

East May Get Gas Increase In Two Weeks

OPA General Manager Tells Of Plans To Raise Allotment

MUST EXERCISE CARE

Public Told Shipments To Seaboard To Be Stepped Up Soon

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—(P)—The Office of Price Administration held out the "hope" tonight that Eastern motorists might get a half gallon increase in their basic gasoline ration of 1 1-2 gallons a week, but said they would have to earn it by their own driving economy in the next two weeks.

Chester Bowles, general manager of OPA, told of plans to divert to the eastern shortage area the fuel expected to be saved daily through the ration cut from four to three gallons effective at midnight in the Midwest and Southwest. Then he added in a "Blue Network" broadcast: "At the present time East Coast gasoline inventories are only about 30 per cent of the 1941 level. The fact is that we cannot eliminate the ban on non-essential driving and we can not increase the 'A' ration in the East unless we are mighty careful during the next two weeks.

Must Live Up To Ban "We've got to step up our shipments of gasoline east according to schedule. And, in addition, you folks here in the East must live up to this ban on non-essential driving. If we fail to do this, we will find ourselves in the same old predicament—with dry tanks and thousands of trucks and industrial workers' cars stalled by the roadside."

In addition to the cut to three gallons per "A" coupon in the states west of the Appalachians and east of the Rockies, there will be a top limit of 480 miles per month, instead of 720 miles for "B" card holders in that area.

Meanwhile some 30,000 buses and 23,000 taxicabs are to be relieved tomorrow from the 20 per cent emergency mileage reduction ordered last spring in the 12 north-eastern states, part of West Virginia and the District of Columbia. In mentioning the prospective half-gallon increase for "A" card holders in the East, Bowles said that he hoped that this could come "in early September."

The size of the increase bore out previous unofficial suggestions that Easterners not get too excited about what was coming. Translated into driving terms, that two-and-a-half-mile increase comes to about eight miles, enough for about one daily trip to a grocery half a mile away.

Bowles set September 1 as the date for lifting the pleasure driving prohibition in the northeast but re-emphasized that it could be raised only if observance were good during the stock-building period. OPA enforcement of the no-pleasure-driving rule will continue unabated for that time under orders telephoned to branch offices yesterday. Some areas had let up on enforcement after hearing that the rule would be rescinded.

Draft Of Fathers Seen Certain By October 1, Unless Congress Moves

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—(P)—Unless Congress intervenes, some 100,000 draft proff fathers of children born before September 15, 1942, appear certain to be drafted into the armed services October 1, the War Manpower Commission believes. Lawrence Appley, WMC executive director, acknowledged at a press conference yesterday that this is likely. While hope has been expressed in some quarters that induction of fathers might be delayed generally beyond October 1, Appley observed that induction on that date "looks definite."

BRITON DECLARES LUFTWAFFE HURT

Air Marshal Coningham Says Northwest Air Force Supreme

AT TACTICAL AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN SICILY, Aug. 15.—(P)—Air Marshal Sir Arthur Coningham declared today that the German air force "has been knocked out of the skies as far as we are concerned" and that maximum help to Allied ground forces was now the aim of the Northwest Africa tactical air force.

However, the commander told war correspondents at a press conference that "we are getting out of the fine weather area" in the push northward. "What has been done here in the air cannot be done in Europe," he said. "We have had months of the most perfect weather here in the Mediterranean. Our armies are rather inclined to take for granted the kind of air support we are giving, but they must learn to do for themselves some of the work we have been doing."

Coningham said another month of perfect flying conditions could be expected in the Mediterranean, while meteorological records showed that in Europe generally "on only two or three days out of five can the ground be seen from 6,000 feet. "Without a spell of what once was called 'Hittler weather' we cannot do in Europe what we have done here," the marshal continued.

"The German army is learning to fight without air covering. We are not. That is to be expected, because I expect not only to have our tremendous air superiority to the end of the war, but to see it increased." Elaborating on his view that the German air forces had ceased to be a decisive factor in the Mediterranean war, Coningham said the Germans were at present able to operate planes effectively in the defense of Western Europe against attacks from Britain, but that its once formidable power in this theater was gone.

He described the German air losses as "astronomical." While Nazi planes remain very few, the German personnel appear to have suffered "a complete loss of fighting spirit," he said. He said the crewmen were "not efficient and their wastage of machines is terrific."

"Their new Junkers-88 (bomber) has a device for throwing in gas which appears to have increased the plane's speed about 60 miles an hour," he said, but added that the speed-up quickly burns out the twin engines. He said the Messerschmitt fighters had new engines. At present, he estimated, half of Germany's air power is engaged on the Russian front and the other

Six American Vessels In Two Months

Submarine Pickered And Destroyer Maddox Head The List

NO DETAILS REVEALED

Commanders Of Two Largest Ships Are Missing In Action

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—(P)—Six U. S. war ships, battling the Axis throughout the world, have gone to the bottom in the last two months the Navy reported today.

The submarine Pickered and destroyer Maddox topped the list of lost vessels which also included the gunboat Plymouth, submarine chaser PC496, mine sweeper Sentinel, and submarine rescue vessel Redwing. No details of the Pickered's loss were given by the Navy which did not even name the ocean in which she made her last war patrol under command of Lt. Com. Augustus H. Alston, Jr., reported missing in action.

May Have Hit Japs However, it was presumed that the Pickered was one of the undersea craft which have been taking a heavy toll of Japanese shipping and cutting enemy supply lines throughout the Pacific. Only yesterday the Navy in a report on the submarine war against Japanese shipping reported the sinking of seven enemy ships and damaging of five others, bringing to 309 the number of Japanese vessels of all types sunk or damaged by submarines since the war began.

Bombs or torpedoes from Axis planes sank the Maddox in a sharp battle off the coast of Sicily July 10. Her commander, Lt. Com. Eugene Sylvester Sarsfield, was reported missing in action. Underwater explosions, which might have come from either torpedoes or mines, destroyed the submarine PC 496 on June 6 and the rescue ship Redwing on June 29 in the Mediterranean. The mine-

SUPPORT NEEDED FOR LOCKER IDEA

Freezing Units For Urban And Rural Residents May Be Reality

A freezer locker unit for residents, both urban and rural, in New Hanover and surrounding counties may become a reality if sufficient support of the project is gained within the next few days, R. W. Galphin, county agent, announced Sunday.

Decision to make application to the federal government for a freezer unit for this area was reached at a meeting of a locker committee, Saturday, when it was revealed that 300 such units would be made available for distribution throughout the nation. Mr. Galphin explained that the local project must be underwritten at once, inasmuch as the government will honor requests for units only from sections where much demand is evident.

Individual partitions will measure 17x24 feet. The rental fee, currently payable, is \$50. Should the project fall consummation, the advance payments will be refunded. A number of farmers have already subscribed to the idea. The

Enemy Freighter Hit

Americans In India; Akyab Hit By RAF Unit

NEW DELHI, Aug. 15.—(P)—Heavy bombers of the Tenth U. S. Air Force scored two direct bomb hits on a Japanese freighter south of Rangoon Friday, causing an explosion and fires, raked her with their guns and left her in a sinking condition, an American communique announced today.

In other operations in the Burmese theater RAF Wellingtons operating in the Akyab island area bombed the town of Akyab and scored direct hits on a power plant, a British communique announced. Other American bombers, operating in the Bay of Bengal, attacked two enemy launches and dropped bombs on Pagoda Point.

AMERICANS CLOSE IN NEAR BAIROKO

Pincers Tightens On Japanese Troops On New Georgia Island

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Monday, Aug. 16.—(P)—An American pincer is closing on Japanese troops south of Bairoko on New Georgia in the central Solomons, a communique said today.

Forty-eight Japanese planes were downed in the entire battle area, the bulletin added. Nineteen barges were destroyed or damaged by the Allies off the New Guinea coast. Enemy planes tied two raids on Allied positions along the western end of the battlezone, attacking Wau, inland from Salamaua in northeastern New Guinea, and Woodlark island off the northeastern New Guinea coast. The assaults were ineffective, the communique said.

Twelve enemy bombers escorted by 25 fighters made the stab toward Wau, a rear base for the Allied ground forces moving against Salamaua. They were intercepted near Marilman, and 11 of the bombers and five of the fighters were said to have been shot down. Three Allied interceptors were reported missing.

In another series of interceptions over Vella Lavella island, northwest of the New Georgia battlefront, and elsewhere in the Solomons, American fliers destroyed 34 enemy planes, 12 of them dive bombers and the rest fighters. "Seven of this total," the communique said, "were destroyed over Kahili airfield when our fighters caught an enemy formation returning to base." Subsequently the American airmen strafed many planes caught on the field, a central enemy airfield on Bougainville island.

The Solomons air action, which included a bombing raid against Villa airfield on Kolombangara island, and another against enemy barges off Choisul island, cost the Americans only two planes. In the New Guinea fighting zone around Salamaua, Allied heavy bombers poured 99 tons of explosives on the Komiatum sector. The attack was made in the face

(Continued on Page Two; Col. 1)

Reds Cut Way Into Karachev

In Big Fight

Vital Outpost To Bryansk Falls To Crushing Soviet Drive

CITY WRAPPED IN FIRE

Bitter Street Battle Rages After Russians Enter Bastion

LONDON, Aug. 15.—(P)—Overcoming some of the fiercest resistance encountered since the start of its spectacular summer offensive, the Red army smashed today into the smoke and flame of Karachev, main German outpost east of Bryansk, and captured the burning stronghold after a bitter fight in the streets.

The fall of Karachev was announced in a special communique which also said 70 other towns and villages were captured in advances of from 3 1-2 to six miles along a curving front which threatened to pocket Bryansk as Orel was pocketed before it.

Warachev is only 26 miles east of Bryansk and is two-thirds the distance along the railroad from Orel to Bryansk. Stalin Commends Forces The 16th and 84th guards' infantry divisions and the 238th and 369th infantry divisions captured the city, and in recognition of their "courage and skillful operation" Marshal Premier Stalin said in an order of the day that the four divisions would have "Karachev" added to their names henceforth. Russian divisions that freed Orel and Belgorod August 5 were the first to receive the honor of including the names of those cities in their titles.

Pushing their spearhead to the north of Bryansk, vital railway link between the Germans' central and southern fronts, the Russians also captured Pesochnya, 58 miles north of the city and at the end of a spur railway. They swept Zikyevo, 36 miles northeast of Bryansk on the Bryansk-Sukhinichi line, and Khastovichi, 24 miles north of Karachev, into their net, and farther north in the Spas Demensk area, the Russian troops also advanced and improved their positions.

In the latter area, 80 miles north of Bryansk and 80 miles southeast of Smolensk, the Russians were attempting to drive a wedge which would cut the Smolensk-Bryansk railway. Karachev was reported in flames either from artillery fire or German demolitions, as the Russians fought their way into the strongly fortified point which formed one of the main defenses of Bryansk. Two hundred miles to the south, where the Russians had battled into the streets of Kharkov, German defense stiffened.

With the German escape corridor over. The Milan attack by Mosquitos hit two vital sections of Milan, dropping huge loads in 22 minutes on the Breda armament works, the Italian equivalent of the German Krupp works, in the Sesto San Giovanni district, and on industries and railways nearer the center of the city, the Air Ministry said.

Crews said "sticks of heavy bombs went right across" the Breda works and that well-concentrated fires flared up as high as 6,000 feet in the central district hit two nights ago. The Air Ministry said photographs showed "very important war factories" were struck in the previous raid and that fires were still burning when the bombers went over.

The Milan attack was on a smaller scale than the last great bombing of Italy's chief manufacturing center early Friday when more than 1,000 long tons of bombs were dropped, but the size of the raiding force was sufficient to impress the peace hungry population that no letup was in sight as long as Marshal Pietro Badoglio keeps Italy in the war. The Berlin attack by Mosquitos was a continuation of the repeat performances of these swift aircraft over the Reich capital, whose people momentarily expected the real thing from squadrons of heavier bombers.

U. S. DOUGHBOYS RIP THROUGH NAZI FORCE TO CAPTURE OLIVERI

Pounding Nazis Near Nissoria NEARING MESSINA



Covering an infantry advance, a Canadian gun crew works in shorts as they lay down a heavy barrage on Nazi positions near Nissoria, Sicily. These men and other Allied gunners hurled 16,000 shells in two hours on a square mile area. (International)

American Troops Only 27 1-2 Miles From Last Axis Escape Port

ROAD JUNCTIONS FALL

British Block Chance Of Foe To Flee From Central Sector

A L L I E D HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Aug. 15.—(P)—Conquering American doughboys tearing through the collapsing German flank on the Sicilian north coast have raced 14 miles — one third the remaining distance to Messina — to capture Oliveri, only 21 1-2 miles from that evacuation port, Allied headquarters announced today.

British troops blocked the escape of Nazis in the central sector by swift seizure of the Taormina road junctions at Piedmonte and Fiumefreddo on the east coast, and Allied drives speared dangerously deeper on the central front itself.

A dispatch from Associated Press correspondent Noland Norgaard with the British Eighth Army declared German rearguards had broken off contact at all points on the east coast and were withdrawing rapidly toward Messina.

Norgaard also reported that Americans thrusting forward from Randazzo had cut the north-south inland road, but too late to trap Germans fleeing on that route. This dispatch apparently went beyond the official headquarters announcements.

Battle Nearing End The battle for Sicily was nearing its conclusive end. Americans in the north, within 10 miles of Milazzo, shattered German rearguard action, while U. S. warships sent a crashing barrage into the doomed harbor, second largest port still in enemy hands. Other Allied warships hammered the Italian mainland port of Vibo Valentia, the escape outlet on the south side of the Gulf of Eufemia, and Allied air power poured a heavy weight of bombs on southern Italy, pounding evacuation boats and disembarkation points and shooting up communications ahead of the German retreat.

Seizure of Oliveri represented a 14-mile advance from the last reported U. S. Seventh army victory at Brolo. The advance also engulfed San Angelo and Patti eight miles west of Oliveri. The British thrust, gaining five miles to slice the Taormina-Randazzo road, penned up the Germans to the westward from all chance of escape except over roadless mountains 3,000 to 4,000 feet high. Their advance brought them within five miles of Taormina itself. Spreading out from the broken enemy stronghold at Randazzo,

Destruction Of 5 Ships Revealed During Week

(By The Associated Press) The destruction of five merchant vessels by enemy submarines, announced during the past week, raised the Associated Press tabulation of Allied and neutral ship losses in the Western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor to 684.

The week's announcements represented the highest weekly total since late in May. The Navy said that three of the sinkings occurred early in July, one in June and one in May. Two of the destroyed ships were of United States registry, bringing to 276 the number of American merchantment announced as sunk in the Western Atlantic since December 7, 1941. A medium-sized Norwegian cargo vessel was lost, representing the 67th Norse loss in these waters in the post Pearl Harbor period. The Navy also announced destruction of a small Greek mer-

Churchill Back In Quebec After Meeting With FDR

QUEBEC, Aug. 15.—(P)—Prime Minister Churchill of Britain returned today to the scene of the Quebec war conference after a preliminary meeting with President Roosevelt in the United States. Churchill came from the Roosevelt home at Hyde Park, N. Y., where the prime minister and his daughter have been visiting the president and Mrs. Roosevelt for three days, the White House at Washington disclosed in a brief announcement. The President will go to Washington before coming here "this week," the White House added. Discussions of the conduct of the war, also preliminary, have been in progress here between the chiefs of staff of Britain and Canada and since Friday night, between those of Britain and the United States. Now, the full dress show is about to begin in this history-saturated

WEATHER

FORECAST: North Carolina: Continued warm today. (Eastern Standard Time) (By U. S. Weather Bureau) Meteorological data for the 24 hours ending 7:30 p. m., yesterday. TEMPERATURE: 1:30 a. m., 80; 7:30 a. m., 82; 1:30 p. m., 75; 7:30 p. m., 80. Maximum 93; Minimum 75; Mean 84; Normal 78. HUMIDITY: 1:30 a. m., 94; 7:30 a. m., 73; 1:30 p. m., 77; 7:30 p. m., 92. PRECIPITATION: Total for the 24 hours ending 7:30 p. m., .77 inches. The first of the month, 3.77 inches. TIDES FOR TODAY: (From the Tide Tables published by U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.) Wilmington High 10:07a 4:54a Low 5:11p 11:11p Masonboro Inlet High 7:52a 1:51a Low 8:26p 2:33p Sunrise 5:34a. m.; Sunset 6:58 p. m.; Moonrise 7:52 p. m.; Moonset 6:20 a. m.; Cape Fear River stage at Fayetteville on Sunday, at 8 a. m., 10.30 feet.

Walter Lippmann Says: A Good Foreign Policy Requires Extreme Care

BY WALTER LIPPMANN No foreign policy can ever work successfully if those who conduct it misuse their own power. That is the axiom, I venture to suggest, which explains why the President, Mr. Hull and the State Department have been beset by growing difficulties since the autumn of 1942. It is true that the State Department is inadequately constituted and badly organized to conduct our foreign policy. But the weakness of the State Department, though it has long been known to close observers in Washington, was not made generally evident until a few months ago. It became evident only when a deep, but unappreciated, change in our foreign relations had occurred. When the President and his chief advisers did not appreciate this deep change in our relative position in the world, their policies began to be increasingly unworkable and disappointing. They then made the very human mistake of getting angry at their critics rather than re-examining their own policies. The honeymoon period of President Roosevelt's foreign policy lasted from Pearl Harbor in December, 1941, until the autumn of 1942. Four great events happened

Walter Lippmann Says: A Good Foreign Policy Requires Extreme Care

in the autumn of 1942: Stalingrad, El Alamein, the North African landing, and the crisis of the Solomons and Guadalcanal operation. They were the turning point of the war. They were also the turning point in our own foreign relations. Until November, 1942, our role was principally to supply munitions and to send reinforcements to our hard-pressed Allies. They did the principal fighting. But they depended upon our capacity and willingness to reinforce them. The central instrument of our wartime diplomacy was formed in the image of lend-lease—that is to say of a war and of a peace to follow in which in our strength we helped our Allies who then followed our leadership. It was then that grandiose schemes of world-wide beneficence were talked about. It was then that we began to debate whether we would lend our support to the maintenance of peace. It was then that the President conceived the idea that we, rather than Frenchmen, were the trustees of French democracy. It was then that the little Machiavellis took to meddling

Walter Lippmann Says: A Good Foreign Policy Requires Extreme Care

(Continued on Page Two; Col. 2)