

North Carolina: Fair and mild with slightly warmer temperatures Monday. Tuesday fair and mild.

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FINAL EDITION

Russians Cut Escape Route From Hungary

Occupy Strategic Junction Of Csap On The Upper Tisza River

GAIN IN LATVIA

Costly Battles Of Attrition Slacken On East Prussian Front

By W. W. HERCHER
LONDON, Monday, Oct. 30.—(P)—Russian troops who fought their way 50 miles across mountainous eastern Czechoslovakia yesterday occupied the strategic junction of Csap (Csp) on the upper Tisza river, cutting the enemy's last rail escape route out of northeastern Hungary.

A Berlin announcement said that other Soviet troops attacking in western Latvia had penetrated to the Priekule area, 20 miles south-east of the Baltic port of Liepaja. Drive Not Confirmed

Moscow's communique did not confirm the two-day-old Latvian offensive aimed at wiping out 100,000 Germans pinned against the sea, nor did it mention the German east Prussian front where Berlin said the costly battles of attrition had slackened.

Gen. Ivan Petrov's specially-equipped fourth Ukrainian army, in reaching the great Hungarian plain after a thrust from Poland through the snow-capped Carpathian mountains, freed the last bit of the 4,889 square miles of Hungary-annexed Ruthenia, wheeled westward into neighboring Slovakia and raced along the Tisza river in an effort to trap numerous Axis divisions fighting in eastern Hungary.

Petrov's troops already had linked up with units of Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian army and attached Romanians who were fighting a stubborn series of battles in the area of Mityre-Haza, 20 miles west of the 38 miles southwest of fallen Csap, Railroad Junction

Csap, on the pre-war Czechoslovakia-Hungarian frontier, is a junction of the Lwow-Budapest railway and an east-west line running through Czechoslovakia and northern Hungary. Its capture represented a 13-mile advance from Ungvar, former Ruthenian capital taken Friday.

In northeastern Hungary, south of Csap, the Russians announced the capture of eight villages on a 20-mile front in gains up to eight miles. These included Nyireparos.

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POLISH SOLDIERS SEIZE PREDAPPIO

Cold Wind And Rain Sweep Across Northern Italian Battlefield

ROME, Oct. 29.—(P)—Predappio, close to the hilltop hamlet of Verano do Costa where Benito Mussolini was born, has been occupied by Polish troops of the Eighth army. Allied headquarters announced today as a cold wind and rain swept across the entire northern Italian battlefield.

In entering Predappio, which is six miles south of Forli, an important junction on the lateral Bologna-Rimini highway, the Poles fought over soil which the followers of Mussolini had invested with a sort of fascist reverence. The entire area abounds with modern fascist monuments and Predappio was at one time the center of a flourishing tourist trade coming from Bologna and Rimini for a look at the humble birthplace of the Duce.

North of Predappio the Germans will be entrenched on the approaches of Forli.

Senator Walsh Reveals He Will Support F. D. R.

By ERNEST B. VACCARO
BOSTON, Oct. 29.—(P)—Senator David I. Walsh, veteran Massachusetts political figure, broke silence on the 1944 election campaign today to announce his support of President Roosevelt for re-election. Walsh made his announcement at a democratic rally in Lawrence, 22 miles north of here, where he introduced Senator Harry S. Truman, the President's fourth term running mate, as "a real, honest to God man and a mighty honest man."

Walsh, frequently a critic of ad-

"Dr." Ernie Pyle



Exchanging his war correspondent's uniform for a cap and gown, Ernie Pyle is shown as he was granted an honorary degree of Doctor of Letters at the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque for his remarkable work as a roving battle reporter. In conferring the degree, Pyle was commended as the "friend and comforter of thousands of relatives whose loved ones have fallen in the service of their country."

GREEK PATRIOTS SEIZE PLATAMON

German Radio Reports Allied Landing On The Island Of Melos

ATHENS, Oct. 29.—(P)—Greek guerrillas have seized the town of Platamon, 46 miles southwest of the flaming Grecian port of Salonika, and at the foot of the redoubtable natural barrier formed by Moun Olympus, patriot headquarters announced today.

Platamon lies north of Tempe Pass between Mount Olympus and Mount Ossa on the south, where for four days in 1941 valiant British rear guards held back the German tide sweeping over northern Greece.

The German radio said allied troops under cover of the guns of British warships and warplanes had landed on the Greek island of Melos, 70 miles north of the enemy stronghold of Crete, and on the staging route for German evacuation movements from remaining Aegean islands.

While there was no immediate confirmation, it was announced yesterday that the big guns of British warships had opened up on this strategic 60-mile square island in the Cyclades. Berlin said its garrison "is engaged in bitter fighting."

Pillars of smoke towered over the great port of Salonika in northern Greece, pilots reported, as the Germans speeded demolitions before abandoning the port ahead of the onrushing British and Greek patriots.

At Kozane, 58 miles southwest of Salonika and only 40 miles from the Yugoslav border where the British had bypassed Olympus and caught up with the German retreat for the first time since the liberation of Athens, there was continued fighting.

Winston-Salem Girl Signs Movie Contract

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 29.—(P)—Sixteen-year-old Sally Borthwick of Winston-Salem, N. C., has signed a contract with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

The North Carolina beauty, acting on the advice of a business acquaintance of her father who suggested she take a screen test during a trip to New York, received a contract calling for \$125 weekly. She was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Harry R. Borthwick, when she signed the contract. A state law requires court approval of film contracts involving minors.

Temple Church Fund Enlarged

The new building fund of Temple Baptist church has reached over \$1,000 more than the original \$3,000 goal, set early this month, and workers anticipate a total of \$5,000 before the campaign closes on Emphasis day, November 5. Louis O. Poyvielle, Chairman of the Initial Gifts committee, reported last night. The goal was attained and exceeded when solicitors met yesterday afternoon and made their reports, he added. The drive to raise an additional \$3,000 for the new church fund was formally launched Oct. 15 at a meeting of more than 50 workers. It is under the supervision of Ira D. Ferrell, general chairman of Emphasis Day committee.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

Navy's Toll Of Jap Ships Reaches 58; Army Boosts Holdings In Philippines; Allies Seeking To Trap 40,000 Nazis

TOSSING PUNCHES IN SOUTH HOLLAND

Polish Troops, Under Canadian Command, Storm Into Breda

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 30.—(P)—Allied forces were throwing powerful punches throughout southern Holland last night in an effort to prevent approximately 40,000 Germans from fleeing across Hollandsch Diep and the Maas (Meuse) river in the direction of Rotterdam.

As the offensive against the desperate Nazis mounted, the Allies yesterday marked up these advances:

1. Polish troops, under Canadian command, stormed into strategic Breda, midway between Roosendaal and Tilburg.

2. The Canadians linked up with the British on south Beveland and drove into Goes, the peninsula's main communications center. (The American broadcasting station in Europe reported Goes had fallen.)

3. The British captured Loon Op Zand, north of Tilburg, and then plunged within four miles of the Maas.

A frontline dispatch disclosed that American troops under Canadian command had joined the spectacular cleanup drive somewhere on a 22-mile front between Bergen Op Zoom and Breda.

The doughboys joining the drive to knock the Germans from the lower coastal corner of Holland and open Antwerp as a port to receive supplies for the conquest of Germany seized several unidentified towns, it was reported.

Late reports said that the Poles who seized Breda, a city of 48,000 and a key to German defenses in southwest Holland, found only a few Nazi snipers left there and late last night moved up across the Breda-Roosendaal road.

Allied fighter-bombers ripped at the fleeing enemy, and pilots declared the area below the Maas was "alive with transports." The bombers needed only good weather to take tremendous toll of enemy forces forming two bottlenecks at bridge and ferry crossings.

The German stand in the Schelde estuary, with guns barring the water pathway to Antwerp, likewise was crumbling rapidly.

Canadians who drove onto south Beveland island across a causeway had swept nearly half the length of that island. One southward-turning arm linked with a British beachhead expanding along the southern coast, and another Canadian column drove to the outskirts of Goes, biggest city of Beveland. Some 3,900 prisoners of the island's 11,000 garrison had been taken by the Canadians.

To the southwest across the Schelde estuary, Canadians reached the edge of Zuidzande, 5 1/2 miles southwest of Breskens, and had taken 6,000 prisoners from the dwindling German forces trapped in a pocket there. Only a few hundred Germans were left there.

Fifty miles east and south of Breda, the Germans lashed out again Sunday with strong armored attacks from the German border.

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TEMPLE CHURCH FUND ENLARGED

Total Of \$5,000 Expected To Be Obtained Before Drive Closes

The new building fund of Temple Baptist church has reached over \$1,000 more than the original \$3,000 goal, set early this month, and workers anticipate a total of \$5,000 before the campaign closes on Emphasis day, November 5. Louis O. Poyvielle, Chairman of the Initial Gifts committee, reported last night. The goal was attained and exceeded when solicitors met yesterday afternoon and made their reports, he added. The drive to raise an additional \$3,000 for the new church fund was formally launched Oct. 15 at a meeting of more than 50 workers. It is under the supervision of Ira D. Ferrell, general chairman of Emphasis Day committee.

Roosevelt Campaigns



On his way to Philadelphia to make a major campaign speech, President Roosevelt is shown as he stopped in Wilmington, Del., to make a brief talk to the crowd which gathered around the observation platform.

Roosevelt Returns To Capital After Seven-State Vote Tour

BRITISH BOMBERS BATTER COLOGNE

Take Advantage Of Bright Moon For Third Big Raid In 36 Hours

LONDON, Oct. 29.—(P)—British mosquito bombers, taking advantage of a bright moon, pounded battered Cologne tonight for the third time in 36 hours.

The night attack on the German rail and industrial center just before the battle line followed a Stockholm-reported British and American air foray today over Sweden, apparently the first direct air support of Russian and Finnish troops clearing the German 20th army from northern Finland.

The British announced that the Lancasters, in a daring 2,400-mile roundtrip flight had struck the German battleship Tirpitz with another six-ton earthquake bomb in its lair west of Tromso, Norway, and smashed at U-boat pens at Bergen on the Norwegian west coast.

Tonight was the second in a row that the mosquitoes have hit Cologne, following up Saturday's daylight raid by 750 Halifaxes and Lancasters. The air ministry said that returning crews tonight agreed "fires started in the daylight attack Saturday were still burning fiercely."

A communique from Swedish defense staff headquarters first said that the formations of four-engine planes heading toward Finland were American, but a later communique said at least part of them were British. One British heavy bomber was forced to land at Porjus, in northern Sweden.

The Allied bombers were at least 1,300 miles away from their British homes and whether they were on a hazardous round trip or would land at bases which may have been prepared in northern Russia or Finland was not immediately known.

(BBC said Allied planes sank a German transport and 10 other ships in a north-Norwegian fjord.)

Withdrawal Of Stilwell Hits U. S. Army In India

By PRESTON GROVER
NEW DELHI, India, Oct. 29.—(P)—Withdrawal of Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell from command of the China-Burma-India theater appeared here today to have pulled the props from under American activity in this area. He had been a dynamic personality with a double job of great difficulty. He had first to divert all possible British and Indian support to his main job of supplying China, although the British had many other things to do. He had the second job of per-

PLANS SHORT REST

Talks Reforestation During Short Stop At Clarksburg, W. Va.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—(P)—President Roosevelt returned to Washington tonight after a three-day campaign tour that took him through seven states for a half-dozen speeches including two major fourth term addresses.

The president's special train reached Washington shortly after 8 p. m. (Eastern War Time). Mr. Roosevelt is counting on a few days rest before starting again on more vote-getting excursions before the Nov. 7 election.

The final appearance of the chief executive on a heavy schedule through Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and West Virginia, was for an extemporaneous talk at Clarksburg in the West Virginia mountains.

The state has eight electoral votes but Mr. Roosevelt talked mostly about trees, reforestation and conservation. He said he liked Sundays in campaign years because he didn't have to think about politics, even though he couldn't get away from the war.

Every day, even aboard his special train, he said, he received dispatches telling of the progress our boys are making in Europe, the Philippines and the Pacific.

"I can't get rid of that," he said. The chief executive's campaign special, winding through the autumn-tinted Alleghenies stopped in the midst of thousands of people assembled at the station. Previously he had spoken at Wilmington, Del., Camden, N. J., Philadelphia, Fort Wayne, Ind., and Chicago.

Surrounded by state Democratic leaders who had boarded his train at Wheeling, Mr. Roosevelt told his Clarksburg audience that it was a great comfort to come back there on a Sunday in a campaign year.

Coming through the wooded mountains, Mr. Roosevelt said, he was reminded of the words of the poet, "only God can make a tree." Then he spoke of a need for re-planting American woodlands, not-places American woodlands, not-

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BULGARIA OFFERS HELP TO ALLIES

Armistice Terms Also Call For Surrender Of Annexed Territory

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—(P)—The United States, Great Britain and Russia today published the armistice terms made with Bulgaria, disclosing that the defeated enemy has promised full aid in prosecuting the war against Germany.

The terms also provided that Bulgaria relinquish all claims to Greek and Yugoslav territory which the Bulgars had sought to annex as long as they fought at Germany's side.

No specific reparations were required although it was stated that Bulgaria must either restore all property taken from the United Nations and their nationals, including Greece and Yugoslavia, or else must pay for the losses caused.

In general the terms parallel those imposed on Romania in September except that a specific reparation of \$300,000,000 was fixed against Romania by Russia and Bulgaria alone signed the Romanian armistice in the name of all the allies.

The Bulgarian armistice is signed not only by Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin, as representative of the Soviet high command but also by Lieut. J. A. H. Gammell, for the Mediterranean.

This double signature was a means of recognizing the primary British as well as Soviet interest in Bulgaria and also the fact that while Bulgaria had long been at war with Britain and the United States and other United Nations, Russia declared war on the country only at the last moment.

RUSSIANS IGNORE WORLD AIR MEET

Will Not Participate Because 'Pro-Fascist' Countries Invited

LONDON, Oct. 20.—(P)—The Moscow radio announced tonight that Russia would not participate in the international conference on civil aviation at Chicago because "countries like Switzerland, Portugal and Spain, which for many years have conducted a pro-fascist policy hostile to the Soviet union—have also been invited." The Moscow station broadcast this statement by Tass; official Soviet news agency. "Reports have appeared in the foreign press concerning participation by representatives of the Soviet union in the international conference on civil aviation which takes place Nov. 1 in Chicago. "Tass is authorized to state these

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FREES 1,500,000 ON TWO ISLANDS

Yanks Control Two-Thirds Of Leyte, Practically All Of Samar

MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Philippines, Oct. 30.—(Via Army Radio)—(P)—Hard-driving American forces, who made new gains of nearly four miles today, have "virtually accomplished" the liberation of a million and a half Filipinos on Leyte and Samar islands. Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced in a communique.

The Yanks control roughly two-thirds of Leyte, with an area of approximately 1,800 miles, while on nearby Samar—stepping stone to Manila—the small Japanese garrisons "are helpless and can be destroyed at will."

All organized resistance in Leyte valley has ceased and the Americans control this vital area, after capturing Dagami, a key communications center on the main highway.

Four-Mile Gains

On the northern front, the 24th Division made gains up to four miles in a three-pronged drive toward the island's northwest coast to cut off a major enemy escape route.

Guerrilla forces and the 21st Infantry regiment have conquered the southern one third of Leyte, and patrols are cutting westward across a narrow land neck from Abuyog to cut the island in segments.

The Americans hold an unbroken coastline of 212 miles, from Caragara, on the northwest coast, to Panaoan island, off the southeast coast.

"Enemy garrisons and outposts in the coastal sectors have been liquidated," the communique said. It named five additional major towns liberated in new surges which tightened the American grip on communications and left the Japanese little chance to escape, except into wild hills.

Churches Opened

The liberation drive was dramatically underlined by the com-

DIES GROUP SAYS PAC COMMUNISTIC

Claims Committees Rallying Point For Red Party And Its Allies

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—(P)—A Dies subcommittee of the house said today the National Citizens Political Action Committee "represents the communists' supreme bid for power" in this country.

In a formal report the subcommittee said the NCPAC and the Political Action Committee of the CIO, "are now the rallying point of the communist party and its allied groups and organizations to rise to power by taking control of a major political party."

The findings were submitted by subcommittee chairman Costello (D-Calif.), and Representatives Starnes (D-Ala.) and Thomas (R-N.J.). Starnes and Costello, defeated for re-nomination in the 1944

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NIMITZ REPORTS ON THREE FIGHTS

Related Actions Off Philippines Cost U. S. Only Six Vessels

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR, Oct. 29.—(P)—The third and seventh U. S. fleets sank or damaged 58 Japanese warships in the second battle of the Philippine sea, scoring one of the most crushing ocean victories of the war and perhaps the most decisive in naval history.

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz today reported first details of the three related actions which were fought in the early days of last week, and which cost only six American vessels.

This overwhelmingly one-sided victory was more devastating to the Japanese navy than the hammering given it in the first Philippine sea battle last June 19, during the early stages of the American invasion of Saipan in the Marianas.

Toll

Nimitz said that the toll of enemy ships in the second Philippine battle was 24 ships sunk, including four carriers and two battleships 13 so severely damaged they may have sunk, and 21 damaged. "Amplifying reports, although still subject to revision as more information is received, indicate an overwhelming victory," the admiral stated in an 1100 word communique, his first since he received preliminary figures Wednesday midnight.

"The Japanese fleet has been decisively defeated and routed. The second battle of the Philippine sea ranks as one of the major sea battles of World War II in the Pacific."

Not more than possibly two Japanese warships escaped destruction or damage in the three phases of the battle.

Nimitz' communique listed 58 to possibly 60 ships in the three Japanese forces.

Greatest In History

Although the admiral said reports indicate an overwhelming U. S. victory, the Japanese defeat unquestionably was the most crushing in the history of naval warfare. Never before, so far as could be learned here, has any nation's fleet been so nearly destroyed.

Nimitz unqualifiedly said, "the Japanese fleet" was engaged in the overall battle. Naval observers stated that Tokyo threw virtually everything it had into the desperate attempt to surprise and trap the third and seventh U. S. fleets and to wipe out Gen. Douglas MacArthur's might invasion force on Leyte island.

More ships were sunk and damaged in the Battle of Jutland in the first World War, but there the losses were nearly equal, whereas in the Philippine sea all three Japanese forces virtually were wiped out, but the U. S. forces were only lightly hurt.

The British lost 14 ships sunk at Jutland, the Germans 11. Twenty-eight British ships and 22 German ships were damaged. This total of 75 sunk or damaged exceeds by 10 the total of 58 Japanese ships sunk or damaged, six American ships sunk and the Australian cruiser H. M. S. Australia lightly damaged, in the Philippine engagements.

Large Number Involved

Although exact figures cannot be given, the total of ships involved in all three Philippine battles exceeded the number engaged at

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DeGaulle Regime Disarms All But Police And Army

By JOSEPH DYNAN
PARIS, Oct. 29.—(P)—The DeGaulle government precipitated a first-class crisis today with a decree disarming all save the regular army and the police—a far-reaching order directed at communist partisan elements who have defied its authority, particularly in South France.

Hardly had the ink dried on the decree than the National Resistance Council—brains of the French underground under German occupation—challenged the decree in an extraordinary session at which it declared the patriotic

Milice (militia)—an anti-Vichy guerrilla organization which is largely communist—"should be given a definite legal status." Its firm stand was a potent challenge to the DeGaulle government, since the council kept the resistance spirit aflame during the black days under the German boot and enjoys widespread influence throughout France.

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