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## AMERICANS TAKE FOUR TOWNS NEAR PARIS

### Allies 30 Miles Into Southern France

First Photo of Paratroopers Landing in New Invasion



Some of the thousands of paratroopers bearing Allied paratroopers to the soil of southern France for the new invasion of Europe are pictured still in the air or a ground in the countryside behind the beachheads. At the moment when this picture was made, glider-borne troops were

being landed for attacks on other objectives, and sea-borne troops were approaching the Mediterranean coast for the main assault. Signal Corps Radiophoto (International Soundphoto)

### No Coercion FDR, At Home, Says Germany And Japan Will Be Occupied

Is Planned

**Big Stick Policy Banned, Hull Says; He Answers Dewey**

Washington, Aug. 17.—(AP)—Secretary of State Hull said today that the big four powers do not contemplate coercion of the rest of the world and that "no one country can and need not demand that the others which he expects to be included in his statement are utterly and completely neutralized."

In a formal statement Hull expected to issue named to-day by the Roosevelt-Hull presidential nominees, in which Dewey expressed fear that the four major powers—Britain, Russia, China and the United States—might "coerce" the rest of the world in a step-up plan for positive peace assured by force.

Hull's comment came as proposed by a sort of reorganization of military forces on the part of the big four nations were heard on screens of most world security talk at the Dumbarton Oaks estate here.

Senator Hull said: "No arrangement such as described by him (Dewey) which would involve military alliance of the four major nations, permanently to ensure the rest of the world, is contemplated or has ever been contemplated by this government, or, so far as we know, by any of the other governments."

Hull recalled that in the Moscow declaration the four nations placed themselves on record as advocating a "general international organization based on the principle of sovereign equality of all peace-loving states and open to membership of all such states, large and small, for the maintenance of international peace and security."

The secretary emphasized that this statement was embodied in the United States Senate by an overwhelming bipartisan vote of 55 to 5.

**Offerings Heavy Over Border Belt In Tobacco Sales**

Florence, S. C., Aug. 17.—(AP)—An increased tempo of sales was reported at Border Belt blue-cured warehouses today as prices remained relatively unchanged.

Offerings were so heavy yesterday that some of the North Carolina and South Carolina markets that sales were blocked.

The season average for 21,554,976 pounds is \$43.32.

### U. S. Losses In Normandy Include 14,434 Men Dead

Washington, Aug. 17.—(AP)—American losses in the Normandy sector of France from the landing of June 6 to August 6 were 16,131 killed, 76,555 wounded and 19,504 missing, Acting Secretary of War John J. McCloy said today.

Bringing out the cost of defeating the German forces in this area, McCloy commented at a news conference:

"Under the circumstances, it is sometimes repugnant and dispiriting to the soldier to hear that the war is over or is going to end tomorrow," McCloy said. The German armies in been uniformly as light as had been Normandy, may have been "pretty reported, Allied casualties have been well shielded" in a trap closed on quite small.

### Babsen Advises Against Walking With The Crowd

BY ROGER W. BARSON  
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Raegen Park, Mass., Aug. 17.—I think it can statistically be proven that the public is usually wrong in its forecasting of real estate, commodity and investment problems. Certainly those who follow the crowd lose money in the end, while those who go the opposite usually make money. Furthermore, those who act differently from the "crowd" perform a real service and are entitled to a good profit for their independence and courage. Let me this week give three illustrations.

Those who drove about the country today must be impressed by the number of vacant filling stations. Not only are these round in the woods, but also in the active suburbs of our cities. I am sure that every one of the thousand or more communities where my column is read has these vacant filling stations. In most cases, the pumps have either been removed or boarded up. They may be used for lack of business or because the owner has gone into service or important war work.

Of course, it is self-evident that with cars on the road reduced by millions and with the gasoline and tire restrictions, fewer filling stations can profitably exist today than was the case before the war. On the other hand, it seems only common

sense that most of these closed filling stations will open up again after the war. They then may have just as good, and perhaps better, business. Many of these filling stations are for sale at a distinct discount from their pre-war prices; they appear to be one of the very best bargains available today. The "crowd" are neglecting them and act as if the war

(Continued on Page Four.)

### Hurricane Moving Northward Out of Caribbean Region

Miami, Fla., Aug. 17.—(AP)—A tropical storm passed over the Grenada Islands in the Lesser Antilles last night, and was reported by the Weather Bureau today to be moving west-northwestward in the Caribbean Sea.

In a preliminary 11:15 a. m. advisory, issued here for the San Juan office of the hurricane warning service, the Weather Bureau said there were winds of 60- to 70-mile intensity near the center.

The bureau said the storm was moving forward about 12 to 15 miles an hour.

### Won't Be Allowed To Surrender And Escape This Time

Washington, Aug. 17.—(AP)—

President Roosevelt returned to Washington today from a 15,000-mile war trip into the Pacific to declare that Allied armies will drive in and occupy Germany and Japan, even should resistance collapse short of enemy borders.

It was the tacit definite assertion that Germany and Japan will not be able to use the Allied own way of war—in condition of surrender—to keep our forces out of their homelands.

This time the President said, Germany will not escape the military occupation which she dodged by Armistice in the first world war.

Mr. Roosevelt made the statement to a news conference aboard his special train as it approached Washington at a time when Allied forces were pushing ashore in powerful new landing on the southern coast of France.

The President—back in Washington after a 35 day absence that took him to Hawaii and the Aleutians, where his ship skirted within 900 miles of Japanese territory, planned to discuss his Pacific tour as soon as possible with military leaders and Secretary of State Hull.

He also will meet promptly with congressional leaders, he said, but he does not intend to make a formal report to Congress.

Asked if he will meet with Senator Harry Truman of Missouri, the President said he will see his vice presidential running mate if the latter is in Washington. The two have had no opportunity to talk things over since the Democratic convention put them together on the fourth term ticket.

The President's return to Washington spurred immediate speculation over the possibility of another meeting soon with Prime Minister Churchill of Great Britain. It has been their custom since the war began to meet about once every six months, and the last time they were together was in December.

THREE NEW CASES OF POLIO LISTED

Raleigh, Aug. 17.—(AP)—The report of three new cases of infantile paralysis in North Carolina today brought total cases in the current epidemic to 550 since June 1. Dr. Carl V. Reynolds, State health officer, reported today.

Anson, Davie and Forsyth counties each reported one case.

### Beachhead New Firmly Established

Capture of Toulon And Cannes Likely At Almost Any Hour

Rome, Aug. 17.—(AP)—Allied troops have punched out a solid front fifty miles broad and about thirty miles deep along the coast of southern France, General Patch's seventh army headquarters announced today.

On the west the invasion forces drove within ten miles of the historic old fortified naval base of Toulon. On the east they were within ten miles of Cannes. The invaders, spearheaded by three veteran American divisions and supported by heavily armored French forces, had seized an area of approximately 600 square miles.

The German communiqué said the Allies already had penetrated Cannes. German broadcasts reported on one side, and on the south west of Cannes and entered the town after a brief fight. Although the Germans claimed they were holding the town from nearby heights, broadcasts indicated they had little hope of holding it now.

The Allied announcement said nine other towns were in Allied hands. Lorgues, the furthest inland, is 27 miles from the coast, and in the approximate center of the beachhead front.

The junction of assault infantry which landed from the sea and the huge airborne force indicated that the Allies had reached major communications arteries, which German paratroop troops had been assigned to block, and these henceforth would be available for the swift funneling of men and supplies into the rugged Alps of Provence in the drive northward.

American infantry previously engaged with French commandos who had landed on the banks of the invading force to block side avenues to the beachhead.

It thus was evident that the Allies within 18 hours after their landing had achieved an astonishing success in seizing the primary requisites for a large-scale operation.

With tanks and mighty M-10 tank destroyers, above, it was also evident that Patch was in a position to weather the greatest danger ahead—the period in the first 72 hours when the enemy might mass armored reserves to make a counter attack. But so far there was little evidence to show that the Germans were massing for such counter attacks.

Third White army troops have been engaged in a violent battle with the Germans within seven to miles of the East Prussian frontier for more than two weeks, and the German communiqué announcement was the first intimation that they had started moving forward after reducing German reserves.

Other Russians impend the wild Moscavian lake country of East Prussia on the south and last were reported fighting through a 15-mile fortified belt with 20 miles of the communications hub of Lyck.

The enemy also reported Russian progress in the Carpathian slopes,

saying "the Soviets are attacking northwest of Krosno," south Polish city 21 miles north of the Czechoslovak border. That advance threatened the Polish cities of Tarnow and also posed a flanking menace to Krakow. Other troops to the northeast of Krosno are within 35 miles of Krakow, ancient capital of Poland. Both offensive and defensive fighting was reported in the big bend of the Vistula river.

Continued Russian advances were reported by the Germans west of Lake Peipus, where the Russians are sowing. Some evidence that the Soviets were advancing away at a trapped German force estimated as high as 30 divisions were attempting a flanking thrust across Lake Peipus and Peipus was found in the German assertion that "eleven fully-laden ferry boats" were sunk by Nazi planes.

The heavy bombers encountered unusually light opposition at the widely separated ports, proof of the effectiveness of the tremendous attacks on airfields and parked planes in western Germany and the Low Countries by nearly 2,000 American and British bombers only 36 hours earlier.

Stettin is the other Baltic port used by the Germans for supplying their troops in Finland and is on the upper bank of the Russian front.

The city with a prewar population of about 250,000, is the site of oil refineries and chemical industries.

Kiel, some 200 miles west of Stettin, is a naval base and shipbuilding center.

London, Aug. 17.—(AP)—American heavy bombers from Italy attacked the great Romanian oil center of Ploesti today after nearly 1,200 RAF bombers from England had plunged 5,600 tons of explosives before dawn into the German Baltic ports of Stettin and Kiel.

Weather limited air support on the west front, although bridge-busting American Marauders and Havoc-bombers, ten more crossings in front of the retreating Germans, and fighter bombers ranged over Germany, France and Belgium deep behind the lines, attacking communications.

The Italian-based heavies also attacked the Yugoslav rail center of Niš, 120 miles south of Belgrade.

WEATHER FOR NORTH CAROLINA

Considerable cloudiness and warm tonight and Friday, with scattered thundershowers mostly in afternoon or evening.

### Roar Of Battle Now Is Easily Audible In French Capital

Falaize Seized by Canadians in North; Paris Population Fed at Soup Kitchens

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Aug. 17.—(AP)—American patrols approached Paris today in the spearhead of smashing United States third army gains, toppling four key cities in an arc forty to 60 miles from the Nazi ridden French capital.

Advance units of General Patton's armored columns were less than forty miles from Paris, and perhaps much closer. Front dispatches said Patton was meeting only negligible resistance.

Speaking 60 to 80 miles eastward from Le Mans, his third army captured Dreux, Chartres, Chateaudun and Orleans.

One column pressed forward across the Eure river, presumably near Dreux, where it cuts two miles east of that road center, and then rounded on toward Paris.

Paris Hears Big Gun

Paris is now a "front line city" and the thunder of guns can be heard there, Berlin radio said at 1 a. m. today. The German radio reported the food situation in the capital was acute, with the whole 2,829,000 population being fed by community kitchens. A police strike was said to have broken out. The German military command was reported in the Berlin broadcast to be issuing repeated appeals for the population to remain calm.

Canadian infantry and tanks capture Falaise today and pushed 1,000 yards south, field dispatches said, driving the panzers to seven miles, even as the American first army chopped off the entire western end of the pocket.

Supreme headquarters said there was hard fighting east of Falaise. One German broadcast asserted the Canadians had crossed the Orne river, which runs five miles east of Falaise, in a southeastern drive. Nazi broadcasts admitted the possibility that the new Allied eastward drive might trap Germans against the Seine or the channel.

Bombers Find Very Slight Resistance

London, Aug. 17.—(AP)—Nearly 1,200 RAF heavy bombers dumped 5,600 tons of explosives before dawn today on the German parts of Kiel and Stettin, and litigated great fires, partly among supplies believed destined for the Nazi troops stranded in the Baltic states and in Finland. At the same time Mosquitoes, pounder enemy aircraft behind the western front and dumped blackbombs on Berlin for the third successive night.

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### Dies in Miami



FREDERICK H. KOCH