

Americans Capture Riviera Resort Towns in Push to Italian Frontier

Fall of Nice To U.S. Troops Expected Hourly

ROME, Aug. 25 (A.P.)—American troops, lunging suddenly eastward from their Riviera beachhead in southern France, have captured the famous resort towns of Cannes and Antibes and tonight were fighting forward less than 20 miles from the Italian frontier.

Nice, within short artillery range of the advancing Yank forces, was expected to fall at any hour.

NEAR HEART OF FRANCE

Other swift Allied columns drove methodically toward the heart of France and American units had Eisenhower's victorious forces in the north. Tonight's headquarters communicate said forces probing into the delta of the great Rhone valley were close to Arles and Tarascon, river towns only a few miles apart.

A German high command communiqué indicated that a general enemy retreat was in progress up the Rhone valley toward Lyon, which had been reported in the hands of French patriot forces.)

TOULON FIGHT RAGES

Bitter fighting still raged in the naval base of Toulon, where French troops drew their ring of steel tight against a stubbornly resisting Nazi garrison. A heavy Allied attack had been launched to wipe out the last four pockets of Germans in Marseille. Two German generals and 5,000 prisoners had been captured in the Marseilles area in the last 72 hours.

American units driving westward from Salon, northwest of Marseille, were reported within less than eight miles of the city of Arles on the Rhone river. Another Yank column pounding along the Durance valley was approaching Avignon, on the Rhone north of Arles.

AT SWISS FRONTIER

Still officially unconfirmed was the report from Switzerland that advanced American units had reached the Swiss border near Geneva. However, fast armored columns habitually work far in advance of the main body of Allied troops and it was entirely possible that mechanized cavalry and combat engineers were in the frontier.

An Associated Press dispatch from Geneva said an American patrol which yesterday briefly visited St. Julien on the border had proceeded westward to Bellegarde, 13 miles from St. Julien and about seven miles from the frontier.)

GRENOBLE OCCUPIED

An official announcement said the Yank force which captured the industrial city of Grenoble, 70 miles from the Swiss border, was such a force column operating in advance of the main body of troops. It said the entire Grenoble area since had been "firmly occupied" with the assistance of French patriots.

French troops assaulting Toulon occupied the land arsenal within the city, but a headquarters spokesman said the Germans still were resisting stiffly around the naval arsenal in the harbor and on the two peninsulas which partly landlocked the harbor.

Bordeaux Liberated

IRUN, Spain, Aug. 25 (A.P.)—Information reaching this border town today from Bordeaux, France, said France's fourth largest city, had been liberated.

(Capture of Bordeaux by French and American forces also was reported by the French radio at Algiers, but no confirmation has yet come from official sources.)

The mayor of Bordeaux, Adrian Marquet, deputy minister of the interior and Pierre Laval's Vichy government in 1940, was arrested within an hour after the port was taken, according to the French patriot authorities.

Rome Celebration Turns Into Fight

ROME, Aug. 25 (A.P.)—A demonstration in celebration of the liberation of Paris before the French embassy on the Piazza Farnese today became a near riot when a demonstrator stripped an Italian monarchist flag from its staff at a nearby police station and ran up the Red flag with the hammer and sickle.

A policeman ripped down the Red flag and threw it at the crowd below. There was a rush for the building but two Allied policemen kept the people back and ordered an Italian flag without the Savoy cross and the Red flag to be flown side by side.

This calmed the crowd, which returned to singing La Marseillaise.

Many Germans Give Nazis Two Months

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 25 (A.P.)—Many Germans now give the German army only two more months in the struggle with Allied troops, but believe Nazi last-ditch fighters will drag the reich through chaos for months after that, the newspaper Morgontidningen said today.

Another Swede, an engineer who lived in Stettin and Berlin for the last year, said Berliners called the collapse of the Germans around Paris and the capitulation of Romania the "beginning of the end," and openly expressed hope for peace before winter.

Sharp Quakes Reported

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (A.P.)—Two sharp earth tremors occurred last night, probably in the Caribbean area, the Rev. Joseph J. Lynch, Fordham university seismologist, reported today. The first shock was recorded at 7:43:57 o'clock and the second at 7:58:25. Lynch estimated that the center of the shocks was 1750 miles from New York.

Citizens of Paris Jam Streets to Celebrate Arrival of Allied Troops



Citizens of Paris crowd into a street to celebrate arrival of Allied troops. While the Paris radio announced late last night liberation of the capital, Allied headquarters reported American and French troops were helping Fighting French patriots battle the Germans and French collaborationist militiamen in the heart of the city. Bitter fighting was reported after arrival earlier of Allied armored forces. (A. P. wirephoto.)

Americans Blast Nazi Oil Depots

LONDON, Aug. 25 (U.P.)—An American air armada of more than 2500 heavy bombers and escorting fighters smashed through German defenses today for the second time within 24 hours—scarcely opposed by the crippled Luftwaffe—and blasted vital oil and aircraft targets from the Baltic coast to Czechoslovakia.

It was another great two-way blow by warplanes based in Britain and Italy. The attacks were made in almost crystal clear weather and pilots all reported excellent bombing results.

NINE TARGETS STRUCK

From Britain's 1100 Flying Fortresses and Liberators in nine attacks escorted by 700 long-range fighters, struck nine targets over 3000 square miles of northern Germany, spreading havoc and leaving the area smoking.

From Italy up to 500 Flying Fortresses and Liberators, escorted by hundreds of speedy fighters, attacked aircraft factories and airbases in Czechoslovakia with good results.

BREST FEELS MIGHT

More than 300 American Ninth Air Force Marauder and Havoc bombers in nine waves blasted German defenses at Brest for nearly an hour. R.A.F. medium bombers also participated in a German oil dump at Clermont.

In addition, hundreds of planes of the Allied tactical air force took advantage of the best weather in three days and blasted unmercifully the battered columns of fleeing German armor west of Stettin, France. Tactical planes of the Mediterranean Allied air force attacked enemy concentrations and communications in northern Italy and deep into France to the area northwest of Lyon.

ROBOT CENTER HIT

One of the main targets in Germany was Peenemunde, birthplace of the flying bomb and spawning ground of rocket weapons. Another was the Luftwaffe aircraft research center of Rechlin—Germany's Wright field.

Another was the Politz synthetic oil plant, the second largest now available to the Nazis. The other three targets were blasted in yesterday's bombing attacks.

BOMBER PLANT TARGET

Other targets in Germany were a bomber assembly and bomber components plant at Wismar, a bomber components plant at Luebeck, a bomber assembly plant at Rostock and German air force stations at Anklam, Schwedt and Neubrandenburg west of Stettin.

Italy-based Liberators struck an enemy airbase at Prosejow while Liberators and Flying Fortresses attacked three other targets in Czechoslovakia—the Lisian aircraft factories, the Kurim engine plant and a Nazi airfield. None of these targets etar had been bombed previously.

Bhalgaon, Nepal, is a city of surprises, its beauty being distributed throughout the length and breadth of the town.

JAIL QUARANTINE ORDERED IN THREAT OF SMALLPOX

A quarantine was clamped on the county jail's isolation tank yesterday following the discovery that nine of 46 Mexicans brought here Thursday from the El Centro jail by deputy U. S. marshals were broken out with a rash closely resembling that of smallpox. A precautionary mass vaccination ordered by Dr. Alex. M. Lesem, city-county director of public health, will be administered today to 150 other prisoners in the jail, pending development of the ailment to the point of positive diagnosis.

The Mexicans were transported to San Diego in a special bus chartered by Merrill A. Wahlgren and Richard M. Ransdel, deputy marshals. They were to be presented in federal court Tuesday on charges of illegal re-entry into the United States.

The nine afflicted Mexicans were examined by Lesem and physicians

EISENHOWER GRANTS FRENCH SHARE IN RULING FREED AREA

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (U.P.)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower gave Frenchmen a part in the government of liberated areas of their homeland today under terms of five special agreements with Gen. Charles de Gaulle's French Committee of National Liberation.

The arrangements became effective today after an exchange of letters between the supreme Allied commander in Europe and Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig, leader of De Gaulle's French forces of the interior. Conclusion of the agreement was announced here and in London.

The state department said the terms included an agreement on the dissemination of publicity concerning operations in France. This was regarded as a guarantee against repetition of the confusion caused earlier this week by the premature announcement that Paris had been liberated. The other four agreements pertained to:

- 1—Civil administration and jurisdiction.
- 2—Disposition of captured war material and property.
- 3—Distribution of civilian relief supplies.
- 4—Currency matters.

No details were given, but No. 4 presumably referred to the settlement of problems arising from the use of "invasion" banknotes issued to Allied troops sent into France.

DE GAULLE PROCLAIMS LIBERATION OF PARIS

LONDON, Aug. 25 (A.P.)—Speaking to cheering crowds in front of the prefecture in Paris, Gen. Charles de Gaulle proclaimed tonight the liberation of Paris and declared "we will not rest until we march into enemy territory as conquerors."

The president of the French Committee of National Liberation, back in the capital after four years of fighting from exile, told his exultant listeners "France will take her place among the great nations which will organize the peace."

His speech was broadcast by the Paris radio and the shouting and singing of the crowd could be clearly heard, repeatedly interrupting the French leader.

"France has rights abroad," De Gaulle continued. "France is a great nation and she has rights which she will know how to make heard."

"She has the right to security. She has the right to insist that she never again be invaded by the enemy who so often has invaded her."

"She has the right to be in the first line among the great nations who are going to organize the peace and life of the world."

"She has the right to make herself heard in all four corners of the world."

"France is a great world power—she knows it and she will act so that others may also know it, because this is of supreme interest, that is the interest of humanity."

Laval, Petain Listed As Still in France

DELLE, France, Outside Morvillars, Aug. 24 (Delated) (A.P.)—Pierre Laval with Marshal Petain still at his side, is working desperately at Morvillars to "build a case" for himself and it is expected some sort of a new French collaborationist government will be announced shortly—if there is yet time.

Despite many conflicting reports about the whereabouts of the two Vichy leaders, including stories they had been removed to Germany, a reliable informant said both still are in France at Morvillars.

Driver Faces Trial

Ralph Reed, whose auto was involved in an accident Aug. 7 on Sixth ave. extension, was bound over yesterday by Judge W. J. Collard for superior court trial on a charge of drunk driving. Three persons were injured in the collision between two vehicles.

Reed remained at liberty under \$500 bail.

Produce Spoilage Gains

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 25 (U.P.)—Almost 9,000,000 pounds of spoiled vegetables were condemned in local wholesale markets last year, City Health Officer George M. Uhl said today, blaming labor shortages, surpluses and inexperienced packers.

The county jail houses a total of 210 prisoners, Capt. M. L. Harvey, deputy sheriff, reported, but not all of them have been exposed.

Pre-War French Leaders Alive

LISBON, Aug. 25 (A.P.)—Jules Sauerwein, French newspaperman who fled Paris just before patriot attacks started against the German occupying forces, said today that 72-year-old Eduard Herriot, former president of the chamber of deputies, was alive.

There had been repeated reports that the famous pre-war statesman had died or been assassinated.

Sauerwein said in an interview he had seen most of the pre-war leaders of France in the last few weeks and that most, like Herriot, were alive and hopeful.

Sauerwein, who became correspondent for the foreign edition of the Paris newspaper, Matin, and as correspondent for the New York Times, said he fled to Portugal against the wishes of Pierre Laval, whom he described as "but a ghost when I left. He knew he would be taken to Germany and was absolutely finished."

Five Army Fliers Die in New Mexico

CARLSBAD, N. M., Aug. 25 (U.P.)—Two officers and three flying cadets from the Carlsbad army air field were killed last night in the crash of their training plane in rugged terrain eight miles from Carlsbad, Col. John P. Ryan, commanding officer, announced today.

The wreckage of the plane was found this morning after hours of search. Names of the victims were withheld pending notification of next of kin.

Marauder Chief Explains Error

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (A.P.)—Brig Gen. Frank D. Merrill reported today that the morale of his Burma Marauders blew up briefly over some misquoted orders, but the break was mended quickly.

He held a news conference that a plea for reinforcements at Myitkyina brought an order from Gen. Joseph E. Stilwell for all men fit for full field duty to move up to the fight.

ORDERS GARBLED

Unfortunately, by the time the order reached the area where many of the Marauders were hospitalized, he said, it had been garbled, and called for all men able to walk. Some convalescent Marauders accordingly were shipped to Myitkyina.

Merrill said that so far as he knew, no convalescent actually got into combat. They were sent back to the hospitals by doctors in the combat zone. However, the order was enough to start the whole organization seething with indignation, and the men cut loose with all the complaints they had ever thought of.

LASTED ONLY WEEK

It lasted only a week or 10 days, the general said, and the men would be quite disturbed if they knew what an uproar had been caused in this country by the reports that their morale had broken.

The Marauders are now in process of reorganization as a regular numbered regiment of the army, instead of continuing as a special unit. About 700 of the men who have been overseas for more than two years are now on their way back to this country under the troop rotation policy.

Army Sets Oct. 1 As Date for End Of German War

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (A.P.)—Oct. 1, 1944, is the army's "tentative" date for finishing its job against Germany, Chairman Woodrum (D-Va.) told the house post-war military policy committee today.

Rear Adm. James H. Irish, inventory control officer, indicated to the same committee that the navy expects to be fighting in the Pacific at least through 1945.

NO COMMENT BY F.R.

President Roosevelt, meanwhile, declined to be drawn into the discussions of when the war may end, telling reporters at his news conference that he is about the only man who hasn't expressed an opinion.

Amplifying his statement later, Woodrum said the Oct. 1 date had been chosen by the war department over a year ago, as a basis for tactical planning purposes and was not regarded as an outright prediction that German resistance would be ended by that time.

Discussing supply needs in the Pacific, Irish told the committee: "We are assuming that the war will proceed on at least until the end of 1945."

NAVY HANDICAPPED

He said that "the successful prosecution of the navy's war in the Pacific is being handicapped by the failure to obtain necessary ships such as troop carriers, refrigerating ships and other important parts of the shipbuilding program."

"My, no," Mr. Roosevelt replied to a reporter who asked whether he could indicate when he expects the war in Europe to end. Asked how long he thought the Japanese war will go on after Germany is beaten, the president said that is pure speculation.

Dewey to 'Brief' Campaign Case

PAWLING, N. Y., Aug. 25 (A.P.)—Gov. Thomas Dewey arrived at his farm near here tonight for an intensive and extended week-end of "briefing" his case for the presidency.

On his three-hour motor trip from the executive mansion at Albany, the Republican nominee was accompanied by Elliott V. Bell, state superintendent of banks and one of his chief advisers on speech drafting, and two secretaries. They are expected to help him work at campaign speeches over the week-end and possibly well into next week.

Dewey brought with him statistics compiled by a staff of research experts who have been assigned to cull the facts and figures on which he will base his campaign to head off a fourth term for President Roosevelt.

Earlier, the governor had declined to comment on President Roosevelt's news conference statement that he had been in touch with Wendell L. Willkie concerning a possible meeting of the two.

Coal dust is being used as fuel in place of gasoline in several manufacturing plants in Russia.

JAPS TO ALLOW SENDING OF FUNDS TO WAR PRISONERS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (A.P.)—The Japanese government has agreed to allow about \$10 a month relief money to be sent to each American prisoner of war in the Philippines, the state department announced today.

Tokyo's agreement, received through the Swiss government, which will relay the funds from this country, came after negotiations begun early in 1942.

The funds must be sent by the Swiss through Japanese military channels, and the agreement applies also to captured American merchant seamen as the Japanese consider them prisoners of war, the department said.

Similar funds have been going to interned American civilians in the Philippines since last fall, and the Swiss government has been asked to make similar arrangements which the Japanese have indicated they will consider to send relief funds to American prisoners of war and interned merchant seamen and civilians in the Netherlands East Indies.

Jan. 16, 1942—the SPAB was abolished and Nelson moved into power to head the newly-created war production board. In September the WPB was experiencing difficulties and was strengthened with the addition of Wilson as vice chairman.

Rubber Director Scores 'Sniping'

(Continued from Page 1)

stated that the job of providing tires was done, "but simply that the synthetic rubber plants are turning out more rubber than was currently being consumed."

"The problems of providing manpower and tire cords no longer require the broad special powers of the rubber director," Dewey said.

"They are of no value to the problem of manning the plants and providing the much needed tires. By presidential directive these were and are the responsibilities of the war production board and of the war manpower commission."

AUTHORITY GRANTED

Meanwhile, WPB sources said that 37-year-old J. A. Krug, who took over as acting chairman as Nelson departed this morning for Chungking, had received a blank check of authority to run the war agency and get it operating with maximum efficiency.

Assigned to the task by Mr. Roosevelt when Charles E. Wilson resigned yesterday as executive vice chairman, Krug was reported to have made it clear to top WPB officials that he expects an immediate end of rumor-mongering and policy disputes within the agency. He was said to have promised to fire anyone who engages in future internal brawls.

The president, at his news conference, said that Nelson was still chairman of WPB. But he added, in response to a question, that he could not say now whether the war production chief would return to the same job. Questions about the future are of an "iffy" nature, Mr. Roosevelt said.

Krug, who went to work in a modest side-corridor office at WPB, did not answer directly a question from newsmen as to whether his assignment to run the war agency would be permanent.

Turmoil, Strife Not New in WPB History

By RICHARD F. POURADE
The Union's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (Special)—When President Roosevelt today left up in the air the question of whether Chairman Donald Nelson might follow Charles E. Wilson out of the war production board on his return from China, speculation arose on whether there was to be a new change of front in the slightly bewildering history of war production direction.

Wilson, executive vice chairman, resigned, charging he had been pilloried by Nelson's staff regarding reconversion policies.

RECORD RECALLED

But dissension and change are not new to war and defense production administration since 1939. Here's the record:

May 29, 1940—President Roosevelt created a national defense advisory commission. Its powers were vaguely defined and all members seemed to have equal voices. The NDAC soon went by the boards.

Jan. 7, 1941—NDAC was succeeded by the office of production management with William S. Krudsen and Sidney Hillman as present C.I.O. Political Action fame sharing equal powers. But they didn't get along. This agency was called the OPM.

Aug. 28, 1941—The OPM in turn was merged into the supply priorities and allocations board which was branded the SPAB with Henry Wallace, the vice president, becoming chairman and Donald Nelson director. Krudsen was made a lieutenant general and Hillman slipped back to labor and politics.

Jan. 16, 1942—the SPAB was abolished and Nelson moved into power to head the newly-created war production board. In September the WPB was experiencing difficulties and was strengthened with the addition of Wilson as vice chairman.

NEW AGENCY

May 27, 1943—Overlaid on the WPB was a new agency, the office of war mobilization, with James E. Byrnes as director. Byrnes and his organization were made superior to Nelson and the WPB. Dissension appeared in the WPB, with Wilson offering to resign.


Aug. 24, 1944—Wilson resigned from WPB. Nelson was leaving for China on a special mission for the president though assured that he was not "being kicked in the teeth." And Lt. Comdr. J. G. Kruk was detached from active duty with the navy and put in command of WPB as acting chairman.

Squadron Bags 29 Planes, Damages 20 Others

A U. S. FIGHTER-BASE, England, Aug. 2 (A.P.)—A Mustang squadron commanded by Lt. Col. John P. Randolph, of Schertz, Tex., destroyed 19 land planes, 10 seaplanes and damaged at least 20 other craft today in attacks on a German airfield and a seaplane base north of Berlin.

Lt. Joseph Mansker, of Long Beach, Calif., destroyed six planes in the attack.

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