PATTON TRAPS GERMAN COLUMN

Weather
Forecast: Cloudy tonight and Friday with occasional light rain tonight or early Friday. Warmer tonight. Temp.
Highest yesterday 56
Lowest this morning 31

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Yankee Patrols Reach Agno River In Powerful Drive Inland on Luzon

PLANES HAMPER JAPANESE EFFORT TO MEET ONRUSH

Deadly Barrage of Bombs, Bullets Greets Advancing Columns of Men, Armor.

By William B. Dickinson
United Press War Correspondent

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Luzon, Jan. 11—(U.P.)—Sixth army vanguards drove 18 to 20 miles inland from the Lingayen gulf today, overrunning perhaps 30 cities, towns and villages and at least one airdrome in a powerful drive across the plains of central Luzon to within 90 to 95 miles of Manila.

Reliable reports at Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters said that at least a few patrols already had reached the Agno river at a point where it bisects the Luzon plains some 20 miles inland from the 20-mile wide invasion beachhead.

Jap Line Uncertain

The Japanese had been expected to make their first defense stand along the Agno, but military sources suggested that the enemy, caught off balance, would be unable to organize quickly enough to defend the river and instead would attempt to stem the American advance farther south.

Already behind the Americans were the cities of Lingayen with its airport, Dagupan, Mangaldan and San Fabian, as well as a cluster of 25 to 30 lesser towns and hamlets in the invasion area. All four initial beachheads had been linked and army engineers were enlarging the Lingayen airdrome for imminent use.

More Convoys Seen

(A Tokyo broadcast heard in London said a second American convoy still was in the waters west of Lingayen gulf and a third west of Panay in the central Philippines, "unable to continue northward because of Japanese air attacks." With the landing on Luzon, Tokyo said, the battle of the Philippines has reached the "decisive stage.")

(A Japanese radio broadcast claimed a new American landing on Lingayen gulf was attempted yesterday near Rabon, six miles north of San Fabian, but was "completely wiped out within 10 minutes" by massed artillery fire. The Japanese radio said considerable numbers of American tanks were going ashore and that "immense battles" are now being fought.)

Warships Aid

Though the main advance south across the Luzon plains was meeting only sporadic small arms resistance, American patrols and spotting planes reported artillery fire in the hills north of San Fabian and warships were hurling salvoes of shells into the area.

Other forces, expanding the beachhead along the coast to the west, reached the mouth of the Agno river, six miles beyond Lingayen, and came under artillery fire from the foothills of the Zambales mountains.

The speed of the advance south was such that one division commander was forced to order his vanguards to slow up because they were moving too fast for communications and supplies to keep pace. The Calmay river, one to two and a half miles inland from the beachheads, and only formidable water barrier north of the Agno, was forced in the early hours of the invasion along a broad front.

Japs Under Fire

Despite the initial lack of resistance, however, the Japanese feverishly were rushing up troops, armor and supplies from southern Luzon under a deadly barrage of bombs, shells and bullets from American carrier and land-based planes.

Whole columns of vehicles were blasted into flaming wreckage and at least three of the enemy's main bridges north of Manila were knocked out. American aircraft roamed the skies unchallenged.

Organized and bitter resistance, bad weather or other such factors might make the battle for Manila a long campaign, but a break or two might see American troops in the capital within a matter of weeks instead of months as first thought.

Beachhead Where MacArthur's Forces Landed

(Acme Telephoto)

This aerial reconnaisance photo shows the Lingayen Gulf shoreline near San Fabian, first town named in initial reports as captured when General MacArthur's invasion army swept inland after easy landing on Luzon Island. The town was taken with practically no resistance.

HARD CAMPAIGN FACED IN LUZON STIMSON WARNS

Washington, Jan. 11—(U.P.)—American forces in Luzon face a hard campaign despite the remarkable ease of their initial landings, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson warned today.

But he said the eventual benefits of occupying Luzon will more than offset the costs. With Luzon liberated, he said, Japan will be cut off from the oil, rubber, and other resources she has stored in the East Indies; the liberation of the Philippines will have been accomplished; and closer bases will be available for air attacks on the enemy in Indo-China, China, Formosa, and Japan.

The Japanese retirement in Burma is already one visible result of the advance into the Philippines, he said.

SUPERFORTS HIT SINGAPORE SHIPS

Washington, Jan. 11—(U.P.)—A medium force of India-based B-29 Superfortresses achieved "good results" in a daylight raid on enemy shipping installations at Singapore today, the war department announced.

Tokyo radio already had reported damage to military installations at Singapore, as well as the destruction of 20 or more civilian dwellings and "scores" of casualties.

U. S. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, commander of the army air forces, announced in a 20th air force communique that none of the giant bombers was lost to enemy action in the Singapore raid.

(Acme Telephoto)

An American invasion Army—100,000 strong—drives down the highway toward Manila, 100 miles away, over-running San Fabian and other Lingayen Gulf towns against feeble Japanese resistance which cost our forces virtually no beachhead casualties. Troops, armor and supplies are pouring smoothly ashore in quantities unequaled in any previous Pacific operation.

Filipinos Help Americans In Luzon Invasion Efforts

By William B. Dickinson
United Press War Correspondent

Luzon, Jan. 11 — (U.P.) — Filipino guerilla forces on Luzon have greatly aided American troops in their drive toward final liberation of the Philippine archipelago, a high American officer who has much to do with the organization of these forces here told the United Press today.

He said there were probably some 2,000,000 persons on Luzon who could be classified as active guerillas and that they were perhaps more active and more artful than those of any other island in the Philippines. The underground fighters have had to proceed carefully in their work since the Japanese have concentrated the bulk of their occupation forces on this island.

A map in the possession of this officer which was shown to this correspondent showed literally scores of guerilla headquarters throughout the island from Bacaneas and Bataan to Manila itself and to the northern tip of the island.

Some of these posts are radio stations while others give weather information. From all have come and are coming a constant flow of valuable information regarding enemy positions and movements. Obviously definite examples of the details into which this information goes and the speed with which it is received can not be given.

As the tempo of our carrier and land-based air attacks against Luzon increased during recent months, it is no secret that many American fliers have been forced to parachute from crippled planes. A considerable number of these pilots have been saved by the guerillas, some of them snatched almost literally from beneath the guns of Japanese troops.

Some already have escaped with guerilla help to islands in our hands; others are "perfectly safe" in guerilla hands and will be able to join our forces as we advance.

DESPERATE JAPS TRY NEW TRICKS TO HALT ENEMY

Aboard Admiral Kinkaid's Flagship off Luzon, Jan. 11—(U.P.) — Japanese swimmers and tiny boats carrying a variety of explosive devices attacked small American shipping in Lingayen gulf early Wednesday morning in desperate and frequent suicidal attempts to harass a portion of our invasion armada.

The men from Nippon opened a new bag of tricks. But damage to our ships was light, and most of the attackers were killed.

The enemy's Lingayen gulf brainchild might be called the "human torpedo," although nothing as destructive as a torpedo was used.

The Japanese put a number of small boats into Lingayen gulf before dawn Wednesday. These boats were what Vice Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid called "a lot of homemade apparatus" for damaging our vessels.

'Explosives In Boats

Several kinds of explosives, ranging from small mines to hand grenades, were loaded onto the boats. When the boats put out from Lingayen shore, the Japanese tried to maneuver them alongside the hulls of our ships, or to hurl the explosives at the targets.

In some cases the Japanese swam to our ships and tried to set off explosives. One boat made a suicide charge against an American vesel.

The attacks continued until after daylight. Some of the Japanese were seen swimming under or beside boxes, trying to hide from view amidst the American invasion fleet.

CHAPLAIN RETRIAL SCHEDULED MAY 2

Hollywood, Jan. 11 — (U.P.) — Superior Judge Samuel R. Blake today set May 2 for retrial of Joan Barry's paternity suit against Comedian Charlie Chaplin.

Recent trial of the suit which extended over the holidays, was declared a mistrial by Superior Judge Henry M. Willis when jurors failed to agree. Joseph Scott, attorney for the comedian's former protege, protested the late date, and said he was ready to go to court any time.

Scott said he would ask for a jury trial as before.

"I want an early trial," Scott said, "because the mother and child are destitute."

Yreka Rum Spots Pay $468 Penalty For Overcharges

Sacramento, Jan. 11—(U.P.)—The district office of price administration today announced that it has received checks totaling $468 from Yreka hotels and taverns for overcharges on liquor.

The district office said the information on these overcharges would be reviewed for possible legal action in the federal district court.

Establishments which violated the OPA liquor price ceilings were; Yreka Inn, The Diamond, The Spot, Log Cabin, Rex club and Broadway cafe.

FREIGHT LOADS UP

Washington, Jan. 11—(U.P.)—The nation's railroads hauled 682,967 cars of revenue freight in the holiday-week ended Jan. 6, a rise of 98,210 cars from the four year low set in the preceding week, also a holiday period, the Association of American Railroads reported today.

POLISH ESTATES BEING SPLIT UP AMONG PEASANTS

Provisional Government Acts in Liberated Area; Church Land Remains Untouched

By Henry Shapiro
United Press Staff Correspondent

Lublin, Poland, Jan. 11—(U.P.) The provisional government reported today that it had split up the great Polish estates into small peasant-owned farms in the liberated area of Poland and had started work on similar plans for East Prussia, Pomerania and Silesia.

Production Minister Hilari Minc revealed the plans, not only for that part of Poland between the Bug and the Vistula, but for northeastern Germany.

(The Lublin assertion apparently reflected an assumption that East Prussia, Pomerania and Silesia would be annexed to post-war Poland in recompense for territory demanded by Russia in eastern Poland.)

Church Land Untouched

Minc said the government hitherto has refrained scrupulously from touching church lands in the reapportionment. He said the principle involved was "too important for us to decide," and the matter would be held in abeyance until the entire nation is liberated and a constituent assembly meets.

In liberated Poland, pre-war holdings of 698 families have been apportioned among 111,000 families.

Pototsky Loser

Agriculture Minister Richard Bertold said that before the war 10,500 landowners held 80 per cent of all arable Polish land.

Among the estates divided was that of 10,704 hectares of Count Alfred Pototsky. The ancient manor house was being converted into a state sanitarium and the farm and forest land divided among 892 families.

Lublic officials said Pototsky was a collaborationist, and that the Germans put 30 trucks at his disposal for the removable of valuables, including his art collection, to Vienna.

TYPHOON SINKS 3 U. S. DESTROYERS

Washington, Jan. 11—(U.P.)—Striking with a fury that no enemy force could muster, a tropical typhoon sank three American destroyers and damaged an undisclosed number of smaller vessels some time last fall in the western Pacific, the navy revealed last night.

The destroyers swallowed up by the sea in the midst of the fierce storm were the Spence, Hull and Monaghan. They normally carried a peacetime complement of 520 men.

The navy said a total of 84 crew members from the three ships were rescued by planes and surface vessels that searched the area after the typhoon had passed.

No mention was made of losses aboard the other craft damaged by the storm.

In addition to the typhoon victims, the navy reported the loss of seven other smaller craft to enemy action in the Pacific, bringing to 254 the total number of U. S. naval vessels lost in the war.

COUNTY JUDGE COLEMAN SHOWING IMPROVEMENT

County Judge J. B. (Blin) Coleman, who has been confined to his home the past fortnight, was reported today as showing improvement the past four days. He is sleeping and resting better though his appetite is not keen. He has had no severe coughing spell for nearly a week.

Yesterday Circuit Judge Crawford signed a number of probate and estate papers that have accumulated on Judge Coleman's desk. Commissioners Perry and Powell yesterday signed routine bills and transacted county business.

RED COUNTERBLOW BLASTS NAZI HOPE IN BUDAPEST AREA

Russians Occupy Nearly All of Pest and Industrial Island of Cespel, Is Claim.

London, Jan. 11—(U.P.)—Soviet front dispatches said today that Russian besiegers of Budapest had occupied nearly all of Pest and the industrial island of Cespel, and a red army counterblow had snuffed out nazi hopes of breaking the ring around the Hungarian capital.

Hungarian front reports relayed by Moscow said the critical phase of the battle had passed, and the red army had the situation well in hand.

The mop-up of Pest, the part of the capital on the east bank of the Danube, was complete except for small nests of resistance, while Cespel island and its 25 armament factories were firmly in Russian hands.

Stalled almost in sight of the trapped Budapest garrison, the nazi relief army itself was in danger of envelopment from the rear. Late Moscow dispatches said a powerful soviet flanking force north of the Danube had fought its way to the outskirts of Komarno, more than 30 miles behind the German vanguards and was threatening momentarily to cut their supply line to Austria.

STIMSON REVEALS NEED OF HEALTHY YOUTHS IN ARMY

Washington, Jan. 11—(U.P.)—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said today "there seems to be no escape" from inducting into the armed forces substantially all physically-qualified men under 30.

Stimson called for enactment of full-scale national service legislation to meet the nation's manpower needs.

"This is no time," he said, "for piecemeal or makeshift legislation."

Congress, however, was continuing to concentrate on the limited legislation which would put a threat of induction over men, including 4-F's, who refuse to take or hold an essential job.

Washington, Jan. 11—(U.P.)—Francis V. Keesling of the selective service system estimated today that 18,000,000 men, including 4-F's, would be covered by the pending bill to put all draft registrants in the 18-45 year category on a work-or-fight basis.

Keesling, liaison officer between selective service and congress, made the estimate in testifying before the house military affairs committee on the bill providing for induction into special service units of all men who give up or refuse to take essential war work.

Germans Claimed Removing Troops

Stockholm, Jan. 11—(U.P.)—Norwegian reports said today that the Germans had begun evacuating troops and equipment from Narvik, their main base in northern Norway.

The reports said six transports loaded with German troops left Narvik yesterday and today, sailing southward. Each ship carried an estimated 1,000 to 3,000 men.

'Condition Fair' Is Hanna Report

Today's report from Portland on Judge Herbert K. Hanna was to the effect that the condition of the judge was fair. Yesterday's report stated that the judge, in the hospital in Portland for more than two weeks, showed improvement. Bulletins are received through United Press each afternoon giving information on the judge.

RETREATING UNIT ALL WIPED OUT IN VICINITY OF WILTZ

Surprise Action Mops Up Thumb-like Salient; Nazis Continue Steady Retreat.

Paris, Jan. 11—(U.P.)—Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third army sprang a trap on a large Nazi column retreating toward Wiltz today and wiped out the entire body of German troops, taking 400 prisoners.

The surprise action virtually mopped up a thumb-like Nazi salient which had jutted into Patton's lines between Bastogne and Wiltz.

It came as British and American forces blunted the nose of Field Marshal Karl Von Rundstedt's dwindling salient and slashed all around its perimeter. The Nazis were steadily falling back toward their former positions inside the Siegfried line.

Night March Used

The Nazi column was trapped by a combined operation of Patton's crack armor and an infantry force which made a hurried night march to cut off the Germans.

The Germans had been falling back from Tarchamps, five miles southeast of Bastogne, toward Wiltz, the cornerstone of their southern flank. The sixth armored division was prodding the Germans forward.

During the night Third army infantry made a sudden lunge north and overran German positions, seizing the vital road junction near Doncols, three miles west of Wiltz, toward which the Germans were retreating.

Turning their artillery and machinegun fire directly on the startled Nazis the entire column was destroyed and at least 400 prisoners taken.

British Hit Nose

British patrols stabbed unopposed four miles into the now spongy nose of the Belgian bulge, and the U. S. Third army on the south reported considerable German movement to the east and northeast along the roads back to Germany.

Today's reports were the first indications that the Nazis were pulling out at anything faster than a snail's pace. The exit from the costly pocket took on a briskness in keeping with the collapse of its defenses in the key sectors all around its rim.

United Press Correspondent C. R. Cunningham in a dispatch from Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First army headquarters, reported the fall of La Roche at 9 a. m. today after about 24 hours of street fighting.

The road junction was one of the most important towns on the north side of Marshal Karl Von Rundstedt's salient. It was doomed yesterday by an American victory in a tank battle to the northeast, after which the Yanks speared into La Roche itself.

Sudden Retreat

The Germans pulled out suddenly after hours of stubborn resistance, and all at once the Americans found themselves flailing at thin air. Only nine prisoners were sent back in the first hour after the fall of La Roche.

Supreme headquarters reported that resistance in many sectors of the bulge remained stiff as the Germans struggled to keep its walls propped up until they could get out from under the crushing impact of the Anglo-American close-in from the north, south, and west.

FUNDS PROVIDED FOR LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Salem, Ore., Jan. 11—(U.P.)—By the prompt action of the legislature, the life of the 1945 session is assured—at least to the extent of $100,000. The amount was provided in the first bill to pass the house and senate yesterday, which appropriates the money for their expenses. It is traditionally house bill No. 1.

SIDE GLANCES

By TRIBUNE REPORTERS

Kit Leavitt dragging sister Eve Hamilton off to a meeting and pressing husband Ernie Leavitt into the role of "baby sitter."

Eleanor Payne receiving compliments on her dashing little hat.

Winifred Robinson arriving in haste with a belated news notice.