

Axis Take Heavy Beating On All Fronts

General Montgomery Says Germans in Sicily Are Doomed

B. RICHARD McMURRAY
Associated Press War Editor

An American sea thrust behind German lines shattered axis lines in north Sicily, and the British, driving around Mt. Etna, advanced to within seven miles of Randazzo Monday night where a decisive and final battle of the shrinking Messina bridgehead was shaping up.

Advancing nine to 15 miles and enveloping 100 villages, the Russians struck within 12 miles of Kharkov, capturing Latina on the north. The great Ukrainian industrial center was in artillery range and all but isolated.

Other Red army groups thundered toward Bryansk rail hub 75 miles west of Orel, gaining up to seven miles, 800 populated places. The shaken Germans said another big scale Russian offensive had opened against Smolensk, from the region southwest of Vyazma. Smolensk is in the Napoleonic corridor of retreat, 240 miles southwest of Moscow.

With Munda already captured, Gen. MacArthur's planes bombed Japanese bases all the way from Vila in the central Solomons to Ambona, former Dutch naval base 600 miles northwest of Australia—showing a total of 224 tons of high explosives on Ambona, Salamaua, Bairoko and Vila, the four principal targets. MacArthur's headquarters said in today's noon communiqué that fires and explosions caused heavy damage at Salamaua, the enemy's base on the northeast coast of New Guinea. Censorship veiled the seethings within Italy and Germany, but there was no doubt that Europe was in a political crisis.

General Montgomery, Eighth army commander, declared: "The Germans in Sicily are doomed. The days of the Boche in Sicily are numbered."

The American amphibious operation trapped hundreds of prisoners. It utterly surprised the Germans and rolled them back to Cape Orlando, 43 miles from Messina, the escape port two miles from Italy. San Agata and San Fratello fell. The Americans also seized Cesaro after an eight-mile advance, collapsing completely the German line to San Agata. Britons whipping nine miles up the east coast took the port of Acireale, 42 miles south of Messina. They charged high up the slopes of volcanic Mt. Etna to take San Maria di Licodia.

A column moving around the west side of the two-mile high mountain was immediately threatening Randazzo, which the Americans have dubbed "razzle-dazzle." The tiny hamlet commanding a mountain pass had been virtually blown off its hilltop on the north-west rim of Mt. Etna by allied air attack by night and day. The Germans faced entrapment between the American and British columns and it was possible that the savage air assaults had made the pass untenable, if not impassable.

Already there were signs of evacuation from Sicily. Again the allied communiqué said "enemy troops and shipping in the Messina strait were attacked throughout last night by our light bombers." The straits are but two miles across to Italy at their narrowest point, and the waters deep and the current is swift. Other planes bombed and strafed railways, roads and bridges of the southern Italian mainland.

Three flights of allied planes resumed the aerial offensive against German installations in Europe. Stockholm reported the Germans were evacuating Stettin, 85 miles northeast of Berlin, the capital from which thousands were scurrying as they heard tales of Hamburg. Swiss reports said the Bulgarians had urged diplomats to flee Sofia.

Kharkov was in the same kind of tactical squeeze that toppled Orel. A good indication that the Germans were pulling out swiftly was found in the Moscow communiqué listing the capture of 212 tanks, 139 cannons, 11 supply dumps and 315 land railway cars.

One town 30 miles due west fell. Other Russians stood to the northwest, north, east and southeast. A mass of soviet were reported by Berlin to be trying to outflank Kharkov on the south from Chuguev, 22 miles south-east. Only one railway from Kharkov still was tenable to the Germans. It led to the Crimea via Losovaya. Kharkov has already changed hands three times, the Germans last taking it in March after the great Russian winter offensive had over-extended itself.

The swiftness of the Russian advance all along the 200-250 mile front from Orel to Kharkov region threatened Semy, another railway town. Troops springing from Orel were thundering west toward Bryansk, the capture of which would rival any Russian triumph of the summer. The special communiqué told of four to seven mile advances on Bryansk. Troops which outflanked Orel to the north stood close to Karachev, 25 miles east of Bryansk.

There was reason to believe the

ON the HOME FRONT

By ISABEL CHILDS

The soldier and his pale little wife stopped to gaze where my own glance rested at the unusual display of native handicrafts from China, Burma, the Solomon Islands and other south sea locales that are currently on the war front of the western Pacific.

While I was thinking of the days that may lie ahead, of the longed-for chance to see the orient which may come with peace, they clasped their hands a little tighter, and I suppose wondered just what kind of curios he might be bringing home from where by this time next year or the years after that.

But to all three of us the articles were not just queer. For they (and you might as well know now they are in Hartman's Liberty street window) have been selected to represent eastern arts in objects which even to us seem exotic and lovely.

Were I a missionary, I admit I might see the "gods" and "goddesses" in that window in a different light. But the faces of all of them are not horrible, nor do they all represent greed. In some I think I have seen dignity and wisdom and in a few figures there is a suggestion of sacrifices, not demanded but given. To such an manufacture these the concept of any great God should not be difficult to receive.

Patience as well as artistry is represented in those objects, perhaps particularly in the three-foot replica of a Chinese temple, which is said to be authentic. The central unit of a display of colorful Chinese dolls and cloisonne miniatures, it contains more than 70 pieces assembled without use of a nail. Carefully slotted and fitted together, it represents countless hours of labor by the Chinese craftsmen, and its portals are guarded by a beautiful example of the Chinese potter's art, the blue dog of the temple.

Kidnaped Baby Returned Alive In Good Health

C (Continued from Page 1) C

morning hours last Tuesday. Police suspected kidnaping, although no ransom note was received. They launched a search for a childless woman who might have stolen the baby for her own. The entire area around Albany was thoroughly searched by police and volunteer citizens, aided by military police from nearby Camp Adair. But always the trail was cold.

Countless tips were reported to police headquarters, where lights burned night and day as authorities pressed their search for the infant. None of the early tips proved authentic. When the baby's disappearance was first discovered, it was believed she was taken from the hospital by a person who entered via a fire escape that leads to a sun-room on the same floor as the nursery.

Police later abandoned the theory because the escape was overgrown with vines. State Police Sergeant Earl Houston said it would have been impossible for a person to carry the baby down the escape.

The grief-stricken mother appealed by press and radio for a safe return of her child. The mother, partially paralyzed as a result of infantile paralysis, was in critical condition for a time as a result of the shock. The Gurneys have one other child, an 8-year-old daughter. Police were quick to abandon ransom as a motive for the baby's disappearance, pointing out that the father, W. B. Gurney, was a man of only modest means. He is head of the AF of L Veneer and Plywood Workers local union of Albany.

The father, in a radio broadcast over northwest stations last week, pleaded for the infant's safe return.

WASHINGTON, August 9 (AP)—The release of 105,000 civilian and military employees at arsenals, depots and other army service facilities will be completed by the end of August, the war department announced today.

"The manpower economies achieved," the department said, "are the results of careful job surveys and great efficiency growing out of efforts initiated seven months ago by the army service forces in the maximum utilization of personnel."

Russians were driving on the Dnieper river—the east wall of Germany's "inner fortress" defenses, more than 225 miles west of the present battlefield. The first chilling blasts of Russian winter were about a month away along the northern end of the front and winter months have been the peak periods of Russian advance.

Reds Closing Encirclement Of Kharkov

B (Continued from Page 1) B

ansk captured the railway station of Shakhovo, 22 miles west of Orel. In this sector, the communists said, enemy officers and men taken prisoner told their captors that the 253rd German infantry division had "lost about half of its effectiveness" in fighting of the last three days.

The communiqué, recorded by the soviet monitor, made specific reports that 3500 Germans had been killed in fighting in the various sectors.

In the Kharkov region advancing Russians captured Trotskyans, where they discovered a German concentration camp and liberated soviet citizens incarcerated there.

At both Kharkov and Bryansk the Russians were battering and cutting rail lines.

In the Kharkov area the Russians had taken Kupryevka, 40 miles northwest of Kharkov and 52 miles from Semy on the Kharkov-Semy railroad. The Russians appeared to be closing in steadily along a wide front on Semy, an important nazi communications center.

The Moscow radio announced that two Russian officers, General Apanasenko and Guryev, had been killed in action leading troops on the Orel-Belgorod front. Gen. Apanasenko, 51, formerly was with the red army in the far east. He led a Cossack unit in the Belgorod fighting. Maj. Gen. Guryev, one of the heroes of Stalingrad, died in the fighting at Orel, the announcement said.

Great quantities of men and material were involved in the Kharkov battle, and the Germans apparently were retreating in haste. The Russians reported capturing 212 tanks, 139 guns, 96 mortars, 323 machine guns and 618 trucks in two days of fighting.

The Russians said they captured more than 100 populated places in their Kharkov drive, while 80 more were taken in the advances west of Orel.

Among the places listed as taken in the special communiqué, recorded by the soviet monitor, were Latina, 12 miles north of Kharkov, and Nikitovka, 30 miles due west of the city. The twin captures showed the red armies were concerned with more than capture of the city. They also want to trap all nazi forces in the area, or compel the city to fall by evacuation.

Other towns taken to the north included Kirova, 14 miles west of Kromin and Shapava, 22 miles west of Orel, and Milovoye, 25 miles west of Orel.

Even the Germans admitted the red armies were doing "utmost" to capture Kharkov from the northwest and German troops were "facing no easy situation," the Berlin radio reported. The Germans said the Russians were attacking with great masses of artillery and tanks and "strong reserves."

The Russian communiqué said 90 German planes were shot down yesterday on all fronts.

Means Talked Of Lessening Polio Spread

A (Continued from Page 1) A

demic (and these cases in this area cannot be said to have reached epidemic proportions) many persons become infected with this virus, but only a small proportion are made ill. In a still smaller proportion, the illness is accompanied by muscular weakness or some degree of paralysis.

"The virus may be given off from an infected person in droplets from the throat or in fecal excretions or in both. The ordinary conditions of everyday associations between people in a family or in a community afford opportunity for the virus to pass from one individual to another. This passage may be reduced, in some degree, or prevented by careful attention to personal cleanliness and hygienic habits, that should always be observed."

"Attempts to stop the spread of the virus by closing places where people congregate have been unsuccessful. The resulting disturbance to community life is a disadvantage. Therefore, orders requiring the closure of schools, churches, movies and swimming pools are ordinarily not worthwhile."

Five of the current cases in this area are in Polk county, one was apparently brought here from Carlton, one from Brooks and seven originated in Salem. This number includes all who have been reported affected by the disease this year. Dr. Stone said. One death has been directly attributed to polio.

In no case, can any case here be traced to another case in this district, he said he believed. Apparently none of the ill had used swimming pools here.

Woman Weeps For Child She Stole

D (Continued from Page 1) D

couple, whose name police said they would rather not divulge since they were convinced of their innocence, had rented portions of the same house in a new addition to the city, approximately one-half mile from Albany General hospital.

The baby clothes Mrs. Wright made and purchased during those months of waiting in the modern home she had found in Oregon "gave her away" because some neighbor recalled that baby garments had never before waved from the line in the garage there.

Early this morning there was no answer to the question "Why did she do it?" Nor did officers reveal just "how" she removed the two-day old infant from the crowded hospital—they did say that the child was back in that same hospital tonight, under guard.

Nazis Reel Under Blows

G (Continued from Page 1) G

mopping up the south slopes of Mount Etna knocked out challenging nazi tanks and captured the town of San Maria Di Licodia, high up on the volcanic cone.

British Eighth army columns captured Acireale in a nine-mile drive along the east coast from Catania and pushed on toward Taormina, a harbor and road junction behind the German center.

The allies moved ever closer to Messina. Acireale is 42 miles from that escape port, Cesaro is 48 miles and San Agata is 50.

American Warhawks and Spitfires provided air cover for the amphibious American forces which landed Saturday night on Atolls at Torrenoya, three miles east of San Agata. The Spitfires knocked down seven axis fighter-bombers over San Agata to account for all the enemy planes reported destroyed in air combat yesterday.

US fleet units provided escort for the sea movement.

The doughboys cut the coastal highway, wiped out a convoy of trucks which was moving reinforcements toward San Agata, capturing 300 prisoners in the process, and—in conjunction with the ground forces attacking from the west—pocketed the garrisons of both San Agata and neighboring San Fratello.

The startling amphibious maneuver completely surprised the Germans and most of them were reported cut off from retreat before they knew of their danger.

The German survivors are falling back on Cape Orlando, 10 miles northeast of San Agata. Orlando is linked by a poor mountain road with Randazzo, 20 miles to the south.

That general anchorage of the enemy defenses was again smothered by round-the-clock bombings. Allied air observers said Randazzo was now half buried in ruins.

The Messina escape hatch was pulverized by RAF Wellingtons which maintained a second all night attack against this port, its roads and its beaches. Two small ships were newly reported sunk off southern Italy and all types of craft were brought under fire in the Messina strait.

Railways, roads and bridges across the toe of the Italian boot—avenues by which the Germans might attempt to flee toward prospective defense lines in north Italy—also were attacked by allied aerial squadrons.

Something for the nazi high command to ponder was the fact that British and American warships control all the Sicilian coastal waters and are in position to repeat the American amphibious success at San Agata almost at will.

The German communiqué broadcast from Berlin today said numerically superior allied forces had renewed attacks along the coast road and "fighting is still in progress."

The communiqué asserted that nazi fighter-bombers had sunk a destroyer and a 7000-ton merchant vessel "off the Sicilian north coast."

This claim and a statement in the Rome-broadcast Italian communiqué that "German planes effectively hit two destroyers" were alike without confirmation in allied quarters.

HOLLYWOOD
Last Times Tonight
Random Harvest
by JAMES HILTON
News-Carload

Allies Spare No Southwest Battlefront

By WILLIAM F. BONI

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Tuesday, Aug. 10 (AP)—Taking advantage of improved weather conditions, allied bombers yesterday struck heavily at enemy bases over the entire southwest Pacific battle front.

"Our heavy and medium bombers in coordinated attack, concentrated 103 tons of high explosives on targets in the town, harbor and river areas, and south to Nuk Nuk village, causing heavy damage, fires and explosions," the communiqué said.

Ground activity in the Salamaua area, scene of recent brisk skirmishes, was limited to patrolling and artillery harassing fire.

Medium bombers "in force" bombed and machine gunned bridges and enemy construction camp areas on the main road leading south from Bogadjim, a coastal village 20 miles south of Madang, New Guinea. The bombers, leaving many fires burning in the area, swept south along the coast, smashing enemy barges as they went.

Escorted heavy and medium bombers hit Vila airbase on Kolombangara island twice, dropping 63 tons of bombs and causing large fires. Reconnaissance planes followed up with a night bombing of the airbase.

Aeros Kula gulf from Vila, torpedo and dive bombers, with fighter escort, attacked enemy positions at Bairoko harbor, the former Munda supply base on New Georgia island.

"Our ground forces advancing north from Munda towards Bairoko are being hampered by heavy rains," the communiqué said. It added that 11 disabled Japanese planes had been captured at Munda.

There was no interception nor any enemy-caused loss to allied planes in any of the major operations. Over New Britain, however, a single Liberator fought off nine Zeros, shooting down one and damaging three.

Northwest of Australia, Liberators dropped 36 tons of bombs at night on Ambona, the former Dutch naval base, causing fires and explosions that were visible many miles away. Large fires also were set on the Doela air field in the Kai island, 500 miles north of Daidwin.

The concentrated bombing of Vila was another in the series of softening-up blows struck at that central Solomons base where the Japanese, who, General MacArthur says, are now on the defensive, are expected to offer even stronger resistance than at Munda.

Vila, on Kolombangara island 17 miles northwest of Munda, New Georgia, the next immediate objective of victorious American units. The read admiral commanding the Japanese at Vila are stronger than those overcome by United States soldiers at the Munda air base last week.

The admiral, who was not identified, thought it probable that the enemy was being reinforced at Vila because there is more open country there. Vila is important as another central Solomons stepping stone leading from Guadalcanal, in the southern Solomons, northwest to Rabaul, New Britain, powerful enemy air and sea base.

Court Signs Order for New Precinct

Formal order creating the new No. 27 voting precinct from portions of large No. 2 and No. 19 at the east side of Salem was signed Monday by the Marion county court. Still in the making is a similar order establishing the new precinct to be known as Auburn from portions of Englewood and East Salem.

Shuffling the cards to list separately the voters in the new rural precinct will be a tedious task, it was pointed out Monday, and one which may for some time occupy the election department of County Clerk Henry Mattson's office. Because street address numbers are more easily segregated than the box numbers on winding rural routes, the job of making up precinct lists for No. 27 will be comparatively simple.

EL SINORE
TODAY and WED.
Join the jamboree of joy! It's M-G-M's giant fun and music show in technicolor!
Du Barry was a Lady
SKELETON KEY
JOHN KELLY
—Co-Feature—
"A Stranger in Town"
Frank Morgan

Some Lucky Girl Tonight To Be Miss Bombar-Deer

Some lucky and lovely Salem girl tonight will walk off the stage of the Grand theatre the owner of a smart new lapel watch and wearer of the title "Miss Bombar-Deer."

She will be lucky because she may be a little less charming in real life than some of her close competitors whose pictures did not have quite the same effect on the judges' eyes as did hers.

That she is lovely is a known fact since photographers at Bishop's studio here handed back their answer to airbase officer judges. Asked for an opinion when the choice had narrowed down to six (by men whose business may be in the air, but whose feet are on the ground, who explained that the "reputation of the air corps is at stake") those who took the pictures refused to comment other than to congratulate the young fliers on their selection of a half dozen pictures of young women who were not "just photogenic," but who have personality and beauty when met outside the picture frames.

Troops Keep Order in Italy After Bombing

E (Continued from Page 1) E

her from stepping out of the war would be removed.

A German press declaration that Germany now faces a "heavy crisis" in the war was coupled today with a Rome dispatch speculating that Italy was staying in the conflict partly in anticipation of receiving a windfall through new European developments of an unspecified nature.

(The Berlin correspondent of the Madrid newspaper Informaciones reported that an announcement would be forthcoming that Italy will "continue in the war" with "still more active military help from Germany than ever before." Moreover, the correspondent said, the battle on the eastern front "may change from one moment to another.")

The Frankfurter Zeitung in a front page editorial declared that Germany now is engaged in a "struggle of life and death" in the east against a "merciless opponent," and said this situation has created a "heavy crisis" which comes in a great war and requires "every German to do his duty."

Declaring that Italy has "no choice" but to stay in the war, the Rome correspondent of the Tribune de Geneve said that if Italy succeeds with German aid in holding allied troops for a time "events could take place which would offer unsuspected possibilities for Italy to get out of the present situation."

The Frankfurter Zeitung editorial was devoted largely to Russia but it acknowledged also that the allied air offensive was cracking home morale.

FDR Returns From Vacation

F (Continued from Page 1) F

staff, and after that, with the British ambassador, Lord Halifax. Indications that the president's expedition into the picturesque north country was not all a vacation-fishing trip, came from Birch Island station, Ontario, where a little white house was established.

Twice daily his mail and government dispatches were brought by fighter planes. Urgent messages were carried to him by special telephone and telegraph wires in his train on a Canadian Pacific railway siding at the edge of the waters.

Widespread speculation that another conference with Prime Minister Churchill of Great Britain is in the offing accompanied the president's return. Early made it clear that no such meeting has been held yet but he did not foreclose possibility of such a conference soon.

With the president on his trip near McGregor and Whitefish bays were his chief of staff, Admiral William D. Leahy, Rear Admiral William Wilson Brown, his naval aide; Major General Edwin M. Watson, his military aide; Rear Admiral Ross McIntire, his personal physician; James Hynes, director of the office of war mo-

LAPITOL
Spencer Tracy
Katharine Hepburn
"KEEPER OF THE FLAME"
—PLUS—
"OMAHA TRAIL"
—Starts Wednesday—
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REUNION IN FRANCE
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"CAREFUL, SOFT SHOULDERS"

WPB to Use Church Aid In Work Drive

WASHINGTON, August 9 (AP)

The war production board Monday began a nation-wide drive through churches to get war workers to stay on their job.

WPB Vice-chairman Joseph D. Keenan, after meeting here with representatives of various religious groups, said they had agreed to push the campaign to help lagging war production meet its scheduled goals.

Keenan, admitting concern over the extent of labor turnover in the great airplane plants and other key industries, gave this account of the meeting:

He asked the churchmen to plead with members of their congregations to stay in their war jobs, even though it meant personal sacrifices and to ask other workers who had quit jobs to return to them.

At the same time, he requested churches to use their facilities to help war workers through establishment of day nurseries or other means that would ease their living problems.

bilization (OWM), and Harry Hopkins, chairman of the Anglo-American munitions assignment board.

Mr. Roosevelt's trip—unreported until today because of strict censorship regarding the president's movements—took him from Washington, July 31, to Niagara falls and to Ontario with a vigilant guard maintained along his route. He arrived at Birch Island August 1 and departed last weekend.

Despite his apparent attention to the war and state affairs, his guides reported that he put in about an hour each day on his fishing boat and enjoyed phenomenal luck with black bass and wall eyes.

Guadalcanal Fliers Tell 11-Day Saga

By ART BURGESS

GUADALCANAL, Aug. 1 (Delayed-Via Air Mail) (AP)—Eleven navy fliers of the famous Guadalcanal Catalina squadron told Monday of their 11-day saga, starting when their patrol bomber was forced down by fire one recent night.

Their rescue included a skirmish and escape from the Japanese, with the aid for South Sea natives who led them through jungles from village to village, singing "Onward Christian Soldiers."

The men credited their good fortune to unknown missionaries, who once taught the natives a smattering of English and something of the Christian religion.

Lt. (jg) J. W. Anderson, 29, of Bellevue, Fla., Catalina pilot, said: "It was like Biblical bread cast upon waters all over again with us as the beneficiaries."

Anderson said the fire and forced landing at sea in the Solomons area at 3 a.m. July 17 was due to an operational failure.

All took to rubber boats, Anderson said, and he sank the big patrol plane to prevent it falling into enemy hands, with machine gun fire.

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ROONEY
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Second Hit Van Heffin
"7 Sweethearts"