

U. S. WINTER CAMPAIGN CARRIES BEYOND LAST WAR'S ARMISTICE LINE

U. S. Third Army Closes in
4½ to 8½ Miles from
French City.

7 DIVISIONS THROWN IN

Gain 10 Miles in Three
Days on 55-Mile Arc
Around Town.

London, Nov. 10 (AP)—The U. S. Third army's winter offensive passed beyond the trenches of the 1918 armistice and closed today to within 4½ miles north and 8½ southeast of the Germans' French fortress city of Metz.

Gains netted up to five miles and toppled several towns and villages, including the important hub of Chateau-Salins.

Lt. Gen. George Patton, Jr., threw in additional armored forces into the drive which had registered up to 10 miles in a 3-day push on a 55-mile arc on both sides of the fortress city.

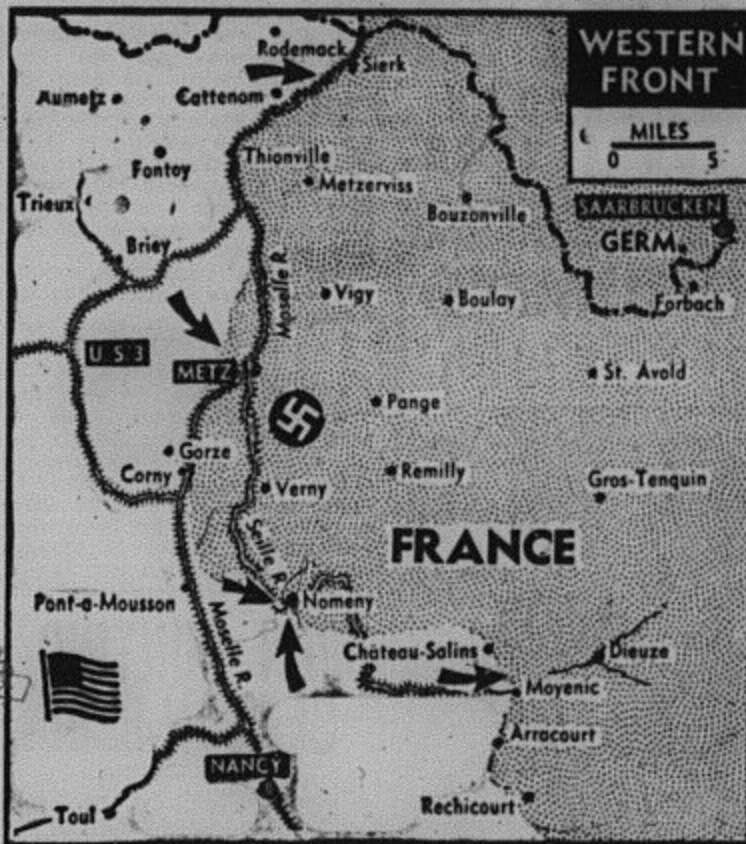
The Sixth Armored division leapfrogged infantry which had spearheaded the push and rushed well beyond Buchy, which is 8½ miles southeast of Metz and only 10 miles from the Metz-Saarbrücken road to Germany.

Deepen Bridgehead.

The offensive broke out in a new spot five miles north of Metz.

Farther north, near the Luxembourg border, the 90th Infantry

Yanks Knife Into Nazi Positions



Map above shows where troops of three divisions of the U. S. 3rd Army knifed into German positions north and south of Metz in a developing threat to encircle the key fortress guarding the approaches to the Saar Valley.

Deepen Bridgehead.

The offensive broke out in a new spot five miles north of Metz.

Farther north, near the Luxembourg border, the 90th Infantry division widened and deepened its bridgehead over the Moselle river to a length of 6½ miles and a depth of three miles.

The Germans said General Patton had poured heavy forces into the attack and declared huge tank battles were raging, with 200 American tanks encountered at once place.

Meanwhile on the First U. S. army front southeast of Aachen, American troops struggled forward 600 yards through rain and sleet just southwest of Hurtgen and 300 yards toward Schmidt.

Approach Passes.

Below Gen. Patton's sector the Seventh army of Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch continue to give support on his flank, capturing the village of Desfosse in the Meurthe valley, five miles northwest of St. Die in the Saales pass through the Vosges, and reaching the eastern edge of the forest of Domainia de Champ on the approaches to Fraize in Bonhomme pass.

In the First army sector southeast of Aachen, supreme headquarters reported bitter fighting as American troops consolidated and improved their hold in the village of Vossenack and punched out small gains in local attacks west of Schmidt and southwest of Hurtgen.

Supreme headquarters officially proclaimed the end of resistance south of the Maas in Holland, where the enemy bridgehead south of the Moerdijk bridges was wiped out, and on Walcheren island at the mouth of the Schelde.

Look for Crossing.

Artillery barrages were bursting on both sides of the Maas as the Germans watched for attempts of Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's batterram to cross the barrier to Rotterdam, 16 miles to the north.

On Walcheren small parties of soaked Germans came into British lines in rowboats to surrender.

Metz, threatened by Patton's offensive, is the Germans' last important major fortress in northeastern France. Gen. Patton now has sent seven divisions into action. A dispatch from Paris said there no longer was any attempt at supreme headquarters to minimize the force of the onslaught, although its full scope still cannot be measured.

The scale of the attack already unfolded, however, made it plain that the Germans could not dream of any winter lull in which the Allied armies, drawn up for 500 miles through France, western Germany and Holland, would be Germany and Holland, would be weather-bound or shackled by supply difficulties.