

Daredevil Paratroops Toast Of The Army

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of American parents in France and speaking the language like a native, he was in his element.

A patch on his face was fresh souvenir of a knockdown dragout fight, when a German had thrown a grenade right at him.

All these men testified that most Germans took to hedgerows as if by prearrangement when paratroopers landed and preferred to jump from cover and run rather than fight. Paratroopers themselves quickly adapted themselves to the hedge, but didn't run.

WEATHER

WEATHER BUREAU OFFICE
Charlotte, N. C.

North and South Carolina: Partly cloudy and warm this afternoon tonight and Saturday, with scattered thunderstorms mostly in mountains.

Expected forecast from 7:30 P. M. to 7:30 P. M. Wednesday, June 14.

The Carolina: Temperature normal to slightly above. Scattered thunderstorms during period, mostly becoming and near end.

Temperature

City Office	66	7:30	68
9:00	70	8:30	68
10:00	71	9:30	70
11:00 A. M.	72	10:30 A. M.	70
12:30 P. M.	73	11:30 A. M.	73
1:00 P. M.	77	1:30 P. M.	75
2:00 P. M.	80	1:30 P. M.	75
2:30 P. M.	79	2:30 P. M.	79

Highest yesterday, 75; lowest this morning, 67; average yesterday, 68; excess for year, 36; excess for year, 32.

Precipitation

Total for 24 hours ending at 5 A. M. 0.00, total for month, 1.07; excess for year, 6.03, normal to month, 4.22.

TIDES TOMORROW AT CAROLINA BEACH

High: 11:24 A. M., 12:56 P. M., 5:30 A. M., 5:34 P. M.

Nazi Wall New Job

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there was just a rap in the evenly spaced line of amphibians. As nearly as I could tell in moonlight, a hundred yards, there were no survivors.

Leaving the beach this morning took one into a shallow valley, then up a steep hill to reach a plateau of gently rolling land.

Atop the bluff one gets a dramatic reminder of one of the best war's German positions. One sees wild poppies, glowing bright red across peaceful looking meadows. The air is fresh but one is much too close to those silent fellows down on the beach sound to let one technically invalidate a few seconds of prayerful wonder.

FR Expects French Chief

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real. The President replied that these were the only times available.

There is a convention coming close in there, the President said, obviously referring to the Republican and Democratic conventions in Chicago this summer. The Republican starts June 26; the Democratic July 19.

BRINGS LAUGH

Oh yes, the President replied with a wave of his hand. And there will be elections in the Fall and Christmas is coming too, he added, bringing a roar of laughter.

The President said he knew nothing of de Gaulle's request to be relieved other than the information brought to him by the French Admiral. He said there is no indication that representatives of other countries will be here for the meeting and he had no idea what would be discussed.

France's action apparently contained no promise of a change in the Government's policy toward the French Committee. But the fact that he and the French leader would meet for the first time here, the Communists conference more than a year ago raised possibilities that some more generally accepted solution of French-American relations might be found.

Apparently it was with this objective in mind that de Gaulle went to London at the invitation of Churchill, arriving immediately before the invasion. There has been speculation that as soon as sufficient areas have been liberated to restore civil administration, the French leader would return to France.

Airmen Lash Enemy Bases

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heated also by hammering the Germans, since the British Lancaster and Halifax in a few fewer Nazi fighters than on the previous night.

These British airmen had glimpses of the ground fighting and saw bright flashes from the area of the Cherbourg Peninsula, where Allied warships appeared to be bombarding the coast. They said the attacks on the fortifications left a column of smoke towering 2,000 feet.

Allied light bombers also struck at rail targets behind the battle area, during the night.

Backing the land weather, English, Australian and New Zealand Mosquito squadrons shot up trains and bombed railroad stations, roads, bridges and German encampments.

These direct reported Lieux and Argentina were "well alight" and that flashes of a big artillery battle were visible around Caen all night.

By noon yesterday, Allied aircraft had flown more than 27,000 sorties (individual plane) since the invasion began.

Reconnaissance revealed that in a previous attack a great six-ton "factory buster" bomb fell directly across a railroad cut near the important rail junction of Saumur, 100 miles southeast of the battle area, forming an obstacle to movement of German reinforcements from Col. Gen. Johannes Divulow's Army group in Southern France.

From H-hour on Tuesday night until yesterday 200 Allied planes had been shot down—barely 1 per cent of the number of sorties flown. In the same period 170 German planes were destroyed.

The lower toll of the Germans was due chiefly to the fact that they had few planes up to shoot down. It is likely that a large part of the Allied losses resulted from anti-aircraft fire rather than from enemy fighters.

An important factor in the apparent success of the Allies was they were engaged in a great offensive operation using a large number of necessarily unarmored transport planes. The tally does not include glider ships either in the number of sorties flown or in craft lost.

American Forces In Drive On Cherbourg

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field dispatch today said Americans had captured 600. Berlin broadcasts reported street fighting in Caen, and an Allied push toward Carentan, 40 miles to the west, and 29 from Cherbourg.

RACE FOR SUPPLIES

Front dispatches said the battle was developing into a race for supplies, and "it looks as if the Allies are winning."

The Germans rolled up more tanks, dropped parachute troops, and sent some supplies charging to the front behind horses.

The Germans made no mention of parachutists earlier reported landed on the west coast 20 miles from Ste. Mere Eglise in an effort to pinch off the tip of the Peninsula and its port of 36,000 inhabitants.

SILENT ON CAEN BATTLE

The Allied command was silent on the battle for Caen—a town of 61,000 population. Caen was described as a pivot of German defenses.

The Germans said the Allies had penetrated five miles below and six miles west of fallen Bayeux, and said Allied beachheads had been strengthened. The Nazi High Command claimed gains east of the Orne.

One front dispatch said Americans now hold a beachhead five miles deep on a broad scale, with smaller penetrations several miles farther inland. U. S. parachute troops captured one town, it said, and infantrymen drove the Nazis from another. Much of the fighting was waged on a tree-to-tree and ditch-to-ditch basis, it added.

Other front reports said "it is becoming the most involved battle with local retreats and advances having a very definite effect on the general plans both of our commanders and the enemy. Both are seizing every chance to drive in a wedge when there is the slightest faltering."

Leaving have continued on all beaches and by-passed strong points of enemy resistance are being steadily reduced," said invasion Communiqué No. 7.

Perils of France in the fighting to the death in Normandy, the Allies identified ten Nazi divisions and enemy asserted the Allies had twenty divisions ashore.

German account, tank battalions roared all the way from Caen on the east to the Carentan area at the base of the Cherbourg Peninsula on the west.

The Germans conceded they had been hurled back on the defensive and the bitter-sweetness of the way across the Cherbourg Peninsula, as the Allies brought in reinforcements. Berlin broadcasts identified American troops in action there.

The Germans declared they had identified the American First, Fourth and 29th Infantry Divisions and the 1st Airborne Division in action in that area. Supreme Headquarters announced the American First was in the forefront at the original landing.

The overall battle now has become a race between the Allies and the Germans in building up their forces. The Germans have the advantage of better communications, close supply depots all over France, and land mobility.

CLOUDS AID NAZIS

The Allies held sea control and air superiority, but low hanging clouds today were giving the Germans some protection from the low-flying Allied airmen.

In yesterday's air operations Allied fighters destroyed 72 German aircraft for a loss of 40. Germans made four fighter-bomber attacks against the invasion beaches between early morning and late last night, employing some 60 planes, but each time they were driven back. They made an unconfirmed assertion that Nazi planes set fire to an Allied transport yesterday off the invasion beaches.

Despite bad weather, Allied heavy bombers maintained steady succession of attacks, and rocket-firing Allied fighter-bombers left a German S-bomb in sinking condition in the English Channel and damaged several others.

British and American Air Forces continued dropping supplies by air yesterday—including other parachute troops to advance hospitals.

To bring up reinforcements, the Germans are using any vehicles they can get their hands on. Allied pilots said they observed armored equipment, supply trucks and even horse-drawn carts moving toward the front.

Rocket-firing Allied planes went into the fray yesterday to attack Nazi armor between Caen and Bayeux, a region described in front dispatches as an excellent for armored warfare.

In a report direct from the front last night, Ross Munro, Canadian Press war correspondent, said Canadian infantry and tanks had advanced quickly through wooded farmlands and forced the Germans from a dozen Normandy towns, including after still home-to-house fighting.

CAEN STRONG

London dispatch said Caen, the miles inland and 18 miles southeast of Bayeux, still was strongly held by the Germans. The Germans apparently had built up some of their strongest defenses at Caen. A field dispatch dated Wednesday noon declared that "we are within hours of capturing Caen, the town of Caen." The picture obviously changed as German reserves moved in, although Berlin acknowledged Allied troops had penetrated the burning, shell-cracked city. British and American reports indicated prospects of tank clashes still more fierce than those in progress.

Canadian plunging outland east of Bayeux could see the Germans and assembling for new efforts. A dispatch said the Canadians there late yesterday were bracing themselves for an expected counterattack after having fought off one fierce probing thrust. It was that attack, Germans sent 30 to 35 tanks at a time, into action but Canadian infantry, strongly supported by their own tanks and massed artillery, drove them back.

TIGER TANKS MOVE UP

German Tiger tanks were reported moving from the Falaise sector—the inland area some 20

Nazi Troops Threatened

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resist the steel jaws that we are closing upon them.

This does not look like an isolated withdrawal, but the best of Germans after the count-

trails around the Bayeux. The main reason, their coastal defenses gave up the fight in the first round and our deep penetrations into the coastal defenses which I examined lacked method in construction as well as continuity. They also sorely needed guns of adequate caliber.

These Germans who could get away simply took to their heels.

miles from the sea where the Germans have been reporting Allied airborne units. Axis broadcasts said "super-heavy" British tanks had landed in France in the battle in the Bayeux-Caen area "has reached a climax of fury but the last word will be left to tank engagements."

Allied forces already have engaged at least two German motorized divisions—one of them Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's 21st Division, based by Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery in North Africa and later reformed.

First into France in the last war, the American First Division again was first this time. U. S. First and the British 20th Northumbrian Infantry divisions spearheaded Tuesday's dawn attack. Both fought in North Africa and Sicily.

A delayed dispatch received last night from Lewis Hawkes, Associated Press war correspondent who accompanied the Americans ashore, reported "shocking evidence of death and destruction" on one three-mile strip of beach where the tanks advanced from the sea. Hawkes said his war correspondent was the chief cause of the Americans' relatively heavy loss of men in establishing this beachhead.

French 'Chute Troops Help With Invasion

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE announced French parachute troops are participating in the invasion of Cherbourg Peninsula. In doing especially effective as guides through their knowledge of terrain.

Air Attack Successful

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troops were transporting themselves on captured German equipment. They landed on top of a house on the adjacent-Carentan road and the troops clambered down to capture sleeping Germans in their beds.

Drops were made on a far larger scale than contemplated by the Germans, and many times the number used by the Nazis at Crete were employed.

Both the Americans and British used gliders in daylight on D-Day with small losses. The Germans had to give up using gliders in Crete because of severe losses.

The Americans alone used 12 airplanes on D-Day.

Paratroopers used by the RAF and U. S. Air Forces aided the British in capturing the town of Caen.

The Americans spent two years in planning the operation, and U. S. troops trained with the British for a long month.

Nazis Claim Nephew Of Churchill Is Prisoner

By ASSOCIATED PRESS

The German High Command, in its communique broadcast today, said that British Lt. Col. Tom Churchill, described as a Communist, had been taken prisoner in the Atlantic. Berlin identified Churchill as a nephew of the British Prime Minister.

Knuckle Dusters Found In Captive Allies' Kits

LONDON—(AP)—Berlin radio said today that "knuckle dusters such as are used by American gangsters" were found in the full fighting kit of captured British and U. S. air-borne troops.

The kits contained "everything from a grenade thrower to a long action knife," the broadcast added.

Somehow restrained "who went over believe that the word from would be the answers on Salisbury Plain in present?"

Everyone was asking "where is the Luftwaffe?" Back on the beaches thousands of supply vehicles are disgorging infantry divisions, stores, munitions, gasoline and food with the regularity of an English port at peace time. It all seems very mysterious.



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