

WILMINGTON AND VICINITY: Partly cloudy and warmer. Temperature yesterday, High 73—Low 50.

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FINAL EDITION

She Collaborated With Nazis



Screaming in terror, a woman accused of collaborating with the Nazis is dragged by the hair down a street in Eindhoven, Holland, by two Dutch patriots. Shortly after British troops had entered the city, scenes like this were reported to be commonplace as the population sought out those friendly with the German forces.

Fighting 1st. Infantry First On German Soil

WITH THE U. S. FIRST ARMY IN GERMANY, Sept. 25.—(Delayed)—(P)—The famous fighting First Infantry Division has done it again.

The boys proudly wearing No. 1 on their arm patches, who fought through Tunisia and Sicily, whipped an entire German division on the Normandy beaches D-day and then helped engineer the great breakthrough west of the St. Lo, were among the first ground troops to fight their way across the German border and were the first to breach the Siegfried line.

The battle record of this great combat division is one of the epics of this war, for wherever the fighting has been the heaviest the first division usually has been in the middle of it. They are still "the fighting first from hell to victory."

It took them just 24 hours to breach the Siegfried defenses east of Aachen in a sudden thrust which pierced two belts of anti-tank ditches, dragons teeth barriers and concrete pillboxes. In 24 hours they were piling through those formidable defenses which Hitler had built along the German border to protect the Reich.

An armored division fighting alongside the First was the first to penetrate the Reich in force on Sept. 14. Tanks rolled across the border just a few minutes before doughboys of the First crossed and Lt. Col. Edward Driscoll of Long Island (no fuller address available) radioed: "This is Driscoll reporting from Germany."

These doughboys penetrated first into the somber shadows of the Aachen town forest and the next day began the Siegfried assault.

At the spearhead was a company commanded by Capt. Kimball Richmond of Windsor, Vt., a youthful veteran of Tunisian and Sicilian campaigns. Kimball led one of the companies which captured Troina in Sicily in the battle which broke the back of German resistance on the island.

This cagy young warrior, wearing a nondescript cap, sat in a farmhouse and studied his maps and the positions of the German defenses until he figured he had the problem licked.

FOUR OF CREW DEAD IN CRASH

COURTLAND, Ala., Oct. 1.—(P)—Four crew members were killed and three others injured today when a B-24 bomber on a training flight from the Courtland Army field crashed near the field. Col. Walter W. Gross, commanding officer, announced.

The dead were identified as: Second Lt. Joseph Kupa, 19, son of Julian Kupa, 664 North Main street, Bristol, Conn.

Second Lt. John G. Ronning, 26, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sam J. Ronning, Bainville, Mont.

Second Lt. Robert Rutley, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold B. Rutley, 107 Nova Drive, Piedmont, Calif.

Pvt. Voster Scoboria, 25, engineer, who died a few hours after the crash. He is the son of Mrs. Marie Scoboria, 33, Nottingham road, Malverne, N. Y.

The three injured were listed as follows: Second Lt. Robert V. Kelsey, Blacksburg, Va.

Second Lt. Robert C. Schad, Cincinnati.

Flight instructor First Lt. William R. Hill, New Hampton, N. Y.

Allied Troops Increase War Against Japs

210 JAP SHIPS DESTROYED Admiral Nimitz Reports For Increased War Production

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Oct. 2.—(P)—Ending one of their most successful months in a blaze of Japanese destruction Gen. Douglas MacArthur's flying forces ranged from Celebes to the Philippines, damaged or sank three Japanese ships, set fire to airdromes and destroyed a number of parked planes, today's communique announced.

The month-end's bag of ships brought to a total of 210 ships and smaller craft, including barges, that MacArthur's men have sunk or damaged in the southwest Pacific in September.

(These figures are in addition to those included in a Pearl Harbor announcement last Thursday that the Third Fleet's carrier planes had destroyed 180 surface craft of all types and had damaged 200 others of all types in seven days' raiding the Philippines.)

Two of the largest ships of the lot were accounted for Saturday, when a 10,000-ton tanker was damaged off Zamboanga, southern Philippines, and an 8,500-ton freighter-transport was sunk in Tiworo Strait, southern Celebes. A coastal vessel also was damaged near Zamboanga, second largest city on Mindanao.

Heavy bombers extended their Celebes attack to enemy aircraft facilities at Kendari, where three grounded planes were set afire and others damaged.

Meanwhile carrier planes and air patrols pounded the enemy's Halmahera airdromes day and night.

Raids on Ceram and Boeroe airdromes by Allied heavy, medium and fighter bombers which dropped a total of 79 tons of explosives put the airstrips out of commission.

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CHINESE PARLEYS ONE RESISTANCE OPEN AT CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—(P)—Chinese talks with American and British delegations beginning tomorrow morning at Dumbarton Oaks are expected to reach quick agreement on most major points.

Knotty questions on details, however, may require thorough exploration, at Chinese suggestion, before these initial conversations on a world security organization are wound up and the results are forwarded to United Nations governments and announced to the world.

Ambassador Wellington Koo, Chinese delegation chief, has outlined China's desires in considerable detail and they appear to dovetail smoothly with the principles which generally are understood to have been agreed upon by the Russian, British and American delegates in the first six weeks of the talks.

Koo stressed the necessity for a security system which could move unhesitatingly and forcefully to forestall aggression and which would be flexible enough to adapt itself to changing conditions.

It is precisely in the working out of such machinery, even though basic principles are agreed upon, that difficulty is expected. For example, China's century-old

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GERMAN COUNTER-THRUSTS REPULSED BY BRITISH AND AMERICAN ARMIES; REDS 23 MILES DEEPER IN YUGOSLAVIA

RUSSIANS STRIKING FAR INTO HUNGARY

Siege Of Latvian Capital Expected To Be Long, Bitter Struggle

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 2.—(P)—Russian troops struck 23 miles deeper into Yugoslavia yesterday, fighting through the mountains of northeastern Serbia to within 43 miles of the Belgrade-Nis railway, the main escape hatch for 200,000 Germans imperiled in the lower Balkans.

Simultaneously, an unconfirmed Budapest dispatch via Turkey said other Soviet forces and Romanian contingents had smashed 22 miles inside southeastern Hungary, chewing up the troops of that shaken Axis satellite preliminary to a swift mobile thrust across the farmland plains toward Budapest, Magyar capital less than 100 miles distant. Budapest officially acknowledged Russian gains, but did not disclose their depth.

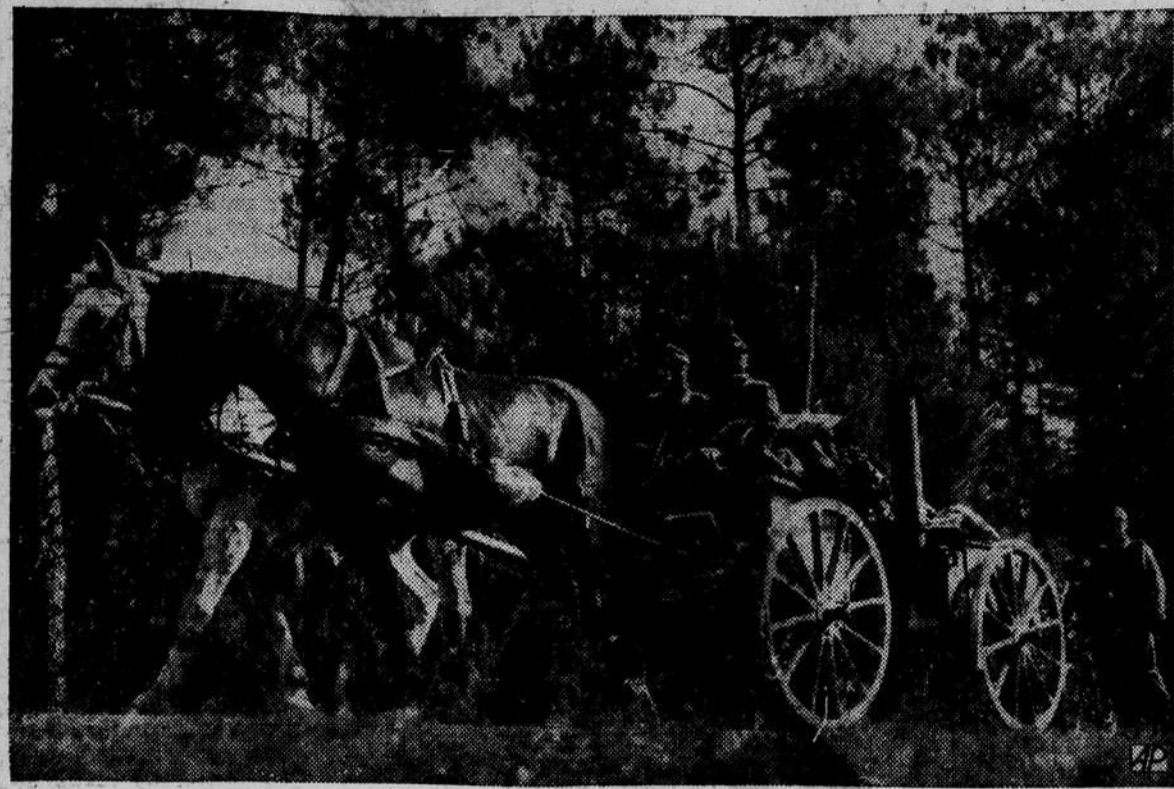
Moscow was silent about the Hungarian drive, and also about the Warsaw situation, which Polish patriot reports described as "critical," and where Berlin said the Nazis were badly mauling the dwindling guerrillas.

Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukraine army—which Berlin says now has poured 30,000 men across the Danube into Yugoslavia below the Romanian city of Turnu-Seer—was reported in Moscow dispatches to be 80 miles east of Belgrade, Yugoslav capital, with Marshal Tito's Yugoslav partisans acting as advance scouts.

The Soviet communique disclosed that one Red army spearhead had veered southwest in a

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Coming In To Give Up



Riding on a field kitchen, Germans who had a greed to capitulate to Allied forces in France drive toward the appointed rendezvous.

British 8th., American 5th. Armies Gaining In Italy

ROME, Oct. 1.—(P)—British Eighth Army troops have captured Savignano, 10 miles inland from the Adriatic on the Rimini-Bologna highway, after several days of bitter fighting, and have thrown the Germans back at some points from their strong Fiumicino river line, Allied headquarters announced today.

Despite rains which hampered movements, Eighth Army men have cleared the east-bank of the river from the coast to Savignano. Southwest of that town, they occupied Tribola and Montalbano.

Americans of the Fifth Army knocked back a third and powerful German counter blow aimed at recapturing Mt. Battaglia, a commanding height 11 miles from Imola and the lateral highway to Bologna.

Elements of at least three Nazi divisions, strongly supported by artillery and flame-throwers, charged in the vain effort to oust the doughboys from the mountains overlooking the Po valley.

Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's troops there threaten the main supply line of Germans battling on the Adriatic sector.

Two miles farther west along this central front in Italy, Americans attacked neighboring Mt. Cappella, where Germans were stubbornly defending strong positions.

Still farther west, the Yanks won ground north on Giugliano, 18 miles south of Bologna, and cleared enemy remnants from Mt. Predele, 21 miles southwest of that main city.

The Germans have rushed reinforcements from other Apennine areas against the U. S. thrust making slow progress through mud and rain and impelling Field Marshal Albert Kesselring's grip on northern Italy.

On the west coastal sector, the Nazis stepped up artillery fire against Brazilian and other Allied units maintaining pressure on mountain strongholds.

Despite foul weather, Allied bombers struck nine bridges in the Milan and Venice areas yesterday in the campaign to isolate Germans in the Po valley. Fighter-bombers cut Po valley rail lines in 21 places, taking a toll of six locomotives, 14 railcars and 16 vehicles destroyed, with many others damaged.

WEATHER GROUNDS BOMBERS IN WEST

LONDON, Oct. 1.—(P)—All American and RAF heavy bombers were grounded today due to weather on this opening day of October, traditionally a bad month in Allied air operations, but rocket-firing typhoons from continental bases struck furiously at German tanks north of Nijmegen in Holland.

The typhoons swept into the tanks in an effort to break up a projected Nazi attack on British lines at Huissen.

During October last year the U. S. Eighth Air Force bombers found only seven operational days, and three in October, 1942. This was in sharp contrast to 20 days of bomber blows at targets in Germany last month, with fighters out every day.

ALLIES MASSING TANKS, SAY NAZIS

First, Third And Seventh U. S. Groups Prepare For Major Drive

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Oct. 1.—(P)—British troops on the Arnhem-Nijmegen front tonight fought off the nearest thing to a German counter-offensive since the unsuccessful drive to split the Brittany bound American armies at Avranches in Normandy two months ago.

Although some German infantry and tanks were able to cross the Neder Rhine at Heissen, four miles southeast of Arnhem, the drive definitely has been broken up, it was reported at Supreme Allied headquarters.

The massing of Nazi tanks and infantry eight miles north of Nijmegen had been spotted by British force. Rocket-firing typhoons were summoned and dipped into the enemy forces.

Field Marshal Walter Model teamed with his Western front ally, bad weather, to stage his latest attack. It was coordinated in haphazard fashion with stabs that were not quite so strong against the American First army front southwest of Prum and in the Greney forest northeast of Nancy.

None of their thrusts gained any ground for the Germans.

The size of the German force indicated it was not a local counter-attack such as have harassed the British Second Army and the airborne American troops since they landed in Holland two weeks ago.

The Germans apparently had planned to drive east from Huissen and nip off the tip of Lt. Gen. Sir Miles Dempsey's spearhead, still on the banks of the Neder Rhine west of Arnhem.

Americans routed the enemy from a key stronghold 30 miles southeast of Nancy today in one of many battles fought across sodden plains and mountains of north-eastern France, which the supreme command said soon would spread to Austria.

The Berlin radio, adding to the air of expectancy over the 460-mile front, asserted that the British Second army and the U. S. First army had massed strong tank forces for a great offensive that would be aimed east and northeast at the Rhineland.

All along the rain-drenched front the Germans lashed out with vigorous counterblows in an attempt to keep the fighting lines static.

In Holland the British shattered two blows at their Nijmegen corridor and widened it further as strong forces began driving the last enemy across the Maas (Meuse) river, where Tommies already are entrenched along 25 miles of the west bank south of the Siegfried line's northern terminal at Kleve.

The U. S. First Army dug deep into the Siegfried line from east of the besieged fortress of Aachen to 40 miles near Prum, overran a number of pillboxes and repelled attacks by tanks and flamethrowers.

The U. S. Third army broke up a big German assault in a blazing four-hour battle 16 miles northeast of Nancy and carved out local gains in the same sort of slugging match that has marked that front

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FOUR CAROLINA RIVERS RISING

RALEIGH, Oct. 1.—(P)—Heavy overflows of eastern North Carolina's four principal rivers—the Neuse, Cape Fear, Tar and Roanoke—are expected as result of continuous rains. H. E. Kichline, chief of the weather bureau, said today.

Indications are that the Roanoke river, which had almost subsided to normal after flooding last week will reach 43 feet at Weldon by Tuesday night or Wednesday. Kichline said. Flood stage at Weldon is 31 feet.

A stage of 46 feet or more is expected on the Cape Fear river at Fayetteville sometime Monday. At Elizabethtown, the river may reach 33 feet by Tuesday night, the weather bureau chief said.

Although there is no immediate threat along the lower reaches of the Tar river, the Tar, like other streams, is rising fast, Kichline said. The Neuse will reach 19 feet or more at Smithfield by Wednesday, Kichline predicted. Flood stage there is 14 feet.

"The picture may be changed within the next few hours by further reports," Kichline said, but at present, heavy flows are anticipated. Rains over the river areas averaged two to five inches by Saturday.

DELTA COTTON HIT BY PICKER SHORTAGE

MEMPHIS, Oct. 1.—(P)—A great deal of delta cotton may be left on the stalks this year because workers are not available to pick it, a Commercial Appeal survey reported tonight.

The paper said cotton gins in the area reported only one-third as many bales had been ginned by Sept. 15 this year as for the same period in 1943.

Planters were quoted as saying the labor supply was 20 to 25 percent below that of last year with the crop considerably larger.

Many of them said they doubted that they could get their full crop

through the worst.

Dover, Liberated From Shell Fire With Calais Capture, Numbly Smiles

By TOM YARBROUGH DOVER, Oct. 1.—(P)—Liberated Dover, in its strange new freedom from shell fire, was too numb today from four years of front line terror to realize right away the meaning and goodness of quiet and peace.

There were bright smiles—and that was all—when the BBC gave first place to the news: "Calais has been liberated."

Churches had special thanksgiving services and the mayor raised the town flag in a little ceremony on top of the ancient town hall tower.

Every train into Dover brought many civilians back to greet those who had stayed

happy but just can't believe it. Not all of Dover's people stayed and took it. Displaying common sense, thousands who could, did leave and they are coming back now.

Mayor J. R. Cairns said the city's normal population of 42,000 dropped to 14,500 and then gradually rose to 18,000 until the last three worst weeks when another exodus began.

The mayor said wearily "we are glad it's over"—and then quickly added—"or nearly over."

He warned "we mustn't think the war is over."

Eying the wreckage of 2, (Continued on Page 3; Col. 6)