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YANKS CRACK INTO ROER LINE

All B-29's Return From Third Assault On Tokyo

11,000 BOMBERS IN 48-HOUR OFFENSIVE

Nazi Fuel Plants And Rail Yards Hammered

Seven Terrific Attacks Made

LONDON — (AP) — The sixth and seventh blows in a 48-hour offensive by probably 11,000 bombers were struck today against seven German fuel plants and the Saarbrucken railroad yards.

Almost 1,300 Fortresses and Liberators with a 1,000-fighter escort smashed at four synthetic refineries in the Leipzig area and the Saarbrucken yards eight miles ahead of the U. S. Third Army.

British Mosquito and four-engined Lancaster bombers lashed out at three benzol plants near Oberhausen, Bottrop and Duisburg in the Ruhr.

OIL PLANTS HIT

Headquarters of United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe said oil plants at Bohlen, Meiseburg, Zeitz and Lutzkendorf, about 100 miles southwest of Berlin, were hit by the waves of Fortresses and Liberators.

The great daylight raid—equalling the mightiest single effort of the American Eighth Air Force—was the sixth major aerial operation hurled at the Reich in less than 36 hours.

A few hours earlier one of the largest U. S. Bomber fleets seen in weeks had rumbled away from British bases and headed east.

The daylight raid followed another by 500 British Mosquito bombers, which unloaded tonnes-of-blockbusters on Hannover last night. This rounded out four big bomber operations in a 24-hour period.

Four-engined Lancasters went out before dawn yesterday with a force of explosives for Essen and Neuss in the Ruhr. Mosquitos seemed to have hit Duisburg shortly after noon. Then other Lancasters smashed at Dortmund, also in the Ruhr. The four raids cost

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Ammunition Crisis

Eisenhower Had To Delay Attack

WASHINGTON—(AP) — General Eisenhower had to delay his general offensive until enough artillery ammunition accumulated, Secretary of War Stimson disclosed today.

In a news conference discussion of the critical need for ammunition, Stimson gave this outline of the situation in Europe.

Following the rush across France, "we experienced a series of artillery difficulties. First was the limitation imposed by disrupted railroad lines for the delivery of the ammunition available in the ports. As the railroad situation greatly improved, the next bottleneck was the incapacity of the ports to deliver the ammunition available in Great Britain."

Following this as the Armies approached the Rhine "it became necessary for General Eisenhower to delay a general offensive until an adequate reserve of artillery ammunition could be accumulated.

"As staff and port facilities improve we are rearbing another limitation and that is the availability of ammunition in the United States."

Stimson said the ammunition situation bids fair to be more critical "unless production rates in the United States are greatly increased."

He said the present consumption of ammunition is on a tremendous scale and that in Europe we are firing probably ten times the ammunition fired by the Germans. Explaining, he said we are forced to use artillery ammunition to destroy concrete structures as well as to destroy the enemy himself.

Moreover, he added, "we insist on an overwhelming artillery power for the support of our infantry not merely to gain success in battle but more painfully to hold down the number of casualties."

The opening of the port of Antwerp, within easy distance of the fighting front, "will tremendously increase the possibility of delivering ammunition" to the front, Stimson said. It will correspondingly increase the amounts which must be manufactured in the United States, he added.

Superfort Attack Hits Jap Capital

Nip Resistance Is Ineffective

By Associated Press

All Super-Fortresses which participated in the third B-29 strike on Tokyo Wednesday night returned to their base, a Twentieth Air Force communique said today.

In the three raids on Japan's capital, two Super-Forts have been lost. The crew of one of these was rescued by a destroyer.

Returning airmen reported that anti-aircraft fire was meager and inaccurate. Results were not observed because of a cloud cover.

It was a moonlight raid but heavy clouds prevented bombardiers from sighting the target and precision instruments were used.

Targets were the industrial area of Tokyo where some of Japan's heaviest war-making industries are concentrated.

A medium sized force participated — less than half the usable forces of the two previous B-29 attacks.

AIR WAR HITS STRIDE

Fire-scarred Tokyo, its defenses admittedly penetrated twice in five hours Wednesday (T), U. S. "Time" by Super-Fortresses, is getting a foretaste of a campaign "to destroy the heart and the nerve centers of Japan's war machine."

Gen. H. H. Arnold, commanding general of the Army Air Forces, placed that interpretation last night at Kansas City on a gathering drive which has put bombers over Tokyo on three days within a week.

This air war on Japan proper had three ramifications:

Fires started Wednesday raged for a considerable time in Tokyo.

Incensed Tokyo radio announcers fumed that any Yank flier who strayed or attempted "blindly" bombing Tokyo would be "killed on the spot by the angry Japanese people."

Premier Gen Kuniaki Koiso held a Cabinet meeting yesterday behind closed doors. Tokyo reported "in due course various bottlenecks are expected to appear with many unexpected problem effects."

HIT VOLCANOES

In whipsaw action along the bombing road to Tokyo, Liberators from Saipan cratered the volcano island airfields the enemy has been using to send fighters in

See ALL RAIDERS on Page 6

Reds Seize Rail Station Of Eger

LONDON — (AP) — Russian troops have captured Eger, 60 miles northeast of Budapest in Hungary, Marshal Stalin announced tonight in an order of the day.

Eger is an important station on the Budapest-Miskolc railway and a link in communications through a pass in the Matra Mountains to central Slovakia. Berlin said yesterday that the Russians had broken into the town.

The capture of Szikszo, nine miles northeast of Miskolc and about 95 miles northeast of Budapest, also was announced by Stalin who ordered a Moscow salute of 12 salvos from 124 guns.

Russian and Yugoslav Partisan forces thrust forward 25 miles west of the Danube in Southwestern Hungary in a bluge offensive that has the three-fold possibility of encircling Budapest, driving straight into Austria and of sealing off all Nazi troops in the Balkans.

Premier Stalin in an order of the day yesterday announced the capture of 350 communities in Southern Hungary and Northern Yugoslavia, confirming the drive about which the German Radio has spoken for the last week.

PECS CAPTURED

Pecs, coal mining and railway center 98 miles southwest of Budapest was seized, as was Mohacs, a like distance directly south of the Hungarian capital and Bataszek, 85 miles south of Budapest, Moscow said.

The broadcast Russian communique said the drive across the Danube by Marshal Fedor N. Tolbukhin's Third Ukraine Army and Yugoslav Nationals was north of the big river's confluence with the Drava, a point 150 miles due south of Budapest. The break-through was on a 93-mile wide front that extended on its northern flank to within 37 miles of the Hungarian capital.

Marshal Tito in a broadcast communique reported to the Federal Communications Commission announced a 31-mile advance in the area and said Russian and Partisan troops now were "pursuing the beaten Germans toward the west." The bulletin also listed many Partisan victories inside Yugoslavia.

Press Air War Against Japan

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Secretary of War Stimson declared today that "the rank and file of the Japanese people will know by first hand observation the fatal mistakes into which their war lords led them."

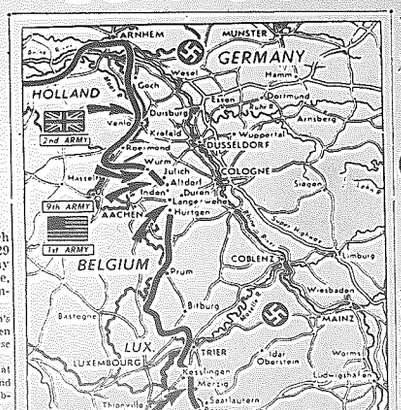
The recent Super-Fortress raids on Tokyo, the secretary said at a news conference "have been an outstanding demonstration of our ability to carry the war to the heart of Japan."

"There will be a regularly repeated and constantly expanding pattern of destruction for Japan's war production," he said.

Swedes Ask German Out

STOCKHOLM — (AP) — Hans Metzger, former German press attache and Gestapo chief in Helsinki, left Sweden today at the request of the Swedish Government, the newspaper Aftonbladet reported.

After the Finns broke with the Germans Metzger came to Stockholm from Finland and set up a permitting office in the Grand Hotel with a staff of twelve. Aftonbladet said he arranged for Nazi-minded Swedes to fight alongside the Germans against the Russians in Norway.



The Western Front

By ASSOCIATED PRESS

British Second Army: Maintained pressure on Venlo in Holland.

U. S. Ninth Army: Stormed crackling Roer River line.

U. S. First Army: Burst through Hurtgen Forest, advanced on Duren.

U. S. Third Army: Gained on Saarlautern and Merzig in Saar invasion.

U. S. Seventh Army: Aimed drive toward Karlsruhe and Siegfried Line.

French First Army: Moving north from Mulhouse toward juncture with Seventh.

Japan Reinforcement Convoy Sent Down

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, PHILIPPINES—(AP)—Slashing American fighter planes sank ten Japanese transports and three destroyers, with at least 4,000 reinforcements aboard, in a blistering Tuesday-Wednesday battle which crippled an apparent Nipponese effort to land a full new division on Leyte Island.

The latest strike, pushed to 21,000 the Japanese death toll for reinforcements who failed to reach port, but some fresh troops evidently slipped ashore to join the Ormoc sweep battle of Ormoc corridor.

VESSEL BLOWS UP

The transports in this sixth major reinforcement convoy were destroyed in Ormoc port, after they partially had unloaded men and supplies. One vessel blew into pieces when hit.

The other eight transports were destroyed "well out at sea," today's communique said, and an estimated 4,000 troops were lost.

The Japanese have lost 26 transports and 17 escort vessels, mostly destroyers, in their desperate effort to pour men into Leyte. In addition three cargo vessels, "apparently headed for Ormoc, were sunk last week off Cebu."

It was probable, said the communique, that this latest convoy was bringing in another division, "as prisoners of war captured on the front stated they had been told the Second Japanese Infantry Division was expected."

There was no estimate of the number of men who might have landed at Ormoc. Despite heavy sea losses, the Japanese have got ashore more than 35,000 reinforcements since Oct. 25.

Steaming rains limited ground

See YANKS BLAST on Page 3

Lindern Falls In Great Push Of Ninth Army

Americans Fight Through Beeck Toward Munchen Gladbach

By WILLIAM FRYE

LONDON —(AP)— Ninth Army Americans captured Lindern and fought street by street through burning Beeck today up the railroad to Munchen Gladbach in the great Allied offensive cracking the Roer River line before Cologne and Dusseldorf.

Survivors of the Elite SS garrison of strategic Lindern were captured with the town 14 1/2 miles from the Prussian arsenal and rail city of Munchen Gladbach. Most of the Beeck garrison were killed; the stragglers fled toward nearby Wurm.

The First Army at the southern end of the critical 25-mile front on the Cologne plain captured Lamersdorf and Grosshaun and emerged from the Hurtgen Forest pinelands. Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' troops fought a seesaw battle for an Inde River bridge at Inden, winning it, losing it, and then regaining the western end of the small span.

The German situation before Cologne, 23 miles from nearest American guns. The capture of Lindern brought Dusseldorf within 28 miles of American lines. Slowly and inexorably the team of the First and Ninth Armies was wedging in between the flooded Roer River citadels of Julich and Duren. The Ninth pushed through Keslar to the west bank of the flooded Roer just across from the northwest tip of Julich (8,600) Duren was in three-mile field gun range.

GO TO PRISON CAGES

Survivors of the Lindern garrison, made up of Hitler's best SS troops, were trodding through the floods and mud to prison cages. They had yielded before American flame throwers, tanks, artillery and bombs hurled against the hamlet.

Infantry driving into the Tiger tank nests in Beeck found many dead Germans on the street. Prisoners said their comrades were felled by white phosphorous shells which filled the skies before dawn.

During the night, the Germans tried vainly to regain high ground dominating the Roer River bastion of Linich just east of Beeck. Artillery, particularly Tiger-burst, eight-inchers smashed most of the attacks.

Gains were scored along the entire 25-mile front on the Cologne plain east of Aachen and Geilenkirchen where the Twelfth Army Group of Lt. Gen. Omar Bradley, architect of the Normandy breakthrough, was battling behind flame-throwers, tanks and frightful artillery and air barrages. The Germans declared the combat to be one of the greatest battles of attrition in history.

In the center of the front, the U. S. Third Army held firm against a series of counter-attacks loosed from the Siegfried Line in the Saar, guarding roads through the rich coal and steel region to Karlsruhe, Coblenz and Frankfurt.

FROST HARDENS GROUND

Frost was hardening the ground for Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., whose Third Army consolidated its wide gains and moved up for a breakout of Lorraine.

Patton's forces pushed onto high ground overlooking the Saar River and within easy shot of Mercig, Prussian stronghold of the Siegfried Line.

The Third, with the First and Ninth Armies on the Roer, con-

See UNITED STATES on Page 3

850,000 Men

Nazi Says 70 Divisions In Allied Drive

LONDON — (AP) — A German military spokesman was quoted by the Berlin radio today as saying Gen. Eisenhower had thrown 70 divisions into the great offensive on the Western Front.

This suggested a minimum of 850,000 combat troops were opposing the outnumbered Germans along the whole front.

The official DNB dispatch placed the crucial battlefield in the Aachen area and said the fighting was in progress in a sector sixteen miles wide and nine deep. This tallied roughly with Allied front reports.

The Nazis asserted that British attacks south of the Dutch town of Helmond were repulsed "before the enemy was able to launch his apparently planned big offensive."

Food Point Values Stand

WASHINGTON —(AP)— The OPA said today current food point values will be unchanged when the new ration period begins next Sunday.

The War Food Administration rejected OPA proposals to put most point-free meat and some major canned vegetables back on the ration list.

The OPA announcement made no mention of sharp differences between the two agencies over basic rationing policy. These developed when OPA urged more food rationing, claiming that short supplies and heavy sales warranted it.

VICTORY FOR WFA

Today's announcement was a victory for the present for WFA.

The dispute has been referred to Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson. Should he side with OPA, point changes may be made in mid-December, an OPA spokesman said.

WFA, in turning down OPA's appeal, asserted the overall food supply is good and that substitutes are available for any scarce items. It contended high consumption should be encouraged to avoid a larger food surplus on V-E victory in Europe day.

OPA acknowledged today that the supply of meats, rationed and nonrationed—available for civilians in December is expected to average 281,800,000 pounds weekly, or 14 per cent more than the average this month.

WEATHER

Partly cloudy, continued rather cold, followed by colder tonight and tomorrow with lowest temperature tonight 22.

Temperature at 2:30 Today	46
High & Low Last 24 Hours	48, 32
Sunset Today	4:13
Sunrise Tomorrow	6:59

Two-Minute News Roundup

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Western Front

American troops have cut a big dent into Nazi defenses along the Roer River line. American Ninth Army forces captured the town of Lindern after bitter street fighting. The captured Nazi town is four-teen and one-half miles from the central and rail city of Munchen-Gladbach. Moun shen Gladbach's Lindern also has 28 miles from Dusseldorf. Ninth Army units now are fighting their way through the burning town of Beeck.

American First Army troops have moved out of the Huertgen Forest area, capturing Lamersdorf and Grosshau. German opposition has stiffened on the First Army front as well as on the American Third Army front. Third Army troops have absorbed a series of Nazi counter-attacks sprung from Siegfried Line defenses in the Saar.

Air Warfare

Allied bombers from Britain blasted Germany again today in the continuing air offensive against Nazi fuel and rail targets. About 1,300 American heavy bombers escorted by more than 1,000 fighter planes, smashed at four synthetic oil refineries in the Leipzig area and the railyards at Saarbrucken. American Third Army troops are only eight miles from Saarbrucken. Meanwhile, the RAF sent out Mosquito and Lancaster daylight bombers to batter three benzol plants in the Ruhr.

Russian Front

RUSSIAN FRONT

The Red Army has rolled up another triumph in Hungary. Marshal Stalin has announced in an order of the day that the capture of the rail city of Eger (Ay-gair) 60 miles northeast of Budapest. The Germans had acknowledged yesterday that the Russians had broken into the city. Eger is a link in communications through a mountain pass to Central Slovakia.

Italy and China

There also is no late news from the Italian front, but from Chungking comes a hopeful note. The American commander in the China theater, Major General Albert Wedemeyer admitted the seriousness of the Japanese offensive in China, but he said there is a tenable hope that corrective measures now in effect will turn the tide against the Japs in China. Wedemeyer said the tonnage of supplies flown over the Himalaya Hump is increasing.

Far East

In the Pacific theater, the American Super Fortresses which pounded Tokyo yesterday have returned to their Saipan base without the loss of a single plane, Washington has announced the successful completion of the third raid on Tokyo in less than a week. But the announcement says that a cloud cover over the target made it impossible to determine exactly how much damage was done. The bombing was by precision instruments, and was aimed at industrial targets.

Meanwhile, American airmen in the Central Philippines have frustrated a Japanese attempt to reinforce the enemy's Leyte Island garrison. MacArthur's fliers sank 13 enemy vessels, including three destroyers, and it is estimated that 4,000 Japanese troops perished in the sea. Ground activity on Leyte Island still is held up by rain.

A wholly unconfirmed Tokyo broadcast asserts that Japanese planes sank an American battleship and three large transports in Leyte Gulf on Friday.

Home Front

The House Ways and Means Committee has voted to freeze Old Age Insurance Trust Fund payroll taxes at the present rate. Nine Republicans and eight Democrats banded together to vote 17 to 7 in favor of freezing the tax at its present rate.

President Roosevelt stepped into the Justice Department feud today. The President fired Assistant Attorney General Norman Littell as the climax to a dispute between Littell and Attorney General Francis Biddle.

New Shortages

Sugar Again Problem For Washington

WASHINGTON —(AP)— Sugar, periodic headachemaker among Washington officialdom, is bobbing back into the news.

Predictions of new shortages, particularly in 1945, and an inability to get together with Cuba on a price are topics for conferences involving diplomats as well as food officials.

With Southwestern Pacific supplies cut off and with a rather sharp contraction in domestic production, sugar available to the United Nations has been dwindling under heavy war demands.

Under authorities declare that unless something is done soon to encourage greater domestic production and to bring in larger supplies from foreign producing areas tighter rations will be necessary next year.

Aggravating the situation is a deadlock in negotiations between this country and Cuba of the purchase of that country's 1945 and 1946 crops. The United States had hoped to obtain raw Cuban sugar at 2.65 cents a pound, for shipping points, the price paid since the war started.

The Cubans, however, are demanding at least 3.25 cents, saying production costs have soared.

A higher price for Cuban sugar would necessitate, officials say, either an increase in consumer prices or a Government subsidy to compensate for the increase.

Enemy Dead Litter Streets

U. S. Shells Rain On Nazis

By WES GALLAGHER

IMMENDORF, Germany—(AP)—SS troops and big 40-man pillboxes were in the way but young Lt. Col. Robert E. Wallace of Huntington, W. Va., swore he would have breakfast in Lindern.

At 6:30 A. M. — himself time yesterday, he led his commanding general "he was going to arrive in Lindern and a mile and a half away, in time for breakfast."

One hour and fifteen minutes later he was in the town with one company of men. Breakfast was not comfortable, however, as the Germans held a large part of the town which overlooks the Roer city of Linnich. They were loath to give it up. In addition they had counter-attacks behind him. Hence the companies could not break through until late afternoon and last night.

But the small, tough Lindern SS garrison held firmly by American troops. The Germans' SS reinforcements are on the way to reinforce it.

The SS troops in Lindern were more tough than those in Beeck, which had been almost wiped out in Thursday's attack. American troops entering that town found more dead on the streets than any town thus far encountered on the front.

Most German soldiers were out of their dug-in tanks and redars and on the streets when a sudden serenade of American shells fell before dawn, with deadly effect.

Then white phosphorus shells rained down on the houses. The few Germans left in the town after that tried to get out, but the road to Wurm was to be caught by another artillery barrage. Then they were bombed and strafed by Thunderbolts all the way to Wurm.

Last night and this morning the Germans made repeated attempts to regain high ground dominating the Roer River in the Linnich area, but most of the attacks were broken up by artillery fire, particularly from eight-inch guns which smashed Tiger tanks.

The Germans retaliated heavily with artillery. The shells, however, did not halt the doughboy attack