

VAST INVASION SPEEDS INLAND FROM NORMANDY BEACHHEADS

MEDFORD



TRIBUNE

United Press—Full Leased Wire

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Thirty-ninth Year

MEDFORD, OREGON, TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1944.

NO. 64.

President Told 'Invasion Doing All Right'

NATION ASKED TO JOIN IN PRAYER 7 O'CLOCK TONIGHT

Roosevelt Will Lead in Supplication For Divine Aid In Conquering Enemy.

(The President's Prayer appears in full on page 8.)

Washington, June 6.—(U.P.)—Admiral Ernest J. King, commander of the United States fleet, said after a conference with President Roosevelt today that the invasion of Europe is "doing all right so far."

Mr. Roosevelt conferred with King, Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff, and Gen. H. H. Arnold, commander of the army air forces, for an hour and a half.

The service commanders and the President went over the latest information and analyzed it.

When they came out of the White House Marshall was asked "how is the invasion going?" "I can't make any statement," the general told reporters. "You know all about it."

King, however, said "It's doing all right so far."

Up All Night

The President had been up much of the night following the Allied invasion of western Europe in minute detail. Tonight, over all radio networks at 7 p. m., P.W.T., the President will lead the nation in a special prayer which he finished composing while the invasion fleet was moving across the channel.

In the prayer, Mr. Roosevelt asks for divine strength "to conquer the apostles of greed and racial arrogancies."

"With thy blessing, we shall prevail over the unholly forces of our enemy," the President's prayer said.

"Lead up to the saving of our country, and with our sister nations into a world unity that will spell a sure peace—a peace invulnerable to the schemings of unworthy men. And a peace that will let all men live in freedom, reaping the just rewards of their honest toil. Thy will be done, Almighty God."

Psychological Diversion

White House Secretary Stephen A. Early told reporters that the President's fireside chat discussion last night about the capture of Rome had the effect of a psychological diversion. The Germans and others undoubtedly listened to it with interest, he said, and replied "I think you might call it that" when a reporter asked if it was a psychological diversion.

Mr. Roosevelt, in his talk last night, had warned that victory over Germany "will be tough and costly." People in the capital recalled the somber warning when they awakened to discover that the long-awaited invasion had begun.

SIDE GLANCES

By TRIBUNE REPORTERS

Closest prediction to the actual date of the invasion on European continent, June 6, as printed in the *Sideline* column a few weeks ago, was made by Hap Gillette of Ashland, who prophesied that D-Day would be June 4. Next guess beyond the invasion date was made by Maude Brault of Medford, who tagged June 11.

The National Broadcasting company reported tonight that Radio Tokyo went off the air suddenly and without explanation. Enemy stations usually "black out" when Allied bombers have been spotted.

Invasion Vehicles Jam British Roads



Invasion vehicles and their crews, impatient for signal that will send them against Germans guarding Atlantic wall, literally jam the streets of this English coastal village. Photo radioed from London.

NAZIS WILL TRAP INVASION FORCE, JAPANESE CLAIM

By United Press

The Japanese end of the beleaguered Axis whistled tremulously in the dark on Tuesday.

"The landing operations on the European continent must be highly welcome to the Germans," said Nobuhiko Ushiba, former secretary of the Japanese embassy in Berlin, in a statement broadcast by Tokyo radio.

"There is every possibility that the enemy will be fatally caught in a death trap elaborately laid by the German high command."

Ushiba took the view that the Nazis had been eagerly awaiting D-day as the signal for a counter-offensive against the Allies.

"The much-heralded anti-Axis invasion of the European continent will most certainly mean the advent of a decisive turning point in the European military situation. It will provide Germany with a much-needed springboard for turning to a victorious general offensive against the enemy."

Ushiba said he could "well imagine the jubilation in the German high command on receipt of the news of the invasion."

Norwegians Told To Wait Orders

London, June 6.—(U.P.)—Gen. Wilhelm Hansteen, commander-in-chief of the Norwegian underground, broadcast an order to all organized fighting groups inside Norway today to be prepared to take part in the great settlement.

Hansteen told his countrymen that they would receive orders on what to do.

Eisenhower Eyes Start From Roof

Allied Advance Post, England, June 6.—(U.P.)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower stood on a rooftop on invasion eve and watched a mighty airborne armada form in the dusky sky and wing toward France to begin the final phase of the war of liberation.

Invasion Date Long Known To Thousands of Americans

Invasion Port, England, June 6.—(U.P.)—Thousands upon thousands of American invasion troops were told exactly where they were going and what they would do on D-day, it now can be disclosed, and then were placed under quarantine so rigid their food was prepared in an outside area and passed to them through barbed wire.

So far as is known only two men escaped from the quarantined area and both were captured immediately. Guards inside and out were under orders to "shoot to kill" anyone attempting to leave the area.

Precautions to guard the security of the attack were supervised by the office of counter-intelligence and it was one of the greatest feats of the war. For the first time in the history of the American army every man, down to the last private, was thoroughly instructed in the operations expected of him.

These troops knew the secret more than a week before D-day, and yet they kept it so well that townspeople passing within three feet of them had no idea of their destination or purpose. Several days before embarkation they were given the last details and were then completely cut off from all outside contact.

The United Press informants said a crushing two-way attack from the east and west was laid down by the American, British and Russian leaders at the Tehran conference last year, envisaging the complete destruction of German military power before the close of 1944.

In Birmingham, Ala., William Mitch, leader of 22,000 coal miners of whom 2,000 were reported on strike, called on his followers to "work, work, work every hour necessary until this war is won." He said "nothing else matters."

In Lockland, O., union officials sought to end a wildcat strike of about 12,000 workers at the Wright Aeronautical Corp. plant which stopped production of airplane engines.

Throughout the nation, baseball leagues, race tracks, and fight arenas cancelled programs, or arranged pauses for prayer.

War Production Chief Donald M. Nelson called on the nation to exert its "supreme effort."

Long Way to Go

"We've got a long way to go," he said, although the invasion forces were using secret weapons "that the public has never seen or even heard of" and

PRAYERS OFFERED IN CITY CHURCHES FOR ALLIED ARMS

Medford Thrills to Long-Awaited Word of Invasion—Flag Display Is Urged.

An interested and hopeful Medford population last night and today gave closest attention to all news sources giving out word of the long-awaited invasion of Europe by the Allies which started early this morning. Men and women today eagerly discussed the latest news in offices, homes and in street groups and visited Medford churches to participate in special D-day prayer services.

At 8 a. m. a special mass at Sacred Heart Catholic church was held and attended at 10 a. m. Medford's Methodist church was filled with relatives of men in the services who heard special prayers for their sons and husbands and for the success of the war. This afternoon business houses are closing between 3 and 4 p. m. in order that employees might attend a special prayer service at the Presbyterian church.

This morning's service was led by the Rev. Harry W. Hansen and the afternoon gathering was in charge of the Rev. Louis C. Kirby and the Rev. Ward A. Rice and other Protestant pastors. A second special mass is scheduled for Sacred Heart church at 8 o'clock tonight. A vestryman of St. Mark's Episcopal church stated that no special services were being held there due to the absence from the city of the rector, but that the church is open and parishioners may enter at any time for private devotions.

Arrangements were made this morning for whistles and bells of the city to sound at 3 p. m., marking the opening of the special hour of prayer.

At the suggestion of D. D. Davis, ministers urged their congregations to display American flags today and during the coming critical days. Many business houses already have displayed their sidewalk flags.

A special prayer meeting will be held at the Medford Church of the Nazarene this evening at 8 o'clock in observance of the allied invasion of Europe. It was announced this afternoon by the pastor, the Rev. Fred Weatherford.

2000 Surrender

At many points the enemy retreat had turned into a disorganized rout under the raking fire of Allied planes and tanks, and 2000 Nazis threw down their arms and surrendered to a fast-rolling British column that trapped them on the east bank of the river, near the seacoast.

Every bridge across the Tiber below Rome had been blown up by the fleeing Germans, but 11 of the 14 main spans inside the capital were intact and Allied troops were crossing in a steady stream.

Only in the northeastern outskirts of Rome did the Germans offer any determined resistance. A force of enemy tanks was reported battling desperately around the Littoria airport in an attempt to stem the swift Allied advance long enough for the main body of Kesselring's troops to escape.

War Bulletins

London, June 6.—(U.P.)—Radio France at Algiers quoted a purported German broadcast to Spain tonight as saying Allied troops had landed and gained a foothold in the Boulonne-Calais area of northern France. The report lacked confirmation in any responsible source. It also said Allied paratroops captured an airfield in the same region.

London, June 6.—(U.P.)—The German Transoceanic News Agency said tonight that the Allied "offensive area" had been extended to the entire Norman peninsula.

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London, June 6.—(U.P.)—German coastal artillery in France opened up with salvos across the Channel soon after noon today, shaking towns in southeast England.

STATE CORPORATION COMMISSIONER DIES

Portland, Ore., June 6.—(U.P.)—State Corporation Commissioner Lloyd R. Smith of Oregon died today in his Portland home. He was 62.

Smith was in his office yesterday but his health had been only fair in recent months. Funeral arrangements are pending.

The commissioner was appointed first by Gov. Charles Sprague in 1939 and reappointed in 1942.

5TH ARMY DRIVES NAZIS NORTH LIKE FRIGHTENED SHEEP

Kesselring's Broken Forces Offering Only Feeble Rear Guard Resistance.

Allied Headquarters, Naples, June 6.—(U.P.)—The Allied 5th army drove the battered Germans in disorderly retreat across the Tiber river on a 17-mile front from Rome to the Tyrrhenian sea today and sent powerful armored columns five miles beyond the river under orders to destroy the fleeing enemy.

Front dispatches said Nazi Field Marshal Albert Kesselring's broken 14th army was offering only the feeblest sort of rear guard resistance as the Allied tanks and riflemen burst across the winding Tiber at a score of points north and west of Rome.

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Battle of Europe Opens With 4,000 Vessels and 11,000 Planes in Assault

By Virgil Pinkley
United Press War Correspondent

Washington, June 6.—(U.P.)—President Roosevelt reported late today that the invasion of Europe is running "up to schedule."

He said that up to noon American naval losses in the operation comprised two destroyers and one escort ship and that air losses were relatively light, amounting to about one per cent.

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, London, June 6.—(U.P.)—American, British, and Canadian invasion forces landed in northwestern France today, established beachheads in Normandy, and by evening had "gotten over the first five or six hurdles" in the greatest amphibious assault of all time.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill revealed that allied troops were fighting inside Caen, 9½ miles inside northwest France, that the invasion penetrations had reached several miles in depth in some cases, and that footholds had been established on a broad front as the operation proceeded "in a thoroughly satisfactory manner."

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's supreme headquarters revealed that the allied armies, carried and supported by 4,000 ships and 11,000 planes, encountered considerably less resistance than had been expected in the storming of Adolf Hitler's vaunted west wall.

Nazi Admit Penetration

Nazi broadcasts reported allied troops pouring ashore most of the day along a broad reach of the Norman coast and to the east, and admitted that invasion landing barges had penetrated two estuaries behind the Atlantic wall.

The apparent key to the lightness of the Nazi opposition to invasion forces opening the battle of Europe was contained in a disclosure that thousands of allied planes dropped more than 11,200 tons of bombs on German coastal fortifications in eight and a half hours last night and early today.

As massive allied air fleets took over complete command of the skies over the invasion zone, Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering issued an order of the day to his air force declaring that the invasion "must be fought off, even if it means the death of the Luftwaffe."

Churchill Tells Satisfaction

Late in the day Prime Minister Winston Churchill, making his second statement of the day to commons, said the invasion was proceeding "in a thoroughly satisfactory manner." Earlier he told commons it was going "according to plan—and what a plan!"

Simultaneously the German DNB news agency reported that the invasion front "has been further widened." Nazi broadcasts throughout the day told of the amphibious assault developing on a grand scale, with fighting as deep as 10 miles inland—a figure apparently extended by the last enemy report.

Supreme headquarters revealed late in the day that bad weather had forced a 24-hour postponement of the invasion. The allied command gave the go-ahead order last night despite strong northwest winds and rain squalls when weather experts forecast improving conditions today. The weather still was somewhat unfavorable, however, impeding the support given the land armies by the air force.

"Over First Few Hurdles"

Although detailed official reports were lacking as the tense first day wore towards a close, it was summed up by one source at headquarters in the words: "We have gotten over the first five or six hurdles." The surmounted hurdles were described as:

1—The German air force did little or no bombing of ports from which the invasion was mounted in the last critical days.

2—Attacks on invasion convoys failed to reach the expected scale.

3—Minesweepers succeeded in sweeping channels to the beaches without much opposition from shore batteries or from the air.

4—The troops got ashore with less opposition from shore guns than was believed probable.

5—Opposition generally was well below expectations; for instance, up to a certain time this morning, the German air force had flown only 50 battle area sorties.

Casualties Relatively Light

Allied overall casualties appeared to have been relatively light. Headquarters announced that they were light among air-borne troops and "surprisingly small—very small" at sea.

The disembarkation went according to plan. Warships succeeded in silencing shore batteries and laying smoke screens on schedule. A United States battleship moved in much closer to shore than scheduled in order to silence a troublesome group of fortifications.

The minesweeping was described as the biggest and probably most difficult operation of its kind ever attempted. Hundreds of sweepers headed the invasion fleets, clearing the water and marking channels.

The German DNB news agency said this afternoon that allied landing barges had pushed into the estuaries of the Orne and Vire rivers in the coastal stretch between Cherbourg and Le Havre "in the rear of the Atlantic wall"—the vaunted defense line that Hitler hoped would keep invaders off the soil of Germany.

Nazi broadcasters also acknowledged that allied tanks had cut several kilometers inland between the towns of Caen and Isigny, and admitted allied penetrations ranging up to 10 miles.

Heavy Fighting Near Caen

The Germans reported heavy fighting in the area of Caen, nine and a half miles inland and 115 miles from Paris on a direct railroad line.

Nazi broadcasters said the allies had won footholds on several islands off the coast of France. Earlier they reported landings in the channel islands west of the Norman peninsula.

The Transoceanic news agency reported that a naval battle was going on in the channel north of Le Havre between German units and allied forces trying to make a landing.

DNB, the official Nazi agency, said German counterthrusts were being undertaken east of Cherbourg, but "the enemy keeps throwing the bulk of his troops into the area between Cherbourg and Ouistreham."

The 28th and 101st American parachute divisions dropped in the Normandy area, DNB reported, adding the usual propaganda claim that many were captured.

Even while the Berlin radio was blaring repeated reports of allied landings, it quoted military quarters as forecasting still more, "especially in St. Malo bay." St. Malo, ancient walled city with ramparts 80 feet high, is on the Rance river.