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# British Seize City Of Foggia

## Four Cents An Hour Increase Suggested For Rail Workers

### Replaces Welles



EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, JR., Lend-Lease Administrator, has been appointed Under Secretary of State by President Roosevelt to fill the vacancy created by Sumner Welles' resignation. Mr. Stettinius, who is 42, quit private business in 1940 to take a Federal job. (International)

### Head of Operating Union Calls Scale Insult, Unacceptable

Washington, Sept. 28.—(AP)—The White House disclosed today that the Railroad Emergency Board had recommended a wage increase of at least four cents an hour for 300,000 operating employees of the nation's rail carriers. The board reported to President Roosevelt that these workers were entitled to that much under the Little Steel formula and implied it would have recommended a higher figure if it had felt the government would approve. The report was submitted on a two to one vote, the minority member dissenting sharply because he favored a more substantial increase, amounting to 7 1/2 percent.

### RECOMMENDATION CALLED INSULT BY UNION CHIEF

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 28.—(AP)—Thomas C. Cashen, international president of the Switchmen's Union of North America, said today the Railroad Emergency Board's recommendation of a wage increase of four cents hourly for operating employees "is an insult." "It is my opinion the employees will not accept the recommendation," he added.

## Some Ration Values Hiked Very Sharply

Washington, Sept. 28.—(AP)—Reflecting still dwindling production, another sharp increase in the ration cost of butter—from the current twelve to 16 points beginning Sunday—was announced today by the Office of Price Administration.

The point values of most meats will remain unchanged, OPA said, except for some slight upward adjustments.

Processed food changes for October, announced last night, called largely for still increases in canned fruit values, although there will be small reductions for some important vegetables.

The increase in butter available to civilians continued to dwindle during September because production fell an estimated ten per cent under a year ago, OPA said in explanation.

OPA said farm (or country) butter would be raised also from six to ten points and announced:

1. Standard cuts of beef and veal and lamb remain unchanged, while lamb and veal meats are reduced one point.
2. A total of eight standard pork cuts, including center chops and loin roasts, are increased one to two points.
3. Eighteen meat cuts, mainly variety types such as brains and kidneys, are now point-free.
4. A number of cheeses, including cream cheese, cottage cheese, Swiss, pleu and Camembert, are increased a point a pound.

## Higher Crop Loan Sought For Farmers

Washington, Sept. 28.—(AP)—Contending present government loan rates of 90 percent of parity on cotton, corn, wheat, rice, tobacco and peanuts do not reflect increased labor costs, Representative Pace (Ga., D.) today proposed that the loan rate be boosted to 100 percent of parity.

He has introduced a resolution in the House to authorize the increased loan rate.

"Present parity prices for the major farm crops," he said in an interview, "are based on what the farmer was paying for his labor in 1909."

"Today farm labor costs are up 300 percent from that period, and even giving the farmer a 100 percent loan on his crop would still not give him more than about 70 percent of a true parity."

## NEW CONQUERORS PASS ANCIENT PRE-ROMAN RUINS



A GROUP OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS, intent upon mopping up retreating Nazi forces, pays little attention to the classic ruins of the Greek-built temple of Poseidon in the Paestum area near Salerno. The historic structure dates from the time this section of Italy was a Greek colony. (International Soundphoto)

## Reds On Verge Of Capture Of Three Key Nazi Centers

## MacArthur Opens Drive On Jap Base At Madang

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, Sept. 28.—(AP)—General Douglas MacArthur, whose New Guinea troops have won virtually complete control of 80 important miles of coastline from Salamaua to Finschhafen since September 12, now has opened a thrust toward Madang, 170 miles to the northwest.

This movement, while Australian defenses before tottering Finschhafen, is an overland one developing in the broad Markham valley at a point 60 miles northwest of Lae.

Today's communique disclosed the capture of Sagerak, a village approximately 70 miles south and slightly east of Madang. It was the first hint of a land drive in that direction.

Sagerak is eight miles northwest of Kaipit, a valley village where September 13, two days after the fall of Lae, big transport planes landed on a grassy field and unloaded Australian soldiers who clashed with an enemy force of 200, killed 120 and routing the others.

Whether Sagerak's capture was achieved by the airborne force which took Kaipit, or meant a consolidated

Allied line for all the 60 miles from Sagerak to Lae, was not made clear. Since Lae's fall, MacArthur's forces definitely controlled the valley for 20 miles from that airbase back to the air strip of Nadab, seized by paratroopers September 5.

Today's communique reported a 28-ton bombing by fighter-escorted Liberators on Mansa Bay, midway between Madang and Wewak, and a 33-ton raid on two airbases at Wawak. The Japanese sent up 20 new No. 3 type heavier armored fighters, but American P-38's downed three in fights ranging from 6,000 to 20,000 feet. There were no Allied losses.

At Finschhafen, Australian troops which landed six miles to the north September 22 menace the airfield and supply base from two directions. One force which crossed the Bami river near its mouth is three-quarters of a mile north of the town. Another force which moved inland before crossing the river is closing in from the west on ridges overlooking Finschhafen. Still another contingent is battling Japanese around Sattelberg Mission.

## Giant U. S. Bombing Planes Change Into Huge Fighters

### Special to Central Press.

Washington, Sept. 28.—Now the story can be told why American Flying Fortresses and Liberators have been able to maintain such a high bombing average against the German Luftwaffe (4 and 6 to 1). Normally, the big bombers carry 13 large caliber machine guns, making them the most powerfully-armed planes in the skies.

For a long time after the United States Air Forces began their raids on Germany such armament was sufficient to keep the Nazis at a respectable distance.

But, after paying bloodily for the experience, Nazi fighters discovered a blind spot here and there. They also learned that, in order to carry as many bombs as possible, the heavy

bombers were forced to cut down their supply of ammunition.

Thus the four-engine jobs were unable to engage in prolonged dog-fights and the Nazis found it easier picking off them in wait for the bombers, winging home with much, if not all, of their ammunition already expended.

These happy hunting days did not last long, however.

On one raid the Nazis tore into a formation of "Fort's" only to find the bombers spewing back death from utterly strange places. And, on the way home, the bombers fought off clouds of interceptors, with apparently inexhaustible machine guns.

In April, May and June, flying (Continued on Page Five)

## Two Spies Given Limit In Sentence

New York, Sept. 28.—(AP)—Two former Staten Island air raid wardens who pled guilty to charges of conspiracy to violate the wartime espionage act were sentenced today to 30 years imprisonment each by Judge Mortimer W. Byers in Brooklyn Federal Court.

Judge Byers told the two men, Ernest F. Lehmütz, 37, and Erwin H. DeSpreiter, 32, he thought they had "not told the truth to the government" and had "tried to cooperate with the Federal Bureau of Investigation" and that consequently he was imposing the longest prison term prescribed by law for such offenses.

## Rails Lead Stock Gain

New York, Sept. 28.—(AP)—Rails led a modest and selective recovery in today's stock market. Irregular trends continued at the start but sufficient bids then appeared to load up interceptors, with apparently inexhaustible machine guns.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 28.—A check drawn on the United States Treasury for \$2,615,500, the second payment on an estimated Federal contribution of \$30,292 toward the cost of maintaining and operating child-care facilities for a six-month period, has been forwarded by the regional office of the Federal Works Agency to B. L. Smith, superintendent of schools at Greensboro, C. L. Vickers, FWA assistant regional director, announced. The initial payment was \$20,673.

## Last Caucasus Base Of Germans Smashed; Nazis Fight Bitterly

London, Sept. 28.—(AP)—Three key cities of White Russia—Gomel, Mogilev and Vitebsk—were in danger from advancing Red army forces today, while further south some Soviet columns continued their unrelenting pressure against Kiev and Melitopol, springboard for a possible drive into the Crimea.

The last German Caucasus base of Temryuk was smashed yesterday, a Moscow war communique said, virtually sealing the fate of whatever Axis forces were left in the northwestern Caucasus. They faced certain capture or flight across the Kerch strait to join the German garrisons in the Crimea. The Berlin broadcast said Temryuk was evacuated Sunday after military installations were dynamited.

Most sensational of the Soviet gains recorded yesterday was the capture of the east bank of a Moscow suburb of the strategic city of Dniepropetrovsk, in a savage hand-to-hand struggle across the river of that big steel and power city on the Dnieper river bend.

Their backs to the broad Dnieper, the Nazis fought to the last. Remnants of their rear guard were hurled into the Dnieper as Red army troops overran the suburb and seized huge piles of abandoned war loot, the Russian communique said.

The Russians said they reclaimed 1,220 towns and villages—biggest one-day haul of the smashing summer offensive—in yesterday's action on the war's longest land front. All along the Dnieper length "our troops were wiping out or capturing individual German groupings on the left bank," the communique said.

Nearly 7,000 Nazi troops were reported killed on all sectors of the front, 2,000 falling in fierce fighting on the approaches to Mogilev, north of Gomel. Entire battalions were said to have been slain in bitter fighting around the Kremenchuk bridgehead, where air battles, enlivened the struggle.

Moscow said that German troops, reeling under the impact of the Soviet steam roller tactics, were surrendering by the hundreds. The Red air force, blasting concentrations of enemy forces at the river crossings, also rained far ahead to blow up German troop trains and rail junctions west of the river.

The battle for Kiev, the great central bastion for Kiev, the great central of the Dnieper, was developing and a Berlin broadcast said that Soviet troops, striking by night, had crossed the river 50 miles to the north and were battling the Germans on the west bank.

## Cotton Shows Slight Gains

New York, Sept. 28.—(AP)—Cotton futures (old contracts) opened unchanged to ten cents a bale higher. Noon values were unchanged to 25 cents a bale higher. October 20, 18; December 20, 20 and March 20, 20.

Previous Close	Open
October	20.45
December	20.15
March	19.96
May	19.75
July	19.56

## Great Air Base Center In Eastern Italy Falls

### Americans Gain Five Miles in Area Around Salerno; German Losses Heavy

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 28.—(AP)—A strong British mobile armored column has raced 15 miles through Field Marshal Albert Kesselring's defenses and captured the great airbase city of Foggia with its twelve satellite airfields.

Official reports disclosed the vanguard of Gen. Sir B. L. Montgomery's troops entered the city at 3 p. m. yesterday, easily overcoming minor opposition.

At the same time Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's men of the Fifth Army registered gains of from two to five miles to the north in the Salerno area in the face of stubborn German resistance.

The historic city of Melfi was taken, and two other towns to the eastern bank of the line were overrun.

North of Salerno British troops plunged their way toward two miles.

Some idea of the intense fighting encountered by the Fifth Army was given by prisoners of the German 16th Panzer Division, who said their division had been virtually put out of action, with its losses exceeding 50 per cent.

Today's German communique said the "pressure of the Anglo-Americans in southern Italy had been considerably increased with the loading of fresh forces." It

### I.Q. Expert



BENEATH this buck private's helmet is a brain that should go well with the gold band of a general's cap. He's Pvt. Earl O. Althoff, son of a St. Mary, O., baker, and he has just made one of the highest intelligence scores on army records in the general classification test. His marks were just 4 points below a perfect rating. (International)

added "while all attacks were beaten back in the Salerno area our troops have disengaged themselves according to plan in the area of Foggia, and have retreated to prepared mountain positions. Foggia was evacuated after destruction of all installations of war importance." On the Eighth Army front, "considerable casualties" were inflicted upon the Germans in the drive on Foggia, headquarters announced, but there were indications that German resistance was slack on the swift advance against Kesselring's rear guard forces which were left at the mercy of British columns.

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The Allied drive again made some headway east of Salerno toward the Adriatic, where heavier opposition was met.

The drive into the hills toward Nocera, ten miles northwest of Salerno, made steady progress in bitter hand-to-hand fighting. Capture of this road junction will take the Allies to the edge of the plains leading to Naples, vital port which the Germans have been systematically destroying.

The capture of Melfi, 40 miles from the Adriatic, represented an advance of five miles beyond the previously reported Allied position. This gain was made by the American east wing of the Fifth Army and it places the Allies within the road network leading to the back door of Naples.

## Self-Government For Porto Ricans Proposed by FDR

Washington, Sept. 28.—(AP)—President Roosevelt submitted to Congress today a bill which he said would give the Porto Rican people the right to elect their governor and an opportunity for the free exercise of the powers of local self-government.

The bill was drafted, for the guidance of Congress, by a committee under the chairmanship of Secretary of Interior Ickes.

## WEATHER FOR NORTH CAROLINA Little change in temperature this afternoon, tonight and Wednesday forenoon.

## Germans Seize Adriatic Bases As Foggia Falls; Balkan Peril Increases

London, Sept. 28.—(AP)—With Foggia's elaborate string of airfields in Allied hands, the Germans struck at once today in an effort to shield themselves from the grave strategic consequences of the loss of that vital base.

Almost at the moment that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's communique disclosed that Gen. Sir B. L. Montgomery's forces had overrun Foggia, the Germans announced two quick steps of their own: 1. They threw landing forces at the island of Corfu off the west coast of Greece.

2. They attacked and claimed to have regained the Yugoslav harbor city of Split, previously stormed and captured by Yugoslav guerrillas.

In these operations, Hitler was moving with all urgency against a menace suddenly and vastly increased against his Balkan front, for the capture of Foggia by the British meant that the whole of northern Italy, the Danube valley and southern Germany itself now have been brought adequately under the shadow of the Allied air arm.

It meant also that grand scale facilities for Allied air action against the Balkans had now been obtained in an area only 150 miles across the Adriatic sea.

The Berlin announcement of the occupation of Corfu, directly across the Ionian Sea from the heel of the Italian boot, said the Germans took over the entire island after a short fight with Italian troops who turned down an ultimatum to surrender.

"The Germans broke down resistance and brought in several thousand prisoners," said the broadcast. In a separate announcement broadcast a short time later, Berlin said the port of Split, on the Adriatic coast across from Italy and almost due north of Foggia, was stormed and captured by German troops.