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The Indianapolis Times

FORECAST: Fair and warm tonight and tomorrow.

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VOLUME 55—NUMBER 123

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1944

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Armed Neighbors Fight Prowler in New Incident



Mrs. Irene Marsh, 4906 Young ave., points down the vacant lot where the prowler fled after she shot at him last night. Believed by neighbors to be the same man, he has been returning almost nightly for four weeks.



Daniel and Patricia Marsh... their mother has fears of their safety.

EAST SIDERS BAND FORCES

Woman Fires at Lurking Figure; Floodlights Cover Area.

By VICTOR PETERSON
Prowlers, striking over the city, have made Indianapolis women reach for their husbands' guns and, in the spirit of pioneer women, they are fighting off the marauders.

On the heels of reports of a scar-faced prowler on the South side, came others last night of another persistent nocturnal visitor in the 4800 and 4900 blocks of Young ave.

At 4 o'clock this morning, Mrs. Irene Marsh, 4906 Young ave., was awakened while staying, for safety's sake, with Mr. and Mrs. Elgin Wiggins next door at 4902 Young ave.

Man at Window

At her window was the silhouette of the man who has been seen visiting the neighborhood almost nightly for the past four weeks.

Stealing softly to another room she awakened Mr. Wiggins. Mrs. Marsh went back to her room to protect her two children, Patricia, 8, and Daniel, 2.

The prowler was drifting away from the window as Mrs. Marsh raised a 22 rifle and fired twice.

Various homes in the neighborhood have been victims several times running and at least eight times the prowler has been shot at.

Husband in Navy

"With my husband, Herbert, in the navy at Great Lakes, I have gotten so bad the past two weeks I didn't dare stay with the children at home," said Mrs. Marsh. "That's why I have been staying with the Wiggins'."

"There are seven of our houses in a row and we have fixed up flood-

(Continued on Page 3—Column 8)

PROVIDE CANNING SUGAR

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (U. P.).—Home canners of fruit, fruit juice preserves, jam, jelly and fruit butter for sale to others will be allowed more than the present maximum of 250 pounds of sugar during the present canning season if they need it to equal their 1941 output, the office of price administration announced today.

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Federal or State Ballot Issue Raised in Senate Race

By EARL RICHETT
The hot political question of whether the names of the candidates for United States senator should be placed on the federal or state ballots was tossed today into the lap of Republican Attorney General James E. McGrath by the state election board.

David M. Lewis, Indianapolis attorney and Democratic member of the election board, who asked the question, said that the election board, which is Democratic-controlled, would abide by the attorney general's decision.

The question of where the names of the senatorial candidates should be placed is regarded of great importance by leaders in both parties.

Supporters of G. O. P. Senatorial Nominee Homer E. Capehart want his name to go on the federal ballot along with those of Thomas E. Dewey and John W. Bricker, figuring that this place on the ballot will bring him extra votes.

Best Vote Getter

Democratic leaders almost unanimously want the name of their senatorial nominee, Governor Henry F. Schricker, to be placed at the top of the state ballot. They believe that the name of their best vote-getter at the top of the state ballot will help the entire state ticket and that the governor himself will lose votes by being placed on the federal ballot along with President Roosevelt and Senator Truman.

Governor Schricker, who by virtue of his office is chairman of the state election board, took no part in the discussion of the placing of the names of senatorial candidates since he is personally involved. And he also declined comment to the press.

Edwin K. Steers, Republican member of the board, took the position that the 1933 law providing that the senatorial candidates' names be placed on the state ballot was repealed by a 1937 law which included a chart placing the names of the senatorial candidates on the federal ballot.

Believes Law in Force

Mr. Lewis, however, said he was firmly convinced from a study of the statutes that the 1933 law is still in effect and that the names of the senatorial candidates must go on the state ballots.

The decision made by the attorney general on where the names of the senatorial candidates are to be placed will be of no importance, he said.

(Continued on Page 3—Column 8)

FT. WAYNE AIR ACE SUED FOR DIVORCE

FT. WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 2 (U. P.).—First Lt. Louis E. Curdes, 24, whose eight aerial victories over Italy made him Ft. Wayne's first ace of world war II, was sued for divorce today by Norma Curdes, who charged incompatibility.

Curdes, who recently was home on leave before reporting to the reassignment and rehabilitation center, Miami Beach, Fla., was alleged by the plaintiff to have been "guilty of other misconduct, the nature of which will be disclosed at the time of the hearing."

The P-38 Lightning pilot, who was shot down over Italy but who, escaped twice from prison camps, was a baggage handler at a bus terminal before his enlistment in the air corps. The couple were married in 1943.

BRITISH CHIEF CONFIDENT IN WAR REVIEW

Points to Successes on All Fronts

Casualties.

By JOSEPH W. GRIGG
United Press Staff Correspondent
LONDON, Aug. 2.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill told commons today that allied victory in Europe "may perhaps come soon" and revealed that German flying bombs had killed 4735 persons, and caused the evacuation of 1,000,000 persons from London, and might be followed by long range rockets carrying heavier explosive charges.

In perhaps his most confident and optimistic speech, Churchill took a "sweeping glance at a world war approaching its closing phase," and expressed a firm conviction before commons that the defeat of Japan will not be long delayed after Germany is crushed.

The only dark spot in his 105-minute review was the Nazi flying bomb attack on Britain—he said 5340 bombs had been launched so far—and the possibility of its intensification with more destructive rockets. He said London probably would be the target of the new weapon, and advised evacuation classes and those not engaged in war duties to leave the capital.

"I fear greatly to raise false hopes, but I no longer feel bound to deny that victory may perhaps come soon," Churchill said at the climax of his resounding summation of allied victories, actual and prospective, around the world.

14,000 Are Injured

In addition to the 4735 persons killed by the 4500 tons of flying bombs launched against Britain between June 15 and July 31, Churchill said 14,000 were injured more or less seriously, while 17,000 houses were destroyed and 800,000 damaged by the bombs.

Again he affirmed, however, that the secret weapon attack would have not the slightest effect on the course of the war, and its only result would be to step up the punishment of the Nazis "after their weapons have been struck from their hands by our fighting men."

Covering the whole range of global war in rolling, oratorical phrases breathing confidence in every line, Churchill made these additional points:

1. "Tremendous events" are taking place inside Germany, "which must shock to the foundations the confidence of the people and the loyalty of the armies. The highest personalities in the Reich are murdering one another or trying to while the avenging armies of the allies are closing upon the doomed and ever-narrowing power."
2. India has been defended successfully against invasion and the British fleet in eastern waters will be "greatly strengthened" by the end of the year, even while the Japanese fleet is preoccupied with the United States navy, "which already is double the size of Japan's. The new Burma highway carries more tonnage than was ever carried on the old Burma road."
3. Allied losses to U-boats have been "almost negligible" this year as against those of former years—less than one-half the losses inflicted on the "dwindling and largely immobile naval resources" of the enemy in both the East and the West.

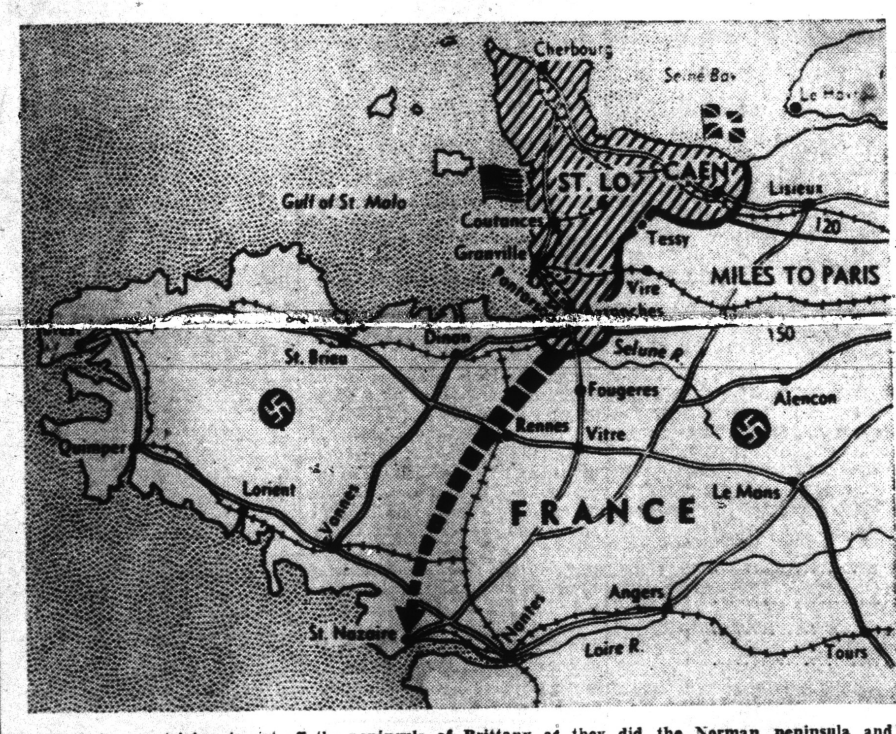
Promises Aid to Turkey

4. Turkey has broken off relations with Germany and "no one can tell whether Germany and Bulgaria will attack the Turks, but if so we shall make common cause with her and shall take the German menace as well as we can in our stride."

5. "It is the Russian army who have done most of the work in tearing the guts out of Germany" and but for the Soviet effort no force in the world could have broken the German army for several years.

6. "I firmly believe that our 20-year treaty with Russia will prove to be one of the most lasting and durable factors in preserving the peace and good order of Europe."

7. Relations with the French committee of national liberation have improved greatly and it is only becoming that Gen. Charles De Gaulle "should stand first and foremost in the days when France shall be raised to her rightful place."



Yank troops striving to cut off the peninsula of Brittany as they did the Norman peninsula and Cherbourg, are believed well on the way to Rennes, while other spearheads are striking from Avranches toward Paris, 150 miles away.

Hoosier Heroes— 4 KILLED AND FIVE INJURED

Harris, Hendrixson, Stahley And Phillips Are Listed Dead.

The Yank drive on all fronts has claimed 14 more Hoosiers war casualties, with three men killed in France and one at sea.

KILLED

Sgt. Donald E. Harris, 1021 Groff ave., in France.
Metalsmith 3-c Jay Q. Hendrixson, 1638 Carrollton ave., in Atlantic.
First Lt. George W. Stahley, 4103 E. 38th st., in France.
Pvt. Norman W. Phillips, 1101 N. Belle View pl., in France.

MISSING

Sgt. Robert D. Richardson, 4936 W. 12th st., Speedway, over Germany.

WOUNDED

Sgt. Howard W. Watts, 940 N. Hamilton ave., in Italy.
Seaman 1-c Francis L. Rushton, 102 W. Arizona st., at sea.
Pvt. Elden J. Cox, R. R. 20, Box 483, in France.
Pfc. John Silcox, 1544 Hoyt ave., in France.
Pfc. Ernest Kordes, 119 N. Grant ave., in France.

PRISONERS

Capt. Robert C. Patrick, 201 N. Mount st., in Germany.
S. Sgt. Boyd Foxworthy, 418 N. Beville ave., in Germany.
T. Sgt. Harold E. Shireman, 3646 Rockville rd., in Germany.
Pvt. Alfred E. Alyne, 1350 Commerce ave., in Germany.
(Details, Page 11)

ROMMEL INJURED, GERMANY ADMITS

Berlin Claims General Is Out of Danger.

LONDON, Aug. 2 (U. P.).—Berlin admitted today that Field Marshal Erwin Rommel was seriously injured when an allied plane bombed and strafed his staff car in Normandy on July 17, but asserted that the erstwhile "Desert Fox" is out of danger and recovering "satisfactorily."

The official Nazi D.N.B. news agency said Rommel suffered a brain concussion and other undisclosed injuries in an "accident" that followed the strafing attack.

D.N.B.'s account tacitly confirmed reports relayed by captured German soldiers in Normandy that Rommel's car overturned when it was hit by gunfire from the strafing plane.

It was the first official word from Berlin on the fate of Rommel, who had variously been reported critically injured and dead as a result of the "accident."

British and Americans Gain On 70-Mile Front in France

By VIRGIL PINKLEY
United Press Staff Correspondent

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, A. E. F., Aug. 2.—

American armored columns lashed out west and south of captured Pontorson today and swept through disintegrating German battle lines at a pace that may already have carried to within striking distance of Rennes, almost half-way across Breton peninsula and some 43 miles below their breakthrough point at Avranches.

All along the looping 70-mile front from Brittany to Caen the American and British armies were on the move, striking with shattering impact against Nazi armor massed across the highways leading east to Paris and southwest into Brittany.

British forces at the center of the front broke through a suddenly weakened enemy line in a four-mile advance that cut across the Caen-Vire highway less than four miles northwest of Vire and threatened the rear of two German panzer divisions falling back before the Americans between Villieu-Les-Poels and Tassy-sur-Vire.

Biggest Victory in Sight

The main tide of battle, however, was flowing through the American sector at the northeastern corner of Brittany, and Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's tanks and infantrymen were slashing recklessly through the disorganized German ranks in a bold bid for their biggest victory of the French campaign.

Fast-rolling armored units fanned out along all the roads leading west and south of Pontorson in an effort to chop the enemy's lines to pieces and prevent him from reorganizing for a full-scale defense of the peninsula.

Bradley's whirlwind tactics appeared to have demoralized the Nazis and completely masked the main direction of his drive. From their present lines, the Americans were in position to cut directly west to the great Atlantic port of Brest, south through Rennes to Nantes and St. Nazaire, or eastward into the interior.

Sweeping down toward a juncture with the Americans, British armor rolled into open country 15 miles below Caumont and threw powerful road blocks across the highways leading north and northeast to Aunay-sur-Ordon and Caen.

German resistance appeared to be falling apart before Vire. Other British elements to the northeast were racing south and southeast, meeting only scattered Nazi rear guards in their path.

Canadians Slowed

Only on the Canadian sector below Caen was the allied advance slowed, and official spokesmen indicated the Canadians had dug in a half-mile north of Tilly la Campegne after a brief diversionary attack.

Swarms of fighter-bombers and heavier planes were bombing and strafing the enemy all along the front.

Winston Churchill, describing the attacking allied armies as the best-equipped fighting force in military history before commons today, said they were inflicting twice as many casualties on the Germans as they themselves were suffering, and that their advance was "at last" winning sufficient room for full deployment of their strength.

The Germans were falling back in such haste that they were not even bothering to lay mines, blow up bridges or even destroy such obvious prizes as dams whose destruction would have flooded the allied path of advance.

FINLAND ALSO EXPECTED TO DIVORCE AXIS

Nazis Face Crises in North May Be Lost.

By EDWARD W. BEATTIE
United Press Staff Correspondent

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Nazi Germany's political mastery of Europe cracked today as Turkey broke off diplomatic and commercial relations in a defiant move that threatened to squeeze Hitler's Balkan satellites out of the war and force a general German evacuation of Greece and the Aegean islands.

The action was expected to be followed by a Bulgarian attempt to make peace with the allies, with Romania and Hungary probably following the Bulgars out of the axis camp.

The Turkish diplomatic stroke came hard on the heels of another blow to Germany's prestige in the north, where Finland appointed Marshal Baron Carl Gustaf Emil Mannerheim president in an apparent move toward peace for that unhappy satellite.

May Presage Reshuffle

Mannerheim's appointment appeared to presage a general reshuffle of the Finnish government that rejected Russia's peace overtures last April.

Mannerheim succeeded Rysio Rytty, who resigned suddenly yesterday after more than three and one-half years in office.

Turkish Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu announced the long-expected Turkish break at a meeting of the national assembly in Ankara today, declaring that the rupture, effective immediately, was decided upon at the request of Great Britain.

Berlin broadcasts confirming the break said the Turkish charge d'affaires had been asked to leave the Reich.

Saracoglu brushed aside German threats of "grave consequences" stemming from the break and declared that it is for the Reich to decide on war or peace with Turkey.

Makes Defiant Speech

Saracoglu disclosed his government's decision to break with Germany in a defiant speech to the national assembly which immediately ratified the cabinet action by unanimous vote.

He revealed that Britain had asked Turkey to sever relations with the Nazis under the terms of the Anglo-Turkish military alliance, and that the United States had supported the British.

Britain, he said, agreed to provide economic assistance and military equipment to help Turkey "meet the difficulties which will arise from this decision."

Authoritative sources in London described the Turkish break as a diplomatic defeat of the first order for Hitler and his wily ambassador Franz von Papen.

These sources warned against speculation that Turkey would follow through with a declaration of war against Germany, but admitted they could not be certain that the Turks will or will not enter the war fully on the allied side.

Saracoglu himself made it clear that the issue of war or peace is in German hands.

Events of equally dark import for Germany were shaping up swiftly in Finland.

Finland named Mannerheim to succeed President Risto Rytty in a move that automatically may have nullified agreements made by the Rytty government with Germany and paved the way for an armistice with Russia. Mannerheim was scheduled to take office Friday.

Both developments, in bold defiance of German wrath, stemmed from the Turkish break.

ITALY—British gain in bitter fighting on approaches to Florence.
PACIFIC—Americans begin annihilation campaign in British New Guinea.
AIR WAR—Bombers from Britain and Italy blast France, northern Italy.

On the War Fronts

(Aug. 2, 1944)

FRANCE—Yanks threaten Rennes in Brittany.
RUSSIA—Battle for Warsaw enters final stages.
MEDITERRANEAN—Allies raid Nazi garrison on Albanian coast.