

MACARTHUR TOURS FREED CITY

Weather
 FORECAST: Intermittent rain tonight and Thursday. Little change in temperature.
 Highest Yesterday: 46
 Lowest this Morning: 42
 Precipitation past 24 hrs. Trace

MEDFORD MALL
TRIBUNE
 United Press—Full Leased Wire
 PULITZER
 1934
 United Press—Full Leased Wire

Thirty-ninth Year MEDFORD, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7 45 NO. 270.

Third Army Opens New Reich Offensive

CROSS SURE AND OUR RIVERS IN 10 PLACES FOR GAINS
 Four Divisions Strike On Long Front Into Germany — Patton Leads.

Paris, Feb. 7.—(U.P.)—American 3rd army troops struck across the Luxembourg border into Germany for general gains of more than a mile today in a new offensive along a 220 mile front.
 The four-division offensive carried across the Sure and Our rivers at 10 places in the area between Echternach and a point five and a half miles northeast of Clervaux, late front dispatches reported.
 The new attack extended the active 3rd army front from Echternach to the area northwest of Pruem, about 35 miles. Gains in the previously active northern wing ranged around a mile for the day.
 Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's troops, plunging across the Our and Sure rivers, were reported steadily deepening their penetrations of Germany against stiffening resistance.
 North of the new offensive front, other units of the 3rd army captured three towns in a drive through the eastern crust of the Siegfried line on a 1,000-yard front three miles northwest of Pruem.
 The U. S. 1st army's 78th division late today pushed within 500 yards of Schmidt, 10 miles southwest of Dueren on high ground dominating the vital Roer river dams.
 Two of the Roer dams already were in American hands, and a front dispatch said the town of Schmidt, which the 1st army held for a single day last November, might be won again within 24 hours.
 The 309th regiment of the 78th division brought increasing pressure on Schmidt by taking the village of Kommerescheld, 1,000 yards to the northwest. In the Roer lake region the 78th cleaned out 159 German pillboxes, most of them fully manned.
 The new drive brought Germany's buckling Siegfried line under direct assault by the American 3rd and 1st armies all along a 70-mile front extending northward from the Echternach area to the headwaters of the Roer river.
 It came as German military spokesmen were trumpeting anxious warnings of an imminent full-scale offensive by the American 9th and British 2nd armies massed along the Roer river east and northeast of Aachen.
 Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's 3rd army forces already had breached the Siegfried wall at one point above the new attack front, and the 1st army farther to the north was plowing slowly through stiff opposition into the chain of dams controlling the level of the Roer river along its entire length.

Death Sentence for Refusal to Drill



Pvt. Henry Weber (left), 27, former Vancouver, Wash., shipyard foreman and logger, sentenced to death at Camp Roberts, Calif., court martial for refusal to obey order of his commanding officer to drill. His wife and four-year-old son, Wayne, are pictured in their Vancouver home as Mrs. Weber told reporters she had received no official notification of her husband's death sentence, that Weber has held to his belief that killing in war can not be justified as long as she had known him.

Camp Roberts, Calif., Feb. 7.—(U.P.)—Pvt. Henry F. Weber, former Vancouver, Wash., shipyard worker under sentence of death for refusing an officer's order to drill, told a reporter today he was "willing to do anything to get the war over, as long as I do not have to kill other people."
 Revealing he had been court-martialed and sentenced to six months hard labor for a similar offense previously, Weber said he had asked army authorities in vain for a transfer to non-combatant duty three or four days before he refused to drill here. A general court martial last Friday sentenced Weber to be hanged for willful disobedience of an officer.
 "I have a revolutionary mind," said Weber, a member of the ultra-left wing socialist labor party. "Wars are caused by the society in which we now live. That society can't prevent a third world war."
 "I am interested in a world in which all men can live peacefully, but to be a good soldier you have to learn to hate and kill, and I do not feel it is right to kill other people."
 "With a revolutionary mind you cannot hate and kill," Weber said the socialist-labor party aimed at "peaceful revolution."

SENATE DEFEATS EXPLOSIVE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 24-6

Salem, Ore., Feb. 7.—(U.P.)—The Oregon senate today defeated, 24 to 6, the controversial "civil rights" bill.
 The bill is the one which would prohibit the barring of any person from a place of public accommodation because of race, color or creed.
 Only senators voting for the measure were Sens. Lew Wallace, Coe A. McKenna, and Thomas Mahoney, all Portland and sponsors of the bill, and Sens. William Strayer, Baker, and Rex Ellis, Pendleton, and William A. Moser, Grants Pass.
 Argument was led by Mahoney, who said unlike southern states, Oregon had insufficient facilities for persons of the colored race and this would aid such minority groups. He cited "injustices" which would break the heart of any other race and added that Negro spokesmen felt it did not go far enough but were satisfied that it was all that could be expected at this time.
 "No law has more force than public opinion and no one will be hurt by such a law," Mahoney said. "Eighteen northern states have similar laws."
 McKenna described lack of hospital care, hotel facilities and eating opportunities for Negroes as an argument for the bill.
 Prior to the civil rights vote, the senate refused by a 16 to 13 vote to reconsider the passage yesterday of an elections bill which prohibited the use of mobile registration booths and provided for "ample" facilities. Sen. McKenna sought reconsideration on grounds the word "ample" was not definite enough.

NEWSPAPERS GIVE WAR BOND DRIVES HIGH ASSISTANCE

Washington, Feb. 7.—(U.P.)—Chairman Frank E. Triff of the allied newspaper council reported today that the nation's newspapers contributed some \$24,000,000 worth of space to the sixth war loan—\$8,000,000 of it in advertising and the rest in news and editorial support "figured at newspaper reader rates."
 Ted R. Gamble, national director of the war finance division of the treasury, joined Triff in praising the press for its "magnificent support of the vital war financing program."
 Total value of newspaper advertising for the entire war financing program so far has amounted to more than \$88,000,000, Triff reported. Of this sum \$34,000,000 was donated to the fourth, fifth and sixth war loan drives, all occurring in 1944.
 He said news and editorial support for the fourth, fifth and sixth war loans totaled 128,000,000 agate lines, while the figure for the first three drives was 100,000,000 agate lines.

NAZI CONSULATE AT BOSTON LINK TO SECURE SPIES

New York, Feb. 7.—(U.P.)—The German consulate at Boston, with the help of German ship crews, brazenly recruited Americans to serve as Nazi spies in 1940, a secret military commission was informed today at the trial of two alleged spies.
 One of the men on trial, William C. Colepaugh of Connecticut, said the Germans entertained him at beer parties, invited him aboard their ships and "discussed with me the possibility of my going to Germany."
 Colepaugh made his statement to the Federal Bureau of Investigation soon after his arrest and it was offered in evidence today against him and Erich Gimpel, the other prisoner. Gimpel is a native of Germany. The two allegedly "invaded" the United States from a Nazi submarine last Dec. 29, bent on espionage and sabotage.
 The report on Colepaugh's statement, relayed by army public relations officers from the Star Chamber trial, indicated that the trip to Germany was offered Colepaugh so he could study at the Nazi marine engineering schools.
 Colepaugh said he dealt with Rudolph Lohrengel, secretary to the Consul, Herbert Scholz, reputedly one of the most important Nazis in the United States, and often mentioned as chief of the German spy ring here.

BELGIUM, FRANCE WANT RHINE CUT

Paris, Feb. 7.—(U.P.)—Strong opposition to Gen. Charles De Gaulle's proposal for French military control of the Rhineland after the war was reported developing in Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg today.
 Representatives of the three small states are expected in Paris shortly to press their demand for an equal share in the post-war occupation of the Rhineland, on the grounds that their interests in the German border district are no less vital than those of France.

CIVILIAN FLYING ON COAST FEB. 10

San Francisco, Feb. 7.—(U.P.)—Maj. Gen. H. C. Pratt, commanding general of the western defense command, today issued a proclamation permitting resumption of limited civilian flying within the western air defense zone beginning Feb. 10.

MOSCOW REPORTS ZHUKOV POISED TO TAKE BERLIN

German Position Serious as Oder Crossed — Bridgeheads Widened.

London, Feb. 7.—(U.P.)—Russian troops were reported unofficially from Moscow today to have broken across the Oder river before Berlin, and the Red army's official organ said the "complete destruction of Nazi Germany is very near."
 The German High Command reported that Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First White Russian army had expanded its bridgehead across the Oder in the Kuestrin area 30-odd miles east of Berlin—one of a number the Nazis said the Soviets had thrown across the last natural barrier before the capital.
 Moscow dispatches and various broadcasts from the Russian capital contained guarded but unmistakable reports that Zhukov had stormed beyond the Oder and achieved at least temporary successes in nailing down bridgeheads.
 One broadcast from Moscow by an American correspondent said two "Red armies stood poised to leap upon Berlin. The last natural barrier before Berlin and central Germany, the Oder, has been stormed and captured. The situation this morning is altogether too wildly promising for speculation."
 Another said the position of the Germans had "really become serious to the point of desperation" and "it now looks as though the drive for the German capital is really on."
 The German High Command's only reference to the situation before Berlin in its daily war communiqué said that "on the Oder front the enemy was able to widen slightly his bridgeheads north of Ratibor, at Brieg, and at Kuestrin."
 Red Star, the Soviet army organ, published dispatches describing the battle of the Oder and said editorially:
 "Surpassing all precedents and possibilities in modern campaigns, the Red army's pressure not only is not weakening, but is gaining strength daily. Its objective, the complete destruction of Nazi Germany, is very near."

LABOR SHORTAGE SHOWS UP SHIPS FOR NAVY CLAIM

Washington, Feb. 7.—(U.P.)—As high navy leaders tried to convince the senate military affairs committee that a labor draft is urgently necessary, it was learned today that manpower shortages are holding up completion of many warships desired for coming operations.

Secretary of Navy James V. Forrestal told the committee, which is studying a bill to make every male from 18 to 45 subject to draft for essential civilian jobs as well as combat service, that "time is the essence" of the situation.
 "We have the momentum going," he said. "We should keep it going."
 Committee Chairman Elbert D. Thomas, (D., Utah) said Forrestal and Undersecretary of Navy Ralph Bard presented tables showing labor needs and illustrating labor turnover.
 From other sources it was learned that the navy considers its labor turnover problem uncontrollable by any presently available means. In 1944, two of every five navy yard workers quit their jobs, and in the past 18 months the navy has hired 270,000 workmen only to end up with a net loss of 11,000.
 The result has been "an alarming rate of slippage" in deliveries of combat ships.

NO F.D.R. TRIP TO LONDON OR PARIS

London, Feb. 7.—(U.P.)—Visits by President Roosevelt to London and Paris following the Big Three conference appeared unlikely today.
 Well-informed sources said Mr. Roosevelt had declined an invitation from King George and Queen Elizabeth to be a guest with Mrs. Roosevelt at Buckingham Palace.
 The President was understood to have pleaded that the pressure of business awaiting him in Washington would not permit him to visit London at this time.
 High French and Allied diplomatic sources in Paris believed there also was no basis for reports that the President would visit the French capital.
 With the French smarting at being left out of the Big Three talks, this would be the worst possible psychological moment for the President to visit Paris, informants said.

SEN. CORDON ASKS IF WILLIAMS IS POWER 'CRUSADE'

Washington, Feb. 7.—(U.P.)—Sen. Kenneth McKellar, D., Tenn., took up his cudgel against confirmation of Aubrey W. Williams, former head of the National Youth Administration, as rural electrification administrator.
 McKellar, who led the 1943 fight that resulted in ultimate elimination of NYA, went before the senate agriculture committee to argue that Williams, by temperament, philosophy and experience, was unqualified to head REA.
 Williams told the committee yesterday there was no truth to charges he was a communist, and defeat an effort by Sen. Harlan J. Bushfield, R., S. D., to get him to admit he favored "redistribution of wealth."
 Sen. Cordon, R., Ore., asked Williams whether he would approach the REA administrator, if confirmed, "as an administrator or as an evangelist?" Williams replied that he could answer best by referring to his work as NYA head.
 "I wasn't an evangelist there and I certainly wouldn't be in REA," he declared.

NAVY PLANE DOWN NEAR GOLD BEACH

San Francisco, Feb. 7.—(U.P.)—A missing navy Catalina plane, last heard from Wednesday while en route to Seattle from here, has been sighted in Oregon just beyond the California border, Western Sea Frontier headquarters announced today.
 A search party led by Commander Herbert S. Woodman left the Arcata Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Calif., at 4 a. m. today, headed for Gold Beach, Ore., to pick up a pack train.
 The spot where the PBY was sighted by a search plane late yesterday evening is approximately 12 miles inland from the coastal town of Brookings, Ore.
 The plane was on a routine ferry flight with eight crew members aboard when first missed. No names have been released.

BIG THREE MEET BLACK SEA AREA, SAYS WASHINGTON

Official Word Given — Discuss Joint Control of Germany and Lasting Peace.

Washington, Feb. 7.—(U.P.)—The White House announced today that President Roosevelt, Premier Josef Stalin, and Prime Minister Winston Churchill are conferring "in the Black Sea area" on plans for the final defeat of nazidom, joint occupation of Germany, and "firm foundations for a lasting peace."
 "There is complete agreement," the announcement said, "for joint military operations in the final phase of the war against Nazi Germany."
 The conference started with military discussions, the White House said, and then went into plans not only for joint control of defeated Germany but also into "political and economic problems of liberated Europe."
 High on the agenda, the announcement said, were discussions looking toward "the earliest possible establishment of a permanent international organization to maintain peace."
 The White House did not say when the three war leaders, accompanied by their foreign secretaries and staff chiefs, started their meeting. Nor did it indicate the place except to say that it was in the Black sea area.
 The announcement said, however, that "meetings are proceeding continuously." It added that a communiqué will be issued at the conclusion of the conference.
 The statement actually contained little that the world had not known or guessed in recent days.
 The meeting place "in the Black sea area" had been printed and broadcast widely from Europe, but American censorship prohibited stories to this effect in this country unless they came from or were attributed to foreign sources.

MANPOWER DRAFT BILL URGED BY ARMY EDITORIAL

Paris, Feb. 7.—(U.P.)—The U. S. army newspaper Stars and Stripes came out editorially today for passage of the May-Bailey act under which American manpower could be drafted for war work.
 "Victory depends on blood, not ice," the army publication said. "That's why for our money the really good news in the paper was the squib on the manpower bill."
 The editorial endorsed Under-Secretary of War Robert Patterson's statement that the manpower draft would boost morale on the fighting fronts and convince the troops that they would get the weapons and supplies they need.
 "You can say that again, Mr. Patterson," Stars and Stripes editors said. "This war won't be won by good news; by optimism; by headlines; by wishful thinking."
 "Take it from the writer of this editorial, Mr. Patterson. He has fought in the mud and blood of the Roer. What the front needs is men and more men; weapons and more weapons; supplies and more supplies; everything and all that American manpower and industry can feed it."
 "They call the proposed manpower law the May bill. That name ought to be changed. There can't be any 'may' about it. Must be the word."
 The Stars and Stripes editorial was believed to mark the first time that any army newspaper, at least in the European theater, has taken sides in the manpower debate.
 Chicago, Feb. 7.—(U.P.)—Grain futures opened steady to fractionally lower today.

INTERNEE CAMPS BOMBED BY FOE; FIRE LOSS HIGH

General Visits Freed War Prisoners, Cheered — Mop-Up Continues.

Manila, Feb. 7.—(U.P.)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur returned to liberated Manila today, touring the city under bursting mortar and shellfire.
 MacArthur began his inspection of the capital of the Philippines, to which he had pledged his return, at Bonifacia monument.
 He was met there by Maj. Gen. Oscar W. Griswold, commander of the 14th corps, Maj. Gen. Vern D. Muge and Brig. Gen. William C. Chase of the 1st cavalry and Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler of the 37th division.
 MacArthur shook hands with Chase and told him he was making him a major-general.
 He then proceeded to inspect the city, visiting both the Santo Tomas university camp and Billbid prison, where he was cheered by the liberated internees and embraced by many of the women prisoners.
 Both Santo Tomas and Billbid were under intermittent fire from the Japanese when MacArthur made his tour. Three mortar shells hit a university building just before MacArthur arrived.
 Fires were still burning near the waterfront and south of the Pasig river in the heart of the city.
 It was estimated that Manila suffered \$2,000,000,000 damage due to battle, bombings and demolitions.
 At Santo Tomas, MacArthur was embraced by Mrs. Carl Seals, wife of Brig. Gen. Seals who was with MacArthur on Corregidor and was shot down attempting to evacuate by plane. He now is a prisoner of war.
 "I'm a little late," MacArthur told her, "but we finally came."
 Bombardment of the camps continued sporadically throughout the day.
 The internees and prisoners had remained in the two camps pending completion of the mop-up of Japanese resistance inside the city of Manila.
 In midafternoon, the Japanese scored at least four direct hits on the main university building at Santo Tomas. A shell dropped directly in front of the entrance of the main building at Billbid.
 Santo Tomas was under fire, probably from mortars, intermittently throughout the day.
 Gen. MacArthur visited internees at both camps today but luckily escaped enemy fire.
 The Nazi overlords obviously were embarking on a ruthless campaign to stamp out the slightest signs of defeatism as the war reaches its climax.
 German home broadcasts for the first time told of the execution of a member of the civilian administration of a German city for neglect of duty and being "devoid of honor." Details of the charge were not given.
 The civilian official executed was the police president of Bydgoszcz (Bromberg), which was captured by the Russians last month. Three other officials of Bydgoszcz, including the provincial president and the mayor, were ousted from office, and put in a "correctional battalion," German home broadcasts said.
 The three men will be given "particularly arduous and hazardous tasks," the broadcasts said.
 The deputy burgomaster of Breslau was executed a week ago, but news of the incident was broadcast only over the German armed forces radio network.
 Washington, Feb. 7.—(U.P.)—The office of price administration today set selling prices on all types of fire wood sold by farmers.