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NORTH END OF SIEGFRIED LINE POUNDED

'Victory Is Everywhere', Says Churchill As He Greets FDR

Conference At Quebec On Victory

Downfall of Japs To Be Mapped Out At Historic Meet

Quebec, Sept. 11—(AP)—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill of Great Britain met once more today and began at once a victory conference in the citadel of Canada's oldest city.

This was the eighth in a long series of meetings, which have brought Allied arms success around the globe.

"Victory is everywhere," Churchill exclaimed as he and the President shook hands, grinned and began chatting.

The prime minister had just arrived by a special train from Halifax, where he disembarked yesterday.

Mr. Roosevelt had come in from the south of the border in his own car.

The two Allied leaders and their aides were expected to discuss the new problems which will arise with victory over Germany and map measures to hasten the downfall of Japan.

Special advisers for the European advisory commission to bridge the wide gap between Germany's final collapse and creation of a new world order, and were believed a prime topic of the program.

A special announcement of Churchill's arrival in Canada, which had been the subject of much advance speculation, was made at a press conference sponsored by United Press and Canadian officials late last night.

The prime minister, who was accompanied by Mrs. Churchill, was his usual hearty self. He led a crowd cheering during the hour between his arrival at Halifax and the departure of the train carrying his party to Quebec.

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King arrived here from Ottawa last night to act as host to Churchill and Roosevelt.

The President was accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt.

House Committee Demands Tax Slash

Economy, Removal Of Farm Control Are Included Also

Washington, Sept. 11—(AP)—A House committee called for post-war tax reduction, particularly for those in the lower and middle income groups, was added today to the flow of looking ahead proposals made urgent by military successes abroad.

In agreement with War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes, the committee, headed by Representative Clegg, called also for economy in government, increased foreign trade, early removal of agriculture controls, maintenance of an armed force of approximately 3,000,000 until the occupation job almost is ended, and increase in State payments for unemployment compensation.

The suggestion for higher unemployment compensation benefits was included also in the major recommendations submitted Saturday to President Roosevelt by Byrnes. The immediate reaction appeared unfavorable, in view of Congress' previous rejection of the idea. There was, however, bipartisan approval of Byrnes' plan for Congress to appropriate up to two billion dollars next year to keep farm prices from crashing.

Byrnes suggested that arrangements be made for returns from present overtime policies to the 40-hour week in industry. The CIO publication "Economic Outlook," in a policy statement written before release of the Byrnes statement indicated that workers receive the same pay for forty hours as they had been getting for 48.

There were signs that both the CIO and AFL are getting ready to intensify their drive for higher hourly rates when war production is cut back and the 48-hour mandatory week is lifted.

Siegfried Defenses Are Deep, Strong

By LOUIS F. LOCHNER, Associated Press Staff Writer

In constructing the west wall, or Siegfried line, the German high command tried to find an answer to these questions:

How can bombing attacks by aerial forces be made innocuous? How can artillery fire be neutralized? How can tanks be prevented from entering the fortification zone?

To guard against attack from the air, the visible protrusions, such as gun barrels, observation points comparable to the peaks of mountains, were made as small as possible and fitted into the landscape in such a manner as to be difficult to detect.

Moreover, the whole Siegfried line was designed on what one might call the hill-and-dale and stagger principle. That is, the Siegfried fortification system is widely diffused, thus rendering attack from the air difficult, and each unit is separated from the next by armored doors comparable to the steel doors which separate the bulkheads of a modern ocean liner.

Secondly, the units are staggered backward for a distance of about 25 miles, so that waves after waves of pillboxes, bunkers, forts and gun positions must be demolished from the air or by artillery fire or be stormed by infantry. Within this area, extending about 35 miles back, the first two major lines of defense are for the infantry and artillery, the third and fourth for anti-aircraft.

Behind the half million men who constructed the west wall in 1938, there marched gardeners who immediately planted fast growing shrubs

WORLD WAR I PALS MEET AGAIN



Over a couple of bottles of wine, Monsieur Petit, Victor of Marcell Sur Urcen, Oise, France, and Sgt. Lewis E. Clancy, Plattsburgh, N. Y., talk over old times. During the last war Clancy was captured in Victor's house. U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo. (International)

French Now In Suburbs Dijon City

Bitter Opposition Offered by Nazis Near Belfort Gap

Paris, Sept. 11—(AP)—French troops penetrated the outskirts of Dijon, an important communications center, 150 miles southeast of Paris, while other French units of the seventh army met bitter opposition in the battle of the Belfort gap. Allied headquarters said today.

American units of Lt. General "Dick" Wainwright's army advanced to Belfort, 75 miles southwest of Dijon, in a move toward the main German gateway into southern Germany.

But French troops pushing their way into the mountains along the Swiss frontier met desperate German air-ground resistance.

An Allied headquarters announcement last night said the French were fighting near the village 16 miles north of Belfort and 36 air miles from the German frontier.

Pushing out west of the Somme river, the French also reached positions 40 miles west of Dijon, and about 20 miles above Aulnoy.

As the American advance reached Belfort it crossed north as well as east toward the Ognon river, thus closing command of the entire valley.

Meanwhile, the enemy in the far southwestern corner of the French Riviera was under bombardment from Allied warships.

Europe Skies Saturated By Allied Planes

London, Sept. 11—(AP)—Allied planes of varied continental types today in attacks from bases in Britain, Italy and south and south France. RAF heavy bombers concentrated on assigned Le Havre, and American heavy bombers were reported by Berlin to be hitting the Leipzig area in the very heart of Germany.

In good weather, American and British bombs and bullets were thrown at German land power wherever it could be found.

Mosquitoes bombed Berlin before dawn.

Reports of short and long range destruction of German installations came in almost faster than fatalities could be made.

The immediate assumption of the attack on the much needed supply port of Le Havre, indicated that General Eisenhower had ordered the port open to spare the invasion into Germany. Visibility was excellent. It was said likely that Allied bombers would drop a load equal to the light plane bombardment of Germany yesterday. Thousands of leaflets, distributed from Le Havre with the bombs, British bombers attacked without opposition, suggesting that the Germans were all but helpless.

THREE NEW POLIO CASES ARE LISTED

Baltimore, Sept. 11—(AP)—Only three new cases of infantile paralysis were reported today to the State Health Department, bringing the total since June 1 to 679. Baltimore, Caswell and Forsyth counties reported one case each.

Red Armies Driving Nazis, Hungarians Out Of Carpathians

Enemy's Resistance Is Crushed In The Transylvania Alps

Moscow, Sept. 11—(AP)—The Red army, by frontal and flank assault, was driving German and Hungarian troops to day from their strongholds in the eastern Carpathians after crushing enemy resistance in the Transylvanian Alps.

A Russian communiqué said that the Red army, advancing steadily from the northwest and southeast were rapidly gaining control of the entire mountain chain that had protected Hungary from invasion. The Soviet radio stressed the tenacity of Russian appeals to the peoples of Hungary and Austria to throw off their yoke as the Red army rolled east to them.

Front dispatches said a Red army flotilla steaming up the Danube toward the Iron Gate, was expected to assist in a crossing into northeastern Serbia from Romanian bases.

A junction between the Red army and Marshal Tito's patriots will probably be made by a double sweep into the Hungarian plains from the east and south. It was believed in Moscow.

The Moscow communiqué said Soviet columns whipping inside southeastern Transylvania and along the eastern side had captured nearly 60 towns and villages yesterday and forced another Carpathian pass into Transylvania.

Moscow's Russian newspaper dispatches indicated that the Red army on the Polish and Baltic coasts is likely to explode at any moment. The timing and direction of the next important move of the Red army remain a guarded secret. It was believed, however, that the biggest drive will be launched from the upper Volga (northwest) toward Warsaw, toward 90-submarine German sites, and across the Souda close frontier of East Prussia toward Danzig, 10 miles to the southwest.

The Russians made it plain they intend to carry their full share of the offensive burden in the final knockout of the Reich.

Fifth Army Reaches To Gothic Line

Substantial Gains Made by Americans North of Florence

Rome, Sept. 11—(AP)—The fifth advantage of the enemy's pre-occupation with large scale, bloody fighting on the Adriatic coast south of Rimini, United States Fifth Army forces followed up a German withdrawal north and northwest of Florence and reached the Gothic line defenses. Allied headquarters disclosed today.

Some time ago the American Fifth Army, after a long drive of 120 miles south of the coast, had cut off the city and communications center of Bologna.

Frontier guard positions were pushed well up by the capture of Faenza and reached the high ground along the coast between the port of Ravenna and the sea.

Presumably entered in Italy and they get back into the mountains, where the terrain is difficult to traverse, the Nazi retreat met opposition to the Fifth Army, although some units fell in parts of the south of Florence.

The attack of Lt. Gen. Hodges' Sixth Army, which moved over 150 miles from the United States last night to the west coast and 35 miles east to Montemurlo, where the Americans pushed through the northernmost range of the old Maginot line.

U. S. Army In West Wall's Outer Areas

Londoners Rush Back As Robots Wane

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London, Sept. 11—(AP)—The United States first army today its way into the West Wall's outer areas. British armor broke into the line of a front 14 miles north of the captured Albert canal, which is a deep line and the north end of the German fortification belt.

The tanks are right since the invasion opened over the Blenheim and inter-Germany. American air forces smashed at gun emplacements, blasting the ground assault, and at oil refineries, feeding power into German resistance.

American fighters shot down 120 German fighters, their biggest loss over Germany. Medium Marauder bombers and Havocs knocked out 15 German gun emplacements standing in the way of General Patton's third army drive across the Moselle in eastern France.

The Americans were running into the outer defenses of the Siegfried line.

British Cross Into Holland First Time

Luxembourg Taken

London, Sept. 11—(AP)—British troops were reported striking into Holland today in a sweep toward the north end of the Siegfried line after a mass slaughter of Germans. The United States first army pushed to less than ten miles from the German border at two places and captured the tiny Duchy of Luxembourg.

The Americans, pushing shells into Germany and for the first time in history, were reported bombarding Aachen, the German border city and troop concentration point guarded by Siegfried line forts starting on both the east and west sides.

Radio broadcasting from Brussels said the British had crossed the Netherlands frontier for the first time, "although earlier reports put them there last week."

The British reportedly began the road to Belgium via France, one of the British headquarters said in a mass appeal to the British.

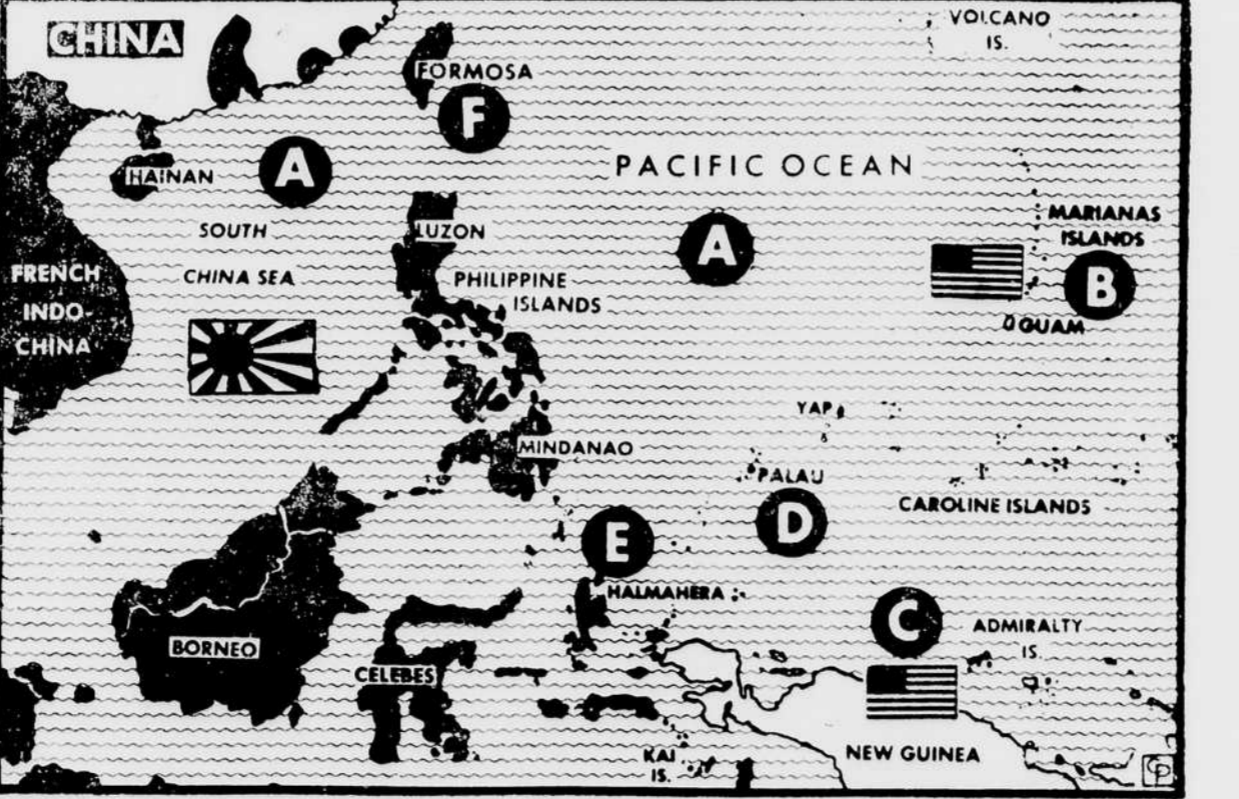
An Associated Press dispatch from the Western front said the British had stormed across the Siegfried line's outer belt (water barrier) before the first French breakthrough. "Except possibly for a few paratroopers, the Battle of London is over," he told reporters in the British capital. He revealed that 2,000 bombs were landed and 2,500 jet through defenses. (International)

Londoners Rush Back As Robots Wane

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London, Sept. 11—(AP)—The prospect of being left homeless.

END OF LULL IN PACIFIC MAY BE NEAR AT HAND



WITH THE FIRM ESTABLISHMENT of American bases in the Marianas and at the northwestern tip of New Guinea, military analysts predict that the long lull in major operations in the Pacific appears likely to come to an end. Next U. S. moves, they believe, will be a series of coordinated attacks that will eventually establish dominance of the waters (A) south of Japan, thus cutting off the Japanese supply of iron, oil, tin, rubber, and other raw materials so necessary to their war industry. A twin drive from the Marianas (B) and New Guinea (C) on the Philippines would probably follow the taking or neutralizing of Palau (D) and Halmahera (E). Possession of the Philippines would make it possible for us to dominate the South China Sea and to make a direct contact with our Chinese allies by this water route. Attacks on Formosa (F) and the Japanese mainland could then be carried out in ever-increasing strength. Jap-held areas are shown in black. (International)