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YANKS ADVANCING ABOVE TRIER MEET BITTER OPPOSITION

(Continued from Page 1.)

Aachen, the first great German fortress to be pinched out, appeared about to fall.

German broadcasts said there was fighting inside the city, indicating the American assault had broken through the city's last defenses.

The Germans said American First Army columns were working along the Eifel Mountains, a range overlooking the Moselle River as it runs northeast toward the Rhine at Coblenz.

American Third Army troops virtually wiped out the German 112th Panzer Brigade and the 16th Infantry Division in fighting preceding the capture of Epinal below Nancy. The Americans also repulsed a heavy German tank-led counterattack which recaptured a village east of Pont-a-Mousson.

These were the focal points of the U. S. First Army assault:

1—The left wing of Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' command swept through the liberated Dutch key town of Maastricht without pause and raced east toward the German Ruhr against opposition that still had not stiffened. This operation threatened the 70 miles of the Siegfried Line extending north from Aachen to Kleve.

Solid Invasion Front

2—Aachen was hemmed in tight. Tank-supported infantrymen struck swiftly 6 miles or more east of the town onto a wide super-highway leading to Cologne. The Americans captured Stolberg and took Busbach, 2 miles farther south, and were breaking into the rolling country where terrain offered little hindrance to sweeping tank attacks.

3—The Americans met slightly-tougher opposition in their 8-mile-deep, 6-mile-wide wedge at Prum east of the northern tip of Luxembourg. Gains continued through the pillbox-studded fir forests of the Siegfried Line.

4—The new crossing of the frontier was forming a solid 33-mile invasion front in Germany between Prum and Trier.

5—The Americans fighting above Trier were meeting some of the fiercest resistance yet encountered in the Westwall system. The pillboxes there had concrete walls 6 feet thick and the Americans had to reduce these points one at a time.

Chatenois Liberated

The Third Army liberated Chatenois, 7 miles southeast of Neufchateau.

Forward elements slashed on 15 miles or more east of newly-freed Nancy and Epinal.

Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh Army, now part of the American Sixth Army group under Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, former deputy supreme commander in the Mediterranean, have joined into a solid assault front with the Third, linking up tightly at Neufchateau, Mirecourt and south of Epinal. It is pushing toward Belfort and the Swiss border.

Canadians Seize Bridgehead

Near the channel coast, Polish forces of the Canadian First Army sent patrols across the Dutch border southwest of Hulst. Canadian infantry won a strong new bridgehead over the western branch of the Leopold Canal near Eeklod in Belgium, further narrowing the German hold on the south side of the Schelde estuary.

In the Dunkerque area, the Canadians reduced two enemy strongpoints on the northeastern perimeter of the port. Other troops gained positions astride coastal routes south of Cape Griz Nez.

TOKYO SAYS DAVAO IS BEING EVACUATED

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16 (U.P.).—Tokyo radio reported today that civilians are being evacuated from Davao, Mindanao, in anticipation of an American invasion of the Philippines. The broadcast said evacuation started "in good order" Sept. 9 after U. S. carrier planes began aerial attacks against Mindanao.

"The citizens have been carrying out full preparations for evacuation and the increased production of food, so that their evacuation areas are serving them as granaries and food supply bases which will enable them to continue the war for a number of years," the broadcast said.

Italy Suspends 4 Generals In Nazi Seizure of Rome

ROME, Sept. 16 (AP).—The Italian War Ministry announced today it had suspended Gen. Mario Roatta, former chief-of-staff, and three army-corps generals pending a probe of the disorganization which led to the swift Nazi occupation of Rome following the armistice of Sept. 8, 1943. The corps generals are Alberto Barbieri, Giovanni Zanghieri and Giacomo Carbone.

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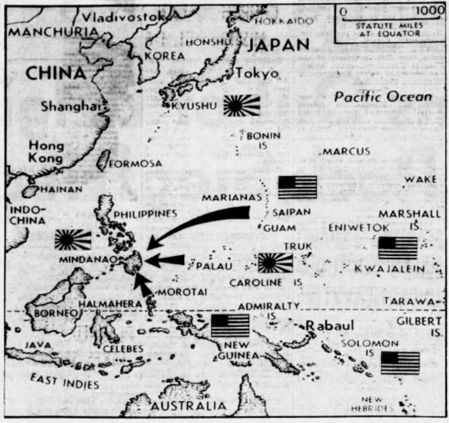
New Points Gained by Yanks for Attack on Philippines



The invasion of the Palau Islands and Morotai Island, together with the established American control of the Mariannas, provides three jump-off points for invasion of the Philippines. In landing on Morotai Island, Gen. MacArthur by-passed Halmahera, main stepping stone to the Philippines, on which there is a large Jap garrison. Halmahera is mountainous and thick with jungle.

LIBERATED AREAS OF POLAND FACING CIVIL WAR THREAT

By DANIEL DE LUCE
Associated Press Staff Correspondent

MOSCOW, Sept. 16.—The tragedy of civil war today seemed to be overwhelming Polish territories liberated from the Nazi yoke as the last chance appeared ended for a compromise between the London exile government and the Soviet-supported Polish National Committee.

A press spokesman for the committee accused the Polish underground army of a campaign of assassinations and terror against its drive for full military mobilization.

The spokesman forecast that the "full rigor of law" would be invoked against internal delegates of the London government and the underground army's command for allegedly sabotaging the committee's effort to ban all former military organizations and create a united Polish army 500,000 strong.

Backed by the Soviet Union, the Polish National Committee last month made it plain it might accept Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk and some other representatives of the exile government but not the government as such.

The Polish committee's semi-official news agency Polpress accused the London-commanded Polish army of preparing for civil war, and asserted a widespread series of assassinations had greeted the committee's military mobilization.

The committee has set aside the question of Catholic Church property to be decided by a future parliament. The committee proposes to break up estates of over 240 acres. The agrarian program, on which the committee relies to win political support of millions of peasants, gets under way Sept. 25.

The decree excludes those who evade "primary duties to the state," while Polish soldiers, disabled veterans and former Partisans will be given priority in obtaining land.

DANES PROCLAIM PROTEST STRIKE

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 16 (U.P.).—The Danish Freedom Council today proclaimed a general strike throughout Denmark to last until noon Monday in a demonstration against German removal of Danish prisoners from Froerslev in Jutland to Germany. Railroad employes went on strike Friday night.

Clashes occurred in Copenhagen, it was reported, resulting in several deaths and the wounding of 25 persons by gunfire.

French Girls Go to Rescue Of Writer Hunted by Nazis

Special to The Buffalo Evening News and North American Newspaper Alliance.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Gault MacGowan, American correspondent who was captured by the Germans during the American Third Army's sweep across France, today told how he owed his liberty to two French girls who helped him after he escaped.

He jumped from a train in Eastern France while on his way to a prison camp in Germany and after fleeing across country hid in a clump of nettles from the guards who were pursuing him. When they departed he walked on throughout the night, hoping to catch up with Gen. Patton's forces between Paris and Chalons.

At dawn he found that he was still 100 miles from the Third Army and far behind what remained of the German line.

Then he met two girls in a donkey cart.

"I asked them the direction of Troyes, which I understood to be in Allied hands," he said. "They confirmed that I was headed in the right direction.

"The girls started giggling and I found the reason was my strange attire. For I was no longer wearing trousers, having discarded them, but the pajamas which I had providentially put on beneath the trousers.

"I decided it was best to tell them the truth to prevent their reporting me for outrageous behavior in broad daylight. So, in the interest of convention, they showed me a wood behind a village where they promised to meet me with more respectable garb.

"They kept their promise; afterward they brought iodine for my wounds and a bandage for the sprained wrist I had sustained when I fell. They also brought me the most delicious omelette I had ever tasted. They seemed like angels to me.

"After two nights og hiding in barns I reached the maquis, becoming the first accredited Allied correspondent with them. They gave me an official identity card, attesting me."

Nazis Fighting Way Out of Finland

LONDON, Sept. 16 (AP).—The German High Command today declared German troops in Finland were unable to clear out by the Sept. 15 deadline and Berlin broadcasts indicated fighting already had broken out in Finland between the Germans and Russians.

Finland apparently was on the verge of declaring war on her erstwhile co-belligerent, Germany, before formally concluding peace with Russia.

A special German communique said the Germans in Finland would continue to "protect their security" against any attacks.

Berlin broadcasts said German detaching movements were being carried out in Finland despite Russian efforts to interfere. A British broadcast said the Russians have encircled two German divisions in "fighting their way through Finland."

Finland is pledged by agreement with Russia to use her own troops, with Red Army assistance if necessary, to round up Nazi divisions remaining on her soil after midnight.

The German bulletin said both the Russians and the Finns knew Sept. 2 when they presented the demand for evacuation of the Germans that such a movement could not be completed by Sept. 15. The Germans said 20 to 35 days would be required.

RAF Heavies Raid Nazi Naval Base

LONDON, Sept. 16 (AP).—Over 800 RAF and Canadian heavy bombers unloaded explosive and incendiary bombs on Kiel, Berlin and Lubeck in Germany Friday night, the greater part of them going to the naval base of Kiel, where fires still smoldered from an attack earlier in the week by the U. S. Eighth Air Force. After the new attack on Kiel fires were visible for 100 miles.

Today the German radio interrupted morning programs and reported that fighter formations were penetrating to Central Germany.

The RAF also carried out an "extensive mine-laying operation." A total of 11 planes were lost.

U. S. Ninth Air Force Thunderbolts flew 363 sorties in spite of rainly weather Friday and destroyed 441 trucks and 10 armored vehicles, and damaged or destroyed 125 railway cars, 17 locomotives and 15 artillery pieces between Strasbourg and Cologne. Spitfires smashed at barges near Veere, Holland.

Yanks Reverse Maginot Guns, Shell Nazis Across Moselle

By ROBERT C. RICHARDS
United Press Staff Correspondent

INSIDE MAGINOT LINE, Sept. 16.—Americans manned guns in the old French Maginot Line today and shelled German positions at Thionville, across the Moselle River near the Luxembourg border. Infantrymen enthusiastically loaded and fired the Krupp weapons, corresponding to the American 105-mm guns.

They poured at least 300 rounds into German emplacements at that part of Thionville east of the river and saw smoke above the rooftops. The section of the town on the west side was cleared of the enemy.

Americans who could not read a word of the German markings on the guns worked out on their own hook how to manipulate the guns, turned them around and began firing salvo after salvo at the Germans.

Capt. Charles W. Wise, of Pontiac, Mich., commanding officer credited Sgt. Joseph C. Pellerin, of Lawrence, Mass., with doing the most to make possible the firing of the guns.

"When we first entered the fort," Capt. Wise said, "we examined the guns and observed that they were undamaged and even had cosmolene inside them to prevent them from rusting. Several infantrymen, never dreaming we would use them, idly tossed rocks down the barrels, but this did no damage to the rifling. We faced the problem, however, of getting them to reverse."

Capt. Wise said the Germans had installed several gun mounts in 1940 so that the guns would fire into France. Every man in the company, he said, twisted this knob and that, trying to find what made the guns reverse, but it was Sgt. Pellerin who finally twisted the right knob and got the guns in motion.

Dictionaries Expected To Gain in Popularity

LONDON, Sept. 16 (AP).—The Supreme Allied Command today clarified the matter of "penetrations" and "breakthroughs" as used in official communiques. A "penetration" is not necessarily a "breakthrough." Thus, although the Siegfried Line east of Aachen has been "completely penetrated" that does not mean that the U. S. First Army is all the way through it.

"Penetration" means only that the attacking troops have gone through a "previously-prepared position." Beyond that there may be other prepared positions. A "breakthrough" is not accomplished until the breach has been exploited so troops can pour through freely and prevent the enemy from sealing off the gap by hurling mobile forces into the area immediately behind.

WOMEN TORTURERS REVEALED IN LUBLIN

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The notorious Majdanek extermination camp near Lublin had a torture staff that included German women whose specialty was torturing women prisoners, the Polish-Soviet Commission for Investigation of German Crimes charged today. The commission in a broadcast from Moscow asserted the camp had a capacity of 45,000 prisoners and that a report sent to Berlin on a special occasion announced 18,000 executions in a single day.

The commission reported a total of 1,380,000 bodies were burned at the camp—600,000 in special furnaces able to burn four bodies in 15 minutes if the legs and arms were chopped off; 300,000 on bonfires in a nearby forest; 80,000 in two old furnaces and at least 400,000 on bonfires near the crematorium.

Mihailovic Headquarters Reported Seized by Tito

LONDON, Sept. 16 (AP). — Maj. Gen. Vladimir Velebit, head of a Yugoslav Partisan mission, said today that forces of Marshal Tito captured the headquarters of Gen. Draja Mihailovic at Ravana Gora last Thursday. Gen. Mihailovic, former minister of war in the cabinet of the Yugoslav Government-in-Exile, is leader of rival Yugoslav forces fighting the Germans.

Nazis Fire on Own Ships During Allied Attack

ROME, Sept. 16 (AP).—Allied light naval forces made a close-range attack on a Nazi convoy in the Gulf of Genoa the night of Sept. 13 and left the German craft shooting at one another, Allied Headquarters announced today. The Allied vessels sped between the destroyers and set one afire and sinking with a torpedo hit.

BRITISH OPEN FIGHT FOR RIMINI AIRFIELD AND TAKE 9 VILLAGES

By CLINTON B. CONGER
United Press Staff Correspondent.

ROME, Sept. 16.—British Eighth Army troops advanced along the whole Adriatic front today, capturing nine villages and launching a battle for the strategic airfield 3 miles below Rimini, gateway to the Po Valley.

Resistance stiffened on the western end of the front where American, British and Indian troops fought fiercely with the Germans inside the Gothic Line. Only small gains were made in that sector on the right flank of the U. S. Fifth Army.

Although the Gothic Line has been breached and 5500 Germans captured since the offensive started on the Adriatic front 21 days ago, Field Marshal Albert Kesselring still was concentrating his forces in that sector to prevent the Allies from exploiting the breakthrough and pouring into the Po Valley northward.

Greeks Take Two Towns

Greek troops of the Eighth Army took the town of San Lorenzo and Instrada, on the coastal road 4 miles from Rimini, then crossed the Marano River and reached the edge of the Rimini airfield in a single day.

Canadian troops of the Eighth Army, who established a bridgehead across the Marano 2 miles from the coast, captured 150 panzer grenadiers, including a battalion commander. Still other crossings were made to the southwest, at the village of Ospedaletto, 4 miles from the coast, and Patrignano, 5 miles from the coast.

Thus a 5-mile front was established across the Marano extending from the coast to Patrignano, and on that front one Allied spearhead was fighting fiercely for San Lorenzo-in-Correggiano, 1 mile beyond the Marano and 2 miles from the coast.

Germans Throw in Tanks

The village of Monte Colombo, 2 miles beyond the Conca River and 2 miles east of Il Poggio, was wrested from the battered remnants of the German 98th division. British units in that sector also took the town of Montescudo, 1 mile west of Monte Colombo, where the Germans had thrown in infantry reinforcements to no avail.

Hill 449, west of Gemmano, was captured and the Eighth Army troops pressed forward to take the villages of Zollara to the southwest and Taverna, a few hundred yards northwest of Gemmano.

Front dispatches reported the Germans had brought up Mark IV and Panther tanks and self-propelled guns to compensate for dwindling manpower exemplified by the capture of a German company commander with only one arm and an infantryman who was 47 years old.

Robot Bomb Attack On London Renewed

LONDON, Sept. 16 (AP).—German robot bombs which may have been launched from airplanes smashed into Southern England and the London area today. One flying bomb wrecked seven houses. In one of them five children and an adult were killed. Four others in the same area were seriously injured.

It was the first flying bomb attack since Aug. 31. A few flying bombs previously are said to have come from due east on pick-a-back planes. This form of attack could be carried out from airfields in the heart of Germany or they could come from Calais, Boulogne and Dunkerque on the French coast, unspecified areas on the Belgian coast and all The Netherlands coastal regions still held by the Germans.

Friday night Lord Woolton, minister of reconstruction, appealing to those who have been evacuated from London to stay away, declared, "We should be foolish to assume that the enemy has exhausted his capacity to invent devilish instruments of destruction which can be discharged from a safe distance until the time when the RAF finds out their hiding places."

Lord Woolton said the robots have destroyed 23,000 London houses and damaged 1,000,000. Air raids and flying bombs, together, have demolished 107,000 dwellings since the war started.

Devers in New Command

ALLIED HQ., London, Sept. 16 (U.P.). — Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, who has been deputy commander-in-chief of Allied forces in the Mediterranean, has been placed in command of a Sixth Army group in France, composed of American and French units.

Kept War's Biggest Secret

SGT. MAJ. EMILE COUTURE

QUEBEC, Sept. 16.—For months Sgt. Maj. Emile Couture of the Canadian Army kept the secret of D-Day. Inspecting the rooms in the Chateau Frontenac which had been used during last year's Roosevelt-Churchill conference in Quebec, he found a discarded memorandum which gave the full plan for the Normandy invasion. He turned the memorandum over to the Allied chiefs-of-staff in Washington and was sworn to secrecy.

DAMAGE TO FRANCE IS 75% LESS THAN IN FIRST WORLD WAR

By GILL ROBB WILSON
Special Cable to Buffalo Evening News and New York Herald Tribune

PARIS, Sept. 16.—Physical damage to France caused by this war is only about one-fourth that of World War I. Aside from the few coastal battlefields, the great proportion of French cities and countryside is virtually unscarred. Not more than 100 destroyed vehicles could be counted on the road from Paris to Reims, via either Soissons or Chateau Thierry. Veterans of War I will be interested to know that this war of movement causes little of the desolation so familiar to them.

Without air power, the Nazis have been unable to form successive holding points. I have traversed the Seine and Marne Valleys and parts of the Loire, Meuse and Oise. Except for the bridges destroyed by the Allies to paralyze German transport, the valleys are smiling.

Scars Are Missing

Military targets, such as airfields and freight yards, are an exception, of course, but they comprise small areas compared with the battlefields of trench warfare. Furthermore, the targets having been knocked out by the terrific impact of great bombs instead of innumerable guns, the landscape around them shows few scars.

In visits to reconquered airfields in almost every part of France, I have found their hangars, shops and factory facilities reduced to ruins by strategic bombing. Their runways and parking areas were pitted with craters. The inescapable conclusion is that the Luftwaffe was bombed out of the western theater of action, rather than shot out of it.

Impossible to Count

Runway craters were refilled within a few hours, of course, but with its maintenance and repair facilities and its fuel storage destroyed by Allied bombs, and with transport unavailable, the German air force simply was unable to maintain a toehold in France. Consequently, the Luftwaffe fighter squadrons which went under the nickname of the "Abbeville kids" were forced back into Germany, where, in due course, American long-range fighters put them out of the air.

An attempt to count destroyed German aircraft and store of supplies at a great post-war airfield near Germany today proved a failure. The broken planes were in chaotic heaps. Long lines of hangars were flat, or standing skeletons.

Shortages Indicated

The same conditions prevailed at Morlaix, Rennes, Laval, Chartres, Le Mans, Orleans and numerous other captured bases.

Examination of wrecked enemy aircraft showed that the Germans held nothing back from the Luftwaffe in the way of high-class materials. There was evidence of shortages, such as rechromed ball bearings, ersatz fabrics and wooden propellers on several fighter models. But the workmanship on the German aircraft was superb.

One outstanding weakness was noticeable. It was lack of development. Either the Germans decided they could neglect air power and still win, or, more likely, they decided that they had won and therefore needed no development. Smarter people than the Germans have made that mistake.

Further Gains Made Near Swiss Border

By the Associated Press

SUPREME HQ., ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Sept. 16.—The text of Communique No. 161, issued at 5 A. M. today (EWT), said:

"Allied troops are now thrusting eastward along a 500-mile front from the Swiss frontier south of Belfort to the channel coast around the Scheldt Estuary.

"Near the Swiss border Allied troops advancing from Southern France have made further progress since contact was established near Dijon with patrols from our forces operating to north. The enemy is fighting stubbornly from prepared positions to protect the southern hinge of his withdrawal movement towards the Belfort Gap.

"Northeast of Vesoul we have advanced several miles against increasing resistance. Elements have pushed to vicinity of Faysbillot, and southeast of the town an enemy column was attacked and destroyed.

"Northwest of Dijon we have reached Montbard in Brenne Valley without meeting serious opposition. Chatenois, six miles from Neufchateau, has been captured and units are in the vicinity of Mirecourt.

"In the Moselle Valley our troops have entered Nancy and Epinal.

"Fighter bombers were active against enemy transportation in the Moselle Valley.

"In Northern Luxembourg east of St. Vith, our advance has continued against strongly held pillbox defenses.

"Allied troops closing in on Aachen from three sides are meeting stubborn opposition. Maastricht has been liberated and our troops have moved beyond the city.

"Fighter bombers hit enemy transport in Holland. Ships and shore installations at Breskens, Flushing and Ellewoutsdijk on the West Schelde were attacked by medium and light bombers.

Berlin Police Reinforced Following Peace Riot

LONDON, Sept. 16. — Heinrich Himmler, Gestapo chief and Home Army leader, has strengthened the Berlin police following a French radio report that a small group of rebels had routed SS (Elite Guard) troops in a peace riot. Evidence of growing panic in Germany since the American crossing of the frontier comes from the Nazis themselves.

One Nazi newspaper complained that a belief the "end of the war cannot be far off" was sweeping the country "like a psychosis." Army desertions were reported increasing and there was "open absenteeism" in German war plants.

Strafes Fleeing Nazis

2D LIEUT. DONALD E. MILLER

BUFFALO AVIATOR EAGER TO FIGHT BUT YEARNS FOR HOME

By FRED MacKENZIE
Buffalo Evening News War Correspondent.

A NINTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER BASE, France, Sept. 13.—Reclining on an Army cot in a "chateau" bedroom, Second Lieut. Donald E. Miller, 21, of 16 Comstock Ave., Buffalo, described in one breath attacks on German armored columns along Belgian roads and in the next said he would "give a million dollars to be home."

It was difficult to believe this slender youth who left The Buffalo Evening News employ in February 1943 to become a soldier is now a scourge to fleeing German ground forces, eager to do battle with the Lufewaffe, but the record shows he has destroyed or damaged one enemy plane and probably destroyed another.

"The other evening east of Brussels we caught an armored column and horse-drawn vehicles jamming a road," he said. "There were four of us, but one was shot up pretty bad and another was separated from us, leaving only the flight-leader and me. We strafed the vehicles and all of them stopped. We went on, strafing the street of a town where the Germans had pulled up close to the houses.

Raid Warning Sounds

"Those Germans are foxy. They pull up against the buildings to avoid our strafing. You don't like to shoot into the houses. Yes, they are foxy. Up in Cherbourg Peninsula I saw what I thought was a hedgerow, but it was camouflage."

An air-raid alarm sounded. As though to reassure me, the young pilot said: "That's Mrs. Miniver." Most of his comrades were on the first floor of the building where the officers of Col. Carroll W. McColpin's fighter-bomber group are quartered, watching the movie provided by the Air Force's special service department. Lieut. Miller said he had seen the picture. We both preferred to talk.

On the mantlepiece in the room he occupies with a half-dozen other pilots is a picture of Lieut. Miller's mother, Mrs. Clifford R. Pearce. He explained he received it recently, though not much mail has been received since the group came to this part of France.

Saw Plane Spin

"I wish they'd settle whether I definitely have one destroyed plane to my credit," he said. "Twelve of us were jumped by 12 Me-109s and 4 FW-190s while I was on my sixth mission. I got on the tail of a 190. One of our pilots was shot down and reported later he saw the 190 I was shooting at spin down, so they may finally credit me with a 'destroyed.' Everything happens so quickly. I don't think the fight lasted more than six minutes before the Germans broke and hit for the overcast.

"On Aug. 27 north of the Seine I got one probable, but should have got three. A gasket on my prop blew out and oil came out on the windshield so I couldn't see. Probably I won't get another chance like that. My squadron leader got three. That scrap lasted 15 to 20 minutes before they went into the clouds."

Lieut. Miller joined the Army Reserve Corps in August 1942 while employed in The News circulation department and was appointed an air cadet in February 1943. He has been overseas since April 30 and has had 30 missions.

GERMANS ARE GLAD WAR'S NEARLY OVER

By HENRY T. GORRELL
United Press Staff Correspondent.

KORNELIMUNSTER, Germany (South of Aachen), Sept. 15 (Delayed).—Convinced that the war soon will be over and no longer afraid of being mistreated by the invaders, German villagers appear genuinely glad to be rid of the Nazis and to have the Americans taking over.

I have passed through a number of German villages and have talked with at least a dozen German citizens. The general attitude seems to be as long as they were not molested by the troops and not deprived of the comforts they now had, they were perfectly willing to switch masters.

The first impression of hostility seems to have been the result of Nazi propaganda that civilians would be roughly handled and even shot.

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GERMANS EVACUATE AND PILLAGE TOWNS AS ALLIES ADVANCE

By PAUL GHALI
Special Radio to Buffalo Evening News

BERN, Sept. 16.—Inhabitants of the western border zone of Germany have been ordered to take refuge behind the Rhine immediately, according to Berlin accounts in today's press.

The people of Aachen were the first affected by this measure. The Kolnischer Zeitung said the city has been practically emptied of civilians.

The exodus is being considerably hampered by Allied bombardment. All today's Berlin reports mention renewed Allied bombings of regions west of the Rhine.

Alsace Has Been Pillaged

Alsace has been evacuated and pillaged, according to today's reports, but the people still remain in Baden, just across the German frontier. Gauleiter Wagner Friday ordered the farmers of Baden to start harvesting their crops—principally maize, which is not yet ripe—in preparation for evacuation.

Outspoken pessimism among Rhineland Nazi journalists has broken out since the Allied armies penetrated German soil. With no heed to censorship regulations, the Kolnicher Zeitung, biggest Rhineland paper untouched by Dr. Joseph Goebbels' recent restrictions, published an editorial Thursday which a week earlier would have led its author right to the people's tribunal, charged with defeatism.

"Had we possessed ten more air fleets, ten more Panzers, we should not have eaten the bitter bread of retreat," the writer said, among other equally unguarded remarks.

No Way Out of the War

Even Nazi party organs are now addressing themselves openly to those "who would welcome capitulation" by painting in the blackest colors what would happen if Germany gave in.

"Capitulation," writes the Westdeutsche Beobachter, "would not mean the end of our ordeal. Our victorious enemies would fight between themselves over our dead body."

Unanimously, the papers conclude their exhortations by stating flatly: "There is no way out of the war today. The outlook is indeed horrible, but it has at least one consolation — the conviction that none can now leave our ship."

May Free Dardanelles

LONDON, Sept. 16 (AP).—Russia was reported today to be ready to demand that Turkey demilitarize the Dardanelles and make this Black Sea-Mediterranean link free to the ships of the United Nations.

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