

307 NAZI PLANES BLASTED BY U. S. EIGHTH AIRFORCE TWO RAIDS TAKE TOLL

First Anniversary Of Operations In Europe Is Celebrated

LONDON, Aug. 29.—(P)—The U. S. Eighth Air Force celebrated its first anniversary of operations in the European theater by destroying 307 enemy fighters in raids against two German targets Aug. 17, European theater headquarters announced today.

Fortresses attacking the Messerschmitt factory at Regensburg destroyed 140 planes in the air and subsequently flew a "shuttle run" to temporary bases in North Africa.

It was previously announced that a Fortress formation attacking the ball and roller bearing plant at Schweinfurt on the same day destroyed 147 fighters and 20 more were brought down by Tunderbolts in a supporting operation.

Commenting on the Regensburg operation, Brig. Gen. Frederick L. Anderson, commanding the Eighth Air Force bomber command, said: "Our bomber crews destroyed one of Germany's most important aircraft factories, one which had a potential production of more than 1,000 fighters over the next six months.

"They have also destroyed 140 of the enemy's first line operational fighter planes in addition to the number probably destroyed or damaged. This was achieved at a cost of 23 bombers and less than 200 men listed as missing in action.

"It was a great accomplishment."

It was pointed out that the announced toll of Nazi planes did not include a number of newly completed fighters destroyed on the ground at Regensburg.

The Fortresses fought a running battle from Antwerp to the Alps with relays of enemy fighters.

The previous high for Eighth Air Force heavy bombers was 87 fighters destroyed June 11, when Wilhelmshaven and Cuxhaven were raided.

The two French chiefs informed President Roosevelt of their "real satisfaction" at the United States' decision and expressions of sympathy, adding that these would reinforce collaboration between the Allies and the French nation.

The cable to Churchill declared that "the victory which is coming and of which we have never despaired will find the people of the two nations closely united in peace."

The message to Stalin praised the "magnificent action of the people and of the heroic armies of the Soviet Union" in contributing so largely to common victory.

The liberation committee released the texts of recognition declarations by the governments-in-exile of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Belgium, and Yugoslavia. All except Poland and Belgium took that step in June, some two months before Washington, London and Moscow acted.

The six exiled governments used the form requested by the French committee, stating it was recognized as "the organization qualified to ensure the conduct of the French war effort within the framework of inter-allied cooperation as well as the administration and defense of all French interests."

French opinion continues to regard the Soviet action as the most generous of any major Allied power, while the restrictions which hedged American recognition were judged as sharp contrast to it.

TAX ADVISORS TO AID PUBLIC

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made up of salaries or commissions, which will amount to less than \$2,700 during 1943 is not required to file. And by the same rule, a married man living with his wife whose income in wages or salaries, both husband and wife, amounts to \$3,500 or less is not required to make a declaration.

Continuing he said these amounts do not apply when such persons enjoy additional income from other sources, explaining that if such a married couple has a total wage income of, for instance, \$1,200, and in addition have rents or other income, a declaration would be required, and if single and not head of a family the personal exemption is reduced to \$500.

T. D. 5291 provides that members of the military or naval forces of the United States, who are in active service on September 15, will not be required to file a declaration. Those within the filing status, however, must file their regular return between January 1 and March 15, 1944.

During the past 15 years, the international air transport system has marked up over 200,000,000 miles of international flying, most of it overseas.

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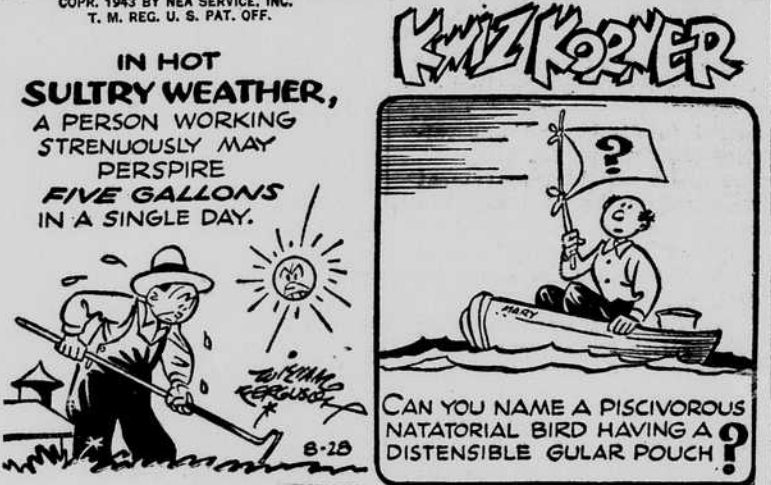
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This Curious World — By William Ferguson



ANSWER: A pelican.

Giraud, deGaulle Send Thanks To Allied Leaders

ALGIERS, Aug. 29.—(P)—General Henri Giraud and Charles de Gaulle, co-leaders of the French Committee of National Liberation, have cabled joint messages of appreciation to President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Premier Joseph Stalin for the diplomatic recognition given by the Allied government.

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AFL Official Outlines Plan For Post-War Work

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—(P)—Secretary-Treasurer George Meany of the American Federation of Labor said today government and private industry must work together and prevent any threatened postwar depression.

"We of the American Federation of Labor," said Meany in a speech broadcast by NBC, "refuse to accept the theory that a depression is inevitable after the war.

"We do not have to have a depression and, as a matter of fact, we must not have a depression."

Meany said the AFL had a post-war program which called for providing jobs "not only for the demobilized fighting men but also for the millions of men and women who are now working in war plants and will require new jobs when peace comes."

Meany gave no details of the AFL postwar plan, except to say "private industry must supply the bulk of the jobs after the war ends," and that government also would have an important part to play.

"The government," he said, "has the responsibility of encouraging industrial expansion. The American Federation of Labor holds that the government should not only permit but stimulate opportunities to make a reasonable and fair profit. An enterprise which makes a profit is willing to expand. Expansion spells more jobs, and that is what labor will want."

ARMY'S NEW P-47 COMES TO COUNTY

(Continued from Page One)

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NAM SAYS WAGES EXCEEDING COSTS

Manufacturers Declare Salaries Rising Faster Than Prices

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—(P)—The National Association of Manufacturers reported today that "wages paid by manufacturers have been rising more rapidly than the cost of living."

In its publication, "Industry's View," the manufacturers group asserted figures compiled by the bureau of labor statistics "show that since August 1939 average weekly wages of workers in manufacturing establishments throughout the country have gone up 82.4 per cent and living costs in this period (August 1939 to June 1943) have increased less than 27 per cent."

The NAM added: "While price increases have been given much publicity, the sharp gains in wages usually have been ignored in published reports. Failure to consider wage increases along with increases in living costs has distorted the truth, has created confusion and has led to erroneous conclusions."

Declaring that the "main agitation for pay boosts come from organized groups concentrated in manufacturing industries," the NAM asserted factory workers comprised less than 40 per cent of the nation's non-agricultural workers and added:

"If there are present wage injustices they are to be found in the white collar groups — certainly not among the manufacturing workers."

The association said that manufacturers' profit, expressed as a per cent of gross receipts in 1942, was 34 per cent smaller than in 1929 and 24 per cent smaller than in 1941.

Among conclusions drawn by the NAM was one that "any further increase in salaries and wages will boost the inflationary spiral by increasing prices, which in turn will be used as the basis for demanding still larger wage rises."

6,000 NAZIS DIE UNDER RED DRIVE

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The Psel-Vorkla river valleys to envelop Poltava, big Axis base 85 miles southwest of Kharkov on the approaches to the Dnieper river bend.

Forty villages were seized below Bryansk, where the Russians said their men beat off eight consecutive counter-attacks and killed 1,000 Germans west of Sevsk. The communique spoke of "wearing down the enemy" in that sector.

South of Sevsk the Russians overran 16 villages and captured a strongly fortified enemy defense line. Four hundred Germans fell in that one engagement, said the communique recorded by the Soviet monitor. In a neighboring sector "a company of Germans (about 200 men) laid down their arms and surrendered."

Thirty-four German planes were shot down in the embattled Sevsk salient, where a breakthrough to the Bryansk-Kiev railway would shatter German communications between the southern and central fronts. This toll was part of the 50 reported destroyed during the day for a two-day bag of 132 on all fronts.

The Russians also knocked out 80 tanks during the day, Moscow's bulletin said, on the basis of incomplete reports. That made a two-day total of 190 enemy tanks destroyed.

In addition to these impressive figures on destroyed German equipment, the Russians said their troops "captured four or more ammunition dumps and hundreds of guns of various caliber."

Exceptionally heavy fighting was encountered southwest of Zmiev, 20 miles below Kharkov, where the Russians apparently were attempting to seal off the thousands of hard-pressed Germans in the Donetsk salient. Zmiev is 50 miles north of Lohovaya, a junction on a major railway supplying the Germans to the southeast.

"Southwest of Zmiev our troops advanced and captured several populated places," the communique said. "The Germans are clinging to intermediate lines, resisting by heavy firing and frequently making counter-attacks. Our units beat off an enemy counter-attack and wiped out no less than a battalion of Hitlerites."

Berlin broadcasts recorded by the Associated Press acknowledged Russian break-throughs in the south, saying the Soviets were employing "masses of tanks and infantry." The broadcast also said the Russians had attacked Nazi lines between Smolensk and Vyazma, on the central front west of Moscow.

ALLIED VESSEL LOSS DROPS IN PAST YEAR

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York to River Plate, South America, shipments, from 25 per cent to five per cent.

Hogs will produce meat and lard weighing about 65 percent of their live weight, and other meat animals will produce about 45 percent of their live weight in the form of meat.

State Department Official Says Refugees To Pick Own Leadership

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—(P)—State has pursued a policy of buffering and ignoring exiled leadership groups who look to a democratic revitalization of Europe and that, on the other hand, it has been favorably disposed toward highly conservative and reactionary persons who are desirous of retaining the evils of pre-war Europe."

The council said that such charges have been particularly emphatic of late in connection with the department's policy with regard to Italy. Schnapper said he did not believe them but asked clarification.

In his reply, Berle called such charges "amazing" and said that refugees from Europe had been admitted to safety in this country and had here stated their views freely through American free speech and press "to an extent not permitted by any other country on earth."

"Leaders and groups of all shades of thought have sought here the refuge which we have gladly offered," he said. "Many of them have asked to be recognized or accepted or dealt with as representing the country from which they came. Their claims . . . are often disputed by other leaders and groups of the same nationality . . . these claims properly ought to be settled by the people of their own country, not by the State Department."

"The government of the United States has been glad to receive the suggestions, the ideas, the plans, of all these 'free' movements and their leaders. But decision upon their claims rests not in the hands of this government, but in the hands of their own people."

Berle said that "many wild yarns, hardly worth the trouble of denying," had apparently been circulated by some foreign political personages—he did not name them—enjoying American hospitality.

One such, he said, was a rumor that Italian Count Ciano was in the United States; another, that a plan for a "Catholic Axis" was being elaborated in Washington; a third, that some kind of Fascist federation of eastern Europe was being aimed against Soviet Russia.

"They merit no attention," he concluded.

Danes Scuttle Many Fleet Units As Country Put Under War Laws

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destroyer and cruiser in size, 34 torpedo boats, 12 submarines, three minesweepers, and other patrol and depot ships.)

A traveler on a ferry boat reaching Helsingborg from Denmark said he had heard that the Danish royal guard was fighting Germans in the barracks at the capital. German planes circled over Copenhagen all day in huge numbers in ominous patrol.

The ships that escaped to Sweden carried about 400 persons, many of them army and navy officers and personnel, and there was speculation whether some government members might have escaped. It was believed the military personnel will be interned.

All the ships docked at Landskrona, except for one torpedo boat which eluded guns of a German submarine and airplane before racing into Malmo on the southern tip of Sweden.

While the fate of King Christian and the cabinet was uncertain, Danes in Sweden considered it likely they were all under house arrest, and one report via Malmo said German soldiers had occupied Sorgenfri castle.

Denmark, once famed for its butter and bacon production, had been under German sway since the almost bloodless occupation April 9, 1940, but now Danish courts and the government were swept aside by von Hanneken, already hated by the Danes. He is known as a "Goering man."

His decree putting the country entirely under the Nazi war boot came in a broadcast proclamation at 4:10 a. m. today asserting that "recent disturbances have shown that Danish authorities are no longer in a position to maintain law and order," and that "disturbances created by enemy agents are directly pointed at German armed forces."

The decree forbade all strikes, imposed a curfew at dusk, banned civil communications, and declared that "all incitement to strike to the detriment of German armed forces will be considered as an enemy act and will usually be punished by death."

"Infringement of these regulations will be dealt with by German military courts."

"Against acts of violence, illegal assemblies, etc., ruthless use of arms will be made."

All assemblies of more than five persons in public or private were forbidden, with church service the only exception.

The position of German Minister Werner Best, who had followed a policy of liberal collaboration with the Danes, was not clear. He was reported to have declared after Danish rejections of his ultimatum that "I'm a dead man in Berlin. My policy has failed." Von Hanneken's decree put most of the ultimatum into effect.

Thus Denmark, once Hitler's so-called "model protectorate," joined Norway, Holland, Belgium, Czechoslovakia and other European countries under Nazi oppression.

But whether the Germans will have any more success there than in the other countries in suppressing sabotage of their rule and the war effort is considered doubtful in view of the violent new mood of the usually complacent Danes.

Danes in Stockholm said there was every indication that their countrymen would continue, despite the threat of the death penalty for such acts.

Stockholm's Aftonbladet reported serious disturbances in Copenhagen Saturday night with several persons killed and a number wounded in riots. A number of persons also were reported killed in Aalborg.

That the Germans themselves anticipated a continuation of the "people's revolt" which flared into the open August 16 with widespread riots, general strikes and sabotage was seen in the proclamation ordering German soldiers to fire without warning or consideration to crush disturbances.

On August 21, the day that the Danish state council issued an appeal for "calm and order," German tanks and armored cars mounting machine guns rolled in to Copenhagen. Since then they've kept up regular patrols. New contingents came into the capital Saturday.

Reports from Malmo said explosions could be heard today from the Danish coast.

The Nazis dug out their stereotypical technique for making extraordinary moves — reminiscent of the days of 1940 and 1941 — when they cut off all communications with Denmark yesterday afternoon and set up machinery to enforce martial law. Then came von Hanneken's proclamation.

This decision to take over administration of the country — with Danish civil servants instructed to stay on their jobs under German officers — came after the government of Premier Eric Scavenius flatly rejected the drastic ultimatum presented by Best on Saturday.

Best had been in Germany to receive instructions on combating the resistance, and one report said he conferred with Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler, whose ruthless iron-hand methods were detected in the measures newly invoked in Denmark.

Travelers reported that the Danish cabinet resigned on presentation of the demands, and there was a rumor that King Christian had threatened to abdicate if the government bowed to the ultimatum.

The eight points of the ultimatum were said to have included: Declaration of a martial law in the country; military tribunals with power to impose the death penalty on saboteurs; surrender by Danes of all firearms and ammunition; a ban on strikes and a strict curfew; a fine of 1,000,000 Danish crowns on residents of Odense for rioting that killed one German officer; punishment of Danes who assault other Danes working with Germans; a ban on meetings and assemblies; complete Nazi control of the Danish press.

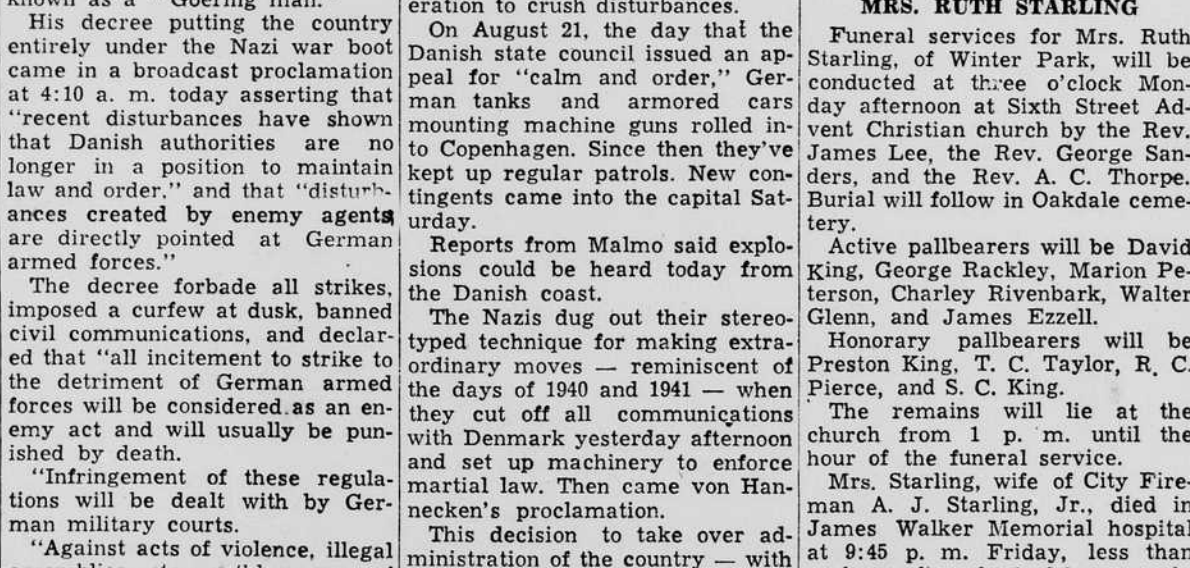
Balkan Revolt May Be Coming

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Prime Minister Winston Churchill as the "traitor king," had followed a policy of double dealing with

Foggia Wrecked



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SOLON ASSAILS GOP CONFERENCE

Senator Guffey Says Meeting Is Plainly A Political Movement

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—(P)—Senator Guffey (D-Pa.) declared today that the purpose of the Republican conference to begin at Mackinac Island, Mich., September 6 "is as plainly political as the disguise of that purpose is transparent."

Guffey, chairman of the Democratic senatorial campaign committee, asserted that "the G.O.P. has a fierce factional war on hand" and added:

"The prospective collusion between the Wilkieistic allied cooperation program after the war and the isolation sentiments attributable to some other Republican candidates, has little to do with international results and much to do with internal G. O. P. strategy."

"Hence the session on Senator Vandenberg's home grounds, with membership largely composed of pre-Pearl Harbor isolationists, leavened by a considerable group of straddle-bugs, mostly afflicted by the necessity of being ready to vault to whatever side of the fence seems most useful—and with the prospective marked absence of Wendell Wilkie himself."

(Republican National Chairman Harrison E. Spangler, in announcing the Mackinac Island meeting, said that the 49 members of the Republican postwar advisory council "will present to the nation a program for international cooperation that will be a beacon of future peace to all the peoples of the globe.")

Guffey prophesied that the Mackinac conference would bring forth "a series of platform planks that will cover every phase of the problem, and more or less astutely dodge them all."

Cock-fighting is one of the favorite sports in Puerto Rico.

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