

PARIS TAKEN BY FRENCH

German Seventh Army Across Seine Being Routed

LEADERS AT POST-WAR SECURITY CONFERENCE



PICTURED IN THEIR FIRST SESSION at Dumbarton Oaks in suburban Washington are the leaders of the American, British and Russian delegations with U. S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

U. S. Column Drives East Over France

Tremendous Effect Of Fall of Paris Likely in Germany

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Aug. 23—(AP)—French patriots liberated Paris today as Allied airmen described the flight of the battered German seventh army across the Seine as having the appearance of a rout.

On the left of the Allied line British and Canadian armies raced ahead ten to fifteen miles, pushing the Germans tighter against the Seine and into the fire of American flanking forces moving toward the sea along the left bank.

Still a third dramatic development came as an American armored column drove more than half way across France and plunged past the ancient town of Sens, only 160 miles from the German border.

Supreme headquarters had no comment to reported Allied landings near Bordeaux, in southwestern France. If such landings took place, it was believed they were on an extremely small scale.

It is regarded as unlikely that General Eisenhower would undertake a dangerous amphibious expedition to capture an area which the Germans are trying their best to get out of, and which he had by the Allies for the asking.

French resistance units—answering the call of General Keogig, head of the French Forces of the Interior, seized all public buildings in Paris which the Germans had been evacuating steadily under the threat of being trapped by American armor on both sides of the city.

While Paris is in French hands, it is likely there still are German rear guards to the south which are engaging American tank units.

The French capital literally fell under its own weight, aided by a heavy push from the French underground. There was no direct drive or assault on the city itself.

While the capture of the capital was certain to have a tremendous psychological effect on the Germans and bring joy to every French home, militarily Paris already was out of the picture.

The city had been outflanked by American bridgeheads across the Seine to the northwest and southeast.

The new Allied trap around Field Marshal von Kluge's forces along the left bank of the Seine appeared to be closing on all sides as the Germans gave up all attempts at an organized rear guard action.

Volume of Sales Continued Heavy In Border Markets

Florence, S. C., Aug. 23.—(AP)—The volume of sales was heavy on border belt tobacco markets yesterday and offerings consisted mostly of lugs and leaf cutters, the War Food Administration reported.

Fair lemon leaf increased a cent a pound, low lemon jumped three cents and low orange lugs were down three cents a pound.

Monday the South Carolina markets sold 3,569,308 pounds at an average price of 43.46 cents, and North Carolina markets sold 3,320,152 pounds at 43.78 cents.

Leaves Turkey



FRANZ VON PAPEN, Germany's super-slick ambassador to Turkey, is shown here (slightly disguised by dark glasses) after being ordered out of Turkey and heading home to Berlin.

Capital Free Again After German Rule Lasting Four Years

Nazis Flee Uprising of French Forces; City Almost Surrounded by Americans

London, Aug. 23.—(AP)—Paris shook back the shackles of four years of enemy bondage today and stood free once more, liberated by armed and unarmed tens of thousands of Frenchmen who swept the Nazis from the city's streets, while American armed might drew in around the capital.

A special communique from General De Gaulle's headquarters in London announced the liberation after four days of street fighting that recalled scenes of Bastille day, when the mobs of Paris once before struck an historic blow for liberty.

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.

The dramatic announcement broadcast off broadcasts to Frenchmen everywhere as the triumphant strains of "La Marseillaise" sounded again to the news of the 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 was back in French hands just four years and 24 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 co-belligerent.

The patriot flare-up began with a strike of Paris police, turned the lamons. He de Cite into a "fortress against which the German attacks broke."

De Gaulle conferred with General 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.

There was no announcement after the DeGaulle-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.

A swift American armored and motorized infantry column plunged into the city, long a hotbed of the French patriot movement, with French forces of the interior playing an effective support role, Allied headquarters said.

This quick advance put Major General Patch's spearhead within less than 240 miles air line from the most southerly point officially announced as reached by American troops below Paris, and it appeared that the two Allied French fronts would be joined much sooner than originally thought possible.

Grenoble, 53 miles southeast of Lyon and situated on a river leading directly to the Rhone valley 30 miles to the west, is 80 miles or more beyond the last reported Allied position in southern France.

A broadcast by radio France at Algiers said Allied forces were less than eleven miles from the Italian frontier, but there was no confirmation.

At Grenoble, the Americans were roughly only 70 air line miles from the Swiss frontier, and for all practical purposes already had sealed off the Nazi forces in southern France from communication with the enemy in northwestern Italy.

The Americans also were in position, by striking westward, to cut off German units reported fleeing from the Mediterranean beachhead along the Rhone valley.

Grenoble has always been an active center of French patriot resistance. On the Mediterranean coast, a bitter battle still raged in Genoa, Toulon, and French armor and infantry had pushed virtually into the outskirts of Marseille.

French capital will wait until the "campaign of destruction of the German armies goes a stage further," the Daily Herald said, special news reet operators already have been detailed to record the events, and military bands which will participate now are practicing in France.

The Daily Mail said a conference between Roosevelt and Churchill would take place within a matter of weeks on French soil.

New Red Drive Is Designed To Knock Romania From War

New Invasion Below Bordeaux Reported

London, Aug. 23.—(AP)—A third French invasion landing, striking into southwestern France near Bordeaux, was reported today from the Spanish frontier.

The French official 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 city by inland routes.

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

Reconversion Again Cut By Committee In House

Washington, Aug. 23.—(AP)—The House Ways and Means Committee today struck from the Senate-approved postwar demobilization and reconversion bill a provision extending unemployment compensation to 3,500,000 Federal workers.

This action followed a committee vote yesterday eliminating from the legislation all provision for retaining and reemployment of war workers and throwing out a program to pay for the transportation of these workers back to their homes or to places of new employment.

The committee retained in the bill a provision that states shall continue to determine the amounts and duration of unemployment benefits for covered workers. It also accepted a Senate provision that the Federal government guarantee the solvency of state unemployment funds.

50 Killed By Bomber Crash In England

London, Aug. 23.—(AP)—An American bomber crashed flaming into the Lancashire village of Freckleton today, killing at least fifty persons, 34 of them small children at a church school.

The toll may be much higher. The British Press Association said the plane was a Liberator, and that 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.

Some of the dead children were

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25,000 Nazis Slain In Last Three Days; Surrounding Warsaw

Moscow, Aug. 23.—(AP)—A new Red army offensive, probably designed to knock Romania out of the war, and break Hitler's grip on the Balkans, smashed forward today on a 150-mile front beyond last to within 180 miles of jittery Bucharest, and 155 of the great Ploesti oil fields.

An official German broadcast said the Russians had reached the beaches at Riga, Latvian capital, and largest Baltic state city, indicating a new trap for German armies.

Advancing over the bodies of 25,000 Germans slain in three violent days, while 12,465 others fled wearily back to prison cages, Red army groups drove within 51 miles of the mouth of the Danube river.

German shock troops tried to stiffen war weary Romanian divisions as Russian tanks roared at least ten miles south of Iași.

In northern Poland, the Russians generally were outflanking Warsaw and splitting German forces between the besieged Polish capital and East Prussia. Desperate German attempts to salvage her Baltic position brought new tank attacks in the direction of Jelgava, which controls road and rail routes in Latvia.

As the Red army drive into Romania went through its fourth day, Bucharest was reported in panic, with many of Premier Antonescu's formerly fanatical supporters openly discussing the chances of suing for peace.

Each mile the Red army advanced strengthened peace tremors in Bulgaria, too, and gave new hope to Yugoslavia and Greece.

Romania, besides being Germany's greatest oil reservoir, is one of her largest bread baskets.

POLIO CASES NOW ARE TOTAL OF 590

Raleigh, Aug. 23.—(AP)—The number of the State's infantile paralysis cases since June 1 mounted to 590 today, with reports of eight others. The death toll remained at 23.

New cases: Johnson 2, Lenoir 1, Mitchell 1, Forsyth 3, and Mecklenburg 1. They were the first reported to the State Health Department from Johnson, Lenoir and Mitchell counties.

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50,000 Prisoners Taken in Trap In Argentinian Sector

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Aug. 23.—(AP)—Between 40,000 and 50,000 prisoners have been taken from the Argentinian trap in Normandy and the German dead have not yet been counted.

One of Lt. Gen. Patton's American third army columns is operating in Fontainebleau, 35 miles below Paris on the Seine, it was announced. Earlier in the week a field dispatch announced a bridgehead across the Seine in the Fontainebleau area.

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.

Declaring the march into the

Devastation Poured Upon Nazis By Air

London, Aug. 23.—(AP)—Allied aerial forces resumed their assault upon the fleeing Germans in northern France as the weather showed signs of clearing today, and headquarters announced they had smashed 600 assorted tanks, locomotives, railway cars and other vehicles in sweeps from the Seine south to south of Paris in the past 24 hours.

The Germans were reported in a rout attempting to cross the Seine in thirty places west of Paris in a motley fleet of craft which included many collapsible rubber boats.

The German navy, meanwhile, announced that for the third straight day Allied Mediterranean-based bombers and fighters were attacking targets in the Danube region.

From their northern bases, the Allied air forces yesterday flew 1,400 sorties, only about one-eighth of their D-Day record, but much better than the previous day when weather stopped all flying.

The battered German air force threw three 100 or more planes into the battle area, and 31 were shot down, and more were destroyed on the ground, against two Allied planes lost so far.

Weather For North Carolina. Partly cloudy and continued moderately warm Wednesday and Thursday, with scattered showers, mostly in the afternoon.

EVIDENCE OF NAZI TORTURE



BECAUSE HE REFUSED to collaborate with the Nazis when they took over Chateaudun, his native town, this Frenchman's hands were chopped off at the wrists by the brutal conquerors. Here he tells his story to a sympathetic Yank. Signal Corps Radiophoto. (International Soundphoto)