

Senate Passes Increased Pay Allotment Bill

Measure Designed To
Cushion Shock Of Fa-
ther Inductions

POSTPONEMENT KILLED

Congressmen Yield To
Pleas Of Gen. Marshall
On Draft Idea

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—(AP)—The Senate passed to night by an overwhelming vote a measure designed to cushion the impact of the induction of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers into the armed forces by approving unprecedented allowances for dependent children.

Yielding to the pleas of General George C. Marshall the Army chief of staff, the Senate previously rejected by a vote of 48 to 26 any postponement in the further induction of parents.

The vote on final passage of the bill was 69 to 0.

Substitute Measure Revised

The measure finally approved and sent to the House was a revision of a substitute for the original bill by Senator Wheeler (D-Mont.).

The Wheeler measure would have prohibited further father inductions until January 1.

The substitute, offered by Senators Bailey (D-N.C.) and Clark (D-Mo.), eliminated all but the existing clause of Wheeler's bill, but the Montana forced a vote on the father's draft issue by offering an amendment to it.

The final Wheeler move was for postponement of the induction of parents until after determination of the number of non-fathers that could be made available for the armed forces under provisions designed to curtail deferments of federal and industrial workers for occupational reasons.

Opposing the amendment, Majority Leader Barkley (Ky.) contended it would postpone drafting of fathers beyond the deadline of the original Wheeler bill although Wheeler argued that this was not the case.

The Senate also rejected a proposal by Senator Taft (R-Ohio) to reasons to men under 30 excepted deferments for occupational in usual cases, and to set up a series of categories under which fathers would be drafted by age groups from a national pool.

The approval of payments of \$30 monthly to the first child of a service man and \$20 monthly for each additional child was voted 78 to 1 with Senator Baile (R.- Minn.) voicing a lone dissent.

The substitute, before the amendments were attached, was intended primarily to facilitate the drafting of childless federal employees by lightening occupational deferments.

Elsewhere in the capital:

Fred M. Vinson, economic stabilization director, appealed before the House Ways and Means committee to extend the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation and give it \$500,000,000 additional borrowing power to help finance an all-time record crop acreage of 360,000,000 and hold down prices to consumers.

The Kilgore War Mobilization subcommittee reported to the Senate.

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WEATHER

FORECAST

NORTH CAROLINA—Continued rather

(Eastern Standard Time)

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Metological data for the 24 hours

ending 7:30 p. m., yesterday.

Temperature

1:30 a. m., 7:30 a. m., 52; 1:30

p. m., 6:30 p. m., 56.

Precipitation

FDR Tells Congress That Filipinos Have Won Way To Liberty

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—(AP)—President Roosevelt told Congress today that the Filipinos, by their heroism and loyalty, had won the right to "complete freedom and nationhood" and asked authority to proclaim the independence of the islands as soon as feasible.

In a special message to the legislators, the president also asked that Congress provide for economic rehabilitation of the Philippines once the Japanese are driven from them, and made these two requests:

1. That he be empowered to enter into immediate negotiations with President Manuel Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth to "provide for full security for the Philippines for the mutual protection of the islands and of the United States, and for the future maintenance of peace in the Pacific."

2. That Congress provide for "determining the adjustment necessary in the existing provisions of law which govern economic relations between the United States and the Philippines, so as to assist in making the Philippines, as an independent nation, economically secure wherever possible."

AP BREAKING LAW SAYS U. S. COURT

Three Man Tribunal Rules
Anti-Trust Statute
Violated

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—(AP)—A three-judge federal court held today that by-laws of the Associated Press "in their present form" relative to admission of members are in violation of the anti-trust laws.

The opinion, however, leaves "it open to them (the AP) to adopt substitutes which will restrict admission, provided that members in the same 'field' as the applicant (for admission) shall not have power to impose, or dispense with, any conditions upon his admission, and that the by-laws shall affirmatively declare that the effect on admission upon the ability of an applicant to compete with members in the same 'field' shall not be taken into consideration in passing upon his application."

The government in its suit sought to force the Associated Press to abandon its membership structure and make available its news report to all applicants without restrictions.

The government's complaint that the purchase by the Associated Press of Wide World photos from the New York Times was in violation of the anti-trust laws, was dismissed. The court also held that if the by-laws are amended as directed in today's opinion, the provisions of exclusivity in a contract with the Canadian Press then will not be in violation of the anti-trust act.

A stay of 120 days was granted to the Associated Press by the court to give the cooperative news gathering organization time in which to make the directed changes in the by-laws.

The court concluded: "Finally, because the interests involved are so important and so large; because the injury done may be so great, if we turn out to be wrong; and because we are

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Walter Lippmann Says: Future Of Europeans Rests On Just Peace

By WALTER LIPPMANN

The question to which the Allies must find the answer at Moscow is what kind of armistice do we intend to give the Germans when they surrender. The answer to this question is the key to the future of Europe and of the grand alliance of the United Nations throughout the world. If we agree on a righteous and workable policy for Germany, we shall be able to face all the other questions of the settlement with confidence. If we disagree on Germany, we shall be caught hopelessly divided everywhere.

In regard to the German armistice the critical point is, I submit, whether, and if yes, then how long a time and in what way, the Allies mean to occupy and govern Germany with their armies. Disarmament, the punishment of war criminals, the liquidation of the Nazi party and of the military caste and of German economic imperialism, reparations—will have to be enforced. The question is whether it is desirable and necessary to enforce our terms by occupying and governing Germany for a considerable period of time. In other words, must we and should we govern Germany in order to

Naval Force Strikes Hard At Wake Isl.

American Task Unit Shells
And Bombs Jap
Garrison

CARRIER IS INCLUDED

Bombardment Opens At
Dawn; No Other De-
tails Given

PEARL HARBOR, T. H. Oct. 6.—(AP)—Japanese installations and the garrison at Wake island were heavily bombed and shelled yesterday by strong task force of the Pacific fleet, said a communique issued today by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

The force was commanded by Rear Admiral Alfred E. Montgomery and included an aircraft carrier. The bombardment by naval units began at dawn, said the announcement. No other details were given.

"A strong Pacific fleet task force, commanded by Rear Admiral Alfred E. Montgomery, U. S. N., heavily attacked enemy held positions on Wake island with carrier aircraft and ship bombardment commencing at dawn 5 October 1943, West Longitude Time. Further details are not now available," the communique said.

Follows Conference

This new offensive stroke followed by a day the disclosure from headquarters of Admiral Nimitz that a strategic Pacific conference had been held at Pearl Harbor fleet headquarters recently. It was attended by Admiral Ernest J. King, commander-in-chief of the U. S. fleet, Admiral William F. Halsey, commander of the South Pacific force, and Admiral Nimitz.

This assault on Wake, immortalized in the first weeks of the war by the heroic 16-day stand by a Marine garrison of 378 officers and men, was the second Navy task force attack on the island base since it fell to an overwhelming enemy force on December 23, 1941.

The first attack was made February 24, 1942, by a carrier force commanded by Admiral Halsey. Admiral Montgomery's raid was the third punch delivered against the enemy's Pacific perimeter outposts in six weeks. Marcus island was bombed and strafed by carrier planes August 30. A similar task force bombed and strafed the Gilbert islands and Nauru island, West of the Gilberts, on September 17 and 18. Supporting raids were made by land-based Army and Navy heavy bombers.

The statement in the communique that the enemy forces on Wake were subjected to "ship bombardment," indicates that the third in the present series of Pacific raids probably was heavier and inflicted greater damage than the previous

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Loc Group New Work ing New Rule

recent curtailment of aircraft warning service Coast Guard auxiliary, major civilian volunteer war here, officials of the Office of Civilian Defense are wondering what the future status of the vast local OCD organization will be.

No instructions have been received from either state or national headquarters, they said Wednesday, and until such instructions arrive, OCD functions will continue as before.

It was pointed out by a local civilian defense official that the OCD's functions are essentially in a different category from those of the Coast Guard organization and the Aircraft Warning service, both "spotters and filter center workers."

Although the AWC, from which comes the command to activate the civilian defense organization in the event of a simulated or real emergency, has curtailed its volunteer workers and has been placed on instant alert basis, the AWC still guards the East Coast and is still likely to flash warnings to the control room—necessitating a full staff in the control room, as well as in the other elements of OCD.

SHIP FACILITIES EXCEEDS QUOTA

Senatorial Group Reports
Tonnage Well Above
Expectations

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—(AP)—United States war shipping facilities are 3,000,000 tons above 1943 expectations, the Kilgore subcommittee of the Senate disclosed today in an optimistic report asserting that "our shipping windfall can deliver the decisive blow in Europe this year."

Mixing praise of shipbuilding achievements with criticism of what it reported as failure in some cases to utilize all available cargo space for war purposes, the subcommittee in an interim report urged that all shipping operations be placed under the control of the War Shipping Administration.

At present, the report explained, less than half of the 16,000,000 tons of dry-cargo shipping tonnage is administered by the War Shipping Administration, with the remainder under control of the Army, Navy and several other agencies. It added that in some instances ships have sailed from U. S. ports with 50 per cent of their cargo space empty.

The record breaking ship output combined with a sharp cut in submarine sinkings is responsible for placing at our command now 3,000,000 more tons of shipping than "entered into our military planning for 1943," the report said.

"Your committee is of the opinion that, if these 3,000,000 tons are fully mobilized for military use rather than dissipated on peacetime commerce, and second, if plans are executed to pack every ship to the last pound and to the last cubic foot, our shipping windfall can deliver the decisive blow in Europe this year," it continued.

In the report submitted to the Senate Military Affairs committee after a study of the nation's mobilization of its shipping resources, the subcommittee headed by Senator Kilgore (D-W. Va.) also struck at demands that more shipping be allocated to supplying the Pacific war theaters.

"To divert ships from the European theater now would choke off our greatest offensive in mid-stream," it declared. "Today, with our military shipping divided almost evenly between the Pacific and Atlantic, we can conduct only limited operations against the Japanese while mounting a major offensive in Europe."

It also would be "suicidal," the subcommittee asserted, to divert any shipping facilities to civilian trade although demands have been growing for moving of such items as gold mine machinery and luxury goods for the South American and South African trade.

The report said "ships allocated

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Soviet Drive Seems Halted Near Dnieper

Reds May Be Preparing
Communications For
Winter Push

SHORT WAR REPORT

Day's Communique Con-
fined To Slight Change
On Front

MOSCOW, Oct. 6.—(AP)—The Soviet summer offensive, which for almost three months rolled the Germans steadily back across Russia appears to have come to a definite halt at the Dnieper river to prepare communications and bases for a gigantic winter push.

(The shortest Soviet communique since the beginning of the offensive July 12, took only 36 words to announce "there were no serious changes at the front" and to add that 16 German tanks were wrecked and 59 German planes brought down in the day's fighting.)

(This apparently was official notification that the drive which had hurled the Germans out of Kharkov, Smolensk, Bryansk, Stalino and thousands of cities, towns and hamlets had stopped.)

Is Natural Halting Place

(Having recaptured the Donets basin, a major portion of the Ukraine and a part of White Russia, the Soviet army now was standing for 450 miles along the Dnieper river from Orsha south of Zaporozhe—a natural halting place, as rain mired the dirt roads along which the Army must move.)

(The communique was broadcast by Moscow radio and recorded by the Soviet monitor. German broadcasts were more cautious. Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, Nazi military commentator, said "it may still be too early to speak of definite termination of the great Soviet offensive. It can nevertheless be stated that the enemy's offensive energies are showing considerable signs of exhaustion.")

(Another German broadcast contended "the real reason for the standstill of the Russian offensive, according to German military quarters, was to be sought in the fact that the shortening of the German front had now for the greater part been accomplished.")

(The Berlin broadcasts were recorded by the Associated Press.) The Red Army is still attacking in White Russia but the weather is steadily worsening, and to the south along the river the major task of consolidating positions is under way.

Red Army lines now are longer than at any time since it began counter-attacking the Germans. Commanders have learned much in this war and the Russians are not ones to extend lines too far, especially with winter nearing.

When the Red Army lost Kharkov early in 1943 after retaking it from the Germans it was because the lines were too far extended in bad weather. It needed only one such lesson.

Consolidation means a great amount of repair. There are hundreds of miles of railways to get into shape. Although army engineers do this in surprisingly fast time it is no one-week job. Hundreds of bridges were destroyed by the Germans. Dirt roads, now mud, must be repaired.

In every town and village water supply systems, electric light plants, telephone networks and buildings wrecked by the retreating Germans must be put back into shape.

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ALLIED ARMY LEAPS TWO VITAL STREAMS IN DRIVE ON ROME

Reconnaissance Shows Nauru's Value



Tiny, Japanese-held Nauru (circled), a "pin point" in the vast expanse of the Southwest Pacific, has drawn attention of American reconnaissance planes in recent days, suggesting that trouble may be brewing there for the Japanese. Its location—between Allied-held Solomons and Japanese-held Marshall and Gilberts and their huge base at Truk (pointers)—makes it an ideal observation post. (AP Wirephoto)

COO DEFENDERS HOLDING TIGHT

Turkish Reports Say Dode-
canese Vast Aerial
Battleground

CAIRO, Oct. 6.—(AP)—British and Italian defenders of the island of Coo in the Dodecanese held out against the German invaders today, an Allied communique said, despite the Nazi claim to have occupied all military installations and to have forced the British into the hills.

(Dispatches from Ankara said not only that the entire Dodecanese group and neighboring Aegean islands had become a vast aerial battlefield but that Turkish residents on the coast opposite the Dodecanese declared the British had occupied the entire group except for Coo and the largest islands, Rhodes.)

(Ankara said these coastal residents arrived in Istanbul today after leaving their homes September 29 when the Germans were seen bombing every one of the 12 islands, except Rhodes, and meeting heavy anti-aircraft fire from the ground. They added that the British were evidently preparing an assault on the Germans, strongly entrenched on Rhodes.)

RAF Hudsons and Beaufighters from the Middle East command

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BOLOGNA'S RAIL SYSTEM WRECKED

Flying Fortresses Accu-
rately Bomb Important
Junction

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, Oct. 6.—(AP)—Aiming hundreds of heavy bombs so accurately that "hardly one of them fell outside the target area," Flying Fortresses yesterday wrecked the rail yards at Bologna, hub in northern Italy for traffic to the Brenner Pass, Rome and other cities.

The big bombers struck in four waves, and headquarters in announcing the attack today said it was "one of the most accurate and successful" ever dealt by Northwest African air power.

Bologna is about 180 miles south of Brenner Pass on the main line, a crutch the Germans depend upon heavily for reinforcing and supplying their armies in Italy.

"Great accuracy was shown by the bombers," headquarters announced, "and although hundreds of large bombs were dropped, hardly one of them fell outside the target area."

"The railway yards had been hit several times before, but the destruction in previous raids could not compare with this one."

The assault followed a Fortress

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Kirke Simpson Says: Allied Drive In Italy Gains Vital New Area

BY KIRKE L. SIMPSON

The Allied swing-gate attack in Italy gained another important stride toward Rome when the Fifth Army crossed the Volturno, north of Naples. There is no obviously strong natural defense position below the Rome-Chieti highway for a new Nazi delaying stand, and Eighth Army pressure up the Adri-

atic coast is already threatening the Chieti anchor of that line.

The Allied crossing of the Volturno means deployment into the plains of the Volturno along the coast and access to the two main highways to Rome from Naples. They fork just beyond the main Volturno road crossing at Capua. The west branch, the ancient Via Appia of classical times modernized for modern motor traffic, runs up the coastal flank of Mount Lepini through the once dreaded Pontine marshes. The east fork passes inshore of the Lepini hump up the valley of the Sacco. These two roads and the Chieti trans-penninsular toward which the Eighth Army is surging, are the main road connections south and east from Rome and necessarily must largely groove the Allied attack.

It seems obvious that it was the fast-paced Eighth Army leap-frog advance on the Adriatic flank of the Allied line that forced Nazi retreat from the Volturno as the seizure of Foggia had previously forced enemy evacuation of Naples. That is the genius of the Allied battle plan in Italy as it has yet unfolded. With the Fifth Army at the hinge, the Eighth

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VOLTURNO CROSSED

Fifth Fords River At One
Point; British Pass
Over Biferno

FIGHTING SAID HEAVY

Germans Bitterly Contest-
ing Every Inch Of
Ground Taken

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, Oct. 6.—(AP)—The Allied Fifth and Eighth Armies have crossed two rivers on which the fiercely resisting Germans are making a stand to impede the British-American drive up the Italian peninsula—the Volturno, flowing into the Tyrrhenian sea 20 miles from Naples, and the Biferno, which runs into the Adriatic.

The Fifth Army, bringing up reserves to smash at increased enemy opposition along the route to Rome crossed the Volturno at one point after occupying Aversa and Maddaloni, north and northeast of Naples, and reaching Lago di Patria, a marshy lake 12 miles northwest of the port, headquarters announced today.

The exact spot where the Volturno was crossed was not disclosed. The nearest point on the river to the latest reported Allied advance is seven miles north of Maddaloni. This is in the mountains, and from there the river winds some 15 miles before reaching the coastal plain, where it widens and forms a good natural barrier.

Termoli In North

In the British Eighth Army's area along the Adriatic coast, Termoli, which had been in Allied hands since it was stormed by a landing party Sunday night, is itself on the northern side of the Biferno's mouth, but farther inland the Germans had established themselves along the river.

The British have forced crossings at several places in that region and heavy fighting is in progress with both sides employing tanks and artillery.

(The Cairo radio declared that all German defensive positions along the Volturno had been rendered useless and that "the bulk of the German force is retreating well beyond the river and only a screen for rearward cover has been left behind.")

Striking far to the north ahead of Allied ground forces, four waves of Flying Fortresses made a devastating attack on the strategic rail center of Bologna, on the Brenner pass line 180 miles below the German border. An Allied spokesman termed it "one of the most accurate and successful attacks" ever made by the Northwest African Air Force.

Bombs ripped into freight yards, locomotive sheds, workshops, warehouses and oil tanks, setting great fires. Fortress gunners shot down eight out of 30 to 35 enemy fighters that opposed the attack. Aversa, captured in the steady Allied thrust northward from the Mediterranean, is an important rail junction, eight miles north of Naples. Maddaloni is 14 miles northeast of Naples. The two towns are each about 10 miles from Capua, where rail and highway bridges cross the Volturno. Capua originally was the southern terminus of the famous Appian Way to Rome.

The occupation of all territory up the coast northwest of Naples to Lago di Patria, which is about eight miles from the mouth of the Volturno, straightened out the Allied line in this section to one running almost due west from Aversa. Among the smaller towns to fall before the Allied advance were Pozzuolo, Quilano, Villaricca, Arzano and Marano.

An Allied communique said "the Fifth Army has continued to make progress against stiffening opposition, with an increase in demolitions, craters and mines on the route along which they are advancing."

"The bringing forward of reserves and repair of bridges is proceeding rapidly."

"The Eighth Army is in contact with enemy forces west of Termoli and on the general line of the

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Yugoslav Patriots Waging Desperate War Against Greatly Superior German Forces

(The following presents the first eyewitness account of conditions today in fighting Yugoslavia by the first American correspondent to return to that country since the German invasion two and a half years ago. The correspondent, Daniel de Luce, risked attack and capture by German and Croat patrols to obtain this information.)

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

A PARTISAN BRIGADE HEAD-
QUARTERS IN YUGOSLAVIA.

Oct. 2.—(Delayed)—Fiery young Yugoslav patriots with

homemade red stars sewn on their caps are waging today a desperate campaign of liberation from the rocky Adriatic coast to the green banks of the Danube against a crushingly superior concentration of German armored forces.

Since the collapse of Italy, the Yugoslav Partisan army has grown by tens of thousands.

By sheer daring, Partisan commanders have won notable temporary victories and have withstood heavy reverses.

As the Germans well know, the Partisans are fighting today with-

out a single tank or plane. Rifle and machine-gun companies are led by veterans who for 29 months have excelled in what they call "war in the woods."

The commander in chief of the far flung Partisan army is a revered figure, Josip Broz, who is known as Drug Tito. (Pronounced Droog Teeto. Drug in Serbo-Croat means "comrade.") Tito is an uncommon name among the southern Slavs, although frequently encountered in Italy.)

Reputed to be a veteran of the Republican army in the Spanish

Civil war, Drug Tito has welded his guerrillas into a tightly disciplined and hotly idealistic force that visibly shows more enthusiastic determination than any outfit I've seen since I met Maj. Gen. Vasile Novikov's Caucasus army during the British-Russian occupation of Iran.

His followers are divided into two groups. One is the Narodna Oslobodilacka Vojska—National Liberation Army. The other is the Partizanski Odredi Jugoslavije—Yugoslav Partisan Detachments.

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atic coast is already threatening the Chieti anchor of that line.

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