

RUSSIAN DRIVE AIMS AT MAAS RIVER IN CHARGE

FOR ALLIED COUNTERATTACK IN WEST HOLLAND

Big Russian Drive Aimed At Budapest

Enter 4th Largest Hungarian City

LONDON—(AP)—Russian troops have broken into Kiskemet, fourth largest Hungarian city 50 miles southeast of Budapest, in their offensive aimed at the capital, the Berlin radio said today.

However, the troops were declared driven out.

"The battle between the Danube and lower Tisza rivers is nearing a climax," the official German news agency DNB said. "Although superior enemy forces have succeeded in squeezing back Hungarian lines, they are nowhere able to tear up the Danube."

The Germans asserted that nine Russian and three Romanian infantry divisions, a motorized corps and several tank brigades were attacking—perhaps upwards of 25,000 men.

SAY REDS EXPELLED

The enemy said Russians who broke into Kiskemet were expelled in a counter-attack in which 25 tanks were disabled and three German tank forces struck the Russian right flank. Kiskemet is a strategic city of 8,000 in the center of a great agricultural region. It lies virtually in the center of Hungary and twenty-odd miles west of the Tisza River, last water barrier before Budapest.

The Soviet communists did not mention the drive, but the Moscow radio broadcast a German report that the pro-Nazi Hungarian Premier, Ferenc Szalasi, had hurried to Adolf Hitler's headquarters "to present a plan to remove the seat of the Hungarian government from imperiled Budapest to Berlin."

German broadcasts said the rear of German and Russian cannon could be heard in Budapest 50 miles from Budapest, threatened stronghold on the west bank of the Tisza at the center of the front.

Soviet forces have been astride several all-weather roads leading across the plains to Budapest. The Germans said the bulk came after weeks of preparation by the Russians.

Thousands of civilians were reported erecting breastworks outside Budapest.

Churchill Fears Europe War May Be Months Longer

Enter 4th Largest Hungarian City

LONDON—(AP)—Prime Minister Churchill cautioned Commons today that the war against Germany might last into next summer and that against Japan until the end of 1946.

"He made these predictions, emphasizing that they were subject to changing conditions, in calling for the retention of Britain's nine-year Parliament and war-time coalition of government, without an election."

"The coalition of parties ought not to be broken before Nazism is broken," he said.

CO-OPERATION EXPECTED—There were immediate indications that Commons would string along with Churchill, Arthur Greenwood, prominent in the Labor Party's council, endorsed extension of prolongation of Parliament for a year, but he reserved notice that Churchill's government would not be free from controversy in coming months.

Greenwood also made it clear Labor's ranks would oppose continuation of the coalition government until Japan was defeated.

Yanks Corner Jap Forces On Leyte

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Philippines

Philippines—(AP)—American infantrymen, battling a typhoon and desperate Japanese delaying tactics, drove ahead through Leyte Valley today toward the island's northwest coast and a possible showdown with cornered but sizable Japanese forces.

The 24th Division was ten miles from the junction with the Cavite River at Carigara Bay, after capturing Jaro, last important inland road junction, in fierce battle Sunday.

24,000 JAP CASUALTIES—Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced Japanese casualties on Leyte and Samar total 24,000, against a total of 3,221 for the Americans. The killed, 220 missing and 2,245 wounded.

Japanese reinforcements from Cebu were landed in darkness at Ormoc, on Leyte's west-central coast. It was possible the Japanese were lured to bulwark Japanese forces who have succeeded in escaping to Carigara Bay, which is linked to Ormoc by a twisting mountain highway.

Greek Guerrillas Capture Arnisas

ROME—(AP)—Greek guerrillas operating in the British troops captured Arnisas, about 40 miles north of Korone and only seven miles from the southern border of Yugoslavia. Allied Headquarters announced.

The German garrison was wiped out at Arnisas, on one of the main escape routes for the Nazis fleeing from the Allies in northern Greece.

Guerrillas Kill Most Hated Jap

WITH GUERRILLA FORCES OP THE GREEK LEYTE, Oct. 30—(Delayed)—The most hated Japanese of Burauen, a Maj. Nomura, was killed by guerrillas today and it called for a celebration.

"These Japs took an awful beating," the guerrillas leader, a 40-year-old native, as he proudly displayed the body of the 200 followers. "He was the cruellest of the lot. The Japs call his hands but they were the hands."

Artillery Unit Slaughters Japs

WITH THE 24TH CORPS ON OCTOBER 30—(Delayed)—The mass weight of the 11th Artillery Division blasted a trapped Japanese force of more than 2,000 Japanese soldiers east of Dagupan yesterday, practically obliterating the group.

"These Japs took an awful beating," the guerrillas leader, a 40-year-old native, as he proudly displayed the body of the 200 followers. "He was the cruellest of the lot. The Japs call his hands but they were the hands."

Home Front

President Roosevelt is accelerating his fourth term campaign with a speech from the White House Thursday night and making three New England appearances before his final major vote in Boston on Nov. 7.

Gov. Thomas F. Dewey, is off on a vote-getting swing through Western New York with an address scheduled from Buffalo tonight and subsequent appearances in Massachusetts, Maryland and Pennsylvania during next week.

Japan's Sea Power Seen As Broken

Unable To Wage Real Battle

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor—(AP)—Japan's catastrophic defeat in the second battle of the Philippines reduced Nippon to a "naval runt" incapable of seriously opposing America's China-bound offensive for months to come, high naval authorities said today.

Still mounting Japanese losses rose to 60 warships sunk or crippled, and an estimated 35,000 men killed.

Three naval battles off Leyte, Luzon and Lamon, resulted in a crushing defeat on all Japan's Navy "except two or three more units we can take in our stride," said William F. (Bull) Halsey Jr., 1st Fleet commander.

The damaged warships probably sank and 1,000-pound bombs damaged the other two, adding to the previously announced total of 58 sunk or crippled.

The damaged warships probably sank and 1,000-pound bombs damaged the other two, adding to the previously announced total of 58 sunk or crippled.

The damaged warships probably sank and 1,000-pound bombs damaged the other two, adding to the previously announced total of 58 sunk or crippled.

The damaged warships probably sank and 1,000-pound bombs damaged the other two, adding to the previously announced total of 58 sunk or crippled.

The damaged warships probably sank and 1,000-pound bombs damaged the other two, adding to the previously announced total of 58 sunk or crippled.

The damaged warships probably sank and 1,000-pound bombs damaged the other two, adding to the previously announced total of 58 sunk or crippled.

The damaged warships probably sank and 1,000-pound bombs damaged the other two, adding to the previously announced total of 58 sunk or crippled.

The damaged warships probably sank and 1,000-pound bombs damaged the other two, adding to the previously announced total of 58 sunk or crippled.

The damaged warships probably sank and 1,000-pound bombs damaged the other two, adding to the previously announced total of 58 sunk or crippled.

The damaged warships probably sank and 1,000-pound bombs damaged the other two, adding to the previously announced total of 58 sunk or crippled.

The damaged warships probably sank and 1,000-pound bombs damaged the other two, adding to the previously announced total of 58 sunk or crippled.

The damaged warships probably sank and 1,000-pound bombs damaged the other two, adding to the previously announced total of 58 sunk or crippled.

The damaged warships probably sank and 1,000-pound bombs damaged the other two, adding to the previously announced total of 58 sunk or crippled.

The damaged warships probably sank and 1,000-pound bombs damaged the other two, adding to the previously announced total of 58 sunk or crippled.

The damaged warships probably sank and 1,000-pound bombs damaged the other two, adding to the previously announced total of 58 sunk or crippled.

The damaged warships probably sank and 1,000-pound bombs damaged the other two, adding to the previously announced total of 58 sunk or crippled.

The damaged warships probably sank and 1,000-pound bombs damaged the other two, adding to the previously announced total of 58 sunk or crippled.

The damaged warships probably sank and 1,000-pound bombs damaged the other two, adding to the previously announced total of 58 sunk or crippled.

The damaged warships probably sank and 1,000-pound bombs damaged the other two, adding to the previously announced total of 58 sunk or crippled.



CLEAN-UP IN HOLLAND—The Germans were fleeing across the Maas River and the Holland-Diep (sea arm of the Maas) today as Allied forces pushed their campaign westward toward a victory conclusion. In the Scheldt Estuary region British and Canadian forces held all of South Beveland Island and the Nazis on Walcheren were trapped. It appeared that the great port of Antwerp would be available for Allied use shortly.

The China Situation: Stilwell Recalled To Save Chiang's Face In Showdown

By ASSOCIATED PRESS

The recall of Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell as commander in the China-Burma-India theater was part of a drastic realignment of the whole American and Allied position in that war area, brought about by a combination of political and strategic developments such as only the Orient could produce, a dispatch from New Delhi disclosed today.

Preston Grover, Associated Press correspondent there, whose dispatch passed censorship of the Allied command in India, wrote that issues between the United States and China came to a head after the arrival of Maj. Gen. Patrick Hurley, President Roosevelt's special representative.

U. S. May Not Be Counting On China

NEW YORK—(AP)—Brooks Atkinson, New York Times correspondent, who has just returned from Chungking, says in the Times today that recall of Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell "may mean that the United States has decided from now on to discount China's part in a counter-offensive."

"Inside China," wrote Atkinson in a page one story, "it is the recall of Stilwell, the most prominent American in the theater, that is the real story. It is the recall of Stilwell, the most prominent American in the theater, that is the real story. It is the recall of Stilwell, the most prominent American in the theater, that is the real story."

"The fundamental difference between the Generalissimo and the Chinese government is that the Generalissimo is a conservative, while the Chinese government is a radical. The Generalissimo is a conservative, while the Chinese government is a radical. The Generalissimo is a conservative, while the Chinese government is a radical."

"The fundamental difference between the Generalissimo and the Chinese government is that the Generalissimo is a conservative, while the Chinese government is a radical. The Generalissimo is a conservative, while the Chinese government is a radical. The Generalissimo is a conservative, while the Chinese government is a radical."

"The fundamental difference between the Generalissimo and the Chinese government is that the Generalissimo is a conservative, while the Chinese government is a radical. The Generalissimo is a conservative, while the Chinese government is a radical. The Generalissimo is a conservative, while the Chinese government is a radical."

"The fundamental difference between the Generalissimo and the Chinese government is that the Generalissimo is a conservative, while the Chinese government is a radical. The Generalissimo is a conservative, while the Chinese government is a radical. The Generalissimo is a conservative, while the Chinese government is a radical."

"The fundamental difference between the Generalissimo and the Chinese government is that the Generalissimo is a conservative, while the Chinese government is a radical. The Generalissimo is a conservative, while the Chinese government is a radical. The Generalissimo is a conservative, while the Chinese government is a radical."

"The fundamental difference between the Generalissimo and the Chinese government is that the Generalissimo is a conservative, while the Chinese government is a radical. The Generalissimo is a conservative, while the Chinese government is a radical. The Generalissimo is a conservative, while the Chinese government is a radical."

"The fundamental difference between the Generalissimo and the Chinese government is that the Generalissimo is a conservative, while the Chinese government is a radical. The Generalissimo is a conservative, while the Chinese government is a radical. The Generalissimo is a conservative, while the Chinese government is a radical."

"The fundamental difference between the Generalissimo and the Chinese government is that the Generalissimo is a conservative, while the Chinese government is a radical. The Generalissimo is a conservative, while the Chinese government is a radical. The Generalissimo is a conservative, while the Chinese government is a radical."

Roads Full Of Germans In Flight From Allies

Fog Saves Nazis From Air Blows

By WILLIAM FRYE

LONDON—(AP)—British troops chasing the Germans from southwestern Holland reached the Maas River today, and appeared within half mile of the German denberg bridge, one of the main spans of the enemy's fog-shrouded escape over the river.

The British wing struck in the Maas due north of Tilburg, while Canadian forces westward nearer the coast lost contact with the Germans fleeing to the river and the Holland-Diep.

"The battle for the part of Antwerp which was captured by the British," declared a spokesman for Lt. Gen. Miles G. Dempsey, British Second Army commander, "is a question of time and how far back the Germans will retreat."

Highways along the river were black with German transports, and motor columns six to twelve miles long and led toward up the river. The British wing struck in the Maas due north of Tilburg, while Canadian forces westward nearer the coast lost contact with the Germans fleeing to the river and the Holland-Diep.

The British wing struck in the Maas due north of Tilburg, while Canadian forces westward nearer the coast lost contact with the Germans fleeing to the river and the Holland-Diep.

The British wing struck in the Maas due north of Tilburg, while Canadian forces westward nearer the coast lost contact with the Germans fleeing to the river and the Holland-Diep.

The British wing struck in the Maas due north of Tilburg, while Canadian forces westward nearer the coast lost contact with the Germans fleeing to the river and the Holland-Diep.

The British wing struck in the Maas due north of Tilburg, while Canadian forces westward nearer the coast lost contact with the Germans fleeing to the river and the Holland-Diep.

The British wing struck in the Maas due north of Tilburg, while Canadian forces westward nearer the coast lost contact with the Germans fleeing to the river and the Holland-Diep.

The British wing struck in the Maas due north of Tilburg, while Canadian forces westward nearer the coast lost contact with the Germans fleeing to the river and the Holland-Diep.

The British wing struck in the Maas due north of Tilburg, while Canadian forces westward nearer the coast lost contact with the Germans fleeing to the river and the Holland-Diep.

The British wing struck in the Maas due north of Tilburg, while Canadian forces westward nearer the coast lost contact with the Germans fleeing to the river and the Holland-Diep.

The British wing struck in the Maas due north of Tilburg, while Canadian forces westward nearer the coast lost contact with the Germans fleeing to the river and the Holland-Diep.

The British wing struck in the Maas due north of Tilburg, while Canadian forces westward nearer the coast lost contact with the Germans fleeing to the river and the Holland-Diep.

The British wing struck in the Maas due north of Tilburg, while Canadian forces westward nearer the coast lost contact with the Germans fleeing to the river and the Holland-Diep.

The British wing struck in the Maas due north of Tilburg, while Canadian forces westward nearer the coast lost contact with the Germans fleeing to the river and the Holland-Diep.

The British wing struck in the Maas due north of Tilburg, while Canadian forces westward nearer the coast lost contact with the Germans fleeing to the river and the Holland-Diep.

The British wing struck in the Maas due north of Tilburg, while Canadian forces westward nearer the coast lost contact with the Germans fleeing to the river and the Holland-Diep.

The British wing struck in the Maas due north of Tilburg, while Canadian forces westward nearer the coast lost contact with the Germans fleeing to the river and the Holland-Diep.

The British wing struck in the Maas due north of Tilburg, while Canadian forces westward nearer the coast lost contact with the Germans fleeing to the river and the Holland-Diep.

The British wing struck in the Maas due north of Tilburg, while Canadian forces westward nearer the coast lost contact with the Germans fleeing to the river and the Holland-Diep.

News Roundup

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Western Front

The German 15th Army is fleeing from southwest Holland and only a clinging veil of fog is protecting the enemy columns from being chased by the British forces, pursuing the Nazis from the area north of Tilburg, have reached the Maas River and thus won the battle for full control of the Belgian port of Antwerp.

The last barrier to the opening of Antwerp harbor is Walcheren Island in the Scheldt Estuary and Canadians now are fighting on the causeway leading to the island.

The highways below the river are choked with German motor columns—some of them six to twelve miles long—and it is estimated that about 10,000 Germans have been left along the river's west bank in an attempt to retard the Allied pursuit.

However, Prime Minister Churchill has pointed out that there is still much work to be done in Holland in whipping the ports into shape and building up supplies for the coming offensive into Germany. The British leader forecast that the Allied drive against Germany will extend into next summer, and estimated that the war against Japan would last at least eighteen months after Germany's defeat—continuing until the end of 1946.

The American Third Army has captured the French city of Manheim-Les-Metz (Metz-Villers).

Air Warfare

Four bombers of bombs were dropped on Cologne last night. Six devastating raids in the past four days have made it the most heavily bombed city in the Reich. Allied planes also battered Berlin twice last night.

Hungary

The heart of Hungary is aflame with battle as the Red Army steps up its drive on Budapest.

Two-Minute

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Western Front

The German 15th Army is fleeing from southwest Holland and only a clinging veil of fog is protecting the enemy columns from being chased by the British forces, pursuing the Nazis from the area north of Tilburg, have reached the Maas River and thus won the battle for full control of the Belgian port of Antwerp.

The last barrier to the opening of Antwerp harbor is Walcheren Island in the Scheldt Estuary and Canadians now are fighting on the causeway leading to the island.

The highways below the river are choked with German motor columns—some of them six to twelve miles long—and it is estimated that about 10,000 Germans have been left along the river's west bank in an attempt to retard the Allied pursuit.

However, Prime Minister Churchill has pointed out that there is still much work to be done in Holland in whipping the ports into shape and building up supplies for the coming offensive into Germany. The British leader forecast that the Allied drive against Germany will extend into next summer, and estimated that the war against Japan would last at least eighteen months after Germany's defeat—continuing until the end of 1946.

The American Third Army has captured the French city of Manheim-Les-Metz (Metz-Villers).

Air Warfare

Four bombers of bombs were dropped on Cologne last night. Six devastating raids in the past four days have made it the most heavily bombed city in the Reich. Allied planes also battered Berlin twice last night.

Hungary

The heart of Hungary is aflame with battle as the Red Army steps up its drive on Budapest.

Nip Naval Disaster:

35,000 Japs May Have Died In Battle

By CHARLES H. MCINTYRE
U. S. Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor—(AP)—The second battle of the Philippines probably cost the Japanese the lives of 35,000 men, including 10,000 naval personnel, and 200 Navy pilots. A thousand or more other sailors and officers were probably wounded but carried back to port aboard damaged warships.

These figures are based on personal estimates for Japanese warships of "100 for large carriers, 2,000 for light cruisers, 3,000 for destroyers, 1,000 for heavy cruisers, 800 for light cruisers, 300 for small cruisers or large destroyers, and 1,400 for destroyers. Three estimates give the following loss:

Ship Type	Losses
Mass Land	2,800
2 Battleships	4,000
6 Heavy Cruisers	6,000
10 Light Cruisers	2,000
3 Small Cruisers or large destroyers	200
6 Destroyers	1,200
Total	23,000
Probable "back"	2,000
1 Battleship	3,000
6 Heavy Cruisers	4,000

Grand Total 33,800

At least 171 Japanese planes were known to have been shot down in aerial action around Adm. William F. Halsey's force north of the Philippines. Although the enemy carriers apparently sent most of their aircraft "shooting off" to Luzon, some extra pilots must have still been aboard. Two hundred and some low estimates of the cost in pilots alone.

Many planes shot down were dive bombers and fighters, planes which carry one or more gunners and radio men in addition to the pilot.