

Budapest Only 83 Miles From Reds, Report

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 8—(AP) Swift Russian tank and cavalry forces crushed the entire axis defense system east of the Tisza river in southeastern Hungary yesterday, racing through 300 more towns and villages in a 28-mile advance that carried to within 83 miles of Budapest, imperiled Magyar capital.

With the seizure of Gyoma, rail town on the Bucharest-Budapest trunk railway, the Russians had advanced 56 miles northwest of Arad, western Romanian jumping off base, in their rapid campaign to knock out Hungary, last big axis satellite still in the war.

The big rail junction towns of Bekescsaba, Oroshaza, Bekes, and other important points fell in the massive drive, which now has overrun 400 localities and bypassed Hungary's second city of Szeged, at the lower end of a 75-mile invasion arc.

Hungarian troops bolstered by nazi reinforcements were battling fiercely at the lower end of the invasion line in the 15-mile sector between Szeged on the Eizza river and captured Mako, 15 miles to the east.

At the top of the front moving relentlessly across the plains the Russians announced the capture of Szeghalom, 35 miles west of the by-passed western Romanian rail junction of Oradea, one of two major nazi escape routes out of Transylvania.

Szeghalom, 21 miles inside pre-war Hungary, is only 40 miles southwest of Debrecen, the flight exit for scores of thousands of Germans and Hungarians.

At Nagyszenas, 19 miles south of Gyoma, one Russian spearhead was only 19 miles east of a Tisza river crossing at Szentes.

Moscow dispatches said Cossack cavalry and armored units were slashing easily through axis resistance and by passing large numbers of bewildered enemy troops. Berlin and Budapest both spoke of a "large scale" Soviet offensive.

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Al Smith Rests At Wife's Side

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—(AP)—Alfred Emanuel Smith was buried today beside his wife, Catherine, who aided and inspired him in a career which led from the sidewalks of New York to the gubernatorial mansion in Albany and the democratic nomination for president of the United States.

Only members of the immediate family, relatives and close friends attended services at the grave in Calvary cemetery where the Most Rev. J. Francis McIntyre, auxiliary bishop of the arch-diocese of New York, pronounced the last blessing. Prayers were offered by Rt. Rev. Msgr. Joseph F. Donahue, vicar-general of the arch-diocese.

The city, the state and the nation paid tribute to "the Happy Warrior" of American politics, who was four times governor of New York, at a pontifical requiem mass this morning in St. Patrick's cathedral.

Act May Stall Sale of Farms

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—(AP) With government sales of surplus land and large plants already halted, disposal officials predicted today that delays written into the new surplus act will stall the sale of farm or other lands for at least a year.

The surplus war property administration, which dies when the congressionally created surplus board is named by President Roosevelt, has decided to suspend the disposal of real estate and the big war plants until the new officials take over and make their own interpretations of congress' meaning.

Too Late to Classify

TRAILER House: Newly painted inside. Price \$150. 1500 N. Capitol.

TWO-Wheel trailer, good cond. \$25. Horst Co., Independence, Manuel Maker

BILLFOLD, brown leather, bearing name Rockie, Reward, F. Faye Cox, Rt. 3, Box 642.

11x13 RUG-3 matching small R. Wilton-Karnak, 254 N. Church.

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Willkie's Political Career Cut Short by Death in New York City; Life Saga of Americanism

Standard Bearer of GOP in 1940 Swept To Meteoric Height

(By the Associated Press)

Wendell Lewis Willkie, Indiana-born lawyer and former public utility executive who died today (Sunday) in New York, skyrocketed in 1940 from a political unknown to republican nominee for president of the United States in about six months.

As the republican standard bearer, the Indiana-born lawyer and former utilities executive waged a strenuous campaign—called it a "crusade to save democracy"—back and forth across the United States. He spoke from five to 15 times a day for more than seven weeks.

When the ballots were counted, however, Mr. Roosevelt had won 38 states to Willkie's 10 and had received 449 of the 531 electoral votes. In the popular vote the president had a plurality of about 5,000,000.

A former democrat—prominent enough to be a delegate to a democratic national convention—he was not an active candidate for the nomination in the popular sense of the term. He had never held public office; he had no orthodox political organization back of him; no campaign manager. In addition, the "Old Guard" of the party frowned upon him.

He was little known outside of a small coterie of friends and business acquaintances until he became president of the vast Commonwealth and Southern corporation in 1933. He was brought in the public eye when his corporation cut its electrical rates, in depression years, which caused consumption to soar, and by his legal battle against the government in the Tennessee Valley Authority case.

His friends came to admire him for his frank philosophy on governmental problems and his homely qualities. In a nebulous way a quiet boom for the presidential nomination seemed to spring up from nowhere. It gathered force in the months preceding the 1940 convention.

When he was asked about it he said: "I have not the slightest delusion about being nominated. If I become a candidate it will be because the people want me to run and before they make up their minds, they will look at my record and judge for themselves."

Both Parents Lawyers

Mr. Willkie was born Feb. 18, 1892, one of six children of Herman Francis and Henrietta Trisch Willkie, both lawyers in Elwood. His mother was one of the first women admitted to the Indiana bar. His father was for many years principal of the Elwood high school and his mother also was a school teacher.

His grandparents lived in Germany. They were supporters of the democratic revolutions there and when the revolutions failed, fled to the United States.

Wendell attended the Elwood public schools and acquired a juvenile reputation as a mischievous "Peck's bad boy." He figured in fist fights, resulting in bloody noses for himself and his playmates; overturned outbuildings; helped himself to the neighbor's apples and scandalized the town

by using Sunday school text cards for a gambling game.

When he was 11 years old he went into partnership with his brother Ed, moving small buildings from town into the country for sale to farmers. Later he sold newspapers and drove a bakery wagon. He attended Culver Military academy for one term.

At the age of 15 he entered Indiana university. His father, who had acquired a considerable fortune in the boom days of Elwood, lost it in the panic of 1893, so Wendell had to work his way through college. When funds were scarce he left the university temporarily and made money in various ways.

Working for Education

He harvested wheat in Minnesota, worked in the Texas oil field, picked vegetables in California, husked corn in Iowa, was proprietor of a boom-town tent hotel in Colorado and once was a short-order cook in a restaurant.

Eventually he finished his college course, receiving his Bachelor of Arts degree from Indiana in 1913. He was active in campus politics; was first against fraternities, but later joined Beta Theta Pi. The following year he was history teacher, track, basketball and debate coach at Coffeyville (Kan.) high school. In 1914-15 he was a laboratory assistant at the Fajardo Sugar Company's plant in Porto Rico.

Returning to the states, he attended Oberlin college for a time and then studied law at Indiana, receiving his degree there. He went back home to practice law with his father, but the World War broke out and changed his plans.

War Veteran

On the day the United States declared war on Germany he enlisted in the army. He saw service overseas and emerged as captain of the 325th field artillery. After the armistice he remained abroad for several months to represent enlisted men who had been held for courtmartial.

Meanwhile, on Jan. 14, 1918, he had married Miss Edith Wilk of Rushville, Indiana, a librarian, going home on furlough for the ceremony. He had met her at a wedding party. "She's been bossing me ever since," he once remarked with a smile.

Returning from war service, he went to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where his parents had moved, and hung out his lawyer's shingle. Once he toyed with the idea of running for congress, but a friend, Frank C. Dailey, a leading member of the Indianapolis bar, dissuaded him.

Mr. Willkie lived unostentatiously in an apartment on Fifth Avenue, New York, with his wife and grown son, Philip. He was a member of the Episcopal church, although in his boyhood he at-

ON the HOME FRONT

By HANDEL CHILDS

War Chests and barrels occupy such important places in Salem today that it seems an especially good thing that the box factory at the OP&P mill continues in operation—while the demand is good.

A pair of Salem Cubs (Boy Scouts in the making, the lads in the blue and gold uniforms) were pretty much upset Saturday afternoon. When they discovered two of the advertising barrels had been snatched from downtown street corners they began to wonder whether or not there might not be need for more direct relief in the capital city.

So, if you saw anyone going home in a barrel you might turn in the name to the War Chest.

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tended the Methodist church at Elwood. He was a member of numerous clubs.

He owned five farms in the vicinity of Rushville, Ind., where he liked to spend vacations. He said he was "just a conversational farmer."

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Strong British Forces Set to Enter Greece

By the Associated Press

ROME, Oct. 7—(AP)—British invasion forces have overrun most of the Peloponnese, home of the ancient Spartans, it was announced today, and allied strafing of Athens' airfields indicated that they would soon cross the isthmus of Corinth to the Greek mainland, scene of their bitter 1941 retreat.

(A Reuters report from Cairo said the Germans had abandoned Corinth and that allied occupation was imminent.)

Behind the liberating Tommies came a Greek government-in-exile representative who took over administration of the peninsula and told a crowd clamoring in the north port of Patrai for a peoples' rule that their exiled monarch, King George II, and his government would try "to satisfy your wishes."

Pilots returning from strafing missions, during which they blasted at least a score of planes, said German units were in flight from Greece, leaving their air force without land force protection.

Greek patriots at Patrai, where their ancestors in 1821 plotted the overthrow of Turkish overlords, said that the Germans had cleared out of the northern part of the peninsula, just as they had fled the southern ports and central regions earlier.

There was no further information on a light force which landed in Albania.

Communications on Greek operations have been far behind the accomplishments, and it may be assumed that second phases of the invasion, the drive to the Greek mainland, is well under way.

Behind them the Germans left a hungry population and Greek puppet "security battalions," which has been surrendering readily to the British.

Students under the army specialized training program will receive army discharges, and continue as civilian students if deferred by their draft boards.

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Thumbnail Of War!

By the Associated Press

WESTERN EUROPE—Allies push through Siegfried line in three places: Begendort area north of Aachen, where three-mile advances penetrates to 5 or 6 miles within Germany; 10 miles south-east of Aachen, where Allies capture last line of pillboxes; and 25 miles southeast of Aachen; 6000-7000 planes bomb reich in greatest blow of war.

Russia—Russians advance 28 miles in Hungary and predict other 83 miles to Budapest will be covered in 4 or 5 days; great battle underway in Lithuania.

Italy—Americans within 12 miles of Bologna.

Greece—British take rest of Peloponnese, crossing to Greek mainland imminent.

Pacific—Widespread air attacks continue.

China—Japanese make second landing near Fochow, China's last seaport, and continue fighting in Fochow suburbs.

ROAD TO BERLIN

1. Western front: 302 miles (from north of Venlo).

2. Russian front: 310 miles (from Warsaw).

3. Italian front: 562 miles (from south of Bologna).

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET, PEARL HARBOR, Oct. 7—(AP)—Marines and soldiers invading the Palau have killed 12,211 Japanese and captured 224 since September 15, day of the landings, the navy announced today.

On the air base island of Pel-elii, 11,083 Japanese have been slain and 214 captured but the Nipponese still cling to one pocket of resistance at Uromorog mountain (bloody nose ridge).

However, today's communique said American tanks and artillery had reduced that pocket in action Friday.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—(AP)—President Roosevelt, accepting an invitation to address a dinner of the foreign policy association in New York October 21, today scheduled his first speech outside Washington since he formally opened his fourth term campaign.

The speech will take Mr. Roosevelt to New York state, biggest prize in the electoral college with 47 votes, just 17 days before the election.

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German War Plants Given Hardest Blow

By the Associated Press

LONDON, Oct. 7—(AP)—Germany's oil supply, armament works, airplane factories and explosives plants were struck today by the greatest allied aerial blow of the war, with combined assaults sending from 6000 to 7000 allied planes over the reich.

A US strategic air forces communique called the American part of the operation "the greatest coordinated aerial assault of the war."

Heavy opposition was reported from flak and enemy fighters, and the Eighth air force alone reported 51 heavy bombers and 15 fighters missing from daylight operations.

Tonight several German cities were in flames and there was fresh devastation over the length and breadth of German territory from more than 16,000 tons of bombs cascaded down in 24 hours.

Enemy fighter opposition was concentrated in the Leipzig area, where Fortresses were engaged in a brief but sharp attack by more than 50 Messerschmidts and Focke-Wulfs.

Bomber gunners reported destroying 11 German fighters, while US fighters shot down 22, including four jet-propelled planes.

More than 3000 American and British heavy bombers from Britain and Italy participated in the widespread daylight attacks.

Dewey Plans Good, Cordon

EUGENE, Oct. 7—(AP)—Thomas E. Dewey, republican presidential candidate, has presented the only concrete plan yet to come from either party to assure that "the carnage now going on" will not be repeated. Sen. Guy Cordon told young republicans here last night.

Cordon, emphasizing Dewey's stand for non-partisan efforts in working out peace, said the American people should be informed as peace plans progress.

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