

## V-DAY HOLIDAY PLANNED HERE

Many War Plants to Release Workers; Churches to Hold Prayers.

(Continued From Page One)

agreement to close all hotel bars here was reached, and alcoholic beverage commission officials reported today that virtually all taverns in the downtown district have volunteered to lock their doors on V-day in the interest of public safety—and liquor conservation. ABO authorities, however, expressed fear that some neighborhood establishments will lift the lid on a one-day spree.

From a survey, it was learned that 17 war plants are prepared to give employees the remainder of the day off if news of the war's end comes in the middle of a shift. Many will extend the holiday through the next day also.

Eleven other companies will continue production without delay and one concern reported that "there will be nothing mentioned to our employees for fear of a let-down in production as a result of anticipation." Eleven factories also have instructed special guards to effect plant evacuation as rapidly and efficiently as possible.

### Plan 24-Hour Closing

Plans for the closing of the Curtiss-Wright Corp.'s propeller plant here for 24 hours after official announcement of German defeat were announced today by Robert L. Earle, vice president and general manager of the propeller division.

The announcement will be made over the public address system and no employees will be allowed to leave the building until a short interval to put their machines in proper condition.

The plant will reopen 24 hours after the end of the shift, during which the announcement is made. Unless it comes on a week-end, should that occur, arrangements have been made to still give the employees a 24-hour holiday.

Most downtown stores will close on V-day and the day following.

### Outline Worship Program

The worship program as outlined by Howard J. Baumgartel of the Church Federation, is as follows: If the European peace is announced after 9 p. m., services will be held in practically all churches at 11 a. m. the next day. If the news is released after 9 a. m., special services will follow at 7:30 p. m. on V-day. Some Baptist churches will open their doors immediately for private prayer.

"We want to avoid a sacrilegious day that marked the close of hostilities in World War I," the Rev. Charles S. Paschall, chairman of the Indianapolis Baptist executive committee, "We are sure that if the people in Indianapolis could be impressed with the sacred significance of the occasion, they would fall on their knees before God. The boys on the fighting front will be doing that, and we at home should accept it in the same spirit."

Meanwhile local flag and confetti merchants are eagerly anticipating their biggest sales day since Nov. 11, 1918. Kipp Bros. Toy factory, 117 S. Meridian st., suppliers of novelties to retailers throughout the state, reported demands for noise-makers, serpentine and snow confetti, paper hats and patriotic gadgets have reached a new high in the past two weeks.

### Experts a Sell-out

Leon Levin, manager, said he fully expects to be "cleaned out" of merry-making devices in a single day when the armistice is declared. B. B. Davis of the Advertising Specialties Co., flag wholesalers, reported his firm is "running two weeks behind on flag and festoon orders" caught in the crush between the V-day sellers' market and the pressing demands of the war and navy departments for banners for patriotic and signal purposes.

William H. McKittick of the Indianapolis Union Railway Co., while reminding that the company frowns on indiscriminate whistle-blowing, signed "I guess some of the boys in the yards will give the peace announcement a good blow-off on their own initiative." He added, however, that all railroad workers will remain on the job.

## WILLIAM PETERSON, VONNEGUT AID, DIES

William Peterson, employee of the Vonnegut Hardware Co. for 15 years, died Friday at his home on Mann rd. He formerly resided at 1524 Dawson st.

Mr. Peterson, who was 63, had resided here since birth. He worked for E. C. Atkins Co. for 12 years before going to the hardware company.

Surviving are a daughter, Mrs. Ruth Doolin; three granddaughters and one grandson, all of Indianapolis.

Rites will be held at 3 p. m. Monday at the J. C. Wilson Chapel on the Chimes, 1234 Prospect st. Rev. Ernest Piepenbrock, pastor of Evangelical and Reformed church, will officiate and burial will be in Crown Hill.

## NAZIS LEAVING FINLAND STOCKHOLM, Sept. 9 (U. P.)—

The evacuation of German troops from Finland is proceeding smoothly, press dispatches from Helsinki said today.

End your fears this pleasant, easy way

Why endure strong-smelling soaps when a daily bath with fragrant, mildly medicated Cuticura Soap banishes prime and odor instantly, leaving you feeling completely refreshed and confident? Finish with fragrant, borated Cuticura Talcum to absorb perspiration and guard against offending. Buy today!

## Allies Smash Nazi Bid to Break Channel Traps as Climax Approaches on Moselle

(Continued From Page One)

besieged channel ports succeeded in blocking the coastal road. One patrol reached Leon Page, eight miles west of Dunkerque, drawing the enemy's attention tighter around that historic port.

Thundering across the battle lines for the second straight day, a force of 1000 American Flying Fortresses and Liberators raked the German rear lines with bombs and gunfire, smashing at road and rail targets and the Rhineland cities of Dusseldorf, Mainz and Mannheim.

A communiqué issued by the U. S. 2d tactical air force said that 23 bombers and four fighters were missing from these operations.

### Nazis Moving Supplies

German supplies and reinforcements were reported streaming into the Siegfried line, barely 18 to 20 miles beyond the advancing allied armies in Belgium and France, and the U. S. 8th air force hurled its full striking power against them.

A front dispatch revealed that the new and deadly P-61, America's Black Widow night fighter, had gone into action to help choke off the flow of enemy reserves to the front.

Attacking behind the great aerial barrage, Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's American 3d army drove five solid bridgeheads across the Moselle river in the Metz and Nancy areas, while the U. S. 1st army hammered out sensational gains running up to 12 miles through the hilly defiles of the Ardennes forest.

LONDON, Sept. 9 (U. P.)—There has as yet been no confirmation of the report broadcast yesterday by the Brussels radio that the allies had liberated the by-passed French port of Le Havre.

German troops committed to the defense of the Ardennes, probably the strongest natural barrier west of the Nazi frontier, were in full flight for the dubious safety of their Siegfried line, hounded every step of the way by American flying columns of tanks and motorized infantry.

On the 1st army's southern flank, armored spearheads advanced 13 miles southeast of Sedan to the village of Blagny, only 28 miles from the Luxembourg-Germany-France border triangle above Metz which already was menaced by Patton's troops.

Other 1st army units struck out east and northeast of Sedan for gains of 4 to 12 miles and captured St. Cecile, Haut-Plays and Maisin, the last barely 13½ miles from the borders of Luxembourg.

The 1st army vanguards were eight to 23 miles beyond the Meuse on their southern bridgeheads and a front dispatch from United Press

## BRICKER CLAIMS FOR HAMPER LIBERTIES

(Continued From Page One)

Lick last night, at the fall outing of the editorial association, gubernatorial nominee Ralph Gates repeated his claim of a victory by 150,000 votes.

Senator Raymond E. Willis said national headquarters was counting on an Indiana victory by 150,000, enough to assure the election of both the long and short term senatorial candidates, Homer E. Capehart and Capt. William E. Jenner.

"But I'm still sticking by my claim of victory by 200,000 votes," declared Mr. Capehart after Mr. Gates and Senator Willis had given their predictions.

Mr. Capehart declared that at least 25 per cent of the gubernatorial bureau now in existence must be abolished but he declined to name any of them specifically, saying that he would do that later.

He said, however, that he favored placing all agencies pertaining to labor under the labor department.

Mr. Gates declined to mention specifically any of the changes in the state government he expects to make as governor, saying that he would announce them later.

Senator Willis declared himself in favor of retention of the two-thirds rule for ratification by the senate of treaties and agreements made by the executive branch of the government.

### Committee Confident

He said too that he believed that the President should not personally attend peace conferences "but should send the best minds of the country."

He said this method would keep the foreign countries from believing that any definite commitments were being made in behalf of the United States, something which can only be done by approval of two-thirds of the senate.

The senator also said that the G. O. P. national senatorial committee confidently expects to win a majority in the U. S. senate at the coming convention, picking up senate seats in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky and other states.

Mr. Capehart said that as a senator he would follow Governor Dewey on matters of foreign policy.

Mr. Gates stressed the importance of the meeting of 73 Republican mayors which he has called for Sept. 22 at Indianapolis at which plans for aiding returning veterans will be formulated. He said he expects the municipalities to do this job to keep from having more federal bureaus formed.

Approximately 750 Republicans were scheduled to attend the banquet of the Republican Editorial association here tonight.

### City-Wide BRANCHES

Fletcher Trust Co.



As allied forces tore apart the Nazi defense bastions before the Reich beyond Liege and across the Moselle river between Nancy and Metz, the Hitlerites trapped in the channel ports of Boulogne, Calais, Dunkerque, Le Havre and Dieppe attempted a major breakthrough but were repulsed by the allies.

War Correspondent Joseph W. Grigg said the German lines along the Meuse had been shattered completely and its defenders put to rout.

Farther to the north, the 1st army pushed three miles southeast of the captured fortress city of Liege to within 18 miles of the Nazi frontier, crossing the Meuse and taking the town of Romee.

The Americans also forced a new bridgehead over the Meuse just west of Liege, and captured Neuville-en-Condroz.

Headquarters spokesmen revealed for the first time that Patton's mechanized army was being supplied by air with gasoline and oil to get his huge array of armor started again on the road to the Rhineland.

Supplies Moving Up

A great flow of guns and supplies also was moving up to the Moselle by road and it was indicated that the "big push" was about to resume, if it had not already done so.

A number of unidentified towns north and south of Metz were liberated by Patton's men as they fanned out along the east bank of the Moselle under heavy fire from mortars and field guns commanding the river. None of the new positions was identified, however, but an eastward advance above Metz would put the 3d army line less than 20 miles from the Reich.

The Germans attempted one strong counter-attack early Friday morning, shooting a heavy force of Panther tanks and armored cars across the Moselle under cover of darkness, with some 6000 Nazi troops clinging to them.

Bursting into a sleeping head-

## 'I Saw Petain Call Hitler's Emissary a Liar to His Face'

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constituted himself a prisoner of the Germans after refusing to form a government anywhere.

"Petain called Renne-Finck a liar and refused to leave Vichy," "About 6 a. m. the next day S. S. troops forced the door of Petain's hotel and demanded to see the marshal. Told that he was asleep and could see no one, the troops broke into Petain's room and found him awake and fully dressed. He refused to leave."

"Renne-Finck was called back and he intimidated violent reprisals. Petain finally gave in."

From other sources, I heard that the Germans threatened to shoot 100 hostages and bomb Vichy if Petain did not leave with them.

A few days later, 24 hours after

## REPORT NEW RUSS S. POLAND ATTACK

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propaganda wording often used to signify a major Soviet breakthrough.

Moscow dispatches reported that the battle northeast of Warsaw picked up new intensity.

Further to the northeast, Moscow reported, a full-scale battle along the East Prussian border, broken only by intermittent but intense artillery duels.

Race Through Bulgaria

Far to the south, other Soviet forces were racing through Bulgaria toward the Turkish and Greek borders after an unopposed push across the frontier.

There was no sign that the Russians had crossed into Yugoslavia. A Cairo dispatch said Yugoslav patriots had captured all the main points along the Nish-Belgrade railroad and now were attacking Belgrade itself.

Soviet armored columns were within 80 miles or less of the Turkish border today and had broken Germany's last hold on the Black sea and pushed the reluctant Bulgarian government into a declaration of war against the Reich.

Refutes Nazi Report

(The Soviet announcement that the invasion began yesterday gave the lie to German reports that Russian troops crossed Bulgaria and entered Greece on Thursday.)

Flying columns of the 3d Ukrainian army swept south along the Black sea coast from Mangalia and occupied the Varna naval base, 40 miles inland Bulgaria's 1940 frontier, while 2d army units on the inland invasion flank took the Danube river port of Ruse (Rus-chuk).

At Ruse, the Soviets seized 112 German warships, including 12 large vessels, but the occupation forces at Varna discovered that seven U-boats and 67 other small men-of-war had been scuttled.

## DEWEY PLEDGES A 'FAIR' PEACE

Favors Use of Force, Insists On Recognition of Small Nations.

(Continued From Page One)

Mrs. George M. Dewey at his birthplace, Owosso.

Opposes Isolation

Choosing Kentucky for his foreign policy speech only because he wanted it to be the second address on his agenda, Dewey voiced this promise as titular head of the Republican party:

"So long as I have anything to say about it I shall insist on two things. First, that the American people shall be fully informed of our efforts to achieve and to keep the peace. Secondly, these matters shall never be subjects for partisan political advantage by any individual, or by any party either in or out of power."

Dewey said the American people are agreed that there shall not be a third world war and know that we cannot achieve that resolve through isolation.

"Our problem is not how to stay out of a future war," he said. "Our problem is to prevent a future war before it happens, instead of getting into it after it has happened."

Signing Peace Not Enough

Calling attention to the fact that he already has made "a practical beginning" on non-partisan cooperation with Secretary of State Cordell Hull on the Dumbarton Oaks conference to set up an international peace organization, Dewey said signing a peace pact is not enough.

He endorsed the four-power Dumbarton Oaks tentative agreement for an international assembly with an executive council on which the Big Four and smaller nations shall be represented.

"This world organization should develop effective co-operative means to prevent or repel military aggression, and such means should include the use of force as well as the mobilization of international opinion, or moral pressure and economic sanctions," he said.

"There should be a world court to deal with justifiable disputes."

### Must Be Fair, Upright

"But," he added, "even this is not enough. . . . We must be fair and upright in our dealings with the smaller nations. . . .

"We Americans and a few strong friends must not assume the right to rule the world. It is the obligation of the mighty to make common cause with the less powerful in the interest of justice and peace."

Then he injected the only political note of his half-hour speech. Referring to the need for continuing international co-operation to "get along with our neighbors" he asserted:

"By this I do not mean getting along by the philosophy of the Washington wasters. They have been proposing that America should try to buy the good will of the world out of the goods and labor of the American people. . . . That is no lasting way to win friends or to influence people."

### Pledges American Aid

Dewey pledged that the American people will help liberated peoples through their period of crisis.

"We can and we will seek to work out conditions that will lead to an ever wider exchange of goods and services without injury to our own people," he promised. "Beyond that, we know that we shall be able to help in keeping this long peace we pray for, only if we are strong at home."

Dewey said that complete and crushing victory over Germany and Japan must be followed by complete disarmament of both aggressor nations and punishment of high and low international criminals in both countries.

He suggested that in the case of Germany it may be necessary to establish a commission to supervise disarmament and prevent for many years any rearmament, possibly even to the extent of denying the nation any aviation industry of its own and internationalization of the industrial Ruhr valley section.

Similar Jap Treatment

"In the case of Japan, similar measures adjusted to the particular characteristics of that island nation will be needed," he added. In this case he noted that China must have a definite and special interest.

Dewey made only one major departure from his prepared text—to repeat the charge of his opening campaign speech at Philadelphia last night that the Roosevelt administration plans to keep young men in the army after victory is won because it fears failure in creation of peacetime jobs, and military service would be cheaper.

He repeated his belief that the men in the armed forces should be brought home rapidly after victory is won and released at the earliest possible moment.

## German Press Suppresses Home Front's Peace Talk

(Continued From Page One)

to the "Atlantic wall."

The frame of mind of these troops is not especially encouraging for the propaganda-fed population. A traveler just reaching here who saw Wehrmacht units return home describes these men as filled with hatred for the U. S. and the whole national socialist system.

One officer told him that he was tired of fighting and "fed up" with the brown-shirt tyranny. Incidents between Nazi officials and Wehrmacht soldiers back from the front are numerous. In Leipzig three days ago, a group of soldiers applied

## FAIR ENOUGH—Pegler Says Goodbye With '73 and '30'

(Continued From Page One)

We had not examined the facts and therefore did not realize that Sidney Hillman was capable of proposing that all workers in the state of New York be compelled to join unions and that these unions, in turn, should contribute to the campaign funds of a political party, which was pure fascism, bearing the cachet of Benito Mussolini.

Few of us understood that men could be made to join the boiler-makers and buy compulsory insurance for the private profit of the union president's son who received a commission on the premiums from the insurance company. Or that an underworld racketeer had the power to paralyze the elevator transportation in New York by his own decree and with the backing of the government and the A. F. of L. and then could negotiate with Mayor La Guardia for the ending of the blockade, even though La Guardia's police could have shown him in an hour that he was treating with a gangster.

### 'Special Position'

NOR DID we comprehend that many unions, particularly the C. I. O., were not "organizing" the steel and auto workers with their violent insurrections against the authority of government but dragging captives into their ranks by terror and bloodshed in connivance with the New Deal and its satellite governors in the states and mayors in the cities.

This education pioneering took editorial courage because it was difficult to convince the people that the workers, themselves, and the whole community, were victims of such unionism. Many other editors printed this touchy material but Mr. Howard's position was special. He was the sponsor and carried the target.

Most of the workers did want union representation but it was not necessary for them to sacrifice the enormous load, amounting by now to thousands of millions, or abandon so many of their rights as human beings and citizens, to obtain this representation.

The power of the unions was and remains great. They can declare, if they cannot always enforce, boycotts against a paper and its advertisers and have repeatedly tried it. Many of them are in conspiracy with the national government, with tricky and unscrupulous friends planted in positions of public power who can harass and hurt an opponent.

### \$40,000 Lost

THERE ARE insinuations that Mr. Howard was intimidated by the New Deal and the unions. Had that been so, he would not have asked me to come in and discuss a new contract. This was his chance to be rid of me, altogether.

I recall just one actual threat of financial pressure and I did not even hear of that until months later and then only in casual and hazy conversation with a friend in the advertising department.

He said that the Italian line had withdrawn its steamship advertising long before and that the paper had lost \$40,000 in revenues because of something I had written about Mussolini.

Mr. Howard, if he knew about it, never even mentioned it to me. Seventy-three and thirty.

(Editor's note: Seventy-three and thirty means in old-time telegraphers' language, as used on all press wires in the country, "best regards" and "good-by," or rather "good night.")

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## WASHINGTON Calling

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

(Continued From Page One)

BEHIND CONFIDENT predictions of Germany's impending defeat. The 300,000 German prisoners taken in France were approximately half the German forces there. Killed and wounded cut the figure to a point that spells defeat. Approximately 300,000 more Germans in Italy and Balkans are being cut off from their homeland.

Forces in Norway, Denmark, Finland, aren't enough to do much good, even if rushed to the West Wall. And if troops are withdrawn from the Eastern front, Russia will sweep through.

Other important reasons: Loss of French heavy industry and raw materials, progressive deterioration of German heavy industry dwindling oil supply, crippled transportation.

THEY DON'T state it publicly just this way, but the facts are these:

Senate foreign relations committee has postponed until election consideration of two "hot" treaties now pending before it.

One is the Anglo-American oil agreement, the other the Mexico treaty covering division of waters of the Rio Grande and Colorado.

## Supports Unemployment Compensation

GOVERNOR WARREN of California (Dewey wanted him for his running mate, you remember) is telegraphing California Republicans in congress, asking support for unemployment compensation for federal employees. All 10 Republican members of house ways and means committee denounced senate bill containing this provision, indorsed house bill omitting it.

STRANGE BEDFELLOWS department: Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey whose statement on retention of men in the armed forces after peace was sharply criticized by Governor Dewey, is one of the few high army officers to boast his Republicanism, list his party affiliation in "Who's Who."

WPB UNDER new management now thinks of over-all production cuts as high as 40 to 50 per cent on defeat of Germany. Some other government forecasters up it 10 per cent, though war department still talks 30 to 40 per cent—typical of Washington confusion. Interior industrial regions, where there's little aircraft work, much army ordnance and heavy tools of land combat, are almost sure to be cut 60 per cent.

They'll get the first whack at new civilian production.

Studies on how to allocate remaining war production work are being made in war and navy departments, WPB, war manpower commission. They'll aim at securing fastest and most economical deliveries and also at tempering reconversion shocks.

## 2 Schools of Thought

PACIFIC COAST industrialists line up in two schools of thought on their peculiar problem:

First wants orders for war against Japan redistributed, so West won't bear the load, can get an even break with other sections on new civilian production.

Second wants western aircraft industry operated full tilt, thinks West Coast can capture entire permanent aircraft industry that way.

ARMY MAY keep CAP functioning after the war, use it to train fliers, assure nucleus of a future air force.

DESPITE PLEDGES in both Democratic and Republican platforms, look for no early activity on Capitol Hill toward enactment of Wagner-Murray-Dingell bills to extend the social security system. Bills were introduced 15 months ago, have had only informal discussions in committees.

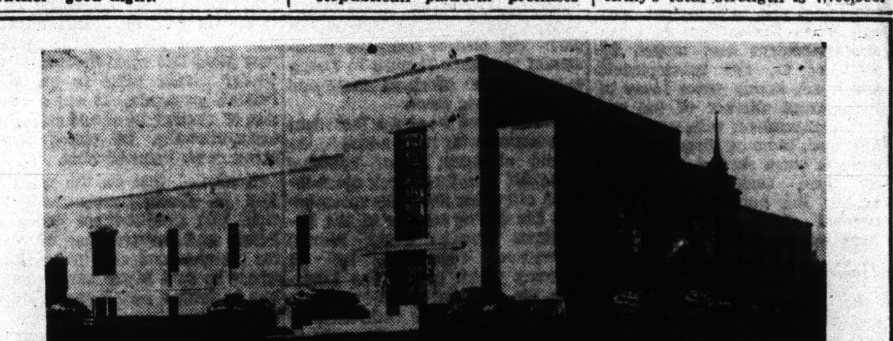
Committee spokesmen say considerable opposition has shown up, particularly to the proposal for what American Medical association calls socialization of medical and hospital care.

Remember the dark days of the battle of the Atlantic?

SENATE WAR INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE (ex-Truman) starts tour of army depots next week to determine whether war and service forces have made excessive purchases of war materials.

Committee also will investigate charges that inadequate records of inventories have been kept, resulting in surpluses of materials in some areas, shortages in others.

ARMY OFFICIALS declined to give house military affairs committee an estimate of number of men to be discharged after Germany's defeat, but committee members predict that figure will reach 2,000,000 in first year. Army's total strength is 7,700,000.



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