Soviet Russia Declares War Against Bulgaria

Livest Newspaper In The Carolinas

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MYSTERY CLOAKS PATTON DRIVE; NAZI CITIES REPORTED SEIZED

Break With Bulgars Is Announced

Charge Germans Long Served

By ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON—(AP) — Soviet Russia declared war tonight upon Bulgaria, declaring she had been serving the Germans through three years of war.

The declaration threw into doubt the fate of incipient armistice discussions between Bulgarian envoys on the one hand and representatives of the United States and Britain on the other. These discussions were just getting underway in Cairo last week when a change in the Bulgarian Government took place.

ON FRONTIER

Red Army troops which struck through Romania were at the Bulgarian frontier on a broad front overlooking the Danube.

A Foreign Office statement broadcast from Moscow and recorded by the Soviet monitor announced the break with Bulgaria. Moscow earlier brushed aside Bulgaria's newly announced claim of "strict neutrality." The statement quoted a note handed the Bulgar envoy to Moscow by Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov,

"For over three years Bulgaria has in practice helped Germany in her war against the Soviet Union," the note said, but added that Moscow took into consideration that the little kingdom was unable to resist German forces at the time.

"Caught in a pincers by Soviet troops, from the East and by Allied troops which landed in France from the West," it said, 'Germany found herself in a catastrophic position and her armed forces, smashed and routed, are forced to retreat on all fronts."

Germany's loss of Italy, France, Romania and Finland was cited.

"The fate of Germany is decided," declared. "The war is completely lost by Germany."

The note continued that despite this, the Bulgarian Government even now refuses to break with Germany, is carrying out a policy of so-called neutrality by virtue of which she continues to render direct aid to Germany against the Soviet Union, saving her retreating forces from the pursuit of the Red Army and giv-

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Partial Demobilization Ordered By Switzerland

BERN, Switzerland — (AP)—The Swiss Federal Council today ordered a partial mobilization of frontier troops.

As We Go Marching On! Thousands strong, triumphant Yanks swing down the famed Champs Elysees after passing under the Arc de Triomphe in Paris. Khaki-clad GIs exemplify the grimness and fighting spirit of Americans now fighting in Belgium and pushing Nazi armies back across the border of Germany.

Saarbrucken & Aachen Named

Another Report Says Yanks Have Reached Strasbourg, France, On The Rhine Frontier

By JAMES M. LONG

LONDON—(AP)—British troops were believed thrusting deeper into Holland and solidifying their hold on Belgium today as official silence still cloaked the whereabouts of the swift American forces which were vicariously reported across the German border.

Supreme Headquarters had no confirmation of reports that the German frontier had been crossed.

The fast-moving Third Army under Lt. Gen. George S. Patton Jr., presumably had been on the go for three days under a complete security blackout—such as those which marked the American lightning dash across the Brittany Peninsula, the cutoff drive north from Le Mans to close the Falaise gap and the dash past Paris through Orleans.

Unconfirmed reports received at the Swiss-French frontier said that Allied forces had captured Aachen, Germany, three miles across the frontier and 25 miles northeast of the Belgian city of Liege, and Saarbrucken, Germany, two miles across the frontier and 70 miles east of Verdun.

Aachen (Aix-La-Chapelle) is a city of 165,000 on the main route which the Germans used in invading France in 1940.

Saarbrucken is in the Saar basin and is an industrial city of 125,000. The center of rich coal and iron mines, it was occupied by the Allies after the last war and returned to Germany in the Saar plebiscite.

STRASBOURG REPORT

An earlier report quoted reliable information as saying that Patton's mobile offensive had reached Strasbourg, France, on the Rhine frontier 70 miles east on Nancy.

Supreme Headquarters explained the blackout on information was in force to keep the Germans baffled over the direction and speed of the American advance.

By past performance, it would be quite possible for the Third Army to have driven anywhere up to 75 miles.

Ahead of the ground forces American heavy bombers and fighters carried the attack into Germany, plastering the Karlsruhe rail yards through which the Nazis have to funnel reinforcements into the Strasbourg-Saarbrucken area. Lieberators caught a whole fleet of German planes on improvised and virtually undefended air fields and destroyed 60 on the ground.

BIGGEST FIGHTING

Heavy fighting was reported in the siege of Brest on the Brittany Peninsula, where a die-hard garrison still was holding out.

It was announced that Third Army prisoners of war had mounted to 76,000. Enemy wounded were estimated at 61,500 and enemy dead at 19,500.

Behind the British spearheads operating in Belgium and Holland Canadians fought their way to within three miles of Boulogne on the north coast of France. Other Canadian forces were closing in on Calais and Dunkerque to seal off the last hold of the Nazis on the Channel ports.

To the north a British force rolling which captured Breskens and Antwerp in a 48-hour border-breaker sweep across Belgium has pushed 20 miles through Breda five miles inside Holland, and is in pitched battle on the last

See MYSTERY on page 6

No Truth In Rumor Of Nazi Surrender

LONDON—(AP)—A rumor that Germany had capitulated—carried by the Brussels radio in the form of a denial—caused a flurry in Britain today and provoked an official denial from Supreme Invasion Headquarters that the Reich had capitulated.

The Brussels station said the original report was broadcast by a "foreign station," otherwise unidentified.

The wispy little rumor, quickly branded by the British Press Association as untrue and likely to be followed during the next few days and weeks by many similar, and equally inaccurate rumors, set telephones and saloon cash registers ringing in this victory-eager capital. Some enthusiasts were toasting the end of the war, the more cautious were checking with newspaper offices.

Supreme Headquarters had no comment except to deny the rumor.

OTHER RUMORS

The Brussels "surrender rumor" spawned a great crop of similar phonies in London, such as these: That the British radio had told listeners to stand by for world-shaking news; that Parliament had been called into session for 6 P. M.; that the king was to broadcast an important announcement any minute; that Germany was having a revolution, and so on. None was true, but the telephones kept ringing.

Hair-trigger celebrants took a quick look at an afternoon headline "German surrender report" and headed for the nearest saloon to hoist one before the beer was all out. Stories under the provocative headline did not make it quite clear that the Brussels radio had denied the truth of the report, but said merely that "there is no confirmation." That was all the tense citizenry needed, and they were off.

No official listening station in London reported having heard the broadcast which the Belgian National Radio denied. The Brussels transmitter has been out of German hands only since Sunday, when the Belgian capital was liberated.

NOT CARRIED BY AP.

Associated Press listening posts did not hear the broadcast capitulation report which Brussels denied and the report was not carried by the Associated Press.

A spokesman for the United Press in New York said that service had issued a London dispatch which quoted the Brussels radio as broadcasting:

"Ladies and gentlemen: Foreign stations announced this morning at 9:30 news of the capitulation of Germany. At present we have not received confirmation of this report."

The United Press dispatch, the spokesman said, added that this might be a garbled version of Allied front line dispatches reporting the surrender of some 10,000 German troops in the Mons area.

U. S. Federal Communications Commission monitors said they had not heard the "capitulation" broadcast.)

The Brussels denial, generally heard in London, was made in Flemish and said:

"We are obliged to tell you to our deep regret that the rumor, according to which Germany was alleged to have capitulated, and which was the morning broadcast by a foreign station, has not been confirmed. The fight goes on.

"We also draw your attention to the fact that at 2:15 P. M., we shall broadcast various items of news."

Nothing extraordinary was heard at the 2:15 transmission.

Red Forces Move Ahead

By DANIEL DE LUCE

MOSCOW—(AP)—Russian and Rumanian troops stormed down the mountainous eastern watershed of the Hungarian plains today while Red Army units in Poland drove an armored battering ram deep into the Warsaw-East Prussia defense belt.

Soviet successes in Transylvania along the historic invasion route to Hungary and southeast of Lomza between Warsaw and East Prussia's southern bastion were being exploited with new attacks against fierce resistance, front dispatches said.

Russian and Rumanian divisions, officially operating in coordination for the first time, pushed forward against a combined German and Hungarian force. They were heading for the Mures River valley which runs westward into Hungary.

One supporting column veered southwestward toward Sibiu, which controls the northern exit of the Turnu Pass through the Transylvanian Alps.

Capture of Brasov, which was announced yesterday, assured com-

See RED FORCES on page 6

Canadians Drive Close To Rimini

By GEORGE TUCKER

ROME—(AP)—Canadian troops of the Eighth Army supported by British warships standing offshore, drove last night to within six miles of Rimini but Allied Headquarters declared today they were meeting increasing resistance as they edged closer to the eastern terminus of the important Po Valley highway.

The Nazis reacted vigorously to the bridgehead across the Conca River, which the Canadians established after a slashing two-pronged drive during the last three days. Bitter fighting raged along the ridge running south from Abissola to Misano.

BLOODY BATTLE

The Germans hurled heavy tanks and fresh infantry contingents against the Canadians in a determined effort to retake Misano, which they lost Sept. 3, but after a bloody fight the Canadians swept the area clear of the enemy.

When the fighting abated eight Nazi armored cars, six Mar' IV tanks and three Hornets littered the battlefield with untold enemy dead.

As the Eighth Army stove to crush the Nazis in the Rimini area British warships ran boldly along shore and pumped more than 500 shells into enemy defense positions.

The challenge was accepted by a German battery, which returned the fire of the warships until it was silenced by their shells.

Front dispatches said there were signs of reorganization and improvement in the German forces on the eastern flank of the front, which were reinforced by troops from the sector east of Florence, where a vital battle also is in progress.

FIFTH ARMY GAINS

West of Florence, the Fifth Army seized gains of almost five miles, reaching the Serchio River and the outskirts of Lucca, a provincial capital of 82,000 and a junction of six important roads.

Full occupation of Pisano in the central sector also gave the Americans possession of key terrain east of Pisa and south of Lucca.

Score South France Gains

ROME—(AP)—French and American troops driving northward up the Saone Valley in pursuit of German forces withdrawing from Southern France scored gains of as much as eighteen miles today.

Sweeping past Macon, a wine center 68 miles by highway north of captured Lyon, French forces reached the vicinity of the village of Le Villars, on the west bank of the Saone near Tournus, by mid-afternoon. Tournus is a road center twenty miles north of Macon.

American forces also advanced east of Macon on the east side of the Saone.

A new batch of 2,400 prisoners taken by the French in their capture of Villefranche boosted the total since the landings on the Mediterranean beachheads to more than 65,000.

The French also reached Saint Bonnet De Bruyeres, a town west of Macon, while farther east American forces passed through Mentrud.

There was no serious opposition at Montreyel, in contrast to the previous day, when the Germans launched a tank supported counter-attack to screen the retreat of the main enemy force northward on highway six toward Chalon and Dijon.

Meanwhile it was disclosed that the American Seventh Infantry Regiment, which was organized in 1798 and saw its first action against the British at Villere's Plantation in Louisiana in 1815, was participating in the pursuit of the Germans.

The regiment took part in the North African landings, the Sicilian campaign in South Italy and the fighting at Anzio. It was one of the first infantry units to enter Rome.

Landing in Southern France Aug. 15, the regiment attacked northeast of Cavalaire and encountered its most stout resistance in the mass of high ground guarding the coastal road.

Nazi Killers Of Roman Citizens To Be Tried

ROME—(AP)—Declaring that any of 1,000 Romans were shot or beaten to death and that 1,000 more were severely injured during the Nazi occupation of Rome, the Allied Control Commission has promised that the Germans responsible will be tried before a military court if they are ever found alive.

The Commission announced yesterday that all those on the rolls of the German Command Headquarters in the via Tasso would be held jointly responsible for the

Ambassador To Belgium Appointed By British

LONDON—(AP)—The British Government announced last night the appointment of Sir Hughs Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador to Turkey as Ambassador to Belgium and Minister to the Duchy of Luxembourg.

Robots Again Hit England

LONDON —(AP)— Britain's four-day respite from flying bomb attacks ended abruptly today when the Germans sent another shower of robots over London and southern England shortly before daybreak.

Both casualties and damage resulted, a brief announcement said.

Germans Sum Up French And Belgian Campaigns

LONDON —(AP)— The German communique summed up the campaign in France and Belgium thus today:

"Our troops are stubbornly defending themselves against strong enemy attacking groups which yesterday succeeded in achieving major salients. The fighting has extended to the area of Brussels and Antwerp. Fighting is increasing in violence."

Bob Hope's Communique

By BOB HOPE

SOMEWHERE IN THE PACIFIC, USO STYLE: Had my first Pacific haircut here in Majuro—the Stateside Shop—New York Style Haircuts. . . . It was a brainless. Mike dropped one of the hitchers hooks on my head . . . My hair looks like he cut it from the inside.

When we arrived in Makin the boys had a big sign on the staff cars reading: "Welcome, Fibber McGee. Welcome, Jack Benny. Welcome Fred Allen" . . . Anything to make you feel at home.

When they saw the girls with our show they put up a sign reading: "Welcome, Bob Hope."

We did two shows then went to a hospital here to have my throat treated. I have a little jungle growing under my feet. . . . It is a very common thing down here and I don't want to miss anything.

Besides some of the natives are beautiful.

The best opening our show had this trip happened at the airfield near Tarawa. . . . Just as I came on the stage a mouse walked a wire over the audience. . . . The wire stretched from the projection booth to the top of the stage . . . I didn't know Disney had a unit down here.

It was the biggest laugh of the trip thus far. The mouse, probably looking for cheese thought I was your Show-biz Barbara.

One of the nice things that happened this trip was when Gen Hale, head of the Seventh Air Force, presented everybody in the mill with a medallion of the Purple saint—St. Joseph.

We really appreciated it . . .

It was one of those little presents you feel good about when you are flying up to that soup with clams in it when it's so rough the instruments are useless.

We had our first look at the natives in Makin. One of the soldiers wanted to take a picture of one of the native girls who was wearing less than usual fabrics pronto. She said to him to wait a minute. ran into the hover got a big piece of red cloth put it around her head and said, "Shoot."

The native chief treated us great. . . . And at the finish of our stay he made a nice speech . . . I told him I couldn't understand a word and he said "You can't understand me? How do you think I am doing with Mickey Rooney?"

I can't even find a straight man in the jungle.

30 Jap Ships & 107 Planes Out

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor—(AP)—In a thunderous prelude to the next big Pacific push, 30 Japanese ships and 107 planes have been knocked out in a five-day period during which American warships shelled within 615 miles of Tokyo and bombers steadily battered the invasion-menaced Philippines.

Communiques yesterday and today reported this dramatic set of blows, spread along more than 4,000 miles of Nippon's inner defensive ring of islands, since the conquest of Guam Aug. 9.

Planes alone expended more than 200 tons of explosives and hundreds of rockets.

ISLANDS BLASTED

The Bonin and Volcano Islands were blasted by air and sea.

Emphasizing the mammoth size of the Pacific Fleet, while one task force was operating south of Tokyo in such strength that the Japanese Navy declined to challenge it, another task force pounded Wake Island 1,563 miles to the east.

Mindanao, in the southern Philippines, was dealt its third straight big air attack even as other shrable blows engulfed such outer defense bastions as Celebes, Halmahera and Palau. From Paramushiro in the north to Kendau in Dutch Timor, the

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Great U. S. Air Raids Strike In Rhineland

By AUSTIN BRALMER

LONDON —(AP)— Up to 1,750 American planes from the west and south struck three major transportation centers deep in the German Rhineland today in the path of advancing Allied armies and battered Hungary and Italian bridges in Hungary and northern Italy.

Lieberators caught a whole fleet of German planes on improvised and virtually undefended landing fields in western Germany and destroyed 60 on the ground and 15 in the air.

Around 750 Flying Fortresses and Liberators from Britain bombed Stuttgart, Karlsruhe and Ludwigshafen. They were protected by about 300 Mustang fighters.

BLAST BUDAPEST

Up to 500 heavy bombers from Italy blasted Budapest, and railroad bridges 20 miles northeast at Szob and ten miles southeast at Szolnok. The Germans threw up flak at the Hungarian capital, but only two fighter planes. Another fleet of Liberators bombed the Ferrara bridge in north Italy for the sixth time in a fortnight.

Lieberators caught a whole fleet of German planes on improvised and virtually undefended landing fields in western Germany and destroyed 60 on the ground and 15 in the air.

Perhaps the most significant of the three-target attack by nearly 750 Flying Fortresses and Liberators from Britain was the attack on the railyards and repair shops at Karlsruhe 1130-850 . . . just across the

See GREAT U. S. on page 6

WEATHER

Partly cloudy and warm, with showers today and not quite so warm tonight; partly cloudy and cooler tomorrow.

Today's Temperatures
2:30 P. M. 90
Sunset Today
Sunrise Tomorrow