nation has ever attempted," he said.

"America is well aware of the potency of modern airpower, and our nation is determined to have, not only the finest air force the world has ever seen up to this time, but the biggest as well."

Plenty of Airdromes

"EVEN BEFORE the United States entered the war," he explained, "tremendous steps had been taken and unprecedented plans set up for a program of national defense."

The schedule called for the training of 30,000 pilots and 10,000 bombardiers and navigators a year, and 100,000 airplane mechanics and technicians per year.

"In order to meet the immediate goal of 1,000,000 officers and men for the air forces these rates are being considerably stepped up as rapidly as facilities become available."

There are sufficient airdromes in England as bases, according to an article by the air correspondent of the London Observer some time ago. He was discussing the possibility of sending out 3000 bombers some nights over Germany to maintain a 1000-a-night average, since bad weather conditions would reduce the number on other nights.

"ON NIGHTS when 3000 air-

craft were being sent to Germany, assuming that two squadrons would operate from one airdrome, more than 120 airdromes would be needed," he added.

"That problem could be met." A huge ground force of maintenance crews is required. A total ground staff of at least 20 is necessary directly or indirectly for every man in a bomber, it is estimated. This personnel is being built up.

British maintenance crews are seemingly slower than Americans, and consequently repairs have been further behind schedule than is believed necessary.

When Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the army air forces, was in England discussing air plans, which was during the Cologne raid, it was suggested in press dispatches from London that the United States take over the whole job of maintenance and repair of all combat planes.

MONDAY: How German and British bombing strategists differ.

SOLDIERS VOTE BILL PASSED BY HOUSE

WASHINGTON, July 24 (U. P.).—Legislation to allow members of the armed forces in the continental United States to vote in the 1942 elections went to the senate today after house debate in which the questions of poll taxes and Negro voters were bitterly discussed.

The bill was passed, 134 to 19, but only after a small group of southern representatives fought it so vigorously that supporters charged they were carrying on a "filibuster."

The bill assures soldiers, marines and sailors in the United States and Alaska an opportunity to vote in the congressional election if they are qualified as voters in their states. To get an "official war ballot," however, they must swear that they are "qualified."

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