Allies Capture Port Well Beyond Rome

(Continued from Page One)

was "elaborate, tunnelled underground stronghold," was put under a strong guard.

The Eighth Army, meanwhile, pushed into the Tiber Valley above Rome and forged northward along the east banks of the River.

Gen. Sir Oliver Leese's men captured the important town of Montefiorindo twelve miles northeast of Rome, and the same distance northwest of Tivoli, and the nearby towns of Saint Angelo, Romano, Guidonia, and Mentana. Guidonia is valuable because it has an air field.

Farther to the east the Eighth Army captured Sulmona, about eight miles south of the main highway running across the Italian peninsula from Rome to the Adriatic, and stabbed on on a lateral road which had been one of the main German lines of retreat.

Around Subiaco, the site of an ancient Benedictine monastery, enemy tanks and infantry put up a stiff scrap and the line of advance for armored units was held to the road, which was cratered by demolition. The villages of Venne and Vallepietra were occupied in this area.

Enemy tranport withdrawing toward Avezzano in the Apennines from Balsorano was shelled heavily, and 11 German Mark Five Panther tanks were found. Some of these had broken down and they were set afire by the Germans.

The capture of Civitavecchia, whose population is approximately 36,000, gives the Allies a valuable port, which has been enlarged greatly in recent years.

Between 250 and 500 Fortresses and Liberators yesterday pounded rail lines on the French Riviera, the Port of Livorno, the Voltri shipyards west of Genoa, and the Savona rail yards.

Fighter bombers continued to hammer the retreating enemy columns, destroying or damaging at least 384 vehicles. The advance to Civitavecchia brought the advance guard of the Fifth Army to within 115 miles of Florence and 120 miles of Leverno.

The Mediterranean air force flew over 1,800 sorties yesterday, during the course of which medium bombers hit rail and road bridges in the west coastal areas north of Rome. Last night objectives were attacked near Orvieto, 60 miles northwest of Rome. Three aircraft were listed as missing.

Exchange Club Holds Meeting

Leo K Pritchett, dean of Lees-McRae College, Banner Elk, was the guest of the Exchange Club today at the club's weekly meeting at Thackery's. Mr. Pritchett showed a film in color portraying the activities of the Edgar Tufts Memorial Association.

Julian Clark, program chairman, introduced Mr. Pritchett and Jim Rowe, president, presided.

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Air Forces Pound Foe

(Continued from Page One)

gets hit were 15 bridges and a chateau used as a German headquarters.

More than 2,000 of the 9,000 sorties flown by the Allies in the 24 hours ending at midnight were made by these fighter-bombers which shot down six enemy aircraft and lost 21 of their own number.

The latest compilation of aerial losses since the beginning of the invasion showed 177 Allied planes missing and at least 174 enemy planes destroyed.

Losses reported today, covering mostly yesterday's operations, totaled 104, including 29 British heavy bombers failing to return from night missions, two American heavy bombers, and 48 American fighters and fighter-bombers.

LUFTWAFFE FIGHTS BACK

Nazi night fighters stalked the British formations which formed their biggest kill of the invasion, knocking down 29 of the RAF big bombers.

Targets attacked today by bigger bombers, which carried out two missions yesterday, were located roughly in the regions of Chateaudun, Le Mans, Rennes, Nantes and Tours, all large French towns and strategic communication points. They were accompanied by about 300 Mustangs, Lightnings and Thunderbolts.

Besides the dawn attack on Caen, the Marauders went to Lessay, Pontaubault, Valognes and St. Lo on the Cherbourg Peninsula and other assaults, while Havocs pounded Periers and La Haye Du Puits.

The Air Ministry said the well-hidden Creve wood targets was of great tactical importance and had to be attacked at low level because of 7,000-foot clouds.

The Germans were putting up a better fight in the air than they had previously. It was announced that small formations of Nazi planes had attacked Allied troops on the beaches yesterday for the first time, and the Air Ministry said that the British Lancasters and Halifaxes had encountered more enemy fighters than usual last night.

The Paris area rail junctions of Acheres, Versailles, Massy-Palaiseau and Juvisy were hit by the night raiders in operations having the announced purpose of delaying German east-west military traffic.

Many of the big British sky giants bombed their targets from the almost unprecedented low level of 1,000 feet. One plane attacking from 900 feet was bounced about in the air by the force of its exploding bombs.

The German radio said today night Allied air attacks had been made against Lorient and Kaptes on the west coast of France in the early morning hours today.

Steam dummies attached to parachutes were dropped over the area of St. Brieuc at the same time, said the broadcast by International Information Bureau, Nazi propaganda agency.

German planes struck a weak blow at England during the night, appearing over East Anglia and dropping some bombs in an area near a coast town. At least three of the enemy planes were destroyed.

REINFORCEMENTS POUR IN

Additional reinforcements for air-borne troops were flown into France overnight, Jeeps, anti-tank guns, motorcycles, radios and medical equipment were among the supplies dropped by parachute and unloaded on landing strips.

The pattern of the Allied air attack as the weather began improving over France followed that which had been built up during the last eight weeks, with the planes having the additional task of providing close support for the advancing ground troops.

American and British warplanes of every type have barried the Nazi lines of communication into the Cherbourg Peninsula and blasted out the Germans' secret stores in missions designed to slow down defensive operations as much as possible.

Naval aircraft, both American and British, flew 870 sorties yesterday mostly spotting for naval gunfire.

Enemy Bases Blasted By American Bombers

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, EXPEDITIONARY FORCE—(AP)—American heavy bombers bombed railroad installations at Laval, Tours, Le Mans, Nantes and Angers today in support of the Bayeux-Caen area.

The Fortresses and Liberators met enemy opposition and destroyed seven out of one attacking force of twelve.

Marauders and Havocs also bombed railroad installations at Valognes, Yvetes, Lessay, Pontaubault, Rennes and Laval, while fighters peeled off and raked thin-skinned and armored vehicles of the enemy close behind the front.

Typhoons attacked enemy road traffic with rockets.

Near Bretteville Tiper tanks were set afire.

In one raging combat five Focke-Wulf 190s and a Messerschmitt were shot down for a loss of four Allied planes.

Danger Cited By Churchill

(Continued from Page One)

speak to the House before the weekend" he said, "I earnestly hope that when the members go to their constituencies they will not only maintain morale so far as that is necessary but will also give strong warnings against over optimism."

Churchill was asked by Sir Joseph Lamb, Conservative, for an assurance "that the reason he is not going to make a statement in the near future is not that he is going to make a visit to the court of France."

There was no reply.

Allied Pincers Threat Aimed At Cherbourg

(Continued from Page One)

troops are linking up with airborne forces dropped deeper inland, Headquarters said, and improvement in adverse weather aided reinforcements in glider sky trains.

Field reports declared British-Canadian troops had captured a number of French towns and villages, advancing on open roads to points some miles from the coast. Infantrymen rode up to battle on bicycles and tanks to speed the advance.

A Berlin broadcast said British troops pushed through Bayeux early today and are advancing southwest toward the Vire River, which cuts across the Peninsula.

On the third day of the invasion, Supreme Commander Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower declared:

"My complete confidence in the ability of the Allied armies, navies and air forces to do all they are asked to do has been completely justified."

Even as he spoke, Berlin radio reported the Russians had launched an offensive north of Iasi in Romania—perhaps the beginning of a co-ordinated nutcracker blow from the east.

"PERFORMING MAGNIFICENTLY"

Eisenhower declared the ground troops are "performing magnificently," praised the naval landing operations as surpassing any other amphibious operation he has seen, and lauded the "long and brilliant" aerial campaign that proved such effective preparation for landings.

Powerful air armadas scourged German defenses today, with 750 to 1,000 Flying Fortresses and Liberators mauling bridges, railroad targets and airfields in an arc 100 to 150 miles south of the beachheads, and U. S. Marauders starting fires in Caen, southeast of Bayeux, toward which a beachhead force is driving.

Canadian and British troops have captured several hundred prisoners and shot up numerous Nazi 88-millimeter guns, field reports said. Canadian Press Correspondent Ross Munro, with Canadians in an unidentified sector, said the Germans were reported falling back in one area under persistent attacks, and "strength is being built up rapidly in the Allied bridgeheads for the big battles which should come any day, or even any hour."

HEAVY FIGHTING

The German High Command declared the Allies had opened an attack from the bridgehead between Caen and Bayeux, and that Nazi forces counter-attacked. Heavy fighting continues, it added.

Berlin said Americans who gained a foothold north of Carentan, some 27 miles southeast of Cherbourg, had suffered heavy casualties. It also claimed successes near the Orne River mouth, above Caen.

A landing attempt in the Bay of St. Martin at the northwest tip of the peninsula, near Cap de la Hague, was frustrated, the enemy High Command said.

Engineer troops joined the flood of Allied reinforcements, helping in beating down Atlantic Wall defenses, and a U. S. Ninth Air Force troop carrier report of flying in jeeps and guns disclosed the allies had captured or built at least one airfield on the peninsula.

"Everything is going excellently," said Gen. Bernard L. Montgomery, ground forces commander.

It is now apparent the Allies have several beachheads on a 50-mile coastal stretch between Caen and Carentan, with some of them joined together.

PARACHUTISTS DROP

Headquarters was silent on Berlin reports that parachutists in a deep, daring thrust had landed at Falaise and Argentan, 20 miles southeast of Caen, with street fighting flaring in Falaise. The Germans said eight to thirteen Allied divisions were fighting on the peninsula.

Thundering naval support of the drive continued, and Allied airmen destroyed 102 Nazi planes yesterday.

Happy French villagers greeted liberating troops with flags and kisses.

Gen. Eisenhower used his airborne troops to the fullest, and an observer on a ship in the channel said at one time "the sky overhead became unbelievably crowded with aircraft. Four lines of tow-plane traffic going each way spanned the channel."

The German likewise pushed in new strength, and Prime Minister Churchill warned against overoptimism, declaring "enormous exertions lie before us."

TROOPS TIRED

Some of the troops have been fighting continuously since Tuesday morning, and it is likely there may be a short lull in advances as they rest, regroup, and bring up supplies.

The enemy-controlled Vichy radio declared Marshal Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt had told his German troops to defend the Atlantic Wall "to the last man," but nevertheless Berlin broadcasts conceded that in three days the Allies had steadily expanded the invasion bridgehead — which Axis sources said stretched from Valognes, near the tip of the Cherbourg Peninsula, to a point north of Caen.

"The first shock of battle has been borne by the Atlantic Wall fortifications," Vichy quoted Von Rundstedt. "There can be no question of giving way. There will be no withdrawals."

A spokesman for the German High Command was quoted in Stockholm by the Swedish Telegraph Bureau as saying that "no one in Von Rundstedt's headquarters expects the invasion troops will be thrown back into the sea."

Supreme Headquarters announced today Allied troops had crossed the Bayeux-Caen highway at several points.

Airborne troops which came down behind the German lines have now made contact with the forces which went ashore from the naval invasion armada, the morning communique said.

The weather is definitely improving, it was announced here, but unloading on the beaches had to be halted at times yesterday because of rough waters. The lost time was almost made up by "superhuman efforts on the part of the landing craft crews," a spokesman said.

It was declared that the capture of Bayeux, a key road and rail junction between Caen and Cherbourg, was particularly important because troops advancing inland from there "have no rivers to cross as the rivers run north and south."

The Drome River near the town provides a route that would help sever the peninsula and isolate the great port of Cherbourg — needed by the Allies to bring in heavy guns and equipment.

ROMMEL USES TANKS

Rommel, once again contending with his old and victorious foe, Gen. Montgomery, threw an increasing number of tanks into his checking battles, but the Allie also were rolling lines of armor ashore and into the raging fighting back from the coast.

Both French natives and German prisoners revealed Hitler and Rommel recently toured the Atlantic Wall in the very area where the Allies attacked.

The Allied Command permitted an announcement that rocket-firing ships were used to pound the landing beaches ahead of troops.

"This was the first secret development learned from the Dieppe raid to be announced," a Headquarters officer said.

"There will be others later."

A continuing stream of German broadcasts included reports of house-to-house fighting in the village of Ste. Mere-Eglise, near the eastern shore of the Cherbourg Peninsula; that the Germans had driven British parachute troops from the village of Varville, east of the Orne River, and that British tank forces last night were driving south along both banks of the Seulles River, which strikes between Caen and Bayeux.

WIDE ATTACK

Aside from Bayeux and Caen, Supreme Headquarters gave no place names to locate the invasion battles, but a constant stream of Berlin broadcasts, none of them confirmed, reported Allied attacks all the way from the Calais area directly across the Dover Strait to the lower western coast of the Brittany Peninsula far to the southwest.

FIRM GRIP WON

Supreme Headquarters indicated a firm grip had been won on the Normandy coast.

A number of German prisoners have been taken and some already have been brought to England.

Although the beaches no longer are under enemy small-arms fire, the invasion armies admittedly still are to meet the bulk of the German forces.

Through the beachhead gaps in the Atlantic Wall streams of Allied troops and military supplies poured throughout Wednesday — on their way to battle inland.

One Allied flier said the Germans had flooded three large areas of low-lying land along the Normandy coast "in an attempt to hinder the advance of Allied invasion forces."

Along the invaded coast Allied Naval forces silenced all German coastal batteries that still were in action Wednesday, but Supreme Headquarters said "it is not yet known whether all have been finally silenced." German E-boats were driven off in two attacks.

Two Newton Men Missing In War

NEWTON — Two Newton area men were reported missing in action over Europe this week, according to notices received by their respective parents. They are Staff Sgt. William (Bill) Isenhour, son of Mrs. A. A. Isenhour of Claremont, a gunner on a Flying Fortress, and Staff Sgt. Franklin Travis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Travis, Newton, Route 2, a gunner on a B-17.

No details were made public concerning the airmen

S. C. Deaths

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

South Carolina deaths during the past 24 hours:

Edwin Dewolfer, 48, Columbia.

Anne Sinkler Richardson, Allendale.

Mrs. Fannie Idella Stokes, 71, Darlington County.

Stimson In Warning

WASHINGTON — (AP)—The full weight of German counter-attack in Normandy is still to come, War Secretary Stimson said today, but invading Allied troops have established a beachhead at several points between the mouth of the Seine and the Cotentin Peninsula, and some of these beachheads have been united.

Local counter-attacks have developed, particularly in the vicinity of Caen, the secretary told a news conference, but the Nazi High Command undoubtedly is just beginning to move its mobile reserves, and "we must look for the full fury of savage counter-attacks in force at an early moment."

"It would be folly," said Stimson, "to believe that the period of counter-attack will be short.

"Conditions will be changing from day to day, and it will be to our own good to avoid excesses of optimism or pessism."

TACTICAL SURPRISE

Stimson asserted that apparently a tactical surprise had been achieved by the landings despite the obvious preparations being made by the Allies and the continuing speculation on the date and place of the invasion.

The enemy's opposition with surface craft was small, he said, and the losses at sea were unexpectedly low.

The airborne operation developed into the greatest of its kind ever conceived, the Secretary said.

These airborne forces, he added, have supported the beachhead troops by cutting German communication and supply routes and forcing their way through to the beachheads.

Except to mention the local counter attack in the vicinity of Caen, and the capture of Bayeux, Stimson gave no further indication of the specific locations of the landings.

"We have a foothold in France," he said. "We have pierced the coastal defenses and landed troops successfully upon the German-controlled territory of the continent. We are continuing to land troops, equipment and supplies. We have shown our domination of the sea and of the air in the battle zone.

GREAT JOB

"All this is a great accomplishment. We have gone in against the enemy on the soil which he had stolen. We have come to grips at the beginning of the final test. At the end there can be but one decision.

"But before discussing this matter any further, it should be emphasized that only the first hurdle has been taken, it would be bad indeed if we permitted super-optimism to run away with us. . . .

"There will be hard days ahead. Let us not make them worse because of a previous, cheerful distortion of the facts."

Stimson, noting the absence of important enemy air opposition in the invasion area, attributed it in large part to the year-long offensive carried out by British and American air forces, which he said really was the beginning of the invasion.

Atlantic Wall Purely Myth

(Continued from Page One)

Stars and Stripes and the French tricolor.

Crowds are cheering the British and other Allied troops shouting, "Bravo Tommies, we knew you would come. We have been waiting for you. Now we will kill these hated Germans."

Bayeux inhabitants were crazy with joy at sight of our mighty war bombers flew over low. Crowds pointed upwards, waving their hands as if the airmen could see them.

"That is what frightened the Germans most," the French folk said. "They scurried underground like rabbits when your fliers came over. During the last few days before the invasion, your air attacks were terrific. We could read fear on the faces of the Germans.".

Driving into Bayeux, the first French town of consequence to be liberated, I passed long lines of German prisoners. On the roadside the bodies of German and Allied dead lay unburied. For the moment, every man was needed for fighting.

WEATHER

WEATHER BUREAU OFFICE
Charlotte, N. C.
Friday, June 9, 1944

NORTH CAROLINA Partly cloudy with little change in temperature this afternoon, tonight and Friday, with slightly warmer north portion Friday. Scattered afternoon thundershowers in mountains Friday.

SOUTH CAROLINA Partly cloudy with little temperature change this afternoon, tonight and Friday, scattered afternoon thundershowers in mountains Friday.

TEMPERATURE

City Office		Airport	
8 60	63	7 30	61
9 60	64	8 30	62
10 60	64	9 30	64
11 60 A M	65	10 30 A M	66
12 60 Noon	67	11 30 A M	67
1 00 P M	70	12 30 P M	69
2 00 P M	72	1 30 P M	72
3 00 P M	72	2 30 P M	72
7 00 P M	73	3 30 P M	73

Highest yesterday, 87, lowest this morning, 62, average yesterday, 78, excess for month, 42, excess for year, 337

PRECIPITATION

Total for 24 hours ending at 8 A M, 0; total for month, 1.67, excess for year, 6.69, normal for month, 4.22

TIDES TOMORROW AT CAROLINA BEACH

High, 10 30 A M, 11 32 P M
Low, 4 41 A M, 4 37 P M

EGYPT FERTILE IN HISTORY

More of the world's history has been excavated in Egypt's valley of the Nile than from any other place on earth, and, centuries from now, historians may dig up remains of past Nazi legions from beneath Egypt's shifting sands.

Invasion Communiques

Allied

SUPREME ADVANCE COMMAND POST, Allied Expeditionary Force—(AP)—This morning's communique from Supreme Invasion Headquarters:

"Weather has failen to our troops which have also crossed the Bayeux-Caen road at several points. We are continuing to despite determined enemy resistance. Fierce armoured and infantry fighting has taken place.

"Contact has been established between our seaborne and airborne troops.

"Steady buildup of our force has continued. During the night, forces of U-boats made unsuccessful attempts to interfere with the continual arrival of supplies.

"Support fire from Allied warship continued throughout yesterday.

"Our airforces have given invaluable support to the ground troops on all sectors of the front. Advantage was taken of favorable weather conditions over Northern France yesterday afternoon and evening to attack enemy rail and road communications and men and material, and to bomb airfields in other targets up to 100 miles in advance of our troops.

"More than 9,000 sorties were flown in tactical support of land and naval forces.

"For the second time yesterday, heavy bombers with fighter escorts in the late afternoon attacked airfields southeast of Lorient and railroad bridges and focal points in the area from the Bay of Biscay to the Seine.

"The bombers encountered no enemy fighter opposition but our fighters reported shooting down 61 enemy aircraft in combat and destroying more than a score on the ground.

"After bombing rail and road objectives in the immediate zone of operations, medium and light bombers flying as low as 1,000 feet just behind the enemy lines, strafed gun emplacements and crews, staff cars and trains. Allied fighter bombers and fighters were also extremely active, flying armed reconnaissance over the assault area, covering naval operations and carrying out low level attacks on bridges north of Carentan and south in the Cherbourg Peninsula.

"Coastal aircraft attacked naval enemy units in the Bay of Biscay and Channel areas and at least two E-boats were sunk.

"Last night heavy bombers in strong force continued attacks on railroad centers at Achieres, Versailles, and Massy-Palaiseau and Juvisy on the outskirts of Paris and a concentration of enemy troops and transports some twelve miles south of the assault area.

"Anti-tank guns, motor transports and considerable supplies were dropped to our ground troops by very strong air transport and glider forces.

"No enemy air formations attempted attacks on the beaches and night intruders appeared over East Anglia."

Nazi

LONDON —(AP)—This morning's German communique from a Berlin broadcast:

In Normandy, the enemy tried to reinforce his bridgehead. However, he made no fresh attempts at landing.

East of the mouth of the Orne, the enemy was pressed together in a narrow space and pushed away from the coast. Between Caen and Bayeux from his bridgehead, he launched an attack in a southwestern direction. At the same time, our reserves which had been brought up to the fighting line had started their counterattack. Furious fighting is now in progress for the town of Bayeux.

German fortified points within the enemy's bridgehead are everywhere holding their own in unshakable fidelity.

United states air borne and sea borne troops, which had established themselves north of Carentan at the foot of the Cherbourg Peninsula have suffered extremely heavy and concentric German counterattacks are pressing the enemy more and more together.

In the Bay of St. Martin at the northwestern tip of the peninsula, an enemy landing attempt collapsed in the fire of German coastal batteries.

German bomber formations last night attacked an Anglo-Saxon landing fleet off the enemy bridgeheads. Fires and explosions were observed. German fighters downed over the landing area at least 89 enemy aircraft, including 34 four-engined bombers which were destroyed at nighttime. the number of enemy aircraft downed by flak has not yet been ascertained.

German bombers attacked scattered targets in southern England. German motor torpedo boats, making a thrust into the region Bas sank four enemy landing vessels totalling 1,000 tons. In hard artillery fights with enemy destroyers and motor torpedo boats, German motor torpedo boats scored numerous hits on enemy vessels. On their way back to their bases, then had to defend themselves against heavy enemy air attacks. Another convoy of German motor boat flotilla last night attacked an enemy landing formation west of Le-Havre and sank seven fully loaded landing vessels.

German patrol vessels in fights with a motor enemy formation damaged several enemy destroyers and motor torpedo boats with artillery hits, whereupon the enemy withdrew.

A coastal battery of the naval command at Marcuf has been since the beginning of the invasion the focal point of the fight against the enemy landing fleet in the eastern part of the Cherbourg Peninsula. This battery has been subjected to furious shelling from the sea and heavy attacks from the air. It has destroyed several enemy landing vessels with direct hits and sunk an enemy warship of the cruiser type. After having been encircled by enemy parachutists, this battery withstood the attack made by superior enemy forces and finally burst the ring of encirclement.

Other coastal batteries of the Naval Command, with well-aimed fire, forced two enemy cruisers to withdraw from the western coast. We have thrown long range batteries at night shelled a big enemy convoy off Dover.

INTERNATIONAL IRRIGATION

On Cutbank Pass in Glacier National Park water polured into three different streams will be carried to Hudson Bay, the Pacific Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, respectively.

Paratroops In Battle

(Continued from Page One)

could see the coast of France below — and a garish sight it was. For flaks from the coast defense was spouting fierce red tracers.

In great globes of red and purple it burst all around our plane and we dodged in and down in the dropping zone. Then we are all madly shuffling down the hole and jumping into space.

As I dwindled down I looked for a church I had been told to spy for a landmark. But I came down in an orchard outside a farmhouse and I knew I was hopelessly lost.

I crawled forward through trees, suddenly there was a rip and tear in my jumping frock and I flung myself to the ground. Machine guns rattled and there were the smashing explosions of hand grenades. I decided to try and get away. I began to run at a crouch. Suddenly there were two more figures coming for me, carrying guns. There was a crash of grenade concussion and both men crumpled up not fifteen yards from me.

Into the farm field stealthily came five men to challenge me. And I was with our own paratroopers again.

RENDEZVOUS MADE

We made our rendezvous at 3 A. M. after two long weary hours of wandering about the Nazi-infested country. I made my way to the Allied lines. The battle had crased and both the river and canal spans were in our hands and firmly held by paratroop machine-gun gunners.

We had taken the Nazis by surprise, but they knew what was happening and they could expect their tanks at any moment.

Then at 3:20 A. M. every Allied paratrooper behind the Atlantic Wall breathed a sigh of relief as he heard the roar of bombers. Bombers coming in slow. Bombers towing gliders toward the dropping ground. We watched them in the pale moonlight and glare of flak, unhooking and then diving steeply for the earth.

We saw one hit by anti-aack catch fire and fly around for three or four minutes, a great ball of flame. We heard the crunch of breaking wood as gliders bounced on rocks. But it was hard to restrain the impulse to cheer, for out of every glider men came pouring, with jeeps and anti-tank guns and field guns, and we knew that even if Nazi tanks did come we could hold them now.

Nazis Chart Allied Moves

(Continued from Page One)

that large-scale air-borne landings were taking place south of Azeville, five miles north of Ste. Mere Eglise.

"The center of Allied landings last night was the sector between Houlgate and Arromanches. These newly landed forces succeeded in pushing about seven miles inland," DNB said.

Houlgate is about four miles east of the mouth of the Orne River and Arromanches is about 20 miles west.

Slight Allied Gains Admitted By Nazis

LONDON—(AP)—A Berlin broadcast today said an American attempt to enlarge a beachhead at Vierville, 11 miles northwest of Bayeux, had been frustrated but admitted slight Allied gains at Treviers, four miles south of Vierville.

"The Germans' stronghold of Domvres resists all attacks. There is heavy fighting west of Domvres," the broadcast said. Domvres is seven miles north of Caen.

A landing attempt in the Bay of St. Martin at the northwest tip of the Cherbourg Peninsula near Cap De La Hague was frustrated, Berlin declared.

Report Hot Fighting In Ste. Mere Eglise

LONDON—(AP)—The German International Information Bureau declared in a Berlin broadcast today that house-to-house fighting was in progress in the village of Ste. Mere-Eglise, on the eastern shore of the Cherbourg Peninsula.

"Two American airborne divisions which landed between Carentan and Valognes on the Norman Peninsula have been pressed hard in concentric action from the east, south and north," the broadcast added.

"Americans who held the Carentan to Valognes road in an extension of 18 kilometers (about 11 miles) now are holding an area of only five kilometers.

"German formations attacking from the north are at present in Ste. Mere-Eglise. Hand-to-hand fighting with the Americans, who are retreating southward, is taking place. The American losses are heavy.

"The two airborne American divisions were supported and reinforced all yesterday over a narrow bridgehead on the east coast of Normandy. Panzers as well were rushed down to support them."

Tired Kidneys Often Bring Sleepless Nights

Doctors say your kidneys contain 15 miles of tiny tubes or filters which help to purify the blood and keep you healthy. When they get tired and don't work right in the daytime, many people have to get up nights. Frequent or scanty passages with smarting and burning sometimes show there is something wrong with your kidneys or bladder. Don't neglect this condition and lose valuable, restful sleep.

When disorder of kidney function permits poisonous matter to remain in your blood, it may also cause nagging backache, rheumatic pains, leg pains, loss of pep and energy, swelling, puffiness under the eyes, headaches and dizziness.

Don't wait! Ask your druggist for Doan's Pills, used successfully by millions for over 40 years. They give plenty of satisfaction and will help the 15 miles of kidney tubes flush out poisonous waste from your blood. Get Doan's Pills.