



ITALY SURRENDERS

Russians Capture City Of Stalino Greatest Victory Of War For The Allies Is Now Accomplished

Last Great Donets City Has Fallen

Germans Acknowledge Loss of Industrial City; Drive Goes On

London, Sept. 8—(AP)—Capture of fiercely defended Stalino by the Russians was acknowledged by the Germans today, restoring the last of the great industrial cities of the Donets basin to the Red army which already has won back two-thirds of the Ukraine rich grain lands.

The Red army advance also crossed the rail line to Mariupol 65 miles southwest of Stalino on the sea of Azov, making it almost certain that Nazi forces which have been fighting east of that town must withdraw to escape entrapment by the southward turning move.

The Red army newspaper Red Star reported that other units had captured the main railroad from the Donets basin to Dnepropetrovsk, 115 miles west of Stalino.

The German communique, recorded by the Associated Press, said Stalino, Russia's twelfth largest city, had been evacuated "to shorten the front" after all military installations had been destroyed.

Russian dispatches indicated Stalino fell in flank moves rather than by direct assault. This new victory followed upon Moscow's announcement that the Red army had killed more than 420,000 Germans, wounded 1,380,000 and captured 33,600 in taking back at least 30,000 square miles of occupied territory since July 5.

Stalino, a city of about 500,000 pre-war population, was threatened by the Germans in October, 1941, and the Russians never had been able to wrest it back until now.

At the hub of the railway system serving the Donets basin, Stalino is an excellent base for a possible thrust to pinch the invaders completely out of their foothold in the Kuban and in the Crimea.

Allied Air Blows Struck at Europe In Open Daylight

London, Sept. 8—(AP)—Fleets of Allied bombers and fighters struck at Europe by daylight today and the Paris radio declared American bombers hit in "violent attacks" at Amiens and pounded Abbeyville twice. There was no immediate announcement from London as to the day's targets.

Mosquito bombers pounded enemy airfields and rail targets in France and Belgium, the air ministry announced, to keep the air offensive rolling through another night, and naval planes destroyed a German U-boat in the channel.

Hotel Fire Toll Rises To 50 Now

Houston, Texas, Sept. 8—(AP)—Two more deaths in hospitals today raised to 50 the tolls of flames which trapped screaming, terrified men in the old, three-story Gulf hotel, in downtown Houston yesterday.

Six have died in hospitals and 44 never got out of the building, turned quickly into an inferno by the swiftly spreading fire.

They died fighting to reach the only fire escape not blocked by flames.

Twelve others remained in hospitals, some in serious conditions. City and State officials and the National Board of Underwriters began an investigation of the cause of the fire, and said it evidently started in a linen closet and baggage store room.

Twenty-one of the dead have not been identified. Most of the 133 guests were transients.

MACARTHUR HAS VISITORS IN NEW GUINEA



GEN. DOUGLAS MacARTHUR (right) greets Under-Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson and Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen at his advance headquarters somewhere in New Guinea. Patterson and Knudsen are on an inspection tour of Southwest Pacific war fronts.

Marshall Says Allies Ready For Knockout Of Nazis Now

Broughton Asks Farmers To Retard Tobacco Sales

Raleigh, Sept. 8—(AP)—Governor Broughton recommended today that farmers withhold or at least retard the movement of their tobacco to markets. Commenting that "the farm labor problem of the State is in its most critical stage," the governor said that "every available individual on the farms of the State should give full time to picking cotton, to housing or

stacking hay, harvesting peanuts and other food and feed crops. The marketing of tobacco in any quantities can wait until these important crops are saved." It was recalled that Governor Broughton said some months ago that he would exercise his wartime emergency power to close the tobacco warehouses if food and other crops could not be harvested because of a labor shortage.

Decisive Triumph Against Japs Also Being Prepared Now

Washington, Sept. 8—(AP)—Allied preparations for smashing Germany's European fortress—including an invasion of northwestern Europe—are virtually complete, Gen. George C. Marshall disclosed today, and plans for decisive triumphs over Japan are well advanced.

"The end is not yet in sight," the army chief of staff said of history's greatest war, "but victory is certain."

"That the long heralded 'second front' was plotted as long ago as the Casablanca conference in January was made clear by his disclosure that 'the plans for air and other operations in northwestern Europe were reviewed and confirmed' at that meeting.

Marshall's conclusion as to the inevitability of Allied arms was set forth in an extraordinary report to Secretary of War Stimson, in which he reviewed the early months of heartbreaking defeat suffered because of inadequate forces, revealed the swift measures taken to stem Axis aggression, told of historic decisions made in Casablanca and Washington, and showed how the enemy at last had been forced on the defensive road to retreat.

"Strategically the enemy in Europe has been reduced to the defensive and the blockade is complete," Marshall declared. "In the Pacific the Japanese are being steadily ejected or rather eliminated from their conquered territory."

"In brief," he said, "the strength of the enemy is steadily declining, while the combined power of the United Nations is rapidly increasing, more rapidly with each succeeding month."

"There can be but one result and every resource we possess is being employed to hasten the hour of victory without undue sacrifice of the lives of our men."

The general estimated that the Russian army is now engaging two-thirds of the German army and one-third of the German air fleet and to this statement he appended a footnote showing that American supplies actually delivered in Russia have included: more than 3,000 airplanes, 2,400 tanks, 109,000 sub-machine guns and 75,000 tons of explosives.

WEATHER

FOR NORTH CAROLINA. Slightly cooler this afternoon, tonight and Thursday forenoon. Scattered showers east portion this afternoon and extreme northeast portion early tonight.

Jap Losses Heavy In New Guinea

Enemy Positions Are Precarious Around Stronghold of Lae

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, Sept. 8—(AP)—Field Artillery pieces dropped by parachute with American paratroops at Nab-zab airport Sunday now are firing at Japanese targets in the Markham valley in the direction of Lae. Allied headquarters disclosed tonight.

It was also announced that a strong offensive patrol of 100 Japanese troops was routed with heavy casualties near Singaura plantation, ten miles east of Lae, on Monday by Australian infantry which had landed on New Guinea 28 hours earlier.

The troops advancing westward along the Huon gulf toward Lae itself and were approaching the Busu river, only five miles from Mahahang, one of the threatened city's main airbases.

The Australians were within range of enemy guns at Lae, but they have not been fired as yet. The silence of these weapons indicated the effectiveness of the heavy aerial pounding of Lae by Liberator bombers before the allied invasion Saturday.

The field guns dropped from transport planes Sunday were assembled "as quickly as men could find the pieces in tall grass" and now have been rolled into position and placed in action, headquarters announced.

The guns have been directed on a target along the road to Lae.

Eighth Army Continuing Its Advance

Coastline Now Held Stretches 70 Miles in Calabrian Area

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 8—(AP)—The British eighth army has occupied Bovamarina, 10 miles east of Melito on the southern shore of Calabria, and has advanced up the western coast of the peninsula to the mouth of Petrace river, six miles above Palmi, allied headquarters announced today.

The advance extended the stretch of coast line in the possession of the Allies to approximately 76 miles. At the mouth of the Petrace, the British and Canadian forces were emerging from the mountainous country through which they have been traveling along a small plain extending northward eight miles to Mesima river.

The allied bridgehead previously had been bounded by Palmi in the north—capture of which was announced yesterday—and by Melito in the south.

The bridgehead thus has been extended by approximately 16 miles in the last 24 hours and the advance was reported continuing.

Slight skirmishes with Axis forces were reported. Such opposition as developed was easily routed, but extensive demolitions by the retreating enemy forces continued to make progress relatively slow.

The building up of allied reserves of men and material on the Italian mainland, meanwhile, was being vigorously pursued by fleets of boats traveling back and forth across the Straits of Messina under the protection of allied warships and planes.

U. S. Flying Fortresses pounded Foggia airbase near the Italian east coast Tom Naples, shooting down 11 enemy fighters in a great air battle.

Medium bombers and fighter bombers attacked railways and roads in northern Calabria, headquarters announced.

Allied armies now control an area of nearly 100 square miles.

Armistice Granted by Eisenhower; And Hostilities End Immediately

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 8—(AP)—General Dwight D. Eisenhower today announced the unconditional surrender of Italy in the greatest victory for allied arms in four years of war.

General Eisenhower announced he had granted a military armistice—approved by Russia as well as Britain and the United States—to the war-sick, conquered junior Axis power being chewed by invasion.

Hitler's "European fortress" was cracked, the way was opened for new offensives, the course of World War II was immeasurably shortened.

Surrender of Italian armed forces "unconditionally" was made by the government of Marshal Pietro Badoglio, successor of Benito Mussolini, the architect of fascism.

Thus the Casablanca "unconditional surrender" ultimatum received its first application.

Armistice Granted

Announcing the brilliant news, Eisenhower, who led the allied triumph in Tunisia and Sicily as well, declared: "The Italian government has surrendered its armed forces unconditionally."

"As Allied commander-in-chief, I have granted a military armistice, the terms of which have been approved by the governments of the United Kingdom, the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic. Thus I am acting in the interest of the United Nations."

"The Italian government has bound itself to abide by these terms without reservation."

"The armistice was signed by my representative and the representative of Marshal Badoglio, and it becomes effective this instant," Eisenhower said in a broadcast at 12:30 (EWT).

Hostilities Ended

"Hostilities between the armed forces of the United Nations and those of Italy terminate at once. All Italians who now act to help eject the German aggressors from Italian soil will hold the assistance and support of the United Nations."

The truce actually was reached last Friday at Allied advance headquarters in Sicily—the very day that British and Canadian troops swept across Messina Straits to invade the Italian toe—but it was agreed, a special announcement said, "that the armistice should come into force at a moment most favorable to the Allies, and be simultaneously announced by both sides. That moment has now arrived."

Germans Outguessed

"The possibility of a German move to forestall publication of the armistice by the Italian government was discussed during the negotiations."

"To meet this eventuality, it was agreed that one of the senior Italian military representatives should not return to Rome. He is now in Sicily."

"Further, Marshal Badoglio arranged to send the text of his proclamation to Allied headquarters."

To Resist Germans

Badoglio issued a proclamation saying the armistice had been requested and granted, and called on all Italian armed forces to "cease all acts of hostility against Anglo-American forces wherever they may be met."

Badoglio instructed the Italians, however, to "oppose attacks from any other quarters,"—a warning that German attempts to interfere would be met by arms.

(Axis radio stations broadcast nothing immediately on the capitulation. About an hour earlier the German radio told of fresh British troop landings near Pizzo, about 50 miles north of the place where British and Canadian troops had been last reported fighting.)

Peace News Hits Stocks

New York, Sept. 8—(AP)—News of Italy's capitulation prompted a selling movement of small proportions in the stock market today. International Telephone made a rapid gain of a point or more, Radio Corporation also moved up.

In the minus division were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, United Aircraft, Douglas, Allied Chemical and Southern Railway.

Fresh Gains For Cotton

New York, Sept. 8—(AP)—Cotton futures (old contracts) opened 33 to 45 cents a bale higher. Noon values were 3 to 50 cents a bale higher, October 20.36, December 20.25 and March 20.18.

Previous close, open: October 20.27, 20.37; December, 20.16, 20.15; March 19.98, 20.16; May 19.97, 20.06; July 19.84, 19.83.