

RUSSIANS RACE TOWARD BALTIC

Weather

Forecast: Fair tonight and Friday, with scattered thunderstorms in mountains this evening. Little change in temperature. Temp. Highest yesterday 87. Lowest this morning 63. Precipitation past 24 hrs. — 0.

MEDFORD

United Press—Full Leased Wire



TRI BUNE

United Press—Full Leased Wire

Thirty-ninth Year

MEDFORD, OREGON, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1944.

NO. 107.

Nazi Norman Defense Cracks Wide Open

YANK TANK FORCE SPEEDS TO TRAP ENEMY LEFT WING

Seven Badly Mauled Divisions Menaced as Yanks Surge Forward Thru Gap

With American Forces in Normandy, July 27—(U.P.)—United States forces occupied Periers and Lessay late today.

Supreme Headquarters, AEF, July 27—(U.P.)—The German defense line in Normandy cracked wide open today and an American armored column raced southwestward toward the sea in a fast-breaking bid to shear off the Nazi left wing and trap the enemy's 84th army corps of seven badly mauled divisions.

The Nazi corps was reeling back under the heaviest pressure, all along the line from the St. Lo break-through to the Atlantic coast, as Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley sent a tank spearhead careening down the highway within four miles of the Coutances transport hub, the fall of which would virtually doom the harried German divisions.

Stream Through Gap
United States armor streaming through the breach west of St. Lo fanned out for gains up to 12 miles and captured the road junction of Canisy and Le Mesnil Herman, along with scores of smaller towns and villages, as it threatened to turn the German line in both directions and collapse the entire enemy front.

Lessay and Periers were bypassed by American forces surging southward in the wake of what field dispatches indicated was a general German withdrawal on the left flank to escape the sudden menace to the armored approach to Coutances.

"The United States offensive now is rolling at top speed," United Press War Correspondent Henry T. Gorrell reported from the front. "Tanks are four miles from Coutances, and the enemy caught to the north is beating a retreat in an effort to get out before Bradley's armor bars the way."

Planes Busy
He said U. S. dive-bombers and assault planes were "having a field day beating up the German tanks pulling out" before the record array of American armor.

Another front dispatch said the Americans advancing on the west flank were encountering some of the thickest mine fields and bobby traps in France, but little or no small arms fire. It said the Germans moved out during the night under cover of a heavy artillery barrage when the front line positions became untenable under the mounting U. S. pressure.

Two vital bridges in the vicinity of Coutances had been knocked out by U. S. planes, making more difficult the German retreat from the Lessay-Periers front.

Major Catastrophe
"It is the biggest German catastrophe since Cherbourg," Gorrell said.

His dispatch filed at 6:40 p.m. said more than a dozen sizable towns had been taken in the last 4 hours and well over 2,000 German prisoners captured.

The bulk of the 84th German army corps was north of Coutances. Only a few roads were available for its exit from the hot corner, and "at best estimates it can't pull out more than one-third per night," Gorrell said.

Already Coutances was within range of the mobile artillery accompanying the American armor, partially blocking the escape corridor of the Germans.

WEATHER

Northern California—Partly cloudy with scattered afternoon thunderstorms mountain and foothill section today and Friday. Little change in temperature.

Lead U. S. Invasion of Guam



Rear Adm. Richard L. Conolly (left), who commands landings at Ror and Namur in the Marshalls, is in charge of amphibious operations as U. S. assault forces storm ashore on Guam. Commander of expeditionary troops is Brig. Gen. Roy S. Geiger (right) U. S. Marine Corps, who commanded successful invasion of Bougainville.

Marines Wipe Out Quarter Of Jap Strength On Tinian

Aboard Expeditionary Flagship off Tinian, July 27—(East Longitude date)—(U.P.)—(via Navy Radio)—Marines, led by tanks and supported by planes, advanced against scattered rear-guard resistance on Tinian today and won gains of as much as a mile and a half.

SIX MORE FIRES SET BY LIGHTNING IN ROGUE FOREST

Six additional fires were reported set by lightning in the Rogue River National forest yesterday afternoon and last night and another, said to be man-caused, was also reported. The lightning fires were in the Applegate, where two were reported, and in the Butte Falls area, where four small fires were set. The man-caused fire was reported from Union Creek district, having been discovered in the area between Crater and National creeks on the old Diamond Lake road. Forest officials were of the opinion that a careless fisherman had thrown down a lit cigarette which set the blaze. It spread over approximately two acres before being controlled.

The thunder storms resulted in some scattered rain in the Applegate district, but other sections reported none. The valley experienced considerable wind, velocity rising to about 35 miles an hour at 10:30 p. m. and then subsiding.

Yesterday's high was 97 degrees, somewhat warmer than Tuesday's 93, the heat that day also resulting in thunder storms and several small forest fires. Continued high temperatures and additional storms tonight are forecast.

Poles Will Seek Compromise With Soviet Officials

London, July 27—(U.P.)—Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, head of the Polish government in exile, left for Moscow today, accompanied by his minister of foreign affairs, Tadeusz Romer, Polish sources announced.

The surprise announcement came barely 24 hours after yesterday's lengthy conference between the Polish leaders and Anthony Eden, British minister of foreign affairs, concerning the effects of the formation of a Polish committee for national liberation in Moscow.

Well-informed sources in London said that by this visit the Polish premier hopes to reach a compromise with Russia and participate in administering liberated Poland.

MOUNTING UNREST FORCES HITLER TO NEW SUPPRESSION

Special Order in East Prussia, Northeast Germany to Deal With Saboteurs.

By Edward W. Beattie
United Press Staff Correspondent
London, July 27—(U.P.)—Stockholm dispatches said today that mounting unrest in East Prussia and northeast Germany, directly in the path of advancing Red armies, has forced Adolf Hitler to establish a special unified command there to deal with saboteurs and guerrillas.

(A Stockholm dispatch broadcast by the British youth asserted that German youth, once in a "state of latent revolt" and gestapo police camps for both girls and boys had been established with authority to "liquidate" those whom it was found "impossible to educate." FCC monitors recorded the British broadcast.)

Not All Caught
The report came only a few hours after Nazi Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, in his new role as plenipotentiary for total war mobilization, acknowledged in a radio broadcast yesterday that not all those involved in last week's abortive attempt on Hitler's life and military revolt had been executed or arrested.

Radio Stockholm relayed a dispatch from the newspaper Morgentindningen reporting that Hitler had put a General Eisenback at the head of the new anti-guerrilla command of special troops in East Prussia, Danzig and West Prussia.

Ships Crowded
Morgentindningen said that ships leaving East Prussian ports were booked weeks in advance and a black market was flourishing in passages.

The Danish press service also reported that German officers wounded several soldiers in a town in North Jutland when a detachment refused to travel to Germany in freight cars and demanded more comfortable transportation.

STORE MAN NAMED
Washington, July 27—(U.P.)—The Office of Price Administration today announced appointment of Byres H. Gitchell, St. Paul, Minn., as director of OPA's consumer goods price division. He is chairman of the board of the Golden Rule department store, St. Paul.

About 750,000 married women with children under 11 are employed in British war industry.

NAZIS BARRICADE STREETS OF PISA FOR FINAL STAND

Spotters Atop Leaning Tower Direct Artillery Against Yanks Massing for Attack

Rome, July 27—(U.P.)—German troops barricaded the streets of Pisa in preparation for a bloody, house-to-house defense of the city today while their long-range guns, directed by spotters atop the famous leaning tower, raked American forces massing along the south bank of the Arno river.

Working in full view of American patrols on the opposite side of the river, the Nazis threw barbed wire and concrete barriers across the medieval streets and planted machine gun squads along the river bank to meet the expected American assault.

May Destroy Tower
Allied headquarters spokesmen said German artillery spotters had been observed on the 179-foot leaning tower in the northwest corner of the city and warned that it might become necessary for American guns to destroy the historic building.

Front reports indicated that until a late hour yesterday the Americans had made no attempt to shell the ancient half of Pisa held by the Germans and the city's cultural monuments still were intact.

The famous leaning tower was begun in 1174 and completed in 1350.

STOCKTON GETS BIG NAVY DEPOT
Stockton, Cal., July 28—(U.P.)—Rep. Leroy Johnson, Stockton, today said that the navy bureau of yards and docks in Washington, D. C., had authorized him to announce that a navy supply depot will be established near the deep water port of Stockton with initial project totaling approximately \$20,000,000 already approved.

The site of the project will be Rough and Ready Island slightly downstream in the Stockton channel from the deep water port where the Stockton army ordnance depot now is established. The island is about five miles west of the city limits.

Lumber production in the United States was estimated at 7,701,602,000 board feet for the first quarter of 1944.

U. S. Brands Argentina Government as Deserter of Neighbors in Needy Hour

Washington, July 27—(U.P.)—Branded by the United States as a deserter of her neighbors in an hour of need and as one who aids enemies of the United Nations, the Argentine government today stood just short of being considered a traitor to the western hemisphere.

This country's bitter castigation of the present Argentine regime of Gen. Edelmiro Farrell was delivered last night by Secretary of State Cordell Hull. It did not, however, provide a solution to the complex problem but instead, posed a series of problems concerning the future of the good neighbor policy and the attempt to establish hemispheric solidarity.

Discrimination Charged
(Foreign Minister Orlando Peluffo of Argentina charged in a radio speech in Buenos Aires last night that the United States had singled out Argentina for discriminatory treatment. He said Argentina not only favored the cause of the United Nations, but had taken eight specific measures against the Axis.)

Hull set forth for the world to inspect what an authoritative government source described as Argentina's "monstrous doctrine of desertion." Hull invited its comparison with the doctrine of cooperation against the Axis followed by the rest of the Americas and recommended the diplomatic isolation of Argentina.

His bitterly critical statement brings into the open what is considered one of the gravest crisis in Pan American history since 1917 when the Zimmerman note revealed that Germany had promised Mexico American land if she would align herself with the central powers. It certainly is the gravest crisis in the western hemisphere since President Roosevelt proclaimed the good neighbor policy.

The United States' decision to publish in forthright language its appeal to the other United Nations to follow the example—may force the Argentine leaders to revise drastically their policy in favor of the Allied cause.

Ambassador Recalled
Both countries have recalled

their ambassadors, with Argentina describing its action as a "first step" in retaliation for the United States' charges. The authoritative U. S. government source admitted that no thought is being given here now to implementing the non-recognition policy against Argentina with economic sanctions.

This government's reason for refusing to recognize the Argentine regime was made public by Hull in a long memorandum in which he accused Argentina of deserting her sister republics in the face of enemy fire and of giving continuing aid and comfort to the enemies of the United Nations.

The memorandum was a combination of two that already had been sent to the other Latin American countries and to which, it was learned, virtually all subscribed. The nearly 5,000-word document was considered here as one of the strongest statements ever made against a nation with which the United States was not at war.

GOP Nominees Confer at Albany



Governor Thomas E. Dewey (left) and Governor John W. Bricker, U. S. P. presidential and vice presidential nominees, meet on front porch of state executive mansion, Albany, N. Y., as they prepared for conference on issues in forthcoming campaign.

Dewey Will Offer Program To End Chaos in Government

Albany, N. Y., July 27—(U.P.)—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, republican presidential nominee, said today he would place a sweeping program before the St. Louis GOP Governors' conference next week in an effort to "bring agreement out of chaos which has existed between the federal government and the states for 12 years."

Dewey's program, which was approved by his running mate, Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, includes 15 major issues:

- 1—Public expenditures.
- 2—Public health.
- 3—Administration of unemployment insurance.
- 4—Administration of employment services.
- 5—Relationship between unemployment insurance and employment services.
- 6—Labor—the sphere of influence of the national government as contrasted to local government.
- 7—Public works, the extent to be financed and supervised by the various units of government.
- 8—Highways.
- 9—Regulation of insurance.
- 10—Ownership of national lands.
- 11—Water and flood control and the conservation of national resources.
- 12—The national guard, whether it shall be returned to the states in the post-war era or remain federalized.
- 13—The whole problem of federal and state tax coordination.
- 14—Agriculture, the extent to which agriculture, soil conservation and controls, if any, should be administered by the national government of the states regionally.
- 15—Veterans affairs.

Dewey said the program would be submitted to the governors for their consideration. He revealed the program at a press conference on the front porch of the executive mansion, Bricker sat beside him.

"We (Dewey and Bricker) have canvassed the entire field of conflict between the federal government and the state and local governments," he said. "This conflict of authority and responsibility has been a constant source of friction for 12 years in this country."

"There have been enough people spending their full time fighting each other over the questions of jurisdiction and power between the federal, and state and local governments to make up a small army. In fact, there are almost as many people squabbling over this thing as there are squabbling in the federal government, if that were possible. We conceive it to be one of our first obligations to bring agreement out of this chaos and to bring unity where there is only disunity now."

TO BERLIN
By United Press
The shortest distances to Berlin from advanced allied lines today:

- Russia—360 miles.
- Italy—608 miles.
- France—623 miles.

According to the Missouri state highway patrol six per cent of the total rural accidents in the state last year were pedestrian accidents which caused 22 per cent of all fatal injuries.

CIO HEAD ENDORSES TRUMAN'S CANDIDACY
Washington, July 27—(U.P.)—President R. J. Thomas of the United Automobile Workers (CIO) today endorsed the Democratic vice presidential candidate, Sen. Harry S. Truman, as a "progressive man" and denied Republican charges that the CIO was involved in a conspiracy with democratic machine bosses.

Carl Tengwald thinking up ways to persuade the women of the family to part with numerous back issues of cherished magazines.

Greta and Frank Humphrey recounting the strange experience of picking up the same two RAF hitch-hikers twice within a week's time.

BIALYSTOK FALLS CLEARS PATHWAY TO EAST PRUSSIA

Stanislawow, Cital Guard-ing Carpathian Passes to Czechoslovakia Taken.

London, July 27—(U.P.)—Massive Russian forces burst through the disintegrating German battle lines at three key points along the 800-mile fighting front today and sent their armored spearheads racing ahead toward Czechoslovakia, Warsaw, and the Baltic states.

The entire German arc of defenses winding northward from the Carpathian passes, across the plains of Poland and on to the Baltic sea buckled under the triphammer blows of the red army as Soviet tanks and infantrymen struck for their greatest victory of the month-old summer offensive.

In three triumphant orders of the day, Soviet Premier Josef Stalin announced that his armies had captured Bialystok, unhinged the Nazi defenses before Warsaw, and East Prussia; Stanislawow, at the Carpathian mountain gateway to Czechoslovakia, and the Latvian strongholds of Daugavpils (Dvinsk) and Rezenke, on the road to Riga and the Baltic coast.

London, July 27—(U.P.)—The Red army in twin victories at opposite ends of the battlefield in Poland today captured Bialystok, unhinging the German defenses before East Prussia and Warsaw, and Stanislawow, citadel guarding the approaches to the Carpathian Passes into Czechoslovakia.

Premier Josef Stalin issued orders of the day announcing that Soviet assault forces had stormed through the ancient fortress of Bialystok in two days of fierce fighting and had taken Stanislawow in a coordinated flanking maneuver and frontal onslaught.

Col. Gen. Georgi Zakharov's second army of White Russia cleared the Bialystok victory, clearing the way for a two-way push against East Prussia 50 miles to the northwest and Warsaw to the southwest.

Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First army of the Ukraine took Stanislawow, big base dominating the southernmost tip of old Poland, which Stalin described as a "large rail junction and important stronghold of the German defenses in the Carpathian foothills."

Stanislawow is 38 miles from the Czechoslovak frontier, 70 miles southeast of Lwow, and on the Lwow-Bucharest trunk railway.

Covering the highway and railroad lines running southward to Warsaw and the roads to East Prussia, only 50 miles to the north, Bialystok's fall poised a twin threat to the German armies trying desperately to hold the Polish capital and at the same time prevent a breakthrough into their fatherland soil to the north.

Stalin hailed the city's fall as a first-rate military triumph and ordered Moscow's 224 victory guns to fire a 20-salute salute to Zakharov's troops.

Radio Berlin acknowledged the loss of the powerful stronghold little more than an hour earlier, admitting that the Nazi defenders had been forced to abandon the city and fall back "several kilometers."

WIND-DAMAGED WIRES CAUSE SMALL BLAZE

Sparks caused by an overload in the electric wiring at the home of Miss Vera Humphrey, 103 Genesee St., at 10:45 o'clock last night necessitated a call for the fire department. Firemen explained today that wind broke the ground wire leading into the house, throwing an overload of 220 volts into the electric wiring system, which burned out lights, and switch wires on the electric stove.

SIDE GLANCES

By TRIBUNE REPORTERS

George Carter sending his office force into spasms of horror with his booby-man tactics.

Carl Tengwald thinking up ways to persuade the women of the family to part with numerous back issues of cherished magazines.

Greta and Frank Humphrey recounting the strange experience of picking up the same two RAF hitch-hikers twice within a week's time.