

Reds Retake 200 Villages On South Line

Threaten To Trap Thousands Of Nazis In Caucasus And Crimea

MOVE ON PAVLOGRAD

Claim Germans Retreating In Disorder Toward The Dnieper River

LONDON, Sunday, Sept. 12.—(P)—The Red army pursuing German troops "retreating in disorder" in southern Russia overran nearly 200 villages yesterday and cut down 4,000 of the enemy in smashing attacks that threatened to trap hundreds of Axis troops, including those in the Caucasus and Crimea, a Moscow communique disclosed early today.

The bulletin announced a 7-12 mile plunge toward Pavlograd, important junction on the Kharkov-Comea railway, in the race for the Dnieper river, and said Soviet forces attacking on a 600-mile front were inflicting "decisive blows" on the enemy.

Retreating in Disorder The Hitlerites are retreating in disorder, the bulletin said of the German flight out of the Donets Basin.

New advances also were curried around Bryansk on the north and south and a six-mile gain carried the Russians to within striking distance of Nezhin, only 72 miles from the Ukraine capital at Kiev, the communique revealed.

Berlin added to the gloomy tidings for the German homeland by announcing a Russian sea-borne attack on Novorossisk in the western Caucasus.

The converging blows on Pavlograd on the last trunk railway east of the Dnieper river bend, and a powerful renewed drive southwest of Harkov toward Poltava in which 14 German counterattacks were beaten down threatened the early collapse of enemy resistance east of the Dnieper and the possible entrapment of huge enemy forces.

Capture Equipment Hundreds of guns and tanks and other German equipment was either captured or destroyed.

(Continued on Page Three; Col. 2)

SCHOOLS TO BEGIN WORK TOMORROW

Transportation Provided For Children In War Housing Sections

Regular work in the New Hanover county schools will get under way at 8:30 o'clock Monday morning, H. M. Roland, superintendent of schools, announced Saturday, and all is in readiness for a full day's program.

School buses will be on hand to transport the children from the various War housing projects to their respective schools on Monday morning, and all children are expected to attend on that day.

Arrangements have been completed for transporting school children from the Maffitt Homes to various county schools. Mr. Roland stated, although it may take a few days to establish smooth running schedules.

The cluster block houses south of the wooden buildings in Maffitt Village will be divided for school purposes into four districts, the superintendent explained.

All children living in buildings numbering 300 between Bacon (Continued on Page Five; Col. 2)

WEATHER

Forecast table for North Carolina with weather conditions, temperature, and precipitation data.

Victory Smiles



Gen. Dwight Eisenhower and U. S. chief of Staff Gen. George Marshall must have had a hint of the victory ahead when they flashed these confident smiles during a recent meeting in North Africa. They were planning the campaign that led to Italy's surrender.

Revolutionary Movement Under Way In Argentina

RAWSON 'DISMISSED'

Chilean Radio Report Says General Farrell Named Vice President

(By The Associated Press) Radio Agricultura at Santiago, Chile, said tonight in a domestic broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission that "the best sources of information in Santiago report that there is a new military revolutionary movement in Argentina."

The broadcast said that Gen. Arturo Rawson "has dismissed" Gen. Pedro Ramirez, head of the military regime established after the overthrow of President Ramon Castillo's government last June 4. Rawson had aided Ramirez in that coup d'etat.

Named Vice President Chile's radio quoted a Buenos Aires report via Montevideo that Gen. Edelmiro Farrell, Argentine minister of war, had been named vice-president.

Telephone communication between Santiago and Buenos Aires was reported normal, but when efforts were made to get information about the political situation, "the censor interrupted, cutting the communications," the broadcast said.

Reuter agency dispatches received in London also cited unconfirmed reports that an Argentine army group had overthrown the Ramirez government following the serious rebuke his neutral administration received from Secretary of State (Continued on Page Three; Col. 5)

DR. HARRY MYERS TO SPEAK TODAY

Will Appear At Morning And Evening Services At Presbyterian Church

Dr. Harry W. Myers, for many years a Christian teacher and leader of international influence in Japan, and recently a Japanese prisoner, will speak Sunday morning and evening at the First Presbyterian church, according to an announcement by the Rev. William Crowe, Jr., pastor.

Dr. Myers brought Toyo Hiko Kafawa, one of the greatest Christian leaders of the modern world, to his belief in Christ, Dr. Crowe stated.

At 11:15 a. m. Sunday Dr. Myers will speak on the theme, "Kafawa and the Cross," in which he (Continued on Page Five; Col. 6)

Baruch Says U. S. Must Produce More Efficiently Or Reduce Civilian Goods

By WILLIAM T. PEACOCK WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Bernard M. Baruch has prepared an analysis of the manpower situation, concluding that the nation has got to produce more efficiently or else cut back war production and trim still further the output of non-essential civilian goods. As one step toward more efficient use of manpower, he suggested in a memorandum disclosed today, that farm draft deferments be reviewed regularly, to assure that farms are not becoming havens for draft dodgers. This brought a prompt reaction from Capitol Hill.

ITALIAN FLEET SURRENDERS AT MALTA AFTER BATTLING GERMAN AIR FORCE; AMERICANS SEIZE PORT OF SALERNO

ENEMY REPULSED Clark's American, British Troops Widen Wedge In Naples Section AIR FORCE ACTIVE British Eighth Army Meets Little Resistance In Southern Italy

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 11.—Italy has agreed to surrender immediately.

French Corsica, transfer its naval and air units to Allied territory, hand over all United Nations' prisoners, and allow its merchantmen to be used in the war against Germany under the terms of the armistice, disclosed here tonight.

The armistice, signed by representatives of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Marshal Pietro Badoglio on Sept. 3 and announced Sept. 8, provides:

1. Immediate cessation of all hostile activity by Italian armed forces. 2. Italy will use its best endeavors to deny to the Germans facilities that might be used against the United Nations.

3. All prisoners or internees of the United Nations to immediately be turned over to the Allied commander-in-chief and none of these may now or at any time be evacuated to Germany. 4. Immediate transfer of the Italian fleet and Italian aircraft to such points as may be designated by the Allied commander-in-chief, with details of disarmament to be prescribed by him.

5. Italian merchant shipping may be requisitioned by the Allied commander-in-chief to meet the need of a military naval program. 6. Immediate surrender of Corsica and all Italian territory, both islands and the mainland, to the Allies, for such use as operational bases and other purposes as the Allies may see fit.

7. Immediate guarantee of free use by the Allies of all air fields and naval ports in Italian territory, regardless of the rate of evacuation of Italian territory by the German armed forces. These ports and fields are to be protected by Italian armed forces until this (Continued on Page Two; Col. 3)

Italy Agrees To Give Up Corsica, Allow Use Of Ships Against Nazis

ONE SHIP SUNK Four Battleships, Seven Cruisers And Six Destroyers Escape Nazis MORE EXPECTED SOON

Allies Race With Germans To Partition Assets Of Fallen Country

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 11.—(P)—The backbone of the Italian fleet—four battleships, seven cruisers and six destroyers—sailed into Allied hands at Malta today after a spectacular running battle with the German air force which sent one battleship to the bottom.

The battleship which went down under the German attack was the 35,000-ton Roma, one of Italy's newest ships, and those arriving safely at Malta were the battleships Italia, formerly the Littorio, the Vittorio Veneto, both 35,000 tons, the Andrea Doria and the Caio Duilio, both 24,000 tons.

The cruisers included the Luigi di Savoia Duca Degli Abruzzi, the Giuseppe Garibaldi, the Eugenio di Savoia, the Emanuele Filiberto Duca d'Aosta, the Raimondo Montecuccoli and the Luigi Cadorna, all 8,000 tons (the seventh cruiser was not immediately identified.

Drop Roma's Survivors (A dispatch from Palma de Mallorca said that seven additional Italian warships stopped in ports of Spain's Balearic islands to drop wounded survivors of the Roma, most of whose 1,600 man crew was reported lost. The ships, reported en route to surrender at Gibraltar, were given 24 hours to leave. They may, however, request an extension to make repairs. The ships were not identified.

Additional Italian fleet units were expected to reach Malta shortly, marking a major bloodless victory for the Allies as land forces raced with Germany to partition the remaining assets of bankrupt Italy, which had fallen into chaos.

Allies Widen Holdings The Germans had seized all northern Italy and Rome after scattering weak Italian resistance, while the Allies, 110 miles below, expanded their holdings around Naples and captured the port of Salerno. In the far south the Eighth army stepped up its advance to reach Maida, 70 miles from Italy's southern tip.

King Vittorio Emanuele was reported still reigning in Rome, despite German reports that he had fled with his prime minister, Marshal Pietro Badoglio, to Sicily.

Allied airforces were pounding the peninsula and Algiers radio reports told of Italian-German fighting in turn and sabotage against the Germans throughout the country.

But the major event in the Mediterranean today was the dramatic dash of Italy's fleet from the German grasp in its greatest show of spunk during the entire war, in which it has been largely inactive.

Escorted By British The battleships, cruisers and destroyers steamed into port under friendly escort by British warships after a half-hour battle with German bombers which attacked them off Corsica and split in two the Roma.

(La Linea dispatches corrected previous reports by saying that no Italian ships were visible at Gibraltar from the Spanish town across the frontier. They had said Friday that six Italian ships found have there.

(At least five and possibly six of Italy's seven battleships have now been accounted for, and seven of its ten cruisers definitely located. Twelve of its 25 destroyers were in Allied hands or intercepted by the Spaniards. Fifty to 60 submarines are still unaccounted for.)

In addition to the Italian warships, there were indications that the United Nations would gain some portion of Italy's merchant fleet, although many were at northern ports now in German hands.

Come From Taranto The 17 ships which arrived in Malta late last night and early this morning came in two flotillas (Continued on Page Two; Col. 2)

ALLIES DRIVE JAPS FROM RIDGES Along Coast South Of Salamaua

MONTGOMERY SAYS NAZIS ARE TOUGH

British General Warns Against Underestimation Of Germans

WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY IN ITALY, Sept. 11.—(P)—Lt. Gen. Bernard L. Montgomery, Commander of the British Eighth Army, in an interview today warned that the Germans must not be underestimated, and said that it was agreed mistake for anyone to do so.

Montgomery, whose Eighth Army marched approximately 100 miles in the first seven days of the invasion of Italy, cautioned against attaching decisive importance to the Italian armistice in considering the factors in the present Allied campaign on this peninsula.

"The Italians ceased to be a fighting factor by the end of July when we were still engaged in Sicily," he said.

Montgomery said the Germans are conducting a skillful withdrawal from the southern extremity of Italy, making continuous use of demolitions and mines, and that the Eighth Army had been hiking on foot in pursuit.

"The Germans facing the Eighth Army are experienced, well-trained troops and have been conducting a fighting retreat. The Germans can't be underestimated. It's a great mistake to do so," he declared.

Montgomery paid hearty tribute to the Canadian and American forces for their roles in the Sicilian victory.

"I'm sorry the Australians, who played a great part in knocking Italy out of the war when Africa was the battlefield, aren't here to see its final phases. But the Canadians are with me now and they're first class—excellent."

The dispatch said that Bulgarian Premier Bogdan Philov's announcement of the Nazi offer to the national assembly Thursday provoked a stormy session in which the opposition accused Philov's party of ignoring the wishes of the people.

Developments in war-torn Italy continued to shake the Balkans, (Continued on Page Two; Col. 1)

ENEMY IS TRAPPED Capture Of Important Air-dromes At Salamaua, Lae Appears Near

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Sunday, Sept. 12.—(P)—American and Australian jungle fighters, covered by a heavy artillery barrage, drove the Japanese from ridge positions along the coast below Salamaua, New Guinea, into panicky flight Saturday, bringing close the fateful hour for an enemy army trapped there and at Lae.

The Salamaua Japanese, who broke so abruptly from defenses southeast of the Francisco river that they left behind artillery and hundreds of dead, can retreat north along a trail to Lae. But Lae's peril appears even greater with Australians throwing back Japanese counterattacks at a newly won river bridgehead only two miles from an air-drome on its Allied force surging down the northeastern outskirts and another Markham valley from the northwest.

The Allies are bidding for two other air-dromes at Lae. Near the Malahang airdrome, Australians who crossed the rain swollen Busu river for the first time came under the fire of medium Japanese artillery Saturday. The Australians wheeled into action with great difficulty over jungle and swamp.

Advanced guards of the Australians inflicted losses on the enemy which tried to dislodge the bridgehead yesterday.

Appear Doomed A few soldiers of the encircled Lae-Salamaua army, which some estimates have placed as high as 20,000, may be able to run the Allied sea and air gauntlet by sneaking from Lae in barges. But the greater portion appears doomed.

The other force moving on Lae from the Markham valley is growing by the hour as more men and equipment are flown in by big air transports.

Allied losses around Salamaua, in yesterday's line-smashing attacks, (Continued on Page Three; Col. 4)

ITALIANS URGED TO RESIST NAZIS

Badoglio And King Call On People To Abide By Armistice Terms

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—(P)—Marshal Pietro Badoglio and King Vittorio Emanuele tonight urged the Italian people to abide by the terms of the armistice and to defend the nation against German attacks.

The appeals were made in proclamations read over an unidentified radio station and reported by the United States Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service.

The Badoglio proclamation recalled his orders of Sept. 8 "that the armed forces of the government should not carry out any hostile act against the Anglo-American troops but that they should be ready to act against attacks from any other direction," and continued:

"Now the German armed forces immediately after the armistice have by violence occupied towns and ports and are carrying out (Continued on Page Two; Col. 3)

NORTHERN FRANCE RAIDED BY ALLIES

Shipyards And Airports Bombed; Nine Enemy Fighters Downed

LONDON, Sept. 11.—(P)—U. S. Marauders and RAF medium bombers and fighter-bombers attacked targets in northern France today, a joint British and American communique said tonight.

The airfield at Beaumont-Le-Roger was bombed by a formation of Marauders and Royal Netherlands squadron of Mitchells. Another formation of U. S. Marauders bombed the shipbuilding yards at Le Trait.

RAF Dominions and Allied Spitfires, which escorted and covered the operations, had several combats with enemy fighters, nine of which were destroyed.

COAST LINE PLEA DENIED BY BOARD

Petition To Discontinue Wilmington-Fayetteville Trains Refused

RALEIGH, Sept. 11.—(P)—The State Utilities Commission today denied the petition of the Atlantic Coast Line railroad to discontinue trains No. 56 and 57 between Wilmington and Fayetteville and ordered the line to operate an additional passenger train between Wilmington and Rocky Mount, returning by way of Warsaw, Goldsboro and Wilson.

The ACL contended in its petition before the commission that removal of the Wilmington-Fayetteville run would allow it to meet more pressing needs elsewhere, particularly to Rocky Mount.

The commission held, however, that Nos. 56 and 57 were meeting a pressing public need.

The order directed the ACL to inaugurate the new service between Wilmington and Rocky Mount on or before October 5, or to show cause before October 1, why the additional train would be impracticable. The Office of Defense Transportation has authorized the addition.

BULGARIA OFFERED ALBANIA BY NAZIS

Germans Reported Disarming Italian Troops In Former Kingdom

BERN, Sept. 11.—(P)—Germany has offered Albania to Bulgaria in exchange for fuller collaboration and the services of the Bulgarian army in the Balkans and Bulgarian troops are already crossing the Albanian border, a Sofia dispatch to the Gazette de Lausanne said today.

German troops were reported disarming Italian garrisons in Albania, which Italy seized in 1939, despite violent resistance.

The dispatch said that Bulgarian Premier Bogdan Philov's announcement of the Nazi offer to the national assembly Thursday provoked a stormy session in which the opposition accused Philov's party of ignoring the wishes of the people.

Developments in war-torn Italy continued to shake the Balkans, (Continued on Page Two; Col. 1)

WAR PRODUCTION HED IN 1917-18 IS AN ADVISOR

The government ought to set an example for private industry, he said, "cleaning out unnecessary employees."

Inferentially, the report backs up the decision to draft fathers by saying that selective service should give more regard to occupation and less to dependency in granting deferments from the draft.

Among other of Baruch's conclusions: 1. There are indications that an over-supply of some types of war materials is being built up. (Continued on Page Nine; Col. 7)

WALLACE SUBMITS POST-WAR SLOGAN

Vice President Suggests 'Democracy First' In Chicago Speech

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—(P)—Vice President Henry A. Wallace submitted to the nation tonight the slogan "Democracy First" in the peace to come.

"The battle cry, 'America First,' means that sooner or later we shall find ourselves alone, encircled and fighting against a hostile combination," he said.

"But the slogan, 'Democracy First,' intelligently followed up and vigorously applied, can lead to peace. As a matter of fact, it is only by applying the principles of 'democracy first' that we can have any chance of lasting peace."

The Vice President's speech was prepared for a Chicago Stadium rally sponsored by the Chicago United Nations committee to win the peace, supporting the Ball-Barton-Hatch-Hill senate resolution for international post-war collaboration to preserve the peace.

He asserted that "freedom from want"—President Roosevelt enunciated four freedoms, of speech, of religion, from fear and from want—"must be the essence of the new declaration of freedom."

Wallace, however, expanded "freedom from want" into seven freedoms and said the first step toward getting them was for the senate to pass the Ball-Barton-Hatch-Hill resolution.

"I am for the resolution (for a (Continued on Page Two; Col. 3)

CLARKE'S AMERICAN, BRITISH TROOPS WIDEN WEDGE IN NAPLES SECTION

British Eighth Army Meets Little Resistance In Southern Italy

A L L I E D HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 11.—(P)—American Fifth Army forces, hurling back German armored units to expand their holdings around Naples in the heightening battle of Italy, have captured the port of Salerno, Allied headquarters announced today as chaos gripped the peninsula and Italian troops were reported fighting the Nazis in the north.

Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's American and British assault troops drove steadily inland to widen the Naples wedge, and headquarters declared that the bridgehead was firmly established, with "steady progress" having been made ever since the start of the campaign.

Crack German armored units unleashed several more fierce counter-attacks against Gen. Clark's troops at Salerno, but these were beaten back by the allies, who pushed inland here with the assistance of smashing aerial fleets and of big guns of naval vessels lying offshore.

(A Berlin broadcast recorded in London said American troops had made a new landing on the Sorrento peninsula, south of Naples, which separates Salerno bay from the Bay of Naples.

Admit Capture (Another German broadcast admitted the capture of Salerno by the Americans and said their landing was made north of Paestum, which is 23 miles below Salerno.

(Continued on Page Nine; Col. 5)