

NAZI GRIP FAILS IN NORTH ITALY

LONDON, April 29.—(AP)—The swift, violent uprising of partisans in northern Italy quickly crumbled the German grip and has saved valuable installations from Nazi "scorched earth" plans...

Manpower Placements Reported High In State

RALEIGH, April 29.—(AP)—More than 81 per cent of all workers placed in non-agricultural jobs by the U. S. Employment Service in North Carolina during the first three months of 1945 went into war essential or locally needed activities...

MARINE TELLS 'EM SCAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—(AP)—The following pithy command on the transportation crisis here was made by a be-ribboned Marine: "You know," he said, "Americans will go anywhere but to the rear end of a stretcher"

POLICE FIND THE GOODS LEWISTON, Me., April 29.—(AP)—After unsuccessfully searching three suspects for \$132 in stolen money, police found the cash wedged behind the seat cushions of the cruiser in which the men were brought to headquarters.

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MOTHERS DAY SUNDAY, MAY 13TH GIVE HER YOUR PRESENT LIKENESS ADAMS STUDIO 211 N. 2nd Dial 6318

ALION would make an uncomfortable bedfellow, and so would thoughts of regret that you didn't take out adequate automobile insurance before the accident. INSURE NOW, BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE WALKER TAYLOR INSURANCE

Former Duce Grovels And Begs Lenity

(Continued from Page One)

many of them members of his cabinet. The bodies of all were brought to Milan, which American Fifth Army troops entered today. A mob of over 5,000 persons immediately set upon corpses marking the final end to Fascism which carried Italy to its doom.

All bodies were strewn about a small area. A few patriot guards tried to hold the crowds back but the guards were shoved back so that they stepped on the bodies. While I was examining the remains today, the crowd surged forward and almost shoved me atop the body. Partisan guards began firing into the air and some semblance of control was regained.

Early in the morning, when the bodies were dumped into the square, Mussolini's head had zested on the breast of his dead mistress. Her body had several bullet holes in the chest. Blood stains showed crimson on her dainty white blouse with lace ruffles, which miraculously had escaped most of the muck and filth which covered the bodies of Mussolini and the others.

Her dark, curly hair had been dragged in the wet soil. Mussolini's face was ashen-gray. His dark jowls hung loosely. He wore a nondescript military jacket and gray riding breeches of the Italian militia, which had a tiny red stripe down the sides.

But the air of splendor which once surrounded the blacksmith's son who rose to become the world's first dictator was gone. His body, which had been manhandled many times, was covered with grime. He wore high black boots but there was no lustre left in their polish. Civilians spat on the bodies. Occasionally someone would break from the crowd and run across them, making sure that he trampled on Il Duce.

The story leading up to Mussolini's capture and execution was told to me by a partisan leader whose battle name is "Eduardo." He commanded Italian patriots south of the Po river. "I had heard Mussolini had been arrested and taken to a villa near Donigo," he said. "I was in command of 2,000 men in Milan province and none of us wanted Mussolini to be freed or to escape to Switzerland so I sent ten men with an officer to Donigo."

"Mussolini was in a cottage on a hill outside Donigo with his mistress. When he saw the Italian officers coming toward him he thought they had come to free him and he threw his arms happily around the woman. "When he was told that he was going to be tried he was shocked. But our men under an officer gave them both a trial and condemned them to death."

"When he heard the death sentence Mussolini cried: "Let me save my life and I will give you an empire!" "However, the trial committee—from the 52nd Garibaldi brigade and an officer from the Milan partisan command—continued their plans for the execution almost immediately."

"Mussolini and Petacci were shot together at the cottage. "When the soldiers were about to shoot, Mussolini cried 'No! No!' Those were his last words. "He did not wear a blindfold. "The jury some hours later examined the other Fascists and my men shot them all together in the Donigo town square. Among them was the brother of Mistress Petacci. When they were led out to be shot, Petacci tried to escape but he was shot down. "These men died well. Mussolini died badly."

Among the men shot with Mussolini were Alessandro Pavolini; Francesco Baracco; Paolo Zerbinio; Fernando Mezzasoma; Ruggero Romano; Augusto Liverani; Goffredo Coppola; Paolo Porta; Luigi Gatti; Ernesto Daquanno; Mario Nudi; and Nicola Bombacci. "Eduardo" said that the last words uttered by Pavolini, former Fascist party secretary, were: "Viva l'Italia."

Baracco, one of the Fascist leaders during the German occupation of Rome, wore a gold medal, and his last request to the execution squad was "do not hit the medal."

"Eduardo," concluding his story, said: "All bodies, including those of Mussolini and his mistress, were loaded into a large closed van, like a moving van, and brought to Milan late Saturday night. On the way the truck was repeatedly halted by partisan road blocks. "The driver had to show his documents repeatedly. It was raining and after a while the documents became so wet they could hardly be read. One group of partisans thought my men were Fascists trying to steal Mussolini's body. They lined my men up against a wall for over an hour and threatened to shoot them. However, they finally were allowed to continue and arrived in Milan."

The swift is the swiftest bird. It has a cruising speed of 75 miles an hour, and a top speed of 100 miles an hour.

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES are pictured at Buchenwald, the former Nazi concentration camp, listening as a former prisoner tells of victims hung on hooks and beaten to death with a club. They are (l. to r.): Rep. Ewing Thomason (Observed), of Texas; Rep. James W. Moot, Oregon; Sen. C. Wayland Brooks, Illinois; Sen. Kenneth S. Wherry, Nebraska; Sen. Alben W. Barkley, Kentucky; an unidentified soldier; Rep. Dewey Short, Missouri, and Rep. John M. Vorys, Ohio. Signal Corps photo. (International Soundphoto)

U. S. Legislators View Nazi Horror Camp



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Your War--With Ernie Pyle

OKINAWA—(by Navy radio)—There is one very small marine who is as nice as he can be, always smiling and making some crack. But the boys say that in battle he doesn't give a damn for anything.

The first afternoon I joined his company he didn't know who I was and as we passed, he said very respectfully, "Good evening, Colonel." I had to chuckle to myself. Later he mentioned it and we laughed about it and then he started calling me Ernie.

He was Corp. Charles Bradshaw of (526 S. Holmes Ave.) Indianapolis. He is only 19 but on his third campaign in the Pacific. He's had three pieces of shrapnel in him at various times and months later they would work out through the skin. Another one is just about to come out his finger now.

In the marines Corporal Bradshaw is called "Brady" for short. Before joining the marines he worked on a section gang for the Pennsylvania railroad. He usually wears one of those wide-brimmed green cloth hats instead of the regulation marine cap.

He always carries a .45 and it has a slightly curved 25-cent piece imbedded in the handle. As he says, "to make it worth something." Brady found two huge photograph albums in a cave. The albums are

full of snapshots of Japanese girls and Chinese girls and young Japs in uniform and of family poses. He treasured it as though it were full of people he knew. He studied it for hours and hopes to take it home with him. "Anything for a souvenir," could be the motto of the marines.

Another Indianapolis marine I met on Okinawa was Pfc. Dallas Rhude of (1437 E. Raymond St.) who used to be a newspaperman himself.

In fact he worked on our paper there, The Indianapolis Times. He started carrying the Times when he was eight, then got into the editorial room as a copy boy and kept that job till he joined the marines.

He is a replacement; in other words he is in the pool that fills up the gaps made by casualties. But since there have been very few casualties he hasn't replaced anybody yet.

Dallas spent 22 months in Panama, was home for a little while and now has been over here for four months. He says this Okinawa climate sure beats Panama. Marines may be killers, but they are also just as sentimental as anybody else.

There is one pleasant boy in our company that I had talked with but didn't have any little incident to write about him, so didn't put

his name down. The morning I left the company and was saying goodbye all around, I could sense that he wanted to tell me something, so I hung around until it came out. It was about his daughter.

This Marine was Corp. Robert Kingan of (2430 Talbot Ave.) Cuyahoga Falls, O. He has been a marine for 13 months and over here 11 months. His daughter was born about six weeks ago. Naturally he has never seen her, but he's had a letter from her!

It was a V letter written in a childish scrawl and said: "Hello, Daddy, I am Karen Louise. I was born Feb. 25 at four minutes after nine. I weigh five pounds and eight ounces. Your daughter, Karen."

And then there was a PS on the bottom which said: "Postmaster—Please rush. My Daddy doesn't know I am here."

Bob didn't know whether it was actually his wife or his mother-in-law who wrote the letter. He thinks maybe it is his mother-in-law—Mrs. A. H. Morgan—since it had her return address on it.

So I put that down and then asked Bob what his mother-in-law's first name was. He looked off into space for a moment, and then started laughing. "I don't know what her first name is," he said, "I always just called her Mrs. Morgan!"

TODAY and TOMORROW

By WALTER LIPPMANN

SAN FRANCISCO. M. Molotov has made it plain that he has come to San Francisco on serious business. Some who were at the Crimean conference had the impression that Stalin thought the Dumbarton Oaks plan was important chiefly because Roosevelt wanted it, and that, having fortified itself by a veto, the Soviet Union could go along with Roosevelt in order to make it easier for him to maintain the personal relationship of the Big Three which had proved so successful in waging war. The fact that M. Molotov had not originally intended to come to San Francisco seemed to support this impression.

But after President Roosevelt's death, and possibly even before, the Kremlin must have come to the conclusion that Soviet relations with the western powers could no longer be the personal relations of three men. So, instead of standing aloof from this conference, M. Molotov has shown that he believes the vital interests of his country are very much involved.

He left no doubt about this at the first meeting of the steering committee, which is to organize the meeting; he confirmed it at his press conference and in his public address. He began by objecting to the usual arrangement by which the permanent chairman is the chief delegate of the country in which the international conference takes place. He asked, instead that the office of chairman be filled not by one man, namely, Mr. Stettinius, but by a group of four men, one from each of the sponsor nations, who would act as a corporate body. In Soviet constitutional practice, such a group chairmanship is known, I believe, as a presidium. The details of M. Molotov's proposal are not known to me as I write this dispatch, but I am told that he asked that the chairmanship of all the committees should also be vested in a presidium.

This is a most interesting, and unexpected, development. Whatever the settlement, it shows how intense and how practical is M. Molotov's interest in the work of the conference. The objection to making Mr. Stettinius the sole permanent chairman is, of course, not a personal matter at all. Nor is it a matter of jealousy and national prestige; the Soviets have a very clear idea of how great is the power in our political life of the chairman of a national convention, or of a presiding officer like the Speaker of the House, and they

mean to share that power over the work of the conference.

They are, of course, quite right in thinking that in our practice the chairman of a convention or a committee is not a mere neutral presiding officer administering parliamentary rules. He can exercise great influence over the conduct of the business itself; that is why the choice of the chairman is always regarded as very important, and in national conventions and in Congress has been the occasion for many hard-fought political battles. So, when M. Molotov made an issue of the chairmanship, he showed that he is here for serious work and that he means to be in on the ground floor from the beginning.

His press conference made it no less clear that the Soviet Union is inside the conference and means to stay inside. On the Polish question, which was the main subject of his interview with the press, M. Molotov dispelled any notion that he was going to let the conference break up over it. On the contrary, he appeared to say that the conference would not be stalled because the Soviets insisted on seating the unconstructed Warsaw government, but that, in reconstructing that government, he expected the Soviet interpretation of the Yalta decision, rather than that adopted by the British and American Ambassadors in Moscow, to prevail.

It would be very useful indeed if the full story of what has happened about the Polish government since Yalta could be made known. For it is quite clear that the trouble has not been a matter of the Anglo-Americans adhering to the Yalta agreement and the Soviets reneging on it. There have been two interpretations, a patent misunderstanding, and almost certainly on both sides some considerable pressure to force the interpretation against the spirit of the Yalta agreement. Stalin had Molotov appear to have had the Red generals and some Red isolationists to think about, and the British and Americans have been under severe pressure from interests of various kinds, which wish to prevent the Soviets from extending their influence in eastern Europe, the Balkans, and the Middle East.

There is little doubt that M. Molotov's active and detailed interest in the conference arises out of two dominating purposes. One

is to reinforce the guaranties against a renewal of German aggression, and the other is to see to it that the world organization does not set up a new cordon sanitaire against the Soviet Union. In his mind, and I would say in any objective mind in any country, these two purposes are complementary.

For if German aggression is to be ended forever, the United Nations must renounce any notion that they are setting up an organization here to police the Soviet Union. To police the Soviet Union they would have to restore Germany, first as a buffer and then as a spearhead. The Soviets are deeply aware of this, and at the bottom of all Soviet policy, of all Soviet suspicion, there is the powerful interests in the western determination to counteract the world which, though they do not avow it openly, have this purpose in mind.

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CHICKEN THIEVES

RALEIGH, April 29.—(AP)—A wave of chicken stealing has broken out in North Carolina, according to C. F. Parrish, director of extension poultry work at N. C. State College. As many as five or six thefts of chickens along one short stretch of road have been reported, Parrish said. He said that operators are apparently spotting large flocks of chickens during the day and then stealing them at night.

EGG SHORTAGE SEEN

RALEIGH, April 29.—(AP)—C. F. Parrish, director of extension poultry work at N. C. State College, today called attention to the small number of early pullets being raised this spring and predicted that an egg shortage may follow.

MORE PEANUT OIL

RALEIGH, April 29.—(AP)—North Carolina peanut growers are practicing seed treatment on a much larger scale this year than ever before in an effort to supply oil for the war effort, say county agents in reports to the State College Extension Service.

PRE-WAR PRICE LEVELS DOUBTED

WASHINGTON, April 29.—(AP)—Senator Thomas (D-Okla.) today expressed doubt "that anyone now living will ever see a return to prewar price levels."

Contending in an interview that prices can be controlled by the volume of money and credit, Thomas said he did not believe the end of this war would see a repetition of the credit contraction which followed world war one. "We could not do it and carry the government debt," he declared.

The Oklahoman said that as best anyone can judge now the post-war Federal budget will have to be at least \$20,000,000,000 annually.

"Interest on our war debt, costs of veterans' care and other necessary expenses will require a budget in that neighborhood even if there is no increase in the general expenses of running government departments," he continued. "That budget and the government debt structure cannot be maintained except by maintaining a high level of prices."

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NOTICE BEER & WINE DEALERS Beer and Wine license expire April 30th, 1945. Before new license can be issued it is necessary to file application with the undersigned. Any person, firm or corporation selling beer or wine without a license is liable to indictment for violating said ordinance. C. R. MORSE City & County Tax Collector.

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NOTICE All Persons Owing Back Taxes are warned if immediate payment or satisfactory arrangements are not made property will be sold to satisfy all tax claims plus cost and interest. No further notice will be given. Back Tax Department City and County Tax Office

1872 1945 Wilmington Lodge No. 319. A. F. & A. M. A SPECIAL COMMUNICATION of this Lodge will be held (THIS MONDAY, APRIL 30th at 7:30 P. M. for the purpose of conferring the Sublime Degree of Master Mason. All members are urged and all qualified Master Masons are cordially invited to attend. By Order of the Master, Louis V. Swann, P. M., Secretary.

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