

Blackout Signal

One 5-minute blast on sirens and whistles is the signal for a blackout in Klamath Falls. Another long blast, during a blackout, is a signal for all-clear. In precautionary periods, watch your street lights.

Herald and News

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IN THE SHASTA-CASCADE WONDERLAND

NEA FEATURES

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Weather News

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FIGHTING FLARES BETWEEN AXIS

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, in his broadcast to the nation the other night, indicated his belief that the war won't end this year and won't go on until 1949.

He added:
"The length of the war will depend on uninterrupted continuance of all-out effort on the fighting fronts and here at home."

WE'VE all seen football teams win the first half and go into the second half thinking it was about all over but the cheering at the end—and GET LICKED.

That could happen to us in this war if we let ourselves fall into the belief that since Italy it's about all over but the mopping up.

WHAT has happened is this: We've turned the corner on the deadly fear that WE'LL BE LICKED. Our chief concern now is when we'll get the other fellow licked.

We won't speed that time any by pulling our punches.

THE hardest fighting of our war between the states came after the turning point at Gettysburg. It's altogether likely that the hardest fighting of this war still lies ahead of us.

At any rate, it's sound policy to hope for the best and prepare for the worst.

IT is safe, though, to begin to do a little thinking about after the war, and the President indicates he's doing it himself when he says it's time to lay plans for the return to civilian life of the men AND WOMEN in the armed services.

Such a policy, he thinks, should include mustering out pay to help in tiding over until a job is found, unemployment insurance when no job is located after diligent search, further education or trade training at government cost, better provisions for hospitalization and medical care and sufficient pensions for those disabled.

TO these reasonable provisions to be made by the government, this writer would like to add another one, to be made by private individuals:

EVERY EMPLOYER should take back EVERY MAN (who wants to be taken back) who went out of his organization to the armed services, giving him as good a job as he left and a better one if possible.

If that is done, the shock of demobilization will be cushioned and the men who return will be made to feel that their services have been genuinely appreciated by those who stayed at home.

THAT is probably about enough after-the-war talk for one day. It's a dangerous habit to get into—like taking opiates to make you sleep.

THE Italian news has dominated our interest for the past week—pushing everything else almost out of our minds.

But the war has been going on elsewhere.

Among other things, the battering of Germany from the air has been pushed with unremitting determination. There has been another 1000-plane raid.

Lakeview Man Listed As Prisoner of Japs

Maxwell Albert Mariette, pharmacist's mate 1/c of Lakeview, was among the 393 personnel of the U. S. naval services announced by the navy department today as Japanese prisoners of war in the Philippine Islands and Manchukuo.

Mariette is the son of Layton A. Mariette of Lakeview. The list brought to 4235 the number of navy confirmed prisoners of war whose names have been released for publication, less those who have died in prison camps.

MT. ETNA LINE BREACHED BY ALLIED POWER

Advance Threatens to Trap Nazis at Catania

By DANIEL DE LUCE
ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 30 (AP)—American and Canadian troops have driven deeper into the central and right flanks of the Germans' wavering Mt. Etna line, allied headquarters announced today, as the nazis strove desperately to repair the breach.

A communique declared that the Canadians had "advanced farther against strong opposition," and that the U. S. army front from the north coast inland to captured Nicosia was "advanced in several places."

The whirlwind American assault had driven the Germans back about 20 miles in two days and threatened to trap the nazis around Catania or force a general retreat toward Messina.

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton (Continued on Page Two)

Powder Magazine Explosion Rocks Redding Mine

REDDING, Calif., July 29 (AP)—The Hornet mine, rocked by the explosion of between 10 and 15 tons of dynamite yesterday, will not resume full operations for several days, Supt. J. G. Huseby said today.

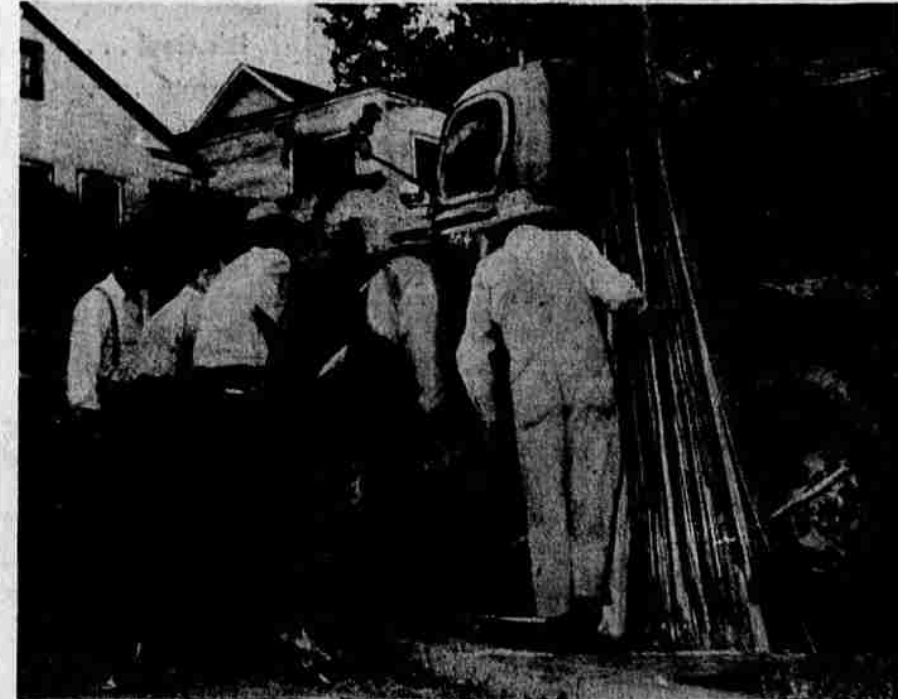
The explosion came just before noon when fire of undetermined origin broke out in a brick powder magazine about 350 yards from the main entrance. Two hundred miners who had been eating their lunch in the surface area near the powder magazine went back into the mine just before the blast.

Only two men were injured, Charles Elrod and R. K. McCallum were slightly cut by flying glass.

The mill building was almost entirely destroyed, but the machinery was largely undamaged as was the mine itself, Huseby said.

Burning dynamite showered in the wooded country for a quarter-mile around the mine, located on Iron mountain about eight miles west of Redding. A number of brush fires were set and one turned into a forest fire.

Hurling Truck Provides "Incident" at 8th and Lincoln



A metallic bang and a flash of light gave residents of the Eighth and Lincoln streets district the fleeting thought last night that the bombers had come at last. But it turned out to be a hurrying truck which rolled backwards on the steep Lincoln street hill and splintered a power pole as it came to a stop against the pole on the parking, Albert Gus Baert, 528 North Seventh street, was driving the truck. The truck stalled when he shifted gears, and rolled back out of control when the brakes failed. As it struck the pole, an electric wire from the pole to the residence of Walter Hannon was given a violent yank. There was a flash of light caused by a momentary short. A board on the side of Hannon's house, to which the wire was attached, was torn off. A Copco crew was replacing the pole Friday.

Hope Pinned on New Dike

KASSEL PLANE WORKS SOCKED WITH HEAVIES

Hamburg Showered by RAF in Night Raid

LONDON, July 30 (AP)—Strong formations of U. S. eighth air force heavy bombers attacked the Fieseler Aircraft works at Kassel, Germany, today, a joint American and British communique announced tonight.

The weather was clear and crews reported good bombing results, but the Fortresses ran into strong fighter opposition, the announcement added.

Planes Destroyed

At least fifty-two enemy fighters were destroyed. Twenty-seven fighters were shot down by the Fortresses, a preliminary count showed, and 25 more U. S. Thunderbolts which met the returning Fortresses near the German border, protecting them on the home-ward flight. The Germans kept up their attacks and "many combats" occurred.

Kassel also was hit by the Americans on Wednesday. The Thunderbolts damaged others in the fleets of attacking German planes.

Airfields Bomarded

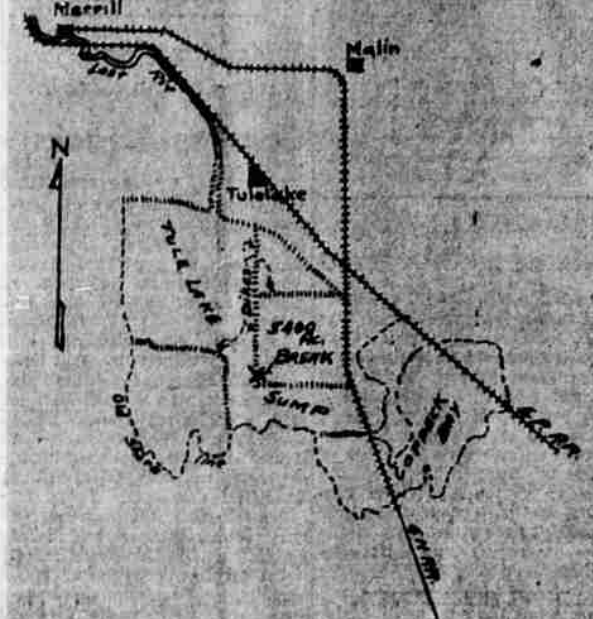
Several enemy airfields also (Continued on Page Two)

Uncontrolled Forest Fire Rages Over 200 Acres Near Eugene

EUGENE, July 30 (AP)—A forest fire, one of the most serious to strike this area in the past two years, is out of control and sweeping over more than 200 acres of privately-owned land four miles north of Horton, and about 20 miles northwest of Eugene.

The blaze, which started Thursday at 11 a. m. from a spark of a donkey engine, is being fought by more than 200 fire fighters, including many teen-aged boys trained during the past school term in wartime methods of fighting fires and fire protection.

Flood Spreads Over Tule Farm Land



This map shows the location of the dike break which released Tule lake sump waters on a 5400-acre leased land tract. The break is marked with an X in the lower center of the picture, at the southwest corner of the tract. On Friday, a secondary dike was being erected in an effort to stop the water inside an 1100-acre area immediately adjacent to the break.

Jungle Fighters Inch 200 Yards Nearer Munda Japs

By C. YATES McDANIEL
ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, July 30 (AP)—American troops, inching relentlessly forward through the jungles of New Georgia, have moved 200 yards nearer the Munda air base and General Douglas MacArthur today described their progress as satisfactory and according to plan.

The ceaseless pounding of the Munda area by sea and air, General MacArthur said, has cut the enemy's supplies to the very bone. Bombers have dropped at least 700 tons of explosives on the Munda defenses in the past four weeks and U. S. warships have poured more than 400 tons of shells upon that central Solomon stronghold, which for three weeks has been isolated from any important reinforcement by land.

Pillboxes Taken

Fourteen Japanese pillboxes were destroyed yesterday by the advancing American soldiers and marines, who now are with-

in 1900 yards of the airbase. The ground forces carried the entire brunt of the attack. They were in too close contact with the enemy to risk bombing.

(A navy spokesman at Admiral William Halsey's headquarters in the South Pacific said that so far there had been no indication the enemy was evacuating Munda as in the final days of the Guadalcanal campaign. The American drive was pushing into more level terrain, he said, but this was not regarded as necessarily an advantage.)

Japs Hemmed In

Japanese forces at Balroko, 10 miles north of Munda, have been hemmed in by Americans who landed a few miles away at Rice Anchorage July 5. The enemy still holds coastal strips west and north of Munda, but their beach-

(Continued on Page Two)

Navy Blimp Lost After Fight With Submarine

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER
WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—A navy blimp was lost at sea recently, the navy reported today, after being damaged in an extraordinary fight with a surfaced enemy submarine. It was the first airship ever reported so destroyed.

Only one man of the crew, which ordinarily numbers seven enlisted men and four officers, was lost.

What eventually happened to the submarine the navy did not say, although if American craft were close enough to rescue the men from the airship they probably were close enough to attack the submarine.

Baseball

NATIONAL LEAGUE		
New York	13	17 0
Pittsburgh	7	12 4
Melton, Feldman (6), Adams (6), and Lombardi; Klingler, Gornicki (2), Butcher (9), and Lopez, Baker (4).		
First game:		
Boston	0	3 3
Cincinnati	2	6 0
Andrews and Kluttz; Riddle and Mueller.		
Second game:		
Boston	3	7 2
Cincinnati	0	3 0
Barrett and Masi; Starr, Beggs (9) and Lakeman.		
AMERICAN LEAGUE		
Detroit	2	7 3
Boston	4	8 0
Trout and Richards; Hughson, Terry (2), and Conroy.		

SUMP WATERS SPREAD OVER 1100 ACRES

Attempt to Repair Original Break, Salvage Crop

A fleet of bulldozers was working at high speed Friday afternoon to throw up a secondary dike designed to stop the spread of the Tule lake sump waters over rich farm land in the southern part of the Tule lake basin.

Temporarily surrendering 1100 acres of the cropped land to the spreading waters, the flood-fighters were pinning their hopes on the secondary defense line, a 2 1/2-mile dike thrown up across the southwest corner of the 5400-acre tract endangered by the flood.

May Save 4300 Acres

If this dike holds, 4300 acres of land will be definitely saved from the flood. Reclamation officials here said there is a good chance that this will be accomplished, but the fate of the crops on the entire tract was still in the balance.

Meanwhile, equipment also was used in an attempt to repair the original break, which occurred Thursday morning. If this can be done, it is planned to pump the water off the 1100 acres and salvage the grain crop there for feed.

Lower Water

Release of the water over the 1100 acres will lower the water (Continued on Page Two)

Keno Accident Injuries Fatal To Army Inductee

John Douglas Dexter, 19, died early Friday morning in the Klamath Valley hospital from injuries received near Keno Monday when he was struck by an automobile driven by Lee Fields of this city.

Dexter, who had been inducted into the army on July 15 and was on a ten-day furlough, was crossing the road from a stalled car when he saw the Fields car approaching. He tried to run across the highway to beat the car, according to state police, and at the same time the Fields car swerved to avoid him. He ran into the side of the automobile and was thrown to the pavement.

The young man was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dexter of 1410 Martin street. He attended Mills grade school and Klamath Union high school. Before his induction into the army he was employed by Bill Raymond, Gilchrist logger.

Funeral arrangements are in charge of the Earl Whitlock Funeral home here.

Jap Burma Targets Blasted by Allies

NEW DELHI, July 30 (AP)—American and British bombers and fighter planes staked successful attacks on Japanese targets in central and western Burma yesterday, blasting bridges, railways, factory installations and shipping without the loss of a single plane, U. S. and British communique said today.

Bombers of the 10th United States air force wrecked the important bridge over the My river, 25 miles west of Mandalay, blasting the east and west spans to the bottom of the river, and severely damaging the center span. Destruction of this bridge will delay rail traffic between Monywa and towns to the north between the Chindwin and Irrawaddy rivers.

Italian Troops Rebel; Warning Issued by FDR

MADRID, July 30 (AP)—New fighting between German and Italian troops in northern Italy and establishment by the Germans of a guard over five Italian submarines they found at Fiume were reported in messages to Madrid today.

A methodical nazi military occupation of the Istrian peninsula and the whole Udine region from the Gulf of Trieste to the Austrian border was outlined in advices direct from Rome.

The lack of reaction by the Rome radio to the nazi movement into Fiume, Trieste and other Italian points yesterday was reported due to the German argument that so long as Italy remains in the war it was merely peaceful cooperation "between allies."

By ROGER GREENE
Associated Press War Editor

Italian troops were reported to have mutinied at Milan today for the first time in Italy's bitter crisis over war and peace, and as the internal struggle took a graver turn, President Roosevelt again voiced willingness to treat for an end to hostilities.

Simultaneously, Mr. Roosevelt issued a virtual ultimatum to neutral nations not to offer asylum to leaders of the axis powers.

ULTIMATUM ISSUED

Commenting on rumors that "Mussolini and members of his fascist gang may attempt to take refuge in neutral territory," the chief executive declared formally:

"The government of the United States would regard the action by a neutral government in affording asylum to axis leaders as inconsistent with the principles for which the United Nations are fighting. . . . The United States government hopes that no neutral government will permit its territory to be used as a place of refuge or otherwise assist such persons in any effort to escape their just deserts."

Mr. Roosevelt said that when the time comes he was willing to treat for peace with a king, prime minister or even a mayor of a city—so long as he is not a member of the fascist party.

BRITISH CABINET MEETS

As the Italian crisis mounted, Prime Minister Churchill held a sudden post-midnight meeting of the British cabinet at No. 10 Downing Street, starting at 1:30 a. m., amid signs of a major turn in developments.

The cabinet met again later in the day, and London speculated on the possibility of Italy's asking peace terms. A Rome broadcast said the Italian people were "considering with great understanding those conditions which the enemy proposes and is aware of the seriousness of the dilemma."

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER

The broadcast went on to say that the allied terms of capitulation—unconditional surrender—"implied for Italy not only the overthrow of the fascist party, already accomplished, but also the use of Italian metropolitan territory by the armies of the United Nations in continuation of the war against Germany."

Reports of new fighting between German and Italian troops in northern Italy came from Madrid, and the nazis were said to have seized five Italian submarines at Fiume.

TROOPS REFUSE TO FIRE

Dispatches from Switzerland said Italian troops at Milan had openly refused to obey orders to fire on civilians who swept through the streets by the thousands shouting demands for peace.

Crowds defied warnings that they would be shot for parading.

Marshal Badoglio was reported to have ousted the Milan military commander, General Canale, and ordered Gen. Vittorio Ruggero, chief of an Alpini division, to take over the riotous industrial area.

FASCISTS ARRESTED

At the same time, Transocean, the German propaganda agency, reported that all members of the outlawed fascist grand council except one had been arrested. The exception was not named. Council members included ex-Premier Mussolini and his son-in-law, Count Galeazzo Ciano.

No immediate announcement was forthcoming on the British cabinet meetings.

"NO" ANSWER INDICATED

Straws in the wind, however, indicated that the Italian answer to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's five-point terms for an end to hostilities may have been "No." This was suggested by the fact that after a virtual lull of several days, allied warplanes renewed the bombing of southern Italy.

A bulletin from Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters said allied air forces, led by U. S. Flying Fortresses, were again blasting southern Italian airfields in day and night attacks synchronized with a climatic land drive against the axis bridgehead in Sicily.

CASABLANCA FORMULA

At the same times, the Swiss telegraph agency quoted Italian government circles as declaring that the Roosevelt-Churchill speeches this week had not modified the Casablanca formula of unconditional surrender which Italy could never accept without renouncing the most elemental sense of dignity.

The Rome radio also asserted the allied peace terms were too drastic, and complained that Great Britain was asking for a "Carthaginian peace"—a peace that would completely wipe out the defeated.

BALKS OCCUPATION

Marshal Pietro Badoglio, the new premier, was said to be balking particularly against allied occupation of Italy.

In London, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the house of commons that the British government approved Gen. Eisenhower's offer, but emphasized that the allies still demanded unconditional surrender.