

3d Punches Ahead in New Drive Across Reich Border

(Continued From Page One) was plowing slowly through stiff opposition into the chain of dams controlling the level of the Roer along its entire length.

Two of the five Roer dams already were in American hands or under direct artillery fire.

Capture of the remaining three would clear the way for the U. S. 9th and British 2d armies drive into the Cologne plain.

Doughboys of the 5th infantry division kicked off the new 3d army assault on a five-mile stretch of the Sure river between Echternach and Bollendorf.

They won three firm bridgeheads on the east bank of the river and pushed into the outer works of the Siegfried line.

On their left flank, the 80th infantry invaded Germany in the Wallendorf area where the Our and Sure rivers converge some seven miles northwest of Echternach.

Almost a mile farther north other units of the 80th crossed the Our into German soil.

The 17th airborne division breached the Our 14 miles farther north opposite Clervaux. Elements of the 6th armored division moved across on their left flank.

First reports indicated the attackers were meeting stiff resistance along the fringes of the Siegfried line and were bumping against the enemy's main defenses.

More than 20 miles northeast of Clervaux, other 3d army forces were closing in on the German supply center of Prum a 12-mile front northwest and southwest of the town.

Hontheim, three miles northwest of Prum, and Selleich, a half-mile farther west, were captured.

Break Clear Through

United Press Correspondent Robert Richards confirmed earlier reports that Patton's troops had broken clear through the Siegfried line in that sector.

Richards said the Yanks fought their way past the eastern end of the line after driving two miles beyond Buchet, three miles northwest of Hontheim, clearing out all but a handful of pillboxes in the area.

The Siegfried line at that point was believed to have been only about two miles deep—one of the thinnest sections of the West wall.

It was indicated, however, that the rugged forest terrain would provide ample natural cover for the Germans in the Prum area.

Five miles west of Prum, hard fighting was continuing around Brandscheid, where the Germans threw in a fierce counter-attack yesterday.

Twenty-five miles north of Prum, American 1st army troops were bursting slowly through the toughest section of the Siegfried line.

Check Itching First Application

(Continued From Page One) movement for "strengthening the regulations and supervision over children's cases."

The pleasure would have required juvenile court approval and public records of all child placements and adoptions, including the cases of children of unwed mothers. Under present laws child-placing agencies licensed by the state welfare department have been handling child placements and providing advice and aid for unwed mothers.

Leo Rappaport, representing the Family Welfare society, described the bill as "unfair to the children," and said it would "encourage unwed mothers to give their babies away" or otherwise dispose of them rather than have court records made of their cases.

"Are we going back to the scarlet-letter branding days in handing children of unwed mothers?" he asked the committee.

Speakers from six other civic and welfare organizations, some of whom are licensed child placing agencies, vigorously opposed the bill.

Warns of Abortions

Henry Hasley, of the Catholic Charities Bureau of Ft. Wayne, said the bill, if passed, would destroy public confidence in the many private child-placing agencies which have been handling most of the children's cases.

"If we destroy confidence in these agencies we will increase murder in Indiana," he said. "Abortion is murder."

Others who voiced opposition to the bill included the Indiana Citizens Committee on Child Welfare, Indianapolis Community Fund, Indianapolis Catholic Charities bureau, Suemma Coleman home, children's bureau of the Indianapolis Orphans' asylum and the Evangelical Lutheran Orphans' Home association.

OFFICIAL WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau

(All Data in Central Time Zone)

Sunrise 7:48 a.m. 6:11

Precipitation 24 hrs ending 7:30 a.m. .00

Total precipitation since Jan. 1 .79

Deficiency since Jan. 1 .27

The following table shows the highest temperature recorded at 12 p.m. yesterday and the lowest temperatures for 12 hours ending at 7:30 a.m.

Station High Low

Atlanta 45 40

Boston 37 21

Chicago 39 28

Cincinnati 38 28

Cleveland 38 17

Detroit 39 29

Evansville 37 30

Ft. Wayne 36 22

Indianapolis 45 30

Kansas City, Mo. 48 28

Miami, Fla. 73 67

Minneapolis-St. Paul 54 40

New Orleans 35 24

Omaha, Neb. 47 19

Pittsburgh 48 24

St. Louis 38 43

Washington, D. C. 38 23

ODER CROSSED, MOSCOW HINTS

Park Guarded

In Pigeon War

(Continued From Page One)

according to plan," he said in pidgin English. "Landing operations have proved successful every day and casualties have been light."

They drove the Germans back across the narrow Oder river into the eastern third of the town.

At the northern wing of the 1st army line, the 78th division pushed down from Bergstein to the northern bank of the Kall river at a point only 3 1/2 miles north of the main, or No. 3, Roer dam.

Another 78th outfit was 2 1/2 miles southwest of the dam at the western edge of Schmidt, 7 1/2 miles northwest of Gemund.

German spokesmen said the American 9th and British 2d armies were pouring an almost continuous artillery barrage across the river and masking their opposite preparations behind smoke screens.

On the Alsace front, the one-formidable German pocket around Colmar was disappearing rapidly.

French 1st army headquarters disclosed that more than 10,000 prisoners had been taken from the pocket since Jan. 20 and that only about 6,000 Nazis remained west of the Rhine.

Report Crossings Blocked

So far, Transocean said, the main forces on the Oder were held before Frankfurt and Kuestrin.

Attempts to cross the river with "major formations" were blocked, Transocean added.

In a similar vein a United Press dispatch from Moscow said Zhukov was "massing more and more armor for a break across the Oder while battling in the outskirts of Kuestrin and Frankfurt."

He added that unconfirmed reports already had reached Moscow that advanced elements were across the river and battling to secure firm crossings for the main weight of the army behind them.

Soviet airmen reported that beyond Frankfurt, endless columns of refugees were streaming afoot and aboard all kinds of vehicles into Berlin. The capital still was burning as a result of allied air raids from the west.

The Moscow reports said hundreds of thousands of persons were fleeing west and southwest from Berlin.

The biggest fires were reported

raging in the Rathaus area, the Tiergarten, along Unter Den Linden and on the Alexanderplatz.

"The gestapo has taken over all power in Berlin," a Soviet dispatch said. "Chaos reigns supreme."

A Moscow broadcast by the Soviet-sponsored Free German Committee said that Berliners demonstrating for peace and the S. S. elite guard "fired ruthlessly at the demonstrators, wounding women and children."

Southeast of Berlin 180 miles, the 1st Ukrainian army pushed 12 to 15 miles beyond the Oder on a 50-mile front in a drive to encircle Breslau and perhaps ultimately to Kuestrin and Kienitz—particularly the latter.

Mass Exodus Reported

Meanwhile, travelers arriving in Basel tell of the most massive exodus ever experienced by the German people. Streams of German refugees are described as en route from Saxony and Pomerania to East Prussia. Women, children and old men walk 20-25 miles daily, often amid violent snowstorms. Ordered to avoid towns and main roads, which are reserved for military traffic, the fugitives rest in small villages where the poverty-ridden inhabitants must feed them from their scanty larders.

Most of these refugees are peasant settlers repatriated from Russia and the Balkans during the period of Nazi hegemony there and given land wrested from the Poles.

Wehrmacht representatives in the German capital, apparently striving to raise the gloom, stress in their press conferences that reinforcements are shortly to arrive at the "centers of gravity." These are said to be the Oder towns of Frankfurt, Kuestrin and Kienitz—particularly the latter.

Burning German towns on the west bank of the Oder, set afire by Soviet artillery and Nazi saboteurs, light the skies for scores of miles, Moscow said.

Marshal Ivan S. Konev's forces

crossed the Oder river at a 50-mile front between Breslau and Oppeln, to the southeast, at a point where the river was 550 yards wide.

Finding the river unfrozen, Soviet vanguard crossed on "makeshift appliances," the Russian high command said.

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They seized a series of bridgeheads along a 22-mile front.

Link Up Front

Reinforcements moved into the bridgeheads under enemy fire, linked them up and seized a solid stretch of the west bank of the Oder 50 miles long.

Long-prepared defenses were breached and nearly 70 towns and villages captured.

The manufacturing center of

Brieg, 23 miles southeast of Breslau, was surrounded and captured after a bitter street battle in which 1,000 Germans were killed.

Most of the faculty members are

professional musicians on the side,

since the school operates only two

months of the year. With the

school branded as "unfair," faculty

members must quit working there

or face suspension from the Musi-

cians' union and lose their primary

sources of income.

communications with Italy, Austria

and Czechoslovakia.

The Soviet high command said

hand-to-hand fighting was raging

along the southern rim of the East

Prussian pocket with the remnants

of a German force once estimated

at 200,000 men.

Thirty-eight German tanks were

destroyed and 1,600 enemy troops

captured yesterday.

In Poland, Russian forces have

broken through to the center of

encircled Poznan, Berlin said.

The fall of Grottkau cut the Ber-

lin-Hindenburg super-highway and

the Breslau-Moravsko-Ostrava rail-

way.

At the northeast corner of the

bridgehead, the 1st army captured

Thomaskirch, 13 miles south of

Breslau and 130 miles east of Dres-

den, whose fall would cut German

lines of communication.

DR. CALDWELL'S—the won-

dows of millions for years, and

now—good old Dr. Dr. CALDWELL'S—the

favorite laxative contained—good old Dr. Dr. CALDWELL'S—the