

'Surrender or Die,' Italy
Warned by F. D. R., Churchill

(Continued from Page One)

president and the prime minister to the people of Italy follows: "At this moment the combined armed forces of the United States and Great Britain under the command of Gen. Eisenhower and his deputy, Gen. Alexander, are carrying the war deep into the territory of your country."

'Shameful Leadership'

"This is the direct consequence of the shameful leadership to which you have been subjected by Mussolini and his Fascist regime."

"Mussolini carried you into this war as the satellite of a brutal destroyer of peoples and liberties."

"Mussolini plunged you into a war which he thought Hitler had already won. In spite of Italy's great vulnerability to attack by air and sea, your Fascist leaders sent your sons, your ships, your air forces, to distant battlefields to aid Germany in her attempt to conquer England, Russia, and the world."

"This association with the designs of Nazi-controlled Germany was unworthy of Italy's ancient traditions of freedom and culture—traditions to which the peoples of America and Great Britain owe so much."

"Your soldiers have fought not in the interest of Italy, but for Nazi Germany. They have fought, courageously, but they have been betrayed and abandoned by the Germans on the Russian front, and on every battlefield in Africa from El Alamein to Cape Bon."

"Today Germany's hopes for world conquest have been blasted on all fronts. The skies over Italy are dominated by the vast air armadas of the United States and Great Britain. Italy's seacoasts are threatened by the greatest accumulation of British and allied sea power ever concentrated in the Mediterranean."

Pledged to Destroy

"The forces now opposed to you are pledged to destroy the power of Nazi Germany—power which has ruthlessly been used to inflict slavery, destruction and death on all those who refused to recognize the Germans as the master race."

"The sole hope for Italy's survival lies in honorable capitulation to the overwhelming power of the military forces of the united nations."

"If you continue to tolerate the fascist regime which serves the evil power of the Nazis, you must suffer the consequences of your own choice."

"We take no satisfaction in invading Italian soil and bringing the tragic devastation of war home to the Italian people. But we are determined to destroy the false leaders and their doctrines which have brought Italy to her present position."

"Every moment that you resist the combined forces of the united nations—every drop of blood that you sacrifice—can serve only one purpose: To give the fascist and Nazi leaders a little more time to escape from the inevitable consequences of their own crimes."

"All your interests and all your traditions have been betrayed by Nazi Germany and your own false and corrupt leaders; it is only by disavowing both that a reconstituted Italy can hope to occupy a respected place in the family of European nations."

"The time has now come for you, the Italian people, to consult your own self-respect and your own interests and your own desire for a restoration of national dignity, security, and peace. The time has come for you to decide whether Italians shall die for Mussolini and Hitler—or live for Italy, and for civilization."

Although no time limit was set, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill offered the Italian people but one alternative to capitulation—to suffer "the tragic devastation of war."

The message emphasized that the air over Italy is dominated by vast numbers of allied planes. They were dropping pamphlets today, but it could be block busters tomorrow."

And the Italian sea coasts are threatened by "the greatest accumulation of British and allied sea power ever concentrated in the Mediterranean," the message said.

"The forces now opposed to you are pledged to destroy the power of Nazi Germany—power which has ruthlessly been used to inflict slavery, destruction and death on all those who refused to recognize the Germans as the master race," the British and American leaders said.

Stress Betrayal

Again and again the message emphasized that it was the Fascist leaders of Italy who had "betrayed" the Italian people.

"If you continue to tolerate the fascist regime which serves the evil power of the Nazi, you must suffer the consequences."

As a prelude to the "last chance" appeal, swarms of allied planes last night attacked northern Italy for the second time in three nights. And, of course, for days the axis propagandists have been preparing the Italian people for the loss of Sicily, where allied armies are striking into that island's vitals ahead of schedule.

The Roosevelt-Churchill message was made public simultaneously here and in London and Algiers at 7 a. m. E. W. T.

Despite the lack of a time limit on the demand for capitulation, the message—with its description of the allied might poised at Italy implied that the united nations would not wait long.

Mr. Roosevelt and Churchill repeatedly have hammered at the theme that they believe the Italian people to be the victims of that "jackal," that "blackhearted Italian" as Churchill called Mussolini on his last visit to Washington in May when he appealed to the Italians to revolt against their leaders. Early in June, on the morning of the fall of the Italian island of Pantelleria, Mr. Roosevelt again urged the Italians to revolt.

The joint message to the Italians today warned that they must disavow both the German Nazi leaders and their own "false and corrupt leaders" as the only way to "a reconstituted Italy can hope to occupy a respected place in the family of European nations."

No promises were held out for the Italians—such as food. The message was devoid of any commitments concerning the future of Italy—such as the type of leaders and government to follow Mussolini. Likewise it avoided any statement that would preclude the use of Italian bases to carry the war to the German homeland.

PLANE FLEETS
BLAST ITALY

Tons of Bombs Rocking
Naples in Record
Smashes.

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and knocked out 20 locomotives in attacks on railway communications. That the intensified attack was no flash in the pan became apparent when two huge formations of daylight raiders streaked across the channel for more blows at the Nazis.

Allied land progress in Sicily, although apparently slowed by stiffened German opposition, was described officially as highly satisfactory. A naval bombardment of Catania supported the east coast advance through mountainous sectors, while allied air forces struck with tremendous strength at enemy bases in Sicily and southern Italy.

The additional towns captured included Canicattì, which is at a crossroads 15 miles inland from Palma and on the road to the vital Mt-Sicily road center of Caltanissetta. This put the Americans within about 13 air line miles of Caltanissetta.

Riesi Captured

"The communies also announced capture of Riesi, 18 miles northwest of Licata, and Niscemi airdrome, about the same distance northeast of Gela. These advances extended the American front well inland from the south coast.

Vizzini, a road junction 22 miles east of Caltanissetta, also was captured, while American troops took over Palma Di Monteleone, on the south coast west of Licata.

Other towns taken were: Canicattì, Bagni, Vittoria, Campobello, Sortino, Modica, Comiso and Biscari airdrome, some of which had been previously reported seized.

A total of more than 18,000 prisoners had been taken, including probably 12,000 taken by the Americans.

Resistance Tougher

The British 8th army under Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery was engaged in the bitter fighting of the invasion on the east coast, north of Augusta.

Montgomery, who told correspondents that he was "quite satisfied" with progress so far, hurled his veterans northward from Augusta to the mountainous and narrow Lentini front, where the enemy had massed considerable strength for a counter-attack. The reformed Nazis 15th panzer division as well as the Hermann Goering division were in action but the 8th army smashed back everything they could offer at the edge of the plain.

(Axis broadcasts said the German and Italian forces repulsed many allied attacks all along the Sicilian line.)

Use Rear Guard Action

It was believed the enemy might have decided to fight a rear guard action all the way back to the northeastern tip of Sicily, making the best possible use of the mountainous area across the base of the northeastern strip running from Catania through Mt. Etna to the northern coast, probably around Capo D'Orlando.

The key to the whole campaign, however, may depend on what happens in the next few days on the Catania plain, since the fall of Catania would endanger the whole axis line and threaten to cut it off from the Italian mainland.

The Americans knocked out at least 10 Mark IV tanks, which are equipped with long-barreled 75 mm. guns, and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. The American gains were more than four miles and at some points patrols advanced still farther.

East Coast Shelled

The allied advance continued with support of powerful aerial bombardment extending to Palermo, Messina, Naples and other bases in southern Italy and with the aid of naval forces which ranged along the east coast and shelled Catania.

Allied air forces operating from Sicilian fields ranged the length and breadth of the island in support of ground troops, laying down a "rolling barrage" of bombs to soften up axis resistance.

Allied parachute troops have been thrown into the fighting at a number of points in Sicily and have helped to push back the enemy, inflicting heavy losses, especially in the Augusta area. (Allied paratroops have been reported fighting on the Catania plain for several days but apparently have not made contact with the 8th army coming up from Augusta.)

Hoosier Heroes
O. B. Mullins
To Be Buried
In Wichita

(Continued from Page One)

Neil Shew, and M. Sgt. and Mrs. John Elwood Jones, Indianapolis, and the nephew of Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Mullins, Greencastle.

Missing

S. SGT. Lon B. Rutledge, former Pendleton resident, and husband of Mrs. Frances Swain Rutledge, Anderson, has been reported missing in action over France since July 4.

A bomber crewman, Sgt. Rutledge had been in England since May.

Prisoner

T. 4TH GR. Raymond S. Lawyer, son of William H. Lawyer, Oolitic, listed as missing in action since February is now reported to be a prisoner of Germany, his father learned this week.

S. Tech. Lawyer was acting postmaster at Oolitic before being inducted into the service on Jan. 29, 1941.

Honored

AMONG OFFICERS and men of the army air forces in the Southwest Pacific who were decorated recently are 1st Lt. Philip E. Cartwright, Summitville, and S. Sgt. Pilot Russell F. Means, Gary, who were awarded the oak leaf cluster and 2d Lt. William R. Gish, South Bend and T. Sgt. Wathen P. Cody, Tell City who received the distinguished flying cross.

Pvt. Francis B. Pruitt, Avoca, has been awarded the legion of merit for exceptional meritorious service in the Hawaiian department.

Pvt. Pruitt, now demobilized, was cited for evacuating the wounded with "great dispatch," driving his ambulance to areas of heavy enemy action under machine gun fire during the Japanese aerial attack upon Oahu, Dec. 7.

ACCORD SEEN IN
ARRESTS FIGHT

Blue Hopes for Agreement
With Police Officials
By Monday.

Hope that some agreement may be reached next Monday in a co-operative program of local law enforcement was expressed today by Prosecutor Sherwood Blue.

At a two-hour conference yesterday, the prosecutor and Police Chief Becker failed to reach an agreement but the chief indicated he might go along with Mr. Blue's program after conferring with Sidney Miller, city corporation counsel.

The prosecutor sought an agreement on uniform enforcement policies at a conference with all law enforcement officials last Monday but Mr. Miller served notice that the city administration would not be told how to run its police work by the prosecutor's office.

Mr. Blue asked that all affidavits in police cases be approved by his office before going into court and that all search warrants for police be cleared through his office.

Agreement Sought

An agreement on these points was sought by the prosecutor after he charged that police had made 700 illegal arrests since Jan. 1 and that he no longer would approve affidavits in cases where illegal arrests were made.

Last Monday, Mr. Miller said that if the prosecutor's office refused to approve affidavits in police cases "some other way will be found to file them."

Although Mr. Blue has emphasized that the conflict over law enforcement policies "has nothing to do with politics," the background of the controversy is steeped in Republican factional strife.

City administration Republicans have broken off relations with the regular G. O. P. machine with which Mr. Blue is identified.

TITANIUM IS COMMON

Titanium, a dark gray metallic element used in its oxide form as a pigment in white paint, is estimated to be the ninth commonest element in the earth's crust; 30 years ago it was regarded as a rare curiosity.

FATHERS' DRAFT
FATE UNKNOWN

Some Believe Pre-Pearl
Harbor Children to
Exempt Men.

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reach 10,800,000 by Dec. 31, leaving 1,500,000 still to be found. Already there are 1,566,000 men in class 1-A, or in the process of classification, examination and induction. But selective service said that after making allowances for rejections at induction stations and reclassifications on appeals, only enough will be left to fill the calls of three months.

Just how many men this is was not divulged because, Maj. Emmett Solomon of selective service told a press conference, it would reveal the actual plans of the armed forces.

In addition to the 1,566,000 already in 1-A, there enters the selective service jurisdiction each month some 90,000 boys who reach their 18th birthday. Despite the sizable number, Solomon said, only 50,000 will be inducted from each month's contribution of the new 18-year-olds.

Some Rejected

This difference in numbers was explained to be due to the 20,000 of each month's class who have entered the enlisted reserve at the age of 17, and the rejection for physical, mental, education, or moral reasons of another 20,000.

Solomon revealed that there has been a sharp increase in the number of mental, or psychiatric, cases found at induction centers recently. The number, he said, has reached "tremendous" proportions.

There are 6,559,000 men now in 3-A, but a portion of these are believed to be childless married men and men with collateral dependents such as parents who have not yet been reclassified under the directive which denied dependency deferments to all but fathers whose child or children were born prior to Sept. 14, 1942.

Number Is Unknown

The childless married men and those with collateral dependents would add to the pool from which men could be obtained without dipping into the fathers, but the number of such prospects is not known.

Additionally, there remain some 1,373,000 men (single) in occupational deferred status. The ever-progressing reclassification of such men will make certain numbers available for induction as their deferments are not renewed.

LOCAL MAN NAMED
IN POULTRY ACTION

An Indianapolis poultry dealer was among 19 poultry dealers and three firms from six states indicted by a federal grand jury at Wilmington, Del. today on charges of "black market" operations.

The indictment was one of a number sought by the government throughout the east in an effort to break up violations of poultry price ceilings fixed by OPA.

The Indianapolis man was Harry Smith, trading as the Harry Smith Co., 337 W. New York st. The indictments charged all the buyers with paying over ceiling "bonuses" aggregating over \$11,000 for upwards of 250,000 pounds of poultry bought in Delaware.

"I knew they were investigating but that's all I know about it. We didn't violate ceiling prices that we knew of," Mr. Smith declared.

NEW YORK, July 16 (U. P.).—Operators of several poultry concerns accused of operating a black market through five states and the District of Columbia will be arraigned next week on information furnished against them by the office of price administration in federal court, Brooklyn, yesterday.

Wallace, Jones Get Spanking
In Directive From Roosevelt

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statement accusing Wallace, in turn, of lying and of ill-planned and "hysterical" procurement of strategic materials at excessive cost to the taxpayer.

The dispute widened considerably to involve government spending policies and post-war ideologies. Grass roots reports convinced the White House that the people were shocked, and astonished by the performance. Byrnes laid on Mr. Roosevelt's desk a recommendation that he act to reassure the people that he was boss of the home front and was capable of enforcing discipline. He acted last night.

New Director Named

Wallace was chairman of the board of economic warfare summarily abolished last night. In its place was set up a new office of economic warfare headed by Leo T. Crowley, a Wisconsin industrialist who already is efficiently performing the duties of alien property custodian and chairman of the federal deposit insurance corporation.

That move just about eliminated Wallace from specific participation in the war effort other than in his capacity as vice president.

President Roosevelt said that Crowley would continue for the time being as custodian of alien property. Mr. Roosevelt did not say whether Crowley would retain his other federal job—that of chairman of the federal deposit insurance corporation.

Asked whether Milo Perkins would remain as executive director of the new agency, Mr. Roosevelt replied that that was a matter for Crowley to decide. Perkins has held that job in the board of economic warfare.

Jones remains as secretary of commerce and, as such, he will control the reconstruction finance corporation which is attached to his department. But RFC's subsidiary corporations which have to do with economic warfare on the foreign front, are transferred to Crowley along with the export-import bank.

Specifically listed for transfer were the United States commercial corporation, the rubber development corporation and the petroleum reserve corporation, and "all other" subsidiaries engaged in foreign financing. That left in question the fate of the metals reserve company and the rubber reserve company.

Jones Has Several Jobs

Jones will remain as chairman of the defense plant corporation, war damage corporation, defense supplies corporation, and as nominal head of the RFC mortgage company, the federal mortgage association and the disaster loan corporation. He also is a member of the war production board and was not removed by last night's whirlwind.

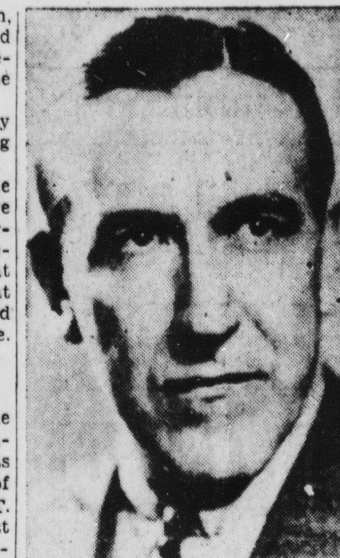
In addition he has a dozen other responsibilities including membership on the national munitions board and representation in the office of economic stabilization.

The future of Milo Perkins, executive director of the late board of economic warfare, is uncertain. Jones believes Perkins wrote and persuaded Wallace to publish the original attack on him. Crowley, as director of the new office of economic warfare, apparently supercedes Perkins. But the president's order transferred to Crowley's new office all the funds, property and personnel of the old BEW. Perkins was top member of the staff and ran the show.

Perkins to Be Available

It was learned at BEW that Perkins considered himself out of a job under provisions of Mr. Roosevelt's order, but would make himself available to Crowley for any assistance desired during the transition period. Perkins called his chief assistants into conference this morning and urged them to keep BEW operations going without interruption pending new instructions from Crowley.

At a meeting of BEW employees night before last, Perkins backed up



Chester Bowles is the new OPA general manager, with hiring and firing powers, named by OPA Administrator Prentiss M. Brown. Bowles holds the post sought by resigned OPA executive Lou R. Maxon, Detroit advertising man.

Wallace's position in the dispute and said the vice president had done only what "any red-blooded American" would have done in challenging Jones.

As chairman of the board of economic warfare, now abolished, Wallace was responsible for formulation of vital policies of procurement of strategic material from abroad as well as what is known as "preclusive buying."

The United States has done a lot of preclusive buying in Spain and elsewhere of scarce materials which the Germans otherwise would have bought. As chairman of BEW, Wallace until last night also was a member of the war production board.

In abolishing the board of economic warfare, Mr. Roosevelt assigned to the war mobilization committee, of which Byrnes is chairman, responsibility for formally approving in writing future policies for procurement of strategic materials abroad.

FDR's Curt Letter

Mr. Roosevelt's curtly worded joint letter to Wallace and Jones said, in part: "Gentlemen: 'I have come to the conclusion that the unfortunate controversy and acrimonious public debate which has been carried on between you in the public press concerning the administration of foreign economic matters makes it necessary, in the public interest, to transfer these matters to other hands.'"

He said there was no time in this period of crisis to "investigate and determine where the truth lies." So he concluded that to get on with the war at once "requires a fresh start with new men."

To all heads of agencies and departments, the president recalled that in a circular letter he had told them on last Aug. 21 to stop publicly airing their disputes. He said some of them had failed to do that and henceforth he nominated Byrnes or himself to umpire all disagreements of fact or policy between agencies—and privately.

"But if when you have a disagreement with another agency as to fact or policy," he added, "instead of submitting it to me or to the director of war mobilization (Byrnes) for settlement under the terms of the order creating the office, you feel you should submit it to the press, I ask that when you release the statement for publication, you send to me a letter of resignation."

"If any subordinates of yours violate my instructions in this regard, I shall expect you to ask for his immediate resignation."

The White House obviously announced the president's action with an ear cocked for resounding applause from almost everywhere.

RUSS ADVANCE
GAINS HEADWAY

2-Pronged Drive Threatens
To Make Orel 'Another
Stalingrad.'

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barrage whose din could be heard 30 miles from the front. After artillery pulverized the enemy's defenses, infantry and tanks rushed into the breach to widen and deepen the gap. An eight-mile advance was recorded the first day and this pace was bettered as the offensive continued.

At times, the Russian guns laid down a curtain of shells before advancing troops. Soviet Tommy gunners infiltrated the enemy's rear at one point and shot down retreating German infantrymen from the rear.

Germans Resist Bitterly

The Germans were reported resisting bitterly to prevent the capture of Orel, which they have held since the autumn of 1941, or the encirclement of their troops in that area. Despite unfavorable flying weather, fierce air combats were reported over the battle zone.

While German forces have given up entirely their 11-day-old offensive at the northern end of the Orel-Belgorod front, they still were throwing large forces against Russian positions to the south.

In one sector alone, a Russian tank unit destroyed 51 enemy tanks and 100 trucks with war supplies and fuel and killed upwards of 2000 officers and men.

Another company near Belgorod repulsed an attack by two German battalions supported by tanks. "Not one man left his post when enemy tanks broke into the unit's positions," the Soviet midnight communiqué said. "By rifle fire and machine-gun fire, our men cut off the German infantry from the tanks and killed over 300 Hitlerites."

Russian artillery in a third sector knocked out 14 of 17 tanks that attempted to penetrate a Soviet minefield.

ALLIES TAKE MUBO,
PUSH ON IN PACIFIC

(Continued from Page One)

American destroyer Gwin, damaged in the second battle of Kula gulf early Tuesday, sank later while being towed to an allied base.

The Gwin is the only American casualty announced so far in the second battle, while Japanese losses have been announced as a cruiser and three to five destroyers. The Japanese ships were believed attempting to sneak in reinforcements to Munda.

The capture of Mubo, occupied by the Japanese in March, 1942, gave the allies their first big success in New Guinea since American troops swarmed ashore and captured Nassau bay, 10 miles south of Salamaua, June 30.

Nine enemy bombers attacked American positions at Nassau bay ineffectively yesterday.

45 Jap Planes Downed

Allied planes attacked Japanese shipping and bases northwest of New Georgia island in the Solomons. Fifty-four tons of explosives were dropped on Vila airdrome and adjacent bivouac areas on Kolombangara island and fires were observed still burning an hour and a half later.

Around Vella Lavella, medium bombers sank a small cargo vessel and two landing barges and set fire to another cargo vessel and a barge.

Allied fighters shot down 15 bombers and 30 fighters out of an enemy formation of 27 enemy bombers and 50 to 60 escorting zeros over Rendova island, south of New Georgia. Three or four allied planes were lost.

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