

FDR TO LAUNCH DRIVE SEPT. 23

Plans Address Before Tobin
Fete, but Bars U. S.
Jaunt.

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before the campaign, the chief executive was emphatic. He said he had too much to do to make such a swing. Observers pointed out, however, that this decision would not preclude Mr. Roosevelt from campaigning personally in the important states of Pennsylvania and New York, or in other states where the presidential decision may be close in November.

The fact that radio time for the President's speech to the Teamsters will be paid for by the Democratic national committee interested observers here in light of the confusion resulting from the address he delivered at Bremerston, Wash., upon returning from an inspection trip to Hawaii and the Aleutian islands.

The Socialist party, contending that the speech was "political," demanded that the war department give it equal shortwave radio time for a broadcast to American troops abroad. The war department consented and six hours afterward revoked the award and said the talk was not political.

See FDR Pressure

Republicans charged that the about face was made under White House pressure. But, Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy said he reversed the decision without consulting the White House. Under a new policy announced on Sunday, equal time is to be offered on army radio facilities each week between early September and Nov. 1 for overseas broadcasts by the Democratic, Prohibition, Republican, Socialist and Socialist-Labor parties.

The President took cognizance of the Bremen incident yesterday by twisting those who branded the speech political. He said he had considered advising the public about the growing, planting and selling of Christmas trees but he feared that even a speech of this kind before the election would be branded political. Mr. Roosevelt raises trees commercially at his Hyde Park, N.Y., estate.

Some political experts sought to interpret the President's acceptance of the Teamsters' invitation as an attempt to swing A. F. of L. unions into the fourth-term camp. Unlike the Congress of Industrial Organizations, which is openly and vigorously supporting a fourth term, the A. F. of L. is not officially backing either party candidate. Mr. Roosevelt also conferred yesterday with Vice President Henry A. Wallace for the first time since the Democratic national convention rebuffed Wallace's bid for renomination. Wallace said he would be active in the coming campaign. Asked about reports that he might trail Governor Dewey on a swing to the Pacific coast, Wallace replied: "Why trail?"

NAZIS SAY RUSSIANS IN PLOESTI AREA

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that Romanian forces have surrounded German infantry and anti-aircraft units defending the Ploesti fields.

Only on the approaches to Ploesti were the Germans putting up anything approaching effective resistance, and even there they were falling back steadily under the overwhelming weight of the Soviet offensive.

In most sectors, the Russians were sweeping forward at will. The fall of Constanta removed the last obstacle north of the Bulgarian border, 60 miles to the south, and Soviet troops should reach there before the week-end. The Russians were not expected to cross the border, however, since the Soviets and Bulgaria never have broken off relations.

Constanta was captured yesterday by Gen. Feodor I. Tolbukhin's 3d Ukrainian army and Red fleet marines in a combined land and sea assault under cover of a heavy bombardment by Russian planes and warships.

Capture Rail Junction

Tolbukhin's troops slashed 67 miles south from the Danube river port of Tulcea to reach Constanta, while Adm. Philipp S. Oktyabrskii's marines made an 82-mile amphibious leap down the Black sea coast from Sulina at the mouth of the Danube.

The stunning swiftness of the Soviet assault probably enabled the Russians to seize intact Constanta's three miles of quays and a number of German warships, submarines and merchant vessels. Any warships that escaped face a choice of capture, scuttling or internment, since Constanta was the last Black sea port in German hands.

Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovskiy's 2d Ukrainian army was mounting a growing threat to Bucharest with a drive down the Cernaute-Ploesti-Bucharest railway skirting the eastern foothills of the Carpathian mountains.

The 2d army captured the important railway junction of Buzau, 30 miles northeast of Ploesti, yesterday in a 20-mile advance from Râmnicu-Sarău, pushed on another two miles and seized Bălăplopu, and at last reports was only a little more than 30 miles from Ploesti and 50 miles northeast of Bucharest.

Soviet mobile columns between the two spearheads reaching through Buzau and Constanta rapidly were annihilating isolated enemy pockets.

There was no fresh news from Malinovskiy's column which drove through Oltu pass northwest of Focșani and penetrated 10 miles into Hungarian-occupied northern Transylvania, but new Soviet successes were reported farther north.

Voice From a Paris Balcony— The City Never Fell—It Rose

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ning boards of racing cars and armed with anything from an ancient musket to sub-machine guns and automatic pistols, seized ex-Germans and tore through the streets to deal with bands of Nazi-collaborationists still holding out.

WILDE WEST SHOOTING raged through the city, but undisputed Parisians came out from cover after the shooting was over to embrace more Americans. I saw one elderly lady throw her arms about a rangy American from Kansas and weep, as he said, "It's okay, lady. It's okay. It's all over now," and then looked around, embarrassed.

Far into the night citizens mobbed the street in front of the hotel, screaming, cheering, singing, dancing with Americans in the street, examining Jeeps and weapons, and saying how wonderful it was to see us.

Sporadic shooting continued through the city, and I was caught in it Saturday during the De Gaulle demonstration, when we ran into rifle and machine pistol fire from the rooftops. It was impossible to distinguish between the French patriots and the Fascists who were firing pinging slugs in the street around our jeep, so we were unable to fire back for fear of hitting friends instead of enemies. Both sides looked alike, so we took off, but we were stopped every block by fusillades.

We finally found a young French officer who led us through the gauntlet of fire and back to the hotel in a 60-mile-per-hour race through the streets.

Niblack Offers Traffic 'Cure' After Harger Scores Police

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5. Enforce laws steadily and consistently. Scrap the "drive" method.

6. Enlist and demand public cooperation in the traffic control program.

7. Eliminate entirely the traffic sticker "fix" whereby friends of influential officials are immunized to traffic fines and prosecutors.

8. Require the personal appearance of all defendants.

9. "Junk" all dilapidated autos.

10. Standardize and improve driving tests. Make them more severe.

11. Establish competent prosecution and follow up methods in drunken driving and hit-and-run cases.

12. Establish a separate traffic court.

13. Educate the public on traffic laws "from the cradle to the grave."

Believe Laon Captured

LT. Gen. George S. Patton's 3d army tanks and riflemen drove across the Marne at Epernay, pushed 13 miles northward to Reims and then swept on more than 10 miles beyond that historic town to cross the Aisne at Neuveschate.

Simultaneously, LT. Gen. Courtney Hodges' 1st army veterans stormed up from captured Soissons, across the Chemin des Dames, one of the bloodiest battlefields of World War I, and onto Laon, 12 miles above the Aisne. Unofficial but apparently correct reports said Laon was captured and that the Yanks had driven on beyond the city.

The region between the Marne and the Aisne had been reported one of the strongest outer bastions guarding the invasion roads to Germany, but today's sweeping progress indicated the enemy had abandoned it almost without a fight.

Sedan and the forest of the Ardennes, through which the German armies poured in 1940 to collapse France, were wide open to the American thrust northeast of Soissons, and the forest of the Argonne on the road to Alsace-Lorraine, was 25 miles or less from Patton's spearheads beyond Chalons.

Nasis Under Pressure

A Swiss newspaper, *Gazette de Lausanne*, said the Nazi command "must prove by the middle of September that the main object of resistance on all fronts is not merely to save German honor."

"The sacrifices being demanded from the Wehrmacht and civilians must have their tangible reward without delay," the newspaper said.

"Unfortunately for Germany, since she has lost the mastery of the air, her efforts will be reduced to insidious attacks which cannot affect the course of the war."

"The leaders of the Reich will greatly aggravate their position by adding gas to flying bombs from the population of London."

Stiff resistance was encountered in the Seine bridgehead areas above Paris, however, and official reports said the Germans were fighting a stubborn rear guard action there.

The fall of Rouen, announced in a German communiqué, was expected to speed the allied march on Le Havre, 45 miles to the west, and Dieppe, 37 miles to the northwest. Another allied column captured Longchamps, 20 miles north of the Seine and 47 miles from Amiens, so-called capital of the robot coast.

British forces were believed spearheading the drive toward the robot platforms, spurred by the knowledge that the sooner they capture them,

the sooner the rain of death on their families in southern England will cease.

Abandoning any hope of victory, Dittmar said German resistance now was intended to "break the enemy's will to destroy us."

Only by fighting to the last, he said, will the war reach a point where the allies feel further sacrifices to gain Germany's unconditional surrender would be futile.

"The development of the situation in the past few weeks may have given rise to hope among our enemies that their aim of Germany's military defeat is nearer than about three months ago," he said.

"The course of events seems in fact to support to a large extent their opinion. We do not hide from the German people the seriousness of the situation at the present moment."

Dittmar acknowledged that the Germans have lost in the past few months "considerable parts of what we believed was firmly in our hands."

DRIVER HELD AFTER 3 DIE

HAMMOND, Aug. 30 (U. P.)—Police today held John Ross, a 24-year-old truck driver of Rensselaer, pending an investigation of the accident Monday in which three persons were killed and one seriously injured.

The dead were Anthony Laskaroff, 17; Adam S. Cerajewski, 17, and Delbert H. Kestner, 24, of Hammond. Raymond McCabe, 27, of Hammond, was injured.

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Malinovskiy's column which drove through Oltu pass northwest of Focșani and penetrated 10 miles into Hungarian-occupied northern Transylvania, but new Soviet successes were reported farther north.

KNOCK OUT JAP 8TH

CANTERBURY, Aug. 30 (U. P.)—Allied troops have knocked out the Japanese 8th army and killed or wounded more than 10,000 Japanese in two months' fighting around Wewak and Aitape, New Guinea.

Prime Minister John Curtin said in a war review to the Australian house of representatives today,

DEWEY TO SWING 'ROUND COUNTRY

Nominee to Make 6700-Mi.

Speaking Tour in
September.

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THAT SAME night Paris underwent a small air raid of incendiaries mostly, and the sky was red with fires, but after midnight it rained, and the people on the streets looked up to the dark sky and thanked another ally. Germans, hiding in subways, shot citizens going down for shelter.

For the last two days French soldiers and gendarmes have been making a thorough search for snipers, who last night were tearing around the city and shooting gangster style.

Toward midnight, as I returned to the hotel, I got a burst of machine pistol fire, but it missed me by a mile because the car was being chased by French soldiers.

This morning, at an early hour, all was quiet, stores were open for business, and people were waiting for a bakery to open.

Smiling and talking, they waved to me as I passed by, bought a paper, entered a restaurant, and ordered a tiny cup of coffee and a tiny piece of bread from a smiling waitress who came for the order.

THE SUNSHINE spilled goldenly into streets busy with well-dressed men and women. Many bicycles, trucks and autos of the French were still patrolling. Behind the city of Paris garbage wagons, collecting refuse from the curb, came six tanks.

The French drivers of the American tanks got into an argument with a garbage wagon driver for blocking the street.

The wagon driver argued back with a crowd gathering and laughing.

A Frenchman was walking along the street unconcerned with his arm around his fiancee, and that is Paris which laughs again in the sun.

Will Go to Spokane

He will leave in the afternoon for Spokane for a similar series of conferences with Washington leaders the same day.

The party will arrive at Seattle Monday, Sept. 18, where Dewey will make his first address from the Pacific coast that night.

Dewey will speak from Portland the following night and then will go to San Francisco for another address Sept. 21. The following night he will speak from Los Angeles and then will go directly to Oklahoma City for an address there Monday, Sept. 25.

From Oklahoma City, Dewey will return directly to Albany, N. Y., ending his tour there Sept. 28.

YANK TANKS RACE FOR REICH BORDER

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the twin American offensive was making spectacular strides over battle grounds where hundreds of thousands of men fought and died in 1918 to take and hold a few yards along the Marne and Aisne rivers.

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Nasis Claim Attacks

A German Transocean news agency broadcast said the Americans had reached St. Dizier, 85 miles from the German border, but claimed they had been driven back by Nazi counter-attacks.

Stiff resistance was encountered in the Seine bridgehead areas above Paris, however, and official reports said the Germans were fighting a stubborn rear guard action there.

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Boat Laon and Reims lie on the main trunk line running west from Amiens over which the Germans have been moving a major proportion of their robot bomb components from factories in the Rhine land.

One American column cut the railway and main highways between Laon and Reims with the capture of Montaigu, 10 miles southeast of Laon and 23 miles northwest of Reims.

The assault on the flying bomb area was made shortly after nearly 1000 British night bombers returned from plastering targets over a widespread area of Germany from Berlin to the big Baltic ports of Stettin and Königsberg.

Pilots