

Weather

Forecast: Fair and warm to night and Tuesday. Temp. Highest yesterday 82. Lowest this morning 44. Precipitation past 24 hrs. 0.

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Thirty-ninth Year

MEDFORD, OREGON, MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1944.

NO. 63.



M-5 tanks and motorized units are shown above moving through main streets of Frosinone, on highway 6, shortly after this important German communications center fell to the Eighth Army on its way to Rome. Signal Corps radio-telephoto from Italy.

FDR BROADCAST AT 5:30 P. M. TO HAIL ROME FALL

Washington, June 5.—(U.P.)—President Roosevelt will proclaim the fall of Rome to the nation and the world tonight in a 15-minute fireside chat expected to remind the Axis satellites, perhaps for the last time, that they must get out of the war now or share the certain destruction awaiting Germany.

He will speak from 5:30 to 5:45 p. m., P.W.T. The address will be broadcast by all major networks and shortwaved to Europe and the rest of the world.

A White House announcement, saying simply that the chief executive would speak on the fall of Rome, came as members of congress and other high officials hailed the fall of the first Axis capital to Allied armies aiming at Berlin.

Mr. Roosevelt was expected to take occasion in his address to express his gratification for preservation of Rome's historic and religious shrines and to reassure Pope Pius XII that the Allies would observe the sovereignty and sanctity of the Vatican.

Some quarters believed that the president would appeal strongly to the Nazi satellites to get out of the war while it was still possible.

LT. COL. JONES DIES

FT. DOUGLAS, Utah, June 5.—(U.P.)—Lt. Col. Daniel F. Jones, 58, director of the army specialized training division of the ninth service command, died at the post hospital here yesterday of a kidney ailment, the command public relations office disclosed today.

SIDE GLANCES

By TRIBUNE REPORTERS

Leonard Mayfield getting a big laugh from the high school graduation audience when a loud crash reverberated through the hall just after he disappeared off-stage with a table load of silver cups.

Fred Morris "OS'ing" by and reporting "no news today."

Senator Earl Newbury mounting his trusty steed and proceeding down the road singing "I'm an Old Cowhand."

Vatican City Undamaged by Bombing of Railroad Yards

By Eleanor Packard
United Press Staff Correspondent
Vatican City, June 5.—(U.P.)—Vatican City has not been damaged in any way by the extensive bombing that the allies have delivered to railroad yards in Rome.

That fact was confirmed today by Harold Tittmann, U. S. envoy to the Vatican, who gave me an interview after I had made my way into Vatican City territory.

Tittmann said he understood that the German and Japanese ambassadors to the Holy See planned to remain in Vatican City.

—Pope Pius, speaking from the central balcony of St. Peter's cathedral this evening, said Rome "today has new hope and confidence in her safety."

The attitude of the Pope toward allied occupation forces will be the same as it was toward German forces, Tittmann said—strict neutrality.

"The pope is always willing to work for peace," Tittmann said, "but I doubt that the fall of Rome will necessarily cause him to make any special demarche at the present time. The attitude of the pope is one of strict neutrality. During the German occupation of Rome, uniformed Germans were not permitted to go beyond the gates guarded by the Swiss guards. Nor were uniformed Americans going to be permitted to do so."

The committee thus reaffirmed previous action on the subject. Representatives from the four northwest states and Alaska who attended the conference gave thorough study to rehabilitation plans.

The committee adopted a resolution introduced by State Senator Tom Mahoney, legion department judge advocate, urging Gov. Earl Snell to call a special session of the legislature to amend existing statutes to permit Oregon men and women in the armed services to vote in the coming election.

ARMY DESERTING CAMP ABBOT, ORE.

FT. DOUGLAS, Utah, June 5.—(U.P.)—The ninth service command confirmed today that military personnel at Camp Abbot, at Bend, Ore., was being transferred to Ft. Lewis, Wash., to become part of the army service forces training center personnel at Ft. Lewis.

No exact date for the transfer was given. The command said that the future status of Camp Abbot was not known and that future use of the facilities there would be determined by the war department in Washington.

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Survives Barbarians

After the ejection of the Etruscans, the republican government which was formed included magistrates elected annually, an advisory senate of nobles, and a popular assembly. This government survived an attack by barbarian Celts who came from Gaul to sack the city.

While the barbarians celebrated their victory with three days of feasting, remnants of the Roman army fortified the capital. It remained impregnable, and after looting and burning the rest of the city the

INSURANCE HELD SUBJECT TO U. S. ANTITRUST LAWS

Supreme Court Upsets Past Rulings to Find Government Prosecution Legal.

Washington, June 5.—(U.P.)—The supreme court, upsetting past judicial rulings, held today that insurance constitutes business in interstate commerce and that federal anti-trust laws therefore may be applied to insurance companies.

The long-awaited verdict reinstated the federal government's criminal anti-trust proceedings against 196 stock fire insurance companies, operating in six southeastern states, on charges of combining to fix premium rates and monopolize trade. The suit previously had been dismissed by the northern Georgia federal district court.

Suit Contested

The suit was contested both by the insurance companies and by many states, which contended that regulation of insurance always had been left to the states in the past and should continue to be. The federal government contended that insurance clearly was business in interstate commerce and therefore was subject to the anti-trust laws.

Justice Hugo L. Black delivered the high court's majority opinion in a 4 to 3 split. Justices Frank Murphy, William O. Douglas and Wiley Rutledge agreed with him.

Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone delivered a dissenting opinion in which Justice Felix Frankfurter concurred. Justice Robert H. Jackson dissented in part. Justices Stanley F. Reed and Owen J. Roberts did not participate.

Rome Restoration Promised by Duce In Proclamation

LONDON, June 5.—(U.P.)—Benito Mussolini, speaking from the safety of an unbreached hideout in northern Italy, admitted today that the Allied occupation of Rome was a "painful" milestone in his career, but promised the Italian people that "measures will be taken" to restore the one-time capital of his fallen Fascist empire.

The German DNB News Agency said Mussolini issued a proclamation to his "brothers in southern Italy," calling upon them to wage guerrilla warfare against the Allies and to "make life for the invaders increasingly hard and insecure."

"The Anglo-American invaders, to whom the mean betrayal of the monarchy in Sicily and Salerno opened the gates of the motherland, have entered Rome," Duce's proclamation said.

Gauls withdrew. Rome was quickly rebuilt by the Republic and the city set out on its career of conquering or forming alliances with other city-states. By 264 B. C., Rome had become the mistress of all Italy.

She then launched into an age of war and conquest which ended with her becoming the dominant power of the then known world. Her most powerful rival, Carthage, had first to be overcome—an achievement which took 119 years to accomplish.

The first, second and third Punic wars ended by 146 B. C., with the complete destruction of Carthage. The wars had not been waged, however, without great peril to the Eternal City. Hannibal, the greatest of the Carthaginians, came near conquering the peninsula in the second Punic war, and it was only his defeat by Scipio at Zama that saved Rome.

Without Rival

Macedonia, too, which had allied itself with Hannibal, was conquered between the second and third Punic wars, and Rome found herself at last without a rival for world power. In the following century she continued to develop, producing such leaders as Pompey, Cicero, Gracchus, Marius, and Sulla.

In 31 B. C., the Emperor Augustus inaugurated the 200-year golden age for Rome—"The Pax Romana"—during which the city made its greatest imprint on history.

U. S. SUBMARINES GET 16 MORE JAP SUPPLY VESSELS

Big Transport, Cargo Vessel and Seven Medium Ships Among Latest Sinkings.

Washington, June 5.—(U.P.)—U. S. submarines, maintaining their war of attrition against the weakening Japanese supply lines, have sunk 16 more enemy ships, including one large transport, one large cargo vessel and seven medium cargo vessels, the navy announced today.

A communique said that the other ships sunk were two small cargo vessels, four medium cargo transports and one small cargo transport.

Navy announcements during the past five weeks have told of sinking of 43 Japanese ships, indicating that U. S. submarines are accounting for an average of better than a ship a day.

By United Press

The Japanese were pushed back by allied troops on two Pacific battlefronts today—on Biak Island in Dutch New Guinea and along the Salween front in China—and allied aerial forces continued the steady offensive on widespread enemy bases from New Guinea and the Carolines to the Northern Kurile Islands.

American troops, after breaking through fierce Japanese resistance, were moving steadily along Mokmer ridge in the drive toward the important Mokmer airdrome, on Biak, less than 900 miles south of the Philippines.

Planes Help

Allied planes closely supported the ground operations and the troops were reported advancing slowly over difficult terrain north of Bosnek and Mandom.

In the fighting in Asia, Chinese troops crossed the Shweli river in western Yunnan province and drove within 12 miles of the Japanese stronghold of Teng-chung of the old Burma road.

The Chinese cut the main Japanese supply lines north of Teng-chung and were closing in for a direct attack on the city, already being assaulted by American planes.

Bombers from the south Pacific carried the weight of the aerial offensive to strike heavy blows along the northern New Guinea coast, where 24 Japanese planes were destroyed, together with probably six others, and on Truk in the Carolines, which was hit twice in two days.

Second Lt. Ben Dietrich, 26, co-pilot of an army bomber, was killed in the crash of his plane in Italy May 20, according to a wire received from the war department Saturday by his mother, Mrs. Peter Dietrich, 939 North Central avenue. The pilot had been in Italy since early in December.

Survivors, in addition to his mother, are two brothers, also in service, Cpl. Robert Dietrich with the air corps at Columbus, O., and Cpl. Merle Dietrich, stationed with a medical unit at Camp Butler, N. C. The young man's father, Peter Dietrich, died here December 29.

Lt. Dietrich was born in Plentywood, Mont., and came to Medford with his parents in 1920. He is a graduate of Medford senior high school.

Mrs. Dietrich has gone to Trail to spend several days with friends.



An Italian youngster presents bouquet of flowers to weary Yank whose tank is halted at outskirts of Rome as Allied armies waited three hours for enemy troops to withdraw in accordance with their own avowal of Rome as an open city. Signal Corps radio-telephoto from Italy.

Benito's Balcony Now Bears Signs Hailing Allied Nations' Leaders

Rome, June 5.—(U.P.)—The Venice palace balcony from which Benito Mussolini used to rant against the democracies and communism today was plastered with signs saying "Long live Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin! Long live Democracy! Long live Soviet Russia."

The signs betoken one of the greatest political somersaults in history, performed by Rome today when suddenly all the Germans and fascists disappeared, and everything became American, British, and democratic—outwardly, at least.

Instead of fascists parading the streets, giving out party-trained cheers, and carrying party-worded posters, 1,000,000 persons swarmed the streets of Rome cheering the Americans, British and French.

INVITE ALL INTERESTED TO HEAR YMCA SPEAKER

Everyone in Medford and vicinity interested in youth problems is urged to hear Robert D. Clarke of the University of Oregon, outstanding authority on the subject, speak at the Y. M. C. A. meeting in the former West Main USO, Masonic building, Tuesday at 8 p. m., it was announced today by Dr. Bert Elliott, chairman of the committee in charge.

The meeting here tomorrow night celebrates the founding of a local Y. M. C. A. chapter, and the 100th anniversary of the international organization.

Eureka, capital of the Redwood Empire, is the most westerly city in the United States.

Flowers For Yanks

When I reached the heart of Rome at 5:30 a. m., Italians, many in night clothes, stood in already long lines along the streets, throwing flowers at the Americans passing by.

By mid-morning it was impossible to drive a jeep through the streets of downtown Rome which were jammed with countless thousands of Italians.

(Also see story on Page 9)

THOUSANDS LINE AVENUES WHILE COLUMNS ENTER

Entrance Not Without Shot; Citizens in Night Clothes Throw Flowers.

Naples, June 5.—(U.P.)—King Victor Emmanuel formally has signed over his royal powers to his son, Humbert, as lieutenant-general of the realm, it was announced officially tonight. The king, however, has not yet abdicated.

By United Press

German forces were in such rapid retreat north of liberated Rome today that units of the Allied Fifth army which crossed the Tiber in pursuit were unable to keep up with them.

All along the front from the Tiber estuary to the mountains below Avazzano a battle of annihilation was developing. Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of the Fifth army, said:

"We have smashed parts of two German armies (the 10th and 14th), taken 20,000 prisoners, and wrecked great stores of German material."

The fleeing German columns were under heavy attack by the air force, which smashed 1350 vehicles in two days.

Rome was a scene of wild rejoicing. United States army trucks began pouring food and supplies into the city. The water supply and electric system were functioning and gas service was expected to be restored tonight.

By James E. Roper
United Press Correspondent
Rome, June 5.—(U.P.)—American trucks and tanks rumbled through streets lined with thousands of cheering and flower-tossing Romans today, one column passing in front of the Venice Palace where Benito Mussolini declared war upon the United States.

The Italian flag flew from the balcony of Venice Palace where the erstwhile Fascist dictator used to harangue his followers. All the palace windows were closed.

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Rome, First Axis Capital to Fall, Scene of War Through Ages

By United Press

War is an old story to Rome, once the greatest power in the world and now the first Axis capital to fall to the armies of the United Nations.

Battles swirled around Rome for centuries, but she survived them all—"The Eternal City!"

The bursting of the Nazi shackles on Rome recalled the time 1,533 years ago when other Germans conquered the city. The Visigoths under Alaric sacked Rome in 410 A. D., and the Vandals under Gaiseric captured and looted the city in 455.

Bombed Last July

The modern Romans got their first taste of the second world war last July when some 500 American bombers dropped 1,101 tons of explosives on military targets within the city. The first direct blow at Nazi military might in Rome foreshadowed the fall of the city to the Allies.

The city, destined to become the world capital of Catholicism, was founded about 750 B. C. by Jupiter-worshipping settlers from north of the Tiber, apparently shepherd and agricultural peoples of the "Italic" branch of the Indo-European race.

Origin Obscure

Its actual origin is obscured by Roman mythology, which relates that Rome was founded by Romulus, son of Mars, the God of War, and the vestal virgin, Silvia. The legend has it that Romulus and his twin brother, Remus, were suckled by a she-wolf and that Romulus returned later to found the city which bears his name.

Rome suffered the first of her many invasions at the hands of the Etruscans, who ruled her for the latter half of the 6th century, B. C., but it is not known whether those monarchs seized the city by force or by political means. Near the end

of that century, however, the Etruscans were ejected and a republic established.

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The decline of the Roman Empire began with the administration of Commodus in 180 A. D. Commodus was followed by a long line of 33 emperors, most of whom died by violence, but evidences of decay extended down through the masses, grown weak and dissolute by the conquered riches of the world.

The swarming hordes of barbarians in what is now Germany and the Balkans pressed relentlessly against the frontiers of the empire. The policy inaugurated by Augustus of settling barbarians within the frontiers was continued by other emperors.

The beginning of the end was in sight for Rome by the fourth century. The Visigoths, whom Alaric led into Italy, had been settled south of the Danube as allies of the empire, but they wanted land of their own. Alaric marched with his troops to besiege Rome and when his

demands were refused, he sacked the city. Alaric, who conquered the city in 410, died shortly thereafter. Two years later his successor, Ataulf, led the Visigoths to Gaul to find the lands Alaric had sought in Italy.

Attila Defeated

Given a breathing spell, the Romans tried in vain to forestall the destruction of the empire. Attila the Hun came near conquering the peninsula in 451, but was defeated. In 455 the vandals under Gaiseric, who had already severed North Africa from the empire, attacked Rome. The city fell and for the next 20 years its actual ruler was Ricimer, the Suebe, although he placed puppet emperors on the throne. At last Alaric's pretense was abandoned and Odoacer, the Rugian, a barbarian, became king of Italy.

The 2,000-year history of the Christian church revolves largely around Rome, its head-