

Yanks Shelling Aachen

Reds Take Praga, Key To Warsaw

Russian troops yesterday captured Praga, a suburb of Warsaw on the east bank of the Vistula River, and there were indications that a full-scale drive for the Polish capital might be in progress.

The Polish resistance forces inside Warsaw announced that for the first time the battle inside the city was being influenced directly by the Red Army's pressure from without.

Moscow's announcement of the fall of Praga followed by a day the capture of Lomza, 75 miles northeast of Warsaw. Berlin admitted the loss.

In the south, Marshal Tito announced yesterday that his Partisan forces in Yugoslavia had "made contact" with the Red Army near Negotin, in East Serbia.

Meanwhile, Soviet troops in southern Poland were reported to have crossed the Czechoslovakian border, while massed Russian artillery was reported shelling the German rear on the approaches to East Prussia.

Finnish Deadline Tonight

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 14.—The atmosphere in Helsinki grew increasingly tense today as it became apparent that there would still be a considerable number of German troops in Finland when the two-week evacuation deadline expired at midnight Friday.

Terms of the Russo-Finnish armistice stipulated that all Germans be evacuated from Finland by Sept. 15. The Finns appeared convinced there would be trouble in north Finland, but were still hopeful they could "localize" it.

'Chiefs for Jap Assault Already Picked'—Early

QUEBEC, Sept. 14.—Stephen Early, White House secretary, told a press conference today that the command for the forthcoming offensive against Japan had been decided upon before the Quebec conference, and he denied emphatically that "any so-called super-command was being considered at the present conference" between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

Meanwhile, Anthony Eden, British foreign secretary, arrived to participate in the talks. It was also revealed that Marshal Stalin had been invited to attend but declined.

Asks Congress Probe Of Army Rotation Plan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—A congressional investigation of the Army's furlough rotation policy has been damaged by Rep. Lawrence H. Smith (R., Wis.), who told the House, "The War Department has failed our troops."

In a resolution calling for an inquiry, Smith said he referred specifically to men in the Southwest Pacific.

"The War Department says we have no ships and no replacements which are necessary before those men can be relieved. This I doubt, but if my resolution is adopted we can get the whole story," Smith said.

Handshake Seals Linkup Between Third and Seventh



Here is the first picture of the meeting of American troops of the Third U.S. Army with French troops of the Seventh Army at Autun, France. Driver Jean Quignon, left, of Montgeron, France, shakes hands with Cpl. Carl Newman, of Brooklyn, N.Y., in the first scout vehicle of Col. George W. Read Jr.'s Combat Command B, Sixth U.S. Armored Division, a unit of the Third Army. Car commander Emile Lanne, extreme left, of Bayonne, France, Adjutant Emile Lancery, center, of Bouhy, France, and Sgt. Louis Basil, of Follansbee, W. Va., look on at the historic junction.

German Kids Are Asking for Gum, Chums

By Andy Rooney

WITH FIRST U.S. ARMY SPEARHEAD, Germany, Sept. 14.—German children in Roetgen—just like the children of France and England—today lined the village streets to ask passing U.S. troops for candy and gum only several hours after a racing American armored column had captured the township amid a blaze of small-arms fire to find a handful of frightened, but not unhappy, civilians.

Armor Evades Siegfried Traps

WITH THE FIRST ARMY SPEARHEAD, Germany, Sept. 14.—The armored task force led by Lt. Col. William Loveland was mousetrapped today but smashed its way through a German trap in an outpost of the Siegfried Line to reach this town tonight.

The Germans have engineered the line so that invaders are funneled into easily-defendable spots. This column of a crack armored division pushed through the German border town of Roetgen last night and this morning continued down the road. The road leads through a deep gorge dotted with thousands of concrete tank defenses. Six-foot triangular concrete obstacles run 50 feet deep in many places through the Siegfried Line.

Loveland's advancing armor came into the town before realizing it was in a German trap. The Germans had left guns along the road into town to add to the deception of a hasty retreat. German anti-tank and self-propelled guns opened up on the column from three sides when tanks and halftracks reached the town and knocked out several before they were wiped out by U.S. artillery and tanks.

The lead tank in a column commanded by 2/Lt. Paul Bear, of Reading, Pa., was knocked out, and Wesley White, of Belleville, Ill., dragged one wounded comrade to safety.

LIGHTS GO ON AGAIN

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Street lights went on again last night at Manchester and Salford in Lancashire and at Bradford and Halifax in Yorkshire—the first towns in Britain to take advantage of the blackout relaxation. London's blackout will be replaced by dimout Sunday.

"The kids of all nations seem to be internationalists, minus fear or hate, with love for candy and gum," said a soldier as he tossed a bar of K-ration chocolate to a German boy.

Roetgen was the first German village to be captured in the invasion, and it was not hard. The citizens stayed hidden during the fighting, with white flags of surrender hanging from every house. Some hung out sheets, others just pillow slips as "surrender" signs.

Most of the civilians ran to the woods for "safety," and some emerged from their houses with their hands overhead in surrender. Others hid in hollowed haystacks because fleeing German soldiers told them they would be killed by the Americans.

A few hours after the American armor had passed through the town without harming anyone, a few cautious civilians emerged, and before long the streets were lined with children asking: "Haben sie gum, kamerad?"

(Robert Reuben, Reuter correspondent, reported that residents who remained in the village insisted

(Continued on Page 4)

Says Foe May Yield the North

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said today that the Germans might abandon Norway and Denmark in an attempt to bolster the western Reich.

He disclosed that the Germans were trying frantically to strengthen the Siegfried Line and that the "strong defenses of the approaches to Metz" had shown the formidable character of the enemy's resistance.

He added that parts of the Seventh and 15th German Armies which escaped from northern France and Belgium might be manning parts of the western wall.

SEN. GEORGE INJURED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Sen. Walter F. George (D., Ga.) was recovering today at Bethesda, Md., Naval Hospital from a slight fracture of his collar bone, suffered when he slipped and fell in his hotel apartment.

Hold Your Hats; Ice Cream Is a Glut on the Gut in Liege

LIEGE, Belgium, Sept. 14.—With the second anniversary of the passing of a lusty Chelsea rapidly approaching and with lingering spam apparently left behind at British POEs, this city has a new nomination for the GI food grips of the moment—ice cream.

Yes, ice cream, real ice cream, 27 different flavors of ice cream. Without benefit of Howard Johnson, but thanks to the economic quirks of war, this city, as many Americans will discover, is glutted with everything from the conventional brands to tutti-frutti and liberation specials.

For a long time in Liege ice cream was the one edible still available on the open market. The "New Order" had removed to Germany most of the city's bread, meat, fruit and vegetables. But sugar—or saccharine—and milk were plentiful and the Belgians sat in the corner drug stores and ate ice cream and ice cream and ice cream.

First Army A Mile From Rail Center

First U.S. Army troops today were within one mile of Aachen and were shelling this rail and communications center on the main road to Cologne, while other units began a general drive on the Reich at two new points—one just south of Aachen and the other northwest of Prim, which lies about ten miles inside the border northeast of Luxemburg.

The First Army has made at least four crossings of the German frontier in 72 hours, and only nine miles separated the two latest penetrations. Correspondents said it also was possible that the border has been pierced at other intervening points.

Although Aachen was reported to be strongly fortified, the town was threatened by the U.S. out-flanking move.

On Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army front, American troops captured Charmes, eight miles southwest of Nancy, and extended their bridgeheads across the Moselle River. In Brittany, the commander of the German garrison at Brest rejected another surrender ultimatum and heavy fighting was reported in the area of the port's U-boat pens.

Counter-attack Smashed

Even as several trains were being damaged in the shelling of Aachen, other units of Lt. Gen. Courtney Hodges' First Army drove into Germany on a wide front between Trier and Eupen, capturing a number of small German townships. A Nazi attempt to retake Roetgen, the first German town to fall to the Americans, was smashed. The attack came from the vicinity of Hergenrath, a village nine miles northwest of Roetgen on the Belgian side of the border.

The villages reported to have been captured by the Americans were Forstebach, Kopschen and Wormhof.

Henry Gorrell, United Press correspondent, reported that enemy resistance was stubborn but lacked coordination as U.S. tanks advanced, supported by artillery and engineers who were using TNT to blow the way through the concrete and steel

(Continued on Page 4)

Hurricane Hits Coast, Heads for New York

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—New York and the entire northeastern coast were preparing today to meet a tropical hurricane, racing up the Atlantic Coast. A 75-mile-an-hour wind has sent 50-foot waves crashing over North Carolina beaches, and excessively high tides have been forecast for New England.

Telegraphic communication between Atlanta and Norfolk Naval Base was severed by the hurricane as it swept across Virginia, while all but one of the telephone circuits in North Carolina were disrupted.

FDR Bets on War

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—President Roosevelt and the Earl of Halifax made a bet Saturday on the date the war in Europe would end, the British ambassador revealed. He refused to reveal the two guesses or the odds, if any.

THE STARS AND STRIPES

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THE B BAG



For Real Democracy

Congratulations for your editorial in The Stars and Stripes of Sept. 9 concerning the American Negro in the Army. Though the article did not go far enough, it was at least a step in the right direction, and as such is to be welcomed by all persons concerned with better human relations. Your suggestion that contacts between white and colored troops in the Army may do much towards helping understanding in the post-war world is good. Now is the time to work for a more democratic relationship between the two groups. I, for one, hope that The Stars and Stripes, which so well represents the ideas of the troops, will have more to say on this subject. -T/5 Alfred G. Reid.

Letter from Home

I'm just a farmer's wife, gray-haired, fat and forty. I live on the West Coast of the U.S.A. On Invasion Day I sat rocking my baby boy to sleep. I looked out across the valley, peaceful and golden. Food, health, happiness, security for these two children of mine. No fear of the planes overhead or the Army on the highway. No terror in the eyes of my 10-year-old girl. No hungry, crying baby. And my heart filled with thanks to all of you who make happy childhood possible for our little ones over here. I am an old nurse. I know the nights and days of pain—that fight against the darkness when pain drives sleep away. At such times, remember all our happy children are sleeping peacefully only because of what you and the rest are doing. May God bless you and bring you home soon.—Mrs. Watt Squier, Solvang, Calif.

Hershey Plan Disapproved

In reference to Gen. Hershey's plans or desires on demobilization, I'd like to express my viewpoint. I will gladly change places with the big gear. Give me the right to tell him when he can be a free man again. As far as I am concerned, he does not have to worry about getting me a job. I'll look out for myself. I did before and I will again. I have five years of service. Two and a half of it is foreign service. I'm a newlywed and have spent three months with my wife. I'm in France to fight for the right to go back to her so that we can start a home of our own. I want to do that as soon as possible and not when I am old and ready for the grave. Maybe I'm in line for a TS ticket, but don't forget there are a couple of million other guys in line with me. We are fighting against dictatorship over here so let's not have it at home. We are supposed to be the liberating army. If plans like Gen. Hershey's are put into effect who in hell is going to liberate us?—S./Sgt. Alexander Zilka.

Nicotine-less Days

Oh, for the good old days when you could smoke Players and Woodbines when the PX was closed for inventory. For a fellow who many a time spent his last 15 cents for cigarettes and postponed a hash-house plate of soup, the present dearth of tobacco where we are is filling. Please, Mr. PX, give. My fingers are losing their brownish tint.—Smoky Joe.

Hash Marks

To revise an old saying: "Time, tide and Patton wait for no man."

Yank slang doesn't always click! A GI Joe stepped up to an Englishman who was driving a lorry and surprised him by quipping, "Hi, Jack, what's cooking?" "What did



you say?" asked Jack. "I said what's cooking?" Whereupon Jack jumped from the driver's seat and quickly raised the hood of his vehicle. He later explained that he thought his friend was trying to tell him that something was burning.

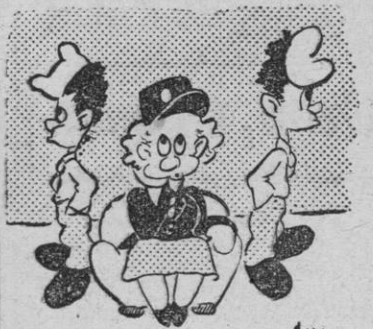
Leave it to some of Uncle Sam's outfits in the ETO to beat an author!

One of the QM trucking units somewhere in France has a new organizational slogan, patterned after the book, "For Whom the Bell Tolls."

Their slogan: "With Whom the Hell Rolls."

The United Press says a gal started swimming at Coney Island, went out with the tide, lost her bathing suit, and came up at Manhattan beach, "embarrassed no end." Whatcha mean, no end?

Lament of a WAC



am bored by are those I'm ignored by."

One of the QM laundry units over here keeps up the tradition of the laundry profession.

On view in the unit's front yard: "No Tickee, No Shirtee." And, boys, they mean it!

The column "The Mess Line" in Army Times tells about the yardbird just back from furlough who reported he had the following meal in a fancy hotel: Odor of Chicken Soup, Memory of Pineapple Salad, Shadow of Beef Sandwich, Lemon Mirage Pie.

Private Breger



"His own idea to camouflage the wire like rose bushes!"

American Graves Mined by Nazis

THE official caption on this picture reads this way: "MINED AMERICAN GRAVES IN NORMANDY—An American soldier leaves a notice that these graves of U.S. soldiers on the road to La Haye du Puits, Normandy, were mined by the Germans after burial by the French."



Mining a grave is a dirty trick in any man's language.

The only excuse is that war is war—and anything goes. That's the simple, realistic slant the Germans have—and if that's a surprise to you, Joe, you're still wet behind the ears.

What's hard to figure out about the Kraut is that he keeps on fighting at all. You don't have to be a West Pointer to savvy the hopeless spot Germany is in. Hitler must know. So must the last dumkopf in the last

wobbly rank of the Landwehr.

Yet the Nazis keep shooting and being shot. Killing and being killed. Spilling blood and spreading misery in a hopeless, rotten cause they're the first to renounce

the minute they're taken prisoner.

The Jap is that way too. Good partners—the Nazis and Nips. And a plague on both their houses.



AMONG the first Americans to meet when Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third U.S. Army and Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh Army linked up were a Stars and Stripes circulator and two Yank magazine correspondents bound for Paris.

Speeding along at 65 miles an hour to foil snipers, the Yank men, Sgt. George (Slim) Aarons and Sgt. James P. O'Neill, pulled their jeep up before the first GI they encountered. The interview ended when Pfc Pete Hanson said he was setting up a new Stars and Stripes route.

They parted after exchanging Paris and Mediterranean editions of the soldier publications.

The hedgerows which have stymied more than one Allied unit temporarily in their eastward drive saved the life of Pfc Leonard Kinkside, of Browley, Mo. Taking a short break while his infantry division was in action, Kinkside heard the rumble of an approaching tank. He flattened himself just in time and the tank crashed

through the hedgerow over his position, but the heavy shrubbery cushioned the tank's weight and Kinkside crawled out safely when the tank disappeared.

2/Lt. Bernard Mackel, of Pittsburgh, has rigged up a gadget which permits communication between a pilot and his aerial observer without forcing the pilot to take his hand off the throttle to press the throat mike switch. Now a pilot merely has to press the stick with his thumb to converse with the observer.

THE invasion of Germany in the Eupen sector was made by a unit of an armored division, and H. R. Knickerbocker of the Chicago Sun passed on the telephone conversation by which the world was informed of the historic event.

At 3 PM, the colonel of the armored unit telephoned from the field to the brigadier general commanding the division: "You can say that a task force crossed the German frontier at 2 o'clock today," he said. Sitting in the divisional commander's office was the corps commander, a famous American general. His comment: "Tell the colonel congratulations and to push on."

The man who actually led the American forces in the penetration, according to Knickerbocker, was Lt. Col. William B. Lovelady, of Sody and Chattanooga, Tenn.

T/Sgt. Lonnie Corley, Second Infantry platoon sergeant from Olney, Tex., is among the boys who don't have much faith in the carbine, although for a while he thought it was a pretty good weapon.

First he shot and killed a German 500 yards away while on the run in an advance. Then he reached a sunken road and missed a Nazi only 15 feet away. Discarding the carbine, Corley later killed another enemy rifleman with a rifle grenade.

Although combat infantrymen were betting on who would be the first man into one French town, a division headquarters chauffeur, Pfc Floyd M. Starks, of Santa Barbara, Cal., was the first Yank in. Only a nose behind Starks

was a corps liaison officer, whom Starks was driving. They entered the town while it still was being bombed by Allied planes.

THE big question lots of people have been asking is: Are we, or aren't we, actually inside Hitler's Third Reich? The best explanation is chronological:

Before World War I, Eupen and its sister town, Malmedy, were in old Germany. The Versailles treaty awarded them to Belgium, and in 1919 they formally became part of King Albert's realm.

However, when his armies swept over the Low Countries in 1940, one of the first things Hitler did was to reincorporate Eupen and Malmedy into the Reich.

Thus, when American troops first entered Eupen they were a little concerned about where they were—Germany or Belgium.

Nonetheless, according to the Chicago Sun's H. R. Knickerbocker, no one who drove through the town could be under any illusions about what the population thought of the Americans. "They thought as Germans would think and behaved as Germans would behave," Knickerbocker said. "Hostile stares met us instead of the hot welcome of the French and Belgians."

Chairborne soldiers can cast envious eyes at 1/Sgt. Douglas Wright's infantry outfit's menus. The men eat peas, string beans, raspberries, artichokes, onions, potatoes and lettuce gathered from the area occupied by the company.

Collecting souvenirs is relatively easy for doughboys, but pilots find it much more difficult.

An exception is 1/Lt. Roland W. Funk, Ninth P47 pilot from Carlton, Ore. He strafed a German column near Brest and flew through the debris of an exploding ammunition cart.

When he landed back at base, he found an 88-mm. shell lodged in one wing, part of the German cart hanging from his gasoline tank and a letter to a Nazi soldier in the barrel of one of his machine-guns.

A BRONZE Star has been awarded MP Sgt. Wilgus D. Hayes, who despite intense artillery fire directed the flow of American vehicles in one sector and kept the main channel of advance open.

Cavalry Recon Unit Chases Germans All Across France

By G. K. Hodenfield
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer.

CAVALRY RECON. SQDN., Sept. 14.—While the German Army was racing across France in a headlong retreat to the Fatherland, this outfit was nipping at their Nazi heels like a terrier pup chasing a tramp down the alley.

Since this unit went into action back on the Cotentin peninsula in July they've been doing a lot of chasing. Sometimes they've chased so fast they have operated as much as 60 miles ahead of their nearest supporting troops. (That, however, is not SOP).

The mission of a cavalry unit is to keep contact with the enemy, to keep pressing against the Germans. If any part of this corps loses contact, this is the outfit that sets out to re-establish it.

It is not the mission of a cavalry unit to engage the enemy in battle, or to take prisoners. But this outfit has fought its way in and out of a number of scraps and has taken nearly 1,000 prisoners since July 7.

According to Capt. Carleton P. Jones, of Amherst, Mass., the recon squadrons keep a constant flow of information going back to corps headquarters. And the information is sometimes taken almost from the Jerry intelligence officers themselves.

Cross Albert Canal

There are many stories to be told in an outfit like this. Perhaps the best one concerns a patrol under the leadership of 2/Lt. Ralph Pomo, a patrol consisting of Pomo, two GIs and one Belgian patriot. The action took place along the Albert Canal, just a few days before First Army troops marched into Germany.

The Belgians took the men across the canal, and right into German territory. They entered a little village still occupied by the Jerries, and led them from house to house. The wining and dining, according to the men when they returned, was terrific. This was "liberation" starting before the "occupation" stopped.

The men went through some fields and stopped behind a hedge-row. Right in the next field were some Germans digging in, facing their machine guns, mortars et al across the canal. The men were so close they could hear the Jerries talking, and they even watched while a high German officer inspected several foxholes and dug-in positions.

"That's when you fume," Pomo said later, "when you're close enough to German big-shots to smell 'em, and you can't take a pop at 'em."

Return With Information

The patrol returned with the information they had gone after, and when the canal was crossed a few days later the job was a lot easier because the location of every defending German gun was marked on the maps.

The men of a cavalry unit have to know how to do just about anything. Two years ago they even had to know how to ride horses, but in 194 they discarded their thoroughbred mounts and traded them for peeps, armored cars and halftracks.

On the theory that the best offensive is sometimes a good defense, the cavalry sometimes has the task of laying mines to keep German patrols from sticking their noses where they aren't wanted. Cpl. Robert Huff, of Des Moines, Ia., one night mined a crossroad while under German fire, and the next morning had to go out and clear his own mines. And he found that the Jerries had sneaked up

during the night and booby-trapped every one of them. And, more than that, they kept him under fire again while he removed the mines.

This unit first went into action as infantrymen, and the first assignment was the taking of Goucherie, near St. Jean De Daye, in Normandy. They took off at dusk and edged their ways through the darkness down one of those many hidden roads in Normandy. They attacked the town, and finally occupied it at 7 AM, after an all-night fight. All that day the Germans counter-attacked, but they held firm and then pushed on, fighting their way forward for three days before being relieved.

It was in this action that Sgt. Elmer Mundt, of Des Moines, Ia., knocked out a dug-in 88 with one shot, and Cpl. Tom Berge, of Michigan, sent a round of anti-personnel ammunition into a pillbox, and then sent a round of HE through the same hole.

This unit really started operating at the breakthrough near St. Lo, and they've been on the go ever since. One procedure is to send two peeps out in front, if no contact, or very little contact, is expected. The peeps bound from one terrain feature to another, followed by an armored car. When the enemy starts firing, the armored cars return the fire, while the men in the peep take cover. Generally, the squadron works about 10 miles ahead of the following troops, although that figure changes with each new situation. If heavy contact is expected the armored cars lead the way.

Go Ahead of Troops

In France and Belgium the squadron got a lot of help from civilians, who gave them the latest available information and often accompanied them in their search for the enemy. It is mostly because of the civilian help that they have lost only two vehicles to mines.

There is a story the men of this outfit never tire of telling:

One night T/5 Tom Dawson, of Hatboro, Pa., was carrying a message from one troop to another. When he arrived at what he thought was his destination, he saw some men lying in the field. He shook one, but got no response. He moved over to another, and tried to awaken him. Still no response.

After some little bit of muttering under his breath, he moved further along and found the men he was seeking. The men he had tried to awaken in the field were dead Germans, laid out for burial the next morning.

Clutch Clouter

By Pap



Once Over Lightly

By Charles Kiley

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Enterprising young statesmen in the Southeastern Conference wilted the high collars of Ivy Leaguers when their post-war plans, drawn up at a recent meeting in Alabama, included the signing of athletes to contracts and governing them with practically everything but the Wages and Hours law.

In addition, the conference proposes to have its own scouting and farming systems with athletes signed while still in high school. Schools exercising such control over athletes throughout their undergraduate days is unprecedented and the news must have hit conservatives at Yale and Harvard with the impact of an 88 shell.

Of course, Southeastern's move is revolutionary only because they'll go after schoolboy stars with no holds barred and everything above board. The business of grabbing athletes and sending them through college has been popular since Teddy Roosevelt was a Rough Rider.

The impression is given that Southeastern, made up of Georgia, Georgia Tech, Tennessee, Tulane, Alabama, Louisiana State, Vanderbilt and Auburn, will lure athletes with free scholarships, rooms, board and books—plus a small item referred to casually as "fees."

No direct mention is made of bonuses, but "fees" could include an extra reward for prospective Harmon, Luckmans, Sinkwicks, Owens, Kellers or Luise'tis to scribble their names on contracts.

No other inter-collegiate group has followed Southeastern's realistic move so far, but some can be expected now that the ball has been started rolling.

Greasy Neale's voluntary step to cut his salary from \$12,000 to \$3,000 for coaching the Philadelphia professional football Eagles this year because he "can't produce a better team" is a novelty in these money grabbing days. Still, Greasy may have "volunteered" with a front office Tommy gun in his back.

If Milwaukee and Toronto survive their playoff clash in the Little World Series there will be plenty of fun with Casey Stengel at the Brewers' helm and Burleigh Grimes piloting the Leafs.

When the Dodgers reach 600,000 attendance with 21,350 more fans, Lippy Durocher gets a \$5,000 bonus per his contract with Branch Rickey. That will boost the Lip's earnings to \$25,000, matching his all-time high of a year ago.

Chicago Splits Twin Bill With Cincy Redlegs

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—The Cubs divided a double eater with the Cincinnati Reds here yesterday in the only daylight game played in the Major Leagues, the Reds winning the opener, 4-1, with a three-run rally in the final inning and the Cubs taking the nightcap, 3-2, on rookie outfielder Frank Secory's three-run homer.

Japhet Lynn and Harry Gumbert were tied 1-1 in the ninth inning of the opener when Gee Walker and Frank McCormick touched Lynn for singles. Ray Mueller followed with a double to score Walker and Steve Mesner singled to drive in McCormick and Mueller.

Gumbert allowed eight hits as he registered his 11th victory of the year. The Reds got the same number off Lynn and Bill Fleming, who relieved in the midst of the big stanza.

The Reds took a two-run lead off Clyde Passeau in the fourth inning of the finale but the Cubs tallied three in the sixth when Don Johnson singled, Bill Nicholson walked and Secory belted his homer off Clyde Shoun.

Passeau allowed eight hits while Shoun gave up five.

Zurita, Recovered From Pistol Shot, Returning to Ring

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 14.—Juan Zurita, the NBA lightweight champion who shot himself in the hand last May, has completely recovered from the wound and is getting ready to return to the U.S. ring wars.

The little Mexican already has started punching the heavy bag to strengthen his hand and within a week expects to begin workouts in the ring.

Zurita was packing his bag for a trip to New York to defend his title against Sammy Angott and for some reason included a pistol among his belongings. The gun went off while he was packing and almost took one of his fingers with it.

Don Hutson Returns To Green Bay Packers

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Don Hutson, former Alabama end who was a star for seven of the nine seasons he played with the Green Bay Packers in the National Professional Football League, has been lured out of retirement by the Packers for the third straight year.

Last year Hutson scored 117 points, was selected all-league end, and ran his total of records to 19.

Li'l Abner

By Courtesy of United Features.

By Al Capp



Terry And The Pirates

By Courtesy of News Syndicate.

By Milton Caniff



Help Wanted —AND GIVEN

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

APOs WANTED

Pvt. John De Matteis, Homer City, Pa.; Pvt. Oliph E. Drake, Spokane, Wash.; Pvt. Stanley Gudzinski, 35517495, Cleveland, O.; Capt. Gordon D. Gray; Sgt. Al Lewicki, Pittsburgh, Pa.; 2nd Lt. Howard Linsky; Pfc. Robert C. Melver Jr., 357-02976; Pvt. Frank J. Mularski; T/3 John W. Pfeiffer, 12167662; 1st Sgt. Andrew G. Puteh, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Lt. Alden Chester Russell, White Plains, N.Y.; Lt. Jerome J. Sacks, 0-1824374; Pvt. Seymour Sesofsky, 42050875; Pvt. William H. Warner, 40432941.

Patton's Tanks Streaked in the Last War, Too

Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau
NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Twenty-six years ago Tuesday a colonel named George S. Patton Jr. wheeled 120 French Renault tanks into action against the Germans in the St. Mihiel salient. It was Patton who organized and directed the American tank center at Langres, then organized the 304th Tank Brigade with French machines.

Today, New Yorkers who served under Patton in World War I recalled that Patton's tanks moved pretty fast in 1918, even as they do now. Americans then, with Patton heading the tank corps, took the salient in 24 hours—a record then for offensives, Allied or German, on the Western Front.

A general named MacArthur was an infantry division commander over Patton in the drive. A New York State assemblyman, Joseph R. Younglove, a lieutenant at St. Mihiel, recalled that Patton in 1918 had two principles: That an officer's place was always at the front when attacking, at the rear when returning, and that no member of the tank corps should be taken alive.

"While our casualties were high, I do not recall hearing of any prisoners," Younglove said.

May Free Son-in-Law

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14. — To Mrs. John Knight Waters, daughter of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, the news that her father is at the gates of Germany carries a deep personal meaning, for it may be "Old Blood and Guts" who frees her husband.

A tank corps colonel, Waters was captured by the Germans at Kasserine Pass in North Africa, and is now a prisoner in Germany.

Mrs. Waters said she was invariably amused by the language her tough, hard-hitting father used. Uppermost in her mind right now is his statement that "all you have to do to lick the Huns is to drive them up one hill and then kick them down another, all the way to Berlin."

That, she said, was just like her father.

Combat Engineers Cited for Action In Two Invasions

Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau
NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The War Department today officially recognized the service of one of the Army's most distinguished but unsung units in World War II, announcing the award of three battle citations to the First Engineer Combat Battalion for "outstanding performance of duty in action" in France and Tunisia.

The battalion was cited twice for action in North Africa and once for "extraordinary heroism" on the Normandy beaches on D-Day and D-plus-1.

The citations said the battalion opened the door for the Mar. 17, 1943, attack on Gafsa, in Tunisia, after a difficult reconnoitering mission: it seized areas from which the push could be launched; it reconstructed roads and built new ones under heavy fire; it removed mines and booby traps and pushed 35 miles beyond American outposts to seize an enemy assembly area.

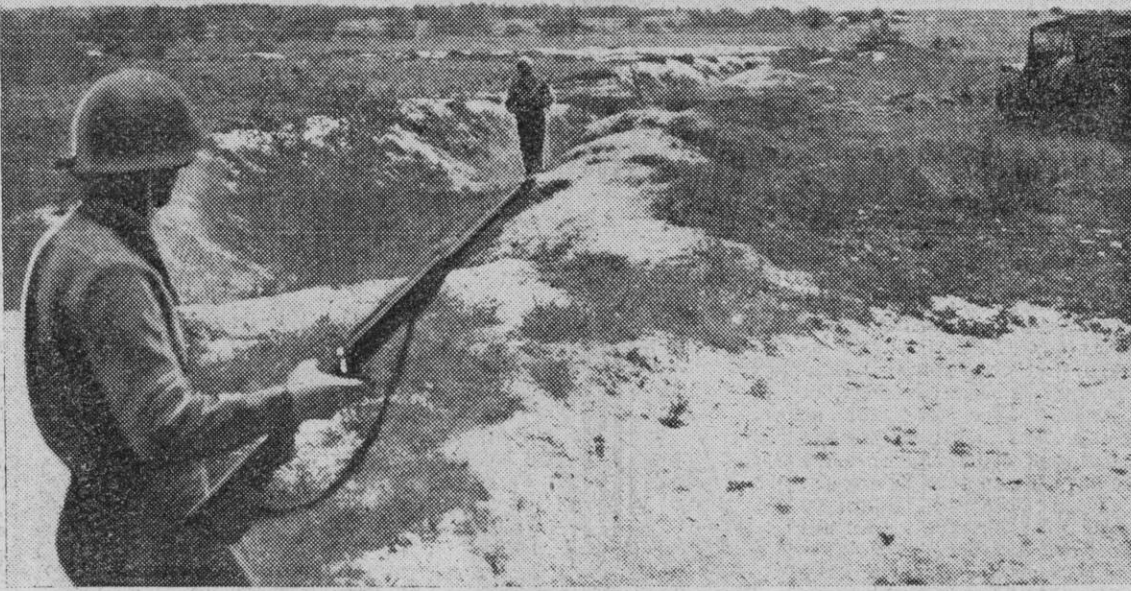
The battalion was cited also for a later action in Tunisia where it was used as a combination engineer-combat infantry unit when no infantry reserves were available.

On the Normandy beachhead it kept open the only exit from the beach for troops, armor and supplies on D-Day. The battalion came ashore at H-Hour under fire. Despite heavy casualties, it worked ahead of the infantry, clearing mines and barbed wire entanglements, captured prisoners and gained valuable information. Later it entered Aumont under fire.

DIJGENES, SIT DOWN

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 14. — A woman bus passenger handed the driver two fare tickets, explained she weighed 481 pounds and required two seats. She did, too.

In These Trenches Their Fathers Fought and Died



Near the Argonne Forest, where other Yanks fought in World War I, members of an American armored unit, on their way to Verdun, pause to examine the 1918 trenches still scarring the earth.

Bomb-Cut Bridges Snafued Nazis, French Expert Says Special Rites For Jews Set

By Peter Lisagor
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer
German communications to the Normandy battlefield suffered chiefly from the day and night operations of Allied bombers against the railway bridges across the great French rivers—the Seine, Oise and Loire—Eighth Air Force officials and correspondents learned here from a man who was in a good position to know.

He is Robert Le Besnerais, president of the National Society of French Railroads.

The tactical rôle of fighter-bombers against the marshalling yards and rail routes behind the lines was not minimized by Le Besnerais. They retarded the Nazis, to be sure, but the heavy bombardment of the bridges did inestimable damage to the movement of men and material, he said.

"In the marshalling yards, there were many lines," he stated, "and they could be quickly repaired and used again. But the bombing of the bridges obliged the Germans to move south of Paris and attempt to bring up supplies and troops that

way. Then, when the Loire bridges were also cut, they were isolated and delayed. The bridges they managed to rebuild across the Seine were shortly destroyed again. Bridges for the Loire arrived too late for the Normandy fighting."

Reluctant though he was to estimate the number of reserve divisions delayed by the smashed bridges, he observed, however, that in some cases reinforcements waited for about 15 days before they could move forward.

Eighth officials disclosed that all bridges across the Seine from Paris to Le Havre were cut before D-Day by the RAF and Ninth AF. For security reasons, the Loire communications were not attacked until June 12, six days after the Normandy landings. Ultimately, during the critical fighting, all bridges were down between Nantes in the west and Nevers, southeast of Paris. Installations demolished across the Oise hampered the Nazis' V1 activity, according to Le Besnerais.

Le Besnerais said that the total damage to French railways by bombings could not yet be ascertained, but roughly estimated it to approximate \$200,000,000. The work of rebuilding has been started.

In the month before D-Day, the RAF and the two American forces were assigned the task of immobilizing communications in the Paris area. In June, marshalling yards were concentrated upon and the Eighth had the specific job of pinpointing choke points.

The marshalling yards at Ville-neuve-Saint-Georges were bombed by the Eighth in May and again in June. The lines were repaired and movement continued, but not without a waste of precious time. Greatest evidence of destruction was that inflicted by the RAF on repair installations, now gutted heaps of débris.

Drive Japs Out Of Tengchung

Tengchung, first large city of China to be liberated in almost 2 1/2 years, was freed by Chinese forces yesterday, thus knocking out the last important obstacle on the path to the Burma-Ledo Road. The victory also brought nearer a junction between Gen. Joseph L. Stilwell's Chinese forces in northern Burma and those on the Salween River front.

Tengchung, 20 miles west of the Burma Road, is the third largest city in Yunnan Province in western China. Fighting had been progressing in the area for six weeks, and the city was a mass of ruins from 1,000 tons of Chinese artillery.

Japanese defending Tengchung forced all their walking wounded to fight, while seriously wounded enemy troops committed suicide.

German Kids Asking You-Know-What, Chum

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that 90 percent of the German nation was anxiously awaiting the arrival of Allied troops, hoping they would end the war.)

Capt. Jack Blinkoff, a medical officer who studied at Bonn, Germany, was asked by a German farmer:

"Who in the American Army must I see for permission to kill my pig?"

"Go ahead and kill the pig," said Blinkoff. "Why ask me?"

The farmer then explained that it was a serious offense to slaughter without a license while the Nazis were in the town.

Wire Stringers Digging Way Into Reich Between Fights

By Bud Kane

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer.
WITH A SIGNAL CONSTRUCTION UNIT, Sept. 14.—Digging holes may seem like a heluva way to help win a war, but there are some Joes here who will tell you it is no snap. They have dug holes and placed telephone poles for so many miles of telephone lines that they have stopped counting them.

Having installed wires from the beaches to the front-line areas—under fire on more than one occasion that required help in extricating them from trouble—these "wire stringers" have real combat jobs. Operating "earth augurs" ranging in size from eight to 20 inches in diameter, they follow up front-line troops, digging their holes and inserting telephone poles capable of accommodating as many as 40 lines to a pole.

Arrangements have been made for observance of the Jewish High Holy Days in the American Army here, beginning Sunday evening, it was announced yesterday. Services will be held on Rosh Hashanah, next Monday and Tuesday, and on Yom Kippur, Sept. 27.

In some cities, such as Paris, the civilian Jewish communities have reopened their synagogues, and in Paris Chaplain Judah Nadich, of Baltimore and Chicago, will conduct services. In so far as possible, it is planned to make services accessible to all Jewish soldiers in Europe.

Services will be held at the following addresses:—

Paris—44 rue de la Victoire; 28 rue Buffault (Sephardic ritual); 15 rue Notre-Dame-de-Nazareth; 14 rue Chasseloup-Laubat; 31 rue Montevideo; and 18 rue Saint-Lazare (Sephardic ritual). Versailles—12 rue Albert-Joly. Enghien-les-Bains—47 rue Malleville. La Varenne-Saint-Hilaire—10 avenue du Château. Le Raincy—19 Allée Chatrian. Neuilly—11 rue Jacques-Sulud.

Rhine Traffic Is Hit by P38s

Rhine River traffic and German railroad facilities were attacked yesterday by Ninth Air Force P38 fighter-bombers. East of Aachen, communications center behind the Siegfried Line, the warplanes hit ten trains carrying troops and equipment.

The Siegfried Line and a large part of the Rhine—two barriers the Germans count on to stop the Allied advance—have been photographed for the first time in three years by Ninth Air Force reconnaissance planes, it was revealed yesterday.

174 Germans Are Indicted by Federal Juries

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 — Federal grand juries in New York and Newark have indicted 174 German aliens, mostly New York and New Jersey residents, on charges of trying to conceal their affiliation with the Nazi party.

Many of the group have been taken into custody, and each faces a maximum penalty of \$10,000 fine and ten years' imprisonment.

The German ambassador and members of the German consulate in New York were described as co-conspirators, but none was named individually except Friedhelm Draeger and Hans Vogel, described as leader and secretary, respectively, of the Nazi party in the U.S. and consular officials in New York.

Indict British, German Firms

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 14. — A federal grand jury today indicted several British and German-owned companies on charges that they monopolized the world supply of borax strategic war chemical, in a cartel described by government attorneys as "one of the most ruthless and complete in the Anti-Trust Division's annals."

Wealthy London, New York and California business men were named as defendants, together with the companies they controlled. These included Borax Consolidated, Ltd., of London, the American Potash and Chemical Corp., operating from New York headquarters, and their subsidiaries.

Yanks Shelling City in Reich

(Continued from Page 1)

outer fortifications of the Siegfried Line. American casualties, he reported, were "not too heavy, considering the front attack against the allegedly impregnable west wall."

A CBS correspondent reported from Germany, via a special radio hookup, that "we have broken into the Siegfried Line. There are still some heavy defenses in front of us. From here, we can see how our planes are strafing German pillboxes."

The German Overseas News Agency claimed that "the Americans have assembled strong forces in the Metz area and preparations for the intended large-scale attack have begun with a great artillery barrage. The Allies apparently are planning their main blow against the Saar region."

Pushing On in Holland

Allied troops were continuing to battle their way into Holland about 18 miles northwest of Aachen, while the Canadians farther north forced another crossing of the Leopold Canal. North of Gheel, British troops were progressing against attempts by the Germans to delay the advance in a rearguard action.

To the south, American and French forces of the Seventh Army continued their drive toward Belfort on a crescent front, arching from the north to the south of the city. At the nearest point, spearheads were within 15 miles of the city.

This is the lineup before the Germans' escape gap:

To the west, American forces are closing in on Lure, rail and road hub 18 miles east of newly-won Vesoul and 19 miles from Belfort. To the southwest, other Americans captured Villersexel, 16 miles southeast of Vesoul and 23 miles from Belfort.

In the southeast, French troops advancing along the Doubs valley from Besancon cleared the enemy from Isle-sur-le-Doubs, 18 miles from Belfort.

5th Army Troops Drive Deep Into Gothic Line

Overwhelming German outposts, American and British troops of the Fifth Army yesterday drove deep into the Gothic Line in the face of greatly increased opposition.

At the other end of the Italian front, British, Indian and Canadian units made further gains toward Rimini, Adriatic coast anchor of the Gothic Line.