

Yanks at Siegfried Line

Clearing the Way for U.S. Armor



A wrecked German truck is pushed off the road so waiting American-manned Sherman tank can continue on its way into Belgium.

Reach Enemy's Main Defenses On D-Plus-100

American troops last night were reported to have reached the Siegfried Line at several points while other U.S. units were driving toward the main German defense line along a 60-mile front between Eupen, Belgium, and Trier, 25 miles east of Luxembourg.

The 100th day since the landings in Normandy also brought an official announcement that Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third U.S. Army and Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh Army had linked up in force at Chatillon to close the last escape gap for an estimated 40,000 Germans still in southern and western France.

Front-line dispatches said that Gen. Patton's troops had made considerable gains in the Moselle River battle yesterday with large numbers of tanks, tank destroyers and infantrymen crossing to the east bank of the river south of Nancy. Infantrymen captured the town of Neufchateau, 25 miles southwest of Toul, after cleaning up a small pocket of German resistance.

A large portion of Thionville was reported to be in Allied hands last night although the Germans were continuing to fight in the section, which lies along the east bank of the Moselle, after blowing up a bridge.

Third Army artillery was reported to be shelling Germany for the first time from camouflaged positions in Luxembourg, scoring direct hits on pillboxes and bunkers in the Siegfried Line. Eric Downton, Reuter correspondent, reported that "as yet not one German gun has replied."

Meanwhile, New York radio reported that the First U.S. Army had made its third crossing of the German border, this time 65 miles below Aachen. The German News Agency said that an advanced fortification of the Siegfried Line had been captured east of Verviers.

Resistance along the whole First Army line was reported to be stiffening with increasing minefields and artillery fire.

The First Army units which made the second crossing of the German border Tuesday were reported to have repulsed a series of night-long

One Hurt As Armor Unit Enters Reich

By Henry C. Gorrell
United Press Correspondent.
WITH A U.S. ARMORED COLUMN, inside Germany, Sept. 12 (delayed).—The first penetration of Germany in strength has been achieved with only one known casualty in the early hours, namely, one lieutenant wounded by sniper fire.

U.S. armor broke through the railroad village of Roetgen. I witnessed the penetration standing within rifle shot of the much-propagandized German fortifications. The only fire from the Germans at that time were ackack guns trying to keep our fighter-bombers at bay.

I entered Germany at eight minutes past 5, exactly eighteen minutes after the first U.S. tanks had crossed the railroad tracks at Roetgen station, all windows of which had been shattered by the concussion of our mobile howitzers which were pulverizing German defenses further inland.

This United Press writer is probably the first war correspondent to cross the frontier of the Third Reich since the invasion of Belgium and France in 1940.

Although the armored vehicles streaming into Germany were visible for miles as they negotiated the dusty road, not one shot was fired by what the world had been told were the finest, most potent guns in existence.

To reach the German border we had to negotiate a densely wooded area, a sniper's paradise, but the Germans there had panicked at the sight of Sherman tanks, half-tracks and vigilant Piper-Cubs. The only Germans I saw, either just the other side of the frontier or in Germany itself, were three or four dead.

The civilians had pulled out of Roetgen, a town of about 300 population, two days previously.

Fire from our Long Toms has been shelling the German fortifications now for two days and two nights. A witness to the hurried exit was a calendar on a ticket vendors desk, dated Sept. 10, and abandoned packages containing mostly soldiers' winter clothing and extra boots.

It seems from the light German resistance to our breakthrough that either there is something screwy about Goebbels' defense propaganda or else the Germans long ago drained out all available guns and are saving their power for a main effort elsewhere.

Dawn-to-Dusk Aerial Attacks Hit Industries

Oil Sources, Factories Serving Wehrmacht Are Blasted

Attacking since dawn, Ninth Air Force fighter-bombers yesterday battered targets on both sides of the Siegfried Line while heavy bombers, flying from both Britain and Italy, raided the plants supplying the strained Nazi war machine.

Out for the sixth straight day more than 1,000 Eighth Air Force heavies pounded synthetic oil plants and a variety of other objectives in central, southern and western Germany. Escorting fighters destroyed at least 50 enemy craft—30 in the air and 20 on the ground.

Other American heavies of the 15th Air Force bombed oil refineries in southeast Germany and Poland and the RAF hit a rail junction and a synthetic oil plant in the Ruhr.

1,400 RAF Craft Out

Preceding the Ninth offensive against Germany's border defenses was a British night attack on Frankfurt in which more than 400,000 incendiaries were dropped on military supplies destined for the Siegfried Line. Other RAF bombers, part of a force of more than 1,400, heaped more than 200,000 incendiaries on Stuttgart. Berlin also was pelted.

In addition to hitting the Siegfried Line, fighter-bombers attacked strongpoints of resistance near Nancy, Metz and Brest.

For the Nancy area it was the second raid in less than 24 hours. Tuesday evening, six waves of Marauders and Havocs bombed artillery positions and observation posts in the heavily fortified Foret de Haye, just west of Nancy.

Allied HQ's Mission To France Commences

The supreme Allied headquarters mission to France has started work in Paris, it was announced last night.

Maj. Gen. John T. Lewis, of the U.S. Army, has been named Gen. Eisenhower's representative with the French government.

Believe Roosevelt Advocating King or Nimitz Pacific Chief

By Merriman Smith
United Press Correspondent.

QUEBEC, Sept. 13.—President Roosevelt, holding his tenth war conference with Prime Minister Churchill, is believed to be pressing for appointment of an American naval officer—probably Adm. Ernest J. King or Adm. Chester W. Nimitz—as supreme Allied commander to crush Japan.

Warn Against Peace Rumors

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Warning that the Nazis may spread false rumors of a German surrender, military authorities and the OWI have asked the nation to accept no report of an enemy capitulation unless it comes from Gen. Eisenhower.

"False rumors of German surrender or of negotiations looking toward surrender have appeared already and may be expected to be more frequent from now on," the War and Navy Departments said in a joint statement with OWI.

Although admitting that some of the reports might be spread innocently, the statement pointed out that others "might come from enemy propagandists who hope to cause confusion among the peoples of the United Nations and induce us to relax our efforts."

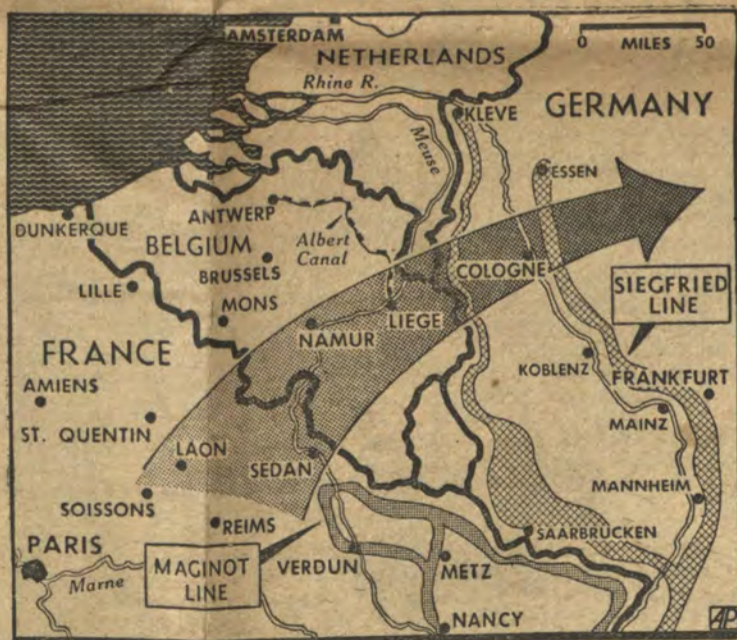
The statement granted the possibility that there might be no single day which could be called the end of the war with Germany, adding that, instead of a surrender en masse, the German armies "may gradually disintegrate and surrender piecemeal."

However, the statement said that supreme Allied headquarters would be the first to know of a general surrender.

9th U.S. Army Here

Supreme Allied headquarters announced last night that the U.S. Ninth Army, commanded by Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson, was now in the field in France with the First and Third U.S. Armies. The announcement did not say where it was operating or when it went into action. Gen. Simpson holds the DSM, Silver Star and Legion of Merit in World War I.

Northwest Passage to Victory?



Historic warpath between France and Germany, the Belgian route, is being followed by Allies now, according to Berlin reports, to reach the heart of the Reich.

THE STARS AND STRIPES

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Basic Training?

Year after year, surprises have come up on Labor Day, but this Labor Day will be remembered by all of the Engineers. An order came out saying all companies would follow a training schedule consisting of "Basic Training" material and would stand reveille and retreat every day. We are wondering how many other companies are executing this same movement—"Basic Training in a Combat Area" we call it—and whether or not we should turn in our ammunition. After all, we must be green men. Are we men or are we mice, and what is this war coming to?—Pfc W. B. A., T/5 L., Pvt. T/1 D.

(We have omitted the full names of the signers just in case. —Ed.)

Shell-fire Blues

Reading an article in Stars and Stripes on Silver Stars for men who have been in combat, it seems that the W.D. has forgotten about those so-called non-combat troops who have been de-mining areas on the fronts. One colored (GS) regiment up in front has in many cases worked in areas where an hour before tanks rolled through and the infantry were still planning to take the town the next day.

Said one officer to one of his sergeants, a Negro: "Jones, how are we going to straighten out this railroad? Have you any ideas?" "I get ideas but the artillery landing shells all around me knocks them out of me," was the reply.—Jersey Ben.

Home, Sweet Home

Next time these fellows brag about their home states how about giving a little praise to NEW JERSEY? One of the biggest industrial states, it is contributing mightily to the war effort. They can say we should have given our state back to the Indians, but I say: "New Jersey was never like that!" —T/5 John H. Wiese, A.A.A. Battalion.

I hail from the land of the Sky Blue Waters! Rich in Indian tradition, MINNESOTA'S main asset is the 11,000 lakes imbedded in forests of emerald pine that make it the vacationer's paradise. I'm going back some day to the home of the Mississippi's source and the home of Paul Bunyan.—Pfc Norm Phaly, a Gopher.

As a MICHIGANDER, I'm damn tired of hearing about Texas from seven Joes here in the hospital. None of them knows the governor's name, 'cause they say: "The place is too dam big to get acquainted." How about it?—Pvt. Mel Zimmer, M.P. Co.

MARYLAND is making history as it has done since its fighting days of 1634 when it was founded. Besides having four signers of the Declaration of Independence, our state, geographically, has everything. Boy, for some of its crabs, blue-point oysters, good fishing and swimming. Maryland, My Maryland!—Pvt. Frank G. Wilgard.

Something to Read

How about a hand for the magazine publishers who send our favorite weeklies and monthlies to troops overseas? They're doing a good job and we ought to thank them.—Cpl. Allen M. Widem.

Hash Marks

All this news about induction centers being made over to serve as centers for reprocessing GIs back to civilian life inspires this little jingle: (Take your choice)

Ft. Belvoir by '44
 (Home alive by '45)
 Ft. Dix by '46
 Camp Devens by '47
 Golden Gate by '48

Overheard in a Pub. A sad-faced man remarked, "When times were bad before the war I had to work



hard to keep the wolf from the door. Now I have a good defense job, but I have six daughters—and ten times as many wolves!"

And then there was the woman who called her husband "Syncopation" because of his irregular motion from bar to bar.

Shed a few tears in your beer for Sgt. George S. Brewer—he's having trouble with his foxhole in France. The other night he jumped in and made contact with a porcupine that was claiming priority on the hole. The next night a deep-throated bullfrog had taken over. Then, just at the stage when Brewer was expecting anything up to pink elephants, in pops a salamander—a black job with orange stripes, Princeton style.

Smile of the week. He had the happy look of a GI who has just



been given a good press notice by Ernie Pyle.

And then there is the horse-owner, says Cpl. Bill Rowe, who plans to name one of his nags "Wehrmacht" in hopes he will race for home with the speed of the retreating German army.

J. C. W.

This Eight-Ball Is Spilling Blood

THIS Jerk (okay, okay, it's posed) is probably telling the gals about how the Army—meaning himself—is rolling up the Nazis and how soon the War will be over and how great it will be to go back home. Meanwhile, he's spilling gas like it was water.

What he doesn't seem to know—or give a hoot about—is that the Army is moving in tanks, trucks, half-tracks and other gas-burning buggies. That as long as the Army moves, it lives. That as soon as it stops, it gives the Nazis a chance to get set. And that when a Nazi gets set, there's to deal with—and that means taps for some Joes wearing brown suits like yours and mine.

In short, this bolo isn't



spilling gas—he's spilling blood. Some other guy's of gas any other damfool way. And so is any other goldbrick who spins around on pleasure or wastes a drop. Save gas, brother. It's needed up front.



ARMED only with his M-1 rifle, a Second Infantry Division soldier routed two Mark IV tanks and two squads of Nazis.

Bursting into a sunken road, S/Sgt. James F. Shelton, of Birmingham, Ala., found himself only 35 yards away from the enemy force. Both Shelton and the Germans were startled, but the doughboy regained his wits quickly and opened up with his rifle, killing at least two men.

The Nazis fled in wild disorder and the tanks backed up. Shelton backed up too, after a while, but that's beside the point.

Blind shooting from an awkward position that forced him to squeeze the trigger with his thumb while holding the M-1 at right angles to his body didn't keep Pfc Willard Howland, of Jordan, N.Y., from knocking out a Nazi machine pistol nest which had pinned down his infantry unit.

The CO of a tank destroyer unit, Lt. Col. C. L. Hail, of Somerset, Ky., is cruising around the countryside behind the wheel of an almost new Lincoln Zephyr, while his executive officer, Maj. Teddy L. Hayworth,

of Muskogee, Okla., is the proud owner of a Packard convertible. It all happened when 2/Lt. Steiner D. Garrett Jr., of Sylacauga, Ala., and Sgt. Paul J. Securo, of Fairmont, W. Va., returned from a mission with the Packard for their CO. However, Hail had rounded up six other cars, including the Zephyr, so he suggested they turn the Packard over to Hayworth.

ALTHOUGH his right leg was broken at the thigh, Pvt. Julius Skokandich, a Jersey City infantryman, claims he covered 100 yards in record time.

Skokandich's outfit was cleaning out a small village near Brest when he was hit by a sniper. Realizing that he was out in the open, he got off the ground and ran 100 yards to the nearest cover.

"When I reached cover, I fell down again and couldn't get up without help," he said. "The bullet had broken the bone in my leg and I couldn't move it. All I felt when the bullet hit me, however, was a little sting."

Two trips to the evacuation hospital in the same day was the plight of Sgt. Carroll W. Jewell, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. After a slight injury had been treated by the medics, Jewell was returning to his light tank when a sniper's bullet clipped his arm, sending him back for further treatment.

M/Sgt. Henry Tillinger, a Fifth Infantry Division soldier from New York, continued gulping down his chow during a brief flurry of German artillery shells and he still didn't move when a second salvo winged overhead. However, after the second blast he decided that meant two strikes and made tracks for his slit trench the next time a shell exploded. When he looked up, a nearby tent was ripped to shreds by shrapnel, his jeep trailer was ready for salvage and the jeep also was badly damaged.

WHILE evacuating two wounded Americans, a medical aid man, Cpl. Edwin F. Jurewicz, of Buffalo, N.Y., and his ambulance driver, T/5 Alexander Phillips Jr., of New Brunswick, N.J., "captured" 33 Germans.

Finding the road blocked by the Nazis, who had moved onto the road from behind a hedgerow, the medics, members of a medical detachment

assigned to the 53rd Armored Infantry Battalion of the Fourth Armored Division, stopped the ambulance.

"Medics, we want to surrender to you because we know you do not carry arms," one of three enemy officers said. "Please lead us to your troops."

The Germans then threw away their arms and marched ahead of the ambulance to a prisoner of war camp.

At least two members of an infantry regiment regard the digging of foxholes as a pleasant pastime. While scooping out dirt for a safe position, CW/O Harold Cruncisen, of Dundas, Ill., and T/5 Charles Cernik, of Neillville, Wis., unearthed a cache of knitting wool, cotton hose and other items of feminine apparel, which had been buried by the French when the Germans arrived.

A German unit was smugly situated at a road junction with machine guns commanding all visible approaches. However, two platoons of an infantry company crashed through a hedgerow on the flanks to capture or kill the enemy gunners.

S/SGT. Otto C. Gilpatrick, of Livingston, Tenn., was in charge of a six-man detachment which trickled behind enemy lines and suddenly became the target of their own mortar fire. The mortars had opened up on a group of fleeing Germans, but when Gilpatrick and his riflemen started shooting, the mortars ceased firing. Gilpatrick and his GIs polished off all five of the Nazis without loss of a man.

Two German snipers shouting in French from a nearby hedgerow didn't fool 1/Lt. Joseph D. Monroe, of Lillington, N.C., and S/Sgt. Henry Lee, of Detroit, and Orland J. Ancile, of Midland, Pa. One of the Germans pitched a "potato masher" which failed to explode, and, although Lee's gun jammed, Monroe and Ancile each picked off a Nazi.

Spying three Germans in a foxhole, T/Sgt. William H. Jones, of Canadian, Okla., in his loudest voice called on them to surrender. Sixteen Nazis responded and the Second Infantry Division soldier marched them to the rear.

Private Breger



"—Always put a tie on when we enter a town!"

What Became of Luftwaffe? Bomb Ruins Tell the Story

Rheims, Villacoublay, Orly and Others Testify To Effectiveness of Job Performed By Eighth Air Force

By Peter Lisagor
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer.

RHEIMS, Sept. 13.—What happened to the Luftwaffe on D-Day and since?

Some of it was buried in the Pompeii-like ruins of the Rheims-Champagne airfield, where, rising from the crumbled stones, is the flap of a Nazi plane with a swastika painted across it—an epitaph to its operations in France. A few hundred feet away are shattered bits of Ju88s and Fw190s, incredibly chewed up by American bombs.

Here, as well as at two airfields near Paris, you can get a partial answer to one of the war's prevailing mysteries. At Villacoublay, a few miles from the French capital, where more than 2,000 workers were employed under German supervision, the Luftwaffe had one of its largest bases in France, assembling army training planes, repairing FW190s, Ju52s and Ju88s. The Battle of Britain was partly conducted from Villacoublay. In the last two years, night bombers and fighter interceptors were based there.

At Orly, a few miles away, were two huge dirigible hangars in which the Germans were known to have stored components for the flying bomb (V1). Apart from this, Orly served as an active field for the Luftwaffe.

Clue to Clear Skies

The two Luftwaffe bases near Paris were an exclusive dish for the Eighth Air Force, which also got in a few licks at Rheims. What happened to each is a clue to the mystery of the Luftwaffe.

Rheims.—The Eighth attacked it four times in the space of a year and the extensive service facilities used there were demolished. The structures have collapsed and the surrounding area resembles an auto junk heap, broken props lying some distance from the motors which have been dislodged from the fuselage and smashed. The wreckage has the appearance of something run through a concrete mixer.

Villacoublay.—The Nazis appropriated this field from the Breguet House, one of France's most noted airplane manufacturers. M. De Forge, the works manager for Breguet, an aviation pioneer who aided in the design of helicopters in 1909 and made the first plane to fly from Paris to New York as "a return compliment to Lindbergh," said that the Eighth Air Force raided the field six times from July 14, 1943 to Aug. 11, 1944.

It destroyed the concrete runway three or four times and blasted on different occasions a German firm which constructed three planes a day, the technical part of the field,

the vitally important Junkers House (destroyed May 25, 1944) and the Morane field, which assembled training planes.

French Allies Buried Together

On Aug. 24, 1943, the bombs fell short and killed 20 villagers. The adjacent town was practically destroyed, DeForge said. But in the same graveyard where many of the villagers were buried is a mass grave of 49 unidentified Allied airmen, both British and American, carefully tended by a spinster who places flowers on it each day and visited on Sunday by many of the townspeople. On the simple cross is a wooden sign which reads: "A Nos Camarades, Britanniques et Americains, Morts pour La Patrie, En Temoignage d'Amitie et de Reconnaissance."

An American flag drapes it.

After the last raid Aug. 11, the Germans mined the structures still standing and placed 300-pound bombs in those planes which could not be flown away, making it difficult for the Eighth officials to determine precisely how much damage the bombing did. DeForge estimated that 15 to 20 planes were destroyed by bombardment and approximately 60 by Nazi demolition. The Germans burned the whole works on Aug. 18 and fled with considerable signal equipment, he said.

Orly.—To destroy the dirigible hangars with their VI components and post hole the landing field were the objectives here. Only the walls of the hangars were left standing, gigantic white walls 200 feet high and about 600 to 800 feet apart that lean inward and make a seemingly unreal sight of bomb destruction. The immobilizing of the field was successful.

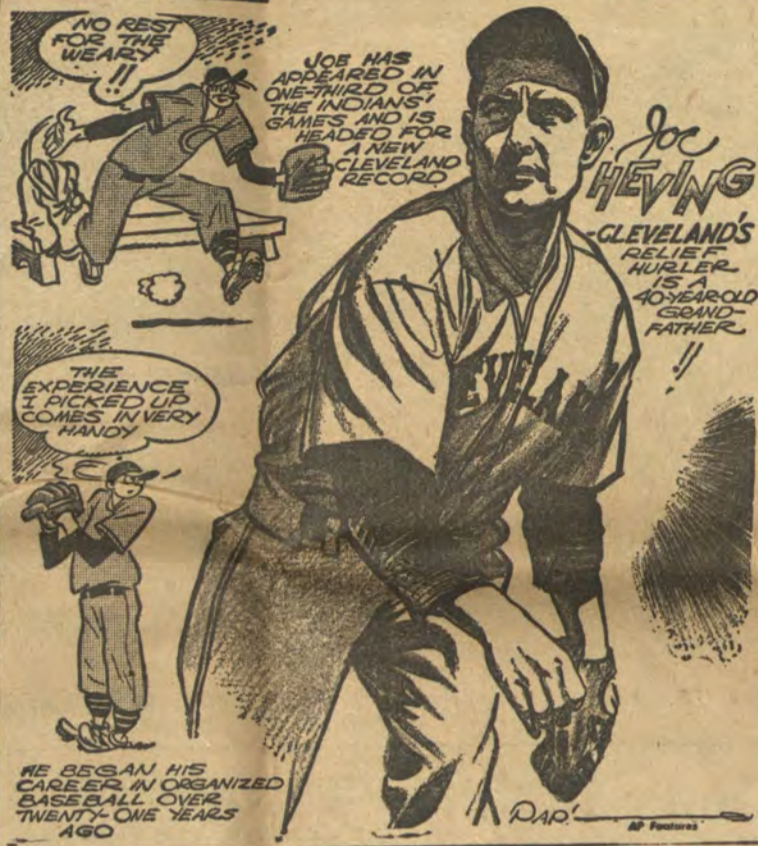
That, in part, is what happened to the Luftwaffe.

A NEW ANSWER

SHREWSBURY, Mass., Sept. 13.—A state policeman finally caught up with a speeding motorist, whipped out a pencil and asked the offender his name. The grinning speedster promptly replied, "Demetrius Papodiomkontopolous." After three unsuccessful attempts at the correct spelling, the officer tore up the ticket and let him off with a severe lecture.

Ready Relief

By Pap



Sammy Baugh Leads 'Skins To Victory Over Bears, 21-7

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.—The Washington Redskins, with Slingin' Sammy Baugh operating from the newly-adopted T-formation, walloped the World Champion Chicago Bears here, 21-7, in a game scheduled for an exhibition but played like a regular battle of the professional season.

The game was as rough as Redskin-Bear games usually are and several times during the fracas it looked as though the players were ready to start throwing punches.

Although they were using the T-system made famous by the Bears, there was little doubt that the 'Skins were the best eleven on the field.

The Bears opened the scoring in the second quarter when Jim Fordham crossed the line and Jim Gaudauskas converted, but the 'Skins came back for two touchdowns by Joe Aguirre who caught perfect passes from Baugh. Sammy also hit Steve Bagarus for a score. The final tally came in the fourth period when Joe Mica intercepted a pass. Aguirre kicked all the points.

The Redskins were behind, 5-1, at the end of five innings of the afterpiece when word was received that the Bears had lost their second game, thereby relieving the tension on the Baltimore bench.

Needing only a single victory to win the pennant, in view of the Oriole split, and thereby climax a drive from last place on July 26, the Bears missed the goal by the narrow margin after bowing to veteran Hod Lisenbee in the opener and the combination of Jim Woodend and Al Malloy in the nightcap.

Lefty Joe Page yielded four runs in the first inning of the second game to the Chiefs, and that was all the tailenders needed.

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 13.—Byron Nelson fired another sub-par round on the last lap of the Texas Victory Open golf tournament here and carried away first prize with a 72-hole total of 276.

The big Toledo golfer on his last trip over the course carded seven birdies, five on the last nine holes, for a 68, to give him a ten-stroke advantage over Jug McSpaden, his usual runnerup.

Nelson received \$2,000 in war bonds as first prize, raising his total for the year to \$39,334. McSpaden gathered up \$1,400 worth of bonds for second place lifting his total to \$25,000.

BOSTON YANKS BUY LAUX
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—The Philadelphia Eagles of the National Football League have sold Quarterback Ted Laux to the Boston Yankees.

Orioles Shade Newark to Win League Crown

Bears Lose Double Bill To Chiefs on Last Day of Season

Special to the Stars and Stripes.
JERSEY CITY, Sept. 13.—The tightest race in International League history ended with the Baltimore Orioles winning the flag by 1.3 percentage points over the runner-up Newark Bears. While the Orioles were splitting a double bill at Jersey City, winning the opener, 5-0, and losing the nightcap, 6-2, the Bears collapsed under a twin loss to the last place Syracuse Chiefs, 4-1 and 4-3. The Bears held a one-game lead going into the final day's campaign.

For the Orioles, piloted by Tommy Thomas, the pennant was the first since 1925. By getting second money the Bears maintained their record of never finishing out of the first division since the Yankees made them a farm club in 1932.

In the post-season playoffs the Orioles face the fourth-place Buffalo Bisons in Baltimore, while the Bears oppose the third-place Toronto Maple Leafs in Newark. All playoff series are four out of seven.

Embree Hurls Baltimore Flag

Red Embree, 19-game winner for the Orioles, pitched his club to the flag-winning \$5,000 reward, blanking the Giants with three hits in the first game, Felix Maciewicz, center fielder, swung the big bat with a pair of triples that rushed over two runs.

The Orioles were behind, 5-1, at the end of five innings of the afterpiece when word was received that the Bears had lost their second game, thereby relieving the tension on the Baltimore bench.

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13 Horses Die In Belmont Fire

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Thirteen horses, all owned or trained by veteran Max Hirsch and valued at \$75,000, were burned to death here when fire of an undetermined origin destroyed one stable at the Belmont Park race track.

Among the horses lost were Dit, Arnold Mason's Faro Queen, R. E. Telford's Quo Hera, and Roxbury, a two-year-old of the River-Edge farm.

The horse had been at the track since Sept. 2, the close of the Saratoga meeting, because of travel stringencies.

U.S. TO RELEASE SANTA ANITA
LOS ANGELES, Sept. 13.—The War Production Board has informed the Los Angeles Turf Club that the Army will release the Santa Anita track at Arcadia, Cal., next Monday and the club has started proceedings to get permission from the California Racing Board to run winter meetings. If approved, the first races will be run at Santa Anita since Pearl Harbor.

Li'l Abner

By Courtesy of United Features

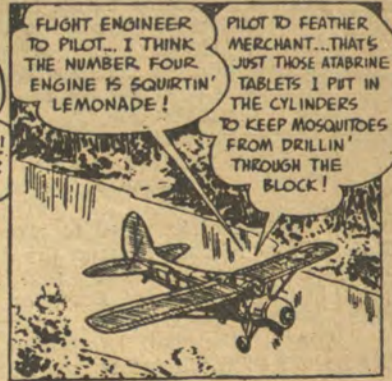


By Al Capp



Terry And The Pirates

By Courtesy of News Syndicate



Help Wanted —AND GIVEN

Write your question or problem to Help Wanted, The Stars and Stripes Paris, France.

CAMERA EXCHANGE
35mm. Caudit camera Argus 8.3., I.R.O. or C3 with built-in range finder. Cpl. Emil S. Yandik.

APOs WANTED
S/Sgt. Wendell Armour, Pittsburgh; Pvt. Laverne W. Duff, 35236047; Pvt. Clyde Johnson, Decatur, Ill.; Pvt. Frank Mularski, 36864156; Lt. Eileen Reitman, Red Wing, Minn.; Lt. Carol Thorson, Red Wing, Minn.; S/Sgt. E. Zielecki.

WANTED
Radio, American type, 110 volts, if possible plug-in type and portable. Lt. Joseph Brecher

Russians Take Lomza, Reich Base on Narew

Step Up Warsaw Drive; Berlin Says Reds In Thrace

Red Army capture of Lomza, important German defense base on the Narew River, was announced by Marshal Stalin last night in an order of the day.

Fall of the city, which is 75 miles northeast of Warsaw, followed fierce attacks by Soviet tanks and infantry.

At the same time, an all-out Russian assault on Warsaw, with the Red Air Force engaging the Luftwaffe over the city itself, was announced by Gen. Bor, commander of the Polish resistance forces inside Warsaw.

To the south, combined Russian and Rumanian forces continued their drive through Transylvania toward Hungary. An unconfirmed Berlin report said spearheads of the Third Ukrainian army had crossed the eastern Rhodope Mountains and were descending into Thrace, in northern Greece.

MOSCOW, Sept. 13.—The Rumanian armistice was signed today by representatives of Russia, Britain, the United States and Rumania.

The terms include: Rumania will pay the Soviet Union \$300,000,000 worth of goods over a period of six years as indemnity; Rumania will wage war on the side of the Allies against Germany and Hungary, putting into the field at least 12 infantry divisions; Rumania will disarm and intern all German and Hungarian troops in Rumania and will intern all civilians from these countries; Rumania will place all transportation in the country at Allied disposal, at Rumania's expense; the Russo-Rumanian frontier established June 28, 1940, is restored; Rumania will return all Allied war prisoners and civilian internees to their homelands; Rumania will turn over to the Soviet high command all German and satellite war materials left in Rumania.

In a statement after the signing of the armistice, Lucretiu Patrascanu, Rumanian signatory and minister of state, said his countrymen realize that their future depends on scrupulous respect of their armistice terms.

Yanks Reach Siegfried Line

(Continued from Page 1)

small counter-attacks and retained possession of the Aachen state forest heights they had captured. Lt. Gen. Courtney Hodges' infantrymen penetrated over 1 1/2 miles inside Germany after crossing the frontier shortly after armored units. Heavy German artillery was encountered by the Americans.

The German communique yesterday reported that bitter fighting continued to rage on "the main battlefield" at Brest, key port in the Brittany peninsula.

Elements of the Canadian First Army armored force were said to be fighting along the Albert Canal while Gen. Dempsey's Second British Army straddled the Dutch frontier.

Canadian infantrymen advanced through the vital Belgian road and rail center of Bruges, about 10 miles from the Channel coast.

By their linkup at Chatillon-sur-Seine, 39 miles northwest of Dijon, the American and French forces have cut off an estimated 40,000 Germans. These units, which face the alternative of being killed or captured, were officially described as "scattered but substantial."

Meanwhile, Americans of the Seventh Army captured Vesoul, 36 miles due west of Belfort, as they continued their drive toward the Belfort-Mulhouse escape gap. Opposition was reported growing stiffer as the Americans drew nearer to German soil.

French troops, driving toward Belfort from the south, were within 10 miles of the city.

Mopping Up Snipers In Captured Village



A U.S. soldier leans around the corner of a building to shoot at a German sniper while his buddy takes shelter behind a wall.

Yanks 40 Miles From Bologna

Fifth Army troops, driving into the heart of the Gothic Line, yesterday were only four miles from the historic Futa Pass with Bologna less than 40 miles ahead. The Americans were pushing forward in the face of heavy artillery fire and minefields.

Slightly to the west other Fifth Army units were within two and 1/2 miles of the pass through Vernio to the Lombardy plain. Vernio is about 13 miles north of Prato.

Farther west still, Fifth Army forces came up against the fringes of the Gothic defenses in the vicinity of San Ippollo.

Meanwhile, the Germans were said to have built another defense line behind the Gothic in order to fight a delaying action in case of a break-through by the Allies.

Say Quebec Conference Will Name Pacific Chief

(Continued from Page 1)

Henry Morgenthau Jr., secretary of the treasury, is joining the conference. Recently returned from a tour of liberated areas in Italy and France, Morgenthau is expected to take up problems of currency stabilization.

EARLY PHILIPPINE CAMPAIGN
QUEBEC, Sept. 13.—There were mounting signs today an early United States move to retake the Philippines would come out of the Quebec conference.

Japs Lose 200 Planes in Raid

American carrier-based planes attacked the Ceby, Negros and Panay Islands in the Philippines Monday, destroying 200 Japanese planes, it was announced yesterday in Adm. Chester W. Nimitz's communique.

Gen. MacArthur's headquarters reported American heavy bombers raided airdromes, barracks and waterfront installations around Manado, in the Celebes, while night air patrols sank a 2,000-ton freighter and forced a 4,000-ton vessel to be beached.

U.S. Limits Gatherings To Five in Germany

EUPEN, Belgium, Sept. 13 (Reuter).—Orders to be issued to civilians when American troops pass through German towns will place people under military law governed by the commanding general of the area concerned.

Regulations will prohibit gatherings of more than three to five persons, the taking of pictures of any American troops or military equipment, the possession of firearms and disclosure of information about the activities of the U.S. Army to the Wehrmacht.

29th Infantry Div. Association Elects Officers in U.S.

STAUNTON, Va., Sept. 13.—William C. Nicklas, of Baltimore, was elected national commander of the 29th Infantry Division Association at the last session of a three-day annual reunion attended by 29th veterans of both World Wars. Nicklas succeeds Charles Hoffman, of Irvington, N.J.

The 29th, commanded by Maj. Gen. Charles Gerhardt, took part in the initial landings in France on D-Day and among other distinguished actions was credited with the capture of St. Lo. Fall of St. Lo enabled American armor to launch the July 25 break-through which led to the blitz through all of France.

Other officers elected were: Jay Philbin, of Baltimore, vice commander; Francis S. Kemp, of Roanoke, N.C., vice commander at large; Alfred W. Ott, of Jamaica, L.I., N.Y., historian, and D. C. Coons, of Jersey City, N.J., sergeant-at-arms.

Dewey Speaks At Birthplace

OWOSSO, Mich., Sept. 13.—Stopping at his birthplace here before resuming his campaign trip across America, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican presidential candidate, elaborated on his statement in Philadelphia that the administration is planning to keep men in the Army to prevent post-war unemployment.

"I did not mean that large scale discharges from the armed forces should begin now, nor that any appreciable number of men should be let out before complete victory is won," Dewey said. "Demobilization is an administrative matter. All it requires is good intent, competent administration and a confidence in the United States."

A Los Angeles Times reporter told Dewey his paper had suggested the GOP candidate should be invited to attend the Quebec conference. "I never invite myself to private discussions," Dewey said.

Siegfried Line 2,000 Yards Away—and No Shot Fired

By Robert Richards

United Press War Correspondent.

FACING THE SIEGFRIED LINE, Luxemburg Frontier, Sept. 13.—Across a little river we are watching the Germans move about pill boxes of the Siegfried Line, 2,000 yards distant from us. Small figures move slowly, probably watching us also, but not a shot is fired.

The Real Thing

"This is the real McCoy," says Maj. Gregg McKee, of Bakers Field, Cal., as he points out pillboxes.

"They ain't no Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginny, buddy, but they'll just have to do until we can get back home," says Pvt. Wallace Archacki, of Dearborn, Mich., as he sits in the back seat of a half-track looking at the German hills far away.

The boys are eager to start for those hills and they do not seem to care how tough the Siegfried Line is.

We stood first on a gravel road 1,005 yards from the German border and then, with some protecting guns, moved on top of the hill from which we could see the German side better.

Facing us were plowed fields, tangled underbrush and woods across the river and Lt. Col. Howard E. Boyer, of Akron, O., showed how to look among them for the blunt outline of German forts. It is easy to make them out.

15 Pillboxes

Some were white concrete; others had been painted a dull green as camouflage. I could make out at least 15 pillboxes, most of them in fields.

To the east was a heavy wood which looked grim. Probably it is filled with heavily armored forts.

20 U.S. Army Men to Make Survey of Coal

Group to Aid Reopening Of European Mines In Free Areas

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Twenty American Army officers with experience in the coal industry have gone to liberated areas of Europe to assist local authorities in investigating the condition of coal mines and distribution systems there, it was announced today.

The mission of the group will include giving technical assistance to local authorities for the repair of damaged mines, assembly of managerial and supervisory personnel, recruiting of labor to work the mines and assisting in procuring equipment and supplies either from America or the United Kingdom.

The experts will coordinate local coal production with imports for military and civilian use, but overall direction of the program will be vested in the national authorities of the country where a mine is located.

CAVALRY TROOP CITED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Troop A of the Eighth Cavalry, which killed Japs numbering twice the number of men in the unit while taking a jungle strongpoint in the Admiralty Islands campaign last spring, has received a Presidential citation from Mr. Roosevelt. The Eighth is a regular Army outfit and formerly was stationed at Ft. Bliss, Tex.

LEWIS AGAINST FDR

CINCINNATI, Sept. 13.—John L. Lewis, addressing the opening session of the United Mine Workers convention here, advised members of the union not to vote for President Roosevelt in the November election.

PLAN PARIS MOVIE

HOLLYWOOD, Sept. 13.—Samuel Goldwyn announced he is producing a comedy, "Fancy Free," based on the liberation of Paris. Danny Kaye will take the leading role of a soldier nicknamed "Casanova" because he has trouble getting rid of French girls who want to go back to the States with him.

'PROPHET' PREDICTS '49 SLUMP

WELLESLEY, Mass., Sept. 13.—Economist Roger W. Babson, who accurately forecast the 1929 stock exchange crash, predicted another major depression "about '49 or '50." He said he expected temporary slumps in prices and employment immediately after the war, followed by two or three years' "excellent business" before the predicted crash.

Marine Ousted Army General

Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Maj. Gen. Ralph Smith was removed as commander of Army ground forces on Saipan because of disagreement over campaign tactics with Marine Lt. Gen. Holland Smith, overall commander of the Saipan operation, it was revealed today.

Asked at a news conference if he had been forced "to relieve Maj. Gen. Smith," Lt. Gen. Smith said he had, but he refused to relate the circumstances.

It was believed here that the Marine favored a quick, powerful attack to end the fight as quickly as possible, while the Army general wanted a slow, cautious campaign, consolidating each small advantage before a fresh push.

Go Underground, 'Ike' Tells Reich Workers

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Gen. Eisenhower, following up last night's warning to German civilians in the Ruhr and Rhineland, yesterday addressed a message to foreign workers in northwestern, western and southern Germany, telling them to leave German factories and to go into underground hiding.