

THE WEATHER  
For Wisconsin: Fair tonight,  
Thursday. Continued cold tonight.  
Warmer Thursday.  
Local weather facts for 24 hours  
preceding 7 a. m.: Maximum 9;  
minimum -8.

# Wisconsin Rapids Daily Tribune

A CONSTRUCTIVE NEWSPAPER

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Thirty-First Year—No. 9693.

Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., Wednesday, January 31, 1945.

Single Copy Five Cents

## Yanks Land Near Bataan; Race to Cut Off Peninsula

BY C. YATES MC DANIEL  
General MacArthur's Headquarters, Luzon—(P)—Landing unopposed from 150 ships 60 miles northwest of Manila, strong U. S. Eighth army forces blasted any hopes the Japanese may have held for a large scale withdrawal to Bataan by driving swiftly east today toward a juncture with the Sixth army which would seal off the historic peninsula.  
This second invasion of Luzon, timed with a Sixth army push now within 30 miles of Manila, was disclosed in today's communique of Gen. Douglas MacArthur. The 38th division and a combat team of the 24th, which fought so heroically on Leyte in the central Philippines, were put ashore Monday on Zambales province in the 10 miles between the Santo Tomas river mouth and San Antonio without loss of a man, plane or ship.  
Three American survivors of the "death march" from Bataan—Capt. George Crane, Topeka, Kas., Capt. Richard C. Kadel, Fort Knox, Ky., and Capt. Winston Jones, an Oklahoman, mingled with Filipino guerrillas wildly greeting the invaders.

The Yanks of Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger posed an immediate menace to prized Olongapo naval base in Subic bay by racing 11 miles inland the first day past flag-waving Filipinos, occupying such towns as San Felipe, San Narciso, San Antonio, San Marcelino and Caeltilljos and seizing an airfield—the 23rd air base won on Luzon.  
Suggesting how wide open the sector is to American conquest, Filipinos told Associated Press Correspondent James Hutcheson that no enemy forces have been stationed in the area since 1942 although 300 passed southward two weeks ago, killing a Filipino woman in one town without provocation.  
Control Long Bridge  
The benchhead extended above the Santo Tomas river, giving the Yanks control of a long bridge there.  
Hutcheson disclosed that the invasion convoy was not attacked by a single enemy plane although it followed the same inland sea route from Leyte taken by the 800-ship convoy which was raided continuously en route to the Lingayen gulf landings of the Sixth army January 6.  
The sight of cheering Filipinos caused Rear Adm. Arthur Struble to cancel plans for a preparatory warship bombardment before the men waded ashore.  
It is now too late for the Japanese command to attempt what General MacArthur succeeded in doing in December, 1941—pull back dispersed and outnumbered forces in a converging withdrawal into rugged

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See—LUZON—Page 7

## Fire Levels Grade School

Arpin — Fire which apparently started in the chimney completely destroyed the Powers Bluff grade school, one mile southwest of Arpin, at 10:30 this morning. The teacher, Mrs. Fred Keithley, and all the children in the school got out safely.  
The building as well as all furnishings and property within were completely destroyed, a report stated. The Arpin volunteer fire department was called, but arrived too late to save the structure.  
The school was located near the new police tower recently erected on Powers Bluff.

## Building and Loan Heads Re-Named

All officers and directors were re-elected at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Nekosoa-Port Edwards Building and Loan association in the Nekosoa State bank building this week.  
Officers re-elected are John E. Alexander, president; C. A. Jasper, vice president; M. J. Power, secretary-treasurer; and Lucille I. Konash, assistant secretary.  
Directors returned are John E. Alexander, E. P. Gleason, C. A. Jasper, M. J. Power, W. A. Radtke, F. H. Rosebush and C. E. Treleven.

## Prominent LaCrosse Financier Succumbs

LaCrosse—(P)—Albert P. Funk, president of the LaCrosse Rubber Mills company and prominent in midwestern business and financial circles for many years, died last night at his home. He was 69 years old.  
Associated with the rubber mills since it was founded by his father, Michael, in 1897, Funk became president in 1925. He also was a director of the Batavian National bank here since 1926, treasurer of the LaCrosse Trailer and Equipment company, a director of the Employers Mutual Insurance company of Wausau, a director of the LaCrosse Interstate Fair association for 20 years, and president of the Board of Vocational and Adult education since 1930.

HEALTH EXPERT DEAD  
Kansas City—(P)—Dr. Logan Clendening, nationally known writer on health matters, was found dead in his home this afternoon with his throat slashed, and the coroner reported he apparently died about midnight last night. Clendening was 60 years old.



## W. M. DINNEEN, BUCKMAN TRIAL FIGURE, DIES

Madison—(P)—William M. Dinneen, 54, former secretary of the state public service commission, died at his home today.  
Mrs. Dinneen found him dying in his bed about 9 a. m. He had suffered from heart disease for about six years.  
Besides the widow, Dinneen is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Reginald Weller Nelson of Madison.

At the time of Dinneen's death, there was pending against him in the Dane county circuit court charges of malfeasance and perjury. The case was instituted in the spring of 1938 but was never brought to trial because of the defendant's health. A commission of medical experts from time to time informed the court Dinneen was in no condition to stand trial.  
The malfeasance charge was based on correspondence allegedly found in the files of E. E. Buckman and Co., defunct Madison securities firm, some of whose officers were imprisoned several years ago on federal charges of fraud and state charges of violating the state securities laws. The perjury charge against Dinneen was based on testimony given at a hearing on an income tax assessment.

## First Restaurant And Hotel Meet Scheduled

Hotel and restaurant owners and their employes will meet in the Rose room of the Witter hotel at 2:15 Thursday afternoon for the first in a series of four meetings on food handling and public health conducted through the local school of vocational and adult education in cooperation with the local and state board of health.  
The first session will deal with the importance of restaurants and dining rooms to any city as a public utility, personality of the waitress or waiter when serving foods and qualifications of personnel. Certificates will be awarded to proprietors and employes who finish the course.

## MARSHFIELD MAN KILLED

Marshfield—Pfc. Floyd B. Smith, 23, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Smith of Marshfield was killed in action in France January 8, according to a telegram received by his parents.

## Fala Has Domestic Troubles

Washington—(P)—Fala's honeymoon, the Post said today, sent the presidential scottie to Walter Reed hospital for treatment of a bite inflicted by "his blue-blooded lady love."  
Maj. Warner Hall, public relations officer at the army medical center, confirmed that Fala had been treated very recently for "external injuries" by an instructor in the veterinarian school but, he added, "not in a hospital bed and no army man or dog was pushed out to allow him to be cared for. Never!"  
Mrs. Roosevelt recently told a group of wounded war veterans touring the White House that the president's pet was in the country "and we hope he's having a wedding."  
In its account today, the Post said "Fala and his blue-blooded lady love were incompatible. Actually, the lady bit him."

## 16 Children Perish in Nursery Fire

Auburn, Me.—(P)—Sixteen young children and a woman, trapped after an exploding stove sent flames raging through a wooden boarding home for war and factory workers' babies, were suffocated or burned to death today.  
Most of the victims ranged in age from three months to three years. They died in their cribs—their heads thrust through the spaces between the slats in their futile struggle to escape.  
Only eight of the 26 occupants of the converted farmhouse were able to flee the fast-spreading flames that swept the interior of the converted farmhouse.  
One of them was Mrs. Eva La-

# Reds Continue "Berlin Drive;" "Big Push" Developing in West

## Americans Cross Reich Border at Two New Places

Paris—(P)—Whiteclad infantry of the American First army stormed across the snow-drifted German border at two new places today and Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' artillery started pouring shells into the main concrete works of the thinly held Siegfried line.  
All along a 35-mile assault front from below St. Vith to the Roer river northeast of Monschau, the First and Third armies had a full scale assault underway with gains which carried the First to the ramparts on the west wall and broadened the Third army's foothold inside Germany to five miles.  
The next few hours, it was believed at supreme headquarters, might begin to show whether even with additional cold and delaying drifts, the Germans would be able to hold their fortifications with the force they left behind in their drainout to bolster the swaying eastern front.  
(The Germans said Gen. Eisenhower was shifting his troops in preparation for an all-out offensive and had massed 60 divisions, nearly half of them armored, for the attack. They called the Monschau drive "allied preparation to gain offensive bases.")  
The fighting First division crossed the border a half mile west of Underbreth, which is in the Siegfried line, in the longest First army gain. The village is 15 miles north-east of St. Vith.  
The 82nd airborne division moved into Germany east of Lanzerath and got within a mile of the Siegfried barriers, encountering stiff resistance, including tanks.  
The 78th division with tanks pushed through a shattered gap of the Siegfried line across the headwaters of the Roer river, three miles west of Monschau.  
To the north, Canadian and British troops wiped out the last enemy forces holding out in a maze of more than 1,000 dikes on the Maas island bridgehead of Kappelleschwer, north of the Dutch town of Tilburg, in a three day battle of men, tanks, mortars and artillery.  
On the opposite end of the stirring 400 mile front, American and French troops moved within two miles of the Rhine below Strasbourg and tightened encircling ares grasping for Colmar and Cernay.  
The 82nd was the seventh division the First army had thrown into the center of the front at which upwards of 110,000 men were attacking.  
The 100,000 or more identified troops of the First and Third armies were driving into the thinned out Siegfried line and they advanced to within three miles of two headwaters dams controlling the flood levels of the Roer river, a major barrier before Cologne.  
Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third army widened its bridgehead across the Our river into Germany to five miles and thrust it a mile and a half into the Reich within 12 of the Siegfried line bastion of Prum.  
The initiative was back in General See—WESTERN FRONT—Page 7



ALLIES GAIN IN GERMANY ON BOTH FRONTS—The Allies advanced on German soil on both fronts (heavy lines). In the west Americans drove into the reich south of St. Vith and farther south captured Sinz, Driesen. In the east the Red army burst into Germany in a new area, capturing Woldenberg and Driesen. In East Prussia the Russians neared Koenigsberg. In the south gains were made beyond Katowice. Near the Czechoslovakian border, Nowy Targ was captured.

## Soviets Within 60 Miles of Nazi Capital

BY JAMES F. KING  
London—(P)—Marshal Gregory Zhukov's troops today captured Landsberg 68 miles east of Berlin, Marshal Stalin announced tonight, and Berlin broadcasts said the Red army had plunged to towns only 58 and 62 miles from the reich's capital.  
Landsberg, great rail and road hub on the Berlin-Danzig rail line, was conquered along with the strong points of Meseritz, Schwiebus and Zullichau to the southeast as Zhukov's forces broke through the German defense guarding Frankfurt on the Oder river 39 miles from Berlin.  
A later German broadcast indicated the First Ukrainian army to the south may have spearheaded in 85 miles of Berlin on the south-east and 30 miles beyond the Oder in that area for the deepest penetration of Germany.  
It declared the front in Silesia had been stabilized "on a line from Sorau through Beslau to Bielsko" in Poland. If Marshal Ivan Konev's men have driven to Sorau, they are 45 miles inside Germany and 55 southeast of Frankfurt.  
Stalin's order of the day showed that Zhukov was beating into Germany on the direct route to Berlin along a 50-mile-wide front.  
Heavy armored battles were reported on the snow-drifted fields near the Oder.  
In a second order, Stalin announced capture of Friedland, 25 miles southeast of Koenigsberg, and Heilsberg, another road and rail junction 37 miles south of the nearly-surrounded East Prussian capital.  
At Soldin, Zhukov's forces were within 36 miles of Stettin on the Baltic as his flank drives north and south increased the peril to Berlin. If Stettin is reached, all of northeastern Germany will be lopped off. Moscow dispatches said the Red army was but 30 miles from Koenigsberg, Baltic port midway between Stettin and Danzig.  
Close to Linkup  
Zhukov's columns hitting southward reached the Oder at a point about 38 miles southeast of Zielienzig and near Grunberg. German broadcasts reported fighting northeast of Grunberg, but gave no indication that Zhukov actually had forced the Oder to reach Grunberg.  
Zhukov's troops were close to a linkup with the First Ukrainian army of Marshal Ivan Konev, which has stormed over the Oder farther south in Silesia, however, and were in position for a possible drive westward to outflank Frankfurt and the main Oder line before Berlin.  
Zielienzig is only 20 miles from the Oder, and Soldin is 24.  
Indications mounted meanwhile that the Germans were preparing to fight street by street for Berlin.  
Later in the day the Nazis imposed a partial blackout on news See—EASTERN FRONT—Page 7

# Berlin Says Some Ready to Quit; Refugees in Way; Hitler Speaks

London—(P)—Some Germans are ready to surrender, the Berlin radio said today, but declared "those cowardly creatures who try to desert the fatherland—in its hour of need are relatively few among our people."  
"Germany will fight on no matter where or under what conditions," the broadcast added, as other German radio reports told of millions of refugees fleeing toward Berlin from areas directly threatened by the surging Russian advance.  
One transmission by Transocean, Nazi news agency, said 5,000,000 Germans were trudging westward from the threatened areas, some of them in columns more than 35 miles long. Another appealed to German women and children to help clear the roads of snow and ice for the reinforcements moving up to the eastern front.  
"Remove all obstacles from their path," said the appeal, addressed to civilians in Eastern Germany. "Strew sand and ashes and shovel the entire breadth of the road. See to it that there is unhindered free passages through your towns and localities."  
"The German homeland is now at stake."  
A Swiss report to London told of one of the refugee processions from the east. It described babies dying from the cold, old people falling along the roadsides, terrified civilians jamming into trains which no longer are able to maintain their passenger schedules.  
One British report said Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler published a decree yesterday authorizing arrests and confiscations without warrants, and another said the classes of 1928 and 1929 had been called to the colors in Upper Silesia.  
The German radio ordered skippers of river craft on the Oder, Warthe and Netze rivers, directly in the path of the Russian offensive, to assemble at the nearest available points to continue their service. This announcement suggested the German army leaned heavily on this form of transport.  
PROPOSAL FEB. 6  
Kaukauna—(P)—Mayor L. F. Nelson said today that his proposal to levy a 1 per cent municipal annual income tax would be presented to the city council for action at its meeting Tuesday, Feb. 6.

## RUSSIANS COLD; GERMANS HUMBLE

Moscow—(P)—The Red army and the German population, as well as can be learned, are getting along in cold silence in the huge areas of the Reich occupied by the advancing Russians.  
Without exception, every account of Russian officers or soldiers meeting civilians has told the same story—the humble and almost fawning attitude of the Germans which the Russians have met with silence.  
An Izvestia dispatch from East Prussia told of an incident in which the Red army caught up with large numbers of rural residents.  
"The Germans bowed and offered their services to our officers with humiliation," the correspondent wrote. "But our Soviet fighters passed them by in silence."  
Another dispatch from Silesia told of a Russian officer entering a country hut where he found several Germans seated at a table. The head of the house rose, bowed low and offered him food, but the Soviet officer turned on his heel without a word, the dispatch said.  
All of the dispatches said that the German high command ordered the civilians to evacuate before the Russians could get them, and that in some sectors the Red army has not met a single human being for miles.  
Where they have had time, the Germans have done a good scorched earth job. Instenburgh was razed.  
A great many people were not evacuated from Koenigsberg, Pravda reported, but the highways and byways were packed with refugees.  
Dispatches told of how almost all of the German men encountered took off their hats and bowed to the Russian soldiers. Women lowered their heads and cursed Hitler so the Russian officers could hear them, another dispatch said.  
"But these are the people who used to beat our people," said one Russian writer. "They are the people who made slaves of our people and starved them."  
Hitler twice asserted that God had given him a mission. "The Almighty" saved him from assassination, he declared, and he saw in this "confirmation of my assigned task."  
The man who sent his armed legions into virtually every country of Europe gave the German people a nebulous promise of victory despite his growing reverses.  
When "this most gigantic of all world dramas will have ebbed and peace bells will ring," Hitler declared, still at the head of Europe will be "that nation (Germany) which has led Europe for one and one half thousands of years as the leading power against the east."  
Seemingly taking into consideration a possible "surrender now" demand by Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin, Hitler declared:  
"Every promise these statesmen are making to their people is of no importance because they cannot fulfill their assurances."

## Rapids Man Is Listed Missing

Pfc. Clifford Cooper, 26, has been missing in action since January 12 in the European theater of operations, according to a war department telegram received by his wife, Regina, who resides at 410 Eleventh avenue north.  
The Wisconsin Rapids soldier was serving as an infantryman with the Seventh army.  
Private Cooper entered the armed forces January 8, 1944, and went overseas in September, 1944. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cooper, 130 Daly avenue.

## Butterfly in January!

Even Mother Nature can be wrong.  
The proof?  
Well, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Yetter, Thirteenth street north, found a butterfly climbing on the outside of their front door window Tuesday when the temperature was hovering around zero.  
The bewildered little fellow is now fluttering around in a glass jar at The Tribune office.  
Maybe he figured the mercury was going to tumble to 15 below this morning and wanted to come in out of the cold.

## Legion of Merit Is Given to Gen. Immell

Madison—(P)—The Legion of Merit has been awarded to Brig. Gen. Ralph M. Immell of Madison, Wisconsin adjutant general on leave, for outstanding work in North Africa and Italy between January 6, 1943 and July 2, 1944.  
In announcing the award, allied force headquarters commended General Immell for conceiving a plan which resulted in speeding up the unloading of supply vessels in Algiers and for reducing the venereal disease rate and recovering hundreds of stolen American government vehicles in Naples.



NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

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