

The Indianapolis Times

FORECAST: Not quite so cold tonight and somewhat warmer tomorrow forenoon.

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FINAL HOME

PRICE THREE CENTS

ALLIES OPEN PUSH ON AXIS IN EGYPT

Nazis Driven From Skies By Yanks And R. A. F.

BRADFORD IS NEW AUDITOR; WINS BATTLE

Named by Commissioners After Tyndall Faction Yields to Pressure.

By NOBLE REED
James L. Bradford, the ex-Republican county chairman, made a spectacular bid to test the power of his dormant political machine and won today.

He was appointed county auditor by county commissioners to succeed the late Glenn B. Ralston, Democrat, after three days of bitter feuding which for a time threatened to wreck the Republican organization on the eve of the Nov. 3 election.

The party was split wide open last Wednesday when ward chairmen delivered an ultimatum to Republican county commissioners demanding that their ex-boss be appointed to the vacancy.

Opposed by Tyndall
The faction headed by Gen. Robert Tyndall, Republican mayoralty candidate, and his campaign manager, Charles Jewett, along with the other anti-Bradford party men sprung into action in a last-ditch fight to smother the former chairman's comeback attempt.

The Tyndall-Jewett faction was instrumental in forcing Mr. Bradford to resign the Republican chairmanship in favor of Henry E. Ostrom in a compromise move several months ago.

The two Republican majority commissioners were split between the two factions with William T. Ayres backing the Bradford men and William Bosson bitterly opposing the move to appoint the ex-chairman.

Hohl Watches Feud
The Democratic minority commissioner, Harry Hohl, stood aloof from the fracas, leaving the appointment in a serious deadlock.

The Tyndall-Jewett-Bosson group demanded appointment of Ralph F. Moore, G. O. P. nominee for county auditor, and it appeared that they were about to swing it when the Bradford faction late yesterday brought so much pressure that Moore withdrew from the feud.

This left the Tyndall-Jewett-Bosson machine "out on a limb," and after five hours of bickering last night Mr. Bosson was forced to capitulate and agreed to go along with the Bradford appointment.

"I held out against Bradford to the last ditch," said General Tyndall and Mr. Jewett finally advised me to give up my stand in the in- (Continued on Page Two)

LOCAL TEMPERATURES
6 a. m. 37 10 a. m. 39
7 a. m. 36 11 a. m. 44
8 a. m. 36 12 noon 50
9 a. m. 38 1 p. m. 51

Mrs. R. Tells England That U. S. May Draft Women for Labor.

LONDON, Oct. 24 (U. P.).—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, in her first conference with the British press, said today that she believed improvement of Anglo-American relations depended upon an increased knowledge by each people of the problems of the other.

Mrs. Roosevelt indicated that she believed the United States might eventually conscript women for labor.

"You come to everything as you need it," she said in reply to a question. "It is very difficult to make people realize the importance of some piece of work until it is actually very badly needed."

During her stay in England Mrs. Roosevelt will send a cable report each day of her experiences for her column, My Day. The first appears on Page One, Second Section of The Times today.

"Six months ago, talk of registration of labor caused an uproar among trade unions and congress, but today, many are crying, 'why aren't women working?'"

Asked why she had come to England, Mrs. Roosevelt said: "I am interested in every phase of what women have accomplished. You have had many more years of war effort than we. Men and women at home have felt that women were not needed. Now they are finding that women are very much needed."

"THERE SUDDENLY is a great interest in what women can do, and there's a great deal of experience and knowledge that we can use. I think there is a very great deal for me to learn while here."

She said she did not believe there would be prohibition in the United States in the near future. "I can only tell you that there (Continued on Page Two)

U.S. SHAKES UP HIGH COMMAND IN S. PACIFIC

Adm. Ghormley, in Charge In Solomons, Replaced By Admiral Halsey.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (U. P.).—The navy today announced a sweeping shake-up of its high command in the South Pacific—including the Solomon island, where American forces are struggling to hold vital Guadalcanal. The reorganization puts Vice Admiral William F. Halsey in command of the area.

Admiral Halsey has been a Pacific fleet task force commander and headed several raids on Japanese bases, including the highly successful foray against the Marshall and Gilbert islands last January. He was awarded the distinguished service medal for that raid.

He succeeds Vice Admiral Robert Lee Ghormley, who has been commander of the South Pacific area since the command was established last spring. Admiral Ghormley's new duties were not announced immediately. It was Admiral Ghormley who launched the first operations in the Solomons.

Criticism Is Recalled
What effect the command shake-up will have on the battle of the Solomons could not be discerned immediately. Admiral Ghormley has been in charge of the entire operation up to now, beginning more than two months ago when marines invaded six islands in the Guadalcanal area.

Only open criticism of conduct of the Solomons campaign was voiced a week ago by Rep. John H. Costello (D. Cal.), a member of the house military affairs committee. He told the house last Saturday that he feared the navy had attempted to make a "grandstand play" in the Solomons.

Full Story Not Told?
Other changes in the navy's Pacific command announced at the same time included designation of Vice Admiral Herbert F. Leary, heretofore commander of southwest Pacific naval forces under Gen. Douglas MacArthur, as commander of a Pacific task force.

Admiral Leary succeeds Vice Admiral William S. Pye, who moves from the task force leadership to the presidency of the naval war college at Newport, R. I.

Rear Admiral Arthur S. Carpenter, who has been second in command under Admiral Leary in the southwest Pacific, succeeds him as commander of united nations naval forces under MacArthur.

The United States has lost at least 12 warships and four transports (Continued on Page Two)

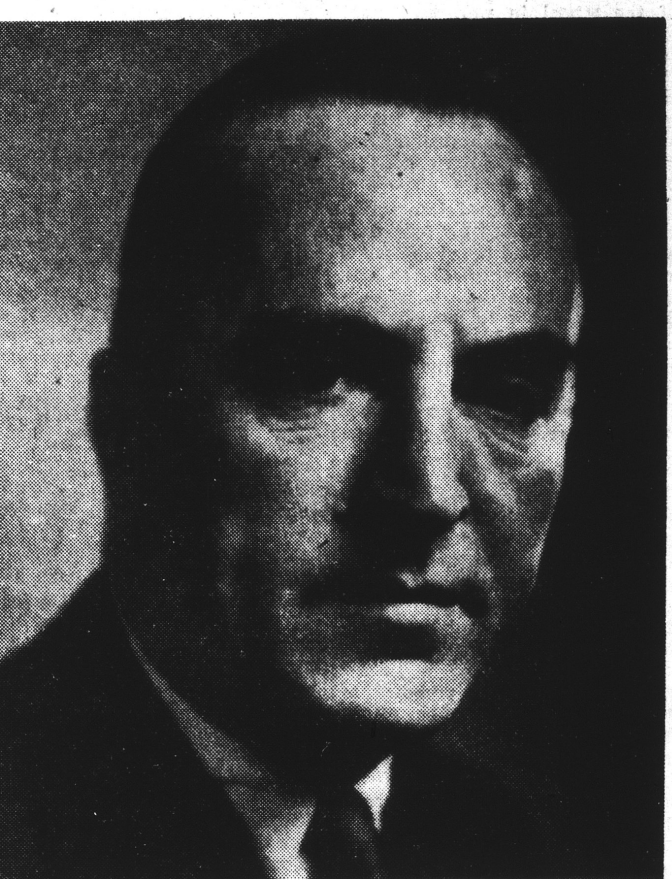
SENATE DEBATES TRAINING PERIOD

12 Months Not Needed by All 18s, Is Claimed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (U. P.).—Senate Democratic whip, Lister Hill of Alabama, said today that proposals for a year's training for 18 and 19-year-old soldiers prior to combat assignments were based on a "misunderstanding" of Gen. George C. Marshall's position.

Opening the third day's senate debate on legislation to lower the draft age to 18, Senator Hill said Gen. Marshall "never has taken the position that every soldier has to have 12 months' training." The chief of staff, he added, has said (Continued on Page Two)

'I Know He'll Come Out of It'



Eddie Rickenbacker . . . 'I am bruised, but not broken.'

That's Pop Myers, Speaking For 'Rick's' Friends Here

Indianapolis knows Eddie Rickenbacker well. And Indianapolis knows that if there is one chance to get out of his present predicament, "Rick" will take it.

It's just like at Atlanta a year and a half ago when the odds were against his recovering from plane crash injuries.

"I am bruised, but not broken in spirit," he grinned. Rickenbacker got his start in the automobile business here, he became a race driver at the Speedway and after world war I when he became America's No. 1 ace, he returned to head the Speedway corporation.

For his hundreds of close friends here, T. E. (Pop) Myers, former Speedway general manager, said: "Eddie is very resourceful as well as fortunate. It looks like a big 'eight-ball' he's behind, but I know he'll come out of it."

Eddie's brother, Al Rickenbacker, is connected with the Speedway golf course here.

"Rick" in recent years has been considered a genius as a commercial aviation executive. He is president of Eastern Air Lines and it was in one of his company's ships that he had his narrow escape from death. That was Feb. 27, 1941, when eight persons were killed in the crash near Atlanta.

Pinned in Wreckage
He lay pinned in the wreckage for four hours before rescuers arrived. Despite his pain, he did what he could to make the other injured comfortable and kept them from lighting cigarettes which might have set the wreckage on fire.

Although his health was not restored fully, he made a 14,000-mile flying trip around the country early this year at the request of Lieut. Gen. Henry Arnold, chief of the (Continued on Page Five)

2 VESSELS IN CONVOY TO RUSSIA ARE SUNK

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (U. P.).—Two medium-sized United States merchant vessels in a convoy en route to Russia were sunk by aerial torpedo attack in the North Atlantic about the middle of September, the navy announced today. Survivors of the attack have been landed at an east coast U. S. port.

That announcement from Stanley chairman, brought the workers to their feet in a surge of enthusiasm.

Mr. Baxter reported that one out of three residents—approximately 125,000 persons—subscribed to the campaign for the 15 organizations. He lauded Indianapolis as:

"A city that is working with might and main in the making of airplane propellers and engines, to fight on every front; where the marvelous bomb sight, the envy of all other nations, is being manufactured; where shells of many calibers are being produced by the millions; where armor plates for our fighting ships will soon be formed; where thousands of other useful things to win this war are being made."

RICKENBACKER DISAPPEARS ON PACIFIC FLIGHT

Believed En Route to Australia With Bomber Crew of 9 Men.

By FRANK TREMAINE
Honolulu, Hawaii, Oct. 24.—Army and navy planes and surface vessels searched the sea south of the Hawaiian islands today for Capt. E. V. (Eddie) Rickenbacker and the crew of a bombing plane which disappeared Wednesday evening.

At 1 p. m. (Indianapolis time), Rickenbacker, the plane, and its crew had been missing 66 hours and while authorities had not given up hope, they felt that prospects of finding them were "gloomy."

Raft Easily Spotted
But there was hope. In addition to the chance that the plane had made an emergency landing on one of the countless atolls in the south Pacific and had been unable to establish radio contact, there was the possibility that all the men were adrift on the life raft with which the plane was equipped.

Land planes forced down at sea sink almost at once, but the life-rafts, painted a bright yellow in order that they can be spotted easily from the air, are easily launched. There have been cases since the war started of navy pilots drifting on their own for as long as a month before being rescued.

Was on Special Mission
Though the fortitude of the greatest American ace of the first world war is well known, he is now 52 years old and was seriously injured in an airplane crash near Atlanta, Ga., in 1941, and authorities feared that he might not have the physical stamina to endure prolonged exposure to the blistering south Pacific sun.

It was revealed in Washington last night that Rickenbacker, who is president of the Eastern Airlines and the Speedway Corp. at Indianapolis but is serving as confidential (Continued on Page Five)

TIMOSHENKO GAINS IN FLANK OFFENSIVE

Penetrates Fortified Zone; Stalingrad Holds.

MOSCOW, Oct. 24 (U. P.).—Battleron dispatches said today that Marshal Semyon Timoshenko's powerful relief offensive northwest of Stalingrad had smashed deeper into German lines at three points, killing 1000 more Nazis.

Timoshenko's pressure against the Germans was unrelenting, these dispatches said, and his men were attacking night and day over steeples boggy with the slush of a recent snow.

The Soviet noon communique reported that his men had driven into a German fortified zone. The defenders of Stalingrad itself hurried back desperate new attacks against a vital factory in the northwestern part of the city and ran German losses up to at least 1400 men killed and 15 tanks in 24 hours. Guardsmen, in a raid, killed 200 more Germans and burned or disabled five tanks.

In northwestern Stalingrad, the Russians have not budged from positions they were holding five days ago.

There was only air activity in the Mosdok area.

On the War Fronts
—Oct. 24, 1942—

CAIRO—Allies launch big offensive against Rommel's desert positions after seven-week lull; may herald all-out campaign in Africa.

LONDON—RAF raids in northern Italy for second successive night; Rome admits serious damage in Thursday night attack on Genoa.

MOSCOW—Russians report additional gains in drive northwest of Stalingrad; Nazis driven from three strong points, suffer 1000 casualties.

BERLIN—High command claims Russians driven from several Stalingrad streets.

SWEEPING FOE OUT OF AFRICA SEEN AS GOAL

Eighth Army Has Smashed Through in Several Places, London Hears; Genoa Bombed for 2d Night.

By HARRISON SALISBURY
United Press Staff Correspondent
Britain's eighth army today rolled into the offensive—with American planes and possibly tanks in the vanguard—in the opening phase of what may prove to be an all-out effort to drive the axis out of Africa.

American, British and allied planes had virtually driven the axis air forces from the sky over the desert where the main eighth army's armored and motorized forces slashed forward against Marshal Erwin Rommel's carefully prepared Alamein positions.

An Exchange Telegraph report to London from the western desert said that the eighth army has smashed through axis defenses at several places.

The report said it was not yet possible to report the scale and success of the operation. The land attack, the report said, began about 10 p. m. last night, the troops moving forward in bright moonlight.

Fleet Blasts Supply Bases
British light naval forces steamed along the African coast, blasting at the supply base of Mersa Matruh and there were strong hints that light desert columns had slipped inside Rommel's lines and may be streaking for rear bases as far distant as Benghazi and the Gulf of Sirte.

Timing their blow to coincide with the big push in Africa, the royal air force struck at Northern Italy for the second consecutive night with the hardest aerial blows of the war. The chief target was Genoa, the big northern supply port through which supplies and reinforcements for Rommel are funneled.

The possibility that the eighth army move may be a curtain raiser for action in West Africa was not lost on the axis and Vichy officials.

Admiral Jean Francois Darlan, chief of French armed forces, met with France's North African commanders at Rabat where he arrived on a hasty inspection swing which has already taken him to Dakar. His next stop is Casablanca on the Moroccan coast. Premier Pierre Laval held a series of conferences with the chiefs of French fighting forces in Vichy.

There was little specific information on the progress of the initial phase of the land battles along the Alamein line. However, communiques revealed that American and British planes had virtually driven the Luftwaffe out of the sky and were providing a protective umbrella under which the British were hammering their way forward.

The initial reports rushed back to battle headquarters of the desert army in fact did not indicate the full scope of the imperial attack.

However, with the powerful reinforcements known to be available it seemed certain that a major effort to smash Rommel's power in the Eastern desert was under way. Whether the offensive was timed to co-ordinate with other blows against the enemy was not known.

A communique issued early today disclosed that Lieut. Gen. B. L. Montgomery, commander of the eighth army, beating Field Marshal Erwin Rommel and his Afrika Korps to the punch, had reopened the desert battle with an offensive.

Believe U. S. Tanks Engaged
Supported by strong aerial formations, the British and imperials launched the attack and terrific fighting developed. The battle still was raging fiercely today.

(The extent of American participation was not immediately clear, although it was certain that American bombers were in the thick of the fighting. The American supply ports which preceded the attack during the last few weeks.)

(Tanks manned by American crews and sent to Egypt primarily for front line training were used in the fighting at the end of August and during the first few days of September until Rommel's attack against the Alamein line died down.)

The battle centered about Alamein, where the British stopped Rommel early last summer, with heavy losses. Allied air forces have gradually wrested air superiority from the enemy since.

The land attack was preceded by another in the continuing series of allied air attacks against Rommel's positions. Allied bombers struck hard at the axis landing fields, hoping to cripple Rommel's Italian and German air arm.

The communique divulged few details of the fighting. "The eighth army, with strong air support, attacked last night," it said. "Fierce fighting developed and is continuing."

"Allied air forces during Thursday night and yesterday (Continued on Page Two)

WASHINGTON Calling

A Weekly Sizeup by the Washington Staff of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Don't count on a seasonal lull in the fighting, even if the first snow has fallen in Stalingrad. This is expected to be the war's bloodiest winter.

Russia may get a breathing spell, but everywhere else fighting fronts will almost certainly flame into increased action.

Battle of the Atlantic: U-boats, inactive lately, are getting repairs, refitting, reinforcements. They'll be ready for the long winter nights, unsettled weather, which aid attack; next phase of the battle may be the worst. Hitler, desperate at the way the war is dragging out probably will risk much to keep lend-lease from reaching Britain, Russia, Near East. And he wants to stop our troop transports.

North Africa: If the united nations could knock out Rommel, Italy might drop out of the war—or might become a path for invasion—and revolt might flare through Balkans. So Hitler is expected to give Rommel more planes, more tanks, more men and orders to spare none of them.

France May Rejoin Allies
FRANCE: Anything can happen there. She might even join our side. Bitterness toward Laval grows. If he were to be ousted by those he is trying to enslave, a new regime might set up its government in North Africa; might start fighting with us—which would mean encirclement of Rommel, united nations control of the Mediterranean after he had been ousted—and a mortal blow for the axis.

Battle of the Pacific: It will keep on increasing in importance until there's a decision. Fighting may start in Burma any time. And India probably will be back on page one before spring, by reason (Continued on Page Five)

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