

GERMANS REEL UNDER HEAVY ALLIED BLOWS

Lonely Badoglio Forces Inside Italy Might Assist Allies

LONDON—(AP)—Premier Pietro Badoglio continued his silent defiance of the Allies' stern invasion warnings today as Anti-Fascist forces inside Italy were reported gathering strength to assist the Allied armies when the defenses of the Italian mainland are finally breached.

That an Allied landing on the southern shores of Italy is not far distant was promised the Italian people yesterday by broadcasts from Radio Algiers, which coupled the names of Benito Mussolini and Badoglio as "those evil forces," responsible for the betrayal of Italy.

Evidence of the growing strength of the Anti-Fascist, Anti-Badoglio movement in Italy came from Madrid where talk of an impending "peace march" on Rome was reported in Italian quarters in the Spanish capital.

The Madrid dispatches asserted that if Badoglio stalls much longer, Italian Leftists may organize a people's march on the Italian capital, Milan and other centers from all points in Italy. This was the strategy by which Benito Mussolini succeeded in grasping power for his Fascist Party on Oct. 30, 1922.

Regardless of the situation inside Italy, the prelude to Allied occupation of the peninsula was in full swing today, with the combined American, British and Canadian armies launching the final push to drive Axis forces from the Sicilian northeastern triangle—an area no larger than Cape Bon, where the Germans and Italians met their final disaster in North Africa.

Badoglio apparently was striving feverishly to maintain his Government at all costs—telling the Italian people on one hand that he is doing everything in his power to obtain a fair peace while issuing veiled threats of continued defiance for consumption abroad on the other hand.

Reports from neutral countries expressed doubt, however, as to just how much Badoglio could count on Italian military forces if he attempted to resist an Allied invasion.

Nowhere among the great masses of the Italian people according to the latest information obtainable here, is there any sign of bitterness toward the Allies, although hostility toward the Nazis is reported as almost universal. An indication of this was seen in the reply of Cardinal Naselli-Rocca, Archbishop of Bologna, to a message of sympathy from the Pope, on the bombing of the city.

The Vatican radio, in a broadcast recorded by the British Ministry of Information, quoted the Cardinal as saying: "No bitterness should be felt at the fate of the air raid victims." Bologna was raided by Flying Fortresses on July 25.

Authentic news from Italy diminished during the past 24 hours as Badoglio strove to tighten his controls over the populace, but the Swiss radio reported from Rome that the more severe restrictions had been somewhat relaxed and that telephone service between towns and cities inside Italy would be resumed today. There was nothing to indicate, however, that censorship of news dispatches for transmission outside of Italy would be relaxed.

Orel Placed In Danger Of Complete Isolation

Nazis Continue To Withdraw

By HENRY C. CASSIDY MOSCOW—(AP)—The Red Star reported today that the Soviet Army has captured two main roads leading from Bolkhov south to Orel and southwest to Karachev, threatening the German communications with Bryansk and leaving them only one unmenaced highway from the base southwest to Dmitrovsk.

The Germans had concentrated large forces northwest of Orel and established a strong system of fortified points in an effort to hold the two roads, the Red Army newspaper said, but intensified Russian attacks broke the enemy line and it now appears that Orel itself might be in danger of complete isolation as the Germans continued to withdraw westward from their shattered positions.

The Red Army advanced within a few miles of the town of Karachev, a town which would finally cut the highway running northwest from Orel through Karachev and Bryansk, German supply base.

On this front the Russians have fanned out from the recently captured base of Bolkhov in a widely developing movement against the German defenders of Orel.

The lines of retreat for some German units were cut by the Red Army, which was outflanking maneuvers, Red Star reported one entire German regiment surrounded by the Red Army thrust through the defense line along an unidentified river north of Orel, severing its communications with the rear.

The enemy tried to fight his way out of the encirclement, the dispatch said, but the Russians trapped them in a ravine and virtually wiped out the regiment.

German defenses northwest of Orel were reported being dismantled steadily by the Russian assaults. The Red Army launched a series of successful attacks against individual German bases and broke through junction points and sought to pin the enemy defense zone in separate parts.

Occupation yesterday of Zimnenezky, about mid-way between Bolkhov and Orel, liquidated one of the German's most important lines north of Orel.

Red Star said the enemy suffered a serious defeat in that sector, being driven out so quickly it left a large amount of material.



LOOTING IN HARLEM—Looting of Harlem stores continued in broad daylight after a riotous night in which five Negroes were killed and 645 persons were injured. Photo shows looters passing over stocks from a grocery at 123rd St. and 7th Ave., in the heart of Harlem.

New Raid Adds To Hamburg Havoc

Mighty RAF Fleet Gives German City Ninth Pounding in Ten Days

LONDON—(AP)—A great fleet of the RAF's biggest bombers returned to battered Hamburg last night and gave that once-thriving German port its ninth pounding in ten days to break all records for sustained attacks upon a single target.

Flares set in the last assault on Hamburg Thursday night were set off in great force and were accompanied by attacks upon other objectives in northwest Germany, an announcement said.

An Air Ministry communique said that in addition to the raid on Hamburg, other bombers blasted objectives in the Ruhr Valley, and that Heinkel fighters and Messerschmitt fighters from the Fighter Command flew into Holland and northwest Germany, Altfelds and targets at Syll and Gushaven were bombed, but results were not announced. Two Fighter Command planes were reported missing.

Royal Australian Air Force Hampdens of the Coastal Command operating off the coast of Norway, reported an enemy supply ship, the communique said. The assaults broke a two-night lull in the great Allied aerial offensive which was launched on the first report of the flood fire in a telephone conversation with an eyewitness and observer who saw near hysteria and obstruction of the rail and destruction the raid had inflicted.

He said the fires were the biggest he had ever seen anywhere. He said the bombers hit just about everything worth hitting in the entire mile-long oil pumping station, which the Russians had captured in an assault on Ploesti.

The defenses had been on the alert approximately an hour at the sight of the Americans had been charted while they were still crossing the English coast, the dispatch said, and a heavy bombing of Orel began at 12:10 p. m.

German Reel Under Heavy Allied Blows

Canadians Take Regaluto; Yanks Rout Nazis From Capizzi & Germani

By DANIEL DE LUCE ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA—(AP)—Canadians captured Regaluto yesterday by the Mount Etna Line and American doughboys routed the Germans from Capizzi and Germani in the decisive Sicilian offensive, it was announced today.

German divisions backed into Sicily's "Cap Bon" reeled under fiery, concerted attacks by American, Canadian and British troops heavily supported from the air.

At the U. S. Seventh Army in exorbitant battered the weakening northern flank of the enemy, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's men established substantial bridgehead on the Dittano River and entered the western end of the Catania Plain.

Many Nazis die. These successes were but the highlights of a series of vicious Allied jabs which headquarters said cost the Germans many dead.

Fighting between the Germans and the American troops of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton Jr. was reported raging on from Capizzi and Germani within five miles of the strategic inland road junction of Troina, halfway the sea and southeast of American-held San Stefano.

Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons that the American Seventh Army was reported to have entered Troina yesterday evening.

Canadian and British manning the bridgehead north of the Dittano fought the new Fifth Army German Armored Division—successor of the Fifteenth which was lost in Dunkle—in the area of Catenuova, on the north bank of the river five miles south of Regaluto and 22 miles west of Catania. The struggle was fierce.

The seizure of Regaluto gave the mixed Canadian and British left wing of the Eighth Army command of the crucial angle of the Mount Etna Line which guards the western Catania Plain. No information was given by official sources on progress of British attacks across the Sicilian front. British artillery batteries, however, were reported to have outflanked the German guns defending the southern approaches to Catania on the coast.

The fall of Centuripe, five miles southeast of Regaluto, to the Eighth Army was reported by Churchill in his House of Commons talk.

The 54th Division has captured the town after some very bitter fighting in the streets, the Prime Minister said. The 54th division is making progress on their right. To the left the Canadians have captured Regaluto, where opposition was particularly fierce. Further north, the American...

Great Fire In Rumania

Ruges After American Attack on Oil Area

STANBUL, Turkey, Aug. 2—(Delayed)—An Rumanian and German fire fighting services are battling a great fire which has been raging in the entire petroleum area near Ploesti, his Stanley by American Liberator bombers, according to the first eyewitness account reaching neutral Turkey today.

The latest information was that seven United States Liberators participating in the raid were forced down in Turkey, while an eighth plane was reported to have crashed in the sea near enough to the Turkish shore for the crew to make its way to land in rubber boats. All the crews were interned.

Three of the bombers came down in the Izmir district of the west Turkish coast. There were no details concerning the others.

The first report of the Ploesti fire came in a telephone conversation with an eyewitness and observer who saw near hysteria and obstruction of the rail and destruction the raid had inflicted.

Father Draft To Be Begun

Ban Lifted By Selective Service

WASHINGTON—(AP)—Only a handful of states can get through October without some drafting of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers now that selective service has lifted the ban against it, an unofficial survey indicated today.

Many states reported they were scrapping the bottom of the manpower barrel and if they are to meet October quotas, fathers were before deferred for dependency reasons alone, must go into uniform.

REGRET EXPRESSED Draft headquarters authorities expressed regret that the step had to be taken, asserted every means would be exhausted first before general induction would proceed.

Some states reported they were scrapping the bottom of the manpower barrel and if they are to meet October quotas, fathers were before deferred for dependency reasons alone, must go into uniform.

It was estimated that perhaps 100,000 fathers would be drafted in the next few months, according to the War Relocation Authority.

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Yanks Shove Nazis Back In Hot Battle

By DON WHITEHEAD With the U. S. Seventh Army in Sicily, Aug. 1—(Delayed)—American troops met a savage German counter attack today, stopped it, drove the enemy back and advanced in one of the hottest engagements of the drive on Messina.

They shoved the Germans back on the town of Troina some twenty miles west of Mount Etna's towering crater and they closed the gap in the road to victory with a stupor performance.

Prime Minister Churchill told Commons that the Americans were reported to have entered Troina yesterday evening.

They did a marvelous job. For the Germans, fighting doggedly in a clear retreat toward Messina, have to be blasted from their positions with artillery, machine-guns and hand grenades.

Battle Of Munda Nears Climax As Yanks Crack Jap Defenses

By C. YATES Mc DANIEL ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC—(AP)—The Battle of Munda nears its climax today with United States forces breaking down Jap defenses and pushing them back to general advances of 500 to 1,250 yards carried them almost to the edge of the strategic New Georgia shield.

Supplementing Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Tuesday communique which announced the advance, a naval spokesman for Admiral William H. Halsey's command in the South Pacific said American troops reached a point "close to the eastern edge of the field."

A portion of Bible Hill, enemy stronghold defending the north-east approach to Munda, was captured in the American counter-attack. Tanks, flame throwers and artillery supported Marine and Army units in their advance.

Many Japanese were killed in the attack, although there was no indication of retreat. Japanese resistance was not as strong as heretofore. Simultaneously, Allied forces in New Guinea brought the Japanese stronghold at Salamaua under artillery bombardment for the first time.

Moscow Dateline

By HENRY C. CASSIDY Mr. Cassidy, one of the outstanding foreign correspondents of the war, has been in charge of the Associated Press service in Russia since before the war began. His letter to Stalin, the "Moscow Dateline" is based on his personal knowledge of the Russian situation.—Editors, The News.

CHAPTER 2 The Germans had watched Stalin blinding Matsuoka good-by with glittering eyes that reflecting the Soviet Union intended to be neutral, and with good reason. For exactly one week before, on Sunday, April 6, Stalin had concluded a pact of friendship with Yugoslavia, on the very day that Hitler's reply constituted one of the most instrumental in convincing Hitler that the Soviet Union intended to invade Germany and Western Europe, and that he must himself invade Russia first, before turning anew against England.

Those who knew the inside story of that pact, however, realized that such was not the case; that it was a very timid protest indeed. In the beginning, the Russians proposed a pact of friendship and neutrality. It would have been strange, had they intended to enforce the pact with armed action, to insist as they did on a clause of neutrality. The Yugoslavs, however, held out for a pact of friendship, which was the main difference in dates was very important in that it left the Russian a legitimate ally away from any German charges that they had signed with an actual enemy of the Axis. On the day the pact was dated, Yugoslavia and Germany still maintained diplomatic relations.

But this period of apparent Soviet independence of Germany was short-lived. At Budapest, and published...

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