Daily German Lesson

Waschen Sie meine Sachen Vashen Zee maine Zakhen Wash my clothes

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Daily French Lesson

TUESDAY, Oct. 10, 1941

Puis-je vous řevoir demain? Pweej voo ruhVOAR duhMAN?

May I-see you again tomorrow?

Yanks Closing Aachen Pincers

Cards Win, 3-1, To Cop World Title

By Charlie Kiley
By Cattle to The Stars and Stripes

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 9-A three-run outburst in the fourth inning today gave the Cardinals a 3-1 triumph and the World Series over their intercity rivals, the Brownies, four games

to two. For the Redbirds, it was their fifth world title and their second in three years, while for the Brownies it climaxed a

Score by Innings

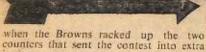
.. 010 000 000 1 3 2 .. 000 300 000 3 10 0 Cards Batteries: Browns—Potter, Muncrief, Kramer and Hayworth; Cards—Lanier, Wilks and W. Cooper.

season which saw them bring the first American League pennant to St. Louis after beating out the Detroit Tigers by

one game,
Fancy chucking and the Cards' ability to bunch their hits when needed gave them today's contest as Max Lanier and Ted Wilks held the Sewellmen to three hits, and the Brownies were unable to scratch a single knock after the first three stanzas.

Lanier was Billy Southworth's mound choice for today's sixth game while Luke Luke Sewell put his hopes on Nelson Potter, 32-year-old right-hander. Lahier and Potter fared none too well in the Series, both having started

the 11-inning second game. Potter got as far as seventh inning when he was yanked for a pinch hitter while Southpaw Lanier also was derricked in the seventh Potter



Chet Laabs, who has been hitting a paltry J54 for the Series, lined out a triple to deep center to open the way for the Brownie tally in the second. First Baseman George McQuinn, whose homer (Continued on page 4)

Fall of Memel And Riga Near

MOSCOW, Oct. 9 (AP)—German resistance in the Baltic area entered its last stage today, with the Red Army ex-ploiting its big victories for the expected

qu'ek liberation of Latvia and Lithuania. As a result of the Russians' 60-mile break through on a 170-mile front, the enemy appears to have been thrown back to the East Prussian line and the early loss of the ports of Riga and Memel appears likely.

(United Press said Russian troops were only 17 miles from Riga on the east and 18 miles away on the north, on the coast and of the Guif of Riga. Berlin claimed other Soviet columns were 16 miles northeast of Memel.)

(Col. Ernst von Hammer, German News Agency military commentator, reported last night that the Red Army had brought up strong reinforcements and now was attacking on the Baltic front with 60 infantry divisions. Six tank corps and 12 armored brigades.)

The Russians have destroyed the backbone of the German defense in this new

Baltic campaign, and have captured a large number of prisoners. Killed and wounded are mounting into several

At the far southern end of the front (Continued on page 4)

Boxing' in the Arena of War .







Maybe you can sense a moral in these pictures of Americans fighting . . . getting a kick out of a ball game . . . having a say in their government. In the area of the Siegfried Line, while a three-man crew pounds the enemy defenses with 105mm. shells (top), other GIs chalk the Series score on a pillbox wall (center) and 1/Sgt. Denver Calhouns casts his vote as 1/Lt. Alfred M. Saunders watches.

1.100 Heavies Bomb Reich Through Fog

More than 1,100 Eighth Air Force Fortresses and Liberators yesterday resumed the ae ial assault against Germany by attacking fog-obscured targets in the Schweinfur-Coblenz-Mainz areas.

The heavies, escorted by between 750 and 1,000 P38s, P47s and P51s of both the Eighth and Ninth Air Forces, bombed industrial and rail facilities by means of

instruments. Five bombers and three fighters were st. Two enemy fighters were destroyed. Photographs taken during Saturday's large-scale bombing in favorable weather disclosed, meanwhile, that heavy damage had been inflicted on industrial objectives

Two of Hitler's largest tank production plants were blasted Saturday when Liberators at Kassel laid down concentrations of high explosives and incendiaries which covered every building but one in the Henschel Werke III plant, believed to be manufacturing nearly all of Germany's

heavy Tiger tanks.
Other B24s hammered the big Krupp Mark IV tank works at Magdeburg, placing almost every bomb in the plant area and hitting 21 of the 23 large factory

buildings, The RAF's attack on the Kembs Dam. two miles north of Basle, caused a drop of more than ten feet in the level of the Rhine River, which paralyzed the elec-trical supply in the Baden province and crippled Rhine traffic from Switzerland to Germany

A direct hit with a six-ton bomb is believed to have been scored on the lock gate supplying water to the turbines of one of the largest hydro-electric stations in Europe.

Up to the end of September, RAF Bomber Command alone, operating from bases in England, had dropped 609,868 tons of bombs (equivalent to 683.052 bases in England, had dropped 605,305 tons of bombs (equivalent to 683,052 American (ons) on targets in Germany, Italy and occupied Europe. On targets in the Reich, 328,173 tons were dropped. The first 100,000 tens were dropped in the first 34 years of the war, between September, 1939, and May, 1943.

10,000th Fort Built

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 9-The American Association of Aircraft Manufac-turers announced today the completion of the 10,000th Flying Fortress. No. 10,000 was built in Seattle by Boeing Aircraft Co. No. 10,001, turned out the same day, came off a Lockheed assembly line at Las Vegas, Cal.

Aachen Gets a Bang Out of GI Ingenuity

OUTSIDE AACHEN, Oct. (Reuter)-American frontline engineers have developed a new weapon to use against the Germans-an explosivefilled street car that they roll down a hill into the city two miles away.

The first one was sent in yesterday, daubed V3. The second, christened the "Aachen Express," was pushed off by a bulldozer today.

Fitted with a time fuse to prevent a jolt setting off a premature explosion, it swayed down the rails toward Aachen, then blew up with a great bang from its ton of captured German explosive, to the cheers of the frontline inventors watching outside the

There are more "secret weapons" to come. The Americans have more street

Canadians In Scheldt Back Door'

American troops were in the southern outskirts of Aachen yesterday, rooting out the fanatical defenders in house-to-house clashes,

defenders in house-to-house clashes, as other units of the U.S. First Army all but completed the isolation of the city, with the tips of encircling pincer drives only 1½ miles apart.

At the same time the Germans were hit on another front, Canadian troops striking in an all-army amphibious operation against the "back door" of the Nazi pocket on the Scheldt estuary in Holland to ease the plight of their comrades holding a bridgehead over the Leopold Canal. The main roads of escape from Aachen had been cut and secondary roads were under fire.

Crucifix Hill Held

Although there were some American troops in the city's southern outskirts the main fight occurred east of Aachen, where the Germans tried vainly to drive the Americans from Crucifix Hill, an 800-foot eminence dominating the area.

Dispatches from this battle area said the Germans attacking Crucifix Hill pener.

the Germans attacking Crucifix Hill pene-trated the American front at one point, but fell back after hand-to-hand clashes. German broadcasts described the fight-ing there as continuing "with growing

The garrison inside Aachen is not large, a commentator at SHAEF estimating it to be between 1,000 and 2,000 men.

Aachen Politically Important

But the scale of German attempts to break up the American are around Aachen indicated the importance, both military and political, which the Nazis attach to the city. Capture of Aachen could have repercussions throughout the Reich.

The Canadians established two beach-

The Canadians established two beach-heads early yesterday east of Hoofd-plaat, on the Scheldt estuary's south shore, meeting scattered artillery and mortar fire, although the din of vehicles moving to the marshalling areas near Terneuzen, farther down the estuary, must have indicated to the Germans that operations were under way.

By daylight the Canadians had Bree

operations were under way.

By daylight, the Canadians had Bren carriers and anti-tank guns ashore, and reinforcements were moving up the estuary under a smoke screen.

The Germans in the pocket have been hammering the Canadians on the Leopold Canal, in Belgium, and one report said the bridgehead had been cut, with part (Continued on page 4) (Continued on page 4)

Churchill Flies To See Stalin

Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden arrived in Moscow by plane yesterday for Churchill's first meeting with Marshal Stalin since Teheran last November.

Coming little more than three weeks after the Quebec conference of Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt, the

Churchill and President Roosevelt, the new Moscow meeting appeared a sequel to the Canadian discussions, which Stalin found himself unable to attend.

U.S. Ambassador Averell Harriman and British Ambassador Sir Archibald Clarke-Kerr already have given Stalin a report on the Quebec decisions, which dealt largely with the Pacific war, but Mr. Churchill's arrival enabled a fuller giveand-take on a higher level. and-take on a higher level.

Newsmen covering diplomatic circles

in London understood that Churchill and Stalin would be concerned primarily with Germany, because Russia is not fighting in the Pacific. With the war drawing closer to the Reich, it was suggested that armistice and occupation conditions pro-bably would take a leading place in the discussions

Polish Talks Seen

Some quarters looked for an attempt to settle the long-standing Russo-Polish controversy.

There was no suggestion that Mr. Roosevelt might join the conferees in the midst of an election campaign at home, but the New York Times reported as an echo of the Dumbarton Oaks world security conference that a new Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin-Chiang Kai-shek meeting appears on the horizon.

"Competent authorities now say," the newspaper reported, "that in the interests of perfecting a world peace design Marshal Stalin may be willing to hold a four-power conference in the near future despite the fact that Russia is not at war with Japan."

Mr. Churchill, accompanied by his military advisers, was met at the airport by Foreign Commissar Vyacheslay Moloov and by Ambassadors Clarke-Kerr and

Harriman.