

Initial Success Won by Allies in Invasion Landings

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ings against possibly the most fortified section of the world. Reconnaissance pilots said the beaches and were slashing in, some of them actually landing in a swift advance. The official word at headquarters affirmed this, while the Vichy admitted the allied drive was going right ahead.

more than 640 naval guns, ranging from 4 to 18-inch, hurled many tons of shells accurately into the coastal fortifications which the Germans had built in four years preparing for this day.

Prime Minister Churchill was to tell parliament that the batteries had been "largely neutralized," the underwater obstructions had proven less dangerous than feared, and the operation was "proceeding according to plan."

Naval Make Claims
German naval opposition was limited to destroyers and torpedo boats which headquarters said succinctly were being "deal with." The Germans, as expected, blared their radios all sorts of claims of vast destruction done by allied fleets and forces, but in no confirmation.

in one defiant gesture, some of the German cross-channel ferries opened a sporadic fire over during the afternoon.

Hitler to France?
Unconfirmed reports said Hitler was rushing to France to try his intuition into the allied operation. Presumably Field Marshals Karl von Rundstedt and Erwin Rommel were directing the defenses from their headquarters.

German accounts through the German press admitted that steady streams of allied troops were moving to land, particularly in the vicinity of Arromanches, a point midway between Le Havre and Barfleur, and that tanks were ashore at several places. It was said there was especially fierce fighting at the mouths of the Orne and Vire rivers.

The airborne troops' principal areas of operations were placed in the Caen and Carentan areas. The German 82nd and 101st parachute divisions had landed on the Normandy peninsula, along with the American 28th and 100th airborne divisions. They said British first and sixth airborne divisions were operating in the Seine Bay area. The Germans complained that at some points dummy parachutists were being dropped, exploding on touch.

The tenor of their accounts in support to Prime Minister Churchill's assertion that "there is no doubt that the actual surprise has been attained" and that "we hope to furnish the enemy with a succession of surprises during the course of the fighting."

ed in the sea had not proved so difficult as apprehended." Churchill called the operation "undoubtedly the most complicated and difficult which has ever occurred."

Swedish correspondents reported from Germany that the allies had landed at twelve points between the Orne and Vire rivers with the central assault directed at Caen, 10 miles inland and at the base of the Cherbourg peninsula. The Germans themselves called Caen the "center of gravity" of the attack.

The Stockholm paper Aftonbladet said, "The attack seems directed against the most heavily defended section of the French coast and aimed directly at Paris."

The German radio called it "a grand-style operation" both in area and numbers of troops and admitted Normandy had been penetrated by the airborne troops "in great depth."

There was no confirmation from allied sources of a rumor that the Caen airfields already had been captured by the allies. While the allies described German naval activity as negligible, the Germans claimed a furious sea battle had developed off Le Havre between Nazi motor torpedo boats and the invasion fleet.

Low-hanging clouds and artificial fog with which the allied forces covered the landings made it difficult to obtain a clear picture of the great assault. The channel weather was somewhat unsettled, but sun broke through occasionally, and the wind had moderated.

Allied sources said the parachutists dropped through low clouds, while the Germans complained that in some places dummies had been heaved over to confuse the ground defenses.

The air assault hit a new high today, with constant streams of bombers of every description dumping repeated loads on the chosen coastal area from which French patriots had been warned by allied radios to withdraw at least to a depth of 35 kilometers (22 miles).

While the French were warned away from the immediate attack area, an allied officer at headquarters declared, "We have high hopes of the underground in France which we have aided so long."

Rehearsals Over



Pre-invasion maneuvers such as these have been replaced by the real thing for these U. S. troops, shown rolling out of the grounds of a British Isles castle, where they were billeted.

American Editors Send Love To Girl Who 'Scooped' DNB

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP)—Joan Ellis, the 22-year-old British teletype operator who sent the false flash three days ago reporting the European invasion was happily remembered by newspaper editors when "D" Day finally arrived.

Newsmen found time to message expressions of agreement with James P. Rosemond, managing editor of the Akron, Ohio, Beacon Journal, who said: "Based on Joan Ellis' statement asking 'America to forgive me,' suggest AP editors cable message to her. Ours would be 'No one in Ohio concerned about invasion flash. Good luck and carry on.'"

The message was forwarded to the London bureau. "Tell the British girl who flashed the invasion Saturday that we all love her and that she scooped the world," said the Mayfield, Ky., Messenger. The South Bend, Ind., Tribune messaged "Please cable Joan Ellis that Indiana thinks you knew it all the time."

Comments from elsewhere included: Paris, Ky., Daily Enterprise: "Tell Joan Ellis London no one here interested in flash. Al forgiven. Good luck. Carry on." Portland, Ore., Oregonian: "To Joan Ellis, to err is human."

Hartford, Conn., Courant: "Today is another day. It's eyes front and good luck." The Herald and News joins in this sentiment on the "false flash," and our message would be: "Congratulations — you almost hit a bullseye. Without you DNB (Nazi news agency) would have scooped the allies on the invasion news."

Klamath Thrilled But Calm as Long - Awaited Day Comes

Klamath people greeted the announcement that the long-awaited D-Day had arrived with comparative calm and quiet. There were a few instances of excitement, but not as much as had been expected by some.

14,000 IDLE IN NATION ON INVASION DAY

By The Associated Press
Invasion Day found approximately 14,000 men and women idle in scattered labor disputes, but 4000 others went back to their jobs—some in response to pleas to support the fighting forces.

Production of finished airplane engines was halted at the Wright aeronautical plant in Lockwood, Ohio, and at least 12,000 employees were off duty following the transfer of seven negroes from one shop to another. Company and CIO union officials sought to end the stoppage and agreed it was a protest against mixing white and negro workers.

The Timken Roller Bearing company at Canton, Ohio, reported nearly 1000 CIO unionists had left their posts in a seniority controversy. At Toledo, 450 Baker employes still were away from work.

One thousand workers who had quit because of curtailed operation of a soft drink canteen, returned to their duties at the C. G. Hussey steel firm in Pittsburgh after army and navy cancellations declared: "You can't back up the boys by striking."

A CIO leader strove to terminate a walkout of 500 or more at the Simonds Saw and Steel company in Lockport, N. Y. Full scale production was resumed at the Illinois Ordnance plant in Carbondale, Ill., where 860 had been idle.

Four hundred striking spinners, and more than 2000 others who had been out of work because of a lack of yarn, were back at their jobs at the Riverside and Dan River cotton mills in Danville, Va. The concern announced it would abandon employment of negroes as spinners and doffers—an issue in the case.

NAZIS FAIL TO COME UP WITH HOT STRUGGLE

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 6 (AP)—German opposition in all quarters was less than expected, it was learned at headquarters tonight, and an optimistic tone was evident.

It was disclosed that allied naval losses had been "very, very small." American warships, particularly one battleship, moved close to the French shore and with the help of the air forces virtually silenced the coastal guns at the landing beaches.

German coastal gunfire was described as sporadic. In general, allied losses have been much less than expected. Between midnight last night and 8 o'clock this morning allied air craft flew 7500 sorties and dropped 10,000 tons of bombs on attacked areas in Normandy.

Losses of aircraft carrying airborne troops were extremely small although the airborne attack was on a very large scale, it was said. In the face of the powerful allied attack, the German air force flew only 50 sorties up to about noon, but allied airmen warned that a violent reaction by the German air force was expected soon.

An order of the day by Reichsmarshal Hermann Goerring was cited in which the air force chief was quoted as declaring: "The invasion must be beaten off even if the Luftwaffe perishes."

YANKS DRIVE BEYOND ROME
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Tiber bridges from Rome to the sea either have been blown up or captured.

In still-jubilant Rome, however, 11 crossings remained intact, and the fifth army poured across in a constant stream to chase the Germans fleeing northward in disorder.

Allied armored forces fanned out over a wide area. Infantry also has crossed the river in force and was reported driving due west of Vatican City. The only resistance anywhere came from isolated rearwards.

Invasion Pronunciation Guide
By The Associated Press
Seine (river)—Shair-boor.
Cherbourg—Shair-boor.
Caen—Kahn' (nassa).
Le Havre—Ler Havr'
Calais—Kah-lay'.

Bulletins On Progress Of Invasion

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"there is even fighting proceeding in the town of Caen."

LONDON, June 6 (AP)—Transocean in a Berlin broadcast today said the allies had established a 15-mile front from a mile to half a mile deep between Villers-Sur-Mer and Trouville. This area is about seven miles south of the big port of Le Havre where transatlantic liners docked in pre-war days and takes in the beach resort area of Deauville.

BARCELONA, Spain, June 6 (AP)—German reports received here today said allied forces were in full possession of Honfleur at the mouth of the Seine. Honfleur is just across the river mouth from Le Havre and the harbor was enlarged shortly before the war.

From Honfleur the allied forces were said to be fanning out to the east and south toward Pont Audemer, 14 miles to the east, Beuseville, seven miles inland and Pont D'Evreque.

LONDON, June 6 (AP)—The Vichy radio said tonight: "It must be admitted that the allied beachhead area has been considerably widened and that allied reinforcements are pouring in."

A German radio roundup of Berlin military commentary predicted further allied landings and suggested that there might be a sudden powerful stab for Paris.

Further Anglo-American transports are en route, partly in the channel, partly north of Cherbourg, said one commentator of transocean news agency. "St. Malo Bight is thought to be a particularly likely target for a major sea and air-borne landing. The coastal area between the estuaries of the Somme and the Sine is another candidate for invasion."

France was the "second front" for which the Russians had called for three anxious years. But the "second front" already had ceased to be a political issue here before Eisenhower struck.

The controversy amounted virtually to a crisis in 1942 when Stalin called for a front in western Europe of "first rate importance" and urged the United States and Great Britain to fulfill their obligations "fully and on time."

NEW YORKERS, TENNESSEANS BALLOT TODAY

By JACK BELL
Associated Press Staff Writer
With the fourth term possibility cited as an issue, voters chose between democratic and republican nominees in two New York City congressional elections today as New Mexico citizens nominated governorship candidates and Tennessee democrats picked national convention delegates.

The fourth term question was brought into New York's 11th district congressional race by Ellsworth B. Buck, republican, opposing Thomas B. Cantwell, democratic and American labor party nominee, for the seat made vacant by the death of Rep. James A. O'Leary, democrat.

In a district where the usual winning democratic margin of about 20,000 votes was cut to about 9000 in 1942, Buck has asserted that the most dangerous "what he feared" steps on the unhappy road to dictatorship would be "the continued reelection of one man for president." Endorsing a fourth term, Cantwell praised the administration's policies.

This race attracted much more attention than a similar contest in the fourth district, where William G. Nolan, republican, opposed John J. Rooney, nominee of the democratic and American labor parties. The fourth district ordinarily is democratic by more than 10,000 votes.

As New Mexico voters exercised their franchise, Senator Chavez (D-N.M.) declared that if the "real democrats" of the state do not clean house "the republicans will."

Chavez commended intraparty opposition to Gov. John J. Dempsey, opposed by M. Edna Peterson, Albuquerque housewife, in his bid for renomination. Nominations for two congress at large posts, as well as a full state ticket, were at stake in the voting.

Tennessee democrats gather to pick that state's 26-vote slate of convention delegates and to select 12 presidential electors without any outward storm signals that have marked similar meetings in other southern states.

Avery Claims Conspiracy
WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—Sewell Avery, chairman of Montgomery Ward and company, contended today that the national labor relations board and the war labor board "conspired together" to bring about seizure of the Chicago plant in order to enforce instructions "they knew to be illegal and unfair."

Moreover, Avery told the house special committee investigating the Ward case, President Roosevelt exceeded his authority in authorizing the seizure. Avery was elected by soldiers when he refused to leave the plant upon request.

For Picture of All Europe, Study This Comprehensive Map



Stocks Move Up In Fast Market

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP)—Stocks, particularly issues with good peace prospects, responded to the allied European invasion today with substantial upswings in the fastest market since last November. Some selling appeared at the opening but bids for motors, air transports and other industrial issues soon became urgent and gains eventually ranged from a few cents to more than \$1 a share. A few rail, aircraft and liquor were backward near the close.

Commodities exhibited strength after initial hesitancy with grains at Chicago jumping 1 cent to better than 2 cents a bushel. Bonds were only a shade mixed.

2700 Mexicans Planned For State
WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—The war food administration plans to send an additional 2700 Mexican workers to Oregon this month, Sen. Guy Cordon (R-Ore.) said today. This will be 700 more than the original allotment, he said, adding that 1100 Mexican laborers already are on Oregon farms. A scientist has succeeded in measuring time down to one 600-millionth of a second.