In the Egyptian desert, an armored battle on a

considerable scale is being waged in the northern sector of the El Alamein line. Australian troops broke through the Axis lines in the coastal sector, They have a force now estimated at of some twenty-five hundred, Nazi and Italian soldiers, isolated and surrounded.

The Nazis admit that British Imperial forces have broken through. They report the battle is becoming more intense all the time. German spokesmen in Berlin described that affair in the western desert as the greatest tank battle ever fought in North Africa.

Radio Rome used these words: - "The battle on the Egyptian front flared up yesterday with even greater violence." The Fascist radio went on to talk about "huge enemy armored forces." Both the Nazi and Fascist communiques claim that Axis counter-attacks have stopped the British. But they admit that their

losses are also formidable. There was a report that one detachment of Australians had driven a spearhead through the Axis front lines and then turned north and penetrated to a point on the coast twenty-five miles west of El Alamein.

However, they have not got the Axis fighters

completely isolated Nazi tanks kept open a narrow

open is sending reinforcements to help the trapped soldiers.

An important part of the battle is being played taken by both British and American planes. One United States fighter squadron set fire to an Axis airdrome and destroyed at least seven Nazi planes. Then a force of twenty-five German dive bombers, with twenty pursuit planes, attempted to attack the British front lines.

Allied fighters dived into the German formation and in

five minutes had shot down five Nazi bombers and damaged more than a dozen others.

that the tanks of the Imperial army have smashed through the Axis mine fields. They pushed ahead seventeen miles into open country and they are now fighting what is described as a showdown battle with Rommel's Afrika Korps. The fighting is concentrated in the scrubby desert, well beyond the Axis fortifications. This is the first time that the Eighth Army has tangled with Rommel's tanks in open country.

The news from Russia tonight sound The Nazis are pushing closer and closer to those vital They Grozny oilfields. the Magia outnumbered and are forging ahead steadily, southeast of Nalchik, which the Russians abandoned yesterday. The Nazi advance guard now threatens on the one hand Ord'zhon'ikidze, the gateway to Georgia and the southern Caucasus. On the other hand, the Nazis are menacing the railhead leading to the Grozny, cilfie the chief point of danger on the Russian front now.

A Nazi news agency today broadcast a claim that the Soviet forces had lost fourteen million men, killed, seriously wounded or taken prisoner.

The Nazis also point out that that part of the Soviet Union they have occupied is the most densely Populated—with Rud that they now ninety million inhabitants. They have more

than four hundred thousand square miles of Russia.

The Soviet high command countered this

propaganda claim with a statement that the Red army

had killed or put out of action at least ten million

Germans.

However, in all reports of fighting on the Russian front, we notice that the Soviet dispatches constantly speak of the superior numbers of the Germans.

## FRANCE FOLLOW VICHY

Bombs exploded today in several parts of the unoccupied zone of France. The significant feature of these bombings is, that they happened twenty-four hours before the opening of the Congress of the Pro-Nazi National Party in France led by the French Quizling, Jacques Doriot. There were two explosions at Vichy. One of the destroyed the regional headquarters of the Doriot Party. Another bomb went off near the propaganda center of Marshal Petain's National Legion Organization. There were eight explosions at Lyons, once the center of the silk trade, and bombs, also went of at Nice,

Marseilles and six other large French cities.

Secretary of State Kull today spoke in defense of his policies toward the Vichy regime in France.

A reporter had asked him to comment on the statement made by Wendell Willkie, the sentence in which Willkie used the words, "continued recognition of the vicious and subversive Vichy government."

Secretary Hull said he was not going to get into any controversy. But, he would say positively that the government and the Department of State were both entirely satisfied with the course being pursued in our relations with Vichy. There will be less criticism of American foreign policies, he declared, when the record is opened and the public understands facts which are now held back.

From three fronts in the global war we but as Dalready have mentioned have more favorable news today, but not from Russia.

Where the Nazis are throwing in everything, in a desperate attempt to get those oilfields before winter shuts down on the Caucasus.

As for the brighter side of the picture,

American men-o'-war bagged two more Japanese cruisers

and one Jap destroyer. That is, two more than had

been previously reported. It happened in the battle

near Savo Island, in the Solomons, the night of

October eleventh-twelfth. The Navy already had told

us they had sunk one heavy enemy cruiser, four

destroyers and a transport. Also, that they had

two more cruisers of the Jap fleet. This brings the number of total Jap warships destroyed in that battle to three cruisers and five destroyers.

The news was brought to Washington by Vice-Admiral Ghormley, who was recently relieved of his command in the South Pacific area and replaced by Vice-Admiral Halsey. While giving out this news, Secretary Knox uttered a warning. He said: - "I detect a disposition to grow too optimistic about the Solomons due to our signal success in the first round." Then he continued: "There is no warrant for optimism. . . . . ID still is a bitter, tough battle. We know the enemy have a fleet of formidable proportions left. We have not any doubt they will come back. It is dangerous to assume they will not be back."

The Secretary said further: "Any assumption that this is all there will be of the operation, is

"Both sides," said Secretary Knox, "are taking advantage of the lull to strengthen their lines for what will come." And then he remarked that in his opinion "some of the newspaper headlines this morning were more optimistic than the situation justified."

Reporters asked the Secretary questions about Vice-Admiral Ghormley, to which Knox replied: "I told him to take a good rest and recover his health. He had been under a terrific strain."

The battle in which our Navy lads sank three

Jap cruisers and five destroyers was a midnight affair

and lasted only thirty minutes. So it must have

resembled the battle in which we lost four cruisers -
three American and one Australian.

The recent battle came about through an attempt of the Japanese to land reinforcements, which they were obliged to abandon.

Now we have later news from the Solomons; Our land forces are still attacking west of Henderson

Airfield on Guadalcanal. Their way is prepared for them by dive bombers and gunfire from destroyers off shore. The destroyers took advantage of the withdrawing of the main Japanese fleet to move closer to land and shell the enemy position west of the Matanikau River.

Uncle Sam's leathernecks have pushed the Japs back as far as two miles in one sector west of that river.

But the news from those islands is not all good.

In spite of the withdrawal of the Japanese fleet,

the enemy has landed reinforcements on the east flank

of the American forces. Which means, the contingent

holding Henderson airfield has enemy forces on both

sides of it. We are not told any details about the

landing of those reinforcements nor their number.

Presumably they were landed by plane. In any event,

this news bears out Secretary Knox's warning that desperately hard fighting lies ahead.

The Navy today published a summation of the warship casualties. Sixteen American ships have been sunk in the Solomons, including three cruisers and one aircraft carrier.

On the other hand, American naval forces have damaged a total of sixty-two enemy ships, That include four carriers, three battleships, twenty-seven cruisers, eleven destroyers, three seaplane tenders, fourteen miscellaneous, cargo and other vessels. One Jap heavy cruiser, eight destroyers and three transport vessels were definitely sunk. Two destroyers and one transport probably sunk.

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Tonight we have further details of the surprisingly quick capture of strategic Kokoda in New Guinea. The news from Australia yesterday indicated that it might take some time before the Japanese could be driven out, forced to abandon the airfield there.

Well, it seems that a large part of the credit for the victory goes to the three-man patrol which worked its way through the Japanese lines and obtained invaluable information. The patrol got into the enemy camp nine days ago, and returned safely with vital information. And so it was that the American-Australian command obtained intelligence that made the final assault far easier.

NEW GUINEA - 2

The Australians have learned jungle fighting just as well as the Japs.

Having consolidated their positions in New Human,
Kokoda, the Australian ground troops are pushing on toward Divi. That is the next native village, on the road to Buna.

Meanwhile, flying fortresses and B-25

bombers kept a constant and comprehensive watch over

the waters around northern New Guinea, looking for

Jap convoys bringing reinforcements. They spotted one,

a flotilla of two transports protected by a light

cruiser and a destroyer steaming for Buna. Our bombers

got busy, and at last reports, that convoy had turned

tail and was fleeing toward New Britain.

President Roosevelt had been advised that the War Manpower Commission should have the Selective Service under its wing. That advice was contained in the report sent to the President yesterday by Chairman Paul McNutt of the Manpower Commission. McNutt told reporters that this has become necessary because local draft boards are paying no attention whatsoever to instructions issued by the commanding officers of Selective Service The are recklessly drafting men who are sorely needed in war plants and especially on the farms.

Elmer Davis, head of the Office of War
Information, said a few days ago that the manpower
situation is becoming almost as muddled as the labor
situation before it was handed over to Jeffers to
untangle.



If the President adopts the recommendations

enlist in the armed forces after January First. The

War Manpower Commission will decide where anybody can

most effectively help the war effort.

A tall, broad-shouldered figure walked into a polling place at Hyde Park today. J. W. Finch, Chairman of the election board, peered up over his spectacles and said solemnly, "Name, please?"

The tall, broad-shouldered man replied:"Franklin D. Roosevelt."

- as they always do, -Then they asked him, "Occupation?"

To which he replied: "Farmer." And he added: "I think that's what I said the last time."

As he came out of the booth he xxxxx struck his head on the curtain rod and remarked plaintively:
"They might raise the hight of these booths."

Then he asked Chairman Finch: "Did my Missus's ballot get in from London in time?"

Finch replied: "It is not included in the absentee ballots on hand."

At that, the President shook his head, "Tut, tut."

He had sent Mrs. Roosevelt an absentee ballot to England and it had plenty of time to get back.

about the elections: Voting is light. Virtually all the candidates in their farewell radio broadcasts besought the electors, whatever their opinions to vote, no matter whom they voted for.

An amazing number of people appear to have greeted that plea with a shrug. One observer pointed out that this appears to show that you can give a language but you cannot force him to use it.

Maybe there will be a late rush to the polls.

Only in comparatively few states is the voting time over at seven o'clock. Many of them keep the polls open until eight, even nine P.M. In California, Oregon and Washington, the closing time is eleven o'clock.

The keenest fight for that job, as most people know;

is the one in New York between Tom Dewey and State Attorney John J. Bennett. As you may have

heard, Bennett is the protege of Jim Farley. Political

experts are predicting that if Bennett loses, it means

## the political end of Sunny Jim.

The contest in Massachusetts is also ke a kes one. There the able and amiable Governor Leaveritt Saltonstall is having a tough fight for reelection against Democratic Mayor Roger Putnam of Springfield. American names for you - Saltonstall and Putnam. Of course, this is not the first tough election fight that Saltonstall has been through. In fact, Me has been described as a political wonder for having been elected twice already as Republican Governor in a normally Democratic state.

In two of the eastern states there are keen senatorial fights. In Massachusetts, United States

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge is fighting hard to hold on to his seat against Representative Joseph E. Casey.

In New Jersey, Albert W. Hawks is giving

United States Senator Smathers a hard run for his money.

Probably the light vote means that it will not be long before we know who has been elected, at any rate in the states where voting machines are used.

anyhow here's Hugh.