

### JAMBOREE TO BE STAGED APRIL 22

The first edition of the 1945 Jamborees will be presented next Sunday afternoon at Thalian Hall, the management announced last night, with emphasis on Hill-Billies, featuring "Ole Shep" and his Carolina Playboys.

Highlighting the show will be music consisting of special arrangements by the Playboys.

Appearing on the show will be Victor Loman, formerly with the Blue Sky Boys, heard on many recent programs over the radio networks. He will play several special arrangements on his five-string banjo.

Also on the program will be the Blue Ridge Mountaineers; and the two Dixie Belles, two lovely girls having last appeared on Station WIS, Columbia, S. C.

Curley Hinson, with his guitar and western songs, also will have a part, as well as Ed Lowhorne, with his electric instruments.

A full two-hour show has been planned for Sunday, and other sets will be announced later.

Three shows will be given, the first at 3:15 p. m., the second at 6:15 p. m., and the third at 8:30 p. m.

Advance sale of tickets will begin tomorrow.

### MOLOTOV COMING TO ALLIED MEET

(Continued from Page One)

tend the conference gives it added importance. Forty-eight hours ago President Roosevelt's death made it questionable whether the conference would even be held. Now, with President Truman pledged to carry on Mr. Roosevelt's objective of a durable peace and with Eden already here, the conference's chances of success seemed much improved.

Text of the White House statement:

"The President yesterday directed Ambassador Harriman, who has been conferring with Marshal Stalin on plans for the San Francisco conference, to assure the Marshal that the coming of Foreign Secretary Molotov to the conference at San Francisco would be welcomed as an expression of earnest cooperation in carrying forward plans for formulating the new international organization is laid down by President Roosevelt and confirmed by the Yalta conference.

"The President stated he would look forward with pleasure to a visit by Mr. Molotov to Washington.

"Today the President was advised by Marshal Stalin that Foreign Secretary Molotov would attend the San Francisco conference."

When the Big Three met at Yalta in February it was understood and thought then that all the foreign

### VON PAPEN, FORMER NAZI ENVOY, TAKEN

(Continued from Page One)

chuted into Scotland, were: 1st Lt. Thomas McKinley, Lexington, Ky.; Sgts. Stephen Witcho, McKees Rock, Pa.; Hugh Frederick, Adamsville, Ala.; Herbert Steuben (21-15 North Sawyer Ave.), Chicago; Waldo Elder, Burlington, Iowa; and Privates First Class Jess Leonard, Lexington, N. C.; Denver Terrill, Bunker, Mo.; and Pvt. Anthony Giunto (1856 South Kedzie Ave.), Chicago.

Von Papen wore knickerbockers and a tyrolean hat when he was taken at the hunting lodge, owned by his son-in-law. Although the announcement made here said he was taken on April 11, a front dispatch said the capture was made Tuesday, at the eastern end of the now almost crumbled Ruhr pocket inside which 150,000 Nazi troops were surrounded.

The men who took Papen were members of the 194th glider regiment of the 17th Airborne Division, part of the 1st Allied Airborne Division fighting with the Ninth Army in mopping up the Ruhr pocket.

The Americans first captured his son, Franz, Jr., a captain in the German Army. His American accent betrayed him—he was educated at Georgetown University—and the Yanks became suspicious and upon questioning, learned his identity.

"We approached the hunting lodge from the rear," said Sgt. Frederick, one of the captors.

"Yeah," added Pfc. Leonard, "there was some character sitting on the little front porch who had a gun and there was no point in taking chances."

The "character" turned out to be Papen's son-in-law, Max Von Stockhausen, after whose family the town where the diplomat was seized apparently was named.

The soldiers entered the lodge and found Papen eating dinner.

"There are no German soldiers here," Papen said.

He admitted his identity to Lieut. McKinley, leader of the squad, and added "but I can't imagine what you Americans want with an old man of 66 years." They explained to him that it was necessary to take him.

Papen was taken 10 days after American 1st and 9th Army troops snapped shut the trap around the Ruhr pocket by making a junction along its eastern edge.

Papen was the most prominent Nazi official bagged to date by the Allied armies. He was the first Nazi "big wig" to fall into Allied hands since Rudolf Hess, former No. 2 Nazi, parachuted into Scotland shortly before Germany attacked Russia in the summer of 1941.

Papen's last official post was ambassador to Turkey. He left Turkey for Germany early in August when Turkey broke relations, and there had been reports he had retired. His presence in the Ruhr at the time Allied forces were closing in was not explained immediately.

ministers of the big powers would head their respective delegations at the San Francisco conference on April 25.

After most of them had signified their intention to attend, Stalin started the rest of the world by announcing that Gromyko would head the Russian delegation. There was no explanation, and there was a tendency in many quarters to believe it reflected a lack of interest in Russia in the conference.

### Capital Pays Final Homage To Roosevelt

(Continued from Page One)

malady which struck the President down in his prime but couldn't keep him down. Bishop Dun was more than a clergyman for he once warded off at attack of infantile paralysis and like Mr. Roosevelt counted Harvard—the divinity school—as his alma mater.

Only a small fraction of the huge crowds of the morning funeral procession remained outside but they were the faithful who refused to depart, standing across the street in silent tribute.

After the services, the body rested before a guard of honor of enlisted men chosen from each branch of the armed forces that Mr. Roosevelt helped develop to such great magnitude.

A special train stood by to carry the body tonight at 10 o'clock for interment in the garden of Mr. Roosevelt's beloved Hyde Park, N. Y., estate.

Mrs. Wilson Present

Mrs. Roosevelt was stoically dry-eyed through the prayers and hymns her husband liked so much but there was many a damp cheek through the room. There, too, sat Mrs. Woodrow Wilson who endured the same grief a score of years ago.

The women were in black, Mrs. Roosevelt wore the brooch that was her wedding gift from her husband.

Harry Hopkins, closest presidential adviser for years, clung to a chair for support, pale and shaken. Anna Roosevelt Boettiger wept. Crown Princess Martha of Norway dabbed at her eyes frequently.

Bishop Dunn led prayer and then recalled that Mr. Roosevelt 12 years ago voiced his own deep faith that "the only thing we have to fear is fear itself."

And so that was his first word as president, the bishop said. "I am sure he would wish it to be his last and that we should go forward into the future as though without fear of the future, without fear of our allies and friends, and without fear of our own insufficiencies."

A vested choir led in a hymn that reflected Mr. Roosevelt's love of the sea: "Eternal Father, Strong to Save." Another hymn was "Faith to Our Fathers."

The bishop prayed: Remember thy servant, Franklin Delano, O Lord, according to the favor which Thou bearest unto Thy people and grant that, increasing in knowledge and love of Thee, he may go from strength to strength in the life of perfect service in Thy heavenly kingdom through Jesus Christ our Lord.

"Oh God, from whom every good gift cometh, we thank Thee for the qualities of heart and mind for this Thy servant, brought to the service of our nation and our world."

The Rev. John G. Magee of St. John's Washington, read the 46th and 121st Psalms. The lessons, Romans VIII, 14 and St. John XIV, 1, were read by the Rev. Howard S. Wilkinson, rector of St. Thomas', Washington, the "President's church" which Mr. Roosevelt attended.

Mrs. Roosevelt was first to leave the room when the service ended at 4:23 p. m., and the other guests filed out slowly, including British Foreign Minister Anthony Lord Halifax.

Dewey Attends

Emir Faisal, son of King Ibn

### AMERICANS WITHIN 85 MILES OF REDS

(Continued from Page One)

150,000 German troops cut off there had been captured.

On the Ninth Army's western flank, the British Second Army drove 36 miles out of its Celle bridgehead and reached Uelzen, 2 miles from the Elbe river and 42 miles southeast of the great port city of Hamburg.

The battle for northern Holland was all but won by the Canadian First Army, which drove into the Dutch communications center of Groeningen near the North Sea and to the east were within 10 miles of the sea on the approaches to the port of Emden.

Canadians farther south captured Arnhem, where heroic British parachute troops met defeat last September, and drove into Apeldoorn, 16 miles to the north, where Kaiser Wilhelm spent his exile.

One the southern end of the front, the French First Army in a 13-mile drive captured Kehl, east bank Rhine city opposite Strasbourg, erasing the threat to that city. More than 50 towns were captured.

The U. S. Seventh Army opened a concerted push on the ancient city of Nuernberg, which Hitler turned into a Nazi rallying ground, and joined the Third Army in hacking into the mountain redoubt.

The 45th Division, after capturing Bamberg, 30 miles to the north, began pushing south, with the veteran Third Infantry Division and the 14th Armored Division on the flanks.

The Fourth Armored Division of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army was battering at the approaches of the communications city of Chemnitz, 33 miles west of Dresden.

When last reported it had driven six miles beyond the Mulde river in twin advances and was in the vicinity of Meinsdorf, seven miles west of Chemnitz, and Hohenstein, nine miles to the southwest.

There was no late news from the Sixth Armored Division, which last was reported near Lindenber, 22 miles southeast of Leipzig.

The 90th Infantry in a 10-mile advance was nearing Lichtenberg, 18 miles from the Czech border.

The Eleventh Armored Division swung 15 miles southeast into Bayreuth, home of the Wagner music festivals and at the north-

### AMERICANS WITHIN 85 MILES OF REDS

(Continued from Page One)

ern edge of mountainous south Germany where the Nazis finally will be brought to bay.

The Eleventh Armored Division also battled to the vicinity of Untersteinbach, where it was 25 miles from the border of Czechoslovakia.

Infantry was crowding in close behind the armored spearheads, clearing town after town.

The 76th Infantry cleared Zeitz, 20 miles southwest of Leipzig, against moderate resistance while the 80th Infantry captured Gera, city of 82,000 population 33 miles southwest of Leipzig.

While attacking in front of Leipzig, Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' U. S. First Army likewise was bypassing it on the south.

Following over a route churned by the treads of U. S. Third Army tanks headed for Dresden, the First Army's Ninth Armored Division reached the Pleisse river at Bergisdorf 15 miles southwest of Leipzig.

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### AMERICANS SEIZE ISLES OFF LUZON

(Continued from Page One)

toll of Japan's meager reserves on Cebu where enemy hill positions rapidly ar being out-flanked and enveloped, the communique said.

Heavy bombers struck at Davao, on Mindanao, starting large fires, and patrol planes bombed and strafed the west coast of Formosa. On the China coast, air units maintained their blockade, wrecking six small freighters and sweeping rail facilities in Indo-China.

Enemy shipping was attacked in the Gulf of Bone in the Celebes. Two medium sized freighters and 20 schooners were sunk or seriously damaged.

MacArthur announced earlier that Americans on Luzon had captured an enemy order in which a Japanese ground commander

### Clothing Drive Information

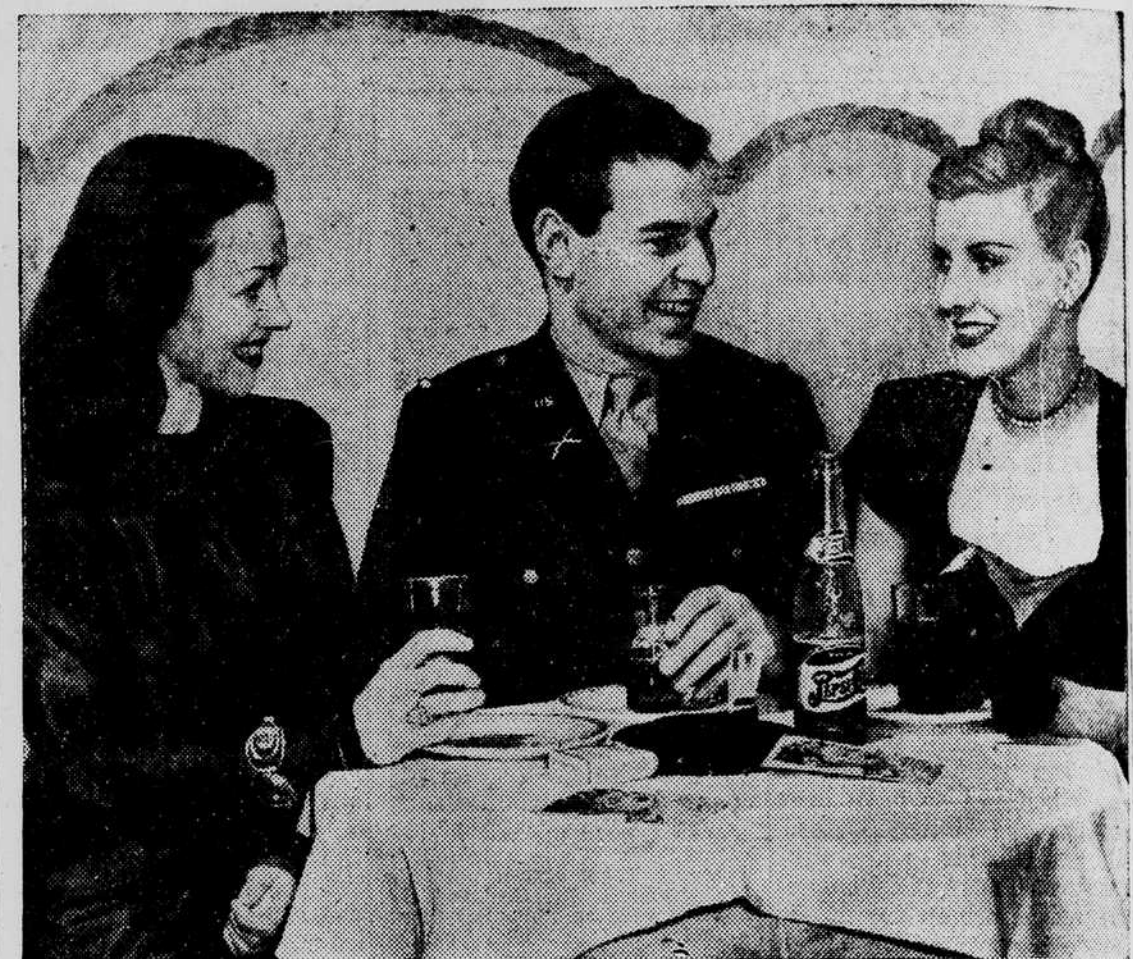
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"What Can You Spare That They Can Wear?"

told his men to "kill American troops cruelly."

"Do not kill them with one strike," said the order. "Shoot guerrillas. All who oppose the emperor, even women and children, will be killed."

ALLIED SIXTH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, April 14—(AP)—William C. Bullitt, former U. S. ambassador to Paris and Moscow and now a major in the French army, has been named military government mayor of Baden Baden, famous German health resort captured by the French First army.



At the Copacabana—Where Latin rhythms and one of New York's prettiest choruses assure all visitors of a pleasant evening, Cyrella Dorn and Eileen Alexander relax with their escort and Pepsi-Cola. It might be a good story. It might be good drinks. Anyway, everybody's happy.



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### SUPERFORTS START HUGE TOKYO FIRES

(Continued from Page One)

It made no mention of damage to the Japanese imperial palace.

Tokyo said in a communique that buildings within the imperial palace; the adjoining Omiya palace, residence of the empress dowager; and the Akasaha detached palace were set afire and that the main buildings and sanctuary of the Meiji shrine, one of the greatest Shinto shrines in Japan, had been razed.

A later Japanese broadcast said that Suzuki visited the imperial palace to offer "profound apologies" to Emperor Hirohito. The broadcast said that Suzuki said he was determined to crush the enemy who dared to "defile" such shrines.

Some Japanese fighter planes rose against the B-29's, returning crewmen said, and late waves of Superfortresses found heavy anti-aircraft fire thrown up against them. The Japanese claimed that 41 Superfortresses were shot down.

Joan of Arc, the French patriot, was born on January 6, 1412, in the countryside of Domremy.

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