

## 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 airfields, 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 west 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 Frankfort by a deputy U. S. marshal for failure to report to his draft board in Donora, Pa.

A. M. Taff, 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 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 warehousing 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 make what typewriters

continues 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.

### ASK HIGHER WAGES AT SANITARY PLANT

Another demand for wage increases for city sanitation department employees has been made to 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.

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## THE INDIANAPOLIS TIMES

### 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 G. O. P. speakers bureau for the fall campaign.

Mr. Robbins was an unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination 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.

(Continued from Page One)

at the meeting which was held for the specific purpose of getting the Bradford-supporting ward chairmen 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 majority 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 deform any Republican. We can't have a baseball game without two teams."

He said he contemplated using both Mr. Bradford 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. officials is to be held shortly to notify them officially of the change in party leadership.

### 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 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 for a federal retail sales tax."

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

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

Chairman Walter F. George (D. Ga.) told reporters that early in the hearings' committee will have a closed meeting to crystallize its attitude on proposed levels 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.

#### AT THE FOUR PER CENT RATE

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#### DEAL TERRIBLE 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.

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