

FORECAST

WILMINGTON AND VICINITY: Increasing cloudiness today, with moderate temperatures. Temperatures yesterday: High 83—Low 66.

Wilmington Morning Star

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR AND BATAAN

VOL. 77—NO. 217

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1944

FINAL EDITION

ESTABLISHED 1867

Marines Find Shelter Under A "Duck"



First division Marines find shelter from Jap fire under the stern of an amphibious truck known as a "Duck" on the beach of Peleliu in the Palau islands of the Pacific. Two other amphibious vehicles, hit by Jap artillery fire, burn in the background. (AP wirephoto from U. S. Marine Corps).

Allies Press Nazis On Opposite Ends Of 460-Mile West Front; Enemy Retreating At Arnhem

U. S. MARINES BLAST GROUND THROUGH PALAU TWO ISLANDS INVADED

Japs Military Position Darkened By Drive Of Nimitz

By The Associated Press American Marines have successfully invaded two additional islands in Japan's strategic Palau group 515 miles east of the Philippines, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz reported late yesterday (Fri.)

These new Yank victories further darkened the Japanese military position in the Pacific where the Nipponese have met defeat after defeat. But in China the invaders were driving roughshod over war-born Chinese forces and were seriously threatening the Allied position in the vital southern part of that embattled country.

The Leathernecks, encountering only light Nippon resistance, as they went ashore early Wednesday on Ngesebus and Komang islands in the Palau, quickly seized a 4,800 foot fighter plane airstrip on the former and were mopping up on scattered Japanese forces in one small sector of the latter. They landed after the islands were blasted by cruisers and destroyers and bombed by carrier planes.

DEWEY LAMBASTS ROOSEVELT AGAIN

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 29.—

Condemning what he described as dictatorial tendencies of the "government in power" Gov. Thomas E. Dewey expressed confidence tonight that "our free press will continue to resist government domination."

He did not specifically name President Roosevelt, his November opponent in the presidential election.

"The dictators have given the world a bitter and bloody demonstration that government tyranny is still the great enemy of free press and speech," Dewey declared. "Measures to suppress completely the freedom of the press were carried out by every one of the dictators as natural and essential steps to their success."

"The lesson is not without some application to our own country, as has been indicated by some of the tendencies of the government in power, against which most editors and publishers have been watchful."

The statement was issued in connection with National Newspaper Week, Oct. 1-8, as the Republican presidential nominee rested from his three-week campaign trip to the west coast and back.

He slept late this morning and aides said he had no engagements for the weekend, part of which may be spent at his farm in Pawling. Active campaigning tentatively is scheduled to be renewed next Friday with a speech at Charleston, W. Va.

There has been some discussion of a radio broadcast from Albany before then, but no definite decision has been reached.

Republican National Chairman Herbert Brownell, Jr., who told the governor yesterday the latter had recalled "hundreds of thousands of independent and democratic votes" by his initial tour, returned to New York City today to complete the itinerary of Dewey's expected swing through the middle west.

BIG THREE MEET DRAWING NEARER

BY EDDY GILMORE MOSCOW, Sept. 29.—(AP)—Premier Marshal Stalin will be just as glad to meet again with President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill as they will be to see him, it was reported on good authority here today.

Churchill's call yesterday for a second meeting of the Big Three to plan the final phases of the European war and to consider problems of the peace brought a favorable response from the Russian people, but there was no official intimation as to when or where the conference would take place.

The first meeting at Tehran, it was recalled, perfected plans for the Allied invasion of France. It was felt here that a second meeting might effect coordination of the three high commands, lay the groundwork for the peace and decide just what is to be done with a defeated Germany.

Churchill's address, supporting Russia's claim to a safe western frontier and expressing hope for a friendly agreement on the entire Polish problem, received widespread treatment in the Russian press, some papers printing up to four columns of the prime minister's words.

Emphasis was placed on Churchill's assertion that Russia is "entitled to safe frontiers and to have friendly neighbors on their western flank." This statement, it was felt, would have an important effect on the settlement of the Polish problem. Since the Polish government in exile in London broke with Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski, Polish military commander and Soviet critic, there appeared here to be a better chance for a Polish-Russian rapprochement than at any previous time.

The inclusion of Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, premier of the Polish government in exile, in a revamped provisional government on Polish soil has been a compromise sought by American and British diplomats here.

A second visit to Moscow by Mikolajczyk, as forecast by Churchill, might well result in the formation of a united Polish regime, it was believed here.

Since the Polish government in exile in London broke with Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski, Polish military commander and Soviet critic, there appeared here to be a better chance for a Polish-Russian rapprochement than at any previous time.

The inclusion of Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, premier of the Polish government in exile, in a revamped provisional government on Polish soil has been a compromise sought by American and British diplomats here.

A second visit to Moscow by Mikolajczyk, as forecast by Churchill, might well result in the formation of a united Polish regime, it was believed here.

Since the Polish government in exile in London broke with Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski, Polish military commander and Soviet critic, there appeared here to be a better chance for a Polish-Russian rapprochement than at any previous time.

The inclusion of Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, premier of the Polish government in exile, in a revamped provisional government on Polish soil has been a compromise sought by American and British diplomats here.

A second visit to Moscow by Mikolajczyk, as forecast by Churchill, might well result in the formation of a united Polish regime, it was believed here.

Since the Polish government in exile in London broke with Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski, Polish military commander and Soviet critic, there appeared here to be a better chance for a Polish-Russian rapprochement than at any previous time.

The inclusion of Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, premier of the Polish government in exile, in a revamped provisional government on Polish soil has been a compromise sought by American and British diplomats here.

Captured Allied Paratroopers, Say Germans



The caption on the German picture, serviced by Pressens Bild, Swedish picture agency, says it shows Allied paratroopers captured by the Germans in Holland. No other information was given regarding the identity of the paratroopers. (AP wire photo via radio from Stockholm).

GERMANS RETREAT FROM BRIDGEHEAD ON NEDER RHINE

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Sept. 29.—(AP)—Allied armies pressed the Germans back tonight at opposite ends of the 460-mile western front — at Arnhem, where the enemy blew approaches to the Neder Rhine bridge to balk pursuit through northern Holland, and in the mountain strongholds 11 miles west of France's Belfort gateway to southern Germany.

German forces who slipped south across the Neder Rhine near Arnhem by night fled from their flimsy bridgehead as the British second army swept into action. Then they turned and destroyed approaches to the bridge—which the famed "Red Devil" division fought more than a week to hold —lest the resurgent Tommies try to force across after them.

The Germans were hotly beset also on the extreme south, where the U. S. Seventh army fought five miles across a battlefield strewn with enemy dead and seized a fortified village 11 miles from Belfort, which stands at the western edge of the gap leading to the Reich, 30 miles beyond.

(The London radio said the first snow of autumn was falling on Americans closing in on Belfort gap.)

In a concerted drive to the north, the seventh army beat back enemy lines in gains of three to five miles and struck toward four passes through the Vosges mountains on other routes to Hitler's frontier at the Rhine.

Between the British on the north and the Seventh on the south, the U. S. Third army carved out a five-mile gain between Metz and Nancy after blasting 82 German tanks, and the U. S. First army stabbed to the German frontier at two new points to keep the enemy high command off balance.

(The Berlin radio said "the focal point of fighting on the western front is now clearly on the southern wing" and DNB said the Third army, going over to the attack, drove the Germans back in some sectors.)

While the British were repaying the Germans for reverses at Arnhem, they also were widening the Dutch corridor, warding off three successive blows at their vital bridge at Nijmegen, and were increasing to 20 miles their hold on the west bank of the Maas (Meuse) river facing Germany.

Their holdings along the river south of the Siegfried line terminal of Kieve placed them within 11 miles of that anchor. And in position to drive across the river toward Germany's industrial Ruhr valley.

Broadening the Nijmegen corridor on the west, the British captured Best, six miles northwest of their base at Eindhoven, but the Germans still were dug in on the edge of the town along the railroad.

JOHNSON TO SPEAK GREENSBORO, Sept. 29.—(AP)—Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, Washington, D. C., will be the vesper speaker at Bennett college tomorrow at 4 p. m., it was announced here tonight. Music will be by the college choir directed by Orin Clayton Suthern, II.

Reds, Romanians Battle At Nazis

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 30.—(AP)—Russian and Romanian armies chopped holes in Axis lines along the Czech-Polish border and in northern Transylvania yesterday, and also penetrated into the strategic rail city of Oradea in their massive three-way drive aimed at knocking Hungary out of the war.

Bucharest and German announcements told of the fight which has spilled onto Hungarian soil at points along a 100-mile front, while a special Moscow announcement said that Marshal Leonid A. Govorov's Leningrad army—which has freed all the Estonian mainland and now is pressing heavily on Riga, Latvian capital—had killed 30,000 Germans and captured 15,745 between Sept. 17 and 26.

Radio France at Algiers said there had been demonstrations broken out in Budapest, Hungarian capital, after it became known that the Russians had reached pre-war Hungary.

Berlin implied that the Red army temporarily had smashed into Szeged, Hungary's second city, as well as other key towns, when it reported that Szeged, Gyula and Oradea were "again in Hungarian hands."

The Germans acknowledged retreats in Transylvania, far to the east, and said a general Nazi army regrouping was going on throughout the Balkans, presumably by the idea of diverting more troops to Hungary in an effort to keep that weakening satellite in the war on the Axis side.

Targu-Mures, important Transylvanian city 48 miles southeast of Cluj, Hungarian-annexed capital, fell to the Russians who surged across the Mures river, Moscow's broadcast communique said. Fifty other localities were seized in the pursuit of the Germans who said they were leaving Hungarian rearwards behind them.

The inclusion of Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, premier of the Polish government in exile, in a revamped provisional government on Polish soil has been a compromise sought by American and British diplomats here.

A second visit to Moscow by Mikolajczyk, as forecast by Churchill, might well result in the formation of a united Polish regime, it was believed here.

Since the Polish government in exile in London broke with Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski, Polish military commander and Soviet critic, there appeared here to be a better chance for a Polish-Russian rapprochement than at any previous time.

The inclusion of Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, premier of the Polish government in exile, in a revamped provisional government on Polish soil has been a compromise sought by American and British diplomats here.

A second visit to Moscow by Mikolajczyk, as forecast by Churchill, might well result in the formation of a united Polish regime, it was believed here.

Since the Polish government in exile in London broke with Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski, Polish military commander and Soviet critic, there appeared here to be a better chance for a Polish-Russian rapprochement than at any previous time.

The inclusion of Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, premier of the Polish government in exile, in a revamped provisional government on Polish soil has been a compromise sought by American and British diplomats here.

A second visit to Moscow by Mikolajczyk, as forecast by Churchill, might well result in the formation of a united Polish regime, it was believed here.

CHINESE LOSSES CUT U. S. HOPES

CHUNGKING, Sept. 29.—(AP)—The prospect of effective Chinese support for any landing made by Allied forces on the coast of China has faded in the opinion of leaders in this war-weary capital.

The general view here today was that recent Japanese successes already have prolonged the war's probable duration by months and reduced seriously the offensive capacity of the Chinese army.

The possibility that Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's U. S. 14th Air Force might lose more of its advance bases in south China contributed to pessimism.

Politically, the Chinese defeats have reduced the prestige of the central government, an important factor in its relations with the Chinese communists in the north and the communist guerrilla forces operating in Japanese-occupied provinces. Moreover, there is a growing concern over the possibility that China's influence at the peace table might be adversely affected.

From the military viewpoint, Chennault already has lost several major and minor air fields and the loss of his three remaining forward bases—at Kweilin, Tanchuk and Liuchow—is possible within a short time. If that happens, he would have to move his operations back to the big base at Kunming, 450 miles west of Kweilin. Bombing of Japanese shipping from that point would be difficult.

Supply remains a major problem. Some of the best Chinese divisions have been chewed up and disorganized by the better-trained, better-equipped and better-led Japanese forces. Under the most favorable conditions, their reorganization and return to the field as effective units would require several months.

Reconstruction of even an average-quality Chinese division requires an enormous amount of time. The Chinese army is largely illiterate, with the inevitable result that training is more than ordinarily slow.

Just now the Chinese press and radio are campaigning to obtain 200,000 men from the student class for technical services such as communications, and to provide non-commissioned and commissioned officers. But even if this is successful, little immediate benefit could be expected.

Pitifully lacking in equipment, badly fed and almost without medical facilities, the Chinese have been fighting under the most adverse conditions since 1937.

Argentine Warned About Nazi Trend

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—(AP)—President Roosevelt served notice on Argentina today that if the "growth of Nazi-Fascist influence" there continues to impede the United Nations program, that South American nation will have to pay for it in the future.

At the same time, in a formal statement, he struck sharply at what he called the "vicious rumor," circulated in part by the Nazis and in part by "irresponsible" persons, "that our councils are divided in the course of our policy toward Argentina."

He adopted in full this statement by Prime Minister Churchill in an August 2 speech to the House of Commons:

"This is not like some small wars in the past where all could be forgotten and forgiven. Nations must be judged by the part they play. Not only belligerents but neutrals will find that their position in the world cannot remain entirely unaffected by the part they have chosen to play in the crisis of the war."

The statement asserted that the Argentine government "has repudiated solemn inter-American obligations" providing for a common front against axis aggression, and added:

"Unless we now demonstrate a capacity to develop a tradition of respect for such obligations among civilized nations, there can be little hope for a system of international security, theoretically created to maintain principles for which people are today sacrificing to the limit of their resources, both human and material."

Argentine news stories and cartoons, it has been reported from Buenos Aires, have been claiming that Secretary of State Hull is not supported by the President in his policy of political and economic attraction against the militaristic regime of General Edelmiro Farrell. At the same time, some Argentine officials have insisted that Britain disagree with the United States on this policy.

President Roosevelt said that the American policy has been clearly set forth by Hull.

He expressed his concern at the "extraordinary paradox of influence and the increasing application of Nazi-Fascist methods in a country of this hemisphere" while aggressors are meeting defeat in the rest of the world.

Rain, Mud Stall Italian Drive

ROME, Sept. 29.—(AP)—Rain and mud, defensive aids of Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring in the past year of fighting from one mountain line to another in Italy, have now helped to slow the advance of the Allied Fifth and Eighth armies into the Po valley.

The weather, however, is not the only reason that Allied forces are almost at a standstill. The Germans are fighting with a ferocity born of the realization that a single Allied breakthrough might bring disaster to their entire position in northern Italy. They are counter-attacking violently whenever the opportunity offers.

In the only specifically announced gains of consequence yesterday, American troops pushed to the top of four more hills commanding stretches of mountain roads leading down the northern slopes of the Apennine mountains into Bologna and Imola.

One of the captured heights, Mt. Battaglia, is only 22 miles from Imola, on the highway between Rimini and Bologna. The other three—Mt. Bastione, Mt. Canda and Mt. Il Bogio—are roughly 20 miles south of Bologna, on the main highway north from Florence.

No Action Taken Yet In Davis Resignation

Chief C. H. Casteen said yesterday that officially no vacancy exists on the city police traffic squad in connection with the reported resignation of Capt. John Davis.

Although it is generally known that Captain Davis has made application for pension, Harry Solomon, chairman of the pension board, disclosed yesterday that no action had been taken by the board and no reports concerning Captain Davis had been made. He said there would be no action until final reports have been made to the board.

WEATHER

(By U. S. Weather Bureau) Meteorological data for the 24 hours ending 7:30 p. m., yesterday. Temperature: 1:30 am, 75; 7:30 am, 76; 1:30 pm, 82; 7:30 pm, 78. Maximum 83; Minimum 73; Mean 78. Normal 78. Humidity: 1:30 am, 96; 7:30 am, 94; 1:30 pm, 78; 7:30 pm, 87. Precipitation: Total for the 24 hours ending 7:30 pm, 0.00 inches. Total since the first of the month, 3.48 inches. Tides For Today (From the Tide Tables published by U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey) Wilmington: High 8:01a 2:50a Low 8:53p 3:11p Masonboro Inlet: High 5:46a 3:11p Low 6:18p 12:02p Sunrise, 6:06 a.m.; Sunset, 5:58 p.m.; Moonrise, 5:25 p.m.; Moonset, 4:03 a.m.

Air Line Seeks City Stop

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—(AP)—Colonial Air Lines, Inc., today laid before the Civil Aeronautics Board plans for a network of 12 postwar air routes to connect New York, Charleston, Miami and smaller east coast cities with points in the Atlantic, Caribbean, Mexico and South America.

The airline, which now operates between New York and Montreal, was the 10th company to testify in the CAB's hearing on postwar Latin American Air Service which will enter its third week Monday.

Colonial's proposals, presented by Sigmund Janas, company president, include service to Nassau and South America from a number of Atlantic coast points and promotion of Charleston, S. C., as a major terminal to Latin America. The coastline route, originating at New York, would include stops at Atlantic City, N. J.; Norfolk, Va.; Elizabeth City, New Bern and Wilmington, N. C.; Myrtle Beach, Georgetown and Charleston, S. C.

Charleston was selected, Janas said, as hub of its proposed domestic and foreign routes because of its "superbly equipped" airfield, good labor supply, climate and geographical location. Airports at both New York and Miami, he said, are congested now and will be even more crowded after the war.