

NIPS SAY POWERFUL U.S. FORCES IN PHILIPPINE ISLAND INVASION

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Red Juggernaut Drives Into East Prussia

DANZIG OBJECTIVE OF NEW OFFENSIVE FROM SOUTHWARD

Berlin Report Says Red Drive Onto German Soil in East Prussia Developing Fast.

London, Oct. 19—(U.P.)—Berlin reported today that the Red army had smashed into East Prussia, forcing the evacuation of the German town of Eydtkuhnen, and opened a new offensive against the Junkers province from the south in a bid to break through to Danzig.

The German high command reported the evacuation of Eydtkuhnen, 40 miles east of Insterburg, on the trunk railway to Konigsberg. Later Nazi broadcasts said the Germans had "disengaged themselves to prepared positions" south of Eydtkuhnen.

Panzer Close Gaps
"Northwest of Eydtkuhnen, strong German panzer forces after a six-hour battle closed some of the gaps which had been torn in the front," Ernst Von Hammer, a Berlin military commentator said.

By Berlin account, not yet confirmed by Moscow, the Russian drive onto the German soil of East Prussia was developing rapidly.

The assault arc being clamped against East Prussia was extended by 60 miles when soviet forces opened a new attack northward along the Narew river between Serock, just north of Warsaw, and Novogrod to the northeast, the Nazis said.

"The soviet command obviously intends to smash open and envelop the German front by attacking from the Narew bridgeheads," Von Hammer said in reporting the "expected offensive with the aim of breaking through to Danzig."

Fresh Reds Join
Nazi accounts, which reported several days ago that a major red army attack on East Prussia had commenced, said that fresh Russian divisions of great strength had joined the battle and forced the Wehrmacht border forces to abandon Eydtkuhnen.

The soviet offensive added pungency to the address of Heinrich Himmler, Nazi home front commander, made at Konigsberg yesterday in which he announced Adolf Hitler's plans for a Volkssturm or home army. Konigsberg appears to be the immediate objective of the soviet drive.

24 AIRMEN KILLED AS BOMBER EXPLODES
London, Oct. 19—(U.P.)—Twenty-four American airmen were killed yesterday when a Liberator bomber in which they were flying from northern Ireland to England exploded and crashed near Liverpool.

There were no survivors from the explosion and crash, which occurred at an altitude of about 6,000 feet over the Wirral peninsula.

SIDE GLANCES
By TRIBUNE REPORTERS
Zoe Byington turning out to be a poor guide.

Margaret Schuler and her small granddaughter holding an impromptu "reception" on the Outpost steps.
Charles Morris having difficulty in keeping the city's women's clubs supplied with chairs.

Volunteer Worker Honored



As a reward for more than 1500 hours of volunteer service for the Medford war price and ration board Mrs. Minnie Zahnow, right, was recently presented with a service pin by Miss Bertha Singer, field operations officer from the district office at Portland. Mrs. Zahnow started her volunteer work for the board during the first week of its operations.

HALF OF AACHEN NOW IN HANDS OF AMERICAN FORCE

Supreme Headquarters, AEF, Paris, Oct. 19—(U.P.)—United States First Army headquarters announced today that more than half of Aachen now is in American hands.

The American siege force captured 150 German prisoners today as the slow but steady drive through the isolated city continued with numerous Nazi pillboxes blasted out by mortar fire.

Canadian forces tightening a noose on trapped German forces in southwestern Holland drove within a little more than a mile of Oosburg, the main stronghold in the dwindling pocket south of the Schelde estuary.

Slog Through Mud
In eastern Holland, American and British troops slogged eastward through deep mud as the Germans fell back toward the Maas river on a 25-mile front.

Supreme Headquarters announced that the Allies had driven two miles beyond the Venray-Duerne road in the concerted push toward the Maas and Germany's Ruhr beyond, and front dispatches said the Nazis were yielding ground steadily behind a stiff rear guard action.

American 7th army assault forces stormed the key road junction of Bruyres on the lower western front in France, smashing half way through the stronghold barring the way to the Bonhomme pass through the Vosges in house to house fighting.

Radio Highlights

Today—James M. Cox, speaking for the Democratic ticket, 7:30 p. m. CBS. Democratic national committee (speaker unannounced) 9:45 p. m. MBS; Sen. Guy Cordon, 8:30 p. m. KALE. Add Radio Highlights

Sen. Claude Pepper, D. Fla., on a nationwide broadcast over Mutual network Friday evening from 7:30 to 7:45 EWT, the Democratic national committee announced today.

Charlestown, R. I., Oct. 19—(U.P.)—While 2-year-old Margaret Merton lay sleeping in her Groton, Conn., home early today, a navy plane ploughed through her bedroom and whisked the blanket off her bed without touching her. The blanket was found in the plane wreckage.

HURRICANE HITS FLORIDA CITRUS BELT HARD BLOW

Thousands of Trees Mowed Down by 100-Mile P. H. Winds; Torrential Rains.

Tampa, Fla., Oct. 19—(U.P.)—A tropical hurricane battered a destructive path across central Florida's rich citrus fruit belt today, causing heavy damage to crops, property and communications.

Heavy rain squalls, riding the crest of 100-mile-an-hour winds, lashed inland along the west Florida coast and moved north and northeastward toward Jacksonville, mowing down thousands of citrus trees. Damage to the crop was expected to run into millions of dollars.

Torrential Rains
Jacksonville already was lashed by winds of 65 miles an hour at 10 a. m. (EWT) and power had bailed there. Torrential rains fell, and the weather bureau warned of high tides from Daytona Beach to the Georgia line.

All shipyards at the booming war center and military base of Jacksonville were shut down and city officials estimated 150,000 were off the job, boarding up dwellings and preparing to meet the full force of the blow.

(The weather bureau in Washington invoked "hurricane alert orders" from Cape Hatteras, N. C., to the Virginia Capes, and said the storm was expected to "move up along the south Atlantic coast probably with somewhat diminished intensity." The bureau warned small craft not to venture any distance at sea.)

Radio Wrecked
The tower at radio station WJHT in Jacksonville was blown down and only one radio station in the city still was operating—radio station WJAX, a municipal station which has its own power plant.

At Savannah, Ga., the captain of the port said all small vessels in the harbor and surrounding waters had been moored for safety and that larger vessels had doubled their lines.

The port, he said, was in a state of alert. Officials ordered all residents of Savannah Beach to move to places of safety.

No loss of life had been reported in this area, although seven persons were killed yesterday and many injured as the storm passed over Cuba.

Humphrey Bogart And Wife Reveal Divorce Plans

Hollywood, Oct. 19—(U.P.)—Screen Tough Guy Humphrey Bogart and his actress-wife Mayo Methot, today disclosed they had separated and one of them would soon file divorce proceedings.

Although the Bogarts' six-year marriage has been punctured by several rifts neither would comment on what finally caused the separation.

Miss Methot, who retired from the screen after their marriage, formerly was on the Broadway stage.

Bogart was previously married to Mary Phillips and Helen Mencken while Miss Methot had been married once before.

ARMY CASUALTIES SINCE D-DAY NOW INCLUDE 174,780

Washington, Oct. 19—(U.P.)—U. S. army casualties exclusive of air forces in France, Germany and the low countries from D-day through Oct. 3 totaled 174,780, the war department announced today.

These included 29,842 killed, 130,227 wounded, and 14,711 missing. Casualties of the 7th army which landed in southern France are included.

Total army casualties in all theaters through Oct. 6 were 384,895, an increase of 33,602 since the last figures announced by the war department on Oct. 5.

The navy lists 68,480 total casualties through Oct. 18 for navy, marine and coast guard personnel. This gives a grand total of announced service casualties of 453,379 in all categories.

MORE FREIGHT HAULED
Washington, Oct. 19—(U.P.)—Loadings of revenue freight in the week ended Oct. 14 rose 20,708 cars to 898,650 cars, the Association of American Railroads reported today.

Dr. Clancy said he treated both for diseases but that he also knew they were addicts. He denied ever having prescribed drugs without first examining the patients, and said that he refused Martin drugs when he asked for some "to carry him along."

Questioned as to the price he charged for the visits and prescriptions, Dr. Clancy said it was always \$3.

Dr. Clancy was then questioned as to the visits to his office of the federal narcotics agent, Joseph E. Goode, and declared that Goode told the doctor he was suffering from bronchial asthma and that he prescribed morphine for relief of the periodic spasms.

Dr. Clancy's cross examination by the government prosecutor, William Langley, started at 1:30 this afternoon. Previous to the doctor's appearance on the stand, Dr. A. E. Merkel, county health officer, testified as to the condition of Martin and the Shattucks when they were confined in the county jail and answered questions as to whether or not their physical condition warranted the continued use of drugs. Also testifying was Dr. Joseph Beeman

DRUGS PRESCRIBED IN PROPER COURSE DOCTOR DECLARES

Drug Addiction a Disease Is Testimony in Own Defense—Long Career Recited.

Declaring that he prescribed drugs for patients only in the proper course of practice, Dr. R. W. Clancy, Medford physician being tried in federal court here on charges of violation of the Harrison narcotic act, took the stand in his own defense this morning. The government finished with witnesses shortly after 11 a. m. and the doctor was then on the stand until 12:30.

Under questioning by his attorney, Otto Frohnmayer, the doctor told of his medical education in Toronto, Canada, his medical service during the last world war and of his general practice here which dates back to 1909. He then described the general effect of morphine on a patient, said he used it "for many things" and added "there isn't a day in a doctor's life that he doesn't use it."

Addiction a Disease
In reply to Frohnmayer's questions, Dr. Clancy said drug addiction was a disease, that addicts should be "regulated" or confined to institutions and stated that in the course of his practice he always attempted to get the confidence of an addict and "tried to assist them." He had previously stated that one of the "cardinal things" in the practice of medicine was to relieve pain.

As the questioning proceeded he told of the visits to his office of the prosecution's witnesses, Fred Sumner Marrett, whom he said he knew as Fred Martin, and of Lucy and Fred Shattuck. The doctor declared he didn't recall ever having seen Marrett or Martin, until the spring of 1943.

The witness said Martin was suffering from a kidney disorder, complicated by the fact that he was doing heavy work, and that he gave his prescriptions for morphine to relieve the pain of the disorder. Asked if this was good and proper practice, he replied that it was.

He stated that Martin admitted to being an addict, that he brought his wife for treatment in order to attempt a cure of the drug habit and that Martin had promised that he himself would later enter an institution when he had the money.

The visits of the Shattuck brothers were reviewed and Dr. Clancy said he treated both for diseases but that he also knew they were addicts. He denied ever having prescribed drugs without first examining the patients, and said that he refused Martin drugs when he asked for some "to carry him along."

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Landing on Suluan Seen Opening Drive To Bisect Islands

Pearl Harbor, Oct. 19—(U.P.)—The Japanese said today that powerful American fleet and task forces under command of Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Vice-Adm. Raymond Spruance have commenced the "re-invasion" of the Philippines, breaking into Leyte gulf in the central Philippines with a possible landing on tiny Suluan island, 425 miles from Manila.

There was no confirmation of the Japanese reports from either MacArthur's headquarters or Pacific fleet headquarters here. The Japanese accounts asserted that two great American invasion armadas had borne down on the Philippines under air cover provided by land-based planes from Morotai in the northern Halmaheras and Peleliu in the Palau island group.

China-Based Planes Aid Attack
China-based aircraft, the Japanese said, were aiding in the attack. Tokyo claimed that virtually all American forces in the Pacific had been massed for the assault with the exception of our famous task force 58.

The Japanese said American forces, presumably MacArthur's grouping, approached the Philippines from the direction of New Guinea. At the same time the Domei news agency reported that American naval forces had broken into the Leyte gulf and were hammering the shoreline with a furious bombardment. This report said that American invasion troops "seem to have landed" on tiny Suluan island which lies at the entrance to the gulf.

"The imperial Japanese communique did not mention the possible landing, but said the American fleet, accompanied by transports, entered Leyte gulf October 17 and opened up a bombardment to which Japanese army and naval units were replying.

Could Drive Across Central Islands
An American landing in Leyte gulf, it was noted, might open the way for a drive across the central islands, isolating Japanese forces around Manila on Luzon to the north from forces in the southern island of Mindanao which lies closest to MacArthur's springboard at Morotai.

A Japanese broadcast from Manila said 270 American carrier planes attacked the Philippines' capital and nearby Clark field, striking in four waves. The Japanese claimed they shot down 19 raiders.

The Japanese claimed that the reason why task force 58 was not engaged in the Philippines operation was that it had been "almost totally crushed" in the attacks on Formosa.

One version of the communique recorded by FCC monitors in the United States said the fleet had "invaded" the gulf Tuesday, the first day of the attack, but another version heard by the United Press in London reported the fleet was sighted entering the gulf at 5:30 p. m. today (Tokyo time).

(Tokyo time is 13 hours ahead of eastern war time and 19 1/2 hours ahead of Pearl Harbor time.)
"Our navy and army units in close co-operation are at present intercepting this enemy force," the communique said. Reference to army units indicated some troops already may be ashore and this was partly borne out soon afterward by another Tokyo broadcast which said:

"It seems that part of the enemy force has landed in the island of Suluan east of the island of Leyte in the central Philippines."

Berlin Reports
Berlin reported from Manila that it had been "announced officially" enemy forces carried out landing operations on Suluan at the mouth of the gulf Tuesday morning.

Capture of one or more bases in the Leyte gulf area would bring the entire Philippines within range of American land-based bombers. American carrier-based planes and submarines already were blockading the island.

American bombers and fighters raided "every locality" of the Philippines Tuesday, opening day of the attack, Tokyo said. (The war and navy departments in Washington said they had "no information" on the Tokyo reports.)

However, American invasion forces long have been pledged to return to the Philippines and Adm. William F. Halsey's 3d fleet had gone a long way toward softening the archipelago for a landing by knocking out Formosa, its aerial link with the Japanese homeland, with the aid of B-29 Superfortresses and by wrecking 339 ships and small craft and 934 enemy aircraft in the first nine days of an almost non-stop offensive in the western Pacific.

Suluan Only 425 Miles From Manila
The Leyte gulf is bounded by the island of Samar in the north, by Leyte itself on the west and by Dinagat in the south. Suluan, at the eastern entrance, lies 425 miles southeast of Manila, 21 miles off the southeastern tip of Samar and 75 miles north of Mindanao. American invasion troops under Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who has promised to lead a liberating army back to the Philippines, hold the closest American base to the Leyte gulf at Morotai, in the Halmahera group 600 miles south of Suluan, while Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's south Pacific forces occupy the southern Palau 650 miles southeast of Suluan.

F. R. Uses Personal Secret Diplomacy In Foreign Relations, Dewey Charges

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 19—(U.P.)—Governor Thomas E. Dewey, accusing President Roosevelt of handling foreign relations on a "basis of personal secret diplomacy," promised today to submit foreign policy to popular support if he is elected president in November.

In a blistering indictment of President Roosevelt's conduct of foreign affairs last night, Dewey charged that "secret" negotiations have been the custom, cited relations with Poland, Italy, France and Romania as "examples" and predicted that a continuation of the policy would prevent a lasting peace.

People Must Know
"Our objectives and our methods must be known to our people and approved by them so that they will be willing to support them in all the years to come," he argued.

He proposed that the U. S. participate in organization of a world peace league as rapidly as possible, without waiting for the

Philippine Timetable

Washington, Oct. 19—(U.P.)—Here is a timetable of the Japanese conquest of the Philippines:

Dec. 7, 1941—Japanese make first air assault on island of Luzon while imperial fleet units attack Pearl Harbor.

Dec. 9, 1941—Japanese ground forces land on Luzon. Jan. 2, 1942—Manila falls; American-Filipino forces retire to Bataan peninsula.

April 18, 1942—Gen. Douglas MacArthur, arriving secretly in Australia after epic journey from Philippines, made commander of southwest Pacific. Lt. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright takes over Philippines command.

May 6, 1942—Corregidor surrenders to end organized American-Filipino resistance.

TO BERLIN By United Press

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. Unchanged in week.)

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