

Group Indicted for Attempting to Cause Mutiny in Armed Forces

2 WOMEN ARE INCLUDED

BY KARL R. BAUMAN

Washington — (AP) — Two women and 28 men were under indictment today in a widening investigation of what the Justice Department called a Nazi propaganda campaign to incite mutiny in the armed forces and set up a Fascist regime in this country.

The defendants, some of whom were named in a previous indictment charging sedition, were accused by a Federal Grand Jury of conspiring "with each other and with officials of the government of the German Reich and leaders and members of the Nazi Party" to:

"Advise, counsel, urge and cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny and refusal of duty by members of the military and naval forces of the United States."

Pelley Is Included

The defendants include George Sylvester Viereck, long a German propagandist in this country, and already under sentence for violating the Foreign Agents' Registration Act; Joseph E. McWilliams, organizer of the Christian Mobilizers; Elizabeth Dilling, author of "The Red Network" and other publications; William Dudley Pelley, leader of the Silver Shirts, who is under a 15-year sentence for violating the Sedition Act, and George E. Deatherage, organizer of the Knights of the White Camellia.

Lola De LaFayette Washburn of Chicago, described as organizer of the National Liberty Party, is the second woman defendant.

Twenty-two of the defendants were named in an indictment returned a year ago, which Justice Department officials said still stands. The old indictment however does not allege an actual conspiracy in behalf of a Nazi rule for the United States.

Atty. Gen. Francis Biddle commented the department is continuing its investigation of "certain defendants" not named in the new charges, "as well as others, not named in either indictment."

Two Detroit Men

The new indictment alleges the defendants, in conspiring to "accomplish the objectives of the Nazi Party in the United States," printed and circulated numerous newspapers, magazines, books, leaflets, circulars, pamphlets, cartoons and photographs, including Hitler's "Mein Kampf."

It further alleges they organized, supported, used and controlled and caused to be organized many parties, offices, groups and organizations, including the German embassy in Washington and vari-



Pfc. Frank J. Kellner Jr.

LOCAL MARINE DIES IN ACTION

Pfc. Frank J. Kellner Jr., is Casualty in South Pacific Warfare

Pfc. Frank J. Kellner Jr., a member of the U. S. Marine Corps, has been killed in action, according to a telegram received last night by his father, Frank J. Kellner Sr., 104 S. Maple street. The marine, who would have been 19 years old New Year's Day, is the first Marshfield member of that branch of service to lose his life.

Word came from Lt. Gen. A. A. Vandergrift at Washington, D. C., Marine Corps commandant, who stated that the present situation necessitated the interment of the local marine in the locality where his death occurred. The date of his death was not given nor was the place of his death revealed. Further information is to be sent by letter.

Guadalcanal Veteran

Pfc. Kellner had participated in three previous Marine Corps engagements, including Guadalcanal.

Born in Long Beach, Calif., Jan. 1, 1925, the marine spent most of his life in the West, coming here from Utah a little over two years ago.

See—MARINE—Page 2

MURRAY CITES U. S. STEEL PRODUCTION

33 JAP PLANES ARE DESTROYED

Enemy Paying Heavy Price in Fight to Cut Off Allied Thrusts

4 WARSHIPS DAMAGED

BY MORRIE LANDSBERG

(Associated Press War Editor)

The Japanese are paying an increasingly heavy price to fight off thrusts at their hemmed-in bases in the Southwest Pacific while American troops are building up invasion-won wedges in the enemy's own defense system.

Allied planes, striking in the New Guinea-New Britain-New Ireland sector, bombed key enemy points, damaged four warships and destroyed at least 33 Japanese planes.

In the Central Pacific a Japanese broadcast said, 14 Mitchell bombers struck at Tarao in a continuation of the regular aerial assault on the Marshall Islands. Two of the raiders were reported shot down.

First Plane Lands

The picture on the Allied side was one of progress and development of facilities seized from the Japanese in three recent landing operations.

U. S. Marines widened their beachhead at Cape Gloucester on the western end of New Britain as patrols advanced from the eastern and western flanks. The first American plane, a flying boat, landed at Borgen Bay to deliver vital equipment. Seabees, meanwhile, rushed work on the smashed Japanese airdrome.

Soldiers of the American 32nd Division established a firm grip at Saidor on the northeast coast of New Guinea. The Japanese made their first aerial attack on the beachhead, nearly 38 hours after the unopposed New Year's Day landings, killing one man on the ground. Road building proceeded in advance of probable reconstruction of the captured landing field.

The Japanese also raided U. S. Sixth Army holdings on Arawa, on the southwest coast of New Britain, but the attack was termed ineffective. Outpost clashes occurred on the right flank, with 14 Japanese killed.

Madang Hit Hard

South Pacific carrier-based planes caught two Japanese heavy cruisers and two destroyers in the Kavieng, New Ireland, harbor New Year's Day and set both cruisers and one destroyer afire.

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piled by Fire Chief Walter C. Mueller. Fire losses for the past year were fixed by the chief at \$47,000.

The number of city alarms is 17 more than in 1942, while the number of rural calls was down two from the six received by the Fire Department during the previous year. Contributing to the greater number of fire calls this past year was the large number of grass fires in the closing portion of 1943.

The total fire loss was considerably higher than the \$4,787.44 recorded in 1942, with the fire on July 18 at St. John's Catholic School responsible for by far the largest percentage of the loss.

In addition, figures received from insurance companies list 28 fires for which no alarms were turned in and for which losses amounting to \$1,466.25 were paid.

MARINE

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

ago. He received his education in schools in California, Utah and Marshfield.

He enlisted in the Marine Corps Jan. 5, 1942, five days after his 17th birthday, and was trained at San Diego, Calif. His father visited with him on the West Coast in June of that year, and the youth left for overseas duty that same month.

The marine, whose mother died in 1934, is survived by his father and his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kellner, also of 104 S. Maple street. His maternal grandparents were killed early in the present struggle during a Luftwaffe bombing raid on the British Isles.

Stratford

Mrs. Mary Prihoda, Marathon, spent Saturday at the Jerome Sauter home.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Telchow and children visited Monday at the Max Stoltenow home and at the home of Mrs. Carle Damon, Spencer.

Mr. and Mrs. Trygve Potter and children, Annette and Bud, and Ben Turner, Hawkins, visited over the week end at the William Waterman home. Sunday visitors there were Cpl. and Mrs. Harvey Waterman and daughter, Nancy, Elroy; Mrs. Minnie Rifleman and Miss Armelda Rifleman, Wausau; and Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Rifle-

annual business meeting of the Gospel Tabernacle Sunday School will be held at the Tabernacle Tuesday evening, Jan. 4, beginning at 8 o'clock.

BOUNDARIES

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

tory" ever since it declared its independence and incorporated itself with Rumania in 1918.

Far to the north, in the swirling battles near Vitebsk and Nevel, Russian forces are about 70 miles from the former Polish and Latvian borders, and are still closer to Latvia above the Nevel area.

Along with Poland, the Russians took over Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, in 1940, subsequently making them republics of the U. S. S. R. These acquisitions pushed the border some 280 miles west from the old frontiers in the Vitebsk and Nevel areas, or all the way across Lithuania and Latvia to the Baltic shore.

Finns Retook Viipuri

From Finland, Russia gained the Karelian Isthmus, including Viipuri, and territory along Finland's eastern border in the winter war of 1939-40. With German help, the Finns retook Viipuri and their part of the Karelian Isthmus, and gained a slice of Karelia to the north.

This apparently is what Russia wants to be her new border line after the war:

It envelopes all of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. From Lithuania it touches East Prussia, going southwest, then curves southeast along the Bug River barely taking in Brest-Litovsk and including Luck (by good margin) all the way to Sokol. At Sokol it bends west and southwest to the San River near Jaroslaw, and follows the San to the Carpathian Mountains. This was the line that was established across Poland by agreement between Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov and German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop. The line then runs along the Carpathians to the old Rumanian border, takes in a chunk of northern Bucovina in a line about 10 miles below Cernauti, and then cuts off all of Bessarabia between the Prut and Dniester Rivers.

Rumania, whose troops have suffered heavily in eastern front fighting, took back Bessarabia and the Germans awarded her Trans-Dniester, a black-soil wheat belt

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