

Reds Take Initiative On Four Key Central Fronts

German Losses Reported As Heavy; Russians Admit Fall Of Krasnodar As Action In Caucasus Continues; Germans Cross Elbow of The Don

By HENRY C. CASSIDY
Moscow, Aug. 20.—(AP)—The Red army has taken the initiative in battles developing on four key central Russian fronts along the 400 miles from Bryansk to Lake Ilmen while holding doggedly before Stalingrad and in the Caucasus, battlefront dispatches reported today.

Centers of the Russian attack were listed as the Bryansk front, 210 miles southwest of Moscow; the salient 130 miles west of Moscow in the Vyazma area; the Kalinin-Rzhev salient, 130 miles northwest of the capital; and the Lake Ilmen front south of Leningrad.

(This was the first specific mention of Red army offensives on these fronts in Russian dispatches, although German communiques for days have told of desperate resistance there by Nazi forces hurled onto the defensive by strong Soviet attacks.)

No complete details of the central campaigns were given, but the Russians said they had taken a heavy toll of garrison forces left to man the central and northern battlefront while the Nazis massed their greatest strength for the Don bend and Caucasus offensive.

"Great losses were suffered by the Germans on the Bryansk, western, Kalinin and northwestern fronts where the initiative in active military operations belongs to our troops," said Red Star, the army newspaper.

The Russians reported striking out along this whole line in a carefully timed series of sharp assaults.

In the south, where the Germans concentrated ever-reinforced troops and air strength, the Russians said some Axis troops had forced a crossing in the elbow of the Don in their drive upon Stalingrad, but were "completely wiped out" on the east bank.

While Red army men on the steps between the Don and the Volga thus were reported to have accounted for Nazi bridgeheads, the Russians withdrew again in the battle of the western Caucasus behind screening cavalry counter-attacks and the Kuban city of (Continued on Page Two)

Greenville Boy In Pacific Over Year

William Stoneham, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Stoneham, of this city who has been in the U. S. Navy the past three years, is here visiting his parents. He saw service at Pearl Harbor and at other Pacific points and participated in several naval engagements.

Guns, Ammunition For State Guard

The War Department, through the State adjutant general, has forwarded to the Greenville company of the State Home Guard supplies of new rifles and ammunition for use in case of emergency in Greenville or Pitt County. The State Guard was organized to take care of the situation at home in case of trouble. Many of the guardsmen are former soldiers. The State Guard has full authority to take charge until units of the regular army arrive.

Bennett Wins

New York, Aug. 20.—(AP)—State Attorney General John J. Bennett, Jr., of Brooklyn, won the Democratic nomination for Governor of New York today in a contest with United States Senator James M. McFadden, who had the endorsement of President Roosevelt.

Brazil Is Fighting Undeclared War Against The Axis

"Attack, Surprise"



That is the description of military tactics favored by England's new commander in chief of the Middle East, Gen. Harold Alexander, shown at his desk in this recent picture. He's former commander in Burma and succeeds Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck.

HEALTH DEPT. TO WAGE FIGHT

Welcomes Legion's Help In Anti-Venereal Campaign

The Pitt County Health Department in a letter from Dr. N. Thomas Ennett, today expressed gratification that the local post of the American Legion is taking cognizance of the growing menace of the venereal disease situation in this county and pledges every effort on the part of the Health Department to carry the program to stamp out the disease to a successful conclusion.

In a letter today to W. T. Kyzer, post commander, Dr. Ennett says: "I noted with interest in yesterday's Daily Reflector the action of the American Legion with reference to the importance of keeping under constant treatment all Selectees with venereal disease. It is certainly a pleasure to me (Continued on Page Two)

False Fire Alarms Acts of Vandalism

Two false fire alarms turned in from the western and eastern sections of the city a few minutes after the civilian defense council had a black out rehearsal for air raids at the City Hall were acts of vandalism, community leaders here said today.

The offenders, if caught, will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law and according to war time rules, it is understood.

High School To Teach Courses In Mechanics

One of the several ways in which Greenville High School will attempt to do its part in the war effort is the scheduling of a new course of an extremely practical type. Between twelve and fifteen boys will be able to do actual shop work with gasoline engines this year, under the supervision of a first rate mechanic and Wallace Bourne, Vocational director on the high school faculty. These high school students will spend the morning hours in regular classes and the afternoon hours in learning the operation, maintenance, and repair of gasoline and possibly Diesel engines. They will receive two units of high school credit for the course.

German Nationals Held As Hostages As Sixth Sinking Is Reported

Rio De Janeiro, Aug. 20.—(AP)—All Germans except diplomats who had embarked on the exchange ships Bage and Cuyaba were ordered held as hostages today by President Getulio Vargas shortly after the sinking of the sixth Brazilian ship in recent days was announced.

The ships already were filled with German nationals, ready to sail for Lisbon in exchange for Brazilian nationals. The voyages had been postponed earlier in the week when a crisis arose over the sinking of five Brazilian ships by Axis submarines, claiming the lives of perhaps 600 persons including Brazilian troops.

The sixth U-boat victim, announced today, was the coastal steamer Jacy.

An official statement said President Vargas had decided that the "departure of Germans who had exercised any diplomatic functions here should be permitted; others must remain as hostages for our countrymen held at Compiegne."

"The Germans have a concentration camp at Compiegne, near Paris, for interned Brazilians and other Americans arrested in occupied France."

The Jacy was sent to the bottom a few miles off the northeast coast after all aboard were ordered off in lifeboats.

One high official of the government navigation line declared today that the sinkings, which brought Brazil into undeclared conflict with the Axis, were the result of "brazen operation of Nazi spies who informed of planned troop movements."

While Brazilian authorities indicated this nation's intention of battling Axis aggression, refraining from an outright declaration of war, a general roundup of spy suspects was pressed in coastal cities.

Among those held was Wilhelm Koenig, head of the German tourist bureau in Brazil and regarded as one of the most important Nazi operators in Brazil.

The naval ministry announced that all lightships, flashing buoys and other navigation aids on about 2,300 miles of Brazil's coast, from latitudes 1 to 21 south, were subject to blackout or changes without notice. The area affected extends from the mouth of the Amazon to Victoria, north of Rio De Janeiro.

"Brazilians will know how to fight decisively and with or without arms and will know how to die for Brazil," Air Minister Joaquim Salgado told an audience clamoring for (Continued on Page Two)

General Wilson To Visit City

Word has been received here that Major General Durwood S. Wilson, native of this city, for the past several months, commander of one of the Army divisions in the Hawaiian Islands, would arrive in this city shortly for a brief visit. General Wilson, at this time is in Washington on official business. Members of General Wilson's family were evacuated from Hawaii immediately following the Jap attack.

Tom Wilson at Maxwell Field. Thomas E. Wilson, who left here recently for training in the U. S. Army Air Corps, is now stationed at Maxwell Field, Ala. He is an aviation cadet in Squadron M, Group 9, Class 43-D, Maxwell Field, Alabama.

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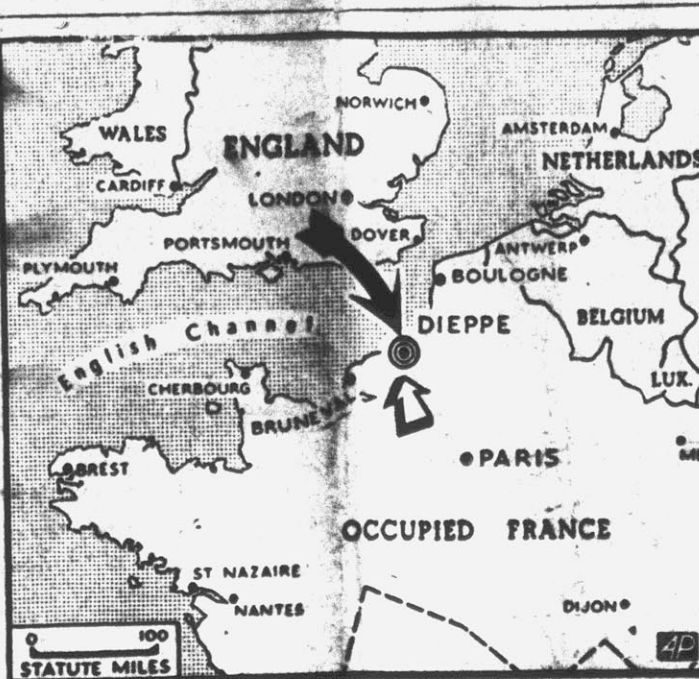
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"This will be an intensely practical Physics course in which the boys will actually work with physical principles and mediums instead of merely reading about them," says Mr. Bourne. "At the end of such a course the student should be equally well prepared for college, air corps or army, or a defense job."

Where Big Commando Raid Hit Nazis



This map shows route America's Canadian and British commandos took to strike at the Nazis in the vicinity of Dieppe, France, only 100 miles from Paris and once a noted resort area. Nazis said they were applying counter measures "according to plan" (white arrow). The raid was the biggest to date.

Eyewitness Account Of Raid By Commandos

Veteran Press Correspondents Accompanied Commandos Across Channel to Dieppe

Editor's Note—Ross Munro of the Canadian Press went ashore with Allied shock troops storming the Dieppe beach under Nazi fire yesterday to get this first-hand story of the war's biggest commando raid. The lanky, fair-haired Munro, 28, is assigned to cover the Canadian troops in Britain.

By ROSS MUNRO
Canadian Press War Correspondent
With the Canadian Raiding Force
Returning from Dieppe, Aug. 19—(Delayed)—For eight raging hours under intense Nazi fire from dawn until a "switching" afternoon, I watched Canadian troops fight the blinding bloody battle of Dieppe.

I saw them go through this biggest of the war's raiding operations in wild scenes that crowded helterskelter one upon another in crazy sequence.

There was the furious attack by German E-boats while the Canadians moved in on Dieppe's beaches, landing by the dawn's half-light. As the Canadian battalions stormed through the flashing inferno of Nazi defenses, there was the belching of fire from huge tanks that rolled into the fight.

I spent the grimest 20 minutes of my life with one unit when a rain of German machine-gun fire wound-ed half the men in our boat. Only a miracle saved us from annihilation.

A few hours later there was the spine-chilling experience of a dive-bombing attack by seven Stukas, the dread Nazi aircraft that spotted our landing craft waiting offshore to re-embark the fighting men.

Our boat was thrown about like a cork by their seven screeching bombs that plunged into the water around us and exploded in gigantic cascades.

There was the lashing of machine gun fire from another Nazi aircraft and the thunder of the anti-aircraft fire that sent them huddling off.

Over our heads in the blue cloud-flecked French sky were fought the greatest air engagements since the battle of Britain.

Hour after hour the guns of the supporting warships growled salvoes at targets ashore, where by now our end with courage and daring.

There was heroism at sea and in the skies in those hours, but the hell-spot was ashore, where the Canadians fought at close quarters with the Nazis. They fought to the end with courage and daring.

When they approached Dieppe it was an arsenal of coastal defense. When they left Dieppe it was a pile of ruins and its dead lying under a smoky shroud.

The operation against Dieppe started from a British port Tuesday evening.

I boarded a ship which also carried a Royal regiment from Toronto. It was 7 p. m. only then were we told that Dieppe was our destination.

The Royals took it coolly enough. (See Munro—Page Three)

Editor's Note—Drew Middleton of the Associated Press, one of the American newsmen selected to represent United States press on the Dieppe raid, observed yesterday's operation from one of the vessels that lay offshore. He was not permitted to land.

Middleton was accredited to the original British expeditionary force of this war and spent considerable time with it in France in the early months. He was withdrawn to England just ahead of the troops in the 1940 retreat through Dunkerque.

Middleton, 28, is a graduate of Syracuse University and formerly was a sports writer for AP in New York.

By DREW MIDDLETON
Representing the Association of American Correspondents in London.

Aboard a Motor Launch of the Royal Navy Returning From Off Dieppe, Aug. 19.—(Delayed)—(AP)—I have just watched the RAF and the Royal Navy smash the Luftwaffe in the fiercest and most dramatic air and sea battle of the war in the west.

For seven hours in the blue skies over Dieppe and on the glassy waters of the channel, Briton and German airmen and seamen, fought for the lives of thousands of Americans, Canadians and British soldiers who scrambled ashore this morning to storm the ancient port of Dieppe.

The result was a decisive allied victory.

It full measure is not 91 aircraft shot down by British pilots and gunners but a long line of landing craft full of weary but triumphant men now passing our ship.

They are homebound and bound because of the magnificent job done by the little ships and great sea of the Royal Navy and the headlong assaults of pilots of the RAF's Spitfires, Mustangs and Hurricanes.

This combination broke a German force of at least 500 aircraft seeking to blast the commandos and infantry into submission and sink the armada of landing craft.

Since dawn, when two Focke-Wulf 190's darted at us with machineguns and cannon chattering in this craft and every other ship have been bombed and strafed repeatedly and have blazed back at the enemy.

Our motor launch, which is about 100 feet long, left a southern port last night, escorting tank landing craft. The moon was sinking toward the horizon as England dropped astern and the ghostlike line of ships headed for France and the enemy.

As it grew light we discovered scores of other ships—destroyers, motor gunboats, lighters, assault craft and chasers of the fighting French navy all converging on Dieppe.

One 24 year old sub-lieutenant whistled softly at the sight and said "What's that line in Shakespeare (See Middleton—Page Two)

Jap Warships Bombed In Action Off The Solomons

Allies Term Raid On French Coast Complete Success

Ruined Dieppe Is Just A Sample Of What Nazis May Expect In Future

By DREW MIDDLETON
London, Aug. 20.—(AP)—New assaults on Hitler's Europe might attacks to make ruined Dieppe a mere sample of what full-blown invasion will be, already were being predicted today with the shock troops of four nations barely ashore again after the fiercest smash yet made against the Nazis' gun-studded coast.

Power-driven barges and other vessels arrived along the home coast throughout the night bringing the tired troops back. The last wounded commandos were brought ashore during the morning, while squadrons of Spitfires and Hurricanes kept up their droning patrols overhead. Even after dawn small British fighter forces were seen streaking over the channel, some of them headed for Dieppe.

The Allied raiders brought back a number of German prisoners, including officers.

A Canadian officer said, "They gave in and came along quietly, which surprised us. We had thought they'd fight until the end."

That Dieppe, once a bastion of German anti-aircraft defense, and a safe port for Nazi submarines, lay flaming and shell-torn was of secondary interest to the British.

What mattered was the assault forces—United States Rangers, Canadian, British and fighting French Commandos—had stormed that formidable coast and had achieved every goal in a nine-hour battle engineered with such precision that it wound up within six minutes of schedule.

What mattered was that the Germans had been dealt a jolting blow where they had boasted they were invulnerable, that the Allies had massed fighting men and tanks and ferried them ashore at a strong-point of the Nazi defenses under cover of perhaps the greatest aerial umbrella in history.

The strength in manpower and air-naval might sent against Dieppe still is an Allied secret but the British announced in advance that the time still had not come for the liberation of France and that only a Commando raid was intended.

Only the Germans, apparently to sugar coat the bad news at home that the Allies were showing their strength in greater measure than ever before, pretended to believe that this was the actual start of the second front.

Both sides suffered heavily, ashore and in the air. The British disclosed today that 91 enemy planes definitely were destroyed in addition to some 100 others counted as probably shot down or damaged.

The RAF lost 30 planes but these were the only losses of probably 1,000 aircraft in action on the Allied side. Thirty of the RAF pilots shot down were known to be safe.

All of 24 United States army air force flying fortresses which pounded (Continued on Page Two)

Slain Officer's Wife



Mrs. Ruth E. Carr (above) of Phenix City, Ala., says she is the wife of Capt. David D. Carr, who was fatally wounded by a colonel's daughter, Margaret Herlihy, in a lovers' quarrel in Arizona. In claiming the officer's body, she said they were wed last January in Lafayette, Ala.

WILLKIE WILL VISIT RUSSIA

To Make Trip At President Roosevelt's Request

Washington, Aug. 20.—(AP)—Wendell L. Willkie announced today that he would leave in about three weeks for the Near East and Russia on a trip to "perform certain services for the government."

President Roosevelt, Willkie said, asked him to undertake these services. It is appropriate, he added, only for the chief executive to say what his nature is.

The 1940 Republican presidential nominee did assert that "of course" he hoped to see Joseph Stalin, Russian premier. Also he hopes to visit fighting fronts.

Willkie emphasized, however, that the trip was his own idea and that he had had to seek the sanction of the United States and the governments of the countries that he will visit before he could make it. He plans to be back not later than October 15.

Grifton Boy Now At Pensacola Base

Marvin E. Lilly, of Grifton, who enlisted in the U. S. Navy at New Bern in 1939, and was sent to the Norfolk Training Station, was transferred to the Naval Air Station at Pensacola, Fla., early in 1940.

Word has been received here that Lilly has been advanced to the rating of ship's cook, first class.

British Down Four Axis Planes Libya

Cairo, Aug. 20.—(AP)—British fighters destroyed at least four enemy planes in a sudden increase of aerial activity over the Egyptian battle front west of El Alamein, British headquarters reported today.

The communique mentioned no bombing raids, however, and said there was nothing to report concerning land operations yesterday.

American Airmen Play Big Part Dieppe Raid

By WES GALLAGHER
With the United States Army Forces in Britain, Aug. 20.—(AP)—While flying fortresses of the United States Army were knocking out the largest German fighter field in the Dieppe area yesterday, United States fighter pilots scored three probable victories in one of the war's biggest air shows.

Altogether the Allies made 2,500 sorties: from dawn to dusk yesterday. (In aviation terms, a sortie is one flight by one plane.)

The American fighter pilots came home with sore necks and experience crowded into one day which might have taken weeks of non-combatant training to match. They made four trips across the channel, spending more than six hours in the air, much of that time in combat.

Veteran RAF fliers were full of praise for the behavior of the American pilots under fire in a battle which the British agreed "far exceeded any show put on in this war by the fighter command, even including the dark days in the battle of Britain."

Captain Frank Hill, 23, of Hillsdale, N. J., shot down a Focke-Wulf 190, Germany's fast new fighter, for the first American fighter victory of the war but did not see it crash and so claimed only a "probable." The names of the other two pilots claiming "probables" were not immediately available.

One of the outstanding feats of the entire Dieppe air operations was the flying fortress attack on the key German airfield at Abbeville, 38 miles from Dieppe. A British pilot who flew in one of the escorting Spitfires described the as- (Continued on Page Four)

Warships Attacked By Bombers Near Small Island 400 Miles North Of Solomons; Australian Transport Reported Lost In Solomons Engagement

Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Aug. 20.—(AP)—Allied bombers struck a new blow in support of United States Marines fighting to dislodge the Japanese from the Solomon Islands by blasting at enemy warships, almost 400 miles north of the battle area yesterday, General MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

The communique disclosing the attack also announced the loss of the 10,000-ton Australian cruiser Canberra in the first stages of the Solomon Islands battle while serving with United States naval forces under the command of Vice Admiral Robert Lee Ghormley.

Australian authorities listed casualties aboard the Canberra—which carried 810 men—as 34 dead and 109 wounded. Among the fatalities were the commander, Capt. Frank Gitting of Sydney, and Ensign J. W. Vance of the United States navy.

The announcement concerning the aerial assault on Japanese naval units yesterday said enemy warships near Rabaul—a small island near Bougainville at the northern tip of the Solomons—with unknown results, and that the Japanese had returned safely despite heavy anti-aircraft fire.

The announcement was of particular interest here, however, for it constituted the first official mention of operations against Japanese naval units in the Solomon Islands area since the battle in which the Canberra was lost almost two weeks ago.

The Japanese fleet was reported to have withdrawn northward after that engagement and there has been considerable unofficial speculation concerning its whereabouts.

In addition to the attack on the enemy naval units, Allied bombers made a last all-out effort yesterday (Continued on Page Five)

Eight American Fliers Downed

London, Aug. 20.—(AP)—Eight Spitfires downed by United States pilots were lost in the Dieppe air action, British sources said today. The planes were shot down by German fighters, according to reports.

It listed three probable victories over German Focke-Wulf 190's by American fighters during the four-day sweep.

Defense Plans For Blackout Aug. 28

The local civilian defense council had a practice workout at the air raid shelter center at the city Hall last night in preparation for a total blackout, ordered by the U. S. Army, on Friday, August 28, between 9 and 11 p. m.

The fire center, with telephone messengers, representatives of the police and fire, public utilities and hospital, rescue and decontamination groups, went through the same procedure of an actual air raid. Telephone messengers from various points in the city of attack were received.

The air raid shelter will have another practice Friday night at 8 o'clock. At that time police, fire, ambulance, rescue and other squads will respond to reports of imaginary bombings.

Charles A. White, commander of the local Civilian Defense Council, and June E. Rose, of the state council, observed the practice last night.

The total blackout will be held Friday, August 28, between 9 and 11 p. m. Army officers from Norfolk, Va., will be here to act as observers. Observers will also be in planes overhead to check the effectiveness of the total blackout.

Weather Report

J. A. CLARK
(Private Observer)
TEMPERATURE
High yesterday 84
Low yesterday 64
At 1:30 p. m. today 80
PRECIPITATION
(In inches)
For 24 hrs. ending 1:30 p. m. 0.0
Total for month 0.00

Social and Personal

Mr. and Mrs. Wendell Jordan have moved from Atlanta, Ga., to 2833 Molebelle Road, Nashville, Tenn. Mrs. Jordan was formerly Miss Clara Crumpler of this city.

Miss Elizabeth Skinner of Washington, D. C., spent yesterday in Greenville.

Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Haynes and daughter Eleanor, left today to spend their vacation at their former home in Georgia.

Mrs. D. M. Clark and daughter Catherine, have returned from Texas and Florida, where they spent the summer with Mrs. Clark's sisters.

Herbert Brogren and David Clark, Jr., have returned from a visit in Mebane.

Mrs. Lucy Moyer and Miss Nannie Rowlett returned yesterday from Asheville, Tenn., where they visited Mrs. L. H. Bowling, formerly Miss Mary Moyer Carper of this city. While away they also visited Mrs. Moyer's son, Robert Moyer, at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. Mr. Moyer left Monday for Camp Roberts, Calif.

Social Calendar

THURSDAY
8:30 p. m.—Miss Jane Hadley will entertain at bridge at the home of Mrs. E. B. Ferguson, complimenting Miss Elizabeth Smith.

FRIDAY
9:30 a. m.—12:30 p. m.—Red Cross work room open. Ladies of the Christian Church in charge.
6:30 p. m.—Kiwanis Club.
7:30 p. m.—Red Men meet.

9:30 p. m.—Mrs. Reges Barrett will entertain the Smith-Smith wedding party and out-of-town guests at a cake cutting.

SATURDAY
9:30 a. m.—Dr. and Mrs. R. J. Slay will entertain the Smith-Smith wedding party at breakfast.
12:00 noon—The marriage of Miss Elizabeth C. Smith to Mr. Alexander Fay Smith, in the Memorial Baptist Church.

Southerner In Smash Against Nazis



Capt. William B. Musselwhite (right) former Mississippi State tactician, piloted the big American bomber "Peggy D" and led one of the formations in the highly successful "All-American" attack on Rouen, France. This photo shows Musselwhite with Co-Pilot Lieutenant Walter Kelly of Morrisville, N. J., at the controls of a Flying Fortress in England before the attack.

Russians Lose Maikop



Its vital oil installations blasted, the city of Maikop has been surrendered to the Germans, while to the east the Russians fell back toward the Grozny oil fields. Southeast of Kletskaya, Axis forces wedged into the Russian defenses of Stalingrad.

J. L. Staton, W. T. Ward, C. W. Gaynor, J. C. Hedgepeth, L. E. Stocks, Hector McN. McDiarmid, J. D. Walston, T. A. Whitfield, J. I. Allen, C. V. Lewis, F. M. Buck, Wm. M. Carr, C. W. Blackwood, R. R. Cannon, S. A. Wallace, John T. Thorne, J. N. and J. L. Williams, Eugene Griffin, Rufus Wall, A. G. Tucker, J. G. Clark, J. H. Wade, A. A. Forbes, Greenville Packing Co., Roosevelt Bryan, Scott Dixon, Blackwoods Wholesale Co.

Nazis Charge Two Frenchmen Murder

Vichy, unoccupied France, Aug. 20.—(AP)—Paris police announced today the arrest of two young men charged with the assassination of Henri Cachelin, secretary of Jacques Doriot's Fascist party. He was shot in Paris Aug. 4 and died three days later.

Another Paris police communique announced that an "incident which could have grave consequences" occurred last Saturday night at Agen, 70 miles southeast of Bordeaux.

The occurrence was not otherwise described but it was credited to "extremist elements" and eleven individuals including three Frenchmen were arrested as dangerous to public order.

Middleton

(Continued from Page One)
about gentlemen of England now abed they ought to see this. It makes you proud."

The first commandos landed as we needed the French coast.

RAF bombers had sneaked across the channel to hammer German gun positions. Ahead anti-aircraft fire spouted in fountains of red tracer bullets.

Across the water we heard the rumbling crump, crump of big bombs.

"The well-dressed man will wear a tin hat from this point," the sub-tenant said.

As the light brightened we saw six Spitfires flying high overhead. We were still admiring them when there was a roar of planes to port and two Focke-Wulfs attacked our convoy.

They swept over us with every gun firing, and our answering theirs. One climbed out of the barrage, a second wavered and slid into the sea.

"Let's go and see the fun," said the captain after the tank transports had run in to landings.

We steamed through the smoke and in the early sunlight saw the burning hulks of Dieppe and heard the rattle of rifle fire and the chatter of machineguns.

Shells from the four-inch guns of British destroyers began to whistle overhead.

Watching through field glasses you could see them smash into a row of hotels, once sacred to honeymooning Britons, along one side of Dieppe's main boulevard.

Slowly the British gunners brought the hotels down around the ears of the German machinegunners and riflemen they sheltered.

As the buildings disintegrated under the shelling you could see allied troops moving forward, running and pausing to fire.

Periodically we were strafed by

Our ship was ordered to take the wounded off a tank landing craft which had been hit by German field guns while landing its tanks and troops on one beach. While we were lying alongside, the greatest air fight of the day developed.

The sky was literally covered with fighters and bombers. Many more were flying so high we couldn't see them. I counted 49 aircraft engaged in one pitched battle to the southwest. Twisting and gyrating madly, they filled the air with the sound of their motors and machine-guns.

A Junkers-88 breaks away as though it is going to dive-bomb us. But, attacked by a Spitfire, it jettisons its bombs and flies away. A Hurricane bursts into flames. A wing falls off an ME-109 and the plane drops slowly into the sea. The whistle of falling bombs seems continuous. I look south and see huge fountains thrown up by falling bombs. We were taking wounded aboard through all this, and a big Lancashire boy, his face creased with pain forced a smile when the tiny cockney cossack bent over to tell him how the battle was going.

Steaming to a destroyer with the wounded, we passed another launch whose captain was dressed informally in grey flannel slacks and a Panama jacket and announced from the bridge that he was "eating breakfast, and I don't give a damn what happens until after that."

"They just let you have some eggs," our skipper hollered, referring to a stick of bombs which narrowly missed the launch.

"Oh, yes, old chap," the other called back, "but they really weren't done to my taste."

We came alongside the destroyer and again we were motionless on the bomb-splashed sea. It was very hot now and the bombers were coming out of the sun to make their attack.

New swarms of RAF fighters lunged themselves at the German formations, broke them up and then pursued the bombers one by one.

We moved in through the smoke to escort the first phase of the withdrawal from the central beach. The bombing was heavier there. It was difficult to keep one's feet in the ship. Two tank-landing craft were burning on the beach and there were three large fires burning in the town, but they really weren't done to my taste.

Through the smoke you could see pinpricks of light as the rearguard engaged the Germans.

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Brazil Fighting

(Continued from page one)
action even as the nation's warships and planes combed the sea for raiders which have sunk five ships in recent days with a possible loss of more than 600 lives.

Salgado said that silence on the government's plans was necessary for the moment in order not to tip its hand to the Axis, but it appeared unlikely that President Getulio Vargas would decide in favor of an open war declaration.

Apparently representative of the general attitude was the statement of the well-informed Editor J. S. Cacieli, Jr., who said that war actually exists already and there is no need of talking about a declaration.

(The Chilean government — the only American nation besides Argentina still maintaining relations with the Axis — sent an energetic protest to Germany last night against the sinking of Brazilian ships, which it said was contrary to the laws and practices of warfare).

Reds Take

(Continued from Page One)
Krasnodar was left in the hands of the Germans.

Details of the trans-Don engagement were few, but the Soviet Information Bureau said that "in one sector alone, about 17 enemy tanks were destroyed and more than 500 Germans were killed."

More than 2,000 Germans were reported to be taken prisoner and 79 tanks destroyed or burned out in action yesterday and the communication 5,500 Germans were slain and Nazi materiel heavily damaged during the last five days about Voronezh, battle-scarred city on the upper Don.

The German crossing of the Don elbow, one objective of a campaign launched by Field Marshal Fedor von Bock from the Kursk-Kharkov front June 28, was reported made southeast of Kletskaya.

Southwest of Stalingrad, a sea-saw battle was reported in progress for a railway station on the Caucasian coast from Kotelnikovsky, 95 miles away.

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The Pitt County Health Department, offers the American Legion Committee its fullest cooperation and we wish to commend the local Post for its timely action in the matter."

Allies Term

(Continued from Page One)
ed the big Nazi air base at Abbeville returned, with only a few bearing scars and one map slightly wounded.

But many of the Commandos, whose bulk apparently was supplied by Canadians, came back with wounds, the majority minor. This, too, was to be expected: The storming of an enemy shore is one of the most difficult of all military operations—so forbidding that the Germans, even at the crest of their strength and at the depth of British power, never ventured such a channel crossing.

The Americans were all volunteers from the Ranger battalion, specially hardened and trained, and were believed to have been relatively few in number, fighting as individuals rather than as a group, attached to the other outfits.

Although ambulances and hospital trains carried off some of the men from the waterfront, and the floor of a former dance hall soon was filled with the slightly wounded, many of the other stepped ashore from their power-driven, seagoing barges armed and singing despite their fatigue and the grime of battle on their torn uniforms.

Allied military leaders already have begun analyzing the results and British military experts said that if investigation bears out the first indications of success, the uneasy Nazis on guard along the coastline of western Europe might be pounded by more heavy attacks by land, sea and air.

Each assault, they said, probably will seek to eliminate a focal point of German defense—like Dieppe—in preparation for the day when they cross the channel to stay across.

These experts discounted the importance of having destroyed a radio-location base at Dieppe and the demolition of coastal defense and anti-aircraft batteries.

The real results, they said, were:

1. Ample proof that the British navy and the RAF still rule the English channel and the air above it.

2. Invaluable lessons in army-air cooperation, in battle tactics and in landing methods—for weak points in British operations since the outbreak of the war have been in land-air coordination and landing techniques.

3. Prospects of establishing a permanent bridgehead for landing an invasion army now can be assessed—and the problem of whether such a bridgehead might be opened in the fall and held through the winter also can be reviewed.

4. The real strength of German land and air defenses in western Europe now probably is known to the Allied high command.

One informed air source also stressed the blow to the German air force in the nine-hour battle.

Probably one-third of the Nazis' fighter strength in western Europe

Banquet To Be Held

For the past eight weeks Professor Leroy Lewis, head of the speech department of Duke University, has been conducting classes in Greenville in Personality Development and Effective Speech. These classes are being concluded on Friday night, August 21, and at that time a banquet will be held for the members of the classes and guests, in the Pine Room of the Olde Town Inn at 7 p. m.

At this time the members of the Effective Speech class will make three minute talks, and the certificates will be awarded.

Around 50 people are expected at the banquet.

Health Dept.

(Continued from Page One)
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Germany Will Need Six Months Get Russian Oil

Rehabilitation of Oil Wells Will Be Big Job After Their Capture

By HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE
(Wide World Science Editor)

New York, Aug. 20.—(Wide World) Six months or more—that's how long Hitler will have to wait before he begins to get much oil out of the Russian Caucasus—if he conquers those precious fields.

He may have to wait considerably longer before he can get the fields back into anything like full production.

Under peacetime schedule, Americans would need a minimum of one year to restore the Caucasus fields after the Russians had devastated them.

Hitler may be able to cut the American record. He has had apparently a full year to get ready. Nevertheless, his difficulties are amazingly complicated.

These difficulties are outlined by Dr. Gustav Egluff, director of research, Universal Oil Products Company. His estimate for full restoration of the Caucasus fields is one year at American rates.

"The Caucasus," he says, "is estimated to be producing something like 500,000 barrels of oil a day, 85 per cent of the Russian production. There are 1,300 miles of pipeline in the Caucasus. The wells range roughly between 2,500 and 10,000 feet in depth. There is relatively little shallow oil production."

"Germany has an enormous problem in rehabilitating the Caucasus oil industry, if and when it falls into Germany's hands."

"One problem is in designing plants. Two, fabricating materials. Three, shipping the materials to the Caucasus. Four, erecting and operating the plants."

"Germany has no large background of experience in designing, operating and building oil pipe lines and refineries of the capacity operated in the Caucasus, and drilling on such terrain as the Caucasus."

"Some oil wells are under water in the Caspian sea, the drilling taking place from the shore similar to operations in California and Louisiana. During the winter when the Caspian sea is frozen over, oil drilling rigs have been known to operate on top of solid ice. They also use special barges such as are used as drilling platforms in the American Gulf coast areas."

"The difficulty of drilling in Russia is far greater than the Japs have had to contend with in the East Indies or the Germans in Rumania, Poland or Germany itself."

Russia refines its petroleum from the Caucasus right in that area. Germany can try the same, or they can transport the oil back to safer, nearer refineries, and to refineries already built.

But that is neither quick nor easy. Tankers, tank cars and pipe lines would be required.

So far as information is available, Dr. Egluff says Germany has very limited facilities for oil transportation. The refineries to which the Caucasus oil might go are in Russia (at already captured Odessa, Kherson and Berdiansk), in Rumania, France, Italy, Czechoslovakia and Germany.

"The captured Russian refineries will turn out about 14,000 barrels a day. There is no word as to how badly they were damaged by the Russians. The 14,000 barrels is just a trickle."

At Maikop, Hitler already has taken an area that produces about 50,000 barrels of oil a day. Dr. Egluff estimates that this much can be restored to production for the Germans in probably six months.

The remaining 500,000 barrel production of the Caucasus is a more difficult undertaking.

American Children Interned By Japs At Hongko



These children of the American community in Hong Kong are shown in the Stanley internment camp near that city after the Japanese seized the area from the British. Later the children and other United States citizens left the camp and started their long trip home via Africa in exchange for Japanese nationals en route home from the United States.

of the town had started. The Navy kept its torrent of shells pouring into Dieppe as we sped for the shore.

Already some of the Canadians were landing as we headed for the beach at the base of the slope leading to the short in a break between the chalk cliffs.

Dawn was breaking. The battle of Dieppe got hotter.

We were to land in a matter of minutes. Machine guns drilled down bullets that clanged against the armor of our boat.

By the time our boat touched the

beach the din was at a crescendo. I peered out at a slope lying just in front of us and it was startling to discover that it was covered with the fallen forms of men in battle-dress. The Royals ahead of us had been cut down as they stormed the slope.

It came home to me only then that every one of these men had gone down under the bullets of the enemy at the top of the incline.

The vicious bursts of the yellow tracers from the German machine-guns made a veritable curtain about our boat. The Royals beside me

fired back with everything they had. One Canadian blazed away with an anti-tank rifle.

The Germans held a couple of houses near the top of the slope and occupied some strong pillboxes. At the top of their level they were able to pour fire into some of the boats, including ours.

Several bursts from machine-guns struck men in the middle of our craft. The boat's ramp was lowered to permit the men with me to get ashore, but the German fire caught those who tried to make it. The remainder crouched inside.

by armor and pouring a return fire at the Nazis.

The Canadian shooting was head-on, and half a dozen men in steel helmets and field gray uniforms toppled from the windows to the ground. Other Germans made the mistake of trying to change their positions, only to be caught when sighted by the Royal sharpshooters armed with Bren guns.

Caught by the unexpectedly intense Nazi fire, the Canadians fought a heroic battle from those craft that were still nosed up on the beach.

I lay behind a flimsy bit of plating as heavy bullets cut through it a couple of feet above my head.

An officer sitting next to me was firing his Sten gun. He got off a magazine and a half, killed at least one Nazi, and then was hit in the head. He fell forward, bleeding profusely.

A soldier next to him was wounded in the neck. Another got a bullet through the shoulder. Those around the injured tied them up with field dressing.

The firing was murderous now, and the Canadian fire power was being reduced by casualties.

There were eight or ten men in our boat who had been hit by now, and landing there seemed impossible.

A naval officer with us decided to try to get the boat off the beach.

The Nazis pegged away at us for a half mile.

That attempted landing was one of the fiercest and grimmest events in the whole raid and was the only spot where the landing was temporarily repulsed.

I'll remember forever the scene in that craft. Wounded men lying about, being attended by medical orderlies, oblivious to the fire; the heroism of the Royals as they fought back and strove as desperately as any men could to get on the beach and relieve their comrades fighting ashore; the contempt of these men for danger and their fortitude when hit.

I never heard one man even cry out.

During the whole raid there were no stancher fighters than these Toronto soldiers.

Off Dieppe the raid flotilla remounted after putting troops ashore. By 10 a. m. the Canadians, many of their actions led by tanks, seemed to have the town well under control and to have stabilized the situation on the beaches.

Then 50 minutes later, the Nazis sprang their one heavy attack by air. For 45 minutes Stukas, Dorniers, Heinkels and fighters swept up from the south and attacked the fleet, whose terrific bombardment I had been watching from an assault craft just off the main Dieppe

beach. Earlier the enemy had sent over aircraft in four or five, but they had been unable to cope with the British Air Forces and had resorted only to minor machine-gunning and inaccurate bombing.

But the big attack was the real one. The German pilots were flying anywhere from 200 to 2,000 feet high and they showered bombs over the British ships and swept them with machine-gun fire. The sky was splashed with hundreds of black and white puffs of exploding shells and the thunder of the ships' guns was deafening.

Sometimes the Nazis picked peculiar targets. One time their Stukas dive-bombed our little craft which by that time carried only one naval officer, four sailors and a lone war correspondent. Their bombs came crashing down on either side of our bouncing craft, making the sea look as if it had been churned by a tornado.

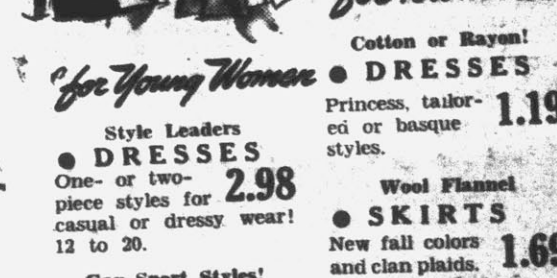
At noon the final re-embarkation of troops was underway and the force was taken off the main beach.

With another smoke screen blanketing the raided town, the fleet turned for England. No German aircraft marred the departure, and the Navy gave some coastal installations another bump with heavy guns for good measure.

I lay in the sun and slept.

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Strength FOR THE DAY

By EARL L. DOUGLAS

TRUE OR FALSE?

In his superb book, "That Day Alone," Pierre Van Passen takes the position that much of the world's trouble today is due to the fact that the decent people of the world, and particularly those who cherish religious faith, abdicated and allowed men of evil design to take over the management of world affairs. He believes that Christianity is open to the accusation of having withdrawn from the world, or rather of having created a private sphere for the exercise of Christian virtue. He even goes so far as to say that the Church frequently has taken such an extreme attitude toward the humanitarianism which Jesus came to establish that certain terrifying systems have now come in, claiming to be able to do what the Church is supposed to do for humanity, equality, and liberty.

We may not agree with this point of view at all, but certainly every thoughtful person should turn it over in his mind. Has the Church failed? There are few of us who would not resent such a charge. Yet we must all be conscious of the fact that the rulers of the world have so consistently denied Christianity in the management of world affairs, and the common people have been so oblivious to everything but the making of a living, that righteousness has frequently gone by default and the devils have come in to occupy places that should have been occupied by Christian statesmen and administrators.

FALLACIES OF THE SELECTIVE DRAFT

The following editorial from the Scotland Neck Commonwealth deals with a matter that is vital to every community in our state and nation, and one upon which action should be taken. We urge you to read it, consider the dangerous road upon which we are traveling and then let your voice be heard in protest against a continuation of the obvious faults of the present plan of selecting men to serve in our armed forces:

Is this war to be fought by the educated, white men?
Is the cream of the crop to be sacrificed so that the illiterates may be protected and survive?
Is this a class war or is it the war of all the people?

These questions are serious, they may even be dangerous, but we are asking them because we believe they should be answered. We want all thoughtful, intelligent citizens to consider the facts of the case. Particularly, also, do we want those in charge of the Selective Service in Washington to consider the facts. On every side it is heard that illiterates are being turned down in the army. Why an illiterate in army life cannot cook or drive a truck or dig a ditch when the same illiterate performs similar services in private life is something which is hard to understand. In thousands of cases these illiterates are better equipped to perform such services because all their lives have been devoted to manual work and their bodies are stronger and more hardy than those of young men who went on to improve their minds.

Truck drivers by the thousands are needed in the motorized infantry and service of supplies.
Here is an additional and significant fact. Twenty-three administrative school units in North Carolina established adult educational classes for draftees rejected because of illiteracy. According to a statement issued by J. E. Miller, director of the adult education department of the State Department of Public Instruction, these classes have failed



because the draftees preferred to remain uneducated and thus dodge the draft. The men, said Mr. Miller, may have been illiterate but they were a "little too wise to go to school which will prepare them to get into the army."

The army requires a fourth grade education, which is less than the standard compulsory school attendance requirement in North Carolina for all children, white and black. The last U. S. Census showed a general educational level of all persons in North Carolina above the age of 25 years of seven years and four months. Why then is there such a large percentage of rejectees in North Carolina because of illiteracy? Is it, perchance, because some of the draftees are deliberately feigning illiteracy in order to escape the draft?

A large percentage of the rejectees in North Carolina are Negroes. We maintain that even if illiterates they can be used for trench digging, driving trucks, and the like—and prevalence of social disease among them is an additional reason, the army has facilities to compel treatment and should take these men and treat them while they serve. They are no more dangerous in the army than they are in civil life, and it is a fact stated by medical authorities that after treatment starts these folks are much less dangerous to others than before.

Then we get another point. The literates are white men for the most part, the illiterates are Negroes. For this reason, large numbers of white men have been drawn from this section while the Negroes have remained at home. This is neither fair nor right to the men of either race. This is no class war and should not be fought by any one class. The things for which this

nation is at war are equally important to white and colored and both should be allowed to share in the fighting. In World War One both races shared in the fighting and the Negro troops demonstrated their ability to do their share.

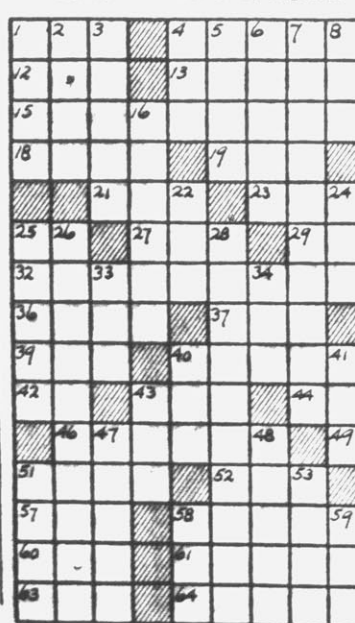
Another factor which has appeared to observers to be unwise is that the authorities at Washington, apparently without regard for census figures which show the proportion of Negroes and whites in this section, have consistently sent down calls to local boards of send white men, when the only white men available were not Class I-A but those with wives, in some cases children, and in some cases with minor physical disabilities. The local boards, striving to meet the demands of Washington, have had to leave hundreds of Class I-A or other top class colored men and dig deep into the lower classifications of white men.

This is a matter which the authorities at Washington should seriously consider, and the conditions complained of should be rectified. In a recent column the famous writer, Robert Quillen, has one of his characters Aunt Het, phrase the matter very clearly as follows:
"I read today where one State turns down thousands of young men for the Army because they can't read and write. Them with criminal records are exempted too. That means we're taking our best to fight and die, and savin' the worst for seed. What kind of country will that make? No farmer would use that plan to raise hogs. I know the Army need the best, but it ain't right to spare the others. One of Pa's nephews served time for bootleggin', but he COULD kill Japs."

The brink of Niagara Falls is receding at the rate of 2 1/2 feet a year.

Crossword Puzzle

- ACROSS**
1. Tooth
 2. Kind of shell
 3. Wild sheep
 4. Wing
 5. Cognizant
 6. Owned
 7. Person lacking in intelligence
 8. Large book
 9. Pouch
 10. Paradise
 11. White vestment
 12. Therefore
 13. Help
 14. Follow closely
 15. Symbol for selenium
 16. Prediction as to the course of a disease
 17. Mechanical device
 18. Mature
 19. Unit of wire measure
 20. Step
 21. Epoch
 22. Pyrotechnics
 23. Palm lily
 24. Electrified particle
 25. Continent
 26. Pertaining to a famous Greek valley
 27. Snow runner
 28. Fastener
 29. Flap
 30. Egyptian lizard
 31. Siamese coin
 32. Pasture
 33. Fish eggs
 34. Flaring out
 35. Number
 36. Bitter vetch
 37. Parts of shoes taken together



DOWN

1. List of actors in a play
2. Part of a minstrel show
3. Greek letter
4. Short for a man's name
5. Is under obligation
6. Pertaining to one's birth
7. Aquatic reptiles
8. Domestic fowl
9. Partial darkness
10. Bases for carrying provisions
11. Arabian seaport
12. Coat of an animal
13. Urge
14. Large receptacle
15. Dowry
16. Small fish
17. Creator
18. Ruling
19. Genus of stick-like insects
20. Unclose; poetical
21. Term of address
22. Wheeled vehicle
23. Lively dances
24. Enemy
25. Existed
26. Young demon
27. Park in the Rockies
28. Pertaining to ships of war
29. Expression peculiar to a language
30. Fleet animal
31. Finest
32. Sufficiently cooked
33. Phished
34. Light moisture
35. Thaps; law

Solution Of Yesterday's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. TOOTH
2. KIND OF SHELL
3. WILD SHEEP
4. WING
5. COGNIZANT
6. OWNED
7. PERSON LACKING IN INTELLIGENCE
8. LARGE BOOK
9. POUCH
10. PARADISE
11. WHITE VESTMENT
12. THEREFORE
13. HELP
14. FOLLOW CLOSELY
15. SYMBOL FOR SELENIUM
16. PREDICTION AS TO THE COURSE OF A DISEASE
17. MECHANICAL DEVICE
18. MATURE
19. UNIT OF WIRE MEASURE
20. STEP
21. EPOCH
22. PYROTECHNICS
23. PALM LILY
24. ELECTRIFIED PARTICLE
25. CONTINENT
26. PERTAINING TO A FAMOUS GREEK VALLEY
27. SNOW RUNNER
28. FASTENER
29. FLAP
30. EGYPTIAN LIZARD
31. SIAMESE COIN
32. PASTURE
33. FISH EGGS
34. FLARING OUT
35. NUMBER
36. BITTER VETCH
37. PARTS OF SHOES TAKEN TOGETHER

DOWN

1. LIST OF ACTORS IN A PLAY
2. PART OF A MINSTREL SHOW
3. GREEK LETTER
4. SHORT FOR A MAN'S NAME
5. IS UNDER OBLIGATION
6. PERTAINING TO ONE'S BIRTH
7. AQUATIC REPTILES
8. DOMESTIC FOWL
9. PARTIAL DARKNESS
10. BASES FOR CARRYING PROVISIONS
11. ARABIAN SEAPORT
12. COAT OF AN ANIMAL
13. URGE
14. LARGE RECEPTACLE
15. DOWRY
16. SMALL FISH
17. CREATOR
18. RULING
19. GENUS OF STICK-LIKE INSECTS
20. UNCLOSE; POETICAL
21. TERM OF ADDRESS
22. WHEELED VEHICLE
23. LIVELY DANCES
24. ENEMY
25. EXISTED
26. YOUNG DEMON
27. PARK IN THE ROCKIES
28. PERTAINING TO SHIPS OF WAR
29. EXPRESSION PECULIAR TO A LANGUAGE
30. FLEET ANIMAL
31. FINEST
32. SUFFICIENTLY COOKED
33. PHISHED
34. LIGHT MOISTURE
35. THAPS; LAW

Washington Daybook

By Jack Stinson

Washington — These are strange days, but none is stranger than that recently when Bernard M. (for Mannes) Baruch, the 72-year-old patriarch of war production, was appointed head of a three-man board to give the public the low-down on the rubber situation.

Baruch has been in and out of the war picture for 25 years. He has bounced around in so many government advisory jobs that his latest appointment as chairman of the rubber commission is something of a laugh.

But don't toss it off so easily. There are, in Washington, two schools of thought about Baruch's new job as chief of the B-C-C committee (B for Baruch, C for Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard; and C for Dr. Karl Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology).

One school leans to the idea that the commission was appointed merely to give prestige to the existing orders on conservation of rubber (meatage control, rationing, etc.). The other claims that Baruch and his associates form the only team in the country that can straighten out the rubber muddle.

Take it any way you like, the phenomenon is "Berny" Baruch. There is no more spine-tingling sight in Washington today than to see this gaunt, white-haired old man holding his conferences on a bench in Lafayette Square. It's just across the street from Baruch's hotel.

He likes the outdoors. When he's in New York he hardly ever misses a day tramping around the reservoir in Central Park. When he's at "Hobcaw," his South Carolina plantation, he hunts, fishes, rides horseback. In Washington, Lafayette Square is about as far away as he can get from the center of activity that is his hotel suite.

Baruch brings into the muddled rubber picture an even more muddled political and social personality. He never has objected to being called a gambler and the fortunes he has won and lost on Wall Street make it a deserving title. (But he won't play bridge for more than nominal stakes.) He has been dubbed "advisor to the Presidents" and indeed he has been. (But he has backed more wrong men than any body in the national picture today—Al Smith for nomination and election, and Governor Ritchie for the nomination against Roosevelt, to mention only two.)

In spite of the fact that he has been identified with Wall Street most of his life, he probably fought longer and harder than any one man to take the profit out of war. For 20 years or so, he battled for agricultural reforms and his farm plan, with considerable variations, was the basis for the New Deal agricultural aid program.

Out of his World War activities as chief of the War Industries Board and later investigations came the M-Day industrial mobilization plans which were forerunners of our present conversion to all-out war and incidentally the basis for Nazis war industrialization.

He has been a vigorous proponent of overall price, rent and wage controls and has frequently expressed his dissatisfaction with the half-way measures of our present anti-inflation program.

To make enough steel to carry the United States through the war, at least 25 million gross tons of open-market scrap, 30 million gross tons of home scrap and an equal amount of pig iron will be needed every year.

WILDERNESS GIRL

By LETA ZOE ADAMS

Chapter Eight

Pursuit
When the Indian had gone Sandy and Gil set to work loading the canoes. They talked only when necessary, then in whispers. They had sent Helen to wait in the shadows of the trees a short distance back from the water.

Minutes passed. An hour. Nothing moved on the river except a few night birds, swooping low. The mosquitoes were vicious.

A shadow slipped out of the trees. It was the Indian, a little out of breath.

"The senorita has gone," he said. Sandy paid him off and asked again if he would accompany their expedition, offering him higher wages. But the Indian shook his head and glanced, with apprehension, at the mountains in the south. Sandy turned to Gil. "Maybe we can pick up porters farther along the river."

Helen had come out of the trees. "If we wait a short while, the mosquitoes will have me eaten," she said.

Sandy glanced at her quizzically, thinking as he had so many times, that this was no trip for Helen. Brotherton. Or for anyone, man or woman, who had not trained for the hardships.

He said dryly, "If we don't run into anything worse than mosquitoes we'll be lucky. But climb in that rear canoe. Maybe the brutes won't be so bad there."

The Indian stayed to push them off. Sandy went ahead, Helen and Gil following in the other canoe. With no fanfare whatever they slipped off the muddy bank and turned out into the river, pointing upstream. Almost at once, it seemed, they were part of a lurid, quicksilver thread between two black walls of mystery—a thread with a life and laws of its own spinning out into space.

The few dim lights of Onha soon dropped behind and, with them, went all sense of contact with the civilized world. Sandy settled himself more comfortably in the dug-out and lifted his eyes to the sky. It was familiar Orion, his fiery belt and sword shedding light from millions of light-years distant; there were the Pleiades flying through the heavens to guide the mighty warrior on his celestial journey.

A strange peace washed over Sandy. It was as if, through some alchemy, he had become identified with the rhythmic pulse of life itself.

He peered ahead, up the quivering ribbon of the river.

Tyra Ahead!

Guiding the unwieldy dugout up the winding river hour after hour became tiring for one unaccustomed to the steady motion of the paddle. Sandy was obliged to keep a sharp lookout, not only ahead, but also along the banks as he passed, for he reasoned that if Tyra Fleming had suspected his trick—and there was a possibility that she had—she might try to elude his expedition by hiding and allowing him to go by her.

A couple of small villages appeared at intervals, but since no lights burned in them and nothing moved, they had a ghostly quality which harmonized with the silent river and its dark banks of tropical foliage.

At each village Sandyswung close to the shore to inspect the canoes beached there. The Zapotec Indian had described Tyra's canoes as having prows sharper than most. Also, Sandy knew he could tell them by their loads. He wished he knew more of Tyra's plans. It would make everything simpler.

Just as he was beginning to wonder how much longer his arms could swing the paddle, he rounded a curve and caught a glimpse of another village. He let the canoe drift back while he watched. Tyra was on the bank. He could tell her walk. Her Indian hirelings were lifting something which looked like a sleeping bag from a canoe.

Sandy intercepted Gil as he came up and reported his observations. "We'll return to the first likely looking camp site. It must be at least half a mile from the village because we don't want the Indians to find us, and Tyra that we're camped below her."

Gil asked: "How long do you think we can keep up this hide-and-seek game, chief?"

"As long as luck is on our side," Sandy answered.

They turned the canoes, then, and glided back the way they had come. Sandy took one side of the river, Gil the other. Presently Gil called out that he had found a place. Sandy paddled across.

Back of the muddy banks the ground rose to form a dry knoll covered with grass and shaded by fern palms and coconut trees. "Looks pretty good," Sandy decided when he had walked around it a little. "We can't be too choosy, anyhow."

Heken joined them. "Isn't it a motion picture set for a tropical picture? Oh, I'm going to enjoy this trip! I've always wanted to see things like this."

Gil grinned at her good-naturedly. "I'm afraid you're one of these incurably romantic women, Helen. All you can see is the pretty props."

"And what's wrong with that?" Helen demanded. No one bothered to answer. Gil and Sandy were already on their way back to the river to unload what they needed from the canoes. It took a short time to set up the three insect-proof pup tents and unroll the sleeping bags. They handed Helen her personal belongings but warned her to keep everything inside the tent or she might find her clothes full of unwelcome guests. They did not unload any of the tortillas that they had ordered prepared by the hotel cook before starting up the river. It was

a cold, cheerless meal but it filled their stomachs.

There was some discussion about posting a guard for the canoes. But Gil solved the problem by tying one end of a long rope to the canoes and the other end to his ankle.

"Have you seen two canoes pass here today?" Sandy asked.

"We saw them not an hour ago," the headman said carefully. "They did not stop but if they had we would have warned them not to go farther."

"Does this village lie on the fringe of the Land of Spirits?" Sandy inquired.

"Si, senor, the Land of Spirits is but across the river, there!" Sandy all but jumped as the Indian pointed dramatically. His words were so full of awe that Sandy had to look twice to make certain that the opposite bank really looked like any other part of the river.

To Be Continued

The WAR TODAY

(Continued from Page One)
and Rangers are followed by the great transport fleets filled with the army of Europe's liberation.

Goebbels' propaganda machine, trying to convince the Germans and their slave peoples that Dieppe was the real thing and that it failed disastrously, pictured a mythical transport fleet lying offshore in the channel mists yesterday. But that was only a figment of the Goebbels imagination; when it becomes reality the Nazis will have to invent new myths to explain the opening of a new and dreaded phase of the war.

This preview of the second front is at once an inspiration and a warning of the cost of the grim task that must be undertaken and carried through. The United Nations have done what Hitler has never dared attempt—even when Britain reeled almost helplessly after Dunkerque—they have crossed the channel and landed with all the weapons of invasion on the enemy coast.

Dieppe was Dunkerque in reverse. With a mighty canopy of planes covering an offensive operation, not a retreat. It showed vividly how greatly the war situation has changed since the black days of June 1940, for not even the dangerous position of the Russians in the Caucasus or the threat of Suez can obscure the growing accumulation of evidence that the initiative is passing from Hitler's hands to the United States troops have fought on the continent for the first time since 1918. This landing, of course, was under far different conditions from those under which the stream of 2,000,000 Americans flowed through the friendly ports of Brest, St. Nazaire and Bordeaux a quarter of a century ago, when nearly all France was a beachhead for the

British and Americans. This time the re-establishment of the continental beachhead is a necessary preliminary to a march to the Rhine and beyond. Dieppe was the dress rehearsal for that east and costly operation.

Yesterday's landing was admittedly costly. The Canadian people, whose sons formed the bulk of the landing forces—grimly welcoming the chance after two years of waiting and preparation—have been warned by their government to expect heavy casualties. Nearly 100 Allied fighter planes were lost, with at least 68 pilots, a heavy toll even though offset by at least equally heavy German losses, which some experts estimated accounted for a third of the Nazi airpower in the western coastal zone of operations.

The Layman may ask for the justification of this expenditure of life and costly weapons. It is simply that so tremendously important an operation as the invasion of Nazi-land cannot be undertaken without every bit of knowledge and experience that can be gathered—knowledge of the enemy's permanent fortifications and tactical dispositions and plans, experience of what the enterprise requires in the way of weapons, manpower and training.

The Dieppe raid was invaluable in its contribution to the Allies' fund for military wisdom.

American Airmen . .
(Continued from page one)
sault as "simply incredible."

"We were flying top cover (in the highest layer of the covering planes) and could see the whole show," the pilot said.

"Those fortress fellows hit everything on that airfield. The bombs fell perfectly, from a great height, directly on the hangars, buildings and key spots, with only one stick wide, and that hit a runway."

"I didn't think they could do it. It was better bombing than anything I've seen in this war, even by planes flying thousands of feet lower."

Major Fred M. Dean, 25, of St. Petersburg, Fla., said the destruction of the Abbeville field almost immediately affected the terrific air fight over Dieppe.

"There was a right smart shortage of FW 190's over the harbor after the fortresses got through," he said. "The Germans had to move back to more remote flying fields and fly almost as far to battle as we did."

Dean said he got three "good squirts" at an FW 190 but did not know if they did any damage and so he made no claims.

"It was a wonderful show," he continued. "I saw an FW-190 get a direct hit with an anti-aircraft shell about 400 yards in front of me and all that was left were little black pieces falling to the ground."

(A portion of Gallagher's dispatch at this point was stopped by the censor in London.)

The only complaint of the American pilots who started flying on regular patrols at dawn yesterday was that all had stiff necks.

Second Lieut. Harry Robb, 25, of New Philadelphia, O., said "I never twisted and turned and looked behind me so much in my life. They were coming from all directions."

Robb, still in his life preserver and just in from the morning patrol yesterday told me the sky was full of fighters "dog-fighting by flights" he said. "I thought the days of dog-fighting were gone but they are doing it by flights instead of singly."

Hill said he got his FW-190 by "turning inside him."

"He came in diving, I turned and caught him with four second bursts," he said. "He spun down 2,000 feet, seemed to regain control for a moment then started spinning again. I think I got the 'Yot' but I couldn't wait around and see him crash."

"The Americans with Hill and Dean flew in groups with Belgian and Canadian fliers and with two British units. The fight accounted for eight and half planes destroyed, ten probables and 30 damaged."

One of the best records of the day was turned in by a Polish squadron which destroyed nine German planes and probably three others.

The American and British pilots agreed that the Germans seldom joined in combat except when forced to fight. The Nazis, they said, concentrated on bombing and strafing ships in the Dieppe harbor.

Lieut. Charles Powles, 27, of Lyons, N. C., said:

"The Germans in the FW-190's dived down on us and then climbed up or ran to avoid a fight. My back is almost broken from looking behind me."

Lieut. Alvin D. Callender, 24, of Lake Providence, La., added this: "American planes for the most part flew in a low cover (the bottom layer of fighters) below 1,000 feet, and the pilots got occasional glimpses of fighting on the ground."

One glimpse of fighting on the ground was enough for both the British and American pilots.

"Boy, I wouldn't have been down there for a million dollars," said Lieut. Robert English of Van Wert, Ohio, who had half the tail shot off his plane by a cannon shell. His ship rolled over twice and out of control in the air but English finally righted it and brought it home.

Wayne Farmer Will Die Gas Chamber

Raleigh, Aug. 20.—(AP)—Walter Smith, 64, Wayne county tenant, will die in the state's gas chamber tomorrow for the death of Alphonso Price, an overseer, last November.

Governor Broughton said today he would not intervene in the case of Smith, who previously had served prison sentences for assaults with a knife.

In recent days Smith has made several statements to paroled officers. He said that he had no reason to kill Price, that he was intoxicated, and that his gun went off accidentally when he pushed Price away.

To My Farmer Friends

The Greenville Tobac co Market will open Tuesday August 25, with First Sale at the Victory Warehouse, formerly known as the Gorman House.

This season, 1942, this house was sold and bought by Gus Forbes, and now owned and operated by Gus Forbes and associate Yock Joyner.

We wish to announce that we are prepared to sell your entire crop of tobacco at highest prices.

We have a well balanced force, courteous and obliging. Our efforts will be service to you. This house is one of the best in town—out of traffic and congestion. An ideal place to sell tobacco.

VICTORY WAREHOUSE

Gus E. Forbes — Yock Joyner

Greenville, N. C.

SALES SCHEDULE

August 25th — Tuesday Morning — 3 hours

August 26th — Wednesday Afternoon — 2 hours

August 27th — Thursday Morning — 3 1/2 hours

August 28th — Friday Afternoon — 1 1/2 hours

August 31st — Monday Morning — 3 hours

Ohio Entries In Big Leagues Proving Disappointing

INDIANS AND REDS FALLING DOWN ON JOB

After Good Start Teams May Not Finish In First Division

By AUSTIN BEALMEAR
(Associated Press Sports Writer)
If the baseball fans of Ohio have any knack for solving puzzles, they might use that talent to good advantage right now by finding a reason for the sudden collapse of their two entries in the major leagues.

Not so many days ago the Cleveland Indians were runners-up in the American League, the Cincinnati Reds were skipping alone in third place in the National loop, and citizens of the Buckeye State were speculating on the possibility of an all-Ohio world series for the first time in history.

But today the Indians and the Reds look as if they'll be extremely fortunate to finish in the first divisions.

Each team has lost nine of its last eleven games. The Reds have dropped into fourth place, only three games away from the second division. The Indians are hanging on to third in the American League by four percentage points but will find themselves sharing that position if the St. Louis Browns win today.

The Pittsburgh Pirates, gunning for Cincinnati's first division place, handed the Reds their sixth setback in a row yesterday and beat Paul Derringer in the seventh, 9-2. The dribbling left the Reds 5 1-2 games behind the third-place New York Giants, who were idle.

Hank Gornicki gave only eight hits, although the Reds ended a scoring drought that had reached 19 consecutive innings when they tallied in the fifth. The Bucs scored eight runs in the seventh inning when they shelved Derringer off the hill.

The Detroit Tigers posted the 3rd straight loss on the Indians, 6-1, in a twilight match. Virgil Trucks pitched six-hit ball for the Tigers and had the help of a three-run homer by Rudy York which bounced Jim Bushy in the third inning and another round-tripper by Ned Harris.

Elsewhere in the American League, the Philadelphia Athletics shut out the Washington Senators, 8-0, in a night game and the Boston Red Sox divided a doubleheader with the New York Yankees, continuing a stretch duel that would be more interesting if the Yanks were not 11 1-2 games ahead. Boston won the first game 6-4 and New York the other 2-1.

In the National League pennant chase, the Brooklyn Dodgers crushed the Boston Braves, 11-1, but the St. Louis Cardinals staved 6 1-2 games behind by walling the Chicago Cubs, 5-1 in a night contest.

Chalcedon, tops in 1939 and 1940, has been like a pitcher with a sore arm for the past two seasons. But his handlers say he is again ready to show his best, and are dating him up for a busy fall on the Maryland tracks. Chalcedon is now six years old.



BUILDING ON THE BEACH—Susan Desfor, 15 months old, goes in for some serious sand construction on the shore at Jones Beach, Long Island playground.

Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	78	40	.661
Boston	66	51	.564
Cleveland	62	56	.525
St. Louis	62	57	.521
Detroit	60	62	.492
Chicago	50	62	.446
Washington	47	65	.420
Philadelphia	45	77	.369

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
	W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	80	35	.696
St. Louis	73	42	.635
New York	65	53	.551
Cincinnati	58	57	.504
Pittsburgh	54	59	.478
Boston	48	72	.400
Philadelphia	32	79	.288

BI-STATE LEAGUE			
	W.	L.	Pct.
Wilson	63	41	.606
Burlington	55	54	.504
Sanford	52	54	.491
Rocky Mount	51	57	.467
Leaksville	50	57	.467
Danville	47	57	.452

Yesterday's Results

NATIONAL LEAGUE	
Pittsburgh 9, Cincinnati 2.	
Brooklyn 11, Boston 1.	
Others, idle.	

AMERICAN LEAGUE	
Boston 6-1, New York 4-2.	
Detroit 6, Cleveland 1.	
Others, idle.	

PIEDMONT LEAGUE	
Durham 9, Portsmouth 2.	
Richmond 3-4, Norfolk 0-5.	
Others, postponed.	

BI-STATE LEAGUE	
Sanford 9, Wilson 7.	
Rocky Mount 8, Danville 2.	
Leaksville 6-6, Burlington 1-5.	

Bob McNutt is quitting a defense job on the island of St. Lucia, in the West Indies, to return to Iowa and play football. He is a 225-pound tackle.

Milt Piepul, former Notre Dame star and last year with the Detroit Lions, has quit the playing field to be a high school coach. A stomach ailment brought about the decision.

Sports Roundup

By HUGH FULLERTON, JR.
Wide World Sports Columnist

New York, Aug. 20—The Berlin radio is broadcasting the glad news these days that Walter Neusel, who was knocked out by Max Schmeling, Primo Carnera and Tommy Farr, will fight Adolf Heuser, who is champion although he was flattened by Neusel in 1941, again September 6 for the German heavyweight championship. ... They fought a "hotly contested draw" in Hamburg a few weeks ago and you know what happened to Hamburg afterward. ... They might try matching the winner with that great Japanese battler, "Piston" Horiguchi. ... Of course, Piston is only a featherweight, but who likes an even match over there?

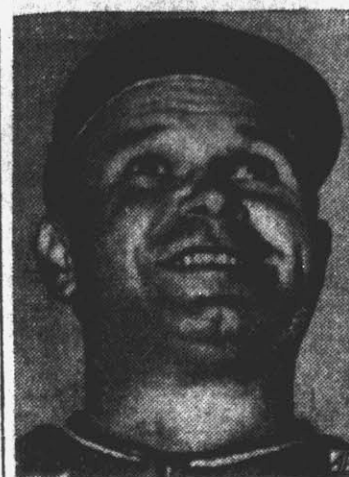
One Minute Sports Page
Emmett Pare, Tulane tennis coach and former national clay court champion, has been commissioned lieutenant (JG) in the navy.

and reports August 2 at Chapel Hill, N. C. ... Maybe he can get up a navy team to battle the University of North Carolina squad that won 66 straight meets up to last spring. ... George Halas of the Chicago Bears claims that Bill Geyer, the ex-Colgate flash, "looks better than George McAfee did his first year." ... That Chicago scrap between middleweight champ Tony Zale and George Abrams may be declared off unless the navy releases Zale to start training in the next few days. ... Look for some real action in the northwest defense football league. The Seattle, Tacoma and Portland teams will be composed of ship builders and Spokane is planning an entry representing an aluminum plant. ... Lightweights, eh?

Today's Guest Star
George Herrick, San Diego (Calif.) Tribune-Sun: "All the beef about bean balls being thrown by numerous and sundry pitchers this year is correct. ... Don't those pitchers know that baseballs are scarce articles these days, and when they come in contact with a batter's noggin, said horsehide takes an awful scuffling?"

Baseball Brain-Teaser
The other night Manager Ducky Holmes of the Dayton (O.) Middle Atlantic league club raised a ruckus about the decisions the umpires in Canton were giving him. ... Finally the umpire ordered Ducky out of the game and, when Holmes refused to leave, called a cop to escort him off the field. ... There wasn't a policeman present, so the arbiter forfeited the game to Canton. ... Now Ducky is protesting the forfeit on the grounds that the home club is required to provide police at the park and violated the rules by not having a cop there to toss him out. ... How would you decide it?

Service Department
Billy Soose, former middleweight champion, reports that his next navy post will be in Alaska. He recently was transferred from the Norfolk station to Seattle. ... Lieut. Jimmy Christy of the army air corps, a former high-ranking featherweight, studied art between his ring engagements and many of his pictures were of the Pacific islands. He hopes to see some of them again before long. ... When Jasner (Jai) Davis, former Duke fullback, joined the west coast all-army football squad, he was handed a questionnaire which asked, among other things, his hobby. Jai's answer was: "Eating large, poverly steaks." ... P. S.: The army boys figure that they'll stop the Washington Redskins, August 30—if they can stop Sammy Baugh. Mrs. Jean Shiley Rees, who captained the American Women's Olympic track team in 1932, has ap-



STILL SMILES—Jimmy Fox, 35-year-old veteran of 18 big league baseball seasons and now with the Chicago Cubs, says he isn't looking for a manager's job but would consider an offer.

plied for enlistment in the waves. ... And why not? She has one brother in the coast artillery and another has signed up with the navy.

Jap Warships ...

(Continued from Page One)

on a Japanese-occupied town in Timor, to the northwest of Australia. MacArthur's headquarters reported.

The bulletin expressed MacArthur's "profound regret" at the loss of the Canberra and paid high tribute to her officers and crew.

Prime Minister John Curtin likewise praised the Canberra's men in a message of sympathy to relatives of those lost in the action.

"The battle record of this ship, bearing the name of the national capital, will add another illustrious page to the imperishable record of Australian forces in this war," he said.

The Canberra was the first allied casualty in the battle of the Solomons to be identified by name. Washington previously had announced the loss of one cruiser and said two cruisers, two destroyers and a transport had been damaged, but did not identify the vessels.

Dubuque, Iowa, was named in honor of Julie Dubuque, a French-Canadian trader who got permission from the Indians to dig for lead there.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in that certain Deed of Trust executed by Edd Fleming and wife, Leona Fleming, to E. H. Taft, Jr., Trustee, under date of April 10, 1942, of record in Book Z-23, page 309 of the Pitt County Registry, default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness secured thereby, and other stipulations in said instrument violated, and the owner of said indebtedness having requested this foreclosure.

Trustee will offer for sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door in Greenville, N. C., on

Tuesday, 15th day of Sept., 1942 at twelve o'clock noon

the following real estate: BEGINNING at the southeast corner of Greene Street and Sixteenth Street, Extended; thence in an easterly direction with the southern boundary of Sixteenth Street 110 feet to ditch bank at a stake; thence in a southerly direction with said ditch bank 100 feet to a stake; thence in a westerly direction and parallel with Sixteenth Street about 110 feet to a stake on the eastern boundary of Greene Street 100 feet to a stake at the corner, the BEGINNING, and containing one-fourth (1-4) of an acre, more or less, and being the same, lands deeded to Washington Edwards and wife, L. C. Arthur, et al., by deed recorded in Book J-13,

page 448, and the same property conveyed to Mary B. Smith by J. B. Smith, Trustee, by deed recorded in Book O-17, page 73, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Pitt County. And said lot being the identical lot conveyed to Edd Fleming and wife, Leona Fleming, by Mary B. Smith and husband, J. B. Smith.

This 7th day of August, 1942. E. H. TAFT, Jr., Trustee. Blount & Taft, Attys. Aug. 20-27-Sept. 3-10.



The Salad Dressing Millions prefer!



TWICE THE TREAT

PEPSI-COLA

Made only by Pepsi-Cola Company, Long Island City, N.Y.

PURITY IN THE BIG BIG BOTTLE

Authorized Bottler: Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co., Greenville.

Greensboro In Piedmont Lead

Charlotte, Aug. 20—(AP)—The Durham Bulls, with seven runs in the seventh inning, defeated the Portsmouth Cubs 9 to 2 last night.

The defeat cost the Cubs first place in the Piedmont league flag chase, the idle Greensboro Red Sox taking a fairly firm hold on the top rung. The Greensboro-Asheville game was postponed.

Centerfield Whitman of the Bulls got a couple of two baggers and two singles for five trips to the plate and batted in three runs.

The Norfolk Tars and the Richmond Colts divided a twin bill, the Colts capturing the opener 3 to 0 behind the hurling of Jim Bivin while the Tars took the nightcap 5 to 4, in the ninth frame when Chuck Connors singled with the bases loaded.

The United States sponge industry is centered at Tarpon Springs, Florida.

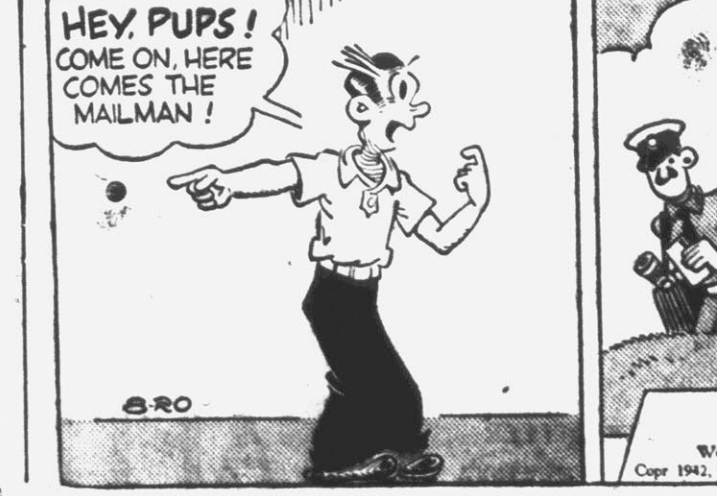
DAN DUNN - SECRET OPERATIVE 48



THIMBLE THEATRE — Starring Popeye



BLONDIE — by Chic Young



It's The Retriever In 'Em!



HOWS THAT?—An unidentified spectator cocks an ear to hear Reese Taylor, WPB iron and steel chief, testify before a Senate defense committee in Washington. D. C. Taylor urged centralizing scrap iron collection under one agency.



CAMOUFLAGED—Skillful camouflage blends this West Point plebe into surrounding brush in pre-academic maneuvers.

