

Strikes In Detroit Impair War Effort; Thousands Are Idle

Wins High Award



THE CONGRESSIONAL Medal of Honor has been awarded to Lt. Van T. Barfoot, 25, of Carthage, Miss., of the 45th Infantry Division, who singlehandedly destroyed three German machine gun nests, captured 17 prisoners, and disabled an enemy tank in Italy, U. S. Army photo. (International Soundphoto)

Superfortresses And Other Weapons Halted by Strike

Detroit, Oct. 21 (AP)—The huge war production in the Detroit area was impaired today as maintenance workers in more than a score of factories began a strike which their union officers said earlier would be deferred pending a meeting with the War Labor Board.

Before more than 5,000 workers had left their jobs, eleven plants were closed down and more than 50,000 workers had been sent home. Additional closings affecting another 20,000 or more workers were said by company spokesmen as probable.

The strikes grew out of a dispute between the maintenance, construction and power house workers council of the United Automobile Workers CIO and the War Labor Board over procedure for handling wage demands. The council represents 38,000 maintenance men in more than 200 plants in the Detroit area, including virtually every large and small automobile plant. Union officials have said that a strike by all the maintenance workers would directly and indirectly affect several hundred thousand workers in the Detroit area and paralyze the war production effort.

Members of the council are engaged in various types of aircraft manufacturing. A spokesman said the strike has halted work on B-29 Superfortresses, bombers, medium bombers, fighters, tanks and army and navy anti-aircraft guns.

WLB Reaches Milestone As Storm Rages

U. S. Airmen Fight Losing China Battle

Washington, Oct. 4 (AP)—The War Labor Board today began its third year of wartime wage controls at the virtual height of a storm over the keystone of its policy.

The little steel formula is getting its severest test now. The next few weeks may determine whether it can withstand labor's assault, although there are grounds for belief that military developments will be the determining factor.

White House advisers are said to feel strongly that the line against inflation must be held where it is until the date of victory in Europe is definitely in sight. After that, a cut in wage rates and gross earnings may permit an increase in base rates without danger.

The formula has affected the income of millions of wage earners. But many who regard it as a brake on their lives won't get a pay raise even if the formula were adjusted upward ten to fifteen percentage points.

Nazi Resistance Savage in Nature On Finnish Front

Aboard a Finnish Ship in the Gulf of Bothnia, Oct. 4 (AP)—Dive bombing German planes and heavy gunfire testified to the increasing savagery of German resistance against their former allies, the Finns.

An hour ago at the embarkation pier near Pornely, where this small Finnish customs vessel prepared to depart with a party of Allied correspondents, German Stukas dive-bombed and machine-gunned the place. There were numerous casualties among hundreds of troops preparing to start for the front.

Finnish troops who landed in strength and cleared the German garrison from Pornely in 36 hours now were engaged on the road to Kemi. At the front today Finnish veterans were pushing through deep woodlands at a point 17 miles from Kemi, an important Nazi base at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia.

WEATHER FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

Considerable cloudiness and cooler in west and north portions; partly cloudy with moderate temperatures in south and east portions tonight. Occasional light rain in northeast portion today. Thursday partly cloudy and mild.

Dies in New York



IN FAILING health since the death of his wife, former Governor Alfred E. Smith died today in a New York hospital. Known to the Al Smith of the derby-and-cigar days—the Al known to all America, beloved as no one else—Al Smith's funeral will be held tomorrow.

Al Smith, 70, Dies After Long Illness

Former Democratic Leader Had Been Inactive Long Time

New York, Oct. 4 (AP)—Former Governor Alfred E. Smith, of New York, died at about 6:20 a. m. today at Rockefeller Institute hospital.

Death came shortly after his physicians said Smith was "failing very rapidly."

Smith, governor of New York State four times and Democratic vice-presidential candidate in 1928, was 70 years old.

Smith lost August 10 to Vincent's hospital suffering exhaustion. He became a patient at Rockefeller Institute hospital on September 23.

One of the most colorful figures in the American political scene, Smith had been in ill health most of his life. He was married to his wife, Catherine Doris Smith, died last May 1.

He had not taken an active part in politics during the past few years, devoting his time to management of the Empire State building and other projects in bond drives and other civic activities.

A one-time close friend of President Roosevelt, he took a swing from the Democratic party in 1936 and supported the Republican nominee, Alfred M. Landon.

During the 1940 campaign he again opposed the New Deal and stamped for Wendell L. Willkie, the Republican standard-bearer.

Smith, known for his brown derby, cigar and ever-present smile, rose to power during the 1920s.

Under the motor vehicles department, the highway patrol asked for \$821,400 in 1945-46, and \$658,500 in 1946-47, compared with \$594,380.63 in 1944-45 and \$731,229 in 1943-44. The North Carolina Library Commission, under its aid to public libraries, asked \$450,000 for the next biennium. Compared with \$250,000 for the current biennium.

The State Library asked for \$32,599 for the 1945-47 biennium, compared with \$23,942 for the present two-year period. The Library Commission asked for \$48,000 for 1945-47, compared with \$39,429 for the present biennium. The State parole commission asked for \$191,000 for the next biennium, compared with \$160,491 for 1943-45, and the production commission asked for \$200,000 for the next biennium, compared with \$179,859 for the current biennium.

Strongest Metz Fort Is Taken As Drive on Cologne Quickens

CALAIS FALL GIVES ALLIES MAJOR FRENCH PORTS



JUST BEFORE Sept. 2 the Allies had expanded their gains from the first Cherbourg beachhead to an area approximately outlined by the black section of the above map. And now after the fall of Metz comes the capture of Calais (A)—nearest of all Continental ports to England, thus giving the Allies all French ports on the north coast save St. Nazaire, La Rochelle, Lorient and Dunkerque. The latter is expected to fall at any moment. Since Sept. 1 also, the Allies have pushed their push through the white area to the current key cities which are (1) toward Aachen and through Aachen and (2) in the Metz and Nancy areas (3) the Belg. belt of gap campaign. Shaded area shows battle Axis lines.

Great Jap Base On Ruhr Valley Borneo Is Crippled Paralyzed By American Airmen By Bombings

Fast Moving Reds Nearer To Belgrade

Yugoslav Patriots Join Russians In Dash Into Hungary

Longest Mass Raid In South Pacific Made on Balikpapan

Most Rail, Water Connections Are Cut by Attacks

Further Slight Gains Are Made On Italian Front

Signs Increasing Of New Blows In Pacific Sector

Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, Oct. 4 (AP)—Big four-engine Liberators, in the longest mass raid ever made in the southwest Pacific, have opened a drive to wipe out Japan's big source of aviation gasoline and lubricating oils at Balikpapan on Borneo, General MacArthur disclosed today.

More than 60 bombers dealt a crippling blow Saturday, battered 30 Zeros for more than an hour, weaved through skies filled with bursting flak and all but three got back, some badly shot up, some with gas tanks almost empty.

But their 74 tons of bombs, hurled from advanced bases, caused heavy destruction at what MacArthur described as "the most important strategic target in the Pacific."

The Japs won't be turning out much aviation gasoline at Balikpapan for Zeros for a while, enthusiastically reported two squadron leaders. Fifty bomb hits were counted on the power plant and towers of the 3,000-100-barrel capacity refinery there.

MacArthur's communique pointed out that the destruction of Balikpapan "would curtail materially the enemy's capacity to wage air and naval war and to move essential cargo."

Paratrooper American airmen of one Liberator were strafed by Zero machine gunners as they drifted down, a spokesman said. Seven Zeros were shot down, others were damaged. Huge fires swept the refinery area, sending up smoke for 6,000 feet. Bomb hits were scored on a 2,000-ton ship in the harbor.

"The advance of our bomber line now has made possible heavy bombardments on Balikpapan," the communique stated.

Navy officials and particularly Nazi leaders, had sought to plant wealth for their future use in neutral safety, a State Department statement issued today declared.

In anticipation of impending defeat, the enemy is increasing its activities in order to salvage its assets and to perpetuate its economic influence abroad, and its power and ability to plan future aggression and world domination.

The request for measures against protecting the wealth of enemy governments and their leaders and collaborators apparently went to all neutral countries except Argentina.

Officials said that, although Argentina is the one nation about which most apprehension has been expressed with respect to future fascist activities, neither the British nor American requests went to Buenos Aires.

London, Oct. 4 (AP)—American third army troops captured Fort Dietrich, strongest bastion of the fortress-guarded Metz, by assault today, and their first army comrades, 125 miles to the north, shoved deeper through defenses guarding the Rhine and Cologne.

The first army, battling hastily gathered German reserves, has severed the main escape road north of Aachen, and was cutting off that stronghold in developing the breach torn in the west wall defenses.

Fort Dietrich, on the Moselle river's west bank, fell after a two-day battle. Doughboys in the first hour, however, shot the last Germans by setting the bridge on fire and capturing it before the fortifications.

Seven miles north of Metz, other units seized high ground on the Moselle west bank along the Luxembourg-German frontier.

It was reported that the first army was nearing the last sector, knowledge of which is of great importance.

At Dietrich, west channel port held by the Germans, a 48-hour action permitted recovery of critical sections from the final assault by British and Canadian troops eager to avenge the memory of the Dinkeld withdrawal in 1940.

On the Dutch front British troops captured a German attack north of Nijmegen, and Allied forces to the southwest are down into the German lines who started an assault there. In Belgium, slow advances were scored northwest of Antwerp.

In the southern sector in France, the United States Army took three villages. Progress also was scored southwest of Beloit in the push toward that gateway to southwestern Germany.

Rome, Oct. 4 (AP)—First army gains made further slight gains yesterday on the Italian front.

The mud and spritzer slowed American fighting on valley roads on the north side of the Apennines toward the Po valley.

Cleaning skins helped fifth army artillery observations, however, to the gains held German post movements to a minimum. Near the coast, official reports said, the Brazilian division with the fifth army continued to maintain pressure against the enemy along its entire front.

Siegfried Gap Further Prized Open

Germans Forming Into New Groups Against Americans

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Washington, Oct. 4 (AP)—Signs multiplied today that the navy is getting set for new moves against Japan, possibly with Admiral Ernest J. King stepping personally into the campaign.

The navy, following disclosure of a west coast meeting of its top ranking chiefs, announced a shift of Washington command that will give King a chance to spend more time in the zone.

It came in creation of the new office of deputy commander-in-chief, a position which the navy said was made necessary by the size of the fleet—now the largest in world history—now the largest in world history.