

FDR Prefers Wallace As His Running Mate

No Demand To Be Made At Chicago

Convention Will Have Some Option In Making Choice

Washington, July 12—(AP)—President Roosevelt, having accepted in advance a fourth term nomination, which long had been assured, was reported today to recommend—but not demand—a second term for Vice-President Wallace.

The decision clinching the nomination ahead of time produced confidence that Mr. Roosevelt probably would pass up a formal acceptance speech to the Democratic National Convention, either in person or by radio.

Selection of a vice-presidential candidate is the single major chore remaining for the convention starting a week from today in Chicago. Mr. Roosevelt is expected to lend a hand with it by nudging the delegates toward Wallace.

Today or tomorrow the chief executive may let it be known that Wallace is his preference for a running mate, but that the convention is free to make its own choice.

Four years ago he refused to accept renomination until Wallace was guaranteed second place. But the President laid aside the weapon he used in 1940, when he announced yesterday that:

"If the convention should nominate me for the presidency, I shall accept. If the people elect me, I shall serve."

The 1944 strategy emphasized a belief of many Democrats that "with a presidential pot on the back," Wallace will be left to fend for himself against a dozen other potential nominees.

Wallace's backers claim he is assured of 319 of the 580 convention votes required for renomination.

Plenty of opposition to the Iowa exists within the party, however, particularly in its southern element. And Capitol Hill heard talk of organized campaigns for such other possibilities as Senate Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky, and Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas.

Wallace, just back from a trip to China and Siberia, is staying away from his office. But he is seeing numerous politically-minded people at his hotel.

Shorter Hours and Fewer Buyers Are Tobacco Problems

Raleigh, July 12—(AP)—Border belt tobacco growers told Governor Broughton today that shorter selling hours and reduced sets of buyers would cause undue hardships during the marketing season, particularly in August, and the Governor said he would acquaint the tobacco association of the United States with their problems.

In the delegation were Senator Carson M. Barker of Robeson county; H. C. Hutton, sales superintendent of the Lumberton market; W. D. Reynolds, Robeson county agent; and V. D. Baker, vice president of the Border Belt Farmers Association.

They pointed out that two-thirds of the 1943 crop of the belt was sold during August and that if shorter hours and reduced buyers confronted them, as agreed upon by the TAUS, much of their tobacco would spoil.

Senator Barker said the border belt farmers were organized and if relief were not offered, they would

WALLACE RETURNS FROM CHINA



VICE-PRESIDENT HENRY A. WALLACE on his arrival in Seattle, Wash., from a tour of China and Siberia signs short-sneakers for (l. to r.): Lt. E. Bowers, Van Wert, O.; Lt. G. C. Salmons, Chesler, Pa., and Capt. Eastman Tremonger, Plainfield, N. J. Reporting on his trip the Vice-President said in a nation-wide broadcast that "those who say East is East and West is West and the two shall never meet are wrong." (International)

Normandy Campaign Slow But Gains Are Certain

Americans Gain Two Miles From Nazis in Italy

Rome, July 12—(AP)—American light armored elements pushed two miles along the Italian west coast yesterday in the face of bitter German resistance, and captured the town of Castellionello, thus bringing the fifth army to within eight miles, air line, of Leghorn.

Some eight miles inland, however, American infantry ran into stiff opposition while advancing from Castle toward Pantana, where the Germans showed the utmost determination to delay their progress.

American troops further east also encountered tough going northeast of Lajatico, where the Nazis counter-attacked fiercely, but they repelled the thrust and Lajatico itself was brought under attack. Late dispatches from the field said the Nazis still were holding out within the town.

Meanwhile, on the Adriatic coast, the Italians were credited with an advance in the Musone river area, and the city of Ancona was brought under artillery fire by the Allies, who are now only eight miles away.

Prices Irregular In Stock Market

New York, July 12—(AP)—Price swings were irregular in today's stock market and for the majority of leaders the variations were in minor fractions.

American Can, J. C. Penney, and Southern Railway reported modest gains.

Bonds were steady and commodities mixed.

*Ask the governor to declare a holiday. Other belts did not join the request for relief.

Increased Leaf Acreage Offsets Drought Losses

Raleigh, July 12—(AP)—Increased tobacco acreage in North Carolina this season will more than offset decreased yield brought about by drought in the central and eastern sections of the state, the agriculture department reported today.

Prospective production of flue-cured tobacco was placed at 564,450,000 pounds, 2 percent more than the ten year average and considerably above the 542,200,000 pounds, produced in 1943. Border belt yields are expected to be about average and somewhat better than last season.

A summary of indicated yield, and production for North Carolina types this year and a comparison with these

Items in 1943 following	1943	1944
Old Belt average this season, 253,000; 1943, 230,000; yield this season, 775 pounds to the acre; 1943, 865; total indicated production this year, 196,675,000 pounds last season, 199,950,000.		
New Bright Belt acreage this season, 331,000; last year, 285,000; yield, 850 pounds to the acre; last season, 950; total production in 1944, 281,350,000 pounds; last year, 282,150,000.		
Border belt average 79,000; last season, 65,000; yield per acre, 975 pounds; last season, 940; total production, 77,025,000; in 1943, 61,100,000.		

Leaders To Take No Chances About Possible Reverses

Washington, July 12—(AP)—The campaign in Normandy, now a little more than five weeks old, may appear to be moving slowly, but military men here agreed today with General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's verdict that "our gains have been definite and concrete."

At D-Day time there were estimates that the first five weeks would be crucial; their gains can now be summarized in this fashion:

1. The Allies came ashore with far fewer casualties than they were prepared to pay, in an operation that could have been a catastrophe if luck had been bad instead of good.

2. Ashore, the armies pushed inland and established a firm beachhead, cut across Cotentin peninsula to gain the sea instead of German forces in their right flank, and then seized the port of Cherbourg.

3. The beachhead has been organized as a base of operations, and the Allies have been able to continue their accumulation of supplies there.

4. Enormous casualties have been inflicted on the enemy, with 54,000 of his men captured, and undetermined thousands more killed and wounded. With that in mind, it becomes possible to assess what is happening on the beachhead now.

And the first point to be made is that the beachhead is still being enlarged, still being built up as a base of operations—no spectacular offensives have been launched, because General Eisenhower does not propose to start something he can't finish.

If the Germans had shown any ability to mass important forces against the beachhead, Montgomery might have been forced to move boldly with a major attack to knock the enemy off balance, and keep him that way. But the Nazis have been unable to launch a counter-offensive, and so Montgomery is holding his Sunday punch, on the basis that there is no point in achieving a breakthrough until he is ready to exploit it.

Accordingly, the fighting now in progress in Normandy is strictly local in character. Nothing like the full strength of Allied armies on the beachhead can be involved in these actions. But not once have the Allies lost the initiative in Normandy.

Cotton Advances In Today's Market

New York, July 12—(AP)—Cotton futures opened 25 cents a bale higher to 15 cents lower. Noon prices were 30 to 50 cents a bale higher. July 22-31, October 21.06, and December 21.62.

	Pv.	Close	Open
July	22.44	22.44	22.41
October	21.89	21.89	21.86
December	21.76	21.76	21.73
March	21.61	21.61	21.60
May	21.43	21.43	21.48

Turkey May Join Allies By Autumn

Conversations In Ankara Attempting To End Discords

Ankara, July 11—(AP)—(Delayed)—Conversations are afoot here which may lead to Turkey's participation in the war before the end of the summer.

The talks are between representatives of Turkey, Russia and Britain. These conversations, between the Soviet and British ambassadors and Turkish leaders, principally Premier Sogutlu, have been taken up at the point where the Cairo conferences last year left Turkey's position within the United Nations unsettled.

They must surmount the bitterness created by Allied charges that Turkey failed to keep her word and the Turkish counter that the Allies failed completely to equip Turkey for war, as had been promised. Actual military talks can begin there.

The United States has been fully informed of the successive steps in the conversations which got under way about ten days ago. Simultaneous conversations are taking place in Moscow and London, and probably in Washington.

The Turks are said to feel that it would be beneath their national dignity to participate in the war by merely giving bases to the Allies.

Before anything else, the Turks want assurance on these two points:

1. Assurance of Turkey's post-war political and territorial integrity, accompanied by a clear-cut statement of Allied postwar aims.

2. A satisfactory explanation of how and when and to what extent Turkey will be armed if she should enter the conflict, plus a definite idea of precisely what would be expected of her.

The Cairo conference and the winter military talks here, by Turkey's estimation, left those points unanswered.

Japs Guess About Next U. S. Smash

(By The Associated Press.)

Pacific Commanders Nimitz and MacArthur blandly left it to the Japanese today to ponder where the next big American smash would fall in the accelerating drive across the Pacific, now that Saipan has been overwhelmed.

Noncommittally, they hammered at enemy strongholds stretched across the 4,000 watery miles from Ceram to the Kuriles. The smashes by warships and sea and land planes aided in consolidating the Saipan and Noemfoor island victories, but were too wide for that alone. Tokyo had its teelers out, broadcasting that a very powerful enemy fleet was prowling the waters off Timan, just south of Suva. On the latter island, United States infantry and Marines mopped up, even capturing some Japanese swimming out to sea.

Blows against remaining Marianas islands were outlined yesterday by Admiral Nimitz, who listed a warship shelling of Guam and air raids against Pagan island, north of Saipan, Parangushiro and Shumushu in the Kuriles, north of Japan, and on Turk.

General MacArthur's southwest Pacific fliers raided Carem and Halmahera, in the East Indies; Sorong, Mattin Bay, Aitape, and Welwak, on New Guinea; and Palau, Yap, Woleai, New Ireland, New Britain and Bougainville.

Tokyo, fearing the superfortress menace, announced 30,000 children had been removed from the city to safer districts.

Two Willkie Backers On Dewey Side

Albany, N. Y., July 12—(AP)—Governor Thomas E. Dewey settled down today to a relatively quiet day after meeting with three New England Republican delegations which saw the G.O.P. presidential nominee's foreign policy stand endorsed by two former supporters of Wendell L. Willkie.

No political conferences were on Dewey's calendar today.

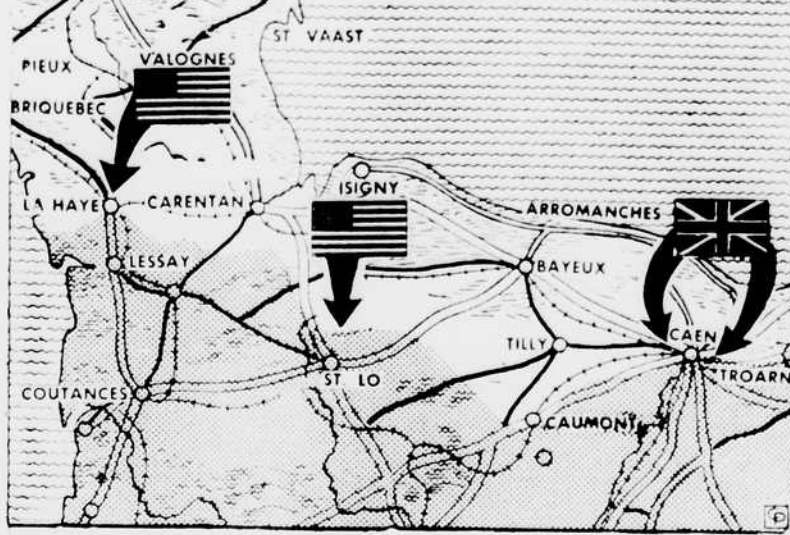
Latest to discuss with Dewey a proposed international organization to maintain peace, was Representative

WEATHER

FOR NORTH CAROLINA
Fair to partly cloudy and warm tonight. Thursday partly cloudy and continued rather hot.

Withdrawal By Nazis Forced By Americans

ALLIES GAIN ON NORMANDY FRONT



WITH THE CAPTURE of the river port of Caen, 120 miles from Paris, by British and Canadian troops, and the occupation of La Haye by the Americans, the entire German front in Normandy has been unhinged. Tank units are continuing their drive on to St. Lo. Caen, with a population of 50,000, ranks as France's seventh port. (International)

Reds May Be On German Soil By This Week-End

Drive Now Only 49 Miles Short Of East Prussia

Moscow, July 12—(AP)—The Red Army, knocking large new holes in the already sagging German lines, surged westward today from a point less than 49 miles east of the East Prussian border at a pace which, if continued, would carry the fighting to German soil by the end of the week.

General advances along the entire 350-mile front between Latvia and the Pripet marshes swept through more than 100 places yesterday, killing at least 4,000 German soldiers and bringing about the capture of hundreds more.

New forward sweeps placed the Russian army within striking distance of Kaunas, 45 miles away; Grodno, 56; Bialystok, 51; Dauzypis, less than 18. Military observers in Moscow saw a direct threat to Bialystok and Grodno in the strong central blow. Pinsk, at the edge of the Pripet marshes to the south already was lost tactically to the Nazis, although resistance continued there.

(As the Russians sped onward, the German radio commentator Kurt Wittmer last night gravely warned the German people that "the supreme test now has come," since the distance between us and the battlefields has almost vanished.)

(The office of War Information quoted a Stockholm paper as reporting the "highest state of alarm" in East Prussia.)

(The paper said the Germans had closed the frontier and minor all approaches, adding that "the people of East Prussian paratroopers will land before the actual attack on East Prussia.")

(The article declares further that 300,000 foreign workers in East Prussian factories have been shifted to the interior of Germany because of fears they might attack the German troops in the back.)

Bright, hot and clear weather gave the Russian dive bombers, Boston bombers and the new Soviet medium bombers a chance to get out in big numbers against the German columns. An air-sever just back from the front said heavy dive bombers have been chipping German communications to shreds.

This observer, an Allied officer, said the terrain of White Russia, in which the Soviets now are operating, is excellent for an attack, since it is covered with deep forests, lakes and swamps, forcing an army to use an easily seen line of communication.

Clare Booth Luce, one of six Congressional members of Congress who visited Dewey yesterday.

The subject came up when the Connecticut congressman, who recently was reported trying to bring Willkie and Dewey together, was asked by reporters if international affairs were mentioned in the Dewey conference. She replied:

"It seems to be in the mind of all of us that there is a vast agreement in part in the United States that America must, with and wants to join an international organization which will keep the peace with other nations, and now I use his own (Dewey's) words: 'By force if necessary.'"

Ms. Luce declined to speculate on whether Willkie would approve Dewey's foreign policy stand, confining herself to a statement that she believes the 1940 Republican presidential nominee would do the "right

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Germans In Retreat On French Line

British Fall Back In Some Areas On Front Before Caen

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, July 12—(AP)—Violent new American assaults on the west end of the Normandy front forced the Germans into withdrawals down the Cherbourg peninsula today after attacks along the whole battle line had cost the Nazis 124 of their precious tanks.

Lessening enemy artillery fire south of La Haye de Puits indicated the Germans were in retreat before the American onslaught, which had pushed to within three miles of Lessay, enemy coastal anchor, and the whole Nazi flank at Terrieres was threatened from the east and the south.

General Montgomery's offensive around Caen made little progress and lost ground in some places in fierce fighting.

The supreme command's communique No. 73 announced 28 German tanks had been destroyed and 16 more damaged by air attacks near St. Lo, Hottot and Vimont. Vimont is south of Troarn, which is east of Caen. Field dispatches disclosed 80 Nazi tanks had been destroyed around Caen in 72 hours.

Field Marshal Rommel's blazing counter attacks struck everywhere except south of La Haye, but the heaviest came at Colombelles along the river Orne in the Caen sector, which the British had captured the day before.

Here the Germans pushed in both tanks and infantry, and today the exact position of British lines remained obscure.

The next heaviest fighting was around St. Lo, where the Americans had pushed to within twenty miles of that Nazi fortress town.

Crack German troops attacked violently and bitter battles resulted. The American push had endangered the whole German western flank from St. Lo to the sea.

Only limited gains were made by Lt. Gen. Bradley's forces west of the Vire river and south of Carentan, but the threat in these two sectors forced the Germans to withdraw south of La Haye toward Lessay.

The German communique said the assault of 1,100 heavy bombers on the Munich region yesterday was a "historic" attack.

The city of 320,000 persons lies 720 miles from London, as the bombers fly 25 miles from the foothills of the Alps. It cradles numerous German war industries.

American medium and light bombers attacked three important fuel dumps behind German lines in Normandy.

In all, American planes carried out five attacks in Normandy in support of the infantry.

A quarter hour apart, two forces of Maander medium bombers hit a troop dump ten miles south of Caen. Troop concentrations there also were attacked. Two other Maander groups followed up with a 45-minute assault on a dump 35 miles south of Caen. Heavy light bombers went after a cache of gasoline and oil eight miles east of the front.

All the dumps contained fuel of

German Oil Installations Hit By American Air Forces

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, July 12—(AP)—American air attacks on 64 German oil installations have curtailed the enemy's petroleum production to a point where the shortage is having an important effect on the mobility of Nazi ground forces, a senior United States air force officer declared today.

The objective of thwarting German mobility has been "achieved," his officer said.

He said the German air force, the other chief objective of United States air attacks in recent months, was decreasing in strength in France. He said the Nazi force had lost more planes than the Germans could produce every month since January.

The strategic United States air forces being hurled against the Germans are the Eighth in Britain, the Fifteenth in Italy, and the eastern command in Russia. Losses of these forces dropped to 1.4% in sorties flown in June from the previous peak average of 5%.

In 6 months the United States Strategic Air Force has bombed 51 oil refineries, 13 synthetic plants, and 89 aircraft factories in attacks from Britain and Italy and recently from Russia.

The forces have destroyed 6,109 German planes in the air and 1,546 on the ground since January. This German loss of 7,655 planes compares to American loss of 3,425. Of these 2,339 were four-engine bombers and 1,086 were fighters.