

## Weather

Forecast: Clear Sunday and Monday.  
Highest, yesterday 83.6  
Lowest this morning 41.4  
Precipitation past 24 hrs. 0.0

# MEDFORD

United Press—Full Leased Wire



# TRIBUNE

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Thirty-ninth Year

MEDFORD, OREGON, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1944

NO. 139.

# AMERICAN TANKS ENTER BELGIUM

## LUXEMBOURG AND REICH FRONTIERS PIERCED, IS CLAIM

Lorraine Evacuated Before Patton Drive — British Close To Calais.

Allied Supreme Headquarters, London, Sunday, Sept. 3.—(U.P.) American armored columns have driven across the Belgian border, front dispatches said early today, as Berlin reported another U. S. tank force has appeared to Thionville on the Moselle river, only 11 miles from the German frontier.

The mystery radio station, Atlantic, said that Allied troops had crossed the German and Luxembourg frontiers as well as into Belgium, but there was no substantiation of the report. Front dispatches to the exchange telegraph reported tonight that the Americans had crossed the Belgian border at Maubeuge, France, and near Tournai, 45 miles southeast of Brussels, and that the enemy retreat northward was completely disorganized.

Lorraine residents are being evacuated from villages in the old Maginot line along the route of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's third army advance, a Berlin broadcast said.

The Yanks swept into Belgium after seizing the frontier forts of Hirsun, Sedan and Charleville in the Maginot line. Front reports said, and other Allied columns were driving up to the border on a 100-mile front.

Abbeville, channel port where German armor burst through to the sea in 1940, fell to a Canadian column which had mopped up almost half of the robot bomb coast, and American troops entered Compiègne after fighting through the "Armistice forest" to the south.

Lt. Gen. Courtney Modjes' 1st army also captured the famous world war landmark of St. Quentin, 37 miles southeast of Arras, where the Germans launched their last great juggernaut offensive in the spring of 1918.

German broadcasts said that still another column reached Longwy, two miles from the frontiers of the tiny duchy of Luxembourg and 16 miles from Luxembourg city as the Allies harassed the retreating remnants of the German armies in France along a 250-mile front.

The British Second army swiftly brought up the left flank of the front, pounding in three powerful columns into the rich industrial area of France's Nord department in gains up to 15 miles that took them within 15 miles of Belgium.

Overrunning Vimy ridge, where Canadian troops fought one of their bloodiest battles in the last war, the British captured Douai, Lens, Perennes and Cambiègne and drove within 14 miles of the great textile center of Lille, 39 miles of Calais and 35 miles of Dunkerque's historic beaches.

Climaxing a 60-mile march up from Rouen, the Canadian First army seized three Somme bridges at Abbeville which the Germans in their rushed retreat had left intact, completing the isolation of German garrisons and robot bomb crews in the Le Havre and other areas by-passed in the advance.

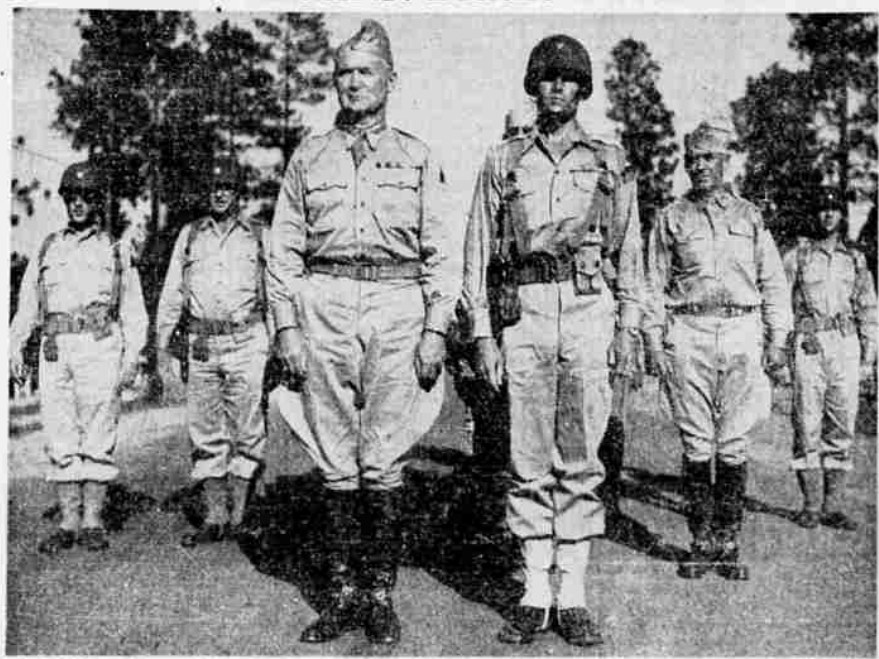
(BBC said the 51st Canadian Highland division had captured St. Valery on the Somme Estuary west of Abbeville where the same outfit made a gallant rear-guard stand in 1940, losing two brigades.)

The Canadians also occupied the Port of Etretat, 12 miles north of Le Havre, and the inland towns of Bolbec, Yvetot and Fauville-en-Caux, midway between Etretat and Dieppe.

## Labor Crisis Hits Grants Pass Area

Grants Pass, Ore., Sept. 2.—(U.P.)—Every able-bodied person in the Grants Pass area has been asked to help in the harvesting of the remainder of the district's \$1,500,000 hop crop, farm labor officials announced today. The crop is now threatened with loss due to lack of pickers.

## Col. William S. Biddle Decorated



Col. Biddle, nephew of Mrs. Gordon Voorhies of Eden Valley Orchard, was awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action in France. He previously won the Bronze Star for mechanized training skill. His mother, Mrs. Margaret Biddle of Portland and Chiloquin, is a frequent visitor here.

## AMERICAN CLERK IN LONDON GAVE GERMAN SECRETS

State Department Statement Reveals Most Famous Spy Case of War.

Washington, Sept. 2.—(U.P.)—The state department, for the first time revealing details of one of the most famous spy cases of this war, disclosed tonight that when Tyler Kent, young code clerk in the American embassy in London, was arrested in 1940 he had with him 1500 embassy documents, many of them highly secret.

A 2000-word department statement also reported it had been established definitely that Kent had transmitted some of the papers to a German agent. It revealed that at the time of his arrest, he had in his possession two newly-made and unauthorized duplicate keys to the embassy's index bureau and code room.

Kent, a 22-year-old native of Washington, is serving a seven-year sentence in a British prison and faces the possibility of further prosecution by the United States when he is freed. The state department had been criticized in some quarters for waiving Kent's diplomatic immunity so that he could be tried in British courts.

Apparently answering those critics, the department said Kent "displayed a shocking disregard for every principle of decency and honor so far as his obligations toward the United States were concerned."

## ELITE GUARD OF HIMMLER CRACKS

By United Press  
The OWI Saturday quoted two travelers who arrived in Switzerland from Berlin as saying that German military reverses have caused a fissure within Heinrich Himmler's elite guards many of whom are taking out post-war "insurance" by performing favors for their political opponents.

The belief that the elite SS troops are universally behind Himmler is absurd, one observer said. "When the show-down comes, the SS will fall to pieces."

## BULLETIN

Portland, Ore., Sept. 2.—(U.P.)—Two home runs tonight gave the Portland Beavers a 2-1 victory over the San Diego Padres, with the final four-base rap breaking up the ball game in the 10th inning.

Ted Guille clouted the first homer into the left field stands in the second inning while Buddy Gill homered into right field for the deciding run.

San Diego, after trailing scoreless until the ninth inning, pushed over a tying run by Vazcliz. Lucier limited the Beavers to five hits while the Pedres touched Cohen of Portland for eight hits. Outstanding fielding behind Cohen kept San Diego from capitalizing on several scoring opportunities. Each team committed one error.

Portland almost came back in the last half of the ninth to win but O'Neil was tagged out between second and third to snuff the rally.

Score:  
San Diego 1 8 1  
Portland 2 5 1  
Lucier and Salkeld; Cohen and Adams.

## DEANS PURCHASE SIXTH AND GRAPE STREET PROPERTY

Purchase of the three lots on the corner of Sixth and Grape streets now occupied by the former Maid-Rite Sandwich shop and the Groceteria parking lots has been announced by A. Z. (Tubby) Dean and Mrs. Dean. The three lots were purchased from Edgar G. Whiteside, Medford, and Ward E. Whiteside, Portland, of the Whiteside Estate, and the transaction was handled by the Harold H. Brown agency. Mr. Dean stated. The Whitesides had owned the property for 36 years.

Mr. Dean, who has been in the automobile and automobile supply business in Medford for the past 17 years, states that he will erect a super-service station on the site as soon as materials can be obtained after the war. The dealer added that his decision to build the station was materially influenced by the increasing popularity of Pontiac cars, which he handles.

Mr. Dean's present station is located on Sixth and Grape, directly across the street from the newly purchased lots.

**MILES TO BERLIN**  
By United Press  
The shortest distances to Berlin from advanced Allied lines:

Northern France — 395 miles (from point east of Verdun. Gain of 95 miles in week).  
Southern France — 590 miles (from point near Vohron. Gain of 10 miles in week).  
Italy — 563 miles (from point northwest of Pesaro.

## LAST SUMMONS TO GEORGE W. NORRIS, NOTED NEBRASKAN

Served 40 Years In Congress—Final Rites Will Be Held Tuesday.

McCook, Neb., Sept. 2.—(U.P.)—Former Sen. George William Norris, one of the nation's most distinguished statesmen, died tonight after suffering a cerebral hemorrhage and paralytic stroke Tuesday. He was 83 years old.

Dr. F. W. Shank and Dr. E. F. Leininger, who attended the senator in his fatal illness said he died at 5:05 p. m., CWT.

Norris, known as "father of the TVA," was stricken Tuesday in the little stucco home where he had lived since he was defeated in his bid for a sixth term in the senate to which he was elected after having served 10 terms in the house—a total of 40 years in congress.

He was the last of six senators who voted against American entry into the first World War.

Funeral services will be held at 3 p. m. Monday at the McCook Congregational church. The rites will be conducted by the Masonic lodge of McCook.

Norris, who was known as the "great insurgent," served in congress, beginning in 1902 when he was elected to the house, and ending in 1942, when he was defeated for re-election to the senate by Kenneth S. Wherry.

For 33 years he was a Republican, but for the last six he was an independent. He achieved his first national prominence in his fight against what he claimed was the one-man rule of the house of representatives by Speaker Joseph Cannon, a battle he won in 1910.

His battle against "Cannonism" led to his election to the senate in 1912. In the upper chamber, Norris aligned himself with Sen. Robert M. La Follette, Sr., and became one of President Wilson's "little group of willful men," who defied the war president's bill to arm American merchant ships.

During his long years in congress he attained a high record for constructive, liberal legislation, the most notable of which was the Tennessee Valley Authority bill, which he sponsored.

**OPA AIDE RESIGNS**  
Portland, Ore., Sept. 2.—(U.P.)—Earl Hald, OPA price specialist, has resigned to accept a position with the Federal Reserve Bank at San Francisco. It was announced today by the district OPA chief.

**NO PAPER MONDAY**  
There will be no issue of The Mail Tribune tomorrow (Monday) on account of Labor Day, in accordance with long established custom and to give employees a brief vacation.

## EUROPE WAR ENDS IN 60 DAYS, POLL BY PARRES SHOWS

Official Exiled Regimes Expect To Be Back Home Christmas.

By John A. Parres  
London, Sept. 2.—(U.P.)—The Nazi regime which Hitler boasted would last a thousand years will crumble within 60 days, and the war in Europe will end then. This is the consensus of high officials of eight exiled governments as American, British and Russian armies approach the borders of Germany at the beginning of the sixth year of the war.

The officials with whom I talked—including prime ministers, foreign ministers and war ministers—decided to permit the use of their names on the grounds they were not necessarily speaking for their governments, but that their opinions were representative.

They all expressed the firm belief that they will be in their respective countries not later than Christmas and disclosed they already have made their plans for leaving.

Without breaking a confidence I can disclose that Dr. Edward Benes, president of Czechoslovakia, believes the war may be over in Europe as early as the first of October. As long ago as April Benes predicted Germany would collapse within three months after the Allies liberated a substantial part of occupied territory.

Jan Masaryk, Czech deputy premier and foreign minister and one of the best informed foreign diplomats in London, explained he is "not much for prophesying, but I think it is only a matter of weeks until the curtain falls."

Czech, Belgian, Greek, Dutch and Yugoslav government officials said they were prepared to return home at a moment's notice.

Aviation experts described the new weapon as an obsolete Junkers-88 bomber and a ME-109 fighter plane, was said by Allied pilots to be a "sitting duck" target in the air, and ground defense forces pronounced it an easy objective for ack-ack guns. Its speed was estimated at 150 miles an hour, or less than half of that of the V-1 flying bomb, and its aiming possibilities were said to be no better than those of the robot bomb.

Two of the new weapons struck in southern England last night, causing some damage, it was announced, but not in thickly populated or vulnerable areas.

**TOKYO INDICATES ACTION IN BONIN ISLES UNDERWAY**

By United Press  
Pacific fleet headquarters reported Saturday that a navy search plane, attacking a convoy of five vessels in the Volcano Islands, sank one cargo vessel and damaged another Thursday. Other navy planes continued attacks on Yap Nauru and remaining enemy positions in the Marshalls and the Marianas.

Japanese announcements Saturday said that Chichi Jima in the Bonin islands, little more than 600 miles southeast of Tokyo, had been attacked by warships and planes. The enemy broadcast, reported by the FCC, indicated that the action might not yet be completed, saying that Japanese forces "are counterattacking."

The attacks were made Thursday and Friday, according to German broadcasts heard by the United Press in London and Japanese broadcasts recorded by the FCC.

"Enemy" warships, the broadcasts said, shelled Chichi Jima Friday, and about 100 carrier-based planes bombed it the same day while others attacked Iwo Jima in the volcano group south of the Bonins. A German broadcast quoted a Japanese front correspondent who described the attacks as "a major American operation."

Chichi and Haha Jima in the Bonins and Iwo also were bombed Thursday, the Japanese broadcasts continued. Tokyo accounts said that "some 40 fighters and bombers raided Chichi, seven attacked Haha and 80 appeared over Iwo."

The Japanese Domei News Agency said about 40 B-24 Liberator bombers attacked Davao at midday Friday.

## PARIS TARGET OF ROBOTS, NEW NAZI WEAPON FAILURE

Pick-a-Back Planes Fall In London — Damage Both Cities Light.

London, Sept. 2.—(U.P.)—The Germans sent flying bombs hurtling into the Paris area for the first time last night, causing some damage, while a new secret weapon launched against England—a "pick-a-back" robot plane launched from an ordinary, piloted aircraft—was officially pronounced a failure.

The exact location of the Paris area attacked by the flying bombs was not announced as the Germans sighted their bombs on the newly liberated French capital as well as England in an attempt to expend them before all their launching sites are lost to the Allied advance.

The newest weapon directed against the London area was described as two planes in one, controlled by a single pilot, who cuts loose the under craft with its load of explosives over the target area.

The so-called "pick-a-back" plane, composed of an obsolete Junkers-88 bomber and a ME-109 fighter plane, was said by Allied pilots to be a "sitting duck" target in the air, and ground defense forces pronounced it an easy objective for ack-ack guns. Its speed was estimated at 150 miles an hour, or less than half of that of the V-1 flying bomb, and its aiming possibilities were said to be no better than those of the robot bomb.

Aviation experts described the new weapon as an obsolete Junkers-88 bomber and a ME-109 fighter plane, was said by Allied pilots to be a "sitting duck" target in the air, and ground defense forces pronounced it an easy objective for ack-ack guns. Its speed was estimated at 150 miles an hour, or less than half of that of the V-1 flying bomb, and its aiming possibilities were said to be no better than those of the robot bomb.

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**NAZIS WITHDRAW WHEN FINNS ASK RUSS ARMISTICE**

London, Sept. 2.—(U.P.)—Finland abandoned Germany tonight, announced it had asked Russia for an armistice and had demanded and received Germany's agreement to withdraw all Nazi troops from within Finnish borders.

Faced with an impossible military situation, Premier Antti U. Hackzell, after days of frantic maneuvering, announced over the Finnish radio that his country, rejecting the German Finnish agreement concluded by former Premier Risto Ryt, "now has taken the first step toward a return of peace."

"Many German forces no longer believe in victory," Hackzell said. "Therefore, a new phase has begun in German-Finnish relations."

The premier said the Soviet offensive launched in June had forced withdrawal of Finnish troops from forward positions and that "the military situation has also become worse for Germany."

As the premier spoke, the Russian juggernaut was inexorably eating into Finnish territory, but many observers believed that Premier Joseph Stalin had deliberately slowed the pace of the offensive to give the Finns time to make up their minds.

While Germany wanted Finland to remain at war, Hackzell said, "it was not possible for Germany to give us sufficient help."

## War Bulletins

Allied Supreme Headquarters, London, Sept. 2.—(U.P.)—The German garrison on Cezembre Island off the harbor of St. Malo in Brittany has surrendered. It was announced tonight, ending a siege of more than three weeks.

The island was the last German stronghold blocking the use of St. Malo harbor. German troops in the garrison had resisted all Allied attempts to obtain their surrender, and had retreated deep into caves in the island rocks to avoid air bombardments which had shaken the island for the past week.

By United Press  
The American broadcasting station in Europe, quoting an Algiers dispatch said Saturday that Gen. Henri-Honore Giraud, former commander-in-chief of French forces was injured slightly when a Senegalese soldier fired at him. The broadcast, recorded by OWI, said the shooting was an accident but gave no details.

## BULGARIA CRISIS HEIGHTENED WITH SOVIET ADVANCE

London, Sept. 2.—(U.P.)—The Bulgarian home radio reported tonight that a new Bulgarian government had been formed, with a premier believed to be "satisfactory" to the Allies, indicating an early resumption of peace negotiations at Cairo which were interrupted by the resignation of Premier Ivan Bagrianov.

The new premier, described in a Berlin broadcast as "leftist" and therefore presumably friendly to the Russian government as well as the Allies, was identified as Kosta Muraviev, former minister of war, who was in the cabinet that accepted the Versailles treaty for Bulgaria.

London, Sunday, Sept. 3.—(U.P.)—Russian troops, adding their menacing weight to Bulgaria's internal crisis, reached the 1940 border of Bulgaria along a 72-mile front between the Danube and the Black sea yesterday, while Moscow revealed that Soviet forces had killed or captured more than 318,600 enemy troops in Romania.

While the Soviet information bureau revealed that Adolf Hitler had suffered a 12-day disaster approaching that of Stalin's in Romania, Moscow dispatches reported that onrushing Soviet spearheads had driven to within 100 miles of Yugoslavia toward a junction with the partisan armies of Marshal Tito.

Berlin at the same time indicated that the battles for East Prussia and Warsaw were blazing anew as the Red army reportedly drove deeply into Nazi lines before the eastern border of East Prussia and threw some 450,000 men into the struggle for the Polish capital.

**TANK SPEARHEAD IN SOUTH FRANCE 14 MILES OF LYON**

Rome, Sept. 2.—(U.P.)—Four Allied armored spearheads, closing to within 14 miles of Lyon after a sensational 34-mile advance in 24 hours up both sides of the Rhone river, tonight threatened from three directions the dismembered German 19th army's main escape route from southern France.

Although tonight's communique limited itself to placing the Allies south of Lyon, unofficial sources here were confident that American troops were far beyond the city and that numerous other towns many miles beyond the officially-designated front already had been captured.

In a new spurt of power which has carried them more than 180 miles into France in 17 days, despite rains for the past 48 hours,

## LABOR COMPLAINS NEW DEAL LACKS PEACE JOBS PLAN

Leaders Critical While FDR, Perkins and Dewey Laud — Strife Within.

Washington, Sept. 2.—(U.P.)—Labor Day tributes to the war production record of American workers were punctuated tonight with sharp criticism of federal wage restrictions, complaints that the government is not taking adequate steps to assure postwar jobs, and continued intra-labor wrangling.

President Roosevelt, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins and leaders of organized labor all praised the country's war workers in statements anticipating the 50th annual observance of Labor Day on Monday.

But George Meany, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, declared that "of realistic, practical action to guarantee that war's end will not mean widespread unemployment there has been scarcely any."

"Coupled with our feeling of joy at the progress of the United Nations," he said, "is a feeling of profound concern at the almost total failure to date on the part of industry and government to do anything more than talk about the problem of giving decent jobs in the days of peace to the many millions of ex-servicemen and ex-war workers."

The United Mine Workers journal, complained that "the administration has no announced plans for reconversion to peacetime economy" and that "the President has shied away from intervening in the controversial unemployment payments" issue before congress.

AFL President William Green warned that Allied victory "must be the forerunner of finer things to come, the beginning of a new era of world peace in which all the peoples of the world will be able to grow and expand and prosper in any environment of friendship and security." Dewey, the republican presidential candidate, said the country must make certain "that by next Labor Day there will be an end to wartime restrictions which have been imposed upon labor." He warned that these restrictions "could destroy the institution of a free American labor movement and totally end the right of collective bargaining."

Mr. Roosevelt took the position that "our immediate job is victory" and that the difficult problems of transition from war to peace would be faced "once the forces of tyranny have been overcome."

Meanwhile, the nation's leading labor organizations continued at odds among themselves. John L. Lewis' UMW attacked the CIO, AFL and railroad brotherhoods for doing "nothing more than denounce" the little steel wage ceiling formula.

**REDS MASSED FOR DRIVE IN WARSAW**

By United Press  
The German high command said that Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's 1st White Russian army had renewed breakthrough attempts northeast of the Polish capital, and that more than 30 Russian infantry divisions, perhaps 450,000 men, were attacking between the Bug and the Narew rivers in an attempt to outflank the embattled capital to the north.

Several Russian tank formations and hundreds of planes were taking part in the battle to capture Warsaw and free the fourth European capital from Nazi tyranny. The Germans, however, aided by 12 tank divisions—the greatest concentration of enemy armor fighting on any front