

JAP FLEET SIDESTEPS CONFLICT

Weather
 Forecast: Fair tonight, Wednesday partly cloudy. Little change in temperature.
 High yesterday Temp. 53
 Lowest this morning Temp. 41
 Precip. past 24 hours. .41

MEDFORD TRIBUNE
 United Press—Full Leased Wire
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ELUSIVE FORCE TURNS TAIL WHEN YANKEES SIGHTED

Nazis Give Up Aachen Relief Hope; Defense of Cologne Plain New Plan

FORM NEW WALL AS SUBSTITUTE FOR SIEGFRIED

Yank Planes Defy Weather to Support Ground Forces—Wind Chills Troops.

Supreme Headquarters, AEF Paris, Oct. 17—(U.P.)—Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' headquarters reported signs today that the Nazi command had written off Aachen and abandoned attempts to relieve the city as American doughboys blasted out nests of dwindling resistance with 155s.

Supreme headquarters announced that British 2d army forces struck southward nearly three miles in the Maas (Meuse) valley of eastern Holland, cutting the main highway south-west of Venral where a violent street battle was in progress.

Planes Defy Clouds
 American planes, defying clouds over the western front, gave strong support to the land armies. Heavy bombers dealt one of the heaviest blows of the war at Cologne, Rhineland stronghold east of Aachen, while Maunders and Havocs hit Eukirchen, 30 miles southeast of Aachen.

A dispatch from 1st army headquarters said present indications were that the German armor and infantry massed east of Aachen would content itself with trying to defend the Cologne plain instead of undertaking an all-out attempt to break through the American siege lines around the city.

The dispatch said the Nazis appeared to have planted their armor along a north-south line east of Aachen as a sort of wall of steel substituted for the broken Siegfried line.

Nazis Desperate
 "The tipoff is seen in the fact that the Nazis threw everything but the kitchen sink at us—including 240-millimeter shells—when we uncorked an attack in the vicinity of Gelenkirchen yesterday," the headquarters report said.

It has been raining off and on since yesterday, and the battle-churned fields around Aachen were veritable swamplands. A chilling autumn wind added to the discomfort of the troops.

Supreme headquarters revealed that American armor attached to the British 2d army was fighting on the right flank of the Dutch salient in the area of Overloon, 54 miles above Aachen.

United States 4th army front dispatches estimated that the doomed Aachen garrison had been reduced to perhaps 600 men, and the battle for the completely isolated German bastion of the Siegfried line appeared to be drawing toward a close.

Artillery Busy
 Several hundred American cannon hurled 8,700 rounds into the massed German armor and infantry forces east of Aachen, apparently squelching at least temporarily a threatened full-scale counter-attack.

On the Dutch front north of Aachen, the British 2d army outflanked the stubborn anchor post of Venral in a drive through Vierlingsbeek, three miles to the northeast, almost to the Maas (Meuse) river, and a front dispatch said violent fighting raged throughout the night in the outskirts of Venral.

At the northeast corner of Lt. Gen. Sir Miles S. Dempsey's salient near Nijmegen, the Germans laid down the heaviest artillery barrage in nearly 10 days, which was believed designed to cover a limited withdrawal behind the front.

British patrol units which ferried across the Neder Rhine west of Arnhem were reported

Scene of Gigantic Sea-Air Battle



The Battle of the Western Pacific rages fiercely between Formosa and Luzon, with American B-29 Super-Fortresses smashing again at Formosa while the American Third Fleet apparently was slugging it out with Japan's Air Force and perhaps her elusive fleet in a showdown struggle.

JURY SELECTED FOR HEARING OF NARCOTIC CASE

Both Sides Exhaust Peremptory Challenges Before Final Selection Is Made.

Two hours were consumed in federal court this morning in selection of a jury to try the case of Dr. R. W. Clancy, Medford physician charged with violation of the Harrison narcotics act, with both the government and the defense exhausting their full allowance of peremptory challenges. Opening statements by William M. Langley, assistant United States attorney trying the case for the government, and Otto Frohnmayer, defense attorney, were scheduled for the opening of court this afternoon.

Jurors finally selected were Paul A. Godward, Jacksonville printer; Dom Provost, Ashland merchant; Paul Frohreich, Talent millworker; Edward H. Judd, manager of the Medford irrigation district; Joe Bellavance, Chemult; Donald A. Ambers, Lakeview lumber handler; Leon Boomer, Medford, credit man; Lawrence Austin, Medford mechanic; John F. Hansen, Klamath Falls; Gus Ditsworth, Prospect farmer; Harold A. Frye, Medford merchant; and B. A. Clark, farmer from Eagle Point.

Many Challenged
 Defense attorneys challenged Douglas A. Talbot, rancher from Grants Pass; Dean Allen Duffield, school clerk, Ashland; George Godward retired, Jacksonville; J. J. Clifford, Medford logger; Emil Carlson, Klamath Falls, upholsterer; W. K. Charlesworth, credit manager from Klamath Falls; Charles Bennett, contractor and farmer from Klamath Falls; Lowell E. Alger, Ashland engineer; Rufus E. Detrick, Masonic lodge secretary, Ashland; and Charles A. Van DeWalker, sheet metal worker, Ashland.

Langley challenged Curt N. French, Medford trucker; John Anderson, Central Point; Valmore Albert, Medford; Donald C. Reams, Williams farmer; John C. Walter, gardener, Medford; Roy Jain, Medford farmer.

Chester Wendt, Medford dairyman; Elmer Herried, realty broker from Medford; George Eads, Medford; and C. T. Hansen, Grants Pass farmer, were all excused when they declared they had already formed opinions in the case or believed themselves incapable of impartiality; and H. W. Baker, postmaster from Wilderville, was excused since he is a government employee.

Jurors Questioned
 Judge Fee carefully questioned each juror, inquiring among things if they were acquainted with the defendant or had employed him professionally. Several, including a number who were excused, said that the doctor had served them.

After the jury had been formally sworn, Judge Fee stated that it would be unnecessary to segregate the jury for the duration of the trial but instructed the jurors not to discuss the case among themselves or with anyone else until all evidence had been presented. He previously had explained the 11 counts of the federal indictment returned against the physician.

Jurors not being used for Dr. Clancy's trial were excused until Oct. 23 when they were ordered to report again. At that time the trial of Dr. A. F. Walter Kresse, Medford physician facing a similar charge, is scheduled to open.

Harold Raymond Nusbaum, who pleaded guilty several days ago to a charge of desertion from the camp for conscientious objectors at Walport, Ore., agreed in court this morning to return to the camp. Nusbaum had appeared yesterday for sentence and had been given an additional

U.S. Tank Destroyers Inside Aachen



As smoke from burning buildings swirls around them, these American tank destroyers fire at German armor in the streets of Aachen. Aachen front dispatches reported that "a good proportion of the German armor in the west" has opened a major attack to smash through First Army cordon around city.

Carrier Plane Attacks on Formosa Awake Japanese Forces With Bang

(George Jones of Eugene, Ore., United Press war correspondent who described the Japanese air attack upon the American task force off Formosa, in the following eye-witness dispatch tells the story of the three-day assault upon that vital enemy base.)

By George Jones
 United Press War Correspondent
 Aboard U. S. Carrier off Formosa, Oct. 14—(via Navy Radio)—A lot of people in this great task force have been wishing vocally for some opposition. For once they got it here.

Our carrier planes assaulted the Japanese island base of Formosa for three days, touching a most tender spot in the imperial empire. Our reception definitely was on the warmish side although we did very well indeed.

Japs Uninterested
 For more than a month Admiral William F. Halsey's third fleet had been slicing through Japanese defenses in the western Pacific like a knife through butter. The Japs didn't seem interested.

On Formosa they woke up with a bang. During the past three nights this carrier force has battled its way through coverys of low-flying torpedo planes. The darkened skies have been filled with a lethal display of fireworks—flares piercing through the blackness, anti-aircraft ascending from the ships like red ink from giant firehoses, burning Jap planes glowing on the sullen seas.

The enemy planes achieved small results, but none of our ships were sunk.

On the other hand, our gunners shot down at least 15 planes while night fighters accounted for four others.

The Japs chose the nighttime for their counter-offensives. Each night more than a dozen "bogeys" trailed this formation and their torpedo run attempts brought a hail of ack-ack tracers.

Burning Planes Seen
 Standing on the bridge of this flagship I could count as many as three planes burning in the water while others were destroyed beyond my vision. That's how big this task force is.

Reconnaissance bombers, possibly from the Philippines spotted several hundred miles away and stayed with us. And when the Hellcats hit the west coast of Formosa at dawn October 12, hordes of Zeros popped out of the clouds, their guns blazing.

It was a fortunate American pilot who didn't have from two to six Zeros on his tail.

The battle against sometimes superior numerically enemy planes—with first-string pilots—soon became one in which

every American pilot was on his own.

Lt. Bernard L. Garbow, Howard City, Mich., had a typical experience. He had shot down one Zero in flames when three others jumped him and set his plane afire with 20 mm. shells.

Garbow disintegrated a second Zero as he plunged downward, nearly blinded by smoke. He joined Cmdr. Hugh Winters, Annapolis, Md., and Ens. Paul O'Mara, Roswell, N. M., each of whom had downed two planes.

Both Winters and Garbow put out fires on their planes and the three returned to their carriers safely. Later Garbow returned to action and shot down a third Zero.

STRIKE THREATENS WARSHIP BUILDING
 Seattle, Oct. 17—(U.P.)—Tie-up of warship construction at the Todd-Pacific shipyards was threatened today when 400 day shift union welders left their jobs in protest over a supervisory change in a walkout pronounced "unauthorized" by union officials and Shipyard President R. J. Lamont.

Ben Woobank, secretary of welders' local 541 (A. F. L.), announced that every effort was being made by Ray Ferch and himself to persuade the workers to return to their jobs.

Day shift welders were reported to have checked in this morning and then walked off the job. The trouble was said to have developed when a union welder was brought from Tacoma and elevated to "lead man" in plant "A" of the local yard.

White House Answers Dewey On Demobilization Program

Washington, Oct. 17—(U.P.)—The white house today replied to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's latest charges against the administration by issuing a "rather analysis" of his statements together with "the facts."

The new white house document, similar in design to one issued Saturday, dealt with charges voiced by the Republican presidential candidate at St. Louis last night.

The white house compilation of Dewey's remarks took up the New York governor's use of a national resources planning board reported which Dewey quoted as saying that "delayed military demobilization has been strongly advocated" after the war.

"The facts," as released by the white house, showed that the same passage from which Dewey took his statement last night also

contained a "definite recommendation" the following:

"A general policy of speedy, but orderly and controlled, military demobilization should be adopted, coupled with the use of all reasonable plans and measures to increase the employment available to those being demobilized."

The white house also took up this Dewey statement:

"Here is a report from the July 30, 1943, issue of 'United States News. It says: 'In North Africa . . . field agents of half a dozen agencies—the treasury, BEW, lend-lease, state department and others—are reported to have brought confusion to the brink of chaos.'"

"The United States News is not an official publication," the white house document said. "It is a private publishing venture, edited by Mr. David Lawrence."

White House Answers Dewey On Demobilization Program

Washington, Oct. 17—(U.P.)—The shortest distances to Berlin from advanced Allied lines today:

Western front—296 miles (from point near Nijmegen. Unchanged in week.)

Russia—315 miles (from Warsaw, unchanged in week.)

Italy—539 miles (from point south of Bologna. Gain of mile in week.)

24 hours in which to decide whether to return to the camp or be sentenced.

White House Answers Dewey On Demobilization Program

Washington, Oct. 17—(U.P.)—President Roosevelt will make a campaign speech on the night of Friday, Oct. 27 at Shibe Park in Philadelphia. David Lawrence, chairman of the Pennsylvania state Democratic committee, announced today after a conference with the president.

Lawrence visited the white house as a member of a delegation representing "businessmen for Roosevelt, Inc."

He said Mr. Roosevelt would speak at 6 p. m. PWT.

Radio Highlights
 Today—Gov. John W. Bricker from San Diego, Calif., BN, 8:00 to 8:30 p. m.
 Senator Harry Truman, 6:30 p. m., MBS.
 President Roosevelt, for War Chest, 7:30 p. m., CBS.
 Oct. 18—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, from New York City, BN, 6:30 to 7:00 p. m., BN.

BRICKER CLAIMS TRUTH OF PEARL HARBOR HIDDEN

Santa Ana, Calif., Oct. 17—(U.P.)—Gov. John W. Bricker today accused the administration of concealing the full "black story" of the Pearl Harbor disaster until after the November election.

"I expect there will be a new Pearl Harbor story and that it will be black" the Republican nominee for vice president told a press conference.

"But I doubt that we'll hear anything more before election day."

When President Roosevelt took office in 1933 Bricker asserted no peril faced the nation from outside. The candidate blamed lack of information on German and Japanese military preparations for American failure to act sooner.

"We had diplomatic service around the world," he said, "but we were not advised of the rising threat. If the government knew about it, it didn't tell congress or the American people, and so nothing was done to halt the rising military power."

"And all the time we were furnishing Japan with the instruments of war."

UNRRA DIRECTOR
 Washington, Oct. 17—(U.P.)—Director General Herbert H. Lehman of the United Nations relief and rehabilitation administration today announced appointment of Frank S. Gaines, former mayor of Berkeley, Calif., as a deputy director of UNRRA's China area office in Chungking.

Lehman said Gaines was ranging the north bank of the river in the Wageningen area against little opposition.

A supreme headquarters communique reported "steady progress" by the Canadian 1st army north of the Leopold canal, with gains of more than half a mile against dwindling resistance. A counterthrust denied the Canadian lines at one point near Woensdrecht, but Lt. Gen. H. D. G. Crerar's forces improved their Scheide bridgehead position.

NAZIS TIGHTEN BUDAPEST GRIP

London, Oct. 17—(U.P.)—Budapest was reported under martial law today as the new Nazi government of Hungary tightened its grip on the uneasy capital and strove desperately to rally the army and people behind it for a stand against the advancing Russians.

The Nazi-controlled Budapest radio said last night Admiral Nicholas Horthy had announced his resignation as regent and had repudiated his proclamation of only 24 hours earlier accepting allied armistice terms. Horthy did not broadcast personally, however, and some doubt remained that he actually had authorized the statement, unless under duress.

The whereabouts of Horthy were a mystery. Swiss sources said he was believed to have been taken to Germany by plane yesterday, but Swedish dispatches asserted he was under siege with loyal troops in the Royal palace.

RUSSIANS EXPAND SWEEP IN BALKANS

Moscow, Oct. 17—(U.P.)—Red Army troops, rapidly expanding their sweep in the Balkan states, drove through the southern section of Yugoslavia today and cut the main highway leading northward from occupied Greece to place another block in the German escape route from southern Europe.

The Soviet drive was spearheaded by Marshal Tito's partisan forces which in a combined thrust captured the town of Vranje and plunged 20 miles ahead to bring the Allied troops to within 23 miles of the rail and road junction of Skoplje.

The advance placed the Russian and partisan troops astride the main highway bisecting the 93-mile wide corridor between Greece and Albania and fanning out to the cities of Sarajevo and Zagreb in northwestern Yugoslavia.