C.J. - Standard. Wednesday, Sept. 13, 1944.

PACIFIC

out in the Pacific, Halsey's Task Force is still on the rampage, with the latest news picturing the American warships off the Philippines. A great series of air battles is going on, with planes from the American carriers in conflict with massed aerial forces of the Japs. Today's dispatch reports more than two hundred enemy planes destroyed, as Halsey's Task Force engages in what appears to be a major attempt to knock out Japanese air power in the Philippine Islands.

# ADD PACIFIC

While halsey was doing this, MacArthur's land based planes were in operation in the same area -- the long-range bombers blasting Japanese airdromes in the southern Philippines. Also -- Palau, and the Moluccas, and other points in the Dutch East Indies.

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into the German positions.

#### SUBSTITUTE LEAD WESTERN FRONT

Today American troops crashed into the
Siegfried line on a ten-mile front and broke through
the outer wall of that much vaunted series of German
fortifications. Americans are now across the German
border at three points, following the capture of the
German frontier town of Rötgen today. And we hear that
General Hodges' First Army is closing in on the
historic city of Aix-La-Chapelle. The whole First Army,
on a seventy-mile front, is pushing forward, while
massed American cannon are hurling a deluge of shells
into the German positions.

Today at the Headquarters, etc., etc.

The beginning of the American penetration of the Siegfried line is now definite. This is indicated by two news dispatches today.

one from Allied Supreme Headquarters - a statement that a thrust into the German fortifications was accomplished, when Allied troops captured the German frontier town of Rötgen. The second indication is from the enemy side, the Berlin radio announcing that the Americans have captured what the news dispatch calls - a Siegfried Fort east of Verviers (Verv-yay) and here's a peport that armour forces have reached the city of Aix La Chapelle.

Our forces are now across the German border at three points, and General Hodges's first army is pushing against the Siegfried Line on a front of seventy miles - all along which massed American cannon are purling a deluge of shells into the German positions.

Today at the Headquarters of American Ground
Force Commander Lieutenant General Bradley, the
statement was made: "The invasion of Germany is under



way in force."

To the south, along the Moselle, the battle is as violent as it was yesterday - with Patton's armor making new lunges at the German forces. The latest is that the enemy will not be able to maintain a stand along the Moselle for long - not against the huge forces that Patton is bringing up. And the prospects are that the Germans will soon be flung back to the sector of the Siegfried Line that lies behind them. Indeed, their stand along the river is taken to be a no more than a large scale delaying action.

A new American Army has entered the battle of Germany - the Winth Army commanded by Lieutenant General William H. Simpson. We are given few particulars, are merely told that the Ninth Army landed somewhere in France and is joining the million or more men that have already begun the final assault against the land of the Nazi.

There is the First American Army commanded by General Hodges, the one battering the Siegfried bine

Western Front - 3

Here's a late dispatch telling of a heavy
bombardment of the British coast tonight. The German
big guns near Calais are hurling streams of shells
across the narrow channel. The British call that sector
near Dover -- Hellfire Corner. And it's that tonight,
with the blasting of shells all night long.

However, I don't suppose it's doing the British much damage. They're all set for that sort of thing -- and figure that the Germans, who are still he holding out near Calais, are about to be overwhelmed and are using up their stocks of shells, just shooting them away.

ADD WESTERN FRONT 4

Here's plate bulletin from Allied Supreme

hat willer has been informed by

Headquarters giving a figure for German prisoners captured since D-Day -- three hundred and twenty thousand!

WESTERN FRONT - 55.

American Army, on the Moselle. Then the Seventh

American Army commanded by General Patch, pushing up

from southern France. Moreover, there is a mixed

American-French Army. And likewise the British and

Canadian Army which is pushing into Holland, and today

broke across the Albert Canal, a strong line from which

the Germans withdrew.

Gwitzerland word, that "itler has been informed by German military leaders and industrialists that the worst must be feared, and that the German Army will not be able to hold out for more than eight weeks longer.

This was the sixth day of the sustained knockout/ air offensive against Germany, and once again Allied air power was out in stupendous force. Five thousand planes hit German defenses and the Siegfried line ixt itself and points of communication and concentration far behind. Today enemy fighter plane resistance was light as compared to previous days when the Luftwaffe seemed bent on taking up the challenge of decisive battle. German fighters appeared, but failed to press their attacks with their former fanatical vigor. Another thirty were shot down, and twenty destroyed on the ground. A returning American fighter pilot tells of what appears to be a new secret weapon. He describes rockets that shot up, and when they exploded out came long chains with knots that looked like hand grenades. Presumably the long chains were strings of explosives intended to whirl around and hit hostile planes. Picturesque, but they didn't work.

Moscow announces that Soviet forces have driven to the border of Czechoslovakia. This as the result of a new Russian offensive across southern Poland, a drive that has carried the Red Army to the frontiers of the republic, the destruction of which was one of Hitler's major aggressions.

At the other end of the battleline, the north, the Russians have captured the big Polish city of Lomza. That place is twenty-one miles south of the border of East Prussia, and is a key to the home province of German militarism.

Hugh, let's hear your Stan of Cal. measage, and then some news about the Quebec conference, box. Dewey, and a startling prophecy.

Today President Roosevelt made mention of Soviet Russia in connection with the war against Japan. This he did in a statement about the Quebec conference, and it is well to note the exact words he used.

"This," said he, "is a RBMX conference to get the best we can out of the combined British and United States war efforts in the Pacific and in Europe. We are," he continued, "working in consonance with the situation in China, the Pacific, and in Europe, coordinating our efforts and those of our Allies, particularly the Chinese and the Russians."

This would seem to connect the Soviets with the Pacific war in some way or other, although one can't figure just how. Anyway, it's an interesting linking of names.

we hear that the site of the conference
might not have been Quebec at all, if Stalin had been
able to attend. Today Presidential Secretary Stare
Early stated that two other places had been considered places more convenient for Stalin, presumably. But

#### CONFERENCE - 2

the Soviet war leader couldn't come, and so Quebec was chosen.

What were those other two places? In what part of the world? You can make your own guess. Steve Early said today that their names must be kept secret, because they might be selected for some future palaver.

Roosevelt - Churchill - Stalin conference might have been held in Alaska during the summer of last year - if Stalin had been able to attend. Fairbanks was named, which northern city might have been the scene of the majestic affair of state. It also a logical place, Alaska being so near to Soviet Siberia. If you stand at Case Phowever, all that fell through, and when Stalin finally did join with Roosevelt and Churchill later in the year, November, the place was on the other side of the world, - Persia, Teheran.

All of which excites a little regret in an old-time Alaskan traveler, like myself. It would have been picturesque indeed - the staging of one of those

frontier Alaskan town. I can just see Churchill and Stalin and F. D. R. at the Proneer by the light midnight P The Germans are still saying that the

President and Prime Minister at Quebec will appeal to the German people to make peace - toss out Hitler and surrender. The Nazis seem to be worried by the idea, and today the Nazi propaganda machine was put into action to counteract a possible Roosevelt - Churchill declaration. The official Hitler news agency stated: "Roosevelt and Churchill probably will issue some sort of proclamation to the German people, so as to save themselves an offensive of blood, by resorting to an offensive of bluff." And the Nazi newspapers were busy warning the German people against the temptation to yield to an appeal to surrender.

The possibility that the Germans might be tempted is indicated by a dispatch from Switzerland which states that there are now two factions in annihilation Germany - the annihilation party and the peace party.

And the head of the peace party is said to be Goering.

CONFERENCE - A

As for the annihilation party. You'd hardly think they would have much persuasion to offer the German people - except annihilation.

# DEWEY - FOLLOW CONFERENCE

There is talk in quebec about the question of a supreme command in the war against Japan, and it is supposed that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill are discussing that matter. The word is that the present commanders out there are slated to be given larger scope and authority, and in this the name of General MacArthur is mentioned.

Governor Dewey. The tonight declared that MacArthur should be given what Dewey called -- "Greater recognition and adequate supplies." He said he wasn't suggesting that MacArthur be made the Supreme Commander, but thought that he had performed miracles with inadequate equipment, and therefore should be given a

that Mac arthur is no longer a political threat to President

Roosevelt. "

And now a prophecy by the soothsayer who made the famous prediction fifteen years ago. He is economist Roger W. Babson who at the dizzy, daffy peak of the boom in nineteen twenty-nine foretold the crash. Nobody paid much attention to his forecast at the time, but it was recalled and talked about plenty when it came true, a mere few weeks later - and now, today, we have Roger Babson in the role of panic predictor once again

Of course, people are thinking more about the next boom, than about any subsequent depression. And Babson says we'll have the boom. So how long will it last? When will the next crash occur?

"In nineteen forty-nine or fifty," says he.

First, we will have post-war prosperity,
while industry is busy providing all the civilian goods
we lack. Then, when the lack has been filled - look out.

"When the consumer satisfies his pent up desire for all the commodities he can't get now," says Babson, "the economic structure will fall in." And he adds: "Walt until you get all the automobiles you

want, all the refrigerators, and all the silk stockings then's the time to watch out."

About nineteen forty-nine or fifty - according to the way he figures it.

So, we'd better start saving up for that rainey day. If you know how it can be done these days - aside from buying war bonds. And if you don't the financial goldina ill git you, if you don't watch out - says Proplet Roger Babaon:

last fellowed a statement by GALG. Presented

# SUBSTITUTE LABOR

Tonight at Grand Rapids, Michigan, the annual convention of the C.I.O. did some tense voting. The question at issue was that of abolishing the no-strike pledge.

When the war began the leadership of both the C.I.O. and the A.F. of L. gave the promise that there would be no strikes in wartime. In spite of this, there have been, of course, a number of strikes -- of the wildcat variety mostly And a powerful movement developed in the C.I.O. to discard the promise altogether. The vote has just been held, with the convention turning down a proposal for an outright abolition of the no-strike pledge.

This followed a statement by C.I.O. President
Philip Murray, who told the convention that the Little
Steel formula would be broken. He said: "As sure as
I'm mi living, the Little Steel formula will be
revised." Meaning -- that the ceiling on wages would
be limit lifted, and wages would be permitted to rise.

The anti-Fourth Term proceedings at the Mine Workers Convention led to sharp verbal clashes today.

At Cincinnati, a leading Union official took the floor and continued yesterday's assault delivered by Union President John L. Lewis against the Roosevelt Administra administration. He denounced the way the manpower sit situation was being handled, and said to the miners:

"You go to the polls next November, and apply the real remedy - by voting this administration out of power."

whereupon a Pennsylvania Delegate arose and protested: "We love President Lewis for his courageous leadership," he cried, we will not turn down the savior of humanity - the man who opened the gates to unorganized labor in this land."

That was only one of the brief challenges
hurled against the anti-Fourth Term stand taken by John
L. Lewis and embodied in a report made by the Union
officers. But just the same, after the dispute had
subsided, the Anti-Administration report was unanimously
adopted. So apparently the debate didn't mean so much.

### TEXAS DEMOCRATS

In Texas the advocates of a fourth term have won out at the Democratic convention down there. They took control by a narrow margin, and have ridden roughshod over all opposition.

Electors, chosen by a previous convention, who announced that they would not cast their votes in the Electoral College for President Roosevelt.

The places of these were assigned today to fifteen other Electors, pro-Roosevelt to make sure that all of Texas' twenty-three Electors will go for a fourth term.

The convention proceedings are to be followed by a test in court. The fifteen ousted Electors announce that they will carry their case to the highest tribunal of the State.

Tonight we have a dispatch that is like a dream for a press agent. How would you like to have the war news working for your product? How would you like to have deeds of heroism and thrill to create publicity for your account? In other words, would you like the following - if you were the press agent for champagne?

Today it was announced in Paris that France has thirty million bottles of champagne to export to the United States - thanks to the brave deeds of the French Underground. Paris explains that some Americans may have been worried by the fear that the hated Nazis may have drunk up or taken away most of the champagne of France. But no, a thousand times no. The Nazi tyrant did indeed intend to plunder the champagne cellars of France, but the villain was foiled. Germans planned to ship eighty per cent of the bubble vintage to Germany, but they got hardly any. All because of the heroism of the French Underground.

The champagne was kept in great cellars, deep

dark caverns - just the right place for the Underground. So what did they do? They cut the cables of the elevators used to bring the cases to the surface, and the Nazis couldn't get the champagne out. They were, moreover, afraid to venture into the dark spaces of the cellars, for fear of being attacked. The men of the Underground were lurking there - defending the champagne of France. They shall not pass, they shall not drink!

And so the champagne was saved - saved for those dear Americans. Thirty million cases of it, ready to be exported to the United States.

was story?

to be the press agent of changage and have the war

and now Hugh, will

you evervesce a bit?

This afternoon the War Labor Board stated that it expected to have a report on the Little Steel Formula this week, but added that it didn't know whether or not the report would recommend that the formula be abolished. This follows a statement made by C.I.O. President Philip Murray, who today declared that the Little Steel restriction would be broken.

The C.I.O. is holding a convention at Grand Rapids, Michigan, and the leaders are faced with a Union drive to abolish the pledge of no strikes in wartime.

A hot battle is in the offing, with much demand that the no-strike pledge be called off.

It was in connection with this that C. I.O.

President Murray today made the following statement:

"As sure as I am living," said he, "the Little Steel

formula will be revised." Meaning, the ceiling on wages
will be lifted, and wages will be permitted to rise.

One report in Washington is that Murray's promise was the result of a conference with President Boosevelt at the White House last week.

# HURRICANE

The weather news tonight is almost as violent as the war news - that hurricane about which the United States Weather Bureau has been giving incessant warnings. We are told that the big blow appears to be the most dangerous since the hurricane that almost leveled Miami in Nineteen Twenty-six. This one is moving toward the coast of the Carolinas, and is expected to rake the Atlantic shore from Cape Hatteras to Atlantic City. All possible precautions for safety are being taken, as the giant storm \*\*xpp\*\* approaches with winds that are estimated at a hundred and forty miles an hour.

In this recited or harrow the French Erstet

Today the press wires brought some of the most sombre words of horror spoken in this war, a hideous account of Nazi atrocity - accompanied by a dark and foreboding warning. This comes from a high prelate of France, the Archbishop of Lyon, a letter by whom is printed today in The London Daily Mail.

itie a letter that the Archbishop wrote to the commander of the German forces at Lyon. In it he protests against the fiendish massacre of the people of a French village nearby - a crime perpetrated by the infamous Gestapo. The Archbishop wrote: "More than a hundred French men and women, along them some Priests and one child, were shut up in a mi small house and there were mowed down by a hail of machine gun bullets, and hand grenades also were thrown among them. While many were still alive, " he goes on, "German soldiers sprayed them with gasoline - and set them afire, They were burned alive."

To this recital of horror the French Prelate added this dark warning: "It is desolating," he told

the German commander, "to think of the hate that is being sown by such acts as these, hate which will spread to the hour when the world makes a pathetic attempt to find brotherhood and peace once more."

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### SAN MARINO

Another nation has been drawn into the war, although this news is more of a curiosity than a portendous headline. For the nation is - San Marino, the tiny republic on top of a mountain in northeastern Italy - a sector where a battle is raging now.

San Marino has always been good for a joke, when you talked about its military forces - and army of several dozen men. When the war approached its borders, the neutral mountain republic mobilized all of its manpower, and increased the size of its army to several hundred men. But apparently even that giant force, giant for San Marino, has not been able to defend the republic's neutrality.

Today we hear of German troops in San Marino, from its border Nazi artillery is firing at the British Eighth Army. And British guns are hurling shells into the neutral country.

The mountain on which San Marino village and all is located, is a strategic point in the bitter stubborn battle that has been raging for days, as the

British try to cut through along the coast of the Adriatic and break out into the open plains of the valley of the Po. The ancient republic is caught in the swirling tides of war, and I don't know what its pocket sized army can do about it.