

U. S., VICHY RUPTURE SEEN AS MARTINIQUE NEGOTIATIONS

Laval Reported To Have Given Specific Instructions To Ambassador

U. S. NOT CONCERNED

Washington Awaits Report From Mission Sent Direct To The Island

WASHINGTON, May 10.—(P)—The negotiations opened between the United States and the high commissioner of the French possessions in the Caribbean - Atlantic area threw a new strain today on the already tenuous relations between this country and the collaborationist regime of Pierre Laval of Vichy.

Dispatches from Vichy said Laval had issued specific instructions concerning the matter to his ambassador at Washington, Gaston Henry-Haye, and had conferred with S. Pinekey Tuck, American charge d'Affaires at Vichy.

At the state department it was said that up to late today nothing was known of any move by Henry-Haye to take up the matter with the department in formal fashion. Moreover, there was ample evidence that any protest Vichy might make regarding the negotiations probably would receive little attention in Washington.

Dealing Exclusively The State Department, in announcing last night the beginning of the conferences at Martinique, pointed up reference to the fact that this government was dealing exclusively with Admiral George Robert, the high commissioner there, as the "ultimate governing authority" for the French possessions in the Caribbean and French Guiana on the northeast coast of South America. The department's announcement was at pains to refer to the "collaboration policy of Monsieur Laval."

Officials indicated a report was expected tomorrow from the American mission to the Martinique Admiral John H. Hoover and Samuel Reber of the State Department. They were delegated to request a guarantee through "mutually satisfactory arrangements" that the French possessions "will not furnish aid or comfort to Axis forces."

In return, the United States would safeguard the interests of the French people in the possessions for the duration of the war. Dealing Comment Admiral Hoover returned "temporarily" to San Juan from Martinique Sunday afternoon, a San Juan dispatch said, and indicated that his initial lengthy conference with Admiral Robert had been most pleasant. After the meeting Admiral Hoover was the guest of the French at an official luncheon.

However declined comment, other than to say that the substance of his conversations had been sent to Washington.

There was no indication from this government of what would be done if Robert rejected the proposal or, asking Vichy, was ordered to reject them. It was learned, however, that a special Pan-American commission was created a month ago to act as a supreme governing power in event the necessity ever arose for occupying Martinique or other hemisphere possessions of non-American nations.

This commission, designated the inter-American commission for territorial administration, was formally constituted by the Pan-American union governing board early in April, a time when United States-Vichy relations began their rapid deterioration.

Made Provisions The Havana convention of 1940 provided for creation of such a commission in the event occupation of any areas became necessary for the safety of the American republics. A provisional commission served until last January, when with the necessary ratifications, the permanent organization was authorized. Evidently to assure that the commission would be ready to act in any emergency that might arise, the Pan American union governing board on April 6, authorized the members of the provisional committee to act on the permanent commission until their governments named other members. Thus, the board—of which Secretary of State Hull is chairman—assured that members representing at least fifteen of the sixteen countries which have ratified the convention would be available for a meeting.

Even Their Mother Gets 'Em Mixed



Private Frank Trammell isn't taking any chances on getting 'em mixed as he chaperones this set of twins through the reception center of Fort Jackson, S. C. Private Robert Lyda (left) and his brother, Private George Lyda, (right), are so much alike that even their mother, Mrs. Robert Lyda of Edneyville, N. C., sometimes gets confused. No wonder the army thought it was seeing double when the twins reported at the reception center to be fitted with uniforms. They want to ride motorcycles for Uncle Sam.

Chinese Kill 3,000 Japs On Burma Road

Enemy Hurlled Back Into Burma After Rout In Counter-Offensive

By SPENCER MOOSA CHUNGKING, China, May 10.—(P)—Unleashing a terrible artillery blast, crack Chinese troops slaughtered more than 3,000 Japanese soldiers last night in a battle on the Burma Road and sent the remainder of the main body of the Japanese invading force reeling back toward Burma in a rout, the Chinese announced tonight.

The Chinese soldiers were in hot pursuit of the Japanese who rushed so triumphantly up the Burma Road last week. Advancing to meet these fleeing Japanese, it was reported, was another Chinese force in eastern Burma and the Chinese declared the invaders faced certain annihilation.

The engagement took place near Chefang, 25 miles from the Burma frontier, after the left and right wing of the Japanese soldiers laid down a heavy assault on the ruined city of Mandalay, which the Japanese captured May 2.

A military spokesman said the Chinese have reached the outskirts of Mandalay from both the east and the west in spite of intense Japanese bombing and shelling.

In addition to Mandalay itself, the Chinese in Burma have two other objectives: the recapture of Sinwun, on the railway a few miles south of Mandalay, and the recapture of Myintnu, 30 miles west of Mandalay.

The Chinese in the fighting on the Burma road followed their pre-arranged plan of allowing the Japanese to sweep into the Yunnan province and lengthen their communication lines, it was said. Then the first-line troops struck and struck hard.

Japs Say Wainwright's Surrender Is Accepted

TOKYO (From Japanese Broadcasts), May 10.—(P)—Nichi Nichi's correspondent today gave the following "eyewitness account" of the surrender of United States Lieutenant Jonathan M. Wainwright at Corregidor: "The surrender of the American commander was one of the most pathetic scenes witnessed by Japanese expeditionary forces in the Philippines. The initial step in the surrender of the American forces came when the six foot high American commander, haggard from lack of sleep and from worry, advanced toward the Japanese lines, carrying a white flag and accompanied by his aides. "Ushered into the room of the Japanese commander, General Wainwright slumped into a chair offered him by one of the Japanese officers. "The defeated American commander presented a pitiful sight, as he sat in the faint glimmer of a candle light, his head held in both hands, his eyes staring at the ground. In the barren room the candlelight played on the three

Japanese Lose 19 Warships In Coral Sea

Another Seaplane Tender, Tanker Damaged By U. S. Bombers

BATTLE FLEET RESTS

No Intimation Given On Our Losses In Victorious Six-Day Battle

By C. YATES McDANIEL ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Australia, May 10.—(P)—Huge Allied bombers relentlessly pursued the remnant of a defeated Japanese armada fleeing from the Coral sea, damaging another seaplane tender and tanker and raising to 19 the number of enemy ships sunk or crippled, according to an announcement today by General MacArthur's headquarters.

Ten more Japanese planes also were destroyed or damaged, by air attack while victorious warships—predominantly American—rested after their six-day battle and braced themselves for an expected return of a strongly reinforced Japanese fleet, intent upon avenging Japan's worst naval defeat.

Powerful enemy warships and air strength were known to be concentrated yet in the general area northeast of Australia.

The battered Japanese broke off the engagement after severe punishment was inflicted by the ship-planes teams of the Allies yesterday, and today's communique said tersely:

No Naval Combat "No combat on the naval front." Yesterday's casualties were inflicted on the Japanese ships in the Louisiade Archipelago, southeast of New Guinea toward the Solomon Islands. Whether the Japanese had been intent upon severing Australia's lifeline to the Un-

YOUTH IS KILLED IN WRECK HERE

Soldier Held In Case On Charge Of Hit And Run Driving Of Truck

Joe Allen, 13-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Allen of Greensboro, died about 4:10 o'clock Sunday afternoon at the James Walker Memorial hospital, of injuries received about five hours earlier in an automobile-truck collision about three quarters of a mile from Wrightsboro.

The wreck occurred, state highway patrolmen said, when the automobile, driven by Rowland Richmond, 21, of Greensboro, which the Allen boy was riding, travelling west collided with an Army truck, driven by Walter E. Morgan, Camp Davis soldier, as it pulled into the highway, headed in the same direction, from in front of a negro church.

Patrolmen said the impact stripped the entire left side of the automobile and pulled the boy, who they thought was riding on the rear seat, under the truck.

Driver of the truck did not stop, patrolmen said, but the number of the truck was taken by J. L. Lee-Richardson to the hospital. Patrolman said Morgan drove on to Wrightsboro where he apparently stopped and pulled the left side of the body of the automobile from between the fender and the wheel of the truck. They said the truck then went across the railroad toward Highways 117 and 421 north and apparently stopped again and pulled the fender of the automobile from beneath the truck.

Morgan is being held at Camp Davis from where he will be brought here today and charged with hit and run driving, resulting in death, the patrolman explained and added that Army officers had aided in the investigation.

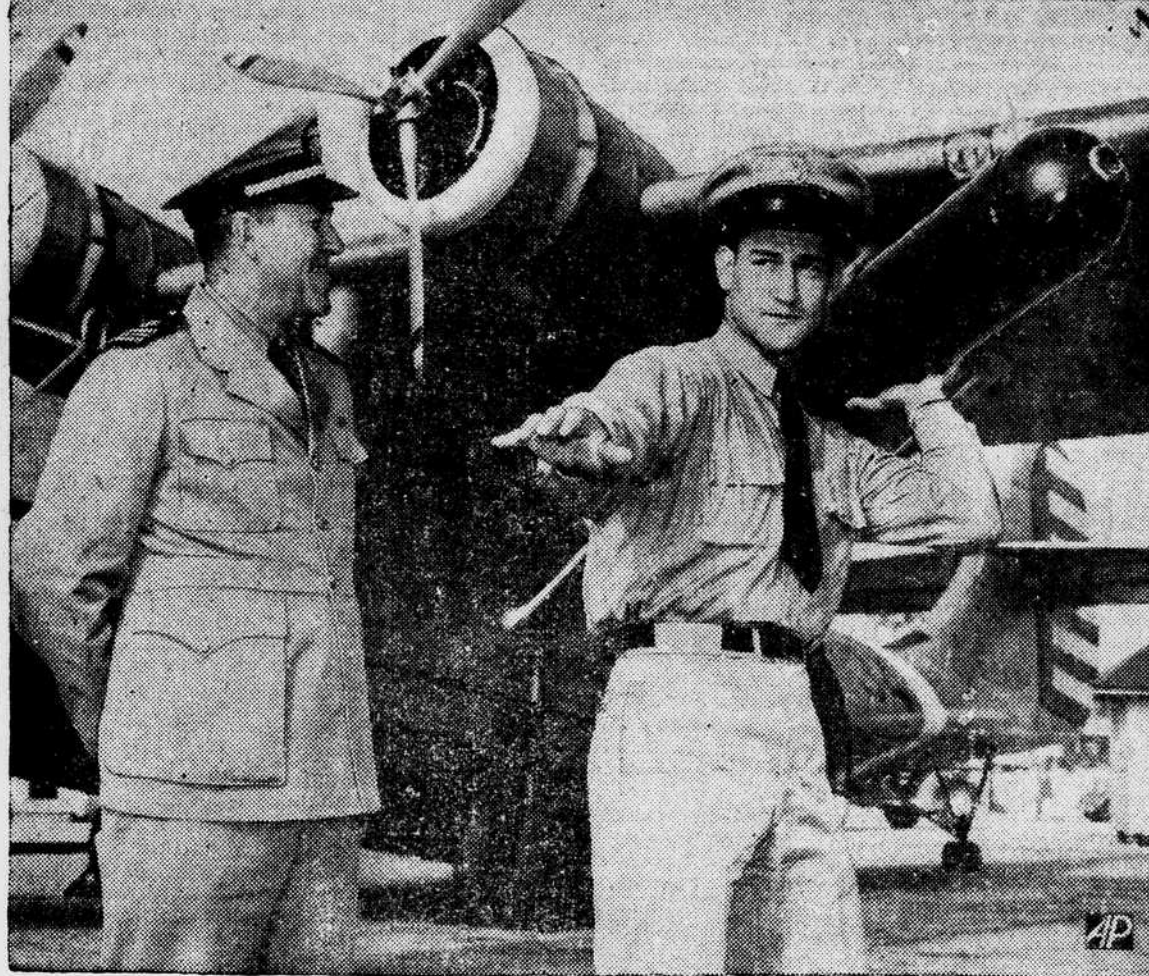
Coroner Asa W. Allen said inquest into the death would be held at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning at the courthouse.

Hospital attaches said the Allen boy was suffering from severe back injuries, a broken pelvis, a broken arm and internal injuries when brought to the hospital.

Richardson was treated at the hospital for hand and face injuries and dismissed. Ruby Dale Peale, of 116 Henry street, the third occupant of the car, received a slight cut on the forehead.

CHURCHILL WARNS GERMANS TO EXPECT GAS OFFENSIVE IF THEY USE IT ON RUSSIA

Famous Football Stars In The Navy Now



Lieut. Commander Edward W. Mahan (left), athletic officer at the Naval Air station in Jacksonville, Fla., and three-time All-America back at Harvard, watches a bit of limbering up exercise with a practice bomb in the hands of George McAfee, former Duke university backfield ace and later right halfback for the Chicago Bears pro team. McAfee has just been assigned to the naval station as a chief specialist. A patrol bomber stands in the background.—(Official U. S. Navy Photo).

U. S. Acknowledges Army Bombers Pounded Tokyo

Origin Of Planes Not Divulged; Selected Targets Badly Damaged

WASHINGTON, May 10.—(P)—United States army bombers made that sensational raid on Japan April 18, the War department disclosed tonight, confirming at long last what millions of Americans ardently hoped was true.

Thundering in low and fast in broad daylight, the mighty bombers, loaded with both demolition and incendiary bombs, blasted selected military targets near Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya and other cities, a communique said. Big fires were started, some of which burned for two days.

And that was all the department had to say as to how the raid was carried out. But it was enough for Americans who had been hoping eagerly that the news of the raid, which previously had come only from the Japanese themselves, was true. It was enough to prove that "somebody" did in fact bomb Tokyo, as President Roosevelt archly hinted in his fireside chat April 28—"The first time in history that Japan has suffered such indignities."

As for whether the planes took off from a carrier at sea in a joint Army - Navy operation or from a land base somewhere, how many there were, and all the other details at which the Japanese have been desperately guessing ever since—they will just have to keep on guessing.

The communique was the first direct official acknowledgement here that American planes had

WEATHER

FORECASTS: NORTH CAROLINA—Little change in temperature except slightly cooler northeast and north-central portions. Temperature: 51-59. SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA—Continued warm Monday. (EASTERN STANDARD TIME) (Meteorological data for the 24 hours ending 7:30 p. m. yesterday): (By U. S. Weather Bureau) 1:30 a. m. 59; 7:30 a. m. 59; 1:30 p. m. 76; 7:30 p. m. 69; maximum 77; minimum 52; mean 64; Humidity: 1:30 a. m. 77; 7:30 a. m. 79; 1:30 p. m. 18; 7:30 p. m. 45. Precipitation: Total for the 24 hours ending 7:30 p. m., 0.00 inches; total since the first of the month, 0.80 inches. (From Tide Tables published by U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey): Wilmington High 6:54a. Low 1:34a. Masonboro Inlet 7:25p. 1:52p. 5:54a. 10:39p. 5:19p. 11:39p. Sunrise 5:13a; sunset 7:03p; moonrise 3:22a; moonset 3:53p. Cape Fear river stage at Fayetteville on Sunday at 8 a. m., 10.00 feet. (Continued on Page Two; Col. 8)

Premier Forecasts Mighty British-U. S. Summer Bombing Of Reich

FINAL VICTORY SEEN

War Lord Also Says United Nations Navies Will Grip And Hold Japanese

By J. WES GALLAGHER LONDON, May 10.—(P)—In a grim, fighting speech in the lull before the "hurricane bursts" of summer, Prime Minister Churchill tonight warned Hitler that Britain would carry poison gas warfare "far and wide" over Germany if he dares use it against Russia, and forecast for sure a mighty British-American bombing offensive against Germany.

Grim in his predictions of "misery and slaughter" for Germany, the prime minister nevertheless was confident and optimistic and brought what he said was "a message of good cheer" for Britain and her allies.

Declaring that the "awful balances" had finally turned in the United Nations' favor, he predicted that "British and American seapower will grip and hold the Japanese" and their overwhelming air power eventually will bring her low.

"There, however, is one serious matter which I must mention to you," he said. "The Soviet government have expressed to us the view that the Germans in the desperation of their assault may make use of poison gas against the armies and people of Russia."

"We are ourselves firmly resolved not to use this odious weapon unless it is used first by the Germans. Knowing our Hun, however, we have not neglected to make preparations on formidable scale."

Promises Retaliation "I wish to make it plain we shall treat unprovoked use of poison gas against our Russian ally exactly as if it were used against ourselves, and if we are satisfied that this new outrage has been committed by Hitler we will use our great and growing air superiority in the west to carry gas warfare on the largest possible scale far and wide against military objectives in Germany."

The wording of Churchill's warning made it appear that British retaliation was already only a matter of satisfactory evidence to prove charges that the Russians already have made. His statement was made a little more than 24 hours after Tass, official Soviet News agency, had distributed for the first time a dispatch reporting that the Germans had used poison gas on the Crimean front, apparently in an experimental way.

This dispatch said: "according to a report from Krasnodor on May 7, in operations on the Crimean front, German troops used several mines with poison gas. A check-up has shown that the poison gas affects respiratory organs and disables men." Speaking on the second anniversary of the tremendous offensive of tanks and dive-bombers which Hitler loosed through France and the low countries in 1940, Churchill made only a passing reference to Britain's relations with Vichy upon which he had been expected to deal heavily.

Disclosing that the decision to occupy the French island of Madagascar in the Indian ocean had been made three months ago and that the expedition was two months on the way, he said that in the interval he had felt a "shiver" every time he thought of what might happen through the "dishonorable and feeble drifting or connivance" of the Vichy regime.

Madagascar would be held in trust for the French, he said. Cautiously, Churchill referred to demands for a continental invasion and asserted, "naturally I shall not disclose what our intentions are, but there is one thing I will say. I welcome the militant and aggressive spirit of the British nation so strongly shared across the Atlantic ocean."

And for those most strongly demanding that Britain take the offensive he offered the declaration, "we must not fail them either in daring or in wisdom."

But certainly, he said, "a British and presently an American bombing offensive against Germany will be one of the principal features in this year's World War."

Now is the time, he declared to strike hard at the "foundation of

SERVICES HELD FOR WAR DEAD

Planes Of Another Day Roar Overhead As Memorial Day Observed

By MARK DOWDIN. While a small crowd gathered at the Confederate monument in Oakdale cemetery to pay tribute to Confederate, Spanish-American and World War I dead on Memorial Day, silence of the Sunday afternoon was broken by roaring of airplanes overhead—another generation of Americans on the alert to protect our heritage—and the intermittent singing of birds.

After refreshing memories of where Americans have fought and for what they have fought, Major Roy S. Wood declared "at this time and on this hallowed spot, I again call on you to pick up the torch which they carried—the torch they carried in highlands and in valleys—and I call on you to be true to the heritage you received from them for we are fighting a holy fight, we are fighting for a cause no less than freedom of human spirit, the dignity of the human soul."

In beginning his address, Major Wood said "on this occasion of hallowed memories, there is little I could say which would make more green your memories of Lee and Jackson, of all the known and unknown sons of the South who in uniforms of grey fought for their homes and firesides on the battlefield."

"I remind you that we are enjoined at this time to remember—remember Pearl Harbor, and you and I are able to remember. We can remember Pearl Harbor, we can

TROUBLE FLARES IN THE BALKANS

Bitter Engagement Between Rumanians, Hungarians Reported By Russia

MOSCOW, May 10.—(P)—A two-hour fight between border guards of Rumania and Hungary, Balkan satellites of Adolf Hitler's "new Europe," was reported officially by the Russians today—a potential complication behind the Axis eastern front.

The bitter engagement was reported fought this month near Bretzku when a Rumanian detachment slipped across the border in darkness to fall upon their "allies" in their barracks. Twenty Hungarians were said to have been killed and the Rumanians carried the bodies back across the frontier.

The 2,000-mile Russian front—the center and north of which are bogged down by melting ice and snow—appeared relatively quiet and the Russian communique reported "no substantial changes."

In the Kalinin section northwest of Moscow, 600 Germans were listed as newly killed.

A correspondent for the official newspaper Izvestia however, re-

Enforced War Savings Proposed In Gore Bill

WASHINGTON, May 10.—(P)—Legislation for enforcing wartime savings through withholding a part of the earnings of every worker making over \$20 a week will be introduced in Congress tomorrow by Rep. Gore (D-Tenn.). Announcing he had drafted a bill to this effect, Gore declared in a statement tonight that "the necessity for strong measures is clear—we must not lose the war because of internal domestic chaos."

He said he also had drafted a bill for an over-all ceiling on prices, wages and salaries, and farm products at parity.

Under Gore's plan, the enforced savings, to go into government bonds bearing not more than 1 per cent interest, would begin at 6 per cent of the pay of a worker earning over \$20 and less than \$30 weekly. From there, the percentage would range upward to require that persons of large income invest all in excess of \$25,000 (after payment of taxes) in the bonds.

The bonds would be non-negotiable except by special permission of the secretary of the treasury.

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