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REDS 50 MILES FROM WARSAW

Marines Press Marianas Drive After Tinian Landing

ALLIES MASSING FOR NEW DRIVES

Map Plans For Break Nazi Ring

Little Action On Front Now

By GLADWIN HILL
SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE —(AP)— The Allies were massing their forces today for new drives to break out of the Normandy beachhead and only two engagements were reported all along the 100-mile front.

Eight miles east of Caen British Tommies pushed into the western edge of Troarn, ran into stiff resistance and fell back to the railway station just west of this gateway to the great port of Le Havre.

The talent which Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's forces drove across the little Seves River toward the German stronghold of Periers last Saturday was shoved back to the north bank by a German counter-attack yesterday, and the village of Seves was lost. Supreme Headquarters announced however, that American defensive positions were intact.

NEAR PERIERS

Before the German counter-attack the Americans had pushed to within two miles of Periers.

South and slightly west of Caen, British troops in sharp local engagements took important ground west of the newly-retrieved town of Malteé and captured a woods 350 yards south of Etavaux.

The Germans resisted stiffly and launched a counter-attack with tanks. At last report fighting was continuing in the area.

With the mop-up of Malteé and Etavaux, British and Canadian troops tightened their hold on both sides of the Orne River south of Caen.

Emiéville, five miles east of Caen, was wrested from the Germans yesterday. The Nazis had been directing heavy fire from this town against Allied tanks thrusting down the road toward Paris.

Allied staff officers estimated that the Normandy fighting had cost the Germans 156,000 soldiers, including more than 60,000 prisoners. The Nazi chief Field Marshal Erwin Rommel had lost the equivalent of ten to fifteen full divisions.

PRISONERS

Of the 60,958 prisoners taken so far, the Americans captured 50,549. In addition, the Americans said they had bagged 6,624 Germans. Calculating on the basis of five wounded to every man killed, 43,000 Germans were believed wounded on the American front.

(The Germans reported the

See ALLIES GIRD on page 5

The Road To Berlin

By ASSOCIATED PRESS
Mileages on the routes which the Allied Armies are travelling to Berlin:

(1) Russian front—365 miles (measured in a direct line from Siedlce). This is 50 miles closer than a week ago.

(2) Italian front—540 miles (from Ancona), 620 miles from Pisa.

(3) Normandy front — 630 miles from Troarn, near Caen).

Two Generals Die Of Injuries From Hitler Bombing

Churchill Describes Internal Upheaval In Germany as Revolution

By ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON—Two Germans generals, one chief of the Air Force General Staff, have died of injuries from the Thursday bomb-blast aimed at Hitler's life, Berlin radio announced today.

Gestapo squads meanwhile were reported carrying forward a vast "blood purge" to quell what Prime Minister Winston Churchill termed a revolution in Germany.

DEAD OFFICERS

Berlin listed the dead officers as Col. Gen. Günther Korten, chief of the German Air Force General Staff, and Maj. Gen. Heinz Brandt, an officer in the Army General Staff's operations section. The broadcast broke the announced death toll of the explosion. The Nazis already had announced the death of the Führer's adjutant, Col. Schmundt, whose name had been given as alleged but not reported today. Heinrich Himmler

On the German frontier the Associated Press learned from reliable but secret channels that the Hitler purge has barely touched the real leaders and organizers of resistance to Hitler, even though the Nazis apparently had won their first major battle with well-organized internal opposition.

Superficially, Germany today was quiet with SS and Nazi-officered units in apparently unconcerted control, but the broad top of the internal opposition to the Nazis, except for a very few gaps created in the blood purge, has remained intact, far-frontier sources said.

Their secret sources declared the only member of the "high

See TWO NAZI on page 5

Air Drive Against Philippines Ahead

By RUSSEL BRINES
Associated Press War Editor

Gen. Douglas MacArthur joined the quickening Pacific timetable today with a double hint that aerial paralyzation of the Southern Philippines may begin soon.

He included the tipoff in his first communique after the meeting on strategy between Adm. Ernest J. King, commander of the U. S. Fleet, and Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, Pacific commander. (Because of the time difference, it was issued a short time before announcement of the Tinian invasion).

MacArthur mentioned the Philippines in his communique for the first time since the bitter news of Corregidor's capitulation, May 6, 1942. American planes sank a 100-foot Japanese vessel 70 miles off Mindanao.

NEW BASES

This permitted disclosure that American air patrols have watched Southern Philippine waters for some time, flying from newly-acquired bases within bombing range of Mindanao.

It seems unlikely the general would break his long and painful silence concerning the Philippines merely to report a relatively unimportant strike. Evidently this was intended to prelude recurrent and more important official mention of the former American Archipelago.

Simultaneously, MacArthur noted the first reported bombing of land installations on often-scouted Halmahera Island, Japanese stronghold guarding the southern approaches to the archipelago. The communique said only that village were hit.

Liberators could have bombed both Mindanao and Halmahera before the But behind attacks on installations however would be of little strategic value. Docks, buildings and airfields can be rebuilt quickly unless brought under sustained attack.

Aerial assaults are not begun until they can be maintained and timed with later offensive moves.

With the Marianas invasion ahead of schedule, the King-Nimitz conference already included discussion of the Philippines. Any invasion move in that direction would be preceded by several weeks of aerial softening.

MacArthur's long-expressed desire to return to the archipelago probably necessitates neutralization of Halmahera, if not its occupation.

His forces are waiting for the signal to begin regular assaults on these objectives. Today's communique seems to say this is near.

Hold Troarn Rail Station

By RODGER D. GREENE
ON THE ORNE RIVER FRONT —(AP)— British troops seized the Western section of Troarn, seven miles east of Caen, and were driven back but still retained the town's railway station today.

They executed a highly successful raid on Le Bon Repos, German-held crossroads village northwest of Esquay, capturing 15 prisoners and killing many others.

To the west, the Germans continued to fall back toward a line between St. Germain, Decot and Severs.

Skies were overcast with a threat of rain. Despite the advance of summer, the nights were so chilly that woolen pajamas and the heavy blankets were comfortable.

Newly captured German prisoners reported German forces had been "piled white" in desperate attempts to check the Allied onslaught. One prisoner said his company had been reduced to a single officer with no ranks to command.

"When the battle started, the officer disappeared," the captive said. Another said his company had been reduced to 32 officers and men, of which 26 were captured.

New Governor-General For Korea Appointed

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Tokyo radio announced today that Gen. Nobuyuki Abe had been named governor-general of Korea to succeed Gen. Kuniaki Koiso, who the week had last week to become Japanese premier.

Jap Commander Is Shot By "Terrorists"

LONDON—(AP)—A broadcast dispatch by DNB, German news agency, said today that Yane Ma Olin, First Corps commander in the Second Nanking Army, had been shot to death by "terrorists" on the streets of Japanese-held Nanking.

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Isle Attack Is Going Smoothly

Isolate Guam Objectives

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor — (AP) — The day-old invasion of Tinian Island, moving smoothly from firm beachheads, rushed American conquest of the strategic Marianas today while other Yank forces isolated key objectives on Guam, 130 miles southward.

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz' communique last night said landings, begun at dawn Sunday by assault units of the Second and Fourth Marines, were being "continued against light opposition" on Tinian, three miles south of conquered Saipan. The invasion was made under protection of carrier and land-based planes, warship guns and land-based artillery.

GUAM LOSSES

American forces on Guam suffered 1,958 casualties in three days' fighting. They have isolated the island's nest airdrome and finest harbor in closing their grip on Port Apra.

The swiftly moving Pacific war spread to Philippine waters with Gen. Douglas MacArthur's announcement that his bombers sank a 100-foot Japanese vessel Saturday 70 miles off Mindanao. He disclosed that this area had been under patrol for some time, and made the first mention of the Philippines in a communique since Corregidor's Fall May 6, 1942.

The Tinian assault, the third invasion in the Marianas, was launched four days after the Guam landings. The Tinian invaders were by planes based on Isley Field on Saipan, only four miles from the northern tip of Tinian.

The majority of defense installations around Tinian's beachheads had been neutralized by bombing and artillery fire across the two and one-half mile channel separating the island from Saipan. The Tinian airfield also was decommissioned during the constant attack on the island since the Marianas campaign began June 10.

STIFF FIGHTING AHEAD

Fighting was expected to be stiffer as the invaders proceeded inland. Tinian is not as rugged and mountainous as Guam and Saipan, but it has several tablelands which should afford the Japanese excellent defense positions.

Nimitz also announced that Lt. Gen. Holland F. Smith, U. S. Marine Corps, has been promoted from commander of the Fifth Amphibious Corps to commanding general, Fleet Marine Forces of the Pacific, a new position. Presumably this was a reward for his role in directing Saipan's conquest and an indication of imminent other operations.

His successor in command of the Fifth Amphibious Corps, the General Harry W. Schmidt, is commanding the expeditionary troops on Tinian. He was

See YANKS LAND on page 2

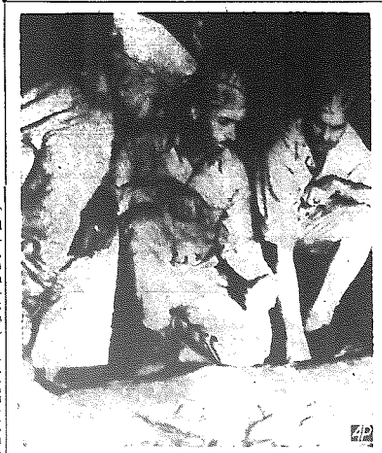
Acts To Nazify German Army

LONDON—(AP)—Hitler, moving swiftly to Nazify the German Army in the wake of the Prussian rebellion, ordered the party salute substituted today for the Army salute.

An official German news agency broadcast, DNB said the change was made at the request of "all parts of the armed forces as a sign of unbreakable loyalty and the closest attachment between the Army and Party."

"The salute by lifting the right hand to the head gear is replaced by the German salute," the announcement from the Fuehrer's headquarters said. The "German" salute consists of raising the right hand in a Fascist manner to half-way between the shoulder and head, standing to attention at the same time, and—if the occasion calls for it—uttering "Heil Hitler."

The Berlin radio said Reichsmarshal Goering, speaking on behalf of Marshal Keitel and Grand Admiral Doenitz, ranking officers of the Army and Navy, had asked Hitler to allow all members of the armed services to adopt the "German salute."



GUAM INVASION LEADERS PLAN ATTACK—Maj. Gen. Roy S. Geiger (left), Third Amphibious Corps commanding general, Col. M. H. Silverthorn, his chief of staff, and Brig. Gen. Pedro Del Valle, Third Amphibious Corps artillery commander, study a relief replica of Guam in the Marianas of the Pacific, as they plan the U. S. Marine assault of the island while en route aboard an assault vessel. (AP wirephoto from Marine Corps radiophoto.)

500 American Bombers Attack

LONDON —(AP)— A maximum of 500 U. S. heavy bombers attacked German airdromes, harbors and other objectives today in southern France, northern Italy and Yugoslavia.

A great fleet of British bombers cast 2,500 tons of explosives on the great naval base of Kiel before dawn and Allied planes from Italy bombed the Rumanian capital of Bucharest.

British heavy bombers attacked flying bomb installations in Northern France for the third time in about a day's span. This was the only daylight operation reported from England so late afternoon. Weather worsened over Normandy with only a few small breaks in the virtually complete overcast.

Airdromes were hit in the south of France.

The leading Italian port of Genoa, 85 miles up the west coast from the battlefront at Pisa, was struck. Four German troop concentrations in Southern Yugoslavia were targets across the Adriatic from Italy.

Other objectives included tank repair shops and a ball bearing factory. A few interceptors were encountered.

Mustangs and Lightning fighters escorted the heavy bombers from Italy. The French Airfields were at Valence, La Tresserve and Les Landes. The tank repair shop was the north Italian city of Turin. The ball bearings works was ten miles southwest at Orbassano.

The Germans put up a thick anti-aircraft barrage over Kiel, in whose shipyards much of the German fleet was built. Despite dense clouds, pencil crewmen said they saw many large fires glowing. Some reported a colossal explosion lasting five or six seconds, possibly a direct hit on a naval arsenal.

Berlin called the Kiel raid "a heavy terror attack."

Kiel, the best harbor in the Baltic, is strictly a naval town with a large naval dockyard for the maintenance of the fleet, and armament and fuel stores.

Iron Guard Group Spent Back To Rumania

ISTANBUL, July 23 —(Delayed)—(AP)—The Germans have sent back to Rumania a group of Iron Guard leaders who had been hiding in Germany since the Spring of 1941, it was learned today. The guardists arrived in German uniforms and under German protection — apparently as a broad hint from Berlin that any Rumanian move for peace would result in an Iron Guard seizure of the government.

It is confirmed that the Germans are evacuating both the Bulgarian Black Sea ports of Varna and Burgas, and the question arose here whether the withdrawal might be the first step in a general withdrawal from Bulgaria and Greece.

Nazis Burn Up Homes

BERN—(AP)—The French section of the village of St. Gingolph straddling the border with Switzerland was burned to the ground yesterday by Nazis in swift retaliation for a raid by French patriots, and 350 elderly men, women and children fled across the border to Swiss soil.

Several Germans were summarily shot. A number of persons were arrested.

The Nazis moved in quickly in motor vehicles and turned flame-throwers on homes and nearby farms.

A dispatch in the Geneva newspaper La Suisse, reaching the Office of War Information, said that women and children threw themselves into the mountain stream separating the Swiss village from the French in order to swim Swiss soil.

This account said several fugitives were fired upon and reportedly wounded by the SS troopers.

Reports from France yesterday said members of the French Maquis had destroyed three flame-throwers on homes and nearby farms.

WEATHER

Fair and moderate temperatures tonight and tomorrow.

Today's Temperatures
7:30 P. M. ..... 88 ..... L. 67
Sunset Today 8:22
Sunrise Tomorrow 6:22
Additional U. S. Weather Bureau data will be found on page 5.

Great Allied Might On Normandy Front

(Editor's note: Lloyd Stratten, president of the Associated Press, Ltd., overseas affiliate of the Associated Press, has been making a tour of the Normandy battlefront visiting Associated Press news and photo correspondents. A veteran of the First World War, he holds the Croix de Guerre.)

By LLOYD STRATTON
WITH THE ALLIED FORCES IN NORMANDY —(AP)— The pattern of war in France, 1944 model, follows much the outline of World War I but the comparison ends there.

I saw nothing massed on the western front in 1918 that in magnitude and power equalled the concentration of military might that in one short time spreads in bulging, the relatively small Normandy front. Whether in troops, equipment or rolling stock, the stupendous transportation we've evidenced.

Despite the striking strength of armor, heavy guns and aircraft, however, the infantry has shown it still is the force that puts it over. In no other branch of fighting is the comparison between the two wars so distinctly the same.

SAME TASKS

Troops carry out the same tasks. But now there are more of them.

See ALLIES SHOW on page 3

Fighting Going On Inside Of Lwow & Lublin

Russians Plunge To Siedlce, An Advance of 20 Miles Since Midnight

LONDON —(AP)— The German radio acknowledged today that Russian troops had plunged within 50 miles of Warsaw, with Nazi troops abandoning Siedlce and Jaraslaw.

The German communique reported fighting inside the great Polish rail centers of Lwow and Lublin.

Siedlce is 50 miles due east of the Polish capital. It lies 365 airline miles from Berlin, by far the closest Allied approach to that bomb ridden capital of Nazidom.

The Nazi communique said Lwow (Pop. 317,000 and third Polish city) and Lublin (119,900 and tenth Polish city) had become battlegrounds.

LONG GAIN

The enemy-reported advance to Siedlce marked a twenty mile advance since midnight. The city is about midway between Warsaw and Brest Litovsk and lies on the main trunk rail line from Moscow to Warsaw to Berlin.

The German reference to a Russian advance reaching a line from Siedlce to Jaroslaw pointed to a general retreat along a 150-mile front across the center of Poland.

The enemy apparently was being swept along with no signs of letup by swift Red forces that left Lwow and Brest Litovsk bypassed more than 60 miles behind advanced Russian columns. The Germans appeared to have deemed the garrisons to miniature Stalingrads.

Elsewhere on the 950 mile rolling front, the Germans reported no major withdrawal. Indeed, they claimed to be counter-attacking successfully between Brest Litovsk and Kaunas in Lithuania although this fighting cost them two more generals.

The German communique said Lt. Gen. Scheller and Maj. Gen. Von Tresenor, chief of staff of an army, had been killed in action. At midnight the Russian communique announced the capture of the 361st Infantry Division commander, Maj. Gen. Lindemann, and the slaying of the commander of the Nazi 340th Infantry, Maj. Gen. Deidler.

"Heavy fighting in the town of Lwow is going on," the German communique said, "the garrison of Lublin held its own against repeated enemy attacks."

OBJECTIVES NEARED

Other Russians were reported by Moscow to be within these distances of major objectives:

Wkla (Vistula) River, which flows through Warsaw, 25 miles.

Riga, 74 miles southeast.

East Prussia, within two hours marching time Here the Russians were pounding cautiously on the frame of the Masurian Lakes, strong natural defense positions in which Von Hindenburg defeated a Russian invasion in a welter of blood in 1914. German broadcasts have reported the Reds within pistol shot of pre-war East Prussian borders and on the very edge of the Sawalki triangle, annexed in 1939 to Poland.

Kovno, 105 miles.

Stanislawow, in the Carpathian foothill approaches to Czechoslovakia and Hungary, fifteen miles.

Krakow, 115 miles.

Memel, 125 miles.

German Silesia, 150 miles.

Fifth Army Enters Pisa

By EDWARD KENNEDY

ROME—(AP)—Americans of the Fifth Army held the southern district of historic Pisa today while other forces wiped out virtually all enemy positions on the southern banks of the Arno River from the sea to near Empoli, and additional columns pushed north from Poggibonsi to within twelve miles of Florence.

Week-end operations established the Fifth Army firmly along the Nazi Gothic Line water barrier to a point less than twenty airline miles from Florence.

Advance elements crossed the Arno Canal and occupied Cascina, ten miles east of Pisa.

Latest official reports said the Americans had not crossed the Arno at Pisa, but held that part of the city on the southern side.

They occupied also the towns of San Miniato, Ponte A Evola, San Romano and Angelica and cleared the entire wooded area of Tenuta Del Tombolo on the west coast.

Reconnaissance units entered Marina Di Pisa at the mouth of the Arno, but found the town unoccupied and withdrew.

NAZIS COUNTER-ATTACK

East of Pisa, where the river forms an inverted U, some enemy strongpoints remained. The Germans launched a determined counter-attack about two miles south of San Miniato, using a number of self-propelled guns, and there were numerous encounters along the south banks of the Arno in the Fifth Army cleanup of most enemy positions south of the river along the length of its right and central sectors.

The Germans continued to plump shells into Livorno, and bombarded Pontedera, four miles east of Cascina.

Forces from the Poggibonsi area made progress along Highway Two, occupying Tavernelle and nearby Mount Morocco, and reaching the village of Strada, twelve miles from Florence.

In the Upper Arno Valley the Eighth Army made new gains north of the river, clearing Terranuova di Bracciolini, fifteen miles, Stanislawow, in the Carpathian foothill approaches to Czechoslovakia and Hungary, fifteen miles.

Krakow, 115 miles.

Memel, 125 miles.

German Silesia, 150 miles.

British troops advanced three miles in the Upper Tiber Valley in the capture of Citta Di Castello, where 90 Germans were killed and the bodies of 30 more were found on a hill beyond.

The enemy still was holding out in the mountain fastness east of the Tiber Valley where the German commander has threatened to turn the monastery of Saint Ubaldo near Gubbio into another Cassino. The Monastery contains a German garrison, and 300 women and children.

RAF Halifaxes and Liberators bombed military objectives at Bucharest last night after American Liberators left a small oil refinery near Berat, Albania, in flames yesterday.

Marauders, Mitchells and Thunderbolts continued their methodical destruction of bridges and railroad tracks in Northern Italy, seeking to isolate Nazis retreating into their Gothic line.

In all these operations the Allies lost two planes.