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## GERMANS DEFEND ODESSA AT ALL COSTS

As Fickle Spring Sent Snow to New York



You are looking west from the Public Library along Forty-Second Street in midtown New York as the scene was pictured Wednesday—only three days before Easter—when snow was falling thick. Two inches of snow had settled on the city's warm pavements before nightfall, mostly melting as it fell, but in surrounding New York State and New Jersey the depth was five inches or more, thirteen inches being reported from Netcong, N. J. The snow, after an all-day fall, continued into the night. "Unusual," the weather man called it. Pedestrians, their feet wet, had other but unofficial comments. (International)

## G.O.P. Dark Horse Unlikely

Going Overseas?



Tide Toward Dewey  
Seems to Assure  
Governor's Victory

Washington, April 7—(AP)—The difficult road that lies ahead for any dark horse hopeful was impressed on Republicans today as a result of Wendell L. Willkie's retirement from the race for the party's presidential nomination.

With Willkie out of the running, the swing appeared under way for Governor Thomas E. Dewey, of New York. Definite indications developed that Dewey would collect a major share of the support which Willkie renounced after his defeat in Tuesday's Wisconsin primary.

Among these was the prediction of Senator Donahue, Connecticut Republican, that most of Connecticut's 16 uncommitted delegates to be selected next week would favor Dewey. Willkie's greatest pre-convention strength was in New England and it is there that other candidates would have to make inroads if they hoped to transfer his support to themselves.

There were some Republicans who had envisioned the possibility that Dewey and Willkie would present almost equal strength on the first ballot. Any such result, they said, might lead to one of those convention deadlocks from which dark horses spring galloping.

This was the frank expression hope of Senator Vandenberg, Michigan Republican, who has been saying the Republicans ought to nominate General Douglas MacArthur. The southwest Pacific commander, Vandenberg contends, is the only man who successfully could oppose President Roosevelt on what promises to be one of the major campaign issues, the campaign argument against electing an inexperienced man as commander-in-chief.

But the quick surge to Dewey appeared likely to settle any such movement, despite the three votes MacArthur picked up in Wisconsin. There was some doubt in various states where the Willkie delegates would go, but the professional Republican minority in the South seemed primed to board the New York governor's bandwagon.

Problem Of  
Italy To Be  
Discussed

Washington, April 7—(AP)—One of the Allies' most vexing political problems—that of reorganizing the Italian government—is to be tackled this weekend by the newly organized reconstituted Allied Advisory Council for Italy.

The council's efforts to achieve a temporary solution, it was learned in diplomatic quarters, will revolve mainly around the projected retirement of King Vittorio Emanuele, whose continuation in power has offered the chief obstacle to participation by anti-fascist political parties in the government.

The king is slated to be succeeded by Crown Prince Umberto, but there has been some anti-fascist objection to Umberto also, and if Premier Badoglio is not able to arrange a broader government under Umberto, then the latter will undoubtedly have to step down in favor of a regency for his young son.

The basic policy of the Allies to let the Italian people decide their own government, once the war is over, still stands, the only limitation being that they make an end of fascism.

Miss Kellemis charged that Coffey came into possession of her private mail illegally and implied she intended to seek legal redress.

## British Labor Crisis Is Acute

### War Plants Hurt On Eve Of Invasion

Most of Walkout  
Unauthorized by  
Leaders of Unions

London, April 7—(AP)—The whole volatile labor situation, which Britain held in check through the urgency of national need, and the machinery of arbitration is erupting in this fifth year of the war, with every indication that 1944 will be the paralyzing 1926 general walkouts.

The number of work days lost through strikes has increased sharply and steadily since 1940. Last year was the second worst year for strikes in Britain's history. With more than 1,000,000 work days lost, walkouts during March, 1944, alone cost more production than the whole year of 1941.

The walkouts have had this in common: Most of them have been unauthorized and have in fact been imposed by the union leadership; and (2) the coal fields, chief trouble spot of the past two decades, have been the scene of at least half the strikes.

Thus there was developed under the wartime essential work order the seemingly contradictory situation that workers, frozen to their jobs, cannot quit, be tired of change employment and cannot be late or absent without being liable to fine, can walk out on strike.

The immediate result in pre-invasion Britain of the strike of 125,000 miners in south Wales and Monmouthshire in March, and the walkout of 90,000 miners in Yorkshire, which extended into April, has been a definite blow to war industry.

But as both Lloyd George, fuel minister, and Ernest Bevin, labor minister, put it, there was another far-reaching and dangerous result, the potential undermining of the whole structure of national arbitration, which for the most part has kept the industrial peace.

Coming at a time when organized labor is pressing for relaxation of wage controls, the report said the stabilization program has worked so well that "the cost of living is a mile a year less than it was a year ago, and that wages have been stabilized."

We must not jeopardize these gains by any change of policy or relaxation of effort in the critical months ahead, it said.

The report, taking note of the fact that tomorrow marks the first anniversary of this "hold the line" order on the cost of living, was submitted by Fred M. Vinson, economic stabilization director; Charles Boyce, price administrator; Marvin Jones, war food administrator; and William H. Davis, War Labor Board chairman.

Asked at a press-radio conference whether the stabilization report could be interpreted as an answer to demand to "shatter the little red curtain," Mr. Roosevelt replied that it wasn't "an answer to anything, but a statement of fact."

On the wage question, the report noted that some adjustments had to be made to correct gross inequities, eliminate substantiations of living, and give effect to the little red wage formula. The general effect of the policy, it said, has been to raise earnings of low-wage groups or some of those which lagged behind the general wage upswing.

Nevertheless, total earnings have gone up, the report said, because of longer work hours, higher paying war jobs and incentives to produce factors not regulated by wage rate controls.

Thus the basic wage structure has remained substantially unchanged, and wages have been stabilized, the report declared.

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### PREVIEW IN INVASION ARMORY



FROM THE BACK SEAT of a scout car Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower (left) and Prime Minister Churchill look over a field of howitzers at a U. S. Army depot somewhere in Great Britain, where vast stores of equipment and supplies are ready for the dawning of D-Day. (International)

## German Claims Are Exaggerated About U.S. Airplane Loss

Stettinius Is In  
London For Talks  
On Foreign Policy

London, April 7—(AP)—Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., United States undersecretary of state, arrived today for a series of important foreign policy conferences with British officials, meetings which may prepare the way for another Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin round table.

Stettinius' arrival came at a time of mounting criticism and uncertainty in Commons and Congress over British-American foreign policy, and the degree of cooperation between London and Washington and with Moscow.

His talks with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and foreign office experts are expected to cover a wide range, including prospects of Finnish peace, negotiations with Spain and Allied efforts to wrest the Balkan satellites from Hitler's grasp.

On the eve of the round table conference, Stettinius told the British military attaché here that he anticipated no immediate American reprisals against Axis-held areas in Europe.

Referring to charges made on the House floor by Representative Coffey, Washington Democrat, that Miss Kellemis had made "seditious speeches criticizing Federal tax policies and had carried on a correspondence with Count Frederick Zedlitz, whom Coffey called a 'Nazi agent' in Argentina, Reedka flatly denied

he indicated that he believed Germany would not increase its air raids and that he decided where to make a stand and where to defend it from German power.

Mr. Roosevelt, however, did not rule out a possible attack on British positions.

Both men agreed to the fact that

Germany had taken a stand in the south.

The Red army now has more planes, Mr. Roosevelt remarked. By a slight turn to the south Soviet forces could launch an attack in the Balkans, he said.

The President repeated that things on the Russian front were going extremely well, noting that he could not prognosticate.

He said he knew nothing more about rumors that Romania might make peace than was filtering through London.

Mr. Roosevelt, asked whether the time had arrived for disclosure of the secret armistice terms with Italy, said he did not think so, because the terms were primarily military.

Thursday's Attack  
On Yugoslav Center  
Was Tough, However

Allied Headquarters, Naples, April 7—(AP)—Heavy bombers of the U. S. Fifteenth Air Force again attacked a Balkan target yesterday, hammering this time at a German airfield in the Croatian sector of Zagreb, as ground action on all Italian fronts remained at a virtual standstill.

Zagreb was vigorously defended by some 120 German planes. Sixteen were shot down in battles over northern Yugoslavia, bombers announced, and three heavy bombers were lost.

Flying Fortresses and Liberators escorting Thunderbolts and Lightnings, took part in the attack. Returning crewmen reported that the fight was hot and heavy, but there was nothing here to substantiate German reports last night describing the battle as "one of the greatest strategic defeats suffered so far" by the Fourteenth Air Force.

In the sector of the Italian campaign, the 15th Air Force bombed and strafed targets in Sicily and southern Italy, hitting Axis positions in Sicily and in Calabria.

Meanwhile, in the Balkans, British bombers hit Belgrade, the Yugoslav capital, and the town of Novi Sad, the second largest city in the country.

Yugoslavia's chief port, Pula, was also hit.

At the same time, British bombers

hit Belgrade and Novi Sad.

British bombers also hit Belgrade and Novi Sad.