

WILMINGTON AND VICINITY: Partly cloudy and warm today. Temperatures yesterday: High 85—Low 74.

Allies Control 60-Mile Beachhead

Allies Chasing Routed Germans Far From Rome

Disorganized Forces Nearly 70 Miles North Of Eternal City In Flight

ROME, June 12.—(P)—The German 14th army has been "dispersed to the four winds," Allied headquarters declared today as Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's American and British forces, pursuing the disorganized Germans up the Italian west coast, approached Orbetello, 71 miles northwest of Rome.

As depleted enemy units fell back toward the Florence area with the greater part of their equipment lost, the Nazi high command faced the immediate necessity of sending heavy reinforcements from France or elsewhere in Europe if any real attempt was to be made to hold northern Italy.

"It is now quite clear," the Allied announcement said, "that the original 14th army has been dispersed to the four winds. All that remains is a few scattered remnants who mainly are engaged in stealing one another's transport to get away as fast as possible. Prisoners describe the situation as wholly chaotic."

The German commander, Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, not only has been forced to throw all but one of the 24 divisions he had in Italy into a desperate effort to slow the Allied steamroller, but has brought in three fresh infantry divisions, it was disclosed today.

What is left of the Nazi 10th army, which once struck hammer blows at Allied troops clinging to the Anzio beachhead, appears to have been put on an every-man-for-himself basis in the fight toward Florence.

"The most striking evidence of the degree of disintegration was provided by the fact that captured stragglers were provided with passes saying the bearer was authorized to proceed either alone or in small groups to an assembly place near Florence," the Allies announced.

Across the breadth of Italy the Allied Fifth and Eighth armies pressed grimly forward, meeting organized resistance only where the Nazis badly needed time to extricate their troops. The countryside was littered with abandoned enemy equipment.

Fifth army troops pushed through the important road junction of Montefiascone near the shores of Lake Bolsena and fought on toward the town of Bolsena, eight miles beyond. Eighth army columns moving up both sides of the Tiber river north of Rome neared Bagno Reggione and Rieti.

In the rugged central sector the eighth army overran Avezzano and nearby Lake Fucino, which was drained some years ago and now is a 45,000-acre farm development. In the Adriatic sector, all Germans had been cleared from the lower side of the Pescara river.

Leap-Frog Landings Predicted By Berlin

LONDON, June 1.—(P)—The Germans admitted loss of Carentan today, and said great Allied drives were impending on both ends of the Normandy front with possibly leap-frog landings planned to hasten the choking-off of the port of Cherbourg.

Berlin blamed Nazi retreats chiefly on "the constant hail of shells from giant guns of Allied warships," and gloomily forecast there would be "an armada of bombers to support Anglo-American land forces when the fighting moves farther inland."

The enemy broadcasts said the real weight of Allied power would be felt only after a port like Cherbourg has been captured, for "giant Allied supply ships still are waiting at sea for capture of a port which would permit landing of men and material."

British Troops Gain In Indian Fighting

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, June 1.—(P)—British troops, engaged in clearing the enemy out of India, have driven to a point 24 miles east of Kohima, almost to the Burma border, where renewed resistance has been encountered, a communique from Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters said today.

The Burma border is 30 miles east of Kohima at the nearest point.

First U. S. Invasion Nurses Return To England



Two of the first American nurses to be flown to the zone of operations in France to help evacuate wounded are shown on their return to England. They are Lt. Suella Bernard of Waynesville, O., (left) and Lt. Mary Jane Brown (center) of Columbus, O. Congratulating them is Head Nurse Lt. Foster. Holding poppies they picked in France, the nurses landed on an improvised airstrip on the Cherbourg peninsula and aided in sending back the first three plane loads of wounded. U. S. Signal Corps photo.

Reds Launch Major Drive On Helsinki

LONDON, June 12.—(P)—Russian tanks and picked troops struck through breaches in the rebuilt Mannerheim line today in a drive toward the big Finnish port of Vipuri—less than 45 miles away from advanced spearheads—with the capital of Helsinki itself as the ultimate goal.

Churning up the Karelian isthmus ravaged by the 1939-40 Russo-Finnish war, Russian artillery, bombs and guns of the Baltic fleet cracked the defenses along a 25-mile front and stunned the Finns with a cannonading which echoed through Leningrad, more than 25 miles away.

Dispatches from Moscow said the Red Army had seized several large railroad centers beyond the 1938 Russo-Finnish border and that Finnish casualties, heavy from the start, were increasing.

They pictured the Finns as dazed by the suddenness and weight of the attack and as ill-prepared for threats of big-scale landings behind their lines under cover of the Soviet Baltic fleet.

More enemy positions were being rolled up hourly as the Russians under Col. Gen. Leonid Govorov, liberator of Leningrad, struck repeatedly in the virtually constant daylight of the northern summer.

DE GAULLE PLANS VISIT TO FRANCE

LONDON, June 12.—(P)—Gen. Charles DeGaulle is expected to visit France in an effort to obtain evidence of popular backing for his national liberation committee before leaving for Washington to continue his fight for full recognition, it was reported today.

French quarters here said De Gaulle, still dissatisfied with his relations with the British and American governments, was willing to gamble on a popular demonstration and the qualities of his fighting French troops—if and when used—to strengthen his hand.

One of these men said Allied plans for administering civil affairs in liberated parts of France were "AMGOT under another name" and took the position it would mean dealing with "a whole series of Darlans" with results dangerous to the military.

F.D.R. Sees Early Win Over Japs

WASHINGTON, June 12.—(P)—President Roosevelt said tonight we can force the Japanese to unconditional surrender or to national suicide much more rapidly than has been thought possible.

The President, speaking on a national radio program opening the \$16,000,000,000 Fifth War Loan drive, said our original strategy of eliminating Germany first and then turning our full strength on the Pacific can hasten the day of our victory on all fronts.

Germany, he said, is "first on the list for destruction," and added: "Germany has her back against the wall—in fact three walls at once."

"On the south—we have broken the German held on central Italy. On the east—our gallant Soviet allies have driven the enemy back from the lands which were invaded three years ago and great Soviet armies are now initiating crushing new blows."

"Over head—vast Allied air fleets of bombers and fighters have been waging a bitter air war over Germany and western Europe. They have had two main objectives: to destroy German war industries which maintain the German armies and air forces; and to shoot the German Luftwaffe out of the air. As a result German production force now has only a fraction of its former power."

"This great air campaign, strategic and tactical, will continue with increasing power."

Fifth War Loan Campaign Gets Off To Good Start

BOARD ASKS CAB FOR EQUIPMENT

Decision to write the Civil Aeronautics Board in Washington requesting that equipment be made available to National Airlines so that work on the proposed airline through Wilmington can get underway soon was made by the Board of County Commissioners yesterday.

A letter also will be written to Senators Josiah W. Bailey and Robert R. Reynolds and Congressman J. Bayard Clark.

It also was decided that a statement concerning the status of the James Walker Memorial hospital, defined at the joint meeting of the commissioners, the city council and the board of managers of the hospital, be included in the minutes for future reference and record.

Discussion was held to determine ways of making the county jail more comfortable and it was recommended that bids be asked for the reconstruction of the sky-light and the installation of three 36" electric fans.

Beer licenses were granted to the following: Annie Ruth Ashley, Seabreeze; E. C. Solomon, 2010 Princess Street Road; J. B. Scott, Summer Hill; J. D. Lockamy, Sea Gate, and Mrs. H. L. Pope, Roosevelt Gardens.

A petition signed by residents of South Wilmington street, Sunset Park, asking that the street in front of their residences be fixed, was given to a committee for further study.

18 More Jap Ships Sunk By U. S. Subs In Pacific Ocean

WASHINGTON, June 12.—(P)—The toll of Japanese ships sunk by American submarines rose today to 607 with a Navy announcement that 18 more enemy vessels had been sent to the bottom in the Pacific and far east.

All the ships reported in today's communique were cargo vessels or merchantmen needed by the enemy in supplying outlying posts.

POLITICAL FIGHT FLARES IN TEXAS

By The Associated Press A court battle over the fourth term issue was shaping up today as a result of an intraparty split among Texas Democrats.

The Texas Democratic executive committee, meeting yesterday at Dallas, voted 37 to 6 against certifying a slate of pro-Roosevelt presidential electors for printing on the July primary ballot.

The slate was advanced by a faction that broke away from the party's state convention after being twice outvoted by anti-administration elements.

The convention then went ahead and named its own group of 23 electors and instructed them not to support the party's presidential nominee unless the two-thirds nominating rule is restored at the national convention and other conditions are met.

The Japanese of any power to check the momentum of our forces, Mr. Roosevelt said we have reduced Japanese shipping by more than 3,000,000 tons and have cut off from their homelands tens of thousands of Japanese troops who now face starvation or surrender."

The President recalled the dark, rainy days of the war and reminded his listeners that he was called "crazy" when he first suggested United States plane production of 50,000 airplanes a year.

"Today," he said, "we are building airplanes at the rate of 100,000 a year."

Mr. Roosevelt, speaking from Washington, joined in an hour-long radio program opening the big bond drive. Most of the radio show, in which Secretary Morgenthau, movie stars and others took part, originated in Texas on the Texas-Arkansas border. Officials explained Texas was chosen because of its position on the line between two states.

"Today we are on the offensive all over the world—bringing the attack to our enemies." Declaring we have deprived

TENTH OF QUOTA SOLD FIRST DAY

More than \$500,000 worth of bonds were sold yesterday toward the city-county goal of \$5,707,000 in the Fifth War Loan drive to spring-board the "Civilian D-Day" attack, J. G. Thornton, city war bond chairman, announced last night.

A gala parade high-lighted the first day of the campaign yesterday afternoon at 6:45 p. m. as three companies of Wacs, the 142nd Army Ground Force band, the 517th AA battalion, and a detachment of the 679th AA Ordnance company, all from the Anti-Aircraft Artillery Training center at Camp Davis, and the Marine Post Band from Camp Lejeune, followed by Army equipment, marched through the downtown streets of the city as enthusiastic citizens thronged the sidewalks.

Retreat, the daily evening salute to the Stars and Stripes, was carried out by a group of troops at City Hall after the parade.

Many citizens viewed the Army equipment displayed in front of Thalian Hall which had its worth in \$25 war bonds painted on the side. The largest anti-aircraft artillery piece in the Allied armies, the new 120 mm. "stratosphere" gun, which was seen by a large group of civilians for the first time, was valued at 5,760 twenty-five dollar bonds. A half-track mounting four 50 calibre machine guns was valued at 862 twenty-five dollar bonds. Other equipment displayed included an amphibious jeep, 90 mm. and 40 mm. anti-aircraft guns, two of the 800,000,000 candle power anti-aircraft searchlights and a fighting jeep armed with 50 calibre anti-aircraft machine guns.

After the parade, many Wilmingtonians, with admission through tickets received from the purchase of a Series E war bond, saw the show "Furlough Fun" at Thalian Hall, which featured Pvt. Annie Sultan, the "Sad Sack," Pvt. Jack Wheeler, Pvt. Martin Marx, Pvt. Patricia Norris, Pvt. Walter Fuller, T-4 John Nooney, 12 Wacs in a chorus, and the 143rd AGF band.

Prior to stage show performance, Lieut. Col. Philip H. Brewster, director of supply at Camp Davis, who was introduced by master of ceremonies Pvt. Jack Wheeler, made a brief address in which he urged the citizens of Wilmington and New Hanover county to "buy more bonds."

"You are not asked to give, but to lend your money to your government on interest for your protection so that your freedom might live forever," Colonel Brewster declared.

The first large subscriber in the Fifth War Loan drive was the Virginia-Carolina Chemical company, which sent a check to War

Yanks Smash At Japs In Biak Isle Bankers

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Tuesday, June 13.—(P)—Japanese are being cleaned from their strong positions on Biak island west of Mokmer airstrip, headquarters announced today.

American infantry troops were advancing westward from captured Mokmer drome Sunday against enemy machinegun fire coming from bunkers.

Headquarters also disclosed that Palau and Truk again were bombed Saturday night. Palau's airstrip was hit and installations on Truk were attacked by planes from southwest Pacific bases.

Japanese Invader Troops Pound Besieged Changsha

CHUNGKING, June 12.—(P)—Invader troops are pounding incessantly at all sides of besieged Changsha against heroic Chinese resistance and the battle around the outer defenses has reached its "fiercest proportions," a Chinese communique said tonight, indicating virtual encirclement of the Canton-Hankow rail city.

Far to the west, however, near the Burma border, Chinese troops were scoring further successes and were mopping up enemy remnants in the outer areas of Lunging, important Yunnan province base whose fall was announced yesterday. The Japanese still held strongly-fortified positions on

Carentan Captured As Allied Advance Sweeps Nazis Back

ALLIES KEEP UP AERIAL ATTACKS

Cologne Reported Bombed As Sequel To Raids Over France

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Tuesday, June 13.—(P)—Cologne was reported by DNB today to have been bombed just before midnight in an after-dark sequel to daylight invasion attacks Monday in which Allied air fleets flew up to 10,000 sorties against German holdings in France.

Many Nazi-controlled radio stations in France and Germany shut down, suggesting widespread activity by the RAF.

A record 1,400 U. S. heavy bombers participated in the daylight attacks, which met rising German air force resistance. Sixteen enemy airfields and six bridges were among the targets.

The heavyweights, in the greatest force ever sent on a single mission, lost seven planes to flak while their fighter escort shot 17 of the enemy from the sky at a cost of 14 fighters.

The supreme command threw every class of bomber and fighter into close support of the expanding Normandy beachhead, and the Germans, putting up their stiffest opposition since the Channel crossing, were unable to check this whirlwind of Allied aerial might.

U. S. Fortresses and Liberators scoured air fields from St. Nazaire to Lyon, to which the Germans had been shutting their lean air force, and one pilot declared that "every airfield within a radius of 50 miles of our target seemed to be under attack."

Other heavyweights planted explosives on six bridges and other installations, while clouds of lighter bombers, fighter-bombers and fighters filled the skies over northern France, some engaging in dog-fights with as many as 20 enemy planes.

Air fields pounded were at Lille-Nord, Montdidier, Evereux-Fauville, Dreux, Vitry-en-Artois and Bauvais-Tille, all landing fields the Germans need for any sort of serious defense against the Allies.

Yugoslavs Partisans Launch New Offensive

LONDON, June 12.—(P)—Marshal Tito's Yugoslav partisans have launched an offensive in Serbia and caused more than 400 German casualties in stiff fighting on other fronts, the Free Yugoslav communique said tonight.

The Germans, in a broadcast, acknowledged the Partisan drive on the Croat-Serbian frontier, but declared it had been halted.

Both sides reported violent fighting in eastern Bosnia with Partisans claiming that Nazi bases at Majevica and Semberija in peril.

Churchill, Eisenhower Visit Front

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 12.—(P)—Prime Minister Churchill set foot on French soil for the first time since 1940 today and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander in chief of the Allied invasion forces, led a party of top U. S. military and naval commanders on a tour of the American-held section of the Normandy battlefield.

Britain's prime minister was accompanied by Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, premier of South Africa, and Gen. Sir Alan Brooke, chief of the imperial general staff.

In General Eisenhower's party were Gen. George C. Marshall, U. S. Army chief of staff; Gen. Henry H. Arnold, American air chief; Admiral Ernest King, commander in chief of the U. S. Fleet; Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, commander of American ground forces in France; and Rear Admiral Alan G. Kirk and John Leslie Hall, commanders of naval task forces in the invasion.

AMERICANS TAKE CERISY FOREST

250,000 German Troops Thrown In Battle By Rommel

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Tuesday, June 13.—(P)—American tanks and infantry smashed through the center of the German line in Normandy yesterday, capturing the Cerisy Forest 18 miles inland from the sea, toppling the stronghold of Carentan after a bitter fight, and battling Nazi forces only 14 miles from the prize port of Cherbourg.

Headquarters said that Field Marshal Gen. Erwin Rommel was using from 14 to 15 divisions, 250,000 German troops, against the Allied forces, but communique No. 14 declared:

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"The fusion of our beachheads is now complete and a coastal strip some 60 miles long is firmly in our hands. Its depth is being increased steadily."

A later official statement also said: "The enemy has been unable to build up his attacking forces as rapidly as anticipated. Carentan's fall put the Americans a third of the way across the Cherbourg peninsula at its narrowest point."

(Berlin radio, in a broadcast recorded by NBC, said two new Allied divisions had landed north of east of Cherbourg, presumably in the 15-mile area between the port and Pointe de Barleur at the northeast tip of the peninsula. German broadcasts earlier had predicted Allied "leap frog" landings close to Cherbourg.

At the end of the first week of invasion fighting the Allies have taken more than 10,000 prisoners, a statement said. Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, Allied ground commander, said some regular Japanese soldiers were among the captives and the Axis slain, but did not explain their presence on the front.

The seizure of Cerisy Forest put American troops near the mid-Normandy communications hub of St. Lo, and was the deepest inland penetration yet scored by the Allies.

Slight advances were made east of Caen on the British-Canadian sector on the American left flank, headquarters said, and "American troops in the Cherbourg peninsula have made further progress to the north and west" in their effort to seal off an 800-square-mile area including the port of Cherbourg.

Fierce fighting between British and enemy armored units continued between Tilly-sur-Seuilles and Caen, east of the Cerisy forest now occupied by the Americans, the bulletin said.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme Allied invasion commander, made a five-hour inspection tour of the American sector yesterday, accompanied by Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of the U. S. Army staff, Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the U. S. Fleet, and Gen. Henry H. Arnold, head of the U. S. Air forces.

Besides the American "Big Four," Prime Minister Churchill of Britain also visited the Normandy front 100 miles across the English channel. With him were Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, South African premier, and Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, chief of the British imperial staff.

The greatest daylight heavy bomber fleet ever dispatched from Britain: more than 1,400 Flying Fortresses and Liberators, supported the invasion during the day by striking at a broad belt of 16 airfields and six rail bridges in France.

In the overall situation Rommel's Axis forces were showing signs of weakness, an official statement said. But the Germans were pouring reinforcements into the western coastal areas of the Cherbourg peninsula and putting up stiffer resistance against the American

(Continued on Page Three; Col. 3)