

ALLIES REACH HOLLAND



THE ROAD HOME—via Berlin. Over narrow, dusty roads, strewn with German dead and wrecked cars and tanks, U.S. troops today are reported smashing through Belgium, Holland and Germany itself.

Finns Quit; Accept Red Peace Bid

German troops began to evacuate Finland yesterday, a few hours after the announcement in Helsinki that Finland had agreed to Russian peace terms and hostilities had ceased at 8 o'clock in the morning.

Helsinki dispatches said German troops had begun to evacuate by sea and German cargo ships in Finnish ports were reported to have been ordered to sea immediately.

Under the Russo-Finnish agreement, Finland has broken relationships with the Third Reich, and has demanded that all German troops in Finland leave by Sept. 15 or be disarmed and turned over to the Allies as prisoners. The German troops, numbering about seven divisions, will probably go to Norway for transfer to Germany.

Advance in Rumania

German resistance in Rumania was crumbling rapidly yesterday as victorious Red Army troops continued their sweep through the Danube Valley. The Russians, together with co-operating Rumanian troops, captured Brasov, an important railway junction 85 miles northwest of Bucharest on a line from Ploesti.

Heavy fighting continues at Warsaw, in Poland, where the outnumbered partisans in the centre of the city were forced to surrender after days of incessant shelling and bombing by the Germans.

Eighth Army 12 Miles Beyond Gothic Line

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ITALY, Sept. 4.—The Eighth Army has pierced the shattered Gothic Line to a depth of 12 miles and advanced elements have almost reached the Plain of Lombardy.

Canadian tanks, in a lightning dash up the coast, tonight were only seven miles from Rimini, junction of roads to Rome, Venice, Milan and Turin. A broad advance on the Fifth Army front has taken several towns and brought Allied forces to a point halfway to Pistoria.

7th Army Link-up With 3rd Only 90 Mi. Off in France

Elements of Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh U.S. Army last night were reported within 90 miles of linking up with the Third U.S. Army in northern France after liberating Lyons, the third largest city in France, and Bourg, 33 miles northeast of Lyons.

Aircraft Drop Maps of Reich

ALLIED HQ., Sept. 4.—Ten tons of maps of Germany were dropped by parachute to the Third U.S. Army over the weekend, it was revealed here yesterday.

The maps were flown to the forward positions in France when it was found that ordinary transport was too slow to catch up with the Army's advance toward the southwest border of Germany.

U.S. SEIZES COAL MINES

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—President Roosevelt today authorized the government to take possession of a large number of coal mines in Pennsylvania where operations are interrupted by existing or threatened strikes.

The lightning-like advance to Lyons and beyond to Bourg covered two thirds of the distance from the Riviera, where the U.S. troops were landed three weeks ago, to Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Army in northern France.

The shattered remnants of the German 19th Army were still offering stiff resistance at scattered points, particularly around Montrevel, about nine miles beyond Bourg. American troops, paralleling the Rhone valley, threatened to straddle the enemy escape route into southern Germany near here.

The Allied air forces yesterday attacked a number of fleeing Germans moving up the valley in scattered groups. The airport just east of Lyons was occupied by U.S. troops yesterday.

American and French troops have blocked the cross-country roads leading to the Swiss frontier and the Belfort region was reported to be largely in the hands of the French Forces of the Interior.

The S & S Comes Home

The Stars and Stripes came home to Paris today. Twenty-five years after it suspended publication, after having served the AEF for 19 months in the last war, the first papers rolled off the presses of The New York Herald Tribune's plant at 21 Rue de Berri.

Previous French editions have been published in Cherbourg and Rennes. The Rennes edition, to service troops in the Brittany and Normandy peninsula, will be continued as a recast of the Paris edition.

Last night the following message was received from Lt. Gen. John C. H. Lee, commanding general, Communications Zone:

"It is with a deep feeling of appreciation that I welcome the news of the return of the Stars and Stripes to Paris. To you enlisted men—editors, reporters and readers—who are all equally responsible for the popularity of this greatest of all service newspapers, I express my congratulations for a job well done."

Antwerp and Brussels Freed; 100,000 Nazis Are Pinned on Coast

The unrelenting drive of the Allied armies of liberation swept on across Belgium yesterday and, according to high Dutch officials in London, into Holland itself.

Belgium's largest cities—Antwerp and Brussels—were free after a phenomenally swift drive by the British Second Army, which made 36 miles a day from the Seine; the German troops in the Pas-de-Calais "rocket coast" area were surrounded and without hope of escape; U.S. troops were at the German frontier in Belgium and were reported by German broadcasts to be inside the Reich itself; in all general sectors the sagging Wehrmacht, though still fighting back bitterly, was retreating toward its own land.

Roads to the Rhine were jammed, and Allied warplanes were having a field day bombing and strafing troop and transport columns.

The report from London of Allied entry into Holland said merely that it was "authoritatively learned in Dutch quarters" that Allied troops had reached Breda, seven miles beyond the Dutch frontier on the main railway line west from the German frontier to Flushing. It is about 30 miles north of Antwerp and 30 miles southeast of Rotterdam.

There was no official confirmation of the Dutch announcement at Supreme Allied Headquarters, but the Dutch Prime Minister, in a broadcast to his people from London, said: "The hour of liberation has struck. Soon the moment will come when the Queen will return in your midst to govern in justice and peace."

The British Second Army captured Antwerp, liberated Brussels and apparently swept across the Dutch frontier in a swift 70-mile drive to the North Sea that trapped nearly 100,000 Germans. The pocket extended along 100 miles of coast from the Somme to Antwerp, and the Germans were being slaughtered while British and Canadian troops cut into the sides of the trap in multiple drives on the channel ports.

Canadian reconnaissance vanguards from the south already were reported in Calais and Boulogne, and it appeared that the Allies were purposely herding the trapped Germans into Dunkirk in order to exact the greatest possible measure of revenge on that port's bloody beaches, according to correspondents at Supreme Allied Headquarters.

U.S. spearheads were reported probing the Siegfried Line's forts, in the German border area near Aachen and Saarbrücken. A security silence still blanketed all news from the American front, however. The last news was that the Americans were at no point less than 35 miles from the German frontier.

As German forces streamed toward the fatherland—leaving strong rearguard units to fight stubbornly against their pursuers—the German people faced the prospect of

(Continued on Page 4)

THE STARS AND STRIPES

Printed at the New York Herald Tribune printing establishment, 21 rue de Berri, Paris, and at L'Ouest Journal, Rennes, for the U.S. armed forces under auspices of the Special Services Division, ETOUSA. Not for distribution to civilians.

Vol. 1, No. 54

B—Bag

Blow It Out Here

Railroader Speaks

Dear Editor:

The Stars and Stripes of August 23 featured a dramatic and interesting story of the part the trucks and their drivers are contributing to the success of the advance of the Army in this theatre.

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer M. Morrison makes the following a statement: "Both the speed of the advance and the almost total absence of rail transport has given to the trucking outfits the main responsibility for developing the great 'buildup' of men and material from the beaches inland."

I am a railroader. I work long hours. I work hard. I have not asked for, and do not now ask for sympathy or praise. But I do not like to have my efforts rewarded by a newspaper reporter saying our work is "almost totally absent."

In the first days of the invasion—D plus just a few—the first railroaders arrived, to open up the first American line in France. Shortly after these advance parties had gotten a foothold, the brakemen, conductors, engineers, firemen, switchmen, telegraphers, car repairmen and track repairmen moved in and silently went to work.

Since that first line was opened many more railroad men have arrived and moved the railheads toward the front as fast as the tracks could be repaired. At the present time, they are ahead and carrying supplies and men at an ever-increasing tempo, adding daily to the flood of men and material that so overwhelmingly say: "Victory is near!"

Our job is not confined to the rear areas, and our men have had their casualties, their struggles with shortage of equipment, inadequate communications, and thankless, difficult hours of labor. However, the railroads pour an endless stream of vital goods inland from the ports and beaches to serve the men who spearhead the drive.

We salute the truck drivers and their machines, and we are indebted to them. They were here on D-Day and have been working magnificently ever since. They have contributed a large part to our success. However, I believe students of this war in a year hence will say that its success depended upon coordination and cooperation, and we railroaders do not like to be dismissed with the remark that we are "almost totally absent."

T/4 LEE T. RINKER.

Home Sweet Home

Dear Editor:

What gripes us more than anything are those articles that appear from time to time concerning rotation. Why keep coming out with something like that, when all it does is demoralize us more each time we read it? We've been overseas over two years now and all that keeps us from becoming real Section Eights is the thought of returning home soon.

I guess you'll think we're complaining because we can't take it—to tell the truth, we can't.

THE OLD TIMERS.

Hash Marks

Millions of words were written about the liberation of Paris by the dozens of war correspondents who came in on that memorable Friday. But Cpl. Marvin White, of Harlan, Ia., summed it up with the neatest phrase of the war. He spent half a day in Paris and then remarked: "I've been to two World's Fairs and I've never seen anything like it."

From a 1937 New Yorker: "It can now be assumed that all danger of a European war is past"

Miss Lee Carson is a war correspondent, and a very nice-looking one, too. One day, she was passing a convoy and a GI yelled at her: "Bonjour, mademoiselle." Quoth Miss Carson: "But I'm an American." Said the GI: "You are? Hiya, babe!"

The private was having trouble, so the corporal went into the café to give him a hand. It seems the corporal hadn't received the correct change. Said the corporal: "Here, bub, I speak French, I'll give



you a hand." The conversation went this way: Cpl.—"Vous êtes Français?" Clerk.—"Oui." Cpl.—"Parlez-vous Français?" Clerk.—"Oui." Cpl.—"Then whyinell don't you give this guy his change?"

Comes now a report of an ambulance which has 12 luscious lovelies, in pin-up form, pasted to the ceiling to boost the moral of hospital-bound patients.

Helpful Hints Dept.—Sgt. Melvin Brown, of Mt. Vernon, Tex., is a mess sergeant who doesn't like bees in his soup. So he put five pieces of cardboard outside the mess tent and puts a dab of jam on each one. Now, said Brown, the bees eat the jam and leave the GIs alone. Not only that, they eat so much they can't fly away. They just flap their wings and die.

(How can this stuff be plagiarism? We can't even remember the names of the magazines we lift it from.)

The subject of Parisian women needs no discussion here. Let it be enough that when we get home again, we're going to let the girls whistle at US.

Here's What We're Fighting For

THE French are nuts about the Yanks. This picture gives you the idea. Lots of GI's who never thought much about Freedom before are learning about it from the smiles and happy tears of folks who'd lost it for four black years.

Let's not kid ourselves. The honeymoon won't last forever. Some franc-happy go-getters will start gypping GI's and some dumb Joes are going to do things to disgrace our Army and get the French sore.

But most of us will stay on the ball. If we fight as hard to keep the goodwill of liberated peoples as we did to win it—there's hope for happier days.

War has a long list of entries on the debit side of the ledger—lives, money,



chance of a lifetime—and our kids' lifetime. Let's not piddle it away.



THE First United States Horseborne Infantry Platoon was formed in an orchard in the Chambois valley recently. And the cowboys from Texas (and some from Brooklyn) had themselves a helluva time.

More than 250 fine German saddle horses were abandoned when Jerries started taking a collective powder. Some of the horses were killed, but many more escaped and were just roaming around until infantrymen came through to clean up the foxholes.

The cavalry unit was formed in the orchard when 2/Lt. Richard K. McNutt's platoon had orders to withdraw to a rendezvous with other units of the battalion seven miles back. The orders stipulated that unit commanders were to get their men back by the quickest way they could find.

Some of the outfits took German trucks which were still in running order, and some walked—but Lt. McNutt's Horseborne Infantry hit the saddle and rode. McNutt used to ride some at his home in Minneapolis, but just to play it safe he had a rough ridin' Texan at his side

—in case things got out of control. Of the Rough Riders Pfc Peter Gamella, of Patterson, N.J., was the roughest rider. Gamella worked most of his life in Brooklyn and while he claimed he had seen several horses before, he climbed timidly down off the branches of an apple tree into the saddle of the German mount.

The main trouble with the outfit was that none of the horses understood "whoa" or "giddap," and none of the brand new cavalrymen knew how to say "whoa" in German. Pvt. Burton Doubly, of Minneapolis, confused his horse by naming him "Jackson." The name "Jackson" held no significance whatsoever to the horse.

When the patrol pulled out of the orchard Pfc Alden Kinkel, of Olney, Tex., followed on the only unreasonable horse in the band. Kinkel used to be a cowpuncher around Olney and he knew how with a horse.

Three hours after they stampeded out of the apple orchard the First United States Horseborne Infantry Platoon was dissolved. They reached their destination, watered their mounts and turned them out to pasture. So ended the briefest history of any unit since the ETO.

go into action when they discovered that they had run smack into the dug-in position of the Jerry tank.

The ten Germans motioned the men to dismount, and then stood by while the amazed Americans removed the injured soldier and drove away, still wondering why they had not been killed or captured.

T/SGT. JACK WREVER described today how about 20 Germans were killed when they mistook his machine gun position for Nazi replacements—and argued about it.

The section came up on the rear of some 100 Jerries, according to Wrever, and when it was about 80 yards away, a German-speaking American called on the enemy to surrender.

"Hell, you are crazy," was the German reply. "You are our replacements."

The men were in no mood for an academic discussion on the matter, so they opened fire, taking the Germans so much by surprise that only three Americans were wounded in the action. The Jerries finally brought up a tank and the Americans were forced to retreat and bypass the position.

Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner, of Washington, who started as a KP with the 1st Infantry Division and rose to its commander, is the envy of the Loyal Association of Wood Whittlers. The general, as handy with his pen knife as he is with directing campaigns, carries plenty of small wood blocks with him and while getting "G" reports he carves out fancy pieces of bric-a-brac.

S/Sgt. Vincent Bogdanski can stop dreaming about smashing German tanks now. He recently saw the dream of every American mortarman come true. During a battle for a strategic crossroad when a Tiger tank moved into position 200 yards from the front line, Bogdanski was acting as observer for his 81mm. section. He called for fire and established a bracket. While the shells were lobbing over, a round of high explosives dropped right through the German tank's open turret and exploded inside. None of the crew escaped.

Private Breger



"Voulez-vous seram, you mutt?"

Ernie Pyle Writes:

A Soldier-Scribe's Farewell After 29 Months Overseas

By Ernie Pyle

PARIS, Sept. 4.—This is the last of these columns from Europe. By the time you read this the old man will be on his way back to America. After that will come a long rest. And after the rest—well, you can never tell.

Undoubtedly, this seems to you a funny time for a fellow to be quitting the war. It is a funny time. But I'm not leaving because of a whim or even especially because I'm homesick.

I'm leaving for one reason only—because I've just got to stop. "I've had it," as they say in the Army. I've had all I can take for a while.

I've been 29 months overseas since this war started; I have written around 700,000 words about it; I've totaled nearly a year in the frontlines.

I do hate terribly to leave right now but I've given out. I've been immersed in it too long. My spirit is wobbly and my mind confused. The hurt has finally become too great.



All of a sudden it seemed to me that if I heard one more shot or saw one more dead man I'd go off my nut. And if I had written one more column I'd collapse. So I'm on my way.

It may be that a few months of peace will restore some vim to my spirit and I can go war-horsing off to the Pacific. Well, I'll see what a little New Mexico sunshine does along that line.

Staggering Supply System

Even after two and one-half years of war writing there is still a lot I'd like to tell. I wish right now that I could tell you about our gigantic and staggering supply system that keeps these great armies moving.

I'm sorry I haven't been able to get around to many branches of service that are so often neglected. I'd like to have written about the transportation corps and airport engineers and wirestringers and chemical mortars and port battalions. To all those that I've missed, my apologies. But the army over here is just too big to cover it all.

I know the first question everyone will ask when I get home is "When will the war be over?" So I'll answer even before you ask me and the answer is: "I don't know."

We all hope and most of us think it won't be too long now. And yet there's the possibility it will be going on and on after we are deep in Germany. The Germans are desperate and their leaders have nothing to quit for. Every day the war continues is

another hideous blackmark against the German nation. They are beaten and yet haven't quit. Every life lost from now on is a life lost to no purpose.

If Germany does deliberately drag this war on and on, she will so infuriate the world by her own inhuman bullheadedness that she will be apt to be committing race suicide.

In our other campaigns, we felt we were fighting on the whole pretty good people. But we don't feel that way now. A change has occurred. On the western front, the Germans have shown their real cruelty of mind. We didn't use to hate them but we do now.

Bradley Is Outstanding

Outstanding figure on this western front is Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley. He is so modest and sincere that he probably will not get his proper credit except in military textbooks.

But he has proved himself a great general in every sense of the word. And as a human being he is just as great. We who know him worship at his feet. Having had him in command he has been blessed with good fortune for America.

* * *

I cannot help but feel sad about leaving. Even hating the whole business as much as I do, you come to be a part of it and you leave some of yourself here when you depart.

Being with the American soldier has been rich with experience. To the thousands of them that I know personally and the other hundreds of thousands for whom I've had the humble privilege of being sort of a mouthpiece, this then is to say: "Goodbye—and good luck."

Star's Return Raises Indiana's Grid Hopes

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Sept. 4.—The return of John Tavenor, captain and center of last year's team, yesterday brightened Indiana University's football prospects considerably.

Tavenor, who had been appointed assistant coach at Denison University, decided to continue his education rather than enter professional ranks. Tavenor made a touchdown Wednesday night at Evanston for the All-Stars who went down to defeat before the Chicago Bears.

Safe at Second



By Pap

HOW THEY STAND.

American League							
W	L	Pct.	W L Pct.				
St. Louis...	72	58	554	Cleveland...	63	68	481
New York...	72	59	550	Philadelp...	63	70	474
Detroit ...	69	59	539	Chicago...	59	69	461
Boston ...	70	61	534	Wash't'n	54	78	409

Leading Hitters				
G	AB	R	H Pct.	
Doerr, Boston	125	468	93	152 .325
Fox, Boston	137	439	64	142 .324
Johnson, Boston	121	432	95	139 .318
Soudreau, Cleveland	126	491	78	156 .318
Stirnweiss, New York	131	548	105	172 .314
Siebert, Philadelphia	110	389	47	122 .314

Runs Batted In			
Stephens, St. Louis	91	Johnson, Philadelphia	85
Lindell, New York	83		

Home Runs			
Etten, New York	17	York, Detroit	16
Johnson, Boston	16	Stephens, St. Louis	16

National League							
W	L	Pct.	W L Pct.				
St. Louis...	91	34	728	New York	89	70	453
Pittsburgh...	75	50	600	Boston	54	75	419
Cincinnati...	68	54	557	Brooklyn...	51	78	395
Chicago...	57	66	463	Philadelp.	49	76	392

Leading Hitters				
G	AB	R	H Pct.	
Walker, Brooklyn	132	446	66	179 .358
Musial, St. Louis	128	499	100	176 .353
Medwick, New York	115	443	63	152 .343
Hopp, St. Louis	113	430	97	144 .335
Weintraub, New York	97	333	52	107 .321

Runs Batted In			
Nicholson, Chicago	101	Sanders, St. Louis	93
Elliott, Pittsburgh	92		

Home Runs			
Nicholson, Chicago	30	Ott, New York	25
Northey, Philadelphia	17		

SHAW JOINS PRO COACHES CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—Buck Shaw, former Santa Clara coach, will direct the San Francisco club in the newly-formed All-American Football Conference, it was announced yesterday by owner A. J. Mirrabito.

Yankees Win 2 Games to Slice Browns' Lead

Kramer Whips Detroit To Keep St. Louis In Front

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The New York Yankees moved to within a half game of the American League lead yesterday by whipping the Washington Senators twice, 6-5 and 11-3, but the St. Louis Browns retained their slim margin by topping the Detroit Tigers, 4-1.

Nick Etten, Bud Metheny and George Stirnweiss accounted for the first victory with Etten hitting his sixteenth and seventeenth homers and Metheny getting his fourteenth round-tripper. Stirnweiss' triple accounted for the eventual winning run and enabled the Yanks to withstand a two-run Washington rally in the ninth.

Dutch Leonard lasted until the seventh and was charged with the defeat while Floyd Bevins gained the victory although he gave way to Johnny Johnson in the ninth. Stan Spence was the big gun for the Nats, hammering his thirteenth and fourteenth homers.

Six Runs in Fifth

Twelve men batted in the fifth inning of the nightcap as the Yankees scored six runs to pave the way for Hank Borowy to notch his seventeenth victory of the season. Johnny Lindell and Mike Garbark led the Yankee attack with three hits each while Snuffy Stirnweiss stole three bases to run his total for the year to 47.

Jack Kramer turned in one of his best efforts of the year as he ended a four-game losing streak and kept the Browns out in front in the league by a narrow margin.

The Tigers scored their only marker in the first stanza and were helpless before Kramer's slants the rest of the way. Dizzy Trout, out after his twenty-fourth victory of the year, ended up with his tenth loss as the Browns touched him for nine hits. Kramer gave up seven.

Red Sox Fall Behind

The Boston Red Sox fell further behind in the red hot pennant chase as they bowed to the Athletics, 5-1. The game was sewed up in the fifth stanza with the help of one of the spectators who reached out of the stands and touched a drive from the bat of Bill McGhee. Umpire Bill Summers ruled the drive was a homerun and before the inning was over three more tallies had crossed the plate.

In Chicago, the Cleveland Indians wound up their year's business at Comiskey Park by whipping the White Sox, 4-1.

In the National League the Pirates made it four in a row over the Cardinals by rapping them twice, 6-5 and 8-2, but the Redbirds retained a comfortable lead.

Jim Tobin outpitched Dick Barrett as the Braves defeated the Phillies, 2-1, in the opener, but the Braves came back to gain an even break in the nightcap with a 5-0 victory behind Charlie Schanz.

The Chicago Cubs grabbed both ends of a double header from the Cincinnati Reds, 5-1 and 6-2, and turned in a triple play to complete the days work at Cincinnati.

The Dodgers and Giants split a twin bill with the Dodgers taking the opener, 8-6, and the Giants winning the finale, 9-3.

Boston Yanks Capture Debut

SAMPSON, N.Y., Sept. 4.—The Boston Yankees, newest team in the National Professional Football League, defeated Lt. Cmdr. Jimmy Crowley's Sampson Naval Training Station eleven, 14-0, here yesterday in the opening game of the season for both teams.

George Cafego, former Tennessee All-American back; Dave Smukler, of Temple, and Teddy Williams, of Boston College, headed the Yankees' attack that broke through for scores in the second and third periods.

Terry And The Pirates

By Courtesy of News Syndicate



By Milton Caniff



Li'l Abner

By Courtesy of United Features



By Al Capp

13 Separation Camps Opened By Army in U.S.

18 'Reception Centers In Reverse' Ready For Discharges

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The War Department announced today that 13 more separation centers have been opened throughout the United States, bringing to 18 the number of "reception centers in reverse" which are ready to process soldiers when demobilization begins.

Although nothing official has been announced by the War or Navy Department, Army sources have indicated that discharging of 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 overseas veterans under a "point system" will begin soon after the defeat of Germany.

In the meantime, separation centers at Fort Devens, Mass.; Fort Dix, N.J.; Fort George Mead, Md.; Fort Bragg, N.C.; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Camp Shelby, Miss.; Camp Atterbury, Ind.; Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Fort Snelling, Minn.; Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Fort Logan, Colo.; Camp Chaffe, Ark.; Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Fort Bliss, Tex.; Presidio of Monterey, Calif.; Fort Douglas, Utah; and Fort Lewis, Wash., are getting ready to put soldiers into civilian clothes in 48 hours.

Separation centers in these 18 different localities will make possible considerable savings in money and transportation for soldiers who will be shipped to the camp nearest his home directly after debarking from an overseas station. They will be operated by Army Service Forces under Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervell.

U.S. Planes Find Huge German Traffic Jam

ALLIED FORCES HQ, Sept. 4.—American fighter-bombers caught what was described as "the biggest traffic jam in history" yesterday between Mons and Brussels in Belgium.

The U.S. planes are reported to have shot up 919 mechanized vehicles and 757 horsedrawn vehicles.

FFI Captures Roaming Wehrmacht Division

MADRID, Sept. 4 (Reuter).—The last of a remaining Wehrmacht division which had been roaming southwestern France in an unsuccessful attempt to escape to Germany, has been encircled and rounded up by French Forces of the Interior, according to the frontier correspondent of the Spanish Cifra Agency.

Allies Reported in Holland; Antwerp and Brussels Freed

(Continued from Page 1)

warfare on their own soil for the first time in this war or the last. Propaganda Minister Goebbels' newspaper, Der Angriff, called upon the people to engage in wholehearted guerrilla warfare against any Allied armies operating within the Reich.

From Zurich, Switzerland, a Reuter correspondent reported there was chaos on all roads leading to the Rhine bridges caused by the "indescribable retreat of Nazi officials with their entire household and office equipment and documents."

"It is like the headlong flight of a routed army," he cabled. "All rail transport from Germany to France has ceased, and coal trains with fuel for German factories in France are returning to the Reich."

"Krupps 'front-line' factories in Alsace, the Siemens works and aircraft works, have ceased production and the most important machines are now being packed for transit to Germany. Forty thousand Alsatian and Badensiz workers are fortifying spurs on the Vosges mountains, north of the Belfort gap, in a last attempt to check the Allied advances."

However, two things were against them—weather and distance. Yesterday practically all air activity was washed out, and fighter-bombers operating from England are now closer to the battle than those in France.

An Island Garrison Surrenders to Yanks



Stars and Stripes photos by Koenig.

The tiny island of Cezembre, which guarded the entrance to St. Malo harbor, surrendered Saturday to American troops after the Germans had barricaded themselves for days under terrific Allied aerial and artillery bombardment. Italian prisoners (top) were the first to be evacuated to the mainland in American LCIs. With tears streaming down his face, German Navy Lt. Richard Seuz (right) surrendered the island and his troops to Lt. Col. J. K. French, of Merrville, Va., while M/Sgt. George Lange, of Houston, Tex., an interpreter, assists in the brief ceremony.

15,000 Leaflets In Bomb Dropped On German Units

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Leaflets telling German soldiers of the hopelessness of their situation and advising them to surrender are now being dropped in bombs instead of being fired in shells. The bombs scatter 15,000 leaflets while the shells only spreads 400.

Some of the leaflets are "safe conduct" handbills written in English and in German for those who want to surrender. They have helped to bring in great numbers of German prisoners. Of those taken by the Canadians from Lisieux to the Seine, 65 per cent had leaflets.

BRITISH SAVE AMMUNITION

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY, Sept. 4 (U.P.).—A single British company captured Vimy Ridge, south of Lens, famous as a bloody battlefield in the last war, without firing a single shot. The unit has traveled more than 160 kilometers in three days without opposition, the commanding officer said.



67 Italians Wave White Flags, Surrender Isle of Cezembre

By Ray Lee

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer.

AN INFANTRY DIVISION, Sept. 4.—Sixty-seven Italians, virtually prisoners of their German "comrades," upset the plans of their German commanding officer, Lt. Richard Seuz, Saturday morning, and, placing two white flags in plain view, surrendered the Isle of Cezembre, climaxing the most terrific bombardments since the Normandy landings.

The lieutenant, refusing repeated offers, had been waiting for official sanction from Hitler himself.

"It was not my wish," he told Lt. Col. J. K. French, of Merrville, Va., "but after the Italians had displayed the flags, it was my duty as an officer and a gentleman to surrender." Tears were streaming down his face at the time.

The small rocky island, 1,000 meters long and 500 meters wide and located 4,000 meters off the coast in the St. Malo harbor, was officially

surrendered to Col. French at 9:30, with the arrogant lieutenant making only one request—that his men be kept separate from the Italians. A total of 394 prisoners were taken, including six badly wounded.

At 7:50, during a lull in the shelling by mammoth eight-inch guns and just before a raid by 300 RAF heavies followed by a landing by an infantry battalion was scheduled to begin, two white flags were observed by an OP. Frantic calls were made to call off the raid and at 8:50, Col. French, who had previously made four trips to the island and ten minutes after his arrival officially accepted its surrender.

He was followed by a number of LCIs under the command of Navy Lts. Wilton Wenker, of Chicago, and John Dudley, of Beverly Hills, Cal., which immediately began transporting the prisoners to the mainland.

A general, who had been taking personal charge of the assault and who visited the island shortly before its fall, stated that he was glad the surrender had taken place without a landing, thereby saving American lives.

"Any time you can get a place as strategically important as this without loss of lives, it is a smart military operation," stated Col. French after the surrender was completed.

U.S. Observes Labor Day With Full Schedule

'Employees Determined To Keep Liberty,' FDR Says

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—American workmen observed Labor Day today without a letup in production of war materials as President Roosevelt, in his annual holiday message, declared it was the determination of U. S. labor "to safeguard liberty and preserve their heritage for coming generations."

The President said that workers could observe Labor Day "in the proud knowledge that in the battle for production their free labor is triumphing over slave labor." It was their determination to safeguard liberty and to preserve their American heritage for coming generations that made possible the greatest production achievement in the world's history," Mr. Roosevelt continued.

"Our soldiers, sailors and marines are carrying on an amazing offensive all over the world," the President said in a coast-to-coast radio broadcast.

"They are doing it with the finest weapons in the world, which have been made possible only by the unswerving loyalty and unflagging resolution of the workers and the managers of our industries," the Chief Executive asserted.

Meanwhile, J. A. Krug, the War Production Board's new chief, told his top aides that America must "crush the enemy with an endless flow of munitions and then stay on until the job of restoring U. S. industry to civilian production is finished."

Nazis in Belgium Trapped, Killed in Mass Slaughter

By Robert Reuben

Reuter Staff Writer.

WITH THE 1st U.S. ARMY, Belgium, Sept. 4.—Elements of German divisions trapped by the swift Allied advance into Belgium have been subjected to one of the largest mass slaughters in the past 48 hours, since the invasion June 6.

Fields are littered with thousands of German dead and countless German vehicles. Included among the German prisoners is another German general who drove complete with his staff into U. S. lines. The woods here are filled with German prisoners kept in hastily erected cages and the highway back into France is one long unending stream of dirty, unkempt prisoners. The day and night fight goes on as the German forces continue their headlong flight from the British-American trap.

I watched this methodical slaughter all day long. Armored cars blazed away at haystacks and fields along the roadside. After each burst of fire scores of Germans rose timidly, their hands in the air and ran towards the Allied troops.

Fields and blood-stained haystacks told the story of the fate of those who fought and did not surrender. Some Germans die hard. One ran through the fields trying to surrender and he was shot in the back by his comrades.

13 Jap Ships Sunk By Navy in 3-Day Raid

PEARL HARBOR, Sept. 4.—Adm. Chester Nimitz announced today a three-day series of air raids and two days of naval bombardment of Japanese bases on Bonin and Volcano islands, in which thirteen Jap vessels were sunk.

Nimitz also announced that aircraft carriers, cruisers and destroyers bombed and shelled Wake Island Sunday. Other planes raided Rota and Maug in Marianas, Paramushiro in Kuriles, Truk and Ponape in Carolines, Nauru island west of Gilberts and remaining Japanese positions in Marshalls.