

French Speed North on Rhine as Germans Retreat in Saar Basin

Superforts B-29 Again Bomb Jap Home Islands

Omura Aircraft Plant, Docks of Nanking and Shanghai Targets

Washington, Nov. 21 (AP)—The huge Omura aircraft factory on the southernmost Japanese home island of Kyushu was blasted for the third time today by B-29 Superfortresses.

Adverse weather diverted part of the mission, operating in large force, resulting in two other strikes—one at the docks of Nanking and the other at Shanghai against military storage and transshipment facilities. 55 Jap Planes Hit

A 20th airforce communiqué said 20 attacking Japanese planes were destroyed together with 16 probably destroyed and 19 damaged in the course of the operation. It was the first time that a B-29 mission had encountered fighter opposition in strength. There was little anti-aircraft opposition, however.

It is too early to determine whether our task force suffered any losses, the communiqué said.

Tokyo said Japanese fighters intercepted the four-engine bombers and engaged them above the clouds in "fierce air duels." Early claims that eight Superfortresses had been shot down and a ninth damaged subsequently were enlarged to 14 downed, 11 probably downed and seven others set afire. Four Japanese planes were missing, Tokyo said.

70 to 80 Planes Used

Tokyo press and radio reports recorded by the FCC said 70 to 80 Superfortresses attacked the Nagasaki and Omura areas of northwest Kyushu, southernmost of the Japanese home islands, in two waves about 9:45 a.m. (2:45 p.m., Monday, EWT).

Tokyo said low-flying clouds prevented accurate bombing and asserted that "extremely slight" and "hardly any" damage resulted. The Domei agency predicted that further "enemy losses" were expected when all reports had been received from fighter pilots.

Omura also was hit in the Superfortress raid Nov. 5, with an aircraft plant the main objective.

While Superfortresses concentrated on the enemy homeland, other American bombers and carrier-based planes spread further ruin through Japan's shrinking, but still far-flung, Pacific empire.

118 Jap Planes Lost

Planes from a carrier task force of the Pacific fleet struck again at Manila, occupied capital of the Philippines, Sunday (Saturday, Pearl Harbor time), setting fire to two large cargo ships and a large tanker and destroying 118 enemy planes.

More than 100 Liberators from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Southwest Pacific command blasted oil installations and shipping Sunday at Taranaka, Borneo, with 121 tons of explosives. Huge fires were started, sending smoke towering 15,000 feet. Sixteen small vessels, including barges, were set afire in the harbor.

Other Xmas Raids

At nearby Brunel bay, also in Borneo, other heavy bombers scored direct hits on a destroyer and nearby docks Saturday night. A battleship and a heavy cruiser were damaged by bombs in an attack on Brunel bay two days earlier.

Other land-based bombers of the Southwest Pacific and Central Pacific commands raided targets ranging from the northern Kuriles in the north to New Guinea in the south and from the Philippines in the west to the Marshalls in the east.

Japanese Claim Bisection of China

(By the United Press)

Tokyo radio claimed today that Japanese forces pushing southward through Kwangsi province in China have achieved a junction with northbound Japanese troops, thus attaining the long-sought bisection of China.

"The cutting in two of China is now an accomplished fact," a Tokyo radio broadcast recorded by United Press at San Francisco said.

The broadcast, based on a dispatch from a Domei news agency correspondent in south China, did not state the point at which the junction of the two forces occurred, but presumably the meeting took place west of recently captured Liu-chow.

Capital Journal

56th Year, No. 278 Entered as second class matter at Salem, Oregon Salem, Oregon, Tuesday, November 21, 1944 ★ ★ Price Five CENTS

Typhoon Bogs Down Fighting In Philippines

Allied Headquarters, Leyte, Nov. 21 (AP)—American 32nd division troops, defying a tropical typhoon which bogged down the remainder of the Leyte front, methodically reduced Japanese pillboxes and other strongly fortified positions in the Limon pocket today.

The remnants of an enemy force once estimated at 3000 hurled themselves repeatedly against an American road block of Limon in a desperate attempt to break out of encirclement, but the American lines held. An enemy night counter-attack west of the Limon-Ormoc road also was repulsed.

All Traffic Halted
Drenching rains, whipped by hurricane winds, were lashing Leyte. Bridges were washed out, streams became raging torrents and roads were turned into rivers.

"All traffic, air, ground and sea, is fraught with great difficulty and hazard and battle conditions are becoming static," Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported in his daily communiqué.

Leyte-based fighters nevertheless continued their attacks on enemy communication lines, supply areas and waterfront installations along the Ormoc corridor. Thirty-five Japanese planes retaliated with attacks on American positions, but seven were shot down by air patrols and ground fire.

Need 100,000 For War Work

Chicago, Nov. 21 (AP)—The CIO convention today was urged by Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervell, army supply chief, to help recruit another 100,000 workers for war plants to turn out the fighting tools needed in Europe and the Pacific.

"We must have these workers at once," said the general in an address prepared for the delegates who yesterday cheered their president, Philip Murray after he urged a revision of the little steel formula limiting wages and said "we have no quarrel with business."

Somervell told the convention that production in some items is 40 percent behind, adding, "It all boils down to this: we are calling on American productive power for a supreme effort to meet a supreme crisis. The doughboy has fought his way ahead of schedule and we have to catch up with him."

To the delegates who yesterday heard Murray assert the CIO would continue "in the maintenance of our no-strike pledge," Somervell said:

"I know that you men and women are sticking to your war jobs, but there are a lot of Americans who are not. They are turning to other employment in quest of greater post-war security."

Ward Employees Subscribe To \$9000 Worth of War Bonds

Employees of Montgomery Ward company smashed into the limelight of the sixth war loan campaign early when at one of the first downtown retail sales meetings of the drive held at the store Tuesday morning they subscribed to \$9000 worth of bonds as against a quota of \$4000, or upped their quota to 225 percent.

At the same time County Chairman Douglas Yeater announced receipt of a check of \$100,000 from Montgomery Ward company as the concern's allotment here for this drive. In the last campaign they were assigned an \$80,000 quota but also upped that quota this time by 20 percent.

Dr. E. E. Boring, head of the retail committee, showed battle pictures at the meeting Tuesday. Block Captain Princehouse gave a talk and other bond selling features marked the program, including a talk by Frances Leserer, store manager.

More of the retail sales meetings are outlined for different stores as follows during the next two weeks, each to be held at 8:30 a.m.: Wednesday, Sears Roebuck; Friday, J. C. Penney's; Tuesday, Nov. 28, Woolworth's; Wednesday, Nov. 29,

Russians Open Winter Drive in Western Latvia

London, Nov. 20 (AP)—Red army troops closed in today on northern escape routes for enemy troops rolled back to the outskirts of Miskolc, Hungary's fifth city, as the Germans declared their winter offensive far to the north against 300,000 nazis pocketed in western Latvia.

Late front reports said a German withdrawal from Miskolc appeared imminent. Nazi escape routes to the east and west of Miskolc, 85 miles northeast of besieged Budapest, already were cut.

One red army column had battled to the outskirts of Eger, 22 miles southwest of Miskolc, Russian front dispatches said.

Encircling Budapest

Another soviet armored unit which had rolled through Diogyor, three miles west of Miskolc and within 20 miles of the old Czechoslovakian frontier, veered north to grapple for a hold on road and rail communications between Miskolc and the rail hub of Losone (Lucence) on the Slovak border.

Units of Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's second Ukraine army plunged into the southern outskirts of Miskolc with the capture of Csaba and Szirma, less than one and two miles south and southeast of the city.

Berlin reports on the Latvian offensive said the Russians had thrown huge infantry, tank, plane and artillery forces against the Germans on a 30-mile front, near Liepaja, one of the two Baltic escape ports left to the nazis.

Fierce Fighting Rages

The German accounts said the Russians had ripped holes in the axis lines in violent fighting entering its third day, but claimed counterattacks had nullified the red army gains.

The Russian midnight war bulletin said that southwest of Jelgava, 97 miles east of Liepaja, the Germans were dislodged from some positions in hand-to-hand fighting.

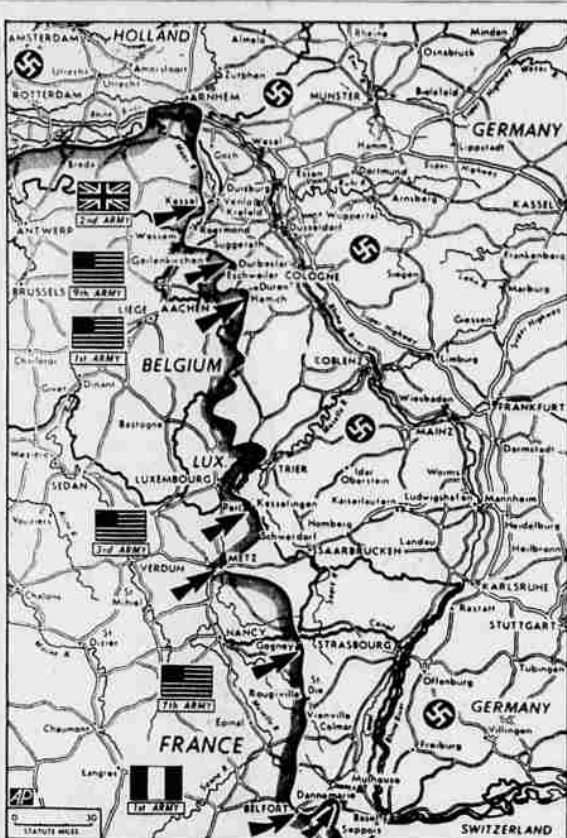
Berlin asserted fighting was particularly fierce near Priekule, 20 miles southeast of Liepaja.

Knudsen Inspecting Boeing Aircraft

Seattle, Nov. 21 (AP)—Lt. Gen. William S. Knudsen, director of the army air tactical service command, was here today to confer with Boeing Aircraft Co., officials and to inspect the company plants here and at Renton.

Discussing B-29 Superfortress schedules, General Knudsen commented that Boeing expects to reach capacity production in the middle of 1945.

He and his party were received by Brig. Gen. Donald F. Stace, Los Angeles, on arrival here from Spokane. They will fly to Sacramento from here.



General Allied Advance (AP)—On the southern end of the western front the French 1st army by-passed Belfort to capture Danemarie and reach Seppois in a drive for the Rhine. Arrows indicate these and other allied advances including the U. S. 3rd army's advance to Kesseling, the U. S. 1st army's capture of Hamich and the American 9th army's taking of Durboslar.

2350 U.S. Aircraft Raid German Oil Plants

London, Nov. 21 (AP)—A record fleet of more than 1100 American fighter bombers destroyed at least 52 German planes today while the 1250 heavy bombers they were escorting plunged 4000 tons of explosives onto three zealously guarded synthetic oil plants. An 8th air force spokesman said the score of the swirling battles over Hamburg, Harburg and Merseburg might approach the 208 destroyed on Nov. 2. Then, as today, the Germans came up to defend the huge Leuna synthetic refinery at Merseburg, 100 miles southwest of Berlin.

The mighty fleet was well guarded today and it struck in fine weather even as Gen. Eisenhower promised Germany a winter of remorseless bombardment from the air.

The 1100 fighter craft made up the most powerful escort ever dispatched with the bombers and most flew from British bases, the 8th air force announcement said.

The Leuna synthetic oil plant at Merseburg, at almost the exact geographic center of Germany, was bombed for the 12th time on Nov. 2. It once was capable of supplying 50,000 tons a month. The Deutsche synthetic oil refineries at Hamburg are among the largest in the reich. The great Rhenania refineries are located six miles south at Harburg. All were objectives today.

More than 100 Mosquitos of RAF bomber command—many carrying two-ton blockbusters—hit Hannover twice last night. RAF Lancasters also bombed Coblenz during the night.

Allies Edge On Ravenna

Rome, Nov. 21 (AP)—Behind strong artillery, British Eighth army troops have captured strongly defended sugar factory buildings at Zuccherificio, two miles south of Ravenna on the Adriatic, allied headquarters announced today. The buildings had been used as a German observation post. A number of prisoners were taken.

West of Forli on the highway to Bologna, other British troops captured several localities in local gains.

German raids on the Fifth army sector have been beaten off. There was no major action. The Mediterranean allied air force flew approximately 1800 sorties yesterday, from which 27 aircraft are missing. These included attacks by strong forces of U. S. 15th army air force heavy bombers on an oil refinery at Blechnhammer in Upper Silesia.

The Weather
Partly cloudy and fog in valleys tonight and Wednesday. Little temperature change. Max. 47, min. 31. Monday rain, 0. River, -3.3 ft.

Ike Calls for More Supplies To Crush Nazis

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris, Nov. 21 (AP)—Gen. Eisenhower declared today his plan for future operations is to increase pressure steadily all along the western front until the Germans are crushed. To do this, greater supplies are necessary, the supreme commander of the western front said.

"I want more supplies than we are getting and I think the soldier wants more than he is getting, both now and in the future," he said.

"To get peace, we have got to fight like hell for it," the commander said. "Now let's do it."

Happy Over Breakthrough

Eisenhower appeared fit as ever after a tour of all parts of the fighting zone, and said he was especially happy over the French breakthrough to the Rhine.

"No single instance has pleased me so much in a long while as the capture of Belfort by the gallant French army and its reaching the Rhine," Eisenhower said.

The general told correspondents that his plans were to hit and hammer the Germans with increasing pressure, reaching its peak on the day the nazis finally surrender.

"Unless everyone all the way through the nations—those at the front and those at home—keep on the job everlastingly and with mounting intensity, we are only postponing the day of victory," Eisenhower declared.

Maximum Effort Needed

"The very maximum effort must be made on the day of surrender."

Eisenhower declined to make any prediction as to when the war would end and said his call for an all-out effort both at the front and at home was his "prescription for victory."

He said the weather had prevented a full effort in the air in the current offensive but added:

"One thing that continues to grow to my intense satisfaction is the teamwork between the ground forces, navies and air forces."

He said that while he saw no sign yet of a German crackup, the Germans were human beings like other people and if confronted by failure after failure of their armed forces, they would inevitably crack. It is the allied job, he said, to confront the Germans with more and more of these failures.

In asking for more supplies, the general made it clear that he was not criticizing the efforts of the home fronts in allied countries up to now, but simply stating that still more material would be needed as still greater numbers of soldiers are committed to battle.

He said he was convinced that allied peoples at home are one with the armies in determination that the enemy shall be given no minutes to rest. He reiterated that the enemy must be hit and hammered until he collapses.

To achieve this breaking (Concluded on page 14, column 2)

French Armor Storms Mulhouse 7th U. S. Army Seizes Sarrebourg

ing Nazi Stand in Vosges

London, Nov. 21 (AP)—French armor thrusting northward down the Rhine stormed Mulhouse today, and U. S. troops captured Sarrebourg, 32 miles from the Rhine, in an eastward drive collapsing the whole French stand in the Vosges mountains.

The swift-paced French perhaps had already entered Mulhouse, an industrial city of 97,000, in exploitation of their Belfort breakthrough. This push was undermining German positions for 100 miles to the north.

Both the American 7th and 3rd armies were beating eastward toward Strasbourg and Saarbrücken, meeting weakening rear-guard resistance from Germans apparently retreating to the Rhine.

The 44th division of the 7th army captured Sarrebourg (pop. 6500)—70 miles northwest of Mulhouse—and mechanized patrols were stabbing onward toward Strasbourg 30 miles beyond.

Third army forces fought within 18 miles of Saarbrücken in the industrially-rich Saar basin. Still farther north, tanks of the 3rd army had driven three miles into Germany.

French Mopping Up Belfort

French troops charged into the fortress city of Belfort—by-passed in the plunge to the Rhine—and were fighting to clean it up, a front dispatch declared tonight. Heavy reinforcements were moving into it, and into the power drive along the Rhine.

The sweep into Belfort was surprising, even to the assault French, for it and Metz—taken by 3rd army doughboys—had been considered the two strongest fortresses in eastern France. Belfort is ringed by more than a score of satellite forts.

It appeared the Germans were giving up their last positions on French soil.

But resistance continued strong in the north, especially against the Americans and British making slow gains in the Aachen sectors of Germany in rain and mud.

General Eisenhower called for ever-increasing pressure until victory is won.

Six Allied Armies Increase Pressure

Six allied armies were heaping on this pressure at quickening pace. The U. S. 7th and 3rd armies, swarming eastward in the other blade of a French-American scissors, hit into broken Nazi resistance described officially as sporadic and disorganized.

An unconfirmed Swiss report said the French were attempting to bridge the Rhine southeast of Mulhouse. An assault was reported under way on Mulhouse itself.

At the north end of the front, beyond Aachen, American and British armies had cut through fierce German opposition to within some three miles of the Roer river, the last natural defense barrier short of the Rhine near Cologne.

British troops in southeastern Holland were eliminating the nazis from the west banks of the Maas before Venlo, a gate to the Ruhr.

Allied Armies Push Slowly on Cologne

In the battle area east and northeast of Aachen, the American 1st and 9th armies and the British 2nd army pushed their lines slowly toward Cologne—approximately 26 miles beyond the American vanguards—and the Rhine against increasingly furious German resistance marked by tank-led counterattacks which slowed but failed to stop the allied drive to crack the reich's strongest defenses.

The Germans threw 20 to 30 tanks against American 9th army units at Schleiden, seven miles southeast of captured Geilenkirchen, but Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson's men repulsed this blow and advanced a mile and a half northeast capturing Aldenhoven on the road to Julich, three miles away. Julich is a bastion on the Roer river, a strong natural defense barrier before the Rhine. Earlier the 9th army breached a formidable 10-mile-long anti-tank ditch.

Five fortress groups at Metz continued firing after the German commander within the enemy-held northern portion of the French fortress city ignored an ultimatum to surrender.

Enter Maginot Line Defenses

A two-mile advance on the American 3rd army wing east of Metz carried Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr.'s men to points eight to 12 miles below the Saar frontier. Third army troops entered the old Maginot line defenses north of Faulquemont, 20 miles southwest of Saarbrücken, and took Lelling, 9½ miles from the Saar border.

Dieuze, 30 miles southeast of Metz, was captured. The 3rd army had patrols at Insweiler, 10 miles northeast of Dieuze.

Patton's 10th armored division which drove into the Saar—a major German iron and coal region—has deepened its penetration of the reich to three miles in the Merzig area. This division encountered heavy enemy fire from east of the Saar river.

Twelve miles to the northwest mechanized cavalry units of the 3rd army have probed five miles into Germany up the Moselle river valley, ancient gateway to the Rhineland.

The Germans fell back toward the border in the entire sector east of Metz.

1st and 9th Armies Push Forward

In addition to taking Aldenhoven, the American 9th army also captured Friaaldenhoven, Gereonsweiler, Neddermerz and Ungershausen.

In the 9th army's right, American 1st army troops hacked new gains out of stubbornly defended enemy positions and captured the village of Wenau, approximately 10 miles east of Aachen and six miles west of Duren on the Roer. Heavy fighting was reported in the outskirts of the German stronghold of Eschweiler, seven miles northeast of Aachen.

Above the 9th army, British troops beat off two counterattacks and punched deeper into the Siegfried defenses, reaching the outskirts of Wurm, 3 miles northeast of captured Geilenkirchen.

Farther north, other units of the British 2nd army were rapidly completing the job of clearing the enemy out of the Maas bulge in southeastern Holland, meeting almost no opposition as they neared Venlo.

Sty e Promoted To be Gov. General

Washington, Nov. 21 (AP)—President Roosevelt today nominated one army officer to be a temporary lieutenant general, 23 to be major generals, and 73 to be brigadier generals.

Maj. Gen. Wilhelm Delp Styer, chief of staff of the army service forces, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., was recommended for promotion to lieutenant general.

Brigadier generals to be major generals, and their home towns include: Frank E. Stoner, Vancouver, Wash.

Monkey Tackles Fox-Holed Soldier

Leyte, Nov. 21 (AP)—Rifle in one hand, telephone in the other, Cpl. Mills H. Stephens, from Raleigh, N.C., called his command post from a water-filled foxhole south of Ormoc.

"There's something outside my hole . . ."

The sound of a scuffle came over the phone.

"Something hit me on the shoulder. I grappled with it, then it jumped off," Stephens resumed.

"I knew it was too fast for a Jap, and I took another look. It was a monkey."