

FORECAST
Warmer and slightly cloudy today with moderate northeast winds. Yesterday's temperatures: High, 31—Low, 34.

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Red Troops At German Border, Berlin Says; British Pace Trust For Heart Of Germany; Churchill Demands Surrender Of Nazis, Japs

Farm Backing Is Sought On Service Plan

Marshall Silent On Call For Aid By Backers Of Measure

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—(AP)—With objectors still far from overpowered, sponsors of an 18-45 labor draft today sought to enlist agricultural backing with testimony that it should aid farm labor.

The timetable which had called for House military Committee approval today was thrown overboard.

Another call for help—to General of the Armies George C. Marshall—in an effort to get specific Army approval for the particular measure at hand, went unanswered. The Army position for a general National Service Law, however, has been stated fully, and was re-emphasized by Marshall yesterday. He did not, however, specifically mention the pending measure in a message transmitted by President Roosevelt asking quick action on manpower controls.

Today's testimony came from Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, who endorsed the pending bill for coercive action against men 18 to 45 who won't stay on farm jobs but suggested changes to aid farmers.

Before calling in Jones, the committee through Chairman May (D-Ky.), author of the measure, sent an oral invitation to the Army Chief of Staff to give his views. May and other committee members were reported to feel that an outright statement from him is needed to break the committee deadlock.

Because of the pressure of other business—"Because he has a full dress war on his hand," one member put it—Marshall declined the invitation to make a personal appearance.

The door apparently was not closed, however, against a change in Marshall's mind if the committee shows an inclination to delay.

After a brief executive session following Jones' appearance, the committee recessed until tomorrow, but it will spend a large part of Friday's meeting hearing the Army's views on legislation to draft nurses.

By a 14 to 6 vote in executive session the committee rejected a revised draft of the original Austin-Wadsworth National Service bill.

This bill originally made every man and woman up to the age of 65 liable for assignment to industry, agriculture, the armed forces, or wherever else the services were intended. The amended version, with the women eliminated and the age limit lowered to 45 was offered by Rep. Andrews of New York, ranking Republican committee member, as a substitute for the May bill.

Yanks Enter Rosaria; Seal Off Jap Routes

American Cruisers, Destroyers, Help Sixth Army Advance by Bombarding Town; U. S. Forces Move Toward Agoo

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Luzon, Friday, Jan. 19.—(UP)—American Sixth Army Forces, sealing off Japanese routes of attack against their columns advancing on Manila, have entered the outskirts of Rosaria, 14 miles southwest of the Philippines summer capital of Baguio under cover of a naval bombardment, it was disclosed today.

In a communique covering action through Wednesday, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced that Lt. Gen. Walter Kreuger's forces in the outskirts of Rosaria were encountering strong resistance. American cruisers and destroyers helped their progress by bombarding the town which is a little over five miles east of the Lingayen Gulf coast at Damortis, Tuesday.

Broadening their pressure on the Japanese around Baguio, the Americans also were moving up the Lingayen Gulf east coast toward Agoo, 16 miles west of Baguio. Agoo was a landing point for Japanese invasion forces on December 22, 1941.

Below Rosaria, Kreuger's men were fanning out swiftly over the highways which connect the moun-

Yanks, Reds Praised For War Efforts

Enemies Warned Of Untold Suffering If They Continue War

LONDON, Jan. 18.—(UP)—Termining the great Ardennes battle an "ever-famous American victory... likely to shorten this war" and praising the punctuality of the Red Army, Prime Minister Churchill today dramatically demanded the immediate, unconditional surrender of Germany and Japan.

Speaking on behalf of the United Nations in the first direct surrender demand by any "Big Three" leader, Churchill told Germany and Japan:

"If you surrender now, nothing you will have to endure after the war will be comparable to what you otherwise are going to suffer during the year 1945."

On the political side Churchill admitted minor "misunderstandings and difficulties" among the Allies, which he hoped the coming conference would erase, reiterated Britain's determination to establish an orderly democratic government in Greece, pledged support to Marshal Tito in Yugoslavia even if this means abandoning King Peter, and dashed Italy's hopes of becoming an equal member of the United Nations.

Churchill borrowed from Lincoln's Gettysburg address to state his government's position concerning Greece, Yugoslavia and Italy.

"We have one principle about liberated countries or repentant satellites," he said. "I will state it in the broadest, most familiar terms: 'Government of the people, by the people, for the people' set up on the basis of free and universal suffrage election with secrecy of the ballot and no intimidation."

He gave the Germans and Japanese the alternative of untold agony or honorable but unconditional surrender to the humanitarian impulses of the conquering Allies.

The surrender demand undoubtedly was made after consultation

Patton Opens Huge Assault On Coblenz

Allies Pick Up Winter Offensive Cut Short By The Enemy

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 19.—(UP)—Allied armies picked up their winter offensive Thursday where it was interrupted by the Ardennes campaign and struck for the heart of the Reich on a 115-mile front, paced by British armor in a new invasion of the Rhineland, while the U. S. Third Army launched a powerful attack in Luxembourg pointed at Germany's Coblenz.

Another Third Army column struck a mile farther through the Moselle Valley on Reich soil east of Luxembourg despite strong counter-attacks that temporarily won back the town of Butzdorf.

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Army was closing on the Reich along a 35-mile front, fresh from its triumphs in the Ardennes pocket and bulwarked by at least two brand-new divisions.

While one British column crashed across the German border in a new attack from just north of Dutch Sittard, 40 miles from Dusseldorf, another was beating north between the Maas and the frontier, extending its gains in a three-day drive to four miles. Five towns were seized in the latter drive, which had hewn a deep wedge into the German salient jutting into Holland at Roermond.

Patton's Fourth and Fifth Infantry divisions launched the Third Army's new attack, throwing six bridgeheads across the Sure river on either side of Diekirch, three miles from the German border, in advances of two miles along a 10-mile stretch of the river.

The right flank of this drive took the Third Army to the German border near Hoesdorf, five miles east of Diekirch. Other forces captured the Luxembourg border city of Rosport only six miles northwest of the big German base at Trier.

Infantry battled into Diekirch itself as well as the fortified town of Bettendorf, three miles to the east.

Two detachments of British commands crossed the eastern Schelde estuary and raided Zieriksee on Schouwen island in western Holland and brought back prisoners of war.

The battle of the bulge itself drew into its last phase with U. S. First Army troops pounding within three miles of St. Vith and mopping up numerous small pockets of resistance in company with the Third Army. More than 30,000 prisoners have been taken since Marshal von Rundstedt sent his Panzers rolling across the Ardennes.

Only in Alsace, where the Germans were disclosed to be attacking with 13 divisions of possibly 130,000 men, had the Allies failed to wrest back the full initiative.

Montgomery's infantry and tanks, supported by hundreds of



Haunting The Nazis At Front
Wearing white camouflage capes and headgear, a couple of members of the First Army's 30th Division are shown on patrol on a snowy hillside somewhere near the embattled town of Stavelot, Belgium. The American at right holds a bazooka ready. (International)

Russians Put Steel Noose Around Lodz

Unconfirmed Reports Say Konev's Forces Across Reich Line

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 18.—(UP)—Red Army troops have reached the border of German Silesia, Berlin said last night, although Moscow placed the onrushing Soviet forces 11 miles from the Reich. The Russians announced also that other Soviet forces had clamped a huge pincer on Lodz, second city of Poland.

Unconfirmed reports said that fast-moving tank spearheads of Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukrainian Army, which has covered more than one-quarter of the distance to Berlin in the first week of the Red Army's paralyzing winter offensive, already had invaded Germany.

The Soviet High Command, however, reported only that Konev's forces had captured Szarleja, 11 miles from the border and 85 miles from the great German city of Breslau. The Russians were 256 miles southeast of Berlin.

Konev's army also drove to within three miles of Krakow, the ancient capital of Poland whose fall was prematurely announced Wednesday by the Lublin radio, by taking Bibice due north of the city. Other troops of his army advanced to within 21 miles east of Dabrowa, easternmost of the industrial cities of the rich Polish-German Silesian basin.

Simultaneously, other Russian troops northwest of Warsaw smashed toward Danzig and the southern borders of East Prussia along a 51-mile front, driving to within 15 miles of Germany's easternmost province. Another Red army was reported advancing into East Prussia from the east.

Along a curving 500-mile front in Poland, three Soviet armies lunging toward Germany yesterday swept up more than 1,950 Polish towns and settlements in advances up to 22 miles.

In the Balkans, Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian Army virtually completed the liberation of battle-torn Budapest, completely clearing Pest, the eastern half of the city, of German and Hungarian troops.

Only a small area of Buda, on the west bank of the Danube river, remained in enemy hands, but all German resistance in Pest ceased when 20,000 enemy troops surrendered yesterday. During the 22-day siege of the city, 59,390 Germans and Hungarian troops were captured, Moscow announced.

Marshal Josef Stalin issued three orders of the day marking the Soviet victories in Poland but it was Konev's advance toward Germany

Many Yank Troops Killed In French Railway Wreck

PARIS, Jan. 18.—(UP)—An undetermined number of troops were killed and injured yesterday when a train carrying over 500 persons plowed through the station of the Norman town of St. Valery-en-Caux. French press reports said 120 persons died and 200 were injured.

American soldiers, assisted by townspeople worked all night and throughout today taking victims from the telescoped wreckage.

Authorities said at least 70 bodies had been removed but the total would not be known until tomorrow.

The accident was attributed to faulty brakes. The train crashed through buffers at the end of the platform tracks and plunged into the street. It ripped up the station from end to end. The engineer and fireman were killed. The train was composed of 48 wooden cars, only 10 of which remained intact.

The Ministry of Transport sent a senior official to carry out an investigation on the spot.

St. Valery-en-Caux, about 40 miles north of Rouen, is famous as the place where the bulk of the British 51st Highland Division was trapped and taken prisoner by the Germans in June, 1940.

DECEMBER LOSS SET AT 74,788

Total American Casualties Since D-Day Rise To 332,912

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—(AP)—The heavy fighting along the Western Front during December cost American ground forces 74,788 casualties, boosting total losses on that front since D-Day to 332,912.

Secretary of War Stimson, releasing the figures today at his news conference, said the December losses included most of the 52,554 casualties previously reported during the first three weeks—December 15 to January 7—of the big German counter offensive in the Ardennes.

Against these American losses, Stimson estimated German casualties for the month at 110,000 to 130,000, including 50,000 taken prisoner by the Allies.

The December casualties on both sides covered the Allied drive against Germany early in December as well as the first two weeks of the German counter offensive.

Overall Army casualties during the war for all theaters as compiled by the War Department up to January 7 and reflecting fighting up to the early part of December, Stimson said, are 580,495.

Coupled with the latest Navy total of 83,364, this puts U. S. combat casualties since Pearl Harbor at 663,859.

An indication of the severity of the fighting during the early part of the German push into the Ardennes was given by Stimson's disclosure that the 106th Infantry Division, caught in the first surge near St. Vith, suffered 8,663 casualties. This included 416 killed, 1,246 wounded and 7,001 missing. Most of the latter, Stimson said, are presumed to be prisoners.

This division, which the Germans claimed they had wiped out and which already has returned to action, made "a gallant stand" at the center of the German drive but was partly overrun, Stimson said.

It was the contribution of men of this division, and of other less heavily hit divisions in the area, which helped to make possible the halting and repelling of the enemy," the Secretary added.

Army Court Martial Set For Captured Saboteurs

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—(UP)—The Army received two Nazi saboteurs from the Federal Bureau of Investigation tonight and will try them before a military commission on a charge of violating "the law of war." The penalty upon conviction is death, life imprisonment, or any lesser penalty the commission deems fitting.

Military Police of the Second Service Command received custody of William Curtis Colepaugh, native born American citizen, and Erich Gimpel, a German national, at 7:10 p. m. and took them to the military prison on Governor's Island to await trial.

Maj. Gen. Thomas A. Terry, head of the Second Service Command, also announced the composition of the military commission, which will try the two men who were landed in Frenchmen's Bay of the Maine coast by a German submarine and were arrested a month later by FBI agents in New York.

The date of their trial will be announced after the commission has met and organized. It will determine whether the trial will be open to public and press. Eight Nazi spies and saboteurs previously landed on the American coast by submarine and rounded up by the FBI also were tried by a military commission. Six were electrocuted, one was sentenced to life, and

RAF Aids Russian Drive In Upper, Lower Silesia

LONDON, Jan. 18.—(AP)—The German radio reported that Allied bomber formations were ranging over Upper and Lower Silesia tonight, indicating that the RAF had gone to the support of the Russian onslaught by hammering enemy supply lines on the Eastern Front.

Prague in Czechoslovakia left the air after signaling the approach of enemy bombers.

The force possibly could be from Italy, but it was more likely that Lancasters were hitting Silesia after a long journey from England. Russian night bombers also might be in action.

A small force of Flying Fortresses based in Britain bombed the Kaiserlautern rail yards which feed supplies to German troops on the Saar front today while medium bombers and fighter-bombers based

24 JAP VESSELS BAGGED BY SUBS

Five Tankers Included With Destroyer And Escort Ships

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—(UP)—American submarines have slashed a big new gap in the Japanese fighting fleet sea supply lines, the Navy announced today.

A communique disclosed that undersea raiders ranging deep into Pacific and Far Eastern waters had bagged an additional 24 enemy vessels including four combatant ships.

Significant was the inclusion in the toll of five tankers—two large, two medium and one small—a category in which the enemy has been short for some time and where the pinch of attrition hurts most.

The tanker shortage has been considered a major factor in the timidity of the Japanese fleet, due to the difficulty of replenishing fuel supplies to the men of war at sea.

Today's announcement brought to a total of 94 the number of Japanese fleet tankers which have fallen victims to American submarines.

The combatant vessels claimed in today's announcement included a destroyer and three escort vessels. Others in addition to the tankers were a large cargo transport, a medium cargo transport, eight medium cargo vessels, a medium transport and four small cargo vessels.

Submarine warfare overall has accounted for 103 combatant ships sunk, including 13 cruisers, 45 destroyers, three tenders and 40 miscellaneous, and 855 noncombatant ships for a grand total of 958 of all types.

ATTACKS ON CHINA COAST CONTINUING

Tokyo Sees Major Land Offensive In Asia By Chinese

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Jan. 18.—(UP)—A great four-way American aerial attack that exploded against a 1,000-mile arc of the China coast from Hainan island north to Shanghai yesterday appeared to be continuing today as Tokyo warned that the assaults were tied in with the Chinese plans for a major land offensive on the Asiatic continent.

Activities of the major partner in the shattering attack—Admiral William F. Halsey's Third Fleet carrier force—remained cloaked in radio silence today after Tokyo reports of 300 carrier planes blasting Hainan island, Hong Kong and Canton yesterday (Japanese time).

A communique from Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz today reported continued land-based air attacks on four targets from the Carolines to the Volcanoes. Air installations at Iwo Jima were hit January 15 and Rota in the Marianas, Babelthup in the Palaus and Yap in the Carolines were struck.

Nimitz announced that the sinking of the French light cruiser Lamotte Piquet January 11 during the Third Fleet's attack on Saigon resulted in no deaths among Frenchmen.

The communique gave no further information on Halsey's Third Fleet operations.

However, details of Wednesday's climatic assaults, broadcast by Radio Tokyo and reported in dispatches from China, said that five major targets on or near the China coast were rocked by planes from the Third Fleet, by the China-based U. S. 14th Air Force, and by B-29's from secret bases in China and from the Philippines.

Hong Kong, the major target, was attacked from three directions. Canton was next in importance with two attacks, while Formosa, Shanghai and Hainan each were blasted by single assaults.

A communique from Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's 14th Air Force today disclosed that fighters and bombers swept the entire perimeter of Japanese-occupied China Tuesday and Wednesday from Hong Kong north to Shanghai.

They destroyed or damaged 135 enemy planes, 26 locomotives and thousands of tons of shipping, including a destroyer escort and a transport in Hong Kong harbor.

A force of P-51 Mustangs, striking airdromes at Shanghai, caught the Japanese by surprise Wednesday. Sixty eight Japanese planes were destroyed on the ground, including 27 fighters and 41 bombers. The enemy was able to send only two fighters into the air and one of these was shot down.

Of the locomotives destroyed, 22 were located in the Anyang rail yards on the Peiping-Hankow railway in north China. Another locomotive was destroyed at Hong Kong and three enemy transports were bombed in Amoy harbor.

Moscow Reports Poles Of Lublin Have Moved Government To Warsaw

LONDON, Jan. 18.—(UP)—The Soviet-endorsed Lublin provisional government of Poland already has moved to Warsaw, whose capture by Soviet Army forces was announced Wednesday, press dispatches from Moscow said today.

An exchange dispatch quoted "unofficial reports" in the Russian capital, but there was no immediate confirmation forthcoming here or from official Moscow sources.

However, United Press War Correspondent Henry Shapiro had reported from Moscow last night that the mayor of Warsaw, Marian Spychalski, had said the provisional government would move from Lublin to Warsaw upon its liberation.

Provisional President Boleslaw Berut and Premier Osobka-Morawski had confirmed they would establish their administration in Warsaw immediately. They described such action as "most important for moral and psychological reasons," Shapiro said.

Shortening And Oils Returned To List Of Rationed Food Items

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—(UP)—Price Administrator Chester Bowles tonight ordered lard, shortening, and salad and cooking oils returned to the ration list at 1:01 A.M. Monday and froze all retail stocks of those foods effective at midnight tonight.

The foods affected will cost housewives two red points a pound beginning Monday. They were returned to rationing because supplies are lower than anticipated, Bowles said.

The three-day retail freeze was ordered to conserve supplies already in stock and to prevent runs, he added.

The order coincided with a War Food Administration directive setting aside about 60 per cent of the production of all Federally inspected lard for the armed forces.

The OPA order removes additional items from a dwindling list of foods made ration free last year. Certain vegetables and meats were returned to rationing several weeks ago and grapefruit juice and blended grapefruit-orange juice were returned last night.

ITALIAN AMBASSADOR

ROME, Jan. 18.—(UP)—The Italian government officially confirmed today the appointment of Alberto Tarchiani as ambassador to Washington. He soon will leave for the United States.

Another, who turned prosecuting witness, was sentenced to 30 years.

The commission for the new trial is composed of the following: Col. Clinton J. Harrold Col. Latrop R. Bullene; Col. John B. Grier; Lt. Col. Harlan Besson; Maj. Thomas J. McGinnis; Maj. Basil B. Elmer; Maj. Edward A. Belanger.

Terry appointed Maj. Robert Carey, Jr., to serve as trial judge advocate; First Lt. Kenneth F. Graf as his assistant; and authorized assistant Attorneys General Tom C. Clark and T. Vincent Quinn to assist in the prosecution. Maj. Thayer Chapman was named as Colepaugh's defense counsel, assisted by Maj. Robert B. Buckley, Maj. Charles H. Reagin will be Gimpel's counsel, assisted by Maj. John Haigney.

Colepaugh and Gimpel went ashore from a submarine in a rubber boat the night of November 29, carrying \$60,000 and instructions from their Nazi masters to embark on a campaign of sabotage and espionage aimed at America's war effort. They walked to Bangor, Me., where they took a train for Boston. After three weeks in the New York area, FBI agents nabbed them and their arrests were announced January 1.

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