

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

Historisches Roetgen

HeuGeVe

Bildersammlung

VOL. XCIII, No. 31,645.

Printed at Second-Class Mailing Postoffice, New York, N. Y.

Copyright, 1944, by The New York Times Company. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1944.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES, WINA RE... HALSEY'S BARGAINS AHEAD IN MOSELLE FRONT; PEARL HARBOR BATTLE COSTS FOE 200 PLANES

DEWEY ASKS A RISE IN 'ARTHUR ROLE IN THE PACIFIC WAR' Says General Deserves Wider Scope 'Now He Is No Longer a Threat to Roosevelt'

Federal Payroll 3,112,965 in July New York Times Staff Report

HALSEY HITS BASES More Than 100 Ships Sunk or Damaged in 2-Day Smash AIR FIGHT STILL ON

ALLIED MECHANIZED MIGHT HEADED IN THE DIRECTION OF GERMANY

SIEGFRIED LINE HIT U. S. First Army Takes Roetgen in Assault East of Eupen

WHOLE FRONT MOVES Patton's Tanks Again on March—British and Canadians Gain

By DEWEY MIDDLETON

By DREW MIDDLETON

HINT TO QUEBEC MEETING 'Brilliant Generalship' Praised in Nebraska—Cattle Men Are Reported Vexed

PRESIDENT TO TALK TO PARTY WORKERS

MacArthur Fliers Raid Zambonga and Bases in Southwest Pacific

QUEBEC A PRELUDE TO STALIN PARLEY

Westwall 'Dragon Teeth' Smashed by U. S. Guns

NEW RUSSIAN DRIVE HITS CZECH BORDER

Lomzha, East Prussian Bastion Also Captured as Battle for Warsaw Is Pressed

By HAROLD DENNY

CHICAGO, Sept. 13—President Roosevelt will make a second campaign speech Oct. 5 to Hannegan Announces Radio Campaign Speech Oct. 5 to Groups in 125,000 Precincts

By WARREN MOSCOW

By ROBERT THUMBILD

Another 'Teheran' to Follow Soon—Talks, Near Close, Map Year of Global War

WITH AMERICAN FORCES, in Germany, Sept. 13—Both armor and infantry of the American First Army breached the outposts of the Siegfried Line at several points today and are advancing steadily within their own defensive positions. Gains were made today just north of Roetgen, into which our armored forces fought their way in their first crossing of the German border yesterday afternoon, and in a forest south of Aachen, following the crossing of the frontier by infantry yesterday near the village of Hergorath, just twenty-four minutes after the armor had got into Roetgen.

LENIENT ARMISTICE GIVEN TO RUMANIA

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

On the Way to Sheridan, Wyo. Today's statement was made at a press conference in this special train here. After the attendants Governor left to attend a rodeo in the evening. The train left in the early evening. The train left in the early evening. The train left in the early evening.

Each attendant at a precinct meeting, he said, will be given a list of registered voters and assigned to urge them to go to the polls on election day.

By JOHN H. CRIDER

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

With the Weather Bureau in Washington extending its hurricane watch to include the coast area from Cape Hatteras to Block Island, the police of New York City are urged to be on the lookout for strong winds and high tides and orders were immediately given to all precincts, particularly those in outlying sections, to take all necessary precautions for the protection of life and property in the circumstances. Police emergency squads were told to stand by.

With the Washington alert read: 'The hurricane alert issued at 2 P. M. for the coastal area from Atlantic City to Block Island, Storm warnings have been issued along the coastal area from Atlantic City southward to Cape Hatteras for strong to gale force southeast winds on Thursday and strong east winds on inland waters Thursday. Preparations should be made for high tides along the possibility of Block Island to Cape Hatteras have been advised. The hurricane was expected to strike about 200 miles east of Jacksonville, Fla. moving north-northwest or north about fifteen miles an hour. Stand by for the hurricane.'

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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BELGIAN DEPUTIES MEET NEXT WEEK

Depleted Parliament Will Hear Premier's Report—May Appoint a Regent

By JAMES MACDONALD
By Wireless to The New York Times.
BRUSSELS, Sept. 13.—The Belgian Parliament will meet next Tuesday for the first time since this country was occupied by the Germans.

Premier Hubert Pierlot and other members of the Cabinet who arrived here last Friday by airplane from London were busy today trying to bring some sort of order out of the political and economic problems confronting them. The first order of business when Parliament meets will be a general report by M. Pierlot. He will address a sadly depleted assembly in which only 10 members have been either killed by the Germans or taken to Germany as prisoners.

Regency on Agenda

Tuesday's session will probably be devoted entirely to the assembly of the available members of M. Pierlot's speech. The next order of business, which might come before the house on Wednesday will be the question of the appointment of a regent to act in place of King Leopold III, who is somewhere in Germany.

Government circles predicted that Parliament would proclaim Prince Charles, King Leopold's brother, as regent. Prince Charles has given a splendid account of himself as one of the leading members of the Belgian underground. Until a regent had been named, a new government be formed. M. Pierlot is expected to be replaced not because there is any intention to depose him or to depose him in the manner in which the Government in exile but because, according to some public officials, four years in office is long enough. Nobody in government circles has prepared to predict with any certainty who the next Premier would be, but everybody agreed that there were at least two strong prospects—Gen. Paul Thachon and Baron Moversson.

General Thachon, former Minister of Colonies, has been in London for the past year or so and has been the Belgian civil affairs commission attached to Supreme Headquarters. He is a member of the Christian Democratic Party. Baron Moversson, who is a senator, represents right-wing Flemish Catholic party.

There will be no general elections until thousands of Belgians, German prison camps or doing forced labor for the Germans have returned.

Need for Wheat Big Problem

One of the major problems facing the Government is that of obtaining wheat. It is also urgently needed in London.

Government contracted with the United States for 200,000 tons of wheat. It is expected to be delivered when Belgium had been liberated. But the delivery depends on shipping space, ports and land transportation facilities.

Belgian farmers who could have grown much wheat have not done so or if they have, they have not threshed it because they knew that, while the Germans were here, it would have been stolen. These farmers have had their own underground movement, which, for some unexplained reason, has been named "Oshello." These farmers, besides fighting valiantly with their bare hands and ploughs, harvest, rake and other farm implements, have been growing perishable vegetables, such as potatoes, tomatoes and cabbages, for local consumption.

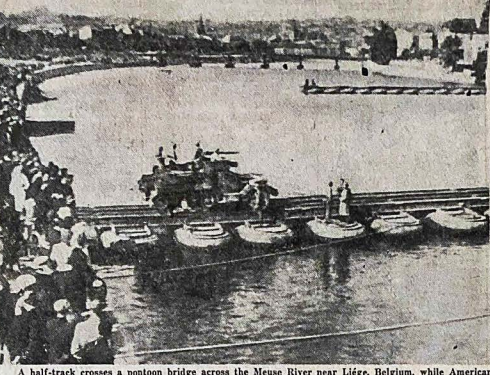
FRANCO SAID TO URGE ARGENTINE MEDIATION

Special to The New York Times.
MEXICO CITY, Sept. 13.—The State Department in Washington has rejected Generalissimo Francisco Franco's proposal to mediate between the United States and Argentina to settle their differences. Indalecio Pardo, Franco's Loyalist leader, said today.

Prince Prieto said that on the basis of underground information received, United States Ambassador Carlton J. H. Hayes submitted General Franco's proposal to the State Department during his recent trip to Washington.

At the same time Tomas Bilbao, former Loyalist Minister, announced that Juan Negrin, the last President of the Council of Republican Spain, would come to Mexico soon. The reasons given for the trip are said to be Negrin's desire to coordinate the activities of all Spanish political groups with the aim to oust the Franco Government.

The Allies Moving Through Belgium Toward the Reich and the Netherlands



A half-track crosses a pontoon bridge across the Meuse River near Liege, Belgium, while American engineers set up another span downstream. Spectators crowd the shore to watch the operations.



Allied leaders in Brussels confer over plans for the liberation of the Netherlands. Left to right: Lieut. Gen. Brian G. Horrocks, Commander of the British Thirteenth Corps; Field Marshal Montgomery and Prince Bernhard.

TRiumPH IN FRANCE VICTORY OF SUPPLY

By Raymond Daniell
Special to The New York Times.
PARIS, Sept. 13.—This is our kind of war now. With a supply line stretching more than 500 miles from the Normandy beaches to the German frontier, all the skills peculiar to position. America is being called into play to keep soldiers at the front supplied with gasoline, bullets and food.

For, without discounting in the slightest the bravery and ability of our combat troops, it is the steady flow of war materials to the front that has enabled our armies to move forward faster than the Germans or the Russians have done. In other words, it is the "know how" of mass production and mass distribution of the great chain store and the highway transport companies that won the battle of France and will win the battle of France in record time.

For the story behind the story of the sensational advance of the First and Third Armies to the German frontiers is essentially the story of men with cold, wet feet, unloading supplies from Liberty ships at Cherbourg and carrying goods across the beaches, of weary unshaven men driving trucks for back-breaking hours over crowded highways, of engineers repairing bridges and railroads in incredibly fast time and of the same kind of planning that keeps customer demand from stripping the shelves of a chain or department store of one style or size of shoes.

Improvement Important

It is a story, too, of American ability to improve and invent and of the knowledge of traffic control gained from experience at football games and Fourth of July week-ends and from the operation

German Troops Ordered To Keep Atrocities Secret

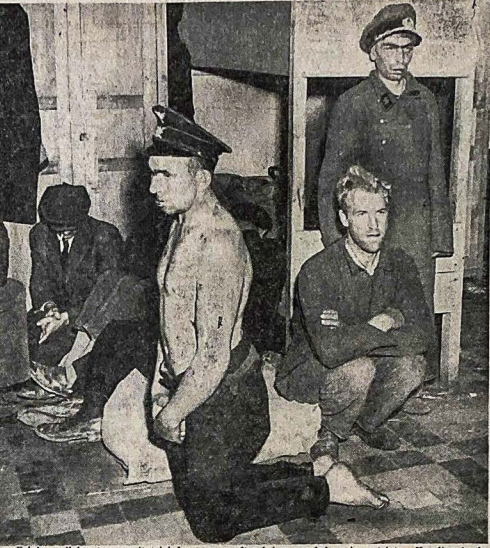
By Wireless to The New York Times.
BRUSSELS, France, Sept. 13. (Delayed)—A German order from the German Nineteenth Army is said to reveal that on June 10 steps were being taken to prevent evidence of atrocities that might be damaging if it Allied hands.

The document, which implies consciousness of Germany's present approach to defeat, restricts the photographing of executions and the carrying of military supplies charged with executions to exclude all unauthorized spectators. Much of the evidence of alleged German barbarity now in the French authorities hands came from the pockets of German prisoners subsequently caught.

Of huge fleets of trucks. Here in France one sees the science of logistics perfected by a nation of youngsters who grew up in the tradition of the open frontier and the atmosphere of the automobile, the radio, the airplane, the production line and the mail-order house. Here in the rear areas the motto of the day "Fuel for Patton" is the consumption of gasoline by the First and Third Armies' tanks in their sweep across France was terrific. More slowly, but fast enough so that the pipelines far beyond the beachheads, the pipeline creeps from Cherbourg, Frank trucks pick up the gasoline where the pipelines end, and rush it forward to battlefront. When their capacity is inadequate ordinary trucks pick it up and carry it in cans, pushing behind the battle line for refueling.

Some Carried by Plane

When even that was not fast enough, scores of C-47 transports were pressed into service to take the precious fluid where it was needed. Even fighters with wing tanks were used to take fuel forward so that the impetus of our army forward rush should not be impeded. Tank-treads to replace those



Belgian collaborators await trial for treason after being rounded up by patriots. Kneeling in the Mayor of Olloy, charged with working with the Gestapo and turning over several youths to the Nazis.

Yax Receipts Are So Good Tankers Ends Discounts

Special to The New York Times.
SPONKER, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Because of the improvement in tax collections resulting from wartime prosperity, the 2 per cent discount that has been given to property owners paying taxes in advance will not be offered when the 1945 bills are issued.

The Ontario Council voted last night to cancel the discount. The action, in the estimate of Controller Robert Craig Montgomery, will save the city \$15,000 to \$20,000 annually.

90,000 Americans on D-Day

It may now be disclosed that 90,000 American troops were landed in France on the first day of the invasion. Each of them had to be followed immediately by 1,000 pounds of supplies. It is estimated that, to maintain this mass of equipment, which included one hundred for every six men, took twenty to thirty pounds a week a man. This supply list covered some 700,000 items, about half of which were the responsibility of the ordnance. The force was built up at the rate of 20,000 to 30,000 men a day for more than a month.

So, by the time of the big breakthrough, Lieut. Gen. John C. Lee, who moved his headquarters to France, had the job of keeping the men supplied. It is no good sending small-arms ammunition to a howitzer company, and it took careful planning and skillful execution to see that every ounce of material reached the right place at the right time. But somehow labor was done with a minimum of effort and, while the troops at the front

Army Honors Major Knight

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—To Maj. Eric Knight, English-born author and American Army officer, has been awarded the Legion of Merit, posthumously, for the aid he gave the Army in explaining the war to its fighting men. Major Knight, who was a member of the staff of the Army Information Branch, was killed in an airplane crash in South America in January, 1943.

Would List Medical Specialists

The General Medical Council is to ask for powers to form and maintain a register of specialists.

Bonwit Teller



Jeweled butterflies by Trifari poise on your lapel... wing your ears. Three sizes, 10.00 to 25.00 Earrings, 20.00 pair.

HULL SEES FRENCH AID IN RULE OVER REICH

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—In discussing the prospective armistice with Germany, Secretary of State Hull expressed the opinion that his press conference today that France should be consulted with respect to phases of the post-war German situation and said he assumed she would be.

Secretary Hull was asked whether France would occupy a place on the European advisory commission or on some new commission for Germany, if one is contemplated. He was not prepared to go into the mechanics of the matter at this time, he explained.

Hull was asked whether plans had been completed for the control of Germany when she surrendered and whether he believed the end of the European war would be followed by an armistice period, as in the case of the first World War.

He replied that the appropriate Allied authorities were making excellent progress on various phases of the problems that are ahead.

Marriage Voids Spinter's Will

In many States the will of an unmarried woman is deemed revoked when she marries, according to The Associated Press.

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AMERICAN FORCES RIP SIGGRIED LINE

Continued From Page 1

most of its personnel safely behind the enemy lines, while, according to its commander, General von Winterstein, it has saved most of its tanks.

The incorporation of the Seventh Army into Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's command cannot be long delayed. The Allied Chiefs of Staff Committee in Washington has reported to have already reached a decision on this which will be implemented in the near future. Silence shrouds most of the important activities of the British Second Army north of the Albert Canal, although the Germans say armored columns have thrust as far north as Elmhoven in the Netherlands, eleven and a half miles north of the border and twenty-two miles north of Hechtel which the British cleared Tuesday.

According to reports from the front the Germans have fallen back from their front along the Albert Canal, leaving only a few pockets of resistance, and are establishing themselves on the line of the Scheldt-Meuse Canal.

Canadian at Border Farther west Canadian armor has reached the Netherlands border on the Leopold Canal, ten miles east of Bruges, while Polish tanks operating farther south have reached St. Nicholas, east of Ghent.

Fleets of medium and fighter bombers preceded the Allied armies harrying German troops on the march, bombing strong points and vehicles. The artillery of the air supplemented field batteries in the First and Third army areas where American Lentoms and other guns are knocking the teeth out of the Siggried line.

The second of the two American drives into Germany, east of the Meuse, has progressed to Roeten, and seven and a half miles east of Eupen and eleven miles southeast of Aachen, and presumably from that area that the infantry has swung north to entrench itself on the hills south of the Meuse which is the railroad center and nodal point of one of the main sections of the Siggried Line.

[An American tank and infantry force made a breakthrough into the German forest three miles southwest of Aachen near the town of Hergenrath, according to a front dispatch, which the Germans are believed to have lost. It is in this sector, too, that the Germans are believed to have lost one of their advanced positions after what they describe as a "righting of the German balance."

Last night German propagandists were busy explaining to the British that the Siggried Line did not follow the frontier and that the American armor penetration was possible.

Defenses Met by Tanks Tanks that crossed the frontier, by one named "Highhouse," met only machine-gun and small-arms fire as they moved through the many anti-tank obstacles in the Siggried Line in this area as deep and varied. The main defense consists of rows of dragon teeth, triangular obstacles of reinforced concrete from eighteen inches to five feet high, ranged in belts of four to five rows in some depth. Mines are swept by the tanks in field-gun fire. Tank ditches nine feet deep in front of concrete walls studded with barbed wire and fortified with pillboxes also bar the path of American armor in some areas.

The Germans tried to strike a counter-blow in the Liege area yesterday, but before the troops could launch the attack it was broken up by American artillery.

The Allied armored column that crossed Luxembourg was last reported 1,000 yards from the River sur the border between the duchy and the Reich, yesterday afternoon.

Charmes, on the east bank of the Moselle about ten miles south of Nancy, was the center of fierce fighting, while on the other end of the Third Army line the Germans were clinging to the area near Gravelotte, northwest of Metz and west of the Moselle. They are holding seven old forts in the forest of Join of Arc near Malmédy, despite heavy pounding by fighter bombers of the Ninth American Air Force.

Generally American pressure seems to be developing around Metz and Nancy, but the amount of fighting west of the Moselle indicates the area is not yet suitable for launching a major assault. Thunderbolts are hammering German troops and gun positions throughout the Metz-Nancy area with "excellent" results.

The advance to Thionville is probably the most significant on the front. It puts the Americans within striking distance of the German frontier and places a force south of Trier, while another column north of that town exploits the original thrust into the Reich. On the left flank of the Allied line the British and Canadians are clearing the base for an offensive.

U. S. 9th Army at Front in France; 4th American Force in the Field

Continued From Page 1

lieth Infantry Division in 1942, commanding general of the Twelfth Army Corps in September of that same year and commanding General of the Fourth Army Staff, Los Angeles, Calif., in October, 1943.

Because of security limitations and the fragile state of morale, it is impossible to draw a detailed comparison of the present situation with the maximum American World War strength, but it is known that the Americans now have more troops on the western front than they ever before have had in any foreign continent. [A total of 2,075,000 American soldiers were transported to Europe during the first war, of whom about 1,225,000 saw action.]

In addition to the all-American forces, the British Second Army and the Canadian First Army, forming the Twenty-first Army Group under Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, are in France. There also are French divisions and the First Allied Airborne Army, which has been reported in action since its formation was announced.

The creation of a second all-American army group for the western front of Germany was suggested unofficially as the probable outcome of the link-up of the Seventh Army from the south with Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Third and First Armies in the north.

General Patton's Third and Lieut. Gen. Courtney Hodges' First armies

completely cleared the English Channel coast from Zebrugg to Nieuport. One German strong point yielded 20 prisoners.

The enemy was still fighting doggedly on the Leopold Canal, but the capture of the bridge over the canal in Belgium, forming another difficult obstacle to Allied progress. Here again the Germans have destroyed all bridges.

The enemy is still evacuating troops and some equipment across the Scheldt estuary and evidently intends to stand on the Island of Walcheven, on which Plunburg is situated in order to delay Allied advances. German batteries at Plunburg command the entrance to the Scheldt.

Mitteleis and Bostons of the RAF's Second Tactical Air Force hammered the causeway while German planes tried to bring down the straggled bombers also attacked road and rail crossings on the south bank of the West Scheldt.

The victory at Le Havre brought 2,718 prisoners into Allied hands. Colonel Wildermut, commander of the German garrison, also was captured. The German garrisons at Calais, Dunkerque and Boulogne are still holding out. There were only about 400 casualties in the British infantry divisions that took Le Havre after an air assault had reduced most of the fortifications.

The siege of Brest, where the Americans first made contact with the enemy outside of the port on Aug. 9, continues. The enemy is using technical troops and non-combat units in defense of the Breton port.

There were few details of the extensive air operations yesterday. Fighter bombers of the Ninth and Nineteenth Air Forces swept down on the Siggried Line, bombing and strafing enemy positions, while German communications to the west of the screen facing the Third Army were heavily attacked.

Drive on Helfort Pass TOMIE, Sept. 13 (AP)—A three-pronged Allied Seventh Army drive was aimed tonight at the Helfort Pass, southwestern gateway to Germany, as the Seventh and Third armies completed a junction in force near Châtillon, closing the major enemy retreat routes out of southern and western France.

All three drives toward Helfort were meeting bloody resistance, but one spearhead near Moutbailard, eight miles southwest of Helfort, sixteen miles south of the gap French troops engaged in bitter fighting at Pont de Rolde against strong German fortifications extending to Villersaunoy, twenty miles to the northwest.

Americans moving directly east toward the German-French-Swiss border pass from captured Vesoul, thirty miles from Helfort, encountered the most stubborn resistance, but advanced four miles to Dampvalley. The Americans captured Vesoul after two-day fight and successfully hurled off a counter-attack from the northwest. Other units drove six miles north to Flagey.

ALIENS IN GERMANY ARE URGED TO HIDE

Continued From Page 1

Eisenhower Warns Millions of Peril of Being Forced to Fight or of Going to Prison

By Wire to the New York Times. LONDON, Sept. 12.—The millions of foreign workers in northwestern and southern Germany were instructed today by General Eisenhower to desert German factories immediately and go into hiding.

There are 8,000,000 French, Polish, Russian, Netherlands, Italian and other European laborers in Germany. A week ago General Eisenhower warned them to "prepare." Tonight he followed this up with more specific instructions. "You are in danger," said his message, "but in the next few days you may have the greatest opportunities for action."

"It is dangerous for you to eliminate Allied support among the workers, Himmler plans to repeat in the west what he and the Gestapo have already done so thoroughly in the east. Workers there have been sent to man the fortifications."

Others Who Have Been Imprisoned Thousands of other workers, including potential leaders and women, have been herded into concentration camps as hostages. Workers in the Ruhr and Rhineland are at this moment under threat of the same danger.

"Here are your instructions for meeting this danger, for saving your lives and for aiding the Allied armies: Leave all German factories at once. Go underground. Go into hiding, either in the towns or on the land. You must not immediately go to the factories now. German farmers are in need of labor. Many will give you food and shelter."

The Nazis have not the men to spare to search for you or to control your movements. Further instructions will be given to you by radio and by leaflets dropped in Allied planes."

Hunt for Workers Begun It was reported yesterday in Switzerland that Himmler had begun a round-up of foreign workers who had deserted their posts and of deserters from the Wehrmacht.

Today the German radio announced a new "police regulation," making it compulsory for all factories report immediately all stoppages or accidents. This seemed to confirm reports of sabotage carried out by foreign workers in German works.

Fish Harvest in Colored Lake LAGOS, Nigeria (Canadian Press)—The Barokoli Lake, in the Cameron Province of Nigeria, has changed color again—from a bluish to a muddy brown—and the change was accompanied by the usual appearance of stunted fish on the surface of the water. Fishermen near the lake collected fish for the day.

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NEW TANK DEFENSE FOUND

Reich Troops Have Concealed Gunner Holes in Ground That Vehicles Do Not Crush

By FREDERICK GRAHAM... ALONG THE MOSELLE with the United States Third Army, Sept. 13—The Germans along the Moselle are fighting just as furiously and skillfully as they have since our first attempt to cross the river a week ago...

Today, from the southeastern tip of the Duchy of Luxembourg to the area south of Nancy on the Moselle, the Third Army is gaining the upper hand...

One American pontoon bridge across the river was destroyed since noon yesterday. German tanks and 88s that sprayed it and destroyed it were seen...

An American pontoon bridge across the river was destroyed since noon yesterday. German tanks and 88s that sprayed it and destroyed it were seen...

Ninth Air Force fighter-bombers, working on an hourly schedule, began at noon today to hammer the area to reduce German forces...

Five of the forts date back to the Franco-Prussian War, but it has been kept in a reasonable state of repair. The other two are relatively new and of modern design...

Usually situated in a cabbage patch or grain field, the hole is circular at the top and measures about 3 feet in diameter...

about a foot from the top of the hole concrete slabs six inches thick counter-sunk. Tanks rolling over this hideout do not cave it in...

The German Air Force still has not had an opportunity in this sector. But from early morning until dark the roar of Allied planes can be heard...

Our Men Move 8 Miles in 2 Hours... MOSSELLE VALLEY, France, Sept. 13 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's armored spearheads, crossing the Moselle, have advanced eight miles in two hours under fire today...

Results of today's fighter-bomber attacks on German fortifications west of Metz are not known. The full effects of the bombing of troops usually become apparent sometime later—perhaps twenty-four hours after the bombing...

Because of the small area of the target to protect, the German anti-aircraft concentration in Metz is considered extremely heavy. This plus small-arms fire is the German's only defense against our planes...

German tanks and infantry attacking from just south of Pont-a-Mousson at 2 A. M. today overran a doughboy command post. Although the commander was wounded, infantrymen took the tanks and knocked out German tanks and tanks out of German tanks, capturing most of it.

Russia Publishes Divorce Lists... MOSCOW, Sept. 13 (AP)—In compliance with a recent change in divorce laws, Russian newspapers began publishing today the names of all persons petitioned for divorce decrees. The first notices published in Moscow were comparatively few, a single application appearing in one paper and another.

IN NORWAY: THE UNDERGROUND GOES TO WORK AGAINST NAZIS



Headquarters in Oslo where the Germans kept machinery and records to register the youth of Norway for labor battalions, after it was blown up by the partisans.

U. S. Artillery Pulls 'Dragon Teeth' Defending Siegried Line Outposts

Continued From Page 1... wooded cliffs at either side of the road and containing both cannon and machine guns. Whenever our engineers tried to work on the obstacles these forts opened fire.

Artillery Knocks Out Teeth... Finally artillery knocked a path through the teeth and silenced the pillboxes by direct hits on the emplacements. Our tanks rolled through One infantry division chewing its way through the outposts of the Siegried Line today boasts that it now has elements in three Belgium and Germany and a real echelon is somewhere back in France.

Yesterday afternoon two elements of this division crossed at different points. The main crossing from the south was made by a company led by Capt. George Briggs of Long Island, who was part of a battalion commanded by Lieut. Col. Edmund F. Driscoll of West Hempstead, L. I. But the border is thickly wooded and full of hills where the visibility in some spots is nil.

Capt. Briggs and his band of infantrymen was accompanied by tanks that cut their own way through the forest. The tanks in a German anti-aircraft gun in a shell-covered trench emplacement. The Germans were frightened at the presence of tanks as well as infantry. They put up a brief fight, however, and afterwards were killed, the rest surrendered. Twenty prisoners were taken in that immediate vicinity.

Civil Affairs Men Follow... Tomorrow the civil-affairs section is expected to move in and establish the Allies' occupation formally along the pattern that will eventually govern all Germany while the foundations of civilization are being laid. The civil-affairs section will post proclamations and laws, framed even before D-day, or governing Germany during the transition period.

The first is a general proclamation by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander in Chief of the Allied armies, that sets the tone of a stern but just regime. The Allies speak to the Germans as "conquerors but not oppressors" in the preparatory language that the Germans understand. Then follows a list of the foundations of the whole Nazi party and its subordinate mechanisms of tyranny and terrorism and coercion and putting the whole government of Germany into unoccupied Germany—with the Allies' concept of justice for the accused as well as for the accuser—for an indefinite period in which Germany shall begin to lay the foundations of an enlightened government.

Most Prisoners Under 20... A great majority of Germans captured in front of and in the Siegried Line are less than 20 years old. One captured today was celebrating his eighteenth birthday on Sept. 13. This fact and the further fact that the Siegried Line where our troops have come against it is lightly manned encourages the hope that the Germans are scarping the bottom of their manpower.

They had simply lacked the strength to put up the utmost fight in what should be strong lines. The experience of our troops in this region has been that, though the German are still strong in artillery, they lack infantry.

Nevertheless, they counter-attacked strongly several points along their line. Tanks and mortars rendered their infantry. But they were beaten off everywhere. They had evidently "zerod in" long before on every 20th in the forest and they bombarded our forces strongly all that night and today.

The Germans also showed more air activity. Last night they did some bombing in the vicinity of the outposts. But they have insufficient troops to be effective in the air. "What Air Force?"

With the advance of our armor and supporting infantry beyond the "rear area" toward the German town to be occupied by American troops in this war, it was an interesting study.

Rothen is a town of 2,300 people. When our troops fought there it seemed deserted. Many of the inhabitants had fled in terror to the surrounding forests. Others hid in their houses. Most had hung up white flags in the form of sheets, table-cloths, pillow-slips, handkerchiefs, etc., to indicate that they were peaceable.

After our armor had swept through other troops were assigned to the town to prevent the Germans from returning. Capt. Gordon F. Thomas of Brooklyn, Mass., was then sent in with five men, including Sgt. Gerard Richards of 415 West 150th Street, New York, as interpreter, to maintain order in the civil population and guard the security of our own forces. These men became the first representatives of the Allies' conquering armies in German territory and they were sitting in a radio-equipped jeep in front of the town's post office. Captain Thomas was performing the functions of a military governor, mayor and judicial adviser. He was only temporary, however, and he is tactfully doing his best to set up the machinery of occupation.

Telephone Exchanges Closed... Captain Thomas found the telephone exchanges working full-blank and his first act was to close them and to prevent military information from being brought to the postoffice all sorts of weapons, including those brought by the German troops. The people also showed the Americans the way to stores of German armament mines. Captain Thomas established a curfew ordering all Germans off the streets during darkness.

Gradually, in the course of the day, people learned that, contrary to German propaganda, not all Americans were money-grubbing gangsters eating babies for breakfast. They learned that the American troops had come back from the forest. When I left Rothen, the German town was beginning to resume its normal appearance. People were standing in front of their houses.

SWISS PASTOR WARNS OF POST-WAR GRUDGES

Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 12—The German people are "in God's hands" and must face the personal consequences of their guilt, Dr. Karl Barth, internationally known Swiss theologian, declared here in a message defining the task confronting the church at the end of the war, especially regarding the German people.

Dr. Barth said the German people had "failed so terribly" because they had conducted a "struggle against God" and thus "placed themselves in the wrong on the human plane."

The German people, he asserted, must now "undergo the bitter experience of God, who forgives sins, does not allow Himself to be mocked, and that human insolence is not able to shake the throne of mercy. It must learn this meaning of the present experience, and meet the gracious God whom it wished to reject, but does not allow Himself to be rejected."

While insisting that Christians must recognize the guilt of the German people, he warned that they must not bear grudges after the "restoration and severe punishment" that will accompany Germany's defeat.

"When German military might is made harmless, it is not for us to judge again when God has already passed judgment," he stated. "It will be those who have been unreliably during the past years who will betray themselves in the future by not getting over their grudges."

The one-time professor in Bonn University, Germany, who was expelled in 1935 for refusing to take an oath of loyalty to Hitler, concluded that "Christians should not talk too quickly or glibly about the common and equal guilt of all, but should recognize real distinctions in the realm of responsibility and their inevitable consequences."

Duff Cooper Arrives in Paris... Duff Cooper, British representative to the French Committee of National Liberation, arrived today. Mr. Duff Cooper holds the personal rank of Ambassador and may assume that formal title later.

Foreign Minister Camillo Ciano... Foreign Minister Camillo Ciano Enriques, then explained that because Ecuador was in a special position he had already replied to the United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull's memorandum, and that recognition of the government resident, Velasco Barria, by Argentina, did not permit of using the same terms as Colombia and Venezuela.

NAVY HERO GETS MEDAL... Rewarded for Saving Life of a Crewman on a PT Boat... The Navy and Marine Corps Medal for heroism in saving the life of a fellow PT-boat crewman in the Pacific last July was presented yesterday to Harold L. Amatiz, radioman second class, at a brief ceremony at Third Naval District headquarters, 90 Church Street. The medal was presented by Capt. David C. Patterson, District Personnel officer.

Attached to a PT-boat ordered to protect a similar vessel that had gone aground on a coral reef off Vella Lavella in the Solomon Islands, Amatiz was slightly wounded during an attack by Japanese planes. Despite his wound, he swam to a burning star-ship and rescued an unconscious and wounded crewman.

Amatiz, who is 26 years old and lives in Bayonet, L. I., enlisted in the Navy Jan. 1, 1942, volunteering for motor torpedo boat duty. He is now attached to the Third Naval District Public Relations office.

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Urge Use of Nitrogen Plants

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—An Agriculture Department post-war planning committee recommended tonight that 40 per cent of the wartime capacity of Government-owned, synthetic ammonia plants be converted to the peacetime production of fertilizers for agriculture and ammonia for industry. The Government has built nine plants at a cost of \$200,000,000 to produce nitrogen for explosives and other war uses. The committee proposed that plants not converted be maintained in a "stand-by" condition as part of the military establishment.

Russeks FINE COATS



Tweed... and truly feminine... our

THE TUNIC-COAT

Our newest overnight celebrity—the tunic-coat! It has a gallant turn-up collar, wide revers! It belis in last—or wings out free—and eves wrap about you with a new, too-big-for-you smartness! Fine, virgin wool. Melton in Viciosa Rose or black, misses' sizes, \$45. (Skirts to model, \$10.)

FOURTH FLOOR

OPEN TONIGHT TILL 9

Russeks DESIGN STUDIO FURS



Buckled Bumper

1075

Beautiful, smoothly round... plush as a muff... that's 1944's newest, prettiest trend! Of fine fur felt, banded with goigrain, and daintily buckled with a row of tiny, cut-steel buckles. Black, brown, navy, hunter's green, olive, spice, coffee, grey, Kelly, fuchsia.

Tailored Woman

742 FIFTH AVENUE AT 37th ST. NEW YORK 19, N.Y.

DE PINNA



SWEET and

THE CASUAL ELEGANCE OF 1945... EXPRESSED IN OUR DESIGN STUDIO FURS

New things happening in fashion... new things happening in Russeks fur coats. The new, loose cut that gives even brief-coats a swarming "wrapped" look. The new, jutting, gentler, far more feminine we show you here in natty the fur new, glowing be with the Edwardian eleg; choose your furs for year by Ralph Marano and

Historisches Roetgen

HeuGeVe Bildersammlung

Cut on diagonal lines, perfect now just as it will be, wonderful luster as a fish of color under your coat. Wear it proudly to the races, to Hot Springs, to the Country Club... and see all the others, equally charming, in our new department of spectator sportswear. Sheer, Pure Wool in powder blue, mulberry, or royal, sizes 10 to 20. \$5.95

SPECTATOR SPORTSWEAR—THIRD FLOOR



Pyramid-Neckline Suit-Dress

Here's a dress that acts like a suit of soft wool tweed—and dresses you up for dinner and an evening on the town! New, young, and lovely—the cutaway line of the jacket, the pyramid cut-out at the neck. Purple with white scarf at neckline, green with yellow scarf, sizes 10 to 18, \$45

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