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Jap Tribute To American Air Hero



In contrast to the usual treatment the Japs give their enemies is this grave marker of a U. S. pilot shot down over Kiska Island. The sign reads: "Sleeping here, a brave air-hero who lost youth and happiness for his motherland. July 25, Nippon Army. Navy photo. (International)"

CIO's Chief Waves Big Stick Tirade Against Sales Tax

Promises Labor Will Demand Increases to Offset That Pay Cut

Washington, Oct. 15—(AP)—President Philip Murray of the CIO blasted away today at proposals for a national retail sales tax, bluntly warning that if such a levy became law labor would demand wage increases "to make up for this unjustified wage cut."

"The proposed sales tax levy would be the equivalent of a military draft," he told the House Ways and Means Committee, considering new tax legislation.

Economic Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson previously told the tax-writing body a ten percent sales tax would cause an eight percent rise in the cost of living and that subsequent demands for wage and price increases would break the "hold the line" wartime economic policy, opening the way for wild inflation.

Supporters of the tax contend it would defer inflation.

FDR Takes Further Raps At Argentine

Washington, Oct. 15—(AP)—President Roosevelt sharply rebuked Argentina today for suspending publication of Jewish newspapers, terminating this action in line with characteristics of Nazi doctrine.

It was the second time within recent weeks that this government has rebuked the only American nation still maintaining diplomatic relations with the Axis.

Secretary of State Hull previously sent a strongly worded message turning down an Argentine request for lend-lease assistance.

Mr. Roosevelt said in a statement at his press conference that primarily the suspension of Jewish newspapers concerned the Argentine government and not people, but he added:

"It comes before us to give expression to my feeling of apprehension at the taking in this hemisphere of action obviously anti-Semitic in nature and of a character so closely identified with the most repugnant features of Nazi doctrine."

ALLIES POUR ACROSS RIVER BIG DNEIPEP DAM BLOWN UP

Red Menace To Germans Unchecked

Flooded Lowlands Not Halting Soviet Gain; Disaster Faces Nazis

London, Oct. 15—(AP)—The waters of the great Dnieper dam—the largest in Europe—were sent rolling over the Russian countryside once more by German troops, the Berlin radio reported today in acknowledging their flight from Zaporozhe, their long-held southern key base and guardian fortress of the Crimea.

News that the \$110,000,000 dam had been blown up by the enemy indicated that they had succeeded in repairing it after the Russians destroyed its electrical equipment, when falling back from the Dnieper in 1941 in what was called the greatest piece of self-sabotage of all time.

The massive dam, situated at the lower end of the Dnieper rapids, a few miles north of Zaporozhe, and was considered one of the outstanding industrial achievements of the Soviet regime. It waters generate power for the whole industrial area of the Ukraine and it has been said that "whoever controls the dam controls the whole southwestern Russian industry."

By blowing up the great dam the Germans evidently hoped to stall the Russian advance westward and to prevent the entrainment of garrisons in the Crimea, believed to number more than 100,000 troops. There was no confirmation of the dam's destruction from Moscow, and it was not known whether the Russians would be able to transport their armies across the newly-flooded terrain to close the Crimean escape corridors.

Alcanthia, Melitopol, 65 miles to the south, had been isolated by other Soviet columns and its fall was expected hourly, the Russians communique indicated.

Threat of a double-pronged Russian offensive hung over the Crimea. The Red army was pouring masses of men and tanks into the Dnieper flatlands, just north of the Sea of Azov, both above and below Melitopol. Other Soviet forces were reported converging on the western tip of the Crimean peninsula in the Caucasus, preparatory to franchising a powerful amphibious attack on the Crimea, across the two-mile wide Kerch strait.

There was no indication, however, that the German 17th army was preparing to withdraw from its precarious positions in the Crimea. On the contrary, the Germans apparently intended to try to hold the peninsula at all costs.

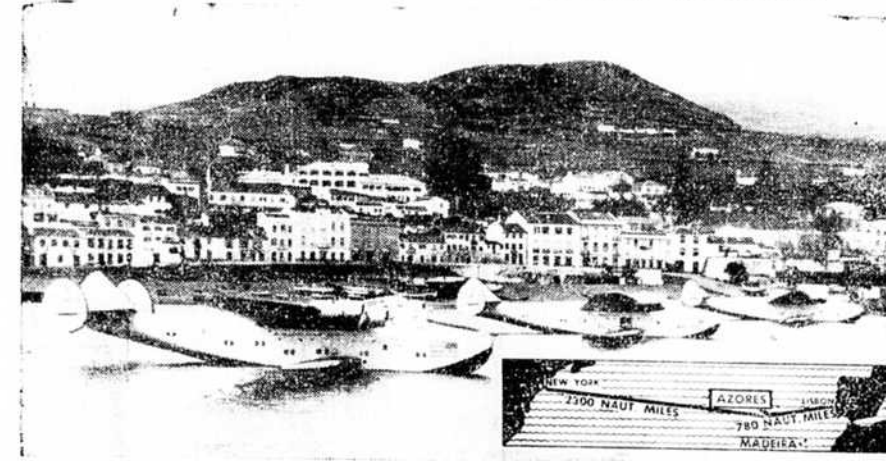
The threat to the Crimea was not the only disaster facing the battered German armies. Far to the north, a Russian communique said, Red army tank corps broke through a new breach in the German lines above embattled Kiev, and had smashed three Nazi divisions on the western bank of the Dnieper in lighting on both banks of the Ukrainian capital.

Conceding another German defensive base on the edge of lower White Russia, also faced imminent capture by the Soviet forces.

The Red exhibited a regularly higher tendency at the start and, white denials were about as slow as in the preceding session, prices stiffened further around midday. Near the fourth hour gains of fractions to a point or so predominated.

43 COUNTRIES SEND MEN TO RELIEF MEET
Washington, Oct. 15—(AP)—All 43 countries invited to the United Nations relief meeting in Atlantic City, New Jersey, next month have accepted, it became known today, and several will be represented by their prime ministers.

AZORES SEAPLANE BASE GRANTED TO ALLIES



THIS EXCELLENT SEAPLANE BASE, the harbor of Horta in the Azores, will soon be used by Allied aircraft in their battle against the Nazi U-boats in the Atlantic. When the photo was taken a number of Pan-American Clippers were anchored in the harbor. The inset map shows the excellent geographical position of these islands, making it possible to protect convoys headed for either England or Africa. (International)

210 Jap Planes Are Shot Down

Americans Lose 60 "Forts," Nazis 104, In Big Air Battle

London, Oct. 15—(AP)—The Germans, massing their most effective fighter opposition to date, shot down a record number of 104 American Flying Fortresses from a heavy force that made a shambles yesterday out of three Nazi fighter and half-bearing plants at Schweinfurt.

The Flying Fortresses, with their big searchlight beam, shot down 104 enemy planes, as a significant air battle probably the greatest ever fought over the continent, raged for two hours all the way from the English coast to the targets in central Germany and back again.

While incidents of the opposite forces were disclosed officially, numerous American aviators told of encountering swarms of enemy jet fighters and of the twin-engine fighters on which the new German rocket apparatus is chiefly mounted.

The Flying Fortresses destroyed 91 enemy aircraft and possibly 42 more. Thunderbolts escorted them part of the way. The 300th, 48th and 97th squadrons and 1st and 3rd groups of the U. S. 8th Air Force, led by Major General Curtis LeMay, were the main force.

Despite the opposition, the Americans, however, splintered their force over all of the 72 spots of target, including burning one of Germany's most important centers for producing synthetic oil, an essential product for virtually every piece of modern armament.

There ought to be hell being raised all over Germany," said one American pilot who landed hundreds of bombs, four into the target area.

Nazis Are Hurled Back On Volturno

Decisive Gains Are Made All Along Line; More Cities Taken

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 15—(AP)—The main forces of the Allied Fifth Army poured across the Volturno river into newly won bridgeheads today, and dispatches from Lt. Gen. Mark Clark's battle headquarters said the British and Americans were throwing the enemy back along the entire front from the west coast to the mountain backbone of Italy.

The message telling of decisive gains all along the front in the recent operations was equally reassuring in several other Allied headquarters communique, but disclosed that British infantry and tanks had pushed back British vessels to the north side of the Vulture's ridge early Wednesday simultaneously with a frontal assault across the stream by American and British infantry and engineers.

Rolling up the enemy's coastal defenses, the amphibious force quickly seized positions along a canal while British naval guns belatedly stood into the strong German defensive positions behind the coastal railroad line on high ground four miles north of the river.

While the British destroyers, Lancers and Lookouts and the Netherlands, captured Flores, hurled tons of explosives over the hills, a terrific light raged along the coast. The Germans, obviously, had been unaccustomed to the possibility of such a landing—the first amphibious operation undertaken by the Fifth Army since its original arrival on the Salerno beaches—and had concentrated huge artillery groups in the dominating heights and in the lower ground.

Montecassino, a 1,000-foot peak, loomed the heightiest stronghold of Cassino in the Liri valley, nearly German positions and consolidated their hold on the high ground screening the advance toward Cassino bridgeheads since the main body of the Fifth Army was pushing into the offensive.

As almost all points north of the river, except the Clark's headquarters, the Germans were equipped with sleeping and kitchen facilities, they had no adequate means of escape, the Americans at key points.

"The enemy's position hourly is becoming more desperate and he will obviously be forced to pull out from all the low area near the river," a military spokesman declared.

An official report from Clark's headquarters of 10:45 p. m. today declared, "The Fifth Army continues to advance steadily forward. No serious pockets of resistance are being wiped out."

General Montgomery's Eighth Army also advanced on the inland sector of the trans-penninsula front and captured the town of Casavola, five miles northwest of Benevento, and on the north side of the Cigno river. Casavola is 20 miles southwest of Termoli.

But the spokesman said Montecassino will be taken by the end of the month.

WEATHER
FOR NORTH CAROLINA
Continued mild with showers and light rains this afternoon.

Serious Labor Shortage Is Facing U. S. Railroads

St. Louis, Oct. 15—(AP)—Joseph B. Eastman, director of the Office of Defense Transportation, today told the National Association of Shippers' Advisory Boards that "serious labor troubles" are endangering railroad operations.

"We can see no prospect for the carriers unless the existing conditions are changed in a prepared speech."

Cotton Mixed Around Close

New York, Oct. 15—(AP)—Cotton futures (and contracts) opened 45 cents a bale lower to 19c. Higher. New futures were for contracts in New York for the month ending 1943, December 20.15 and March 20.05.

Previous close, 19c
October 20.15 20.15
December 20.15 20.15
March 20.05 20.05
New York, Oct. 15, 1943
July 19.75 19.75

POSTMASTER JOBS IN EAST ARE OPEN

Washington, Oct. 15—(AP)—The Civil Service Commission announced today it would receive applications for the postmaster jobs at 40 offices and Greenville, N. C. Applications must be filed by November 9.

MOST ACREAGE TO CORN DURING 1942

Raleigh, Oct. 15—(AP)—One third of all land cultivated in North Carolina last year was devoted to the production of corn, the statistics division of the State Department of Agriculture reported Monday.

Hay crop increased second at 12.3 per cent of the total land under cultivation, with cotton in third place with 12.3 per cent of the acreage. In 1942, 1942 corn acreage was 7.4 per cent, and cotton 4.2 per cent.

Nazis, Japs In Protests To Portugal

London, Oct. 15—(AP)—Germany and Japan protested to Portugal today over the granting of bases in the Azores to the British, and the Nazis angrily served notice that they reserved the right to make retaliatory action.

Germany left unaltered, however, whether she would go so far as to declare war on the Portuguese.

In announcing the protest, the Berlin radio called Portugal's act a "severe violation of neutrality."

BURLEY LEAF CROP LARGER THIS YEAR

Raleigh, Oct. 15—(AP)—Indications for a 7,000-acre crop of burley tobacco in North Carolina this year is compared with 6,000 acres for 1942.

The Crop Reporting Service of the State Department of Agriculture said Monday, "Yield prospects, and the report, are far more optimistic than the 11,500 pounds per acre realized last season."

Buyers paid an average of \$42.00 for the 5,500,000 pounds sold on the Asheville and Boone markets in 1942. The State Department of Agriculture officials have been informed that a referendum will be held in 1945 on burley tobacco marketing quotas.

Burley markets in this State opened on December 7.