

Bend Cleanup

Bend's annual spring cleanup starts Friday. Do your bit in beautifying the city.

Volume LIII

TWO SECTIONS

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Victory Hour in Europe Seems Near

Half Million Defeated Germans Are Captured by British in North

Hamburg Falls As Resistance In Area Fades

Bombs, Aerial Gunfire Blast Fleeing Germans; Port Called Open City

Paris, May 3 (UP)—The British second army captured Hamburg and a half-million thoroughly beaten Nazi troops today. The remnants of Germany's northern armies fled for Denmark and Norway by land and sea under a terrible train of bombs and aerial gunfire.

Organized German resistance in the north and, in fact, all across the European continent, was melting away at an incredible speed in the wake of the unconditional surrender of northern Italy and western Austria with their garisons of almost 1,000,000 men.

American Seventh army troops in the south swept up another 50,000 prisoners along the western flank of the Bavarian redoubt and plunged across the Inn river in force to join with Gen. George S. Patton's U. S. Third army in the final assault on the Nazi stronghold at Berchtesgaden.

Near Nazi Lair
Unconfirmed Moscow reports said Patton's men were only 10 miles north of Berchtesgaden—about 30 miles closer than the Seventh army—after capturing Hitler's native city of Braunau on the Inn.

Patton's men also were closing fast on the Austrian city of Linz, farther to the east, where they were expected to join forces with the Red army.

The British second army in the north already had linked up with the Russians on the Baltic and at several other points northwest of Berlin, severing Denmark and Norway from the Reich and trapping countless thousands of enemy troops.

Everywhere German morale appeared to have broken on the Nazi announcement of Hitler's death.

Fight About Ended
Fighting in the northern Reich apparently was all but ended. The British worked feverishly to disarm the hordes of German soldiers streaming through their lines.

Hamburg, the second city and greatest port of the Reich, was occupied by the British without firing a shot after its Nazi defenders had declared it an "open city."

Even as they marched into the wrecked port, radio Hamburg was broadcasting a proclamation from Fuehrer Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz' new government declaring Prague a hospitable city. That indicated strongly that the German armies in Czechoslovakia might also be preparing to capitulate.

Fight Hopeless
Persistent but still unconfirmed reports said the three other great pockets of enemy resistance—Denmark, Holland and Norway—also were preparing to quit the hopeless fight. Negotiations for their surrender were said to be in progress.

Tens of thousands of Germans were still struggling to escape from north Germany into Denmark and Norway, however, in a frenzied race to delay their inevitable capture.

Ex-British King Visits Florida

Miami, Fla., May 3 (UP)—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor arrived here today on a journey which may take them back to Europe and possibly to the British throne.

The former king and his American wife came here by boat from Nassau, capital of the Bahamas, where he had been governor for nearly five years. Length of their stay in America was not known. They left immediately for Palm Beach, where they will visit friends before returning here next week.

Russians Search Rubble For Remains of Hitler

London, May 3 (UP)—Victorious red army troops searched the rubble of captured Berlin today for the bodies of Adolf Hitler and his crippled henchman, Paul Joseph Goebbels.

On the success of their hunt hinged the solution to the greatest mystery of the war—whether Hitler and Goebbels actually were dead, and if so, whether they committed suicide, were killed by Soviet shells or died of natural causes.

The Soviets also may find among the dead and 70,000 prisoners in Berlin such personages as Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering, Joachim von Ribbentrop, ousted only yesterday as German foreign minister, Martin Bormann, chief of the Nazi party, and other leading Nazis.

Hans Fritzsche, Goebbels' deputy propaganda chief, told red army troops, who captured him, that Hitler, Goebbels and General Krebs, newly-appointed chief of the German army general staff, had killed themselves in the final hours of the battle of Berlin.

Think Hitler Dead
Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and a British foreign office spokesman said all evidence at hand indicated that Hitler had died of a brain hemorrhage.

The German radio version of Hitler's death was that he "fell" a hero while directing the defense of Berlin.

Moscow remained unconvinced that Hitler actually was dead and suggested that he may have gone underground with other key Nazi party leaders to plot an eventual return to power.

A high officer of the German foreign office captured on the American First Army front said he believed Hitler had died of a brain hemorrhage and his body had been taken to Berlin for propaganda purposes.

Tentative plans would call for the expenditure of approximately \$50,000 for such a memorial building, according to Davis, who promised the commission that definite figures would be submitted soon as a guidance for the ballot proposition.

Legislature Acts
The state legislature, at its recent session, adopted a measure authorizing counties and municipalities to vote on such a proposal as a memorial to veterans.

After Mayor A. T. Niebergall had asked for the submission of more definite plans, Davis explained that he thought that the inclusion of a \$5,000 item in the city budget annually, would pay for the building.

The practice of a religious organization in sending members to stand on downtown corners and sell literature came in for discussion at the commission meeting, after the mayor and commissioner Melvin Munkers reported that several business men had complained. These business men, it was said, asserted that the representatives of the religious organization stood in their doorways, blocking would-be patrons from the establishments. The commission decided to ask the religious group to refrain from such practice, before taking more definite action.

Signs Authorized
Because of the growing fire hazard, City Manager C. G. Reiter was instructed to place appropriate signs in Shevlin park after Commissioner Loyde S. Blakley pointed out the possibility of fire.

(Continued on Page 5)

Operations at Shevlin Halted
Operations of the Shevlin-Hix Company here today were at a standstill as a result of a disagreement between the management and workmen over the operation of the dry sorting chain, it was reported. At the company's offices it was stated that the war production board and the U. S. Conciliation service had been notified. A meeting of members of the International Woodworkers of America (CIO), has been called for tonight.

At the mill, the management reported that the men walked off the chain job because of the company's refusal to comply with their demand that two men, instead of one, be maintained at all times at the end of the sorting chain where rejected shop lumber is pulled and sorted. A spokesman for the union said that the men quit work because of the discharge of one man who could not do a job that has been a two-man job heretofore. The union charged that the company then locked out the sawmill and woods in support of a foreman.

Scott Speaks
"The men are anxious to resume production, on the same basis as before, with all depart- (Continued on Page 3)

Himmler Believed Assassinated for Way He Handled Peace Negotiations; Dittmar Speaks
The German general, who surrendered at Magdeburg last week, smoked a cigar as he talked. With him was his pale, frightened, 16-year-old son.

Dittmar said he believed the rise of Doenitz would speed peace negotiations and "the people and German officers will follow any lead he takes in negotiating peace."

He described the new Fuehrer as a realist, open, frank, decent, and politically moderate. He seemed surprised that Doenitz had proclaimed his intention to fight on, and couldn't understand how Doenitz was going to sue for peace that way. But he said emphatically that Germans would not support any fight to the death while they would go all the way on peace negotiations.

Allies Shatter Foe Defense On Borneo Isle

Aussies Meeting Only Light Resistance; New Difficulties Face Japs

Manila, May 3 (UP)—Australian invasion forces fanned out rapidly on Tarakan off the east coast of Borneo today, threatening to overrun the island's airfield and the burning town of Tarakan.

Japanese defenses on oil-rich Tarakan were shattered by a continuous four-day naval bombardment, and the Australians met only light resistance as they advanced up to two miles a few hours after landing on the island Tuesday.

United Press Correspondent H. D. Quigg, who went ashore with the veteran troops of the Middle East and New Guinea campaigns, said the landing at Lingkas port was virtually unopposed.

A single Japanese dual-purpose field piece banged away sporadically from a ridge overlooking Tarakan town, Quigg said, but the shells dropped harmlessly into the water a few hundred yards off the beach.

Forces Split
After securing the beachhead, the Australians split into two forces. One unit speared due east to the approaches of the island's airfield, with a 6,800-foot runway. The other struck more than two miles northward to the edge of Tarakan town, where bomb-bleasted oil storage tanks were burning furiously.

Front reports said the Japanese were putting up only sporadic small arms fire against the troops driving on Tarakan, while the force approaching the airfield was said to be meeting almost no opposition.

One force of Australian artillerymen and dismounted cavalrymen landed unopposed on Sadau island, three and a half miles from Tarakan, and immediately began bombarding Tarakan town with 25-pounders.

Japs Challenged
Gen. Douglas MacArthur said the invasion of Tarakan, which produces some of the finest oil in the world, was a direct challenge to Japanese possession of their rich Borneo oil and rubber conquests.

"This operation virtually severs the enemy's holdings in the south," MacArthur added. "His forces in the eastern portion of the Netherlands East Indies, including the Celebes, Moluccas, Lesser Sundaes and other island outposts are effectively isolated."

"The establishment of this base will complete our chain of airfields extending from Luzon in the north to Drawin in the south and enable our bombers to strike at will the enemy forces anywhere in the southwest Pacific theater and constantly interdict his lines of supply and communications."

Message Presented
"The sole test under the law is whether the individual can better serve his country in the armed forces or in an essential activity in support of the war effort," the president said in his veto message.

"This provision is the foundation stone of our selective service system under which over 10,000,000 men have been selected for the 900 men have been selected for the tary force in the history of this nation."

"The bill," he said, "would single out one special class of our citizens, the agricultural group, and put it on a plane above both industrial occupation and military services."

NEEDS CUSPIDOR
St. Louis, May 3 (UP)—The personnel director of the United Drug Co. plant reported today that a woman applicant for a job would work only on the condition she was supplied a cuspidor. The woman, 63, explained she was a tobacco-chewer.

WILL HONOR PYLE
Los Angeles, May 3 (UP)—Mayor Fletcher Bowron has declared May 15 memorial day for the late Ernie Pyle, war correspondent killed by the Japanese on Ie Jima.

Chief Brings Problem



Chief Jimmy Squire Hill holds the original peace treaty signed in 1785 between the British and the Iroquois nations. In San Francisco on behalf of his tribes, he plans to petition the United Nations conference to restore privileges which the Indians claim to have lost in Canada.

Nazis, Fleeing as Soviets Near, Inquire: 'Where Can We Go?'

Tens of Thousands of Fully Armed Men Are Trying to Find Refuge Within British Lines

By RICHARD D. MCMILLAN
(United Press War Correspondent)

On the British Front Line in Northwestern Germany, May 3 (UP)—Hordes of Germans are giving up to the British today, crying in terror: "Where can we go? The Russians are coming."

Tens of thousands of fully-armed Germans actually are trying to find refuge in the British lines. It is a rout of tremendous proportions, the final disintegration of the Wehrmacht.

They are coming in aboard all kinds of vehicles, with cars and carts jammed three abreast on the highways. Men throw their guns and ammunition into the ditches at every opportunity.

Some cars are packed with high officers, privates and women nurses. All are jammed in indiscriminately in their rush to escape the Red army. Generals are limping along on foot. Civilians fleeing with them speed the flight by spreading rumors that the Russians are "just on our heels."

Take To Woods
From time to time Germans leap from stalled cars and take to the woods. Some are found changing into civilian clothes in the hope of escaping capture.

And everywhere the British tankers and infantrymen hear the Germans asking the same question: "Where do we go?" All of these Germans say the war is over, now that Berlin has fallen.

One German Red Cross column is stretched out along the road for nearly 20 miles. A nurse told me they had been trekking for days with many more thousands behind them. Many of the refugees, except for the organized remnants of the German army, are in complete panic.

Crews Fight Fire In Ship's Hold

San Francisco, May 3 (UP)—Guarding against an explosion, waterfront crews today began the ticklish job of fighting fire in the No. 5 hold of the steamship Maunael to save 10,000 tons of war cargo.

The vessel was returned here under navy escort last night after the fire broke out 120 miles off the Golden Gate. Deck cargo prevented fire-fighting squads of a destroyer from opening the hold, containing Alfalfa, malt and rags.

Negotiation for Surrender Believed in Progress; Nazi Armies Rapidly Fall Apart

Churchill Reported in Germany, and Rumor Says Eisenhower Is in Conference With Red Chiefs; England Prepares for Celebration

London, May 3 (UP)—Negotiations for the capitulation of Germany were believed in some quarters to be under way today.

There was widespread speculation in London that Prime Minister Churchill may have gone to Germany on a mission to negotiate for the end of the war in Europe. The speculation embraced the possibility that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower might be engaged in a similar task together with British and Russian military and political leaders.

The unconditional surrender of all German forces in Holland, Denmark, Norway and Czechoslovakia was reported under negotiation, and possibly in some cases already concluded.

Churchill was absent from the house of commons today. Sir John Anderson, speaking for him, told the house that should the war end on Saturday or Sunday there would be a general holiday Monday.

Churchill's absence together with continental reports of surrender negotiations created a feeling in diplomatic and political quarters here that the hour of victory probably was near.

Winnie Disappears
Churchill's latest public appearance here was Wednesday evening. Then he announced in commons the fall of north Italy. He sent word that he could not attend today's session, a highly unusual procedure.

The last four major pockets of Nazi resistance outside the Reich were reported near collapse. Some sources believed the capitulation of some or all of them might be announced by nightfall.

The house of cards that Adolf Hitler built around Germany by seizing his neighboring countries was tumbling down. Already the southern ramparts had crumbled with the surrender of north Italy and western Austria.

Following hard on the Nazi announcement of Adolf Hitler's death and the fall of Hamburg, the new Fuehrer, Admiral Karl Doenitz, apparently was wandering northward in search of a new refuge. The Press association said it was "fairly certain" that he was in Denmark, or perhaps had even gone on to Norway.

Country Cut Off
Reliable informants said the capitulation of German forces in Denmark was arranged tentatively some time ago. The country was cut off by the British push to the Baltic. Collapsed Nazi censorship indicated that the Danes controlled their own country again.

Reports from the United States said the Germans isolated in northwestern Holland were ready to give up. The allies already were moving foodstuffs into Holland.

The Paris radio said that the foreign minister of Major Vidkun Quisling's puppet government of Norway had arrived in Copenhagen to discuss the surrender of perhaps 250,000 German troops in Norway.

A broadcast by the Hamburg radio in the last hours was controlled by the Nazis indicated that surrender arrangements for the Czechoslovak redoubt around Prague were in progress.

A broadcast decree by Ham- (Continued on Page 3)

134,000 CAPTURED
London, May 3 (UP)—Russian troops took more than 134,000 German prisoners in capturing Berlin, the Soviets said tonight.

War Against Germany Nears End, Believes U. S. War Chief

Washington, May 3 (UP)—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said today that he believes Adolf Hitler is dead and that "the war against Germany has not long to run."

President Truman had expressed similar beliefs yesterday. Stimson also told his press conference that the 15th U. S. army has been designated as an occupation force in Europe.

He said the 15th was the only U. S. army so designated to date and added that future events will determine whether there will be others.

Stimson said he had no special information concerning the circumstances of Hitler's death but he thought the news of Hitler's death and the execution of Benito Mussolini had a "timely appropriateness" since it came almost simultaneously with the capitulation in Italy and the fall of Berlin.

"Since information indicates that the Nazi leader has, in fact, died, both men have escaped trial as war criminals," Stimson said at his press conference. "But they both stand convicted in the minds of all peoples and in the annals of history as men with the blood of innocent millions on their hands. Mussolini's establishment of fascism was the first deliberate attempt during this century to stop the onward march of democratic institutions among the leading nations of Europe which had begun in 1792 with the first French republic. "But Hitler's nazism was a far more sinister and effective attempt to establish a dominant empire of despotism throughout Europe based upon the negation of freedom and religion and sealed in the blood and toil of enslaved neighbor nations."