

Mother of Victim Takes Witness Stand

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times in Monmouth when he was a police officer there, and stated that once he had liquor in his possession but did not offer it to them and said he was using it for a cold.

District Attorney Spaulding in his opening remarks drew a vivid picture of events leading up to Layton's indictment on a murder charge. He traced Ruth's movements from her overnight visit with Mabel Friesen to Rickreall, where she purchased a bus ticket from Mrs. Anona Peltier, on the Camp Adair where Pvt. Donald Cohn of the military police revealed that the girl had checked in at 5:15 p. m., arriving by bus, and had left again at 10:20 p. m. after visiting with a soldier named Ballard who was her fiancé and whom she had told she had a way to get home as Layton would take her to Dallas. She left Adair in the back seat of a bus headed for Monmouth, Cohn had reported.

Turning to Layton's story, Spaulding said the accused had told of seeing Ruth in Monmouth about 11 p. m. that night, walking along the highway near the college. He said he had talked with her 10 or 15 minutes and had agreed to take her Dallas but that he had an errand in Independence.

At that point he claimed he had another errand at Buena Vista and drove on to Wells' landing, Spaulding said Layton had admitted. Layton further revealed, the district attorney said, that he had made advances but that Ruth had spurned him and had jumped over the seat and escaped through the car's back door; that he had gotten a blanket out of the car, that Ruth had started to run but he had promised if she would come back he would not harm her.

Spaulding said that under examination in Washington county Layton had repeated over and over again, "I was out with her but I didn't kill her. He had contended they were having a friendly scuffle near the river bank when her clothes were torn.

Roy R. Hewitt, attorney for the defense with Harry Hoy of Portland assisting, opened his argument in support of an insanity plea with a description of Layton's mentality. He said Layton's intelligence was not of high enough degree for him to understand terms which would be used in the trial; that he hadn't finished the fifth grade but had been conditionally promoted to 6-B when he was about 15 years old; that he had worked only at odd jobs.

Hewitt's version of Layton's story was that Ruth had suggested driving somewhere to buy beer and that Layton had suggested that there was some "moonshine" at Buena Vista. They parked on a path leading to the river, took the blanket from the car and laid it near the post upon which the undergarment later was found, Hewitt said.

Appearing as witnesses for the state were Sgt. C. Enahiser, state police officer, who produced photographs of the river and banks; E. Himes, Polk county engineer; E. A. Hardesty, one of the fishermen who discovered the body; Coroner C. W. Henkle, Dr. Beeman, state pathologist, Capt. Walter Lansing of the state police and Ruth's estranged parents.

Dr. Beeman testified that the girl had been alive when she hit the water, since her lungs were full of sand and water, but said that the body was so badly decomposed that it had been impossible to tell if she had been bruised or injured before death. No bruises would appear on the body if sustained after death, he clarified, and any which occurred just before would be very faint. However, even these were non-discernible after the lapse of time that the body was in the river.

In the morning, jurors, District Attorney Spaulding, Hewitt, Layton, the sheriff, and police visited the scene of the discovery of the body near Buena Vista.

Milan Reports Peace Riots

AT THE SWISS-ITALIAN FRONTIER, Aug. 17.—(AP)—New clashes between troops and peace demonstrators were reported from bomb-battered Milan Tuesday night where the political situation increased in intensity.

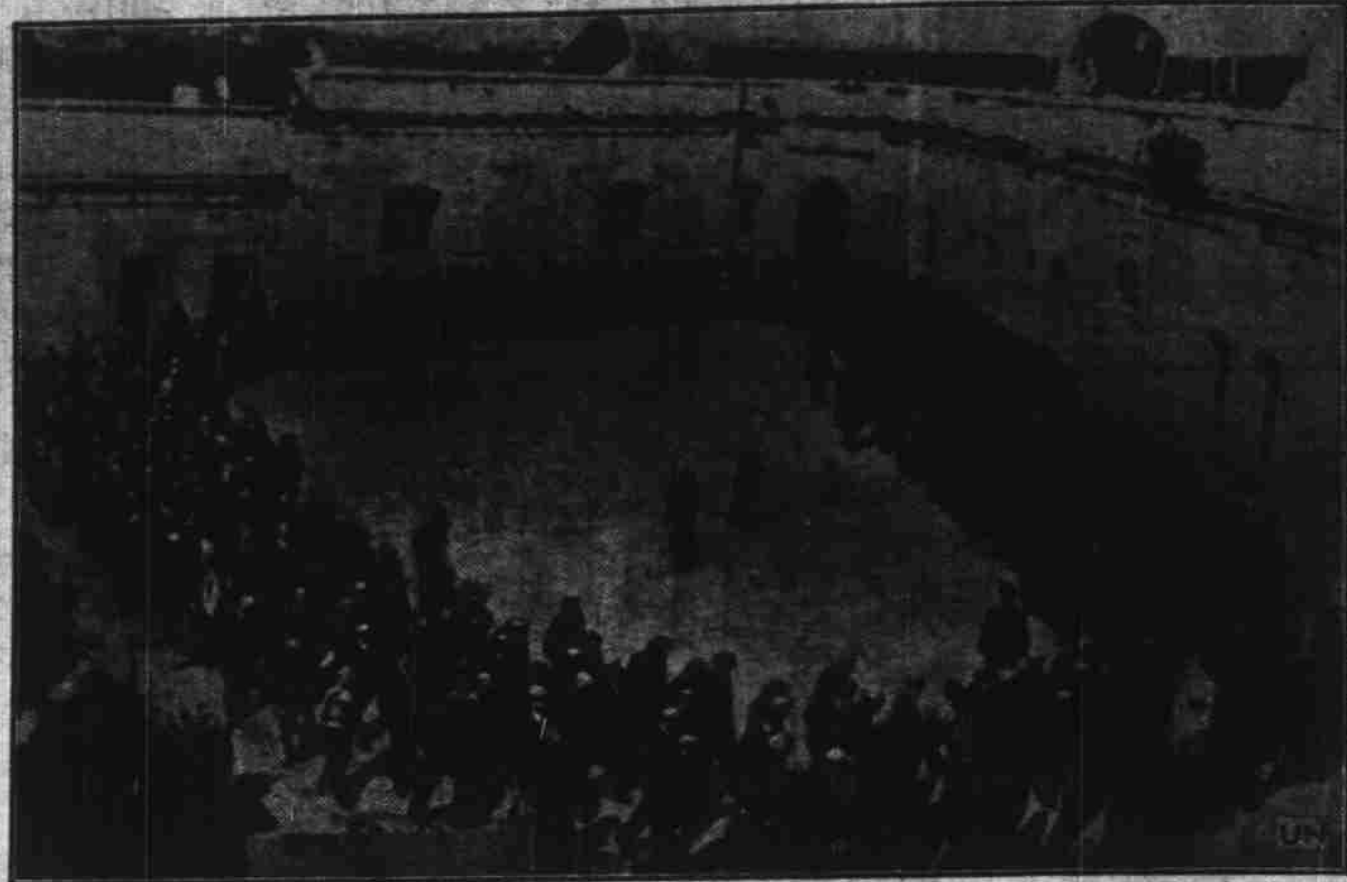
Soldiers were said to have answered demonstrators for peace with gun-fire, killing some and wounding others, and the German gendarmes were believed to be supporting Italian police in constant raids to arrest all suspicious persons. Other peace demonstrations were reported in Rome when Pope Pius XII appeared.

Normal life was completely disrupted in the once great industrial city of Milan. Gas and electric services were suspended. Even factories that escaped bomb hits could not operate because there was no transportation for workers. Thousands left the city daily.

Too Late to Classify

DINING ROOM set, bedroom set, electric range, dishwasher and chair. 1944 N. Summer.

Concentration Camp at Huy



First photo of the German concentration camp at Huy, Belgium, recently smuggled out of Belgium and sent to the US, shows Belgium prisoners walking in the inner court, their hands manacled behind their backs. Prisoners held are intellectuals and professors of Brussels university—men who opposed German orders and decrees. Once a day they are allowed to walk for 10 minutes in the court yard of the camp, which is situated in the Fort of Huy and from which escape is practically impossible.

Yanks Destroy Jap Planes

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was the first daylight emulation by the Americans of the technique inaugurated by the RAF less than a week ago.

The raiders, in a mass attack upon a heavy concentration of enemy air groups, surprised more than 225 airplanes and their crews on the ground.

Allied reconnaissance planes, which fly night and day in fair weather and foul, had spotted the movement of the Japanese to heavily reinforce his four airfields at Borum, But, Dagua and Wewak, all in the Wewak area.

"Many of his planes were parked wing tip to wing tip on the runways, apparently in preparation for an early air stroke in support of his ground forces disposed in the New Guinea areas," the communiqué said.

Japan's ground forces are battling to hold back Americans and Australians who now are within five miles of the enemy's air base of Salamaua. Salamaua itself is largely in ruins as the result of being pounded with more than 1,000 tons of bombs in recent weeks.

The raiders of Wewak struck at night and "The surprise was complete."

"Over 10,000 fragmentation and incendiary bombs caused vast havoc in and around the airbases and dispersal areas," the communiqué said.

"The whole peninsula was encompassed by fires visible for 150 miles. The attack was continued throughout the morning by attack bombers and fighters at low altitudes."

"At Borum, the motors of 60 fighters and bombers were being warmed up. The air crews were in their planes and the ground crews were standing by as we struck."

"Some of his pilots frantically endeavored to take to the air and were burned with their planes. Machine gun fire and fragmentation bombs turned the airbase into a mass of flame as flight after flight pressed home the attack."

"At the Wewak field, six fighters took off, three of which were shot down."

"Photographs reveal a total destruction of 122 enemy planes and severe damage to at least another fifty."

"Heavy casualties were inflicted on his ground and air crews who were completely surprised and unable to escape the machine gun and bombing attacks as our planes strafed and strafed the fields in numberless passes."

"It is estimated that 1500 enemy air personnel were killed. We lost three planes."

Above the Wewak sector near New Ireland, allied bombers attacked an 8000 ton transport and a medium sized cargo vessel with unobserved results.

In the central Solomons, today's communiqué said succinctly that the ground advance against the Japanese still holding out at Balakoro harbor on New Georgia's north coast continues.

The Japanese airforce made weak offensive efforts. Spitfires shot down four enemy bombers in the Darwin area and a single enemy plane harmlessly bombed Port Hedland in northwestern Australia.

In a night attack on the Japanese seaplane base of Taberane in the Arore islands, 500 miles north of Darwin, a small transport ship was set afire and at least 50 enemy troops on board were killed. Four intercepting float planes were shot down. The raiders started fires among shore installations.

Occupational forces, meanwhile, continued to consolidate their hold on Vella Lavella island in the Solomons which the Americans invaded Sunday.

Other points bypassed in that surprise move felt the continued weight of American air and ground pressure.

On New Georgia, three miles southwest of the encircled Japanese garrison at Bairoko, United States ground troops wiped out enemy opposition around the village of Zila.

Across the Kula gulf from there,

Reports Tell Italian, Nazi Troop Friction

STOCKHOLM, Wednesday, Aug. 18.—(AP)—Reports seeping through Italian censorship said Tuesday that encounters were occurring between Italian and German soldiers moving from Sicily and southern Italy to northern Italy, and indicated that major developments in Italy's critical political situation are imminent.

The Rome correspondent of the Dagens Nyheter advised his office "there are a couple of things happening here which I cannot mention. Keep your eyes open."

The paper's Zurich correspondent reported the encounters involving German troops but added: "It is impossible to say how serious they are."

The latter said communication lines in Italy had been cut since the Germans began evacuating Sicily, and that it was difficult to obtain details of developments in Italy. He added that these communications probably would not be restored until the completion of the transport of Nazi soldiers to the north.

The Zurich dispatch declared that on the Italian political front where the government of Premier Marshal Badoglio is facing growing public peace demands "the situation is more serious and the impression is growing that something must happen and happen soon."

Among those experts were the chiefs of staff of Britain and the United States and experts on every theatre of war and every type of battle enterprise.

The result of the war talks in this provincial capital is expected to be known only when they produce "those major developments" which the president has predicted.

Unquestionably the preliminary plans for new attacks were laid out long ago. Back of them are tremendous problems of transport and supply.

These problems gave point to the presence in Quebec, disclosed upon the president's arrival, of Harry L. Hopkins, chairman, munitions assignment board; Averill Harriman, American lend-lease supervisor in London; Isaac Lubin, who assists Hopkins; and Lewis Douglas, deputy war shipping administrator.

Lord Leathers, British minister of transport, crossed the Atlantic with Churchill.

Mr. Roosevelt came to Quebec by special train directly from Washington, where he had gone after a preliminary meeting with Churchill at Hyde Park, N.Y. He got off, to be welcomed by Churchill, MacKenzie King, the Earl of Athlone and other dignitaries at outlying Wolfe's Cove.

The honor of pulling the lanyard for the US 7th army's first shot went to the colonel and commander of a field artillery regiment. And the honor was shared by 15 men of battery "D," manning the big gun nicknamed "Draftee."

"I'd like to fire that first shot on Italy," the colonel said, when the long Tom was wheeled into position. "Do you mind, son?"

"That's all right, sir," replied Pfc. Elbert Keel of Atoka, Tenn., who pulls the string on Draftee. "Just give it a yank!" the colonel asked.

"Yes, sir," replied Keel. "Just jerk the string and get your arm out of the way of the recoil."

When the colonel yanked the lanyard the long barrel recoiled with a roar and dust billowed up from the plowed earth in the vineyard. A few seconds later the shell smashed into the Villa San Giovanni railway and ferry terminus on the eastern coast of Messina straits, which were being used by the enemy to evacuate men and materials from Sicily.

The order to fire was given by battery commander Lieut. William B. Dougherty, Dallas, Tex. After the colonel fired the first shot, Keel took over the post and the gun pumped many rounds onto the Italian mainland.

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FDR Arrives In Quebec

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governor-general, in Quebec's citadel, a grim fortress which towers over the city, the St. Lawrence and the spot where British arms defeated American invaders in the Revolutionary war.

Tomorrow Mr. Roosevelt and Churchill will plunge into a survey of the combat tactics and operational schemes on which their pick and shovel men have been toiling for a week.

Their decisions will be backed by the advice of what was officially described as "one of the greatest gatherings of military experts ever held."

Among those experts were the chiefs of staff of Britain and the United States and experts on every theatre of war and every type of battle enterprise.

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US Fortresses Bomb Germany

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than two months ago when it hit Friedrichshafen June 20 by night and flew on to North Africa, bombing the Italian naval base of Spezia on the way back, June 23. The RAF repeated the feat a month later.

Regensburg is more than 400 miles inland and requires a 500-mile flight from English bases.

Headquarters announced that 36 heavy bombers were missing from the German raids.

Commenting on the blow which brought portions of Hitler's hitherto unbreachable war industries under the allied assault, Brig. Gen. Frederick L. Anders of Kingston, N.Y., eighth bomber command chief said:

"Allied airforces in north Africa have now contacted those from England and Germany is between their jaws."

"We have taken up the 'shuttle service' across Europe—a service which was started by the RAF but which both airforces will now carry out while demonstrating beyond all doubt that the end of German power is but a matter of time."

The report said that the Regensburg airplane plant, which turns out the latest type Messerschmitt single-engine fighter, was heavily damaged.

The fortresses may have landed at African bases vacated by north African airforce groups during the Mediterranean campaign.

The flight was not as far as the American attack on Norway in July, a flight of almost 2000 miles.

Gen. Anderson said it was just a coincidence the new operation came on the anniversary of the American air force's combat operations in Europe.

The fortress attack fitted into the pattern of the vastly stepped-up allied aerial assault. Accompanying medium bombers teamed with the RAF for a third day to bang up axis airfields.

These assaults extended from the lowlands around the channel coast of France to near Marseille in the Mediterranean. Attacks on the airdromes of Istres Le Tube and Salon north west of Marseille were the first from new Mediterranean bases.

The German radio went off the air Tuesday night, a usual indication that night bombers are visiting Germany. An alert was sounded tonight in northern Italy which apparently was being raided for the fifth time in six nights.

In an attempt to beat off the fortresses penetrating deep into the heart of the reich, the Germans threw up Messerschmitts, Junkers and Focke-Wulfs of all types and even night fighters joined in defense of Schweinfurt.

Most of the fighter opposition was met going in over Belgium and continued much of the way into Germany.

The deepest previous penetration into Germany was at Ochsersleben on July 28. Ochsersleben, although only 80 miles from Berlin, is less than 200 miles from

the coast and the run there was considerably shorter than the one made today.

Two fortresses were forced to land in Switzerland, an official Swiss announcement said, and the 10-men crews in each plane were interned.

In addition to the German thrusts, army headquarters announced that US marauders, supported by RAF, Dominion and allied Spitfires, hit German-controlled airfields at Bryas Sud and at Poix in France.

Enemy airfields in northern France were again attacked by RAF and American medium bombers and fighter-bombers during the day, the air ministry news service announced.

Flying fortresses on their way to attack targets in central Germany were escorted over the channel by Spitfires. Air battles were fought over France and Holland as the German fighters attempted to attack the bombers.

Once again, Italian markings were observed on German type fighter aircraft. During the day's operations 14 enemy aircraft were destroyed.

"Germany now is wide open," declared Brig. Gen. Frederick L. Anderson, commander of the Eighth bomber command. "Today she has received two blows at vital units deeper into her territory than ever before in this direction."

"We do not yet know the results of today's attacks," he said, "but we do know the destruction of two targets will have a very serious effect upon the enemy's war machine."

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Russians Gain On Bryansk; Kill 10,000

(Continued from Page 1)

as around a circle that left only a 30 mile escape corridor from the great Ukraine steel center.

German defenses were bitter and stiffened in recent days, apparently halting the Russians in the outer streets.

The Russian communiqué said that west of Khar'kov, where the Russians were swinging many miles around the city, the Germans threw in large forces of infantry and tanks but reeled back under soviet defenses that killed 4000 of the attackers and destroyed 46 of their tanks.

Another soviet formation occupied several villages after killing 900 Germans and taking prisoners and materials. Northwest of Khar'kov a German infantry battalion was wiped out and all its equipment captured.

The Germans, however, said their counterattacks in the Khar'kov region had encircled two soviet divisions and three tank and motorized brigades which will be "annihilated in the shortest time."

Berlin broadcasts recorded by the Associated Press said 5000 Russians were killed and 2000 taken prisoner in several days fighting here.

Moscow broadcasts said Russian planes had bombed German troop concentrations south and southwest of Khar'kov.

The Moscow communiqué said that on all fronts Monday 96 German tanks and 78 planes were destroyed.

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