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VATUTIN'S WARRIORS PUSH TO WITHIN 20 MILES OF KOROSTEN

U. S. Improves Positions Despite Nazi Artillery

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Nov. 14.—(AP)—The Germans blasted out with heavy artillery all day long on the Garigliano river front and sent large numbers of fighters into swirling dogfights to protect the road to Rome yesterday, but American troops improved their positions and the British Eighth Army advanced slightly at the eastern end of the battle front.

The Nazi air blows were the heaviest since Salerno.

American troops advanced despite many German counterattacks in hard fighting in the mountains north and northwest of Mignano which overlook the road to Cassino and Rome.

(Again indicating the see-saw nature of this fierce mountain fighting, the Berlin Sunday communique said the Germans had "lost a height taken yesterday south of Venafro," which lies northwest of Mignano. The Allied command yesterday reported recapture of high ground taken Wednesday but lost to the German counterattacks Thursday.)

U. S. Soldiers routed elements of two German battalions with few casualties themselves at a point a mile and a half northwest of Montaquila, six miles north of Venafro, headquarters said.

In a three-mile drive in furious fighting, Gen. Sir. Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army units seized Atesst, 12 miles inland from the Adriatic, and four miles northwest of Casalagnida. They repulsed numerous Nazi counter-blows to hold the town, of 10,000 population giving excellent observation over the area to the Sangro river six miles away.

On the Adriatic coastal sector, Eighth Army patrols again slipped across the Sangro to west enemy defenses.

Allied forces in central Italy, holding the wrecked town of Rionero, heard explosions from Alfedena and Rocca Cinqueniglia five and seven miles north, indicating the Germans might be dynamiting buildings preparatory to eventual withdrawal. Front line dispatches said the Germans were wrecking and burning these towns as they did Rionero.

Allied pilots downed nine Nazi

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NEW TRAP IS SEEN

Berlin Announces Huge Force Of Russians In Dnieper Bend

RETREAT MAY BE NEAR

Germans Possibly Preparing For Large Evacuation In South

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 15.—(AP)—Gen. Nikolai F. Vatutin's northern Ukraine army drove to within 20 miles of the Korosten rail junction yesterday, while Berlin early today announced that nearly 500,000 Russians had broken through German Dnieper bend defenses in a new assault aimed at closing a giant trap on the huge Axis forces in the south.

A Moscow communique and midnight supplement announced the continuing Soviet drive toward the old Polish border, less than 60 miles away in which 50 towns were overrun, but did not mention the big push in the Dnieper bend.

Broadcast from Moscow, the bulletins were recorded by the Soviet monitor.

German Lines Snapped

A Berlin broadcast, possibly preparing the homeland for a grand scale retreat in the south, said 30 Red army rifle divisions and numerous tank formations had snapped German lines between Zaporozhe and the area north and northwest of Krivoi Rog "at heavy cost" and that a big battle was continuing through the night.

Moscow's silence is customary at the unfolding of each new offensive, and the late German bulletin bore out previous German propaganda indications that a Nazi retreat to avoid encirclement in the south might be impending if not underway

Fanning out from the rail and highway hub of Zhitomir, which it took yesterday after an all-night battle, Gen. Nikolai "Lightning" Vatutin's army was within 24 miles of Korosten and 23 miles of Berdchev.

Frontally the Russians were striking down the broad asphalt highway toward Novograd Volinsk.

Korosten is the upper anchor of the last German rail line short of the old Polish border, and Berdichev is only 60 miles from the vital Lwow-Odessa line over which men and armament flow to the Germans facing disaster in lower Russia.

A communique broadcast by Moscow and recorded by the Soviet monitor named Chukovichi as one of the towns seized by the Russians. That could not be located on available maps, and the name may be Chepovichi, which is only 15 miles southeast of Korosten.

The horse-plus-armor sweep of the Russians toward the Polish and Rumanian borders moved ahead with about the same speed that carried the Russians 85 miles from Kiev to Zhitomir in a week of steady fighting, and caused

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Labor Pounds On Doors For Pay Increase

Senators Accuse WLB Of Surrendering To John L. Lewis

RAISES INEVITABLE

Byrd Says Action With Miners Will Create New Trouble

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—(AP)—Organized labor pounded harder at the door to pay increases today while Senatorial accusation sounded that the War Labor Board has "surrendered" to John L. Lewis and thus cracked the barrier against uncontrolled inflation.

Chief criticism came from Senator Byrd (D-Va) who declared that the board's sanction of a wage raise to Lewis' United Mine Workers makes general pay increases and a boost in living costs almost inevitable.

Battle Rages Hotter

Labor's battle to push up the wage ceiling raged hotter as spokesmen for more than 1,100,000 nonoperating rail workers appealed to citizens for support of legislation to permit a flat eight cents an hour increase.

Simultaneously, the Congress of Industrial Organizations news service asserted that Congress has failed to adopt a sound tax system, "blocked effective action to control prices" and, as a result, is partly responsible that "living costs have risen far beyond the level of the little steel formula wage freeze."

The CIO organ renewed a demand for scrapping of the little steel formula and "an upward adjustment of wages."

Commenting on a complaint of some WLB members that the board lacked adequate means of forcing compliance with its orders Senator Connally (D-Tex), one of the co-authors of the anti-strike act, said the teeth in that law seemed plain to him.

"Why don't they tell us specifically what they want?" he demanded. "I'll face the issue if they will do that. I won't dodge it."

Byrd remarked that he was sorely disappointed that the board had not seen fit to employ a section of the act which makes it unlawful for any person to instigate or encourage a strike.

He suggested that WLB "could at least have ordered an investigation" to determine whether Lewis, the United Mine Workers' chief, was encouraging a strike and observed that "they certainly should not have approved a contract while the miners were out on strike."

"No action taken by the Administration in a long time," he added, "will have the far reaching and disastrous effect of this surrender to John Lewis when he was openly defying the government.

"This decision giving the miners a wage increase of about $1.50 a day means that there will be a general increase in wage scales, followed by an increase in the cost of living and then by more demands for wage increase until the spiral of inflation will become uncontrolled."

The rail workers appeal was in a broadcast over the NBC network by George M. Harrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, and Donald Richberg, counsel for 15 non-operating unions. Congressional adoption of the Truman-Crosser resolution, certifying that the eight-cents an hour increase conforms with the stabilization program, would permit, their prepared speeches said,

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WEATHER

FORECAST:
NORTH CAROLINA: Partly cloudy and somewhat warmer Monday.

(Eastern Standard Time)
(By U. S. Weather Bureau)

Meteorological data for the 24 hours ending 7:30 p. m., yesterday.

Temperature
7:30 a. m., 44, 7:30 a. m, 39, 1:30 p. m., 56, 7:30 p. m., 51. Maximum 64, Minimum 38, Mean 51, Normal 56.

Humidity
7:30 a. m., 60, 7:30 a. m., 62, 1:30 p. m. 26, 7:30 p. m., 47.

Precipitation
Total for the 24 hours ending 7:30 p. m., 0.00 inches.
Total since the first of the month, 9.62 inches

Tides For Today
(From the Tide Tables published by U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

	High	Low
Wilmington		6:45a
Masonboro Inlet	12:09p	7:27p
	9:44a	3:26a
	10:08p	4:04p

Sunrise, 6:45 a. m., Sunset, 5:08 p. m., Moonrise, 8:21 p., Moonset, 9:55 a.
Cape Fear River stage at Fayetteville on Sunday, at 8 a. m., 9.8 feet.

RAF Mosquitos Sting Berlin In New Series Of Attacks On Morale

LONDON, Nov. 14—(AP)—British swift and elusive Masquito bombers dropped explosives on Berlin last night for the second night in succession in a new series of "morale" attacks on the German Capital.

Other groups of the plywood, twin-engined planes hit targets in western Germany. The raids all were carried out without loss and were the only air activity of the night announced by the British.

It was the fifth straight night the Masquitos had been over Germany keeping the sirens going. They went out in darkness following a heavy daylight battering of objectives in the German port of Bremen yesterday by American Fortresses and Liberators which together with escorting fighters shot down 43 German fighters, Fifteen bombers and nine fighters failed to return.

The Germans broadcast that 29 Allied planes were shot down when "strong North American bomber formations attempted to raid northwestern Reich territory Saturday," and that five more Allied aircraft were downed in daylight raids on western occupied territory.

In the comparative lull in air activity today Britons recalled that it was three years ago tonight that German planes in great numbers blasted the heart out of Coventry, in the British Midlands

ANTI-POLL TAX AMENDMENT SET

Curtains Jerked Back For Quick Look At New Filibuster

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—(AP)—Jerking back the curtains for a quick preview of a filibuster in the making, two Southern Senators announce tonight they are preparing "several hundred amendments" to the anti-poll tax bill and estimated that weeks will be required for their consideration.

The two, Senator Sastland (D-Miss) and Senator McClellan (D-Ark), said they would join "a large number of other Senators from every section of the country" in combatting the House-approved bill which would eliminate payement of a poll tax as a prerequisite for voting in elections for Federal officials.

They charged the bill is sponsored principally by the Communist party and "also the radical hybrid American Labor party in the Democratic organization.55 It was approved Friday, 12 to 6, by the Senate Judiciary Committee and, beginning tomorrow, is subject to being called up by any member of the Senate.

With filibusters threatened openly in half a dozen quarters, efforts are under way to avoid weeks of random talk in the midst of war. Senator O'Mahoney (D-Wyo) believes he has the solution with his resolution calling for anti-poll tax constitutional amendment.

He pointed out that only eight states—Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Texas, Arkansas, South Carolina and Virginia—make payment of a poll tax a voting qualification, and said it was likely that the amendment would be ratified by most of the other 40 states.

The Judiciary Committee deadlocked 9 to 9 on the O'Mahoney resolution Friday but agreed to consider it tomorrow. If it were called up and passed ahead of the House poll tax repealer, the latter probably would remain quiescent on the calendar.

Advocates of the bill declare no one should have to pay in order to vote. Opponents say the bill is an attempt of the Federal government to take over the states' rights to specify the qualifications of their voters.

Waiting for a break in the controversy, the Senate tomorrow tackles the Bankhead bil which would direct the Treasury to spend $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 for paid government war bond advertising

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House Moving Toward Vote On Subsidies

Supporters Of Bill Pin Hopes On Compromise Measure

VETO MAY BE USED

FDR May Step In If Hold The Line Plan Rebuffed

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—(AP)—The House moves toward a verdict this week in the long controversy over the Administration's use of subsidy payments to keep down the size of grocery bills.

Amid indications that the issue will have a part in next year's elections, subsidy supporters pinned their hopes on a compromise but counted also upon a presidential veto if Congress again rebuffs the Administration's method for carrying out this portion of its "hold-the-line" program against inflation.

Showdown This Week

The showdown will come Thursday or Friday on a measure to extend the life of the Commodity credit Corporation. The House Banking Committee wrote into the bill a stringent ban against future use of subsidies and a clause prohibiting the fixing of ceiling prices on food below production-incentive levels.

Even the most ardent backers of the subsidy program admitted that their chances are slim in the House and Senate unless they can muster new strength behind a compromise which would postpone a final decision by extending CCC and subsidies for a limited period.

"The chief trouble," said Rep. Monroney (D-Okla) advocate of subsidies, "is that the public does not realize just what this program is doing to combat inflation. If subsidies are removed, the grocery bills are going to get bigger. If the bills increase, you are going to get demands for higher wages. That's how the spiral of inflation begins."

Against their argument, representatives of the Farm Bloc argued that food is just as important in the war effort as munitions, that removal of subsidies will allow the price of agricultural products to ries to their "natural levels" and

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Jap Plane Transport, 6 Merchantmen Sunk By American U-Boats

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—(AP)—American submarines in new raids on Japanese supply lines have sunk a plane transport and six merchant ships and damaged two other merchant vessels.

Boosting the total of enemy vessels sunk or damaged by submarines to 496, the Navy issued the following communique today:

"Pacific and Far East:

"1. U. S. submarines have reported the sinking of seven enemy vessels and the damaging of two others in operations against the enemy in waters of these areas, as follows:

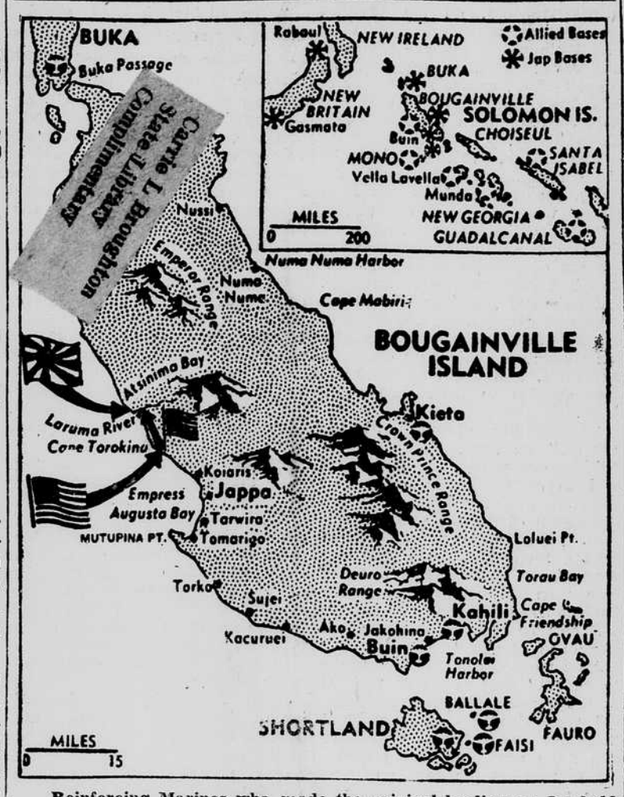
"Sunk: One plane transport, one large freighter, one medium cargo transport and four medium freighters.

'Damaged: One large freighter, one medium freighter.

"2. These actions have not been announced by any previous Navy Department communique."

Japanese ships successfully attacked by America's undersea raiders now stand at 346 sunk, 36 possibly sunk and 114 damaged.

Doughboys Join Marines On Bougainville



Reinforcing Marines who made the original landing on Jap-held Bougainville Island, large numbers of U. S. Army troops went ashore near the north end of Empress Augusta Bay the first wave gaining the beach in the face of air attack that cost the Japs 26 planes. The fierce fight for possession of the island stronghold in the Solomons was reported definitely turning in favor of the American forces.

JAPANESE PREFER BARGES TO SHIPS

Enemy Cannot Win That Way But Death Comes Slower

BY HAROLD STREETER
Associated Press Staff Writer

The Japanese, faced with growing peril in the northern Solomons, still prefer barges to battleships in fighting the battle of Bougainville, now fast becoming the Battle for Rabaul.

They can't win that way. But death comes slower.

Allied military leaders scarcely disguised their belief that the invasion of Bougainville was the logical spot for the Japanese navy to come out and fight.

Announcing the invasion, General MacArthur said he would welcome the enemy fleet. Admiral Halsey added the sooner the better. Navy Secretary Knox said the Japanese navy was afraid to come out. Admiral Nimitz said so too.

It was a rather large invitation. And it looked for a time last week as though the Japanese may have decided to accept. Several groups of destroyers and cruisers were seen by American aerial scouts sailing south from Truk to Rabaul.

But time after time now those warships have been attacked, some sunk, many others damaged—and always inside the harbor of Rabaul.

The only truly counteroffensive move made by the Japanese, the one which came nearest to getting anywhere, consisted of sending down 21 of those self-propelled barges from Buka to put a few hundred Japanese soldiers ashore on the north end of the Ameri-

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ALEXISHAFEN HIT BY ALLIED BOMBS

223 Tons Of High Explosives Cascaded On Jap Stronghold

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Monday, Nov. 15.—(AP)—Liberator and Mitchell bombers, following up a strafing raid by fighter planes, plastered Alexishafen and Madang with 223 tons of bombs Saturday morning in the heaviest aerial assault yet thrown against the Japanese on New Guinea.

P-40 and P-39 fighters swept the airstrips at Alexishafen shortly after dawn, leaving fires at the expense of one craft shot down by intense anti-aircraft opposition. Then came waves of Liberators at medium height, followed by Mitchells at tree-top height, to give the enemy a thorough going over.

A strong force of P-47's and P-40's was on hand as a protective cover, but not a Japanese plane was in the air.

Since earlier attacks on the Wewak and Madang airstrips kept the Japanese from aerial interference with the Australians' progress up the Markham and down the Ramu valleys, it was presumed that a giant assault such as this was intended to hamper the enemy's aerial supply of troops in forward areas.

The only heavier attack on bomb tonnage was the October 12 raid on Rabaul, New Britain, which received 350 tons of explosives. The previous record tonnage on New Guinea was the 221 tons dropped on Sattelberg last October 21.

There was no new word of the ground situation at Augusta bay, the Bougainville island bridgehead

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Walter Lippmann Says:

Realism Is New Name For Capital Pessimism

The other day I heard a man say that something or other depended on "whether you take an optimistic or a realistic view of the situation." Now I happen to know that in 1940 he predicted as a realist that Britain would fall, in 1941 and 1942 that Russia would be knocked out of the war and in 1943 that Russia would make a separate peace with Germany. Yet he is still functioning as a professional realist. He will, I suppose, go on functioning. For if a man says that something terrible is going to happen and it does not happen we are all so relieved that our pleasure hides his error. But if he predicts something pleasant and it does not happen we have to take our disappointment out on some one, and there he is, sitting on the end of a limb.

That is why in Washington realism has become another name for pessimism. There is safety in pessimism, whereas to have faith is to take risks.

Now it has been the fashion to say that war is frightful but just wait until peace breaks out. Perhaps so. But I think we may risk the belief that the problems of peace, however hard and complicated, will not be nearly so terrifying—when we face up to them in a practical and factual way—as they seem when we speculate about them with little knowledge and much theory. But they will also be different problems than we imagined they would be before we really examined them.

Consider, for example, how in regard to the relief of the liberated countries of Europe an examination of the realities affects our preconceived notions. We now have the agreed figures of the needs of the eight European countries which are to be liberated. They need in the first six months, which are the critical months, to get about half their imports from places which can be reached only by using ships. It comes to a total of somewhat more than 23,000,000 tons of goods.

But note then that France, Gelgo-Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Norway—the four occupied countries of western Europe—will need two thirds of this total, and remember then that these four countries will emerge from the war with very substantial financial resources. They will not need and will not ask for charity. What they need and will ask for is the right to buy with their own funds the things their people want. Their "relief" problem is not a

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FRENCH CLASH WITH LEBANESE

Disorders Break Out In Egypt Among Student Demonstrators

CAIRO, Nov. 14.—(AP) — Sharp clashes between French troops and Lebanese over the issue of a free Lebanese government continued today along the eastern coast of the Mediterranean and disorders broke out in Egypt where student mobs in sympathy demonstrations stoned the French committee's headquarters in Cairo shouting "down with France! Down with de Gaulle!"

Egyptian students also stoned a French officer and tore down French flags at Alexandria.

French authorities, contending that the fighting in Lebanon is not as serious as has been reported, rushed Gen. Georges Catroux from Algiers to Cairo by plane to confer with Egyptian Premier Nahas Pasha. Catroux is on his way to Lebanon with power delegated by the French National Committee to soothe the situation.

Before the conference, Premier Nahas told a vast gathering at the opening of the three-day Wafdist jubilee last night that Egypt would use her influence with the United Nations to force the French committee to release imprisoned members of the Lebanese government.

The Arab news agency reported that Lebanese deputies still at Liberty had formed a "free government" cabinet and moved to Bikaa to function while their president and prime minister are detained by the French.

From its seat at Baalbeck in the hills of eastern Lebanon, the provisional government was reported to have ordered a continuation of organized resistance against the French.

Conflicting advices have been received here concerning the extent of the actual fighting.

A French communique issued today said only four persons had been wounded during the latest disturbances, but reported a student demonstration at Damascus, the capital of Syria, and acknowledged some fighting and continued "manifestations" at the Lebanese capital of Beirut.

Various unofficial reports have told of numerous deaths and scores wounded by machine-gun fire. A French officer was said to have been killed by a mob when he attempted to prevent the destruction of a French flag.

There was no question, however about the determination of the student demonstrators here. The grounds about the headquarters of the French committee were littered with broken glass. Stones and name plates were ripped from doors. The building remained tightly shuttered today.

Protests against the French were coming in from other parts of the Arab world. One report from Bagdad said that Iraq's parliament at a special meeting today adopted a resolution protesting the French stand.

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YUGOSLAVS TAKE 2 RAIL CENTERS

Inland Balkan Communications Of Hitler Dealt Hard Blow

LONDON, Nov. 14.—(AP)—Yugoslav Partisans announced today a crippling blow to Hitler's inland Balkans communications with capture of two rail centers just across from the Hungarian border while Berlin claimed the occupation of three Adriatic islands in the battle for the Balkans' offshore approaches.

A broadcast communique from Gen. Josip (Drug Tito) Broz' headquarters said Croat guerrillas had seized Koprivnica on the main railroad from Budapest to the Adriatic coast by way of Zagreb, and Virovitica on a branch running to Belgrade in one of the Partisans' biggest strikes in weeks.

The twin successes severed two arteries over which the Germans have been moving troops and supplies, and followed disruption of other segments of the invaders' meager communications to the south.

One of the guerrillas' biggest hauls in prisoners and booty also was reported with capture of the two towns, the communique listing 900 officers and men taken captive. Booty at Virovitica included five guns, 20 machine-guns, 300 mines and 500,000 rounds of ammunition, the Partisans said.

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Nazis Believed Shaping New Winter Offensives

MADRID, Nov. 14 -- (AP) — The Nazis are readying a surprise winter operation from southern bases, probably a counteroffensive in Italy, in the opinion of persons recently returned from extensive tours in Germany and occupied Europe.

They base their belief partly on recent southward troop movements and on Germany's urgent need of a victory for its effects both on the home front on an satellite Europe.

The German hierarchy is torn by inner quarrels, these travelers say, but the German war machine has plenty of punch left. They insist there is something more than mere propaganda in the Nazi claim that the defensive strategy on the Russian front makes more reserves available than Germany had at her command last winter.

These reserves are estimated at 150 divisions. Few of them, the Germans are said to believe, will be needed in the Balkans because of differences among th Anti-German elements there. The French are rated as incapable of real revolt, according to the informants.

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Badoglio Will Quit Job When Allies Reach Rome

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN ITALY, Nov. 14. —(AP)— Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio, who has been waging an apparently unsuccessful fight to save the throne of King Vittorio Emanuele, pledged tonight to "present my resignation as head of the government and retire" when the Allies reach Rome.

At a press conference and in an official statement Badoglio made the declaration which meant that the King will stand alone against the United front of Italian political parties which is seeking his abdication once the Allied armies release the capital from the Germans.

Genial as always, but plainly worn by the high speed politics of the past three weeks, the aged marshal frankly explained that he had formed a "technical" administration because he was unable to form a representative government and confirmed reports that Count Carlo Sforza, pre-Fascist foreign minister, and other political leaders had declined to join any government under a king they consider tainted from Fascism.

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Community War Chest Facts

Refugee children, spirited out of terrorized nations of Europe after suffering the worst types of maltreatment, will be evacuated from Europe largely to America under existing immigration quotas. Here they will receive necessary care, physical rehabilitation and education. So many youngsters have managed to reach the remaining limited European free territory that it is either a question of shipping them back to the horrors of their native lands or to America.

Help reaches them through the U. S. Committe for Care of European Children, one of the 27 agencies in the Community War Chest