

RENCH FREE PARIS, MARSEILLE; NEW INVASION PERILS BORDEAUX

Landing Made Under Cover of Shelling

LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP)—A third French invasion landing, this time in southwestern France near Bordeaux, was reported today. French military authorities said the landing was begun last night under cover of a naval and aerial bombardment.

This report was cabled from the Spanish border by Charles Feltz, chief of the Associated Press bureau in Madrid, who said the border into southern France after the Germans had retreated from the Spanish frontier, lying between Hendaye and Biarritz.

(A Stockholm dispatch said the Berlin correspondent of Aftonbladet had cabled that reports of a new allied landing in the Bordeaux area were described in Berlin as "probably correct.")

Coordinated Attacks

The Hendaye officials said the operation was coordinated with a ground attack by American and French forces, which effected a junction at noon yesterday at the outskirts of Bordeaux, closing in on that harbor city by inland routes.

There was no confirmation of any of the reports from supreme allied headquarters.

Driven Back

The German account claimed that attempts to reinforce the landing party under the protection of naval guns were driven back by nazi coastal batteries. St. Jean de Luz is 110 miles south of Bordeaux. It is 350 miles west of Marseille, the Mediterranean port besieged in the rapidly-developing invasion of southern France.

Spanish advices said American motorized columns had driven down from a crossing of the Loire river at Nantes in a 170-mile advance to Bordeaux, with French resistance forces striking up to the great port from the border of Spain, forming a junction of Bordeaux's outskirts.

For four long, bitter years the French underground has been building up its strength, biding its time and WAITING FOR THE DAY.

The day came—apparently last night or Sunday.

The Paris populace arose—some 50,000 armed French forces of the interior, supported by hundreds of thousands of unarmed patriots, and went into action. The hard core of the uprising was provided by the Paris police, who were already on strike against the German occupiers. They seized the police stations. The rising forces of the underground swarmed into the city center (le de la Cite). Here they stood and beat off attacks. It was all over soon (the Germans were already getting out as fast as they could).

There must have been a dramatic struggle—but we have no time to tell here, even if its details were available. The fall of Paris is only a detail of the mighty picture that is developing before our eyes with startling swiftness.

The battle of Normandy, where the flower of German military strength in the west is withering under a rain of hot steel from our guns and our planes, is only another detail.

The picture is the RETAKING OF FRANCE.

Over France the probing fingers of allied armored columns are reaching for the heart of Nazi Germany.

One is thrusting eastward from the Paris area toward Germany's Metz-Arnonne gate, north of the Vosges hills. Another is pushing from the Mediterranean coast through the Belfort gate, south of the Vosges. (Pach's men coming up from the south have already closed the escape route into Italy and thence back into Germany by the Brenner pass.)

Our purpose is to close these routes and trap the Germans left in France.

For the Germans it is blitz war, in reverse—and the Frankenstein monster that was created by the nazis is moving BACK TOWARD GERMANY.

It is faster than it moved away from Germany through France in 1940.

HITLER can write off France as part of his lost that is lost. All that remains for him is to hold up how much of his precious and dwindling manpower and how many of his machines that will be lost with it.

France is ours, all but the mop-up—which will cost much blood, but whose final outcome is certain.

The next hot spot is the rocket coast. Hitler will fight for it in western Europe. With the rockets destroying a general average of 700 English houses every other day, we may be expected to go after it with everything we have.

It may be significant that last night was the WORST NIGHT since the beginning of the war. The launching them with all the speed they can command before they take the nests.)

MIGHTY Russian forces are driving toward Germany's borders from the east as inexorably as we are from the west. A FRESH Russian offensive is in the air. The nazis aimed apparently at knocking her out of the war and breaking Hitler's grip on the Balkans.

Two Russian armies are converging on the Galati gap between the Danube and the Carpathians. Back of the Galati (Continued on Page Six)

Gerald and News

In The Shasta-Cascade Wonderland
PRICE 5 CENTS KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1944 Number 10244



Allies poured ashore today near Bordeaux in coordination with a ground attack by American and French troops which closed in on the city by inland routes. On the southern coast of France, French troops have liberated the naval base of Marseille.

Romania Accepts Allied Peace Offer; New Government Headed by Sanatescu

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (AP)—Romania has accepted an allied peace offer and will become an ally of the United Nations, the Bucharest radio announced tonight in a broadcast recorded by the federal communications commission.

The broadcast, in the form of a proclamation from young King Mihai said the government of Premier Marshal Ion Antonescu had fallen and that a new national government had been formed, headed by Gen. Konstantin Sanatescu. The famous old peasant leader Julliu Maniu, most outstanding opponent of Romania's unhappy position as a battered satellite of Germany, was listed among the new ministers.

Will Fight Nazis

Romania is taking her fate into her own hands and will fight the "enemy," the proclamation said, presumably meaning the Germans.

The report came as two powerful Russian armies were driving forward in a four-day-old offensive aimed at knocking Romania out of the war.

Allied peace terms have been accepted and the government of Premier Marshal Ion Antonescu has resigned, the Bucharest broadcast said.

New Successes

Only tonight the Russians announced new successes in overwhelming northeastern Romania, and in the first three days of their offensive they had reported slaughter of 25,000 German and Romanian troops and capture of nearly 13,000.

Just what Romania would be able to do in the way of accepting a peace as long as the German army remains on Romanian soil was not clear, but in any case military developments indicated that she would not long remain as a belligerent.

Sanatescu New Premier

The new premier is Gen. Konstantin Sanatescu and the cabinet includes Julliu Maniu, veteran opposition leader and chief of the peasant party, the broadcast said.

A summary of King Michael's proclamation, as reported by the FCC, included these points:

1. A new national government will be formed.
2. Russian peace terms are accepted.
3. Romania is to be an ally of the United Nations.
4. Romania is taking her fate (Continued On Page Six)

MARSEILLE FALLS; TOULON HOLDS OUT

By NOLAND NORGAARD
ROME, Aug. 23 (AP)—Marseille, second city of France, fell to French troops today. Only small pockets of Germans remained tonight in the big southern seaport.

The prize port, a natural funnel to pour liberation armies into France, was occupied without much resistance even as Americans thrust 140 miles inland in a spectacular sweep, and entered the large industrial city of Grenoble.

Toulon Holds

The German garrison still is holding out at Toulon east of Marseille, but land escape has been cut off.

An American steel first carrier 140 miles north of Toulon in the deep plunge into Grenoble.

A swift American armored and motorized column plunged into the city, long a hotbed of the French patriot movement, (Continued On Page Six)

Resignation of Aranha Accepted

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 23 (AP)—President Getulio Vargas has accepted the resignation of Brazilian Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha, it was announced officially today.

The official announcement said the retirement of Aranha was accepted with regret by President Vargas, and extolled the minister as having given to his country "numerous and signal services."

Recognizing these services, the communique said, "the government of the republic judges it opportune to reaffirm the directives of his foreign policy of continental solidarity and strict cooperation with the allied nations."

Anti-Trust Suit Filed Charging Railroad Groups With Collusion to Prevent Western Development

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP)—The justice department announced today it has filed an anti-trust suit in Lincoln, Neb., against the Association of American Railroads, an organization of Railway Executives, J. P. Morgan and company, Kuhn, Loeb and company, and 47 individual railroads.

Also named as defendants are the officers and directors of the Association of American Railroads, top executives of the 47 railroads named and 31 other individuals.

Acted Collectively

Attorney General Francis Biddle announced through his Washington office that the complaint "charges that a combination of private, financial, industrial and railroad interests have acted collectively to maintain non-competitive rates for transportation movements in the Western Association of Railway Executives, J. P. Morgan and company, Kuhn, Loeb and company, and 47 individual railroads."

Also named as defendants are the officers and directors of the Association of American Railroads, top executives of the 47 railroads named and 31 other individuals.

Request Postponement

The service departments have requested postponement of approximately 30 similar suits until after the war.

Berge said that under any circumstances from 9 to 12 months would be required to prepare the case.

He told newsmen that the justice department is conducting an investigation of southern railroads to determine whether there has been collusive action in that region in the fixing of freight rates. He said the inquiry has developed no evidence of a collusion plan similar to that mentioned in the Lincoln suit.

Charges Made

Berge reported that the 39-page Lincoln complaint makes these charges:

"It is alleged that by collusive and illegal action, the defendants have maintained freight rates for the western part of the United States at an artificially high level."

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FDR, Churchill Plan Paris Meet

LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP)—The London Daily Herald said today plans were being made for President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill to be present in Paris, "if that is practical," when allied troops parade under the Arc de Triomphe.

French troops will head the allied parade, with General Charles de Gaulle probably having the place of honor, the newspaper added.

TRAP CLOSES ON FLEEING NAZI TROOPS

Germans Fall Back In Rout On Seine

By WES GALLAGHER
SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Aug. 23 (AP)—Allied columns hammered in a tightening trap today on Germans fleeing back in a "rout" on the steel-swept lower Seine, and speared deep below Paris in menacing new drives only 160 miles from the German border.

One U. S. armored column pushed beyond Sens, 58 miles southwest of Paris. It stood but 160 miles from the reich's frontier.

Bridgehead Effected

Between Sens and Paris, Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's third army was operating in woods near Fontainebleau. In this sector the Americans had thrown a bridgehead over the Upper Seine.

Canadian and British troops scored advances of 10 to 15 miles in the chase of the battered German seventh army toward the Lower Seine from the disastrous Falaise trap. On the coast Canadians battled some seven miles across the Seine estuary from Le Havre. Germans in that port lobbed shells across the water.

Hit Toward Sea

U. S. units hit down the river toward the sea, bringing in the (Continued On Page Six)

HALMAHERA POUNDED BY HEAVY BOMBERS

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Aug. 23 (AP)—Unchallenged Liberators and Mitchells have begun to pour it on Halmahera, last island barrier between Gen. Douglas MacArthur and the Philippines.

A record 135-ton bombing, which destroyed eight parked planes, supply dumps and defense positions and sank a freighter, was reported today against that octopus-shaped Japanese base. A 110-ton strike had been announced yesterday.

Considering Halmahera's topography—much of its 6700 square miles are unexplored jungle wilds and only a few coastal sectors are of military use—these are gigantic blows.

They are being stepped up (Continued On Page Six)

Youth Returns After Being Lost

Jimmy Boyd, 17, reached civilization shortly before dark Tuesday night after being lost in the Seven Lakes area since Monday.

On a fishing trip at Grass lake with his uncle, Jimmy was about four miles from camp when his legs cramped. He lay in a canyon all night and crawled back to camp in the morning. Finding that his uncle had gone for help, he hiked 11 miles to the Seven Mile guard station.

Rangers from Butte Falls were out looking for Jimmy until word reached them this morning that he was safe.

Jimmy lives with his grandmother, Mrs. S. H. Francis, 419 N. 9th.

Bids Opened for Two High Schools

Bids had been opened today on two Midland Empire school construction projects—the Butte Valley high school at Dorris and the Bonanza high school.

Lawrence Construction company of Sacramento was given the contract on the Dorris school on a bid of \$52,784 by the Siskiyou Union high school district after a meeting at Yreka last night.

Lawrence built the Junior high school at Placerville.

Bids were opened this afternoon by the Klamath county school board on the Bonanza building, and Brostehous Construction company, Klamath Falls, was low at \$94,260. The only other bid was from Halverston Construction company, Salem, at \$123,100. Both bids were well over the estimate and the board had taken no action at press time.

Both buildings were designed by Howard R. Perrin, architect, and will replace school plants that burned last year.

WEATHER

August 23, 1944
Max. (Aug. 22) 83 Min. 42
Precipitation last 24 hours 0.00
Stream year to date 10.62
Normal 12.35 Last year 17.85
Forecast Clear

City Falls After Four Day Battle

By JAMES M. LONG
LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP)—Paris and Marseille—the two first cities of France—were wrested from German bondage today.

The capital fell to French partisans after four days of street fighting. Gen. Charles de Gaulle's headquarters announced. Armed and unarmed thousands swept the nazis from the streets where they had strutted more than four years.

In the south of France, French troops entered the great port of Marseille and occupied most of the city in the face of mild opposition from its German defenders.

(A public relations officer at Gen. Eisenhower's invasion headquarters said early tonight he had received no confirmation of the liberation of Paris. This presumably was only because the capital was freed from within, rather than by the entry of Eisenhower's armed forces. No doubt of the accuracy of the French announcement was implied.)

This time, the communique said, the fight was led by 50,000 organized French forces of the interior, bolstered by hundreds of thousands more who joined in with whatever weapons they could find.

La Marseillaise Sounds

The dramatic announcement touched off broadcasts to Frenchmen everywhere as the triumphant strains of "La Marseillaise" sounded again to the news of a French victory.

There was no word immediately that American troops had entered the city.

But the French said they had seized all public buildings, won complete control of the situation, and captured all the Vichy representatives who had not fled.

Paris, the city of light, was back in French hands just four days after it had been taken by the Germans.

LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP)—Lt. Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig, commander of the French forces of the interior and military governor of Paris, gave this official version of the deliverance of the capital:

"On the morning of Saturday, August 19, the national council of resistance and the Paris committee of liberation, in agreement with the national delegate representing the provisional government of the French republic, ordered a general insurrection in Paris and in the Parisian district.

"French forces of the interior to the number of 50,000 armed men, supported by several hundred thousand unarmed patriots, went into action immediately.

"The Paris police, who had previously gone on strike, seized the police prefecture and the Ile de la Cite. They turned the Ile de la Cite into a bastion, against which German attacks broke down.

"Toward 8 p. m. yesterday, August 22, after a four-day struggle, the enemy had been beaten everywhere and the patriots occupied all public buildings.

"Representatives of Vichy were arrested or are in flight.

"Thus the people of Paris have taken a prominent part in the liberation of the capital.

"Long live France!"

years and 74 days from the time Adolf Hitler's troops marched in. German troops, then at the flood tide of conquest, entered June 14, 1940.

The city became the first continental capital of a full-fledged ally to be freed from German domination. Rome has been taken, but Italy started the war as an enemy and now is a co-belligerent.

De Gaulle, Eisenhower Confer

De Gaulle conferred with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in France two days ago—presumably on details of civil affairs control of the capital which once more is the pride of all France.

(The British radio reported today the head of the French committee of national liberation had arrived in Rennes, on the Brittany peninsula, after visiting Coutances, Avranches and a number of other liberated French cities.)

Number of Casualties Unknown

There was no announcement after the De Gaulle-Eisenhower conference, it seemed likely the French, who freed their capital, would be allowed to administer it.

There was no indication in the French communique what casualties had been inflicted on the German forces or how many had been captured. Allied airmen for two days have been reporting the nazis pulling out of the city to the east over every road.

(The Germans did not immediately acknowledge any change in the status of Paris. A DNB broadcast recorded by the federal communications commission at 3:17 a. m., PWT, said "The situation in Paris has calmed down as the result of strict measures, but it cannot be said whether terrorist and irresponsible elements will not provoke unrest shortly.")

The thousands of armchairmen and women who struck down the invaders who had brought misery and despair to their homes rose from the underground of the Montmartre and Montparnasse. They struck from the east and from the west.

French Colonies Celebrate

French colonies were quick to begin celebrating liberation of their homeland capital. An Algiers broadcast announced Gen. Georges Catroux had ordered the display of the tri-color through-out Algeria and the ringing of all church bells. The liberation will be celebrated in Algiers at 6 p. m. by salvos of all the city's batteries and the blowing of sirens on all the city's buildings.

Paris had been declared an open city several days before the Germans had reached it in the black days of 1940. German armor clanked into the stunned capital, rolled past the Arc de Triomphe and down the famed Champs Elysees to the Place de la Concorde, and saw silent, deserted streets. Those citizens who remained in the city stayed indoors rather than look upon the degradation.

Confused, disorganized France, its vaunted military machine broken by the lightning German attack along the Maginot line, and its faith in its generals and leaders broken, had no chance to fight for the capital. Even if the will had been there, there was none to organize it. A few days after Paris fell, the remainder of heart-broken, bewildered France capitulated.

England Hit by Bomber Crashes In Village; 50 Lives Lost

LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP)—South England today suffered its heaviest dawn barrage of flying bombs yet, as allied armies beat toward the launching platforms in Pas-de-Calais beyond the Seine.

The robots came so fast that gunners had no respite in throwing up a terrific curtain of ground fire. Clouds of smoke over the sea indicated the number of bombs brought down in the channel. Others were heard exploding aloft.

The anti-aircraft fire was the heaviest yet heard—a continuous roar of a thunderstorm along the coast.

The Press association (British) said the plane was a Liberator and at least three of its crew were killed.

American troops joined in rescue work in the flaming wreckage of one of England's worst sky-ground tragedies.