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THE BEND BULLETIN

CENTRAL OREGON'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Weather Forecast
Partly cloudy today and tonight,
with light showers northeast
portion; Thursday, cloudy with few
scattered showers east portion.
Warmer tonight, cooler Thurs-
day.

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Germany Split in Two by Patton's Troops RED ARMIES IN SIGHT OF FLAMING BERLIN

Russians Link 45-Mile Front On Oder River

Germans Assert Stalin
Men Only 17 Miles From
Capital of Third Reich

London, April 18 (UP)—The official soviet newspaper Red Fleet said today that the Russians were fighting within sight of burning Berlin. The dispatch made no direct reference to the big Berlin-bound offensive nor did it locate advance soviet positions, but the nazis admitted the Russians were only 17 miles northeast of the capital.

A German DNB dispatch said the offensive had reached its "climactic phase" with nine attacking soviet armies scoring new penetrations west of Kuestrin on the Warsaw-Berlin highway and north of Wriezen, 23 miles northeast of the capital.

Long Front Formed
Berlin earlier revealed that the red army also had linked up all of its Oder river bridgeheads to form a solid 45-mile front east of Berlin and had all but isolated Frankfurt, the capital's main outer defense bastion.

To the south, the Germans said, other Russian forces stormed nine miles beyond the Neisse river, a tributary of the Oder, to the Neisky area, 45 miles northeast of Dresden and possibly 65 miles from a junction with the American Third Army.

The Russians threw operational reserves into battle beyond the Neisse in an attempt to force a quick decision, the DNB agency said.

Two Million On Move
Altogether, perhaps 2,000,000 soviet troops were on the march to the west along a 180-mile front from the Baltic port of Stettin to Goerlitz in the Sudeten foothills, the nazis said.

Armin Schoenberg, German Transoceanic agency commentator, said Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First White Russian army had made "deep penetrations" of the German defenses between Frankfurt, Oder river stronghold 33 miles east of Berlin, and the Oder-Spree canal.

Another German broadcast said the fighting had spread to the Oder plain above Beeskow, 27 miles southeast of Berlin—an indication spearheads along the canal had reached a point almost due west of Frankfurt, threatening, if not cutting the Berlin-Frankfurt superhighway.

Reds Near Junction
Schoenberg reported other "deep penetrations" by soviet forces in the hills on either side of Seelow, 26 miles east of Berlin, and in the Altfland area, 24 miles northeast of Berlin.

The Russians in the Seelow area were roughly 15 miles or less from a junction with those along the Oder-Spree canal that would encircle Frankfurt.

Berlin said the Russians had linked up their bridgeheads across the Oder river along a solid front all the way from Eberswalde to Lebus, 34 miles east of Berlin on the northern edge of Frankfurt's fortifications.

Troops on Battle Fields Hear Truman's Address

Washington, April 18 (UP)—President Truman's reports to congress and the armed services outlined a cautious pattern today for the crucial 100 first days of an administration he promised to conduct in "the American tradition."

Plans were being made, as he broadcast last night, for a meeting of the "big three" foreign ministers here preliminary to the San Francisco conference. China and France may also be represented.

In his broadcast to the millions of uniformed Americans, the new president told of his shock at Franklin Delano Roosevelt's death.

"He never faltered," he said, "nor shall we."
Truman spoke to the troops as a veteran who knows the mud, muck and danger of battle.

"I have done as you do in the field, when a commander falls," he said. "My duties and responsibilities are clear. I have assumed them. These duties will be carried on in keeping with the American tradition."

Is War Veteran
"I know the strain, the mud, the misery, the utter weariness of the soldier in the field. And I know, too, his courage, his stamina and his faith in his comrades, his country and himself."

"We are depending on every one of you."
The five-minute broadcast was beamed from 32 short wave stations in this country. It was broadcast by army and navy stations. Amplified transcriptions reached those forward elements which couldn't get it otherwise. Some 8,000,000 armed Americans overseas heard the report to the services.

The president ended with a paragraph from Lincoln's second inaugural address:
Lincoln Quoted
"With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in: to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations."

Truman demonstrated sound radio technique on the air last night. His text, delivered to newspaper offices some hours before delivery, was a model of short-sentence composition. That is the punchiest—and simplest—method of transmitting ideas.

The first day of Truman administration routine left reporters gasping. The new president was a country boy. He goes to work around 8 a.m.

8th Army Forces
Nearing Bologna
Rome, April 18 (UP)—Eighth army forces drove within ten miles of Bologna from the southeast today and another column outflanked the city from the northeast.

American Fifth army units previously had driven within eight miles of Bologna, due south of the city. In new gains they cleared the rugged peaks of Mt. Moscoso and Mt. Davigo, 12 miles southwest of the city.

doing in the Pacific.
He landed on Okinawa on what they called "Love day"—the day of the first assault.

The news of Pyle's death saddened an already bereaved White House. A few moments after the report got out, the president said:
"The nation is quickly saddened again by the death of Ernie Pyle. No man in this war has so well told the story of the American fighting man as American fighting men wanted it told."

"He wrote about people in arms as people still, but a people moving in a determination which did not need pretensions as a part of power."
Pyle was a fox-hole reporter. He said he knew nothing about strategy of tactics. What interested him was the G.I. in the dust and the muck. So that is what he wrote about.

He had spent the years before the war writing a rambling column about places he had seen and people he had met.

He lacked the physique for war. He was slight, weatherbeaten.

U. S. Troopers Storm Baguio; Guerillas Aid

Over 7,000 Civilians
Rescued; Four Filipinos
To Face War Charges

By Don Caswell
(United Press War Correspondent)

Manila, April 18 (UP)—U. S. troops today stormed the outskirts of Baguio, Japanese citadel from which Filipino guerillas have rescued more than 7,000 civilians in the last three weeks.

The civilians, who were brought to the American lines, included a number of U. S. citizens, President Sergio Osmena's daughter, Milagros, and Brig. Gen. Manuel Roxas, former speaker of the Philippines assembly.

Four members of the Filipino collaborationist government also were captured by the daring Igorot natives who stole into Baguio at night and brought out the civilians in groups ranging from two to 1800 persons.

Collaborationists Held
Gen. Douglas MacArthur said the four collaborationists would be held for the duration of the war and then turned over to the Philippines government "for trial and judgment."

The men and their positions in the Japanese-controlled puppet regime were: Jose Yulo, chief justice of the supreme court; Antonio de las Alas, minister of finance; Teofilo Sison, minister of interior; and Quinton Paredes, minister of justice.

MacArthur also announced that troops of the 33rd division had reached the northwestern outskirts of Baguio, former Japanese headquarters in the Philippines and one-time summer capital for the islands. Two other American columns at the same time reached points less than three miles from the southwestern and southeastern limits of the northern Luzon city.

China Sea Blockaded
Philippines-based bombers continued the firm blockade of China sea shipping and sank or destroyed at least 21 enemy vessels, including a destroyer and sub-chaser.

A single navy Liberator accounted for two of the ships, an 8,000-ton transport and a 2,000-ton freighter, in a raid on Singapore Saturday night. It was the first time that a Philippines-based plane hit Singapore, big enemy-held port at the southern tip of the Malay peninsula.

Most of the rescued civilians from Baguio were in good physical condition. They had been aided by the Igorites who maintained communications with the 33rd division by what the Americans dubbed the "G-string telegraph."

GETS \$118 AND KISS
Seattle, April 18 (UP)—Pretty Frances Keller reported to police today that a burglar rifled her apartment of \$118 last night and that just before he left he awakened her—with a kiss, affectionate and lingering.

"I'll Support F.D.R. Ideals"—Truman



President Harry S. Truman, in his first appearance before the Congress, assures the nation and the world that he will support and defend the ideals of President Roosevelt "with all my strength and with all my heart."

Land Office Approves Timber Exchange Plan

Klamath Falls, Ore., April 18 (UP)—County courts of Lake and Klamath counties today studied a decision by the general land office dismissing county protests against a proposed land exchange between the National forest service and The Shevlin-Hixon Company of Bend.

An appeal is permitted.
The land office opinion was based on grounds the exchange was in the public interest, that the consent of the county or timber conservation commission is not legally required, and that present statutes do not require the 25 per cent payment in the case of land exchanges.

The courts had contended that the counties will not receive 25 per cent of the value of the National forest timber to be cut, as would be the case in a cash sale of National forest timber. They also argued that the exchange materially affects the tax bases of the two counties, and the counties and the state timber conservation commission had not given consent.

Proposal Outlined
The proposal calls for the company to offer to the government 17,553 acres of land in Lake and Klamath counties, for the right to cut and remove National forest timber worth \$172,183 from about 16,500 acres in the two counties.

The land office contention was based on the opinion of the chief forester that the exchange will result in a National forest inventory of thrifty, younger trees. He was quoted that the county will not be deprived of returns from the sale of the timber but such return will merely be postponed in the interest of greater uniformity and stability of timber supply.

Big Forts Blast Nippon Air Bases

Guam, April 18 (UP)—More than 100 Superfortresses ripped Japan's six main suicide-plane bases in southern Kyushu before dawn today for the second time in less than 12 hours.

The Superfortresses' fastest one-two punch yet against Japan was designed to knock out airfields from which enemy suicided pilots have been taking off to crash their explosive-laden planes against American warships off Okinawa.

Today's raid marked the third anniversary of Lt. Gen. James H. Doolittle's historic carrier-based raid on Tokyo, now nearly one-tenth destroyed as result of B-29 fire raids in the past six weeks.

A Japanese broadcast said American troops have landed on tiny Menna Island, just south of nearly-conquered Ie Island and three miles off Okinawa's embattled Motobu peninsula.

The invasion, like that of Ie, was designed to gain additional airfields for the Americans, the broadcast said. It indicated the landing occurred simultaneously with that on Ie Monday.

Berlin Admits Western Line Is Destroyed

U. S. Forces Dash East
To Czechoslovakia in
Move to Join Soviets

Paris, April 18 (UP)—American armies rolled into Czechoslovakia and stormed the five keystone cities of Hitler's crumbling third reich today in a general offensive that nazi spokesmen admitted had swept away their western front.

Flying columns of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's American Third Army broke across the German frontier into Czechoslovakia early today on the final lap of a 200-mile dash from the Rhine that split the reich in two.

The break-through was made at an undisclosed point near the northwestern tip of the enslaved Czechoslovak republic, barely 100 miles from Prague.

Patton's Third Army troops also fought their way into Chemnitz, about 50 miles northeast of their crossing point, and 80-odd miles west of the advancing red army.

Cornstones Stormed
Powerful tank and infantry forces of the American First, Seventh and Ninth armies, meanwhile, were storming the remaining four cornerstones of Germany's western line—Leipzig, Halle, Nuremberg and Magdeburg.

The Americans already had swept for beyond all five nazi citadels to points as close as 70 miles from the Russians—on the Berlin front—and their fall appeared only a matter of days at most.

Die-hard German garrisons, most of them held in the tight only by the guns of nazi elite guards, were battling desperately to hold the five strongholds and prevent a general break-through that might finish off the European war.

Censored field dispatches indicated that the fanatical German resistance around these key fortresses and supply difficulties had slowed the armored sweep of the American armies into eastern Germany.

Nazi spokesmen admitted somberly, however, that the stiffening had come too late to prevent the break-up of their western defenses into a patchwork of disorganized islands of resistance, many of them out of contact with the German high command.

Infantrymen and flame-throwing tanks of the U. S. Ninth army ran into ferocious resistance from nazi elite guards and some 1,400 members of the Hitler youth organization in the streets of Magdeburg, but they were reported making steady progress toward the city's four Elbe river bridges.

Late dispatches said the Ninth army's 30th infantry division and units of the Second armored division had cleared all of Magdeburg's southern and southwestern districts, except for two streets in which the teen-aged Hitler youths were dug in for a death battle.

Ernie Pyle, America's No. 1 War Reporter, Dies in Action

Washington, April 18 (UP)—Ernie Pyle, the greatest front-line reporter of this war, has been killed in action.

The skinny, little Scripps-Howard war correspondent—beloved of U. S. fighting men the world over—was killed by a Japanese machine gun bullet on a little island off Okinawa.

He had come close to death countless times before—in North Africa, Sicily, Italy, and France. It was on the little island of Ie, near Okinawa, that Pyle was killed.

Pyle started covering the war in England and North Africa. He stayed with it, except for a brief furlough home, until the Americans were sweeping the Germans out of range.

Then he came home again, leaving the front, he explained, simply because he couldn't stand the sight and smell of death any longer.

He didn't want to go to war again, but he felt he owed it to America's soldiers and sailors and marines to report what they were

from a war that he felt was his as much as it was the Joes fighting it. So he went to Okinawa.

(By United Press)
Ernie Pyle was "singled out" by a Japanese machine gunner and was killed instantly while he was talking with an officer in a command post on Ie Shima, Larry Tighe, Blue network correspondent, reported from Guam today.

(The famed correspondent was shot three times through the temple while under Japanese machine gun fire, Blue network correspondent Jack Hooley broadcast from Ie Shima.)

(Pyle was headed for the front line fighting with Lt. Col. Joseph Coolidge of Arkansas when a sudden burst of fire sent them scrambling from their jeep into a ditch beside a narrow coral road, Hooley said.)

(After a few minutes they peered over the edge of the ditch and the gun rattled again. Coolidge ducked back to find Pyle dead beside him.)

Soldiers wrote him letters telling him they knew just how he felt, and they didn't blame him. But Pyle couldn't stay away

G.O.P. Senators Visit President

Washington, April 18 (UP)—Eight republican senators called on President Truman today to express their good wishes and offer to confer with him at any time as his "loyal opposition."

The delegation was headed by Sen. Robert A. Taft, R., O., who said the group went to the White House "to tender our regards and good wishes and express our willingness to have him call us in at any time on any subject."

Taft said the republicans offered President Truman the opportunity to deal with them directly through their senate leadership as a means of avoiding as many legislative battles between the two parties as possible.

Taft is Stranger
Taft said it was the first time he had been in the office of a president since the days of former President Hoover, the last republican to hold the presidency.

Others in the group were Wallace H. White, Me.; Kenneth S. Wherry, Neb.; Warren R. Austin, Vt.; Harlan J. Bushfield, S. D.; Eugene D. Millikin, Colo.; Styles Bridges, N. H.; and C. Wayland Brooks, Ill.

Repeal of Milk Bills Is Sought

Salem, Ore., April 18 (UP)—Preliminary referendum petitions designed to repeal the so-called "milk control" laws of the recent legislature, were filed with the secretary of state here today.

The petitions were signed by seven members of the dairy industry, most of them affiliated with the Oregon dairy alliance, of Portland.

The laws (house bills 234-370-371), provide for the compulsory pasteurization of all milk except that from certified disease-free herds, for the grading of food products and for the fixing of standards for fluid milk and cream by the department of agriculture.

The preliminary petitions now go to the attorney general who has 10 days in which to prepare ballot titles.

Full petitions, bearing 14,442 signatures, must be filed by June 15 to put the measures on the 1946 general election ballot.

Henry Frutiger, president of the dairy group, indicated last week that the petitions would be filed. He was one of the signers. Others were: Frances L. Frutiger, secretary-treasurer of the group; Ernest F. Gourley, Albany; A. L. Gueber, Corvallis; C. Stuy, Newberg; L. H. McKee, Perrydale, and R. B. Denny, Beaverton.

Sprinkling Rules Reported Broken

With the advent of spring weather and general lawn sprinkling throughout the city, City Manager C. G. Reiter today warned that the city ordinance governing sprinkling must be observed. He reported that residents on both sides of the street have been sprinkling at the same time, and that firemen have reported that sprinkling was being continued while fire calls are being made.

Manager Reiter explained that the ordinance requires persons with even house numbers to sprinkle on even days, while those with odd numbers sprinkle on odd days. The ordinance also requires that all sprinkling be stopped during a fire.

Makers of Peace Get Papal Advice

Rome, April 18 (UP)—Pope Pius XII, acting on the eve of the San Francisco conference, today issued a special encyclical epistle warning the makers of the peace that victors and vanquished will face a new war unless a fair and just peace is established.

The Pope addressed his message to the episcopacy throughout the world, inviting all to increase their prayers in order that God may grant peace.

He had a particular word for "the men who will have to decide the destiny of all peoples."
They, said the Pope, "should carefully consider before God that anything surpassing the limits of justice and fairness certainly sooner or later would enormously damage both the victors and the vanquished because this would carry the seed of new wars."

Pyle Killed



Ernie Pyle, ace war correspondent, has been killed in action on a small island near Okinawa, officials announced today.

BULLETIN

With U. S. Ninth Army, Germany, April 18 (UP)—Troops of the 30th division found a vault at Magdeburg containing silver and currency worth \$20,000,000 and a number of stored art treasures.