

Partly cloudy and warm today. Yesterday's temperatures: High, 86—Low, 65.

Yank Third Drives Into Suburbs Of Gotha; Canadians Closing Trap On 90,000 Nazis; Marines Reach East Shore Of Okinawa Isle

Army Forces Moving Down East Coast

Rapid Gains On All Sectors Meeting Little Jap Resistance

GUAM, Wednesday, April 3.—(AP)—Marines of the Third Amphibious Corps, scoring gains of 4,000 to 6,000 yards, reached the east coast of Okinawa yesterday while Seventh Infantry Division men who bisected the vital island on Monday moved southward along the shores of huge Nakagusuku Bay, the Navy announced today.

This was the first mention of Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnolds Seventh Infantry Division in action on Okinawa, the strategic Ryukyu island only 325 miles southwest of the Japanese mainland.

Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, who reported rapid gains on all Okinawa fronts against still negligible resistance.

Maj. Gen. Roy S. Geiger's Marines at the north end of the line reached the east coast and put off the Katshin peninsula.

Maj. Gen. John R. Hodge's 24th Corps Doughboys, who hit the east coast the day before, drove eight miles southward along the shores of Katsuren Bay, a small inlet within Nakagusuku harbor, one-time anchorage for the Japanese fleet.

These infantrymen reached Kubota town, on the western shore of Nakagusuku.

"Resistance throughout the day was negligible," Admiral Nimitz reported.

General Hodge earlier said the invasion was "going far better than our wildest dreams," declaring the Japanese had made the Yanks a present of south-central Okinawa and "we are pleased to have it."

Naval guns and carrier planes gave close support to the ground operations. Supplies flowed onto the beaches in an uninterrupted stream.

Meanwhile, Vice Adm. Marc A. Mitscher's carrier planes attacked targets in the Sakishima group of the southern Ryukyus yesterday. This area had been pounded only a few days previously by guns and planes of the British Pacific Fleet, now operating as a self-contained unit in cooperation with the U. S. Fleet.

Admiral Nimitz reported this damage inflicted on the Japanese by American carrier planes supporting the Okinawa invasion:

Aircraft—17 shot out of the air; five destroyed on the ground; 19 damaged in the air and on the ground.

Shipping—Sunk: Three motor torpedo boats; two small cargo ships; nine small craft; probably sunk: one small cargo ship; four small craft. Damaged: One motor torpedo boat; four small cargo ships; one lugger; 14 submarine installations. Six submarine pens on Unten Bay, Okinawa, destroyed and another heavily damaged; mills, barracks, bridges, a radio station, pillboxes, buildings, docks, gun positions and covered rearmenets destroyed or damaged on Okinawa. Other installations on Tokuno Amami, Kikaki and Minami Doko islands heavily hit.

This damage was inflicted March 30 and 31, in the pre-invasion softening of the Ryukyus.

Units of Hodges' corps, part of the Army-Marine 10th Army, thrust swiftly forward from the Okinawa southwest coast beachheads to occupy the villages of Tobara and Awashi on the east coast at Nakagusuku Bay yesterday, said Robin Coons, Associated Press war correspondent with the troops.

Hodge said the penetration to the east coast through negligible opposition, meant that objectives had been reached in the three days since the Sunday invasion, which had been expected to take five days to achieve.

The Yanks' crossing of the island, eight miles wide at this point, with such light casualties "means that they have made us a present of the center of the island," Hodge said.

Senate Overrides Roosevelt And Rejects Manpower Draft

Bill To Freeze War Workers To Jobs Loses By Vote Of 46 To 29; Barkley Calls For Ballot And Helplessly Watches Its Defeat; Bailey And Hoey Approve Measure

WASHINGTON, April 3.—(AP)—The Senate overrode President Roosevelt today with a crushing 46 to 29 rejection of a bill empowering the Administration to freeze workers to war jobs and apply other sweeping manpower controls.

Convinced that further efforts to win votes for the measure were futile, Majority Leader Barkley (Ky.) called for a vote unexpectedly this afternoon and sat helplessly as the margin rolled up against it.

(North Carolina's Senators Bailey and Hoey voted in the affirmative.)

It previously was understood that the showdown would be delayed until tomorrow.

While, at the suggestion of Senator O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.), the Senate approved a motion to seek a

further conference with the House in an effort at a new compromise, the feeling prevailed that there was no prospect of any manpower legislation at all.

The last hope of passage of the pending bill faded yesterday when Senator Johnson (D-Colo.), one of its original sponsors, joined the lineup against it after James F. Byrnes, just before quitting as War Mobilization Director, called for its passage.

Johnson said that with Byrnes retiring to civil life "it is a poor time to freeze other people to their jobs."

Senator Hatch (D-NM) sought to save the measure today with a plea for support of the President and military authorities. He said he resented the implication that by quitting Byrnes was

doing something he would deny workers. Byrnes stayed on the job, Hatch said, "longer perhaps than his health and welfare permitted."

Senator Lucas (D-Ill) declared that senators using Johnson's argument were "virtually inviting people to quit" when Germany is defeated.

However, the majority seemed to share the view of Senator Donnell (R-Mo.), who, making his first major speech to the Senate, declared:

"On the face of the record of war production and the fact of testimony by both management and labor that voluntary methods will produce more war weapons, I am compelled to vote against the pending bill, and the vast amount of power it would put on one man."

The measure, worked out in a joint committee, would have placed in the Office of War Mobilization the power to enforce ceilings on the number of workers any plant could employ and compel workers to stay in essential jobs.

Penalties for violators could have been \$10,000 fine and a year's imprisonment. The measure also would have given the War Mobilization

FDR Decides To Forego Three Votes In Parley

WASHINGTON, April 3.—(AP)—President Roosevelt, in a surprise turnabout, has decided not to ask for three votes for the United States in the World Assembly to be set up at San Francisco.

This reversal of the line which the President agreed upon with Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill at Yalta was announced today by the State Department.

SECURITY TALKS MAY BE DELAYED

VE-Day May Prove Barrier To Parley; British Alert For Victory

LONDON, April 3.—(AP)—Britain mused diplomatic representatives from her dominions today for an exploratory meeting opening tomorrow to weld empire solidarity — particularly on economic problems — in preparation for the San Francisco Conference.

The meeting, with no public discussions planned, will begin in an atmosphere of uncertainty over whether possible war developments may delay the April 25 world security assembly.

Talk that V-E-Day might come before April's end was increased by the presence here of White House advisors Bernard Baruch

No official explanation was forthcoming, but the development strongly indicated a hope on the President's part that Stalin likewise would be content with one vote.

In London, a British Foreign Office spokesman said tonight that the United States, in deciding not to request three votes in the World Security Council to be set up at San Francisco, acted unilaterally and that the decision was not due to any withdrawal of British support.

The Russian leader has demanded separate votes for the UK, the Soviet Union and the White Russian Soviet in addition to one for the rest of Russia.

The assembly in which these votes would be cast would be one part of a world organization to be proposed at San Francisco.

Secretary of State Stettinius, announcing Mr. Roosevelt's decision at a news conference rowded by 100 reporters, said that it did not alter the President's promise of support for Stalin's claim for three

Cooperation Is Stressed In Handling Davis Group

Speaking at a dinner meeting arranged by the Junior Chamber of Commerce in order to gain some understanding of how the City of Wilmington might work in cooperation with Camp Davis to aid the convalescent soldier, Special Services Officer Maj. Lane last night said that the City's civic, social and other organizations should work cooperatively and not competitively with each other.

Recounting his work in other towns, Lane said that it had been his experience to have a central committee set up, representative of the various groups of the town, which would work with the Army camp. He added that in towns he had previously worked the city recreation department acted as the clearing center.

The officer said that the problem of the treatment of convalescent soldiers will vary, as they will not want the same thing. At Camp Davis, the major said, motion pictures will be shown, service clubs and various types of athletics and other recreation organized to aid the men.

At first, Lane said, the servicemen will engage in leathercraft, art, or some similar activity. The men will not be litter cases, he added, but will be getting needed rest before reassignment. The men are no different than other servicemen, Lane pointed out. The redistribution men will not

have a lot to do, he explained, as their schedule will consume about two hours of their day. It is planned, he said, to develop places on the beach for the officers and men, and where therapy treatment can be carried on. It also has been recommended, he added, that buses be run from Camp Davis to the USO whenever the organization puts on activities. Whatever is finally decided, he said, will have to pass the commanding officer of the camp.

Elliot O'Neal, president, presided at the gathering, which was held in the assembly room of the Friendly cafeteria. Guests were J. B. Edwards, of the Exchange club, W. E. Yopp, of the Lions club; Pat O'Crowley of the Chamber of Commerce; Jesse Reynolds, of the City Recreation Department; Harry Wellot, Federal coordinator of recreation; N. A. Avera, manager of the Social Security field office; Gardner Greer of the Rotary Club; City Manager A. C. Nichols, Addison Hewlett, Sr., chairman of the County Board of Commissioners; and Adam Smith of the YMCA.

Before Maj. Lane's talk, Lt. Moxhay, Camp Davis public relations officer, outlined the system of dealing with the returned servicemen. "Men in combat," Moxhay said, (Continued on Page Two; Col 5)

Reds Capture Noted German Aircraft City

Weiner Neustadt, South Of Vienna, Falls Under Soviet Drive

LONDON, Wednesday, April 4.—(AP)—Russian storm forces captured the great Messerschmitt plane center of Wiener Neustadt south of Vienna yesterday and then, in a swift 17-mile break-through of Nazi fortifications, slashed to within six miles of the imperiled Austrian capital.

The powerful Russian surge over the Leitha mountain and river barrier south and southeast of Vienna carried Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukrainian Army troops inside the limits of greater Vienna's administrative district.

As the Russians surged toward the capital and captured Velm, within the boundaries of greater Vienna decreed by Hitler, the Austrian capital's radio went off the air just before midnight last night and did not return.

Weiner Neustadt, one of the biggest aircraft production centers in all Europe, is 22 miles south of Vienna. Along with the bomb-torn city, target of scores of American heavy bomber raids, the Russians captured more than 100 other towns and villages within Vienna's southern defense system.

Tolbukhin's troops outflanked the famous sulphur spa of Baden, 10 miles south of Vienna, taking Trankirchen and Moellersdorf, two and three miles northeast, and within nine miles south of the pre-war limits of the capital.

The Soviet communique revealed that Russian armies in Austria, Hungary and southern Slovakia yesterday captured more than 23,000 enemy troops for a three-day total of 75,150.

"Vienna now is in the fighting zone," the Nazi Transoceanic agency said, as SS troops under Col. Gen. Sepp Dietrich, former chief of Hitler's bodyguard, forcibly mobilized the Viennese to the barricades.

Simultaneously, troops of the Second Ukrainian army under Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky pushed toward Vienna from the east and southeast and Berlin admitted fighting in the "outer defense belt" before the Slovak capital of Bratislava from which the Russians were two and a half miles away. Bratislava is 24 miles east of Vienna.

Malinovsky's troops, advancing along the south bank of the Danube, captured Magyarovar, 19 miles southeast of Bratislava and 36 miles southeast of Vienna as they thrust toward the Bratislava gap, menaced by a Russian pincer on both banks of the Danube.

Premier Stalin, announcing the victories by his two armies, disclosed also that Malinovsky's troops had captured Kremnica in central Slovakia, 10 miles west of Bratislava.

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FOOD LACK GROWS AS VE-DAY NEARS

America Will Have To Eat Less, WFA Official Declares

WASHINGTON, April 3.—(AP)—"Serious shortages" of Allied food are growing larger as the victory road to Berlin grows shorter, a War Food Administration official testified today.

American civilians will have to stand still, if even the minimum Lend-Lease and relief needs are met, Chairman R. W. Olmstead of WFA's food allocations committee told the Senate Agriculture Committee.

Olmstead testified as the War Department told of increasing military needs for food — the Army wants 20 per cent more than last year.

Olmstead said "serious shortages are rapidly developing for meats, fats and oils, dairy products, dry eggs, sugar and rice."

He said there is ample wheat, milk and eggs for this country, that supplies of fresh vegetables are expected to be adequate, and supplies of fresh fruit larger than a year ago.

"The basic reason for the increasing shortages in prospect for 1945," he continued, "may be stated very simply: supplies are down and requirements are up."

Bituminous Mine Shutdown Is Expected To Cease Today

WASHINGTON, April 3.—(AP)—Soft coal mining was shut down today in many parts of the country despite a 30-day contract extension, but a general resumption is expected tomorrow.

The Solid Fuels Administration said production today was only 50 per cent of normal. It forecast that output tomorrow would rise to 80 per cent, with full production Thursday.

Mine workers gave a variety of reasons for remaining away from the pits. Operators ordered shutdowns in some instances. A member of the miners' negotiating committee here blamed slow delivery of John L. Lewis' back-to-work telegrams of Sunday for much of the idleness.

"They will be back to work in the morning," this source said. On the other hand, an operator said the widespread work suspensions looked "like an inspired move."

This was the first regular work day of the week, since there was widespread delayed observance

yesterday of "John Mitchell Day," a miners' holiday which fell on Sunday.

Lewis, who instructed the 400,000 members of his United Mine Workers to continue work through April under the contract which expired Saturday night with the stipulation that pay changes would be retroactive, negotiated briefly again today with the operators. Lewis would not comment on today's shutdowns. The negotiating committees are to report progress by Saturday to the War Labor Board, which ordered the 30-day extension.

At Pittsburgh, some steel companies reported the effects of a shutdown would be felt at the mills in a week or so. Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. said eight blast furnaces would be forced to close tomorrow unless the coke situation improved before then.

Widespread shutdowns were reported in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Alabama, Indiana, Virginia, Washington, Ore-

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American 10th Army troops have divided the island of Okinawa and are entrenched firmly on Nakagusuku Bay (opposite the words "Pacific Ocean" on the map). Marines have moved up the slopes of Yontan slightly south of the center of the island.

YANKS INVADE TAWITAWI ISLE

Latest Landing Puts U. S. Within 30 miles of Borneo

MANILA, Wednesday, April 4.—(AP)—Veteran infantrymen of Maj. Gen. Jens A. Doe's 41st Division invaded Tawitawi at the south end of the Sulu archipelago—within 30 miles of oil-rich Borneo—Monday in a 200-mile leap southwestward from captured Zamboanga on Mindanao.

The Eighth Army Yanks seized the vast Tawitawi harbor, former Japanese naval base, and two small islands at the southwestern end of Tawitawi, Sangasanga and Bongao, along with two airfields within easy striking range of Borneo.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, announcing the important strike in a communique today, said "it places us within 30 miles of Borneo and the great oil and rubber resources of the area."

He said the enemy port and airbase at Jolo, in the middle of the archipelago, is seriously jeopardized by the leapfrog landing.

The Sulu chain stretches between Mindanao, southernmost large island of the Philippines, and oil-rich northern Borneo.

The landing was preceded by a heavy aerial saturation bombing the past two weeks and was made under cover of naval guns and planes.

Guerrilla forces aided in the landing, which was made at a little cost to the Americans.

The islands of Sanga Sanga and Bongao and the neighboring airfields were seized.

This bold strike placed American forces within 30 miles of Borneo.

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WEREWOLF CLAIMS AMG AIDE KILLED

Allies Fail To Confirm Report On Ambush Of Yank Troops

LONDON, April 3.—(AP)—Nazi "Werewolf" terrorist were declared in a German broadcast tonight to have kidnapped and slain an American military government official and ambushed and killed American soldiers in Aachen and other occupied towns.

The reports were without Allied substantiation.

During the day, however, Allied transmitters repeatedly broadcast Gen. Isenhower's warning that any German attacking Allied personnel behind the lines would be "arrested, tried and shot" under international law.

The self-styled "Werewolf station," which recently broadcast a threat against the life of Bernard Baruch, advisor to President Roosevelt, said:

"During an ambush of a convoy of American civilians yesterday, our comrades took prisoner the secretary of the American Liquidation Commission for occupied German territory (apparently a reference to the American Military Government.)"

"He was to organize the annihilation of all Germans. Before we finished him off he declared the rest of the commission is to be transferred to Coblenz. So, Werewolves of Coblenz, be ready to strike."

The underground radio said "American soldiers are ambushed daily" at Aachen.

Swiss reports said the Nazis had executed 6,000 persons in the Vienna area for defeatism, sabotage and demonstrations as the high command struggled to keep resistance alive in the last phases of the war.

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Patton's Army Is 160 Miles From Soviets

Other Third Army Units Battling Inside Kassel Fortress

PARIS, Wednesday, April 4.—(AP)—Powerful U. S. Third Army tank columns smashed into the outskirts of Gotha yesterday in a 19-mile sweep within 104 miles of Berlin, while Canadian troops were only 20 miles from closing a trap on the bulk of 90,000 Nazi troops in western Holland.

Striking across wooded Thuringia province, Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's flying columns drove within 65 miles of Czechoslovakia and were three-fourths across the "waist" of central Germany. His men were reported within 160 miles of the Russian lines—less than the airline distance between New York and Baltimore.

Sixty miles northeast of Gotha, other Third Army units battled violently deep inside the great arsenal city of Kassel, which one German broadcast said had fallen in a mass of flaming ruins.

Fifty miles southwest of Gotha, Third Army troops captured the Catholic shrine city of Fulda.

In the south, a monocol German major named von Lambert, surrendered Ashaftenburg after publicly hanging two of his officers who first had suggested that he give up when the Americans turned their big guns on the blasted city six days.

Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh Army troops also fought their way into Wuerzburg, swept around that city, and were less than 40 miles from Nuernberg, Nazi convention city covering the northern approaches to Munich.

Other units fought their way into Heilbronn, an important communications hub, and also reached Bruchsal, only 10 miles from the Rhine river stronghold of Karlsruhe.

In the north, Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First Army beat down Nazi break-out attempts from the Third Army troops captured the Nazi surrender leaflets on the troops, estimated to number 110,000.

Gen. Eisenhower said the encirclement of the Ruhr was a "magnificent feat of arms" that would "bring the war more rapidly to a close," and called on the trapped Germans to surrender or be annihilated.

U. S. Ninth Army forces operating northeast of the Ruhr burst through the Teutoburger Wald, a hilly forested area, and raced around both sides of Bielefeld within 175 miles of Berlin. These troops were closing up to the Weser river, one of two major water barriers before Berlin.

North of the Ninth Army, the British drove into the great industrial center of Osnabrueck on the road to Bremen, and to the west were striking beyond captured Nordhorn, 60 miles south of the German North Sea coast.

The Canadians on the left had crossed the Twente canal between Zutphen and Hengelo, and apparently by nightfall had cut the main Hannover-Holland railway which is the major enemy escape route out of the area south of the Zuider Zee, now only about 20 miles beyond the Canadians.

The Canadian-British moves threatened to seal off the big Dutch cities of the Hague, Amsterdam, Haarlem and Rotterdam.

At Gotha, the famous Fourth Armored Division had carried within 75 miles of the big Saxony city of Leipzig and within 26 miles of Weimar, birthplace of the German republic. A dispatch from Gen. Omar N. Bradley's 12th Army Group headquarters said still other Third Army troops were a bare 160 miles from Russian siege lines below Berlin.

The Germans said Third Army troops were storming Suhl, 52 miles from Czechoslovakia and 86 from the big Saxony city of Leipzig, putting the Americans within 168 miles of Prague, Czechoslovak capital.

The street fighting in the ancient Hesse-Nassau capital of Kassel, 165 miles southwest of Berlin, was the bitterest yet for Gen. Patton's shock troops in Germany. The enemy kept his aircraft and tank plants working in

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