

Federal Job Reform Offered By Bricker

Five-Point Program Outlined Last Night

Aboard Gov. Bricker's Campaign Train, Oct. 3—(UPI)—Gov. John W. Bricker, Republican vice-presidential candidate, carried his campaign to six Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois towns today.

Seeking what the people want in their national government, Bricker added Superior, Wis., to his speaking stops and said he would "visit" voters of Minnesota and North Dakota in five station stops Sunday.

Bricker will deliver his main speech of this leg of his tour tonight at Centralia, Ill.

As he sped north last night from Nashville, Tenn., Bricker ap-

pealed for votes in rear platform talks at Hopkinsville, Madisonville and Henderson, Ky.; Evansville, Ind., and Carmi, McLeansboro and St. Vernon, Ill.

Bricker demanded elimination of excessive and duplicated federal employment at Nashville last night before a cheering audience that fell just short of filling an auditorium which seats 4,000. He offered a five point federal job reform program as one means of eliminating surplus government jobs and reducing public expenses.

His program:

(1) Confine civil service regulations exemptions to elected officials and executive agency heads; (2) establish a job classification system; (3) put control over the number of federal employees in "some responsible agency"; (4) assign employees according to their training, aptitudes and temperaments; and (5) maintain absolute political neutrality in government service.

He said the hope of American taxpayers for relief from supporting some 3,500,000 employees, lay in the "aggressive application" of this program, which he added would "do much to renovate bureaucracy."

Bricker's "information" visits on Sunday will be at Moorhead, Minn., and Fargo, Jamestown, Bismarck and Mandan, N. D.

10 MORE JAP

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visible for 60 miles were started by 88 tons of explosives.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced at Pearl Harbor that a

Three Weeks Stand Saved Bridgehead

Doughboys Lived Weeks In Foxholes

With 3rd Army on the Moselle, Oct. 2.—(Delayed)—(UPI)—Wrath-like men came out of the foxholes on hill 386 today after an epic three weeks stand that saved a vital bridgehead.

It had been three weeks in hell. But they didn't look much different from other mud-caked doughboys—that is, until you looked into their glazed eyes and at their matted beards and their feet, red and swollen in shoes whose heels and soles had rotted off in the stagnant water of the foxholes where they had been living and dying.

First Lt. Donald Phillips, platoon leader, of Cadillac, Mich., was calm. His hands hardly shook at all as he traced the course of his gallant comrades across a map, from the west bank of the Moselle near Arnayville to the blood-soaked hill called 386.

"I guess you won't believe me when I tell you what we have been through," Phillips said wearily. "Unless you have lived with death sitting right beside you in your foxhole, I guess you wouldn't understand."

"We crossed the river in assault boats at midnight three weeks ago. The Germans knew we were coming because while we were still huddled in the boats on the west bank we started getting it from 88s."

"We finally got to the other shore and started up a hill. Some of us were pinned down by German mortar fire until dawn but we got up the hill anyway."

"Then all hell broke loose. Germans from an uncleared area across the river pumped 88s into us from the rear. German artillery screamed at us from both sides and from ahead. Our own artillery from across the river was pounding into the area. Nobody knew which was which or which way to duck."

The little village of Arvy was at the base of the hill and tanks started out both ends of main street. Some Mark IV's punched holes in a stone wall and fired point blank at us with just their muzzles sticking out. Other tanks tried to hit us from the sides.

"German infantrymen followed the tanks out of the village. We had a few bazookas and the boys fired them until they burned out. German infantry tried to storm the hill four times from the cover of an orchard next to the village but we drove them back with rifle fire."

"At 3 o'clock the next morning the Germans attacked with a strong force. We slaughtered them. The Jerries came sneaking out of the woods and we held our fire until they were within 75 feet. Then we cut loose with rifles, machine guns and mortars. Dead Germans stacked up two deep."

"I don't know whether it was true but one of the few Germans we captured said only eight men survived out of three companies."

"The next day was worse and it military government already had been established on Angaur island in the Palau, where 1,075 Japanese had been killed through Saturday. The count of enemy dead on Peleliu reached 9,076 for the same period. A total of 187 Japanese were captured in securing the two islands.

Originally, it had been estimated that the Japanese had not more than 11,500 men on the two islands. Some enemy dead had not been accounted for. The remainder were scattered through caves in the coral ridges on Peleliu and Angaur, frantically holding out. Nimitz said these remnants were resisting mostly with small arms fire, particularly on by-passed "bloody nose" ridge—Umabogol hill—on Peleliu.

His communiqué disclosed that marine Corsair fighters, apparently operating from Peleliu airfield, again raided Babelthau, principal island in the Palau, against "intense" anti-aircraft fire.

Other central Pacific bombers attacked Moen and Eten islands in Truk atoll; Iwo Jima in the Volcanos and Jajuit in the Marshalls.

didn't get any better for six days when our armor came up. It was horrible. The foxholes filled with water and our shoes rotted off.

"When we came out today one boy told me he couldn't eat hot food any more because something happened to his stomach up there. In all truth, we were pretty disorganized and it is a miracle we held. But we did, by God, and we saved the bridgehead too."

LINE IS BREACHED

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castle, which the Germans had fortified heavily and defended vig-

orously. Gorrell reported that 39 pillboxes had been knocked out and secured since the beginning of the offensive. violent fighting was going on around Overloon, 12 miles southeast of Nijmegen. Overloon was "all but surrounded," official sources said, with fierce street battles in progress.

The small town of Mervet, about 2½ miles southwest of Ubach was directly threatened by U. S. infantry swinging southward behind the Siegfried defenses.

Despite the breakthrough, 1st

army headquarters warned that continued stiff fighting must be expected as the doughboys plow through the "wall of men" in the foxholes behind the Siegfried pillboxes.

Backed by an intense artillery barrage, German pressure forced a temporary American withdrawal in the vicinity of Hayert, 12 miles northwest of Ubach, but the lost ground was regained.

After heavy fighting the enemy was driven from a dense woods in the vicinity of Padenberg in the Uchach area, and the village itself was occupied this morning. It was around Padenberg that the "little steel" formula is re-

sumed tomorrow after a one-day recess.

Their objectives will be the WLB policies on wage brackets, standard wages, establishment of minimum rates and WLB's continued

U. S. infantry. The radio-controlled tanks employed by the Germans were ineffective in the main, but two tremendous explosions of their cargoes shook the area for miles around.

Late in the day the Americans were widening the breach in the Siegfried line and fanning out from it under heavy artillery and mortar fire.

Counterattacks at the outskirts of Aachen were repulsed by crack

WLB Wage Hearings

Resume Tomorrow

Labor Leaders Plan To Renew Attacks

Washington, Oct. 3—(UPI)—La-

bor leaders planned today to broaden their attack on the war

labor board's wage stabilization policies when hearings on breaking the "little steel" formula are re-

sumed tomorrow after a one-day re-

cess.

Meanwhile the railway brotherhoods, United Mine Workers and United Farm Workers, the latter repre-

senting the organized agricultural

interests, prepared to serve no-

tice on President Roosevelt that

they would demand maximum pos-

sible benefits for their groups if

the stabilization policy is changed.

Representatives of the railway

brotherhoods were expected to see

Mr. Roosevelt later this week to

present their demands. The UMW

demand will be made "within 24

hours" after any break in the "lit-

tle steel" formula limiting wage in-

creases to 15 percent above Pan-

try, 1941, wage levels.

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