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THE BEND BULLETIN

CENTRAL OREGON'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Weather Forecast
Partly cloudy today, increasing
cloudiness tonight, with light
rains beginning northwest portion
late tonight, spreading over state
Wednesday.

Volume LIII

THE BEND BULLETIN, BEND, DESCHUTES COUNTY, OREGON, TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1945

NO. 95

Retreat of Germans From Rhine Turned Into Chaotic Rout Along 240 Mile Front

Nips Report Strike at Cebu By U. S. Forces

Landings Made, Asserts
Enemy; MacArthur Still
Silent; Island Is Large

By H. D. Quigg
(United Press War Correspondent)

Manila, March 27 (UPI)—Tank-led American invasion troops have landed on the east shore of Cebu, one of the last three major islands in the Philippines still controlled by the Japanese, enemy broadcasts said today.

Tokyo radio reported 1,500 U. S. troops went ashore at Talisay Monday under cover of a bombardment by six cruisers and several destroyers. Later, Tokyo said the American forces put ten tanks ashore at the beachhead.

There was no confirmation of the Japanese reports from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters.

There are two Talisays on the east shore of Cebu. One is five miles south of Cebu City opposite Mactan island. The other is near the northeast tip, 18 miles across the Camotes sea from American-held Leyte.

And Long, Narrow
Cebu, a long narrow island covering 4,800 square miles, has been the target for increasingly heavy air attacks recently by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's bombers from the Philippines.

His communiqué today disclosed that 13th air force Liberators and Mitchells ripped Cebu City and nearby Nagatan with 250 tons of explosives Saturday in the heaviest assault in the past week.

The island in the Visayan group lies between Negros and Bohol, the remaining two major islands held by the Japanese. Negros is the last remaining barrier between Cebu and Panay, where 40th division motorized units reached Capiz on the northern coast without opposition and pushed within five miles of San Jose on the west coast to virtually clear the island.

Many Japs Killed
The communiqué announced that 14,753 enemy dead had been counted and 171 prisoners taken in the Philippines during the past week, bringing the total Japanese casualties for the entire campaign to 297,024.

While the enemy losses were wounded, it was presumed that not broken down into dead and most of them were killed.

Despite the heavy casualties, which amounted to more than 1,500 a day, the Japanese still were fighting savagely on three fronts in Luzon.

The stiffest enemy resistance came in the balete pass area in northern Luzon, where more than 100 bombers and fighters raked the Japanese positions at Santa Fe, near the pass, at the enemy headquarters of Baguio, and at Apurri on the northern coast.

Girls Save Four Boys From Death

Seattle, March 27 (UPI)—Two 17-year-old high school girls today were credited with the rescue from drowning of four teen-age boys.

The boys, Ray Johnson, Larry Israel, Dick Calderon and Dick Pihia, were cruising on Lake Washington when their motor boat became waterlogged and capsized. The girls, Janet Lohret and Mary Magnuson, Mercer Island residents, saw the accident and rowed for half an hour to reach the boys. The group finally reached the island and safety.

A coast guard rescue crew later retrieved the boat and returned the boys to the mainland.

Boy Killed in Fall From Lofty Tree

Tacoma, Wash., March 7 (UPI)—A 40-foot fall from the limb of a fir tree he was climbing, resulted in the death of Gary Allan Hunt, 11, today.

Gary was climbing a tree in a neighbor's yard when he fell. His playmates reported the accident, and the child was rushed to a local hospital where he died a few hours later.

Peace Rumor Sweeps Nation; White House Misinterpreted

President Serves Notice on Diplomats They
Must Stay on Job, Not Attend Conference

Washington, March 27 (UPI)—Misinterpretation of a casual remark by White House Press Secretary Jonathan Daniels today blossomed into a "peace rumor" that swept the nation.

The whole thing grew out of Daniels' disclosure that President Roosevelt recently advised Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., and other cabinet officers that American officials—except those officially designated—would be expected to stay away from next month's San Francisco security conference. Such officials, Daniels said the president felt, should stay on their jobs "at this critical time."

Misinterpretations of this by some persons grew until some erroneous reports circulated that the cabinet had been ordered to stand by for big developments expected later today.

Interpretation Given

That was the interpretation of Daniels' statement in an International News Service dispatch from here. It said Roosevelt had "ordered his cabinet and all diplomatic representatives to stand by alert for possible immediate victory in Europe."

They began a torrent of telephone calls to the White House and to newspaper offices asking if the war in Europe had ended.

Daniels' remarks, however, dealt solely with the fact that the president had served notice on American diplomats abroad and officials in Washington that they were expected to remain at their work unless officially designated to go to the United Nations conference.

It developed later that the president's note to Stettinius and the others was sent on March 16, and thus could have had nothing to do with immediate developments in the war situation.

German Patrols Active in Italy

Rome, March 27 (UPI)—Sharp patrols skirmishes were reported today on the Fifth and Eighth army fronts in Italy.

Headquarters reported German patrols were growing more aggressive in the Eighth army sector. Enemy patrols, using searchlights, raided forward British positions north of Faenza but were repulsed with casualties.

Other patrol clashes were reported in the vicinity of Mount Cerere and Mount Spaduro, about 15 miles southwest of Bologna.

The Germans hurled an intense artillery barrage at the Fifth army's central sector below Bologna. Elsewhere on the Fifth army front activity was limited to patrolling.

Heavy bombers of the 15th U. S. air force hit communication centers in Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Austria through which German supplies are being sent to the eastern front.

FALSE ALARM ANSWERED

Bend firemen late yesterday sped to the Bank of Bend building after a false fire had been reported there, only to find that there was no fire, they reported today.

TODAY IN GERMANY

(By United Press)

The Frankfurt radio called on German citizens in the path of the advancing American First and Third armies to report immediately to "assist in assembling dispersed troops."

Confusion was reported throughout Germany. A Stockholm report said Marshal Karl Von Rundstedt and Marshal Johannes Von Blaskowitz were under arrest and the Reich was on the verge of a military revolt.

Bend was bombed for the 35th consecutive night.

War Against Nippons Ahead of Expectations, Admiral King Reports; Long Struggle Seen

Washington, March 27 (UPI)—The Pacific war is ahead of expectations, Adm. Ernest J. King reported today.

But he warned the American people not to take for granted an easy victory over Japan even after the war in Europe is ended.

The commander-in-chief of the U. S. fleet also revealed in a report to Secretary of Navy James Forrestal that tentative plans for demobilization of naval personnel have been completed. However, he emphasized, demobilization in the navy will not begin until the defeat of Japan is at hand.

Concerning demobilization, King said the navy is considering a priority system of the release of men. It intends "when the time comes, to give due consideration of length of service, service outside the continental limits, combat service, and parenthood."

"While we rejoice in the reoccupation of Guam and the Philippines, from which our forces were driven three years ago," he said, "we must constantly realize that we are only now gaining a position from which we can assault the heart of the Japanese strength."

Nazi Military Crackup Seen As Lines Break

Hitler 'In Conference'
While Unrest Increases
Throughout Fatherland

London, March 27 (UPI)—Increasing signs of the military breakdown of Germany were noted today in a series of Nazi broadcasts calling on all German troops to report at once to their units or to local authorities.

The broadcast summons coincided with Stockholm rumors of a possible military revolt in Germany because of the war crisis.

The broadcast ordered all troops to report to stations and to local authorities. They explained that many troops "have lost contact" due to "enemy action."

Soldiers Called Back

These troops, it was said, must be brought into action again. All leaves except those for illness or exceptional gallantry were cancelled and troops were ordered to designated "front" assembling points."

Anyone trying to escape military service or forced labor, the broadcasts said, "will be considered a deserter and dealt with as such."

The brewing military revolt was reported by the free German press bureau, an anti-Nazi propaganda agency in Stockholm, without indicating the source of its information.

Elite SS troops were patrolling Berlin, the agency said, with special units cordoning off Adolf Hitler's Reich chancellery and the German high command offices.

Hitler In Conference

Hitler himself was holding conference after conference at his Berchtesgaden mountain-top retreat with top Nazis, including Baron Franz Von Papen, often mentioned as a possible peace envoy, the agency said.

One such conference was reported to have been held last night, but no information was available as to the outcome. Summoned to the meeting by air were members of Hitler's cabinet and district leaders.

Conspicuously absent from the meetings, the anti-Nazi agency said, was Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, supreme commander of the German armed forces.

Shots Exchanged

Unrest even has spread to military training camps inside Germany, it went on. At Stahnsdorf, near Berlin, shots were said to have been exchanged between regular army troops and SS units.

The Germans hurled an intense artillery barrage at the Fifth army's central sector below Bologna. Elsewhere on the Fifth army front activity was limited to patrolling.

Heavy bombers of the 15th U. S. air force hit communication centers in Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Austria through which German supplies are being sent to the eastern front.

PROPOSAL ACCEPTED

Washington, March 27 (UPI)—Soft coal operators today accepted Fuel Administrator Harold Ickes' proposal that the present wage contract be extended for 30 days. But they rejected Ickes' suggestion that the final new agreement be made retroactive to April 1.

FALSE ALARM ANSWERED

Bend firemen late yesterday sped to the Bank of Bend building after a false fire had been reported there, only to find that there was no fire, they reported today.

VICTORY IN WEST NOW IS COMPLETE, GEN. DWIGHT EISENHOWER DECLARES; PEACE TALK DUE AFTER FINAL BATTLE

Paris, March 27 (UPI)—The German retreat from the Rhine broke into a chaotic rout along a 250-mile front from Karlsruhe to the Dutch border today. Nazi troops were reported in headlong flight as far as 90 miles east of the river and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower said the allies have won a complete and crushing victory.

Eisenhower sent his allied armies crashing eastward beyond the shattered Rhine barrier with orders to smash the remaining German forces before Berlin.

He pledged again that there would be no negotiations with the beaten enemy and that unconditional surrender would be imposed upon the Nazis at the end of this "final battle."

New Front Probable

Eisenhower said that although they were beaten in the west, the Germans might try to reform on a new front closer to Berlin.

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's racing Third army tank columns already were reported sweeping half-way across Germany and closing swiftly on the Hessian citadel of Fulda 90 miles beyond the Rhine and 198 miles southwest of Berlin.

On Patton's northern flank, the U. S. Third army exploded a tremendous armored punch eastward from its Remagen bridgehead overrunning thousands of beaten and demoralized Germans who surrendered at the sight of the rampaging Americans.

Berlin said the First army's spearheads were 50 miles east of the Rhine and going fast.

Four Armies Advance

At the "top" of the western front, Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's four allied field armies burst into the Ruhr basin within three miles of Essen and broke through the German battle screen guarding the Westphalian plain and the northern invasion road.

The U. S. Seventh army on Patton's southern flank burst across the Rhine on a 19-mile front north of Mannheim, and advanced as much as four miles eastward against spotty resistance. One Seventh army unit was reported inside Mannheim.

Armed columns of the British Second army broke through three miles into the open plains less than 40 miles from Muenster and 275 miles due west of Berlin. At last reports they were plowing east at top speed without opposition.

10,000 Prisoners Taken

More than 10,000 prisoners were in the hands of the Second army less than four days after they plunged across the Rhine. Half as many more were taken by the Canadian First, American Ninth, and allied First airborne armies fighting under Montgomery's 21st army group banner, making a total of 15,000.

The Germans are a "whipped army," Eisenhower declared in a stirring message hailing the allied victory on the Rhine. He warned, however, that the beaten enemy may turn to fight again on a new line closer to Berlin if the allies give them time to reorganize their broken defenses.

Then he reiterated the determination of the United Nations to carry the war to Berlin and beyond if necessary until the last German resistance has been stamped out.

Names Listed

Irving Sylvester Sturz, Donald Keith Van Tassel, Alvin E. Wood, Buford Robert Smith, James Hosa Shepherd, Charles E. Blakley, Jack Wainwright, Frank Thomas Ogle, Albert Vernon Castiberry, Paul Rae Taylor, Burton George Ferguson, Leslie B. Naff, George Walter Meyers, Alvin E. Granrud, Clarence Rollie Bennett, Adrian L. Stearns, Clarence Earl McGuire, James Marvin Worthington, Virgil Gibbs Carpenter, Dean Arthur Davis, Prior Virgil Smith, Thomas George Hutton, John Elmer Putnam, Elwyn Lee Putnam, Elbert Richard Smith, Alfred Russell Scott, Shirley Miles Root, Kenneth Ray Jackson, Robert Fred Crouch, William Theodore Davis, Archie B. Eagan and Stanley D. Porterfield.

He revealed also that the crossing of the Rhine barrier by his allied armies had been quicker

(Continued on Page 3)

U. S. Sub Albacore Listed as Lost

Washington, March 27 (UPI)—The navy today announced loss of the submarine Albacore with its crew of more than 65 men.

This raised the total of American submarines lost from all causes in this war to 41.

The navy did not disclose where the Albacore was lost but it was presumed to be in the Pacific.

It said that the next of kin of the officers and crew have been notified.

Skippers of the Albacore was Lt. Cmdr. Hugh R. Rimmer. Rimmer's wife lives in Manhasset, L. I., N. Y. His parents live at 90 Alhambra way, San Francisco.

Conditions on all midstate highways were reported normal.

Mingling with the hiking Germans are hundreds of liberated French, Russians, Belgians, and Poles who shouted gleefully at the Americans and raised their hands in the V-for-victory sign.

Okinawa Islands Under Attack, Tokyo Asserts

Japs Report Landings
Accomplished as Yanks
Strike Near Homeland

Guam, March 27 (UPI)—A Japanese communiqué conceded today that American invasion troops have won a foothold in the Okinawa islands only 380 miles southwest of Japan.

The American troops landed in the Kerama islands, a tiny cluster of islets 10 to 20 miles off the southwest coast of Okinawa itself, Sunday under cover of a naval and air bombardment, the enemy's imperial headquarters said.

Japanese ground and air forces "furiously" counterattacked the invaders, the communiqué said, but it made no claim that the American beachheads had been wiped out.

Denials Made
The official Japanese acknowledgement of the landing followed 24 hours of conflicting propaganda broadcasts ranging from an admission that an invasion had occurred to a denial that a "single soldier" had reached shore.

Tokyo also reported that American battleships, cruisers and more than 1,000 carrier planes were bombarding the Okinawa group, especially the naval air base island of Okinawa itself, for the fifth straight day.

Landed planes and other allied warships were reported supporting the purported invasion with attacks along a 1,300-mile front stretching all the way from Japan itself to the island of Pratas in the South China sea.

Forts Spark Raids
More than 200 fortresses