



THIRTY-FIRST YEAR

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ROMANIAN ARMIES MARCHING ON HUNGARY

Super Salesman



HERE IS A FIGHTING Yank who has a good line of talk. Sgt. Alexander Bailey, of Pittsburgh, Pa., captured 400 Germans that they were surrounded on the outskirts of Brest, France. To his surprise, all surrendered. (International)

Hitler's Grip Upon France Is Rapidly Slipping

Americans Reach Swiss Border Line

U. S. Forces Also Push Fast Toward German Frontiers

Geneva, Switzerland, Aug. 21.—(AP)—American troops have reached St. Julien, on the Swiss frontier, five miles south of Geneva. A reliable report said other advanced units also arrived at Evian, twelve miles from St. Gingolph, on the Swiss frontier.

London, Aug. 21.—Adolf Hitler's grip on France slipped with almost unbelievable rapidity in almost every direction today. General Patch's United States seventh army reached the Swiss frontier after a drive of 200 miles in ten days through the French Alps from the Mediterranean.

General Patton's United States third army had pushed sixteen miles beyond Sens, 62 miles southeast of liberated Paris, toward the German frontier, 150 miles away.

The two forces apparently were less than 200 miles from a junction, isolating all southern France—but already much of southern France is free.

An Algiers broadcast said Bordeaux, big French port on the Atlantic coast, had been captured by a combined force of Americans driving south from the Loire and French Maquis, who had marched north from the Spanish border.

Patton's seventh army, continuing its lightning pace northwest, has captured Marseille and driven into the Rhone valley, capturing Salon, only 20 miles from Arles on the north of the river.

French patriots were reported in control of the entire Lyon region, the great southern metropolis on the Rhone in southern France, and at Perpignan, just north of the Spanish border on the Gulf of Lyons.

April and Marseille, the last two cities of France, had been captured in a single 24 hours.

The second French armored division and some American units were reported to have entered Paris. American, British, Canadian and Allied units rode roughshod over parts of two Nazi armies cornered below the Seine.

With a swiftness indicating the completeness of the German rout, the American third army thrust 25 miles northwest along the south bank of the Seine toward the sea and captured Elbus, one of the key ferry points where Field Marshal von Kluge had been trying to rescue his broken forces.

This thrust, to within 30 miles of the mouth of the Seine, and only nine miles from Rouen, narrowed to disastrous size the pocket into which the splintered divisions of the German seventh and fifteenth armies were caught.

This and other advances cut the pocket down to half its former size.

WHEN AN ADDING MACHINE WOULD COME IN HANDY



A LARGE BAG of Nazi prisoners slowly file past American MPs checking them off somewhere behind the front in the south of France. The Germans are being taken captive in such increasing numbers that the Allied troops are hard put to move them with any rapidity to prison pens. Signal Corps Radiophoto. (International)

Two Mighty Russian Armies Sweeping Into Mid-Romania

Hungary Fears Coup To Desert Germany

London, Aug. 21.—(AP)—The Nazi-controlled puppet regime of Hungary ordered today the dissolution of all political parties, apparently fearing intrigue to take Hungary out of the war.

The cabinet order was published in the official Gazette and as reported by DNB, official German news agency, decreed that every political party "irrespective of its political outlook," must dissolve at once.

Property belonging to former party organizations was frozen pending further disposition. Severe penalties were provided for violations.

Allied Troops Fighting Their Way Within Paris

2,300 Planes Of U. S. Hit Nazi Targets

London, Aug. 21.—(AP)—A vast armada of 2,300 American planes smashed a dozen targets in Germany and on the Czech border today, while the RAF bombed and strafed a Nazi "Dunkirk" attempt from the great port of Le Havre, at the mouth of the Seine, only a few miles beyond advancing Allied lines.

The attacks in Germany, by 1,300 heavy bombers and 1,000 fighters, constituted one of the greatest assaults ever mounted by United States air forces.

Targets included synthetic oil plants at Mersberg, Misburg and Ruhland in Germany, and Bruix on the Czechoslovak border. Also bombed were an oil refinery near Dresden; two airplane plants at Braunschweig; German air force stations near Mersberg; a radio factory at Wismar and other industrial targets at Kiel.

As American armor slashed 25 miles down the Seine in new lightning advances, the hurried Germans put a big fleet of light service warships and other vessels from the threatened ports on the Seine estuary. For eight solid hours, RAF coastal command planes in relays bombarded the flotilla, sinking and damaging an undetermined number of ships. Many were set afire.

TYPHUS EPIDEMIC TOLL REACHES 32

Wilson, Aug. 21.—(AP)—Thirty-two cases of typhus fever have been reported in Wilson county this year, 29 of them since June 1. County health authorities said today. Extensive rat eradication campaigns have been carried out and experiments for control of the disease are under way.

Germans Repudiate Armistice Signed With French Units

London, Aug. 21.—(AP)—General Eisenhower's headquarters disclosed today that Allied troops were fighting their way into Paris, large sections of which are held by the French forces of the interior.

Full of the city is expected momentarily, but as far as Allied headquarters is concerned it has not yet been liberated. General De Gaulle and the commander of the French forces of the interior, General Koenig, had announced early yesterday that the capital was liberated and their statements were hailed by governmental leaders the world over.

French underground leaders, after four days of street fighting in Paris, negotiated an "armistice" with the German garrison, presumably on the terms that the Nazis were to leave the city, supreme headquarters of the Allied expeditionary force said. The Germans apparently repudiated the agreement and kept on fighting, and the underground called on the Allies for help.

While great popular interest centered on the struggle in Paris, an operation of far greater military importance was going on down the Seine, where Allied armies were attempting to destroy utterly the fleeing German armies.

The "armistice" negotiations by the French street fighters in Paris apparently were made without previous knowledge of the supreme command. A directive provides that no field commander can negotiate an armistice with the Germans unless General Eisenhower gives his consent.

Up to a late hour today, no word had been received at supreme headquarters that Allied forces actually had entered Paris.

WEATHER FOR NORTH CAROLINA

Partly cloudy and continued moderately warm tonight; Friday fair and not quite so warm.

Whole Nazi Set-Up In Balkan Theatre Is Now Threatened

Yugoslavia and Greece Are Expecting Quick Liberation as Results of Events

London, Aug. 21.—(AP)—Romania began marching against Hungary today after her sudden exit from the war against the Allies in an about-face which directly threatened the whole German position in the Balkans.

Lowest broadcasts said Romania in fact had turned co-belligerent and there were reports of spreading fighting in the rich oil and wheat kingdom between Romanian and German troops.

Bulgaria, already outflanked in the south by Turkey's severance of relations with Germany, now is imperiled from the north as well, and in an entirely untenable position.

Yugoslavia and Greece, where patriot armies have waged long and bitter guerrilla war against the Nazi yoke, were in position for quick liberation.

Russian armies, driving swiftly toward the heart of Romania, signaled the punch which finally blew down the house of cards which deposed Premier Marshal Antonescu had built in Romania.

The Germans announced that Romania's capitulation had been expected. The Berlin correspondent of a Stockholm newspaper cabled that "German counter measures can be expected." This Swedish report said Berlin circles blamed Romania's move on the Russian offensive, Turkey's break with Germany, Bulgaria's peace overtures and the sustained Allied bombing of the Ploesti oil installations.

Romania's about face, disclosed by young King Michael in a broadcast announcing formation of a new government headed by General Konstantin Satharescu, knocked a major prop from Hitler's Balkan position.

The Germans, trying to repair the damage, termed the capitulation the act of a clique of traitors, and announced formation of a national government—presumably a puppet regime—around which Berlin broadcasts asked the Romanian people to rally.

The Swiss radio, relaying Berne dispatches, said Marshal Antonescu had fled to Germany—a report indicating he may have been chosen to head the pro-German government.

The Russian advance continued uninterrupted toward the Danube basin and Galatz Gap. At midnight Soviet troops had galloped within 157 miles of Bucharest and 140 of the Ploesti oil center, and less than 50 from the mouth of the Danube, a principal transport artery for Hitler.

Three history towns were among more than 100 towns which fell yesterday all along the eastern front, a

(Continued on Page Five)

POLICE FAMILIES RECEIVE BENEFITS

Raleigh, Aug. 21.—(AP)—The state law enforcement officers' benefit and retirement fund today awarded benefits totaling \$1,900 to families of two Gastonia police officers, who recently died in the line of duty.

An award of \$1,400 was made to Mrs. Grace Murphy, widow of August 1, and to Murphy's four children. The widow of Bryant K. Birt, also of the Gastonia force, was awarded \$800. Birt died in the line of duty July 29.

State Auditor George Ross Poir is chairman of the executive committee of the officers' fund.

Finland May Leave War Very Shortly

Stockholm, Aug. 21.—(AP)—The Finnish minister to Sweden, G. A. Gripenberg, suddenly departed for Helsinki in a journey obviously connected with efforts to get Finland out of the war.

Reliable quarters said, however, that as far as we know the Finnish government has made no attempt directly to contact Moscow up to Thursday morning.

It was Gripenberg's second trip to Helsinki in two weeks. Opinion here was that Romania's exit from the war might hasten action by Baron Mannerheim, president and marshal of Finland.

Finnish sources said the old leader had been "clearing the decks" for an armistice. Reactionaries, Germans and former ministers to the United States Province were reported taking advantage of inactivity by pushing a "go slow" propaganda campaign.

AMOUNT OF COTTON GINNED DECLINES

Washington, Aug. 21.—(AP)—The census bureau reported today that cotton of this year's growth ginned to August 7 totaled 161,346 running bales, counting round as half bales and excluding linters, compared with 351,930 bales a year ago, and 233,333 bales two years ago.

The agriculture department earlier this month forecast a total cotton crop of 11,022,000 equivalent 500-pound bales this year, based on conditions existing August 1.

The ginnings by states, with comparative figures for a year ago, follow:

Alabama 594 this year, and 11,795 last year; Florida 273 and 1,580; Georgia 5,820 and 28,336; Louisiana 2,244 and 11,940; Texas 151,489 and 284,191; all other states 926 and 1,330.

NOTHING LEFT BUT THE ASHES



ONE CIGARETTE after another goes up in smoke as a crushing sense of defeat closes in completely on Lt. Gen. Ferdinand Neuling, 60-year-old commander of the German 62nd Corps, following his capture in the south of France. Signal Corps Radiophoto. (International Soundphoto)

Election May Be In Doubt Long Period

Delay in Counting Soldier Vote Could Hide Results Weeks

New York, Aug. 21.—(AP)—Because eleven states will not count their soldier vote on election day, November 7, it is possible that the outcome of the 1944 presidential election will remain in doubt for several weeks after the polls close.

Should the election be unusually close, the winner might not be known until as late as December 7, when the canvass of the Nebraska's absentee vote could determine whether the State's seven electoral votes would be cast for President Roosevelt or Governor Thomas E. Dewey.

These possibilities grow out of an Associated Press poll which indicates more than 2,000,000 men and women in the armed forces have applied for absentee ballots and that, by the most conservative estimate of State election officials, approximately twice that number will vote in November.

The soldier vote is likely to be decisive in most of the eleven states which do not immediately tabulate it, and the eleven—including Pennsylvania, with 36; California with 22; and Missouri with 15—have a combined electoral vote of 116.

President Wilson's electoral margin over Charles Evans Hughes in 1916 was only 23.

In Pennsylvania, where officials expect 200,000 to 300,000 soldier ballots, the absentee vote will be counted November 22. "The vote of 100,000 to 125,000 persons could easily swing a close election," commented a member of Governor Edward Martin's official family. "We may not know who has won until the absentee votes are counted."

California, whose secretary of state predicts a service vote of 175,000 to 200,000, will not canvass it until November 24. Missouri, receiving more than 1,000 ballots applications daily, will start counting absentee votes Friday after election day.

Of the states which will defer their soldier vote count, eight gave President Roosevelt a total of 99 electoral votes in 1940. The other three gave Wendell Willkie 17.

Nelson Gives Senators Complaints Of The Army

Washington, Aug. 21.—(AP)—WPB Chairman Donald Nelson was disclosed today to have told Senate investigators that Lt. Gen. Brenton Somervell complained of manpower shortages on the eve of a recent cutback in airplane production that released thousands of workers for other jobs.

Although acknowledging the need of men for the expanded requirements of specialized items, Nelson said in his testimony last week before the Senate war investigating committee that virtually all critical munitions programs "are being met."

He added that the remaining problem would not be solved "by letting loose a blunderbuss against the whole manpower situation, or by general cuts and broad limitations on the use of labor."

back would solve the manpower situation in the forging industry completely, the WPB chief said the army had anticipated the cutback for three months.

He added that when Somervell, chief of the Army's services of supply was talking with War Stabilizer James F. Byrnes "about the general shortage of manpower, I told General Somervell, 'You have an airplane cutback coming soon, probably next week.'"

Release of the testimony also disclosed a statement from Nelson that he is not kept informed as to military reserves at the front.

"There are no figures available to us at all," he said. "Once they leave storage in this country, you have no figures available as to what the reserves are."