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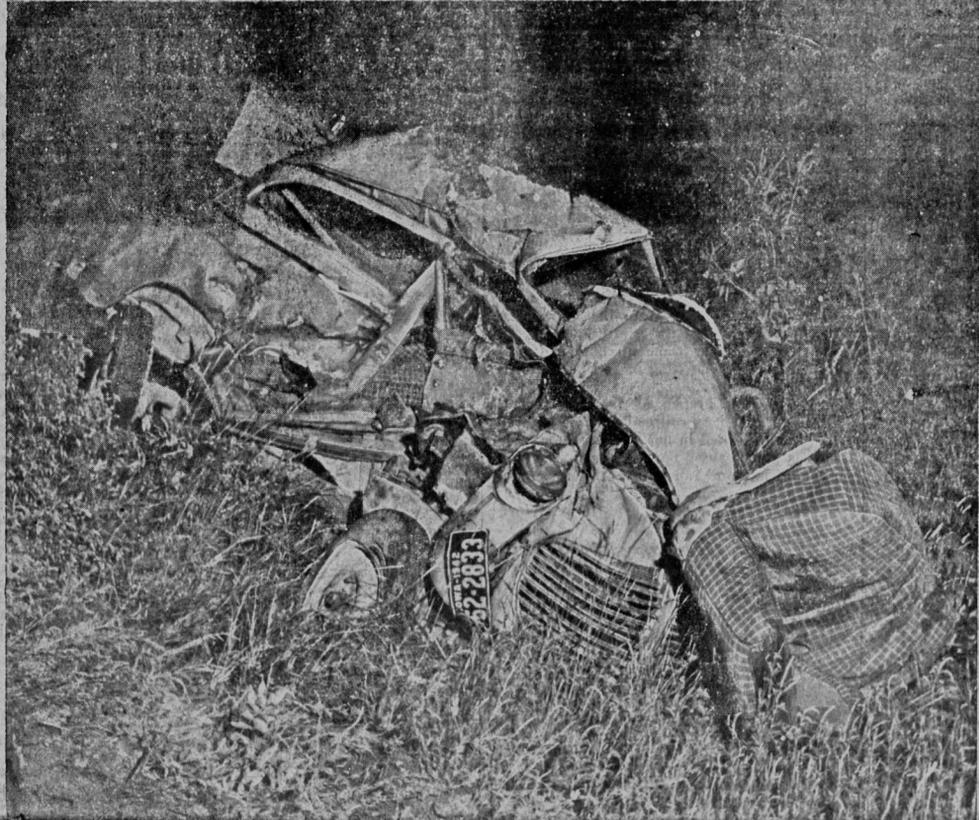
Roosevelt Arrives in Quebec to Confer With Churchill on Allied War Strategy

THIS CONFAB SEEMS TO HAVE ACHIEVED ITS GOAL



INFORMAL CONFERENCE, above, of Allied military chiefs on an airfield somewhere in Sicily seems to have achieved its goal because now the Allied forces are cleaning up the remnants of the Axis defenders.

CAR IN WHICH TWO MET DEATH



PICTURED ABOVE is the battered car in which Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Colony were killed last night by a Cedar Rapids-bound interurban. The Colony car was struck at a crossing one and one-half miles north of North Liberty. The interurban dragged the automobile nearly 500 feet along the tracks before it was hurled into a ditch. One side of the car was caved in so that it almost touched the other side. (See story on page 6.) Photo by S. J. Davis.

Leaders Begin Talks on Plans, Tactics Today

Global War Expected To Be Theme Of 6th Conference

QUEBEC, Que. (AP)—President Roosevelt came to historic, cheering Quebec last night to re-examine allied strategy for global war with Prime Minister Churchill of Britain and translate it into a master war plan to blast the axis out of existence. Thus began the final phase of the Quebec war conference, the sixth formal meeting of two statesmen who hold the fate of the allies, and perhaps of a staggering enemy, in their hands. With them was Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada, whose troops have played a vital role in the conquest of Sicily and appear destined to take on an even bigger assignment in tremendous smashes at the Nazi fortress on the European continent. Tonight they were at their ease. They were honor guests at a dinner party given by the Earl of Athlone, Canada's governor-general, in Quebec's citadel, a grim fortress which towers over the city, the St. Lawrence and spots where British arms defeated American invaders in the Revolutionary war. The battle then determined that Canada would be a British dominion. Now, as friends, Britain, Canada and the United States have pooled all their fighting forces and resources in a mighty war effort which will help determine the destiny of all the world. Today Mr. Roosevelt and Churchill will plunge full tilt into a survey of the combat tactics and operational schemes on which their "pick and shovel men" have been toiling for a week. Their decisions will be backed by the advice of what was officially described as "one of the greatest gatherings of military experts ever held." Among those experts were the chiefs of staffs of Britain and the United States and experts on every theatre of war and every type of battle enterprise. Disclosed upon the president's arrival was the presence in Quebec of Harry L. Hopkins, chairman of the munitions assignment board; Averell Harriman, American lend-lease supervisor in London; Isadore Lubin, who assists Hopkins; and Lewis Douglas, deputy war shipping administrator. Mr. Roosevelt came to Quebec by special train directly from Washington, where he had gone after a preliminary meeting with Churchill at Hyde Park, N. Y. He got off, to be welcomed by Churchill, Mackenzie King, the Earl of Athlone and other dignitaries at outlying Wolfe's Cove. Through narrow, twisting, hilly streets of old Quebec, he drove to the citadel, with thousands of the French speaking populace cheering him on his way. It was exactly 6:20 p. m. when he came through the hand-forced chain gates of the moated citadel and drove to a small parade ground within the ancient stone fortifications. With the governor general seated beside him, his khaki uniform contrasting with the president's white linen suit, Mr. Roosevelt watched the Stars and Stripes flutter to the top of a flag pole on the king's bastion, beside the Union Jack of England and the Canadian Red Ensign. An honor guard of 100, made up of royal British marines, members of the royal Canadian air force, the royal Canadian navy, and Canadian soldiers presented arms in slow cadence. It was the royal salute to an American president. A band of royal Canadian mounted police, their scarlet tunics and dark blue breeches providing a note of striking color, played the Star Spangled Banner. Then Mr. Roosevelt and his (See F.R.—CHURCHILL, page 5)

Messina Falls to Allies as Fight For Sicily Ends After 38 Days

Resistance Ceases As Yank Doughboys Contact British Troops

Stirring Finish Sets Stage for Forthcoming Operations in Europe

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA (AP)—The 38-day battle for Sicily ended yesterday with the fall of Messina to American doughboys who stormed through the hillside streets of the ancient city and then established contact with the British Eighth army coming up from the south, allied headquarters announced last night.

Axis Resistance Ceased

The stirring finish, however, only appeared to have set the stage for the next operations against Europe. Almost simultaneously with the announcement of the end of the Sicilian campaign, a large formation of Flying Fortresses reached across the Mediterranean from recently established bases and gave southern France its first bombing.

Istres le Tube and Salon, the latter northwest of Marseille, were blasted in a round trip which involved at least 1,000 miles. A special headquarters communique announcing Messina's capture said simply: "American troops captured Messina early this morning. Some artillery fire is being directed on the city from the Italian mainland."

The Germans, nervously blowing up installations on the exposed tip of Italy in apparent fear of an extension of allied amphibious operations, began pouring fire into Messina from 15-inch and other batteries stationed on the mainland across the two-mile wide straits not long after Messina fell to the Americans yesterday morning.

The Americans rushed up their heaviest artillery in their field batteries and duelled with the Germans. Among the doughboys and Tommies and allied airmen and allied airmen and seamen who were smashing deep into Italy's (See SICILY, page 5)

London Expects Allied Lunge As Follow-Up to Fall of Sicily

U. S. Planes Shuttle-Bomb Nazi Industry

LONDON (AP)—The atmosphere in this oldest and greatest allied forward bases in the European theater was heavy last night with speculation that another and more fateful lunge against the axis was coming now that the conquest of Sicily had made the first breach in the enemy's continental wall. Only the allied high command had knowledge of where the next blow or blows would be struck, but a feeling persisted that a denouement in the war was approaching.

U. S. Planes Shuttle-Bomb Nazi Industry

LONDON (AP)—American flying fortresses based in England celebrated their first anniversary yesterday with their largest project yet—a shuttle bombing raid that brought their deepest penetration into Germany with the big bombers flying on to North African bases.

The fortresses bombed an airplane plant at Regensburg, northeast of Munich in the far southeastern corner of Germany near the Austrian-Czechoslovakian borders, and kept on going over the alps for a hop of around 1,500 miles. Other bombers, battling through the stiffest fighter opposition the Nazis have mustered for weeks, blasted the roller bearing plant at Schweinfurt near Frankfurt.

The shuttle heavy bombing raid was the first daylight emulation by the Americans of the technique inaugurated by the RAF less than two months ago when it hit Friedrichshaven June 20 by night and flew on to North Africa, bombing the Italian naval base of Spezia on the way back. June 23, the RAF repeated the feat a month later.

Senator Vandenberg Raps Henry Wallace For 'Disunity Speeches'

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich) said yesterday that soft-pedaling of political debate until the fall of 1944 as suggested by James F. Byrnes, war mobilization director, is all right with him if the Democrats will get Vice-president Wallace to "pipe down in his program of disunity speeches."

Eddie Rickenbacker Sees Italian 'Blowup'

NEW YORK (AP)—Captain Edward V. Rickenbacker said yesterday that Italy was being bombed out of the war so fast that a "complete blowup" might come any day and that Germany then would be knocked out the same way because "no people on earth can stand" the terrific blasting being unleashed by allied air power.

But in the next breath, he warned that, even so, he doubted that Germany would crack "before the fall of 1944" at the present rate of the war's progress.

And after that, he said—barring a miracle—it would take another year of war to dispose of "savage and treacherous" Japan, whose soldiers, "unlike the Germans and Italians, will never give up."

Lean and smiling, but admittedly tired from his 50,000-mile tour of world battlefronts, Rickenbacker admitted he believed in the possibility of such a miracle, and said "something is coming this winter that will shock the world—maybe sooner."

Nazis Worry

LONDON (AP)—German broadcasters asserted yesterday that the axis retreat from Sicily was a great feat, but they betrayed their anxiety by speculating where the allies would strike next.

The Rome radio said a large allied invasion fleet had been sighted off Catania on the east coast of Sicily.

Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, Berlin military correspondent, said concentration of allied vessels in North African and Sicilian ports suggest new landing operations in the Mediterranean theater, possibly in the Naples, Leghorn or Florence areas of Italy's west coast.

He continued, however, that "The wholesome coup of a landing on the Italian west coast" was unlikely and that "more modest" operations were possible.

"From this angle there seem to be only two possibilities, namely either a landing on Sardinia or an attempt to gain a foothold on the southern tip of Calabria (the toe of the Italian boot)," Sertorius said.

Allied Flyers Kill 1,500 Japs, Bag 170 Planes in Wewak Raid

10,000 Bombs Dropped On New Guinea Base In Biggest Raid to Date

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Wednesday, (AP)—One hundred seventy Japanese planes were destroyed and 1,500 Japanese killed in a big allied air raid on Wewak, New Guinea, the high command announced today.

Ten thousand bombs were dropped on Wewak, which is about 350 miles northwest of the Salamaua ground front in New Guinea, in the heaviest raid yet staged in the southwest Pacific area.

The raiders destroyed the greatest part of the Japanese air force at Wewak.

MacArthur Statement Departing from custom because of the spectacular performance of the allied air force, Gen. Douglas MacArthur in a statement on the victory said:

"It was a crippling at an opportune moment. Numerically, the opposing forces were about equal in strength but one was in the air and the other was not. Nothing is so helpless as a plane on the ground."

"In war, surprise is decisive." Plane Crews Surprised The raiders, in a mass attack upon heavy concentrations of enemy air groups, surprised more than 225 airplanes and their crews on the ground.

Allied reconnaissance planes, which fly night and day in fair weather and foul, had spotted the movement of the Japanese to heavily reinforce his four airfields at Borum, But, Bagua and Wewak, all in the Wewak area.

"Many of his planes were parked wing tip to wing tip on the runways, apparently in preparation for an early air stroke in support of his ground forces disposed in the New Guinea areas," the communique said.

5 Miles From Salamaua Japan's ground forces are battling to hold back Americans and Australians who now are within five miles of the enemy's air base of Salamaua. Salamaua itself is largely in ruins as the result of being pounded with more than

10,000 Bombs Dropped On New Guinea Base In Biggest Raid to Date

1,000 tons of bombs in recent weeks. The raiders of Wewak struck at night and "the surprise was complete."

"Over 10,000 fragmentation and incendiary bombs caused vast havoc in and around the airdromes and dispersal areas," the communique said.

"The whole peninsula was encompassed by fires visible for 150 miles. The attack was continued throughout the morning by attack bombers and fighters at low altitudes."

60 Planes Destroyed "At Borum, the motors of 60 fighter planes were being warmed (See PACIFIC, page 5)

Invasion of Italy? Not Immediately, Say Washington Sources

WASHINGTON (AP)—An immediate invasion of the Italian mainland by allied ground forces which have completed the conquest of Sicily is considered unlikely by competent observers in Washington.

They expect Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and his deputy, Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, to follow the pattern of their previous operations—resting and regrouping their ground forces, while stepping up the scale of the air offensive against Italy.

The delay before the next phase of the Mediterranean war, however, is not expected to be as long as the months which intervened between the collapse of axis resistance in Tunisia and the assault on Sicily. For one thing, the organization which carried the invading forces to Sicily and supplied them presumably is intact and available for new amphibious operations. For another, the urgency of the air war against Germany requires occupation of southern and central Italy at the earliest possible moment.

Two possibilities exist, it was noted, which might change the picture overnight—capitulation by the Italian government, or an axis decision not to defend southern and central Italy.

Russian Army Gains 4 Miles on Bryansk

10,000 Nazis Die As Reds Advance On Smolensk, Kharkov

LONDON, Wednesday (AP)—The Red army smashed through stiffening German resistance Tuesday to make gains up to four miles toward Bryansk and improved their positions in the drives upon Smolensk and Kharkov in fighting that killed more than 10,000 Germans, Moscow announced today.

The Germans were falling back from position after position in the Bryansk area, where the Red troops were last reported 15 miles east of the great German defense center. Over 60 towns and villages were taken and the Moscow radio reported that "fierce fighting does not slacken for a moment."

The Germans, dislodged from their main line, were said to be in full retreat, covering their rear with tank and plane counteroffensives.

Bombers Hit Train Soviet planes found military trains and concentrations of troops in Bryansk and pounded them heavily Monday night and Tuesday morning, a Moscow broadcast reported by the Soviet monitor said.

Bryansk was also menaced by (See RUSSIA, page 5)

Knox Hints of Drive To Retake Aleutians

WASHINGTON (AP)—Speculation that the drive to throw the Japanese out of their last foothold on the American side of the Pacific may be at least in its early stages was set off yesterday by Secretary of the Navy Knox.

"No news is good news," he said when asked why there has been no navy report since July 30 on operations against Kiska island in the Aleutians.

Knox first turned aside press conference questions on the long silence about Kiska with a suggestion that the weather could have closed in and stopped operations. Reporters reminded him that weather which might stop bombing plans need not affect the surface ships which were pounding the Japanese installations almost daily when the navy suddenly stopped talking.

End of Coffee Rationing Bolsters Middle America—

The removal of coffee from the ration list cheered the people of this country, by far the greatest coffee-drinkers in the world. To the people of Middle America, just south of the United States, the discontinuance of coffee rationing constitutes virtually a rebirth of a great part of their economic life.

In nearly all of the Middle American countries coffee is one of the chief crops grown for export. In four of them—Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica, and Haiti—it is the leading export crop. Coffee accounts for 80 percent of the value of all El Salvador's exports, 70 percent of Guatemala's, 53 percent of Costa Rica's.

After the war disrupted inter-American shipping, United States imports of coffee gradually were reduced to a point at least 35 percent below the normal figure. Latin America's 14 billion coffee trees went on producing bumper crops, but with the usual outlets badly shrunken. Millions of bags of coffee began to pile up in the warehouses. The economic mainstay of nine American nations was slipping.

Even before coffee rationing was started here, war conditions had sharply reduced coffee exports from Latin America. The European markets, and others outside the United States, which normally buy 40 percent of Latin America's coffee, were largely cut off by 1940 or earlier. Curtailment of United States imports cut shipments from Latin America still further, to well below 50 percent of the normal trade.

It was not until late in the spring of this year, when the allies gained the upper hand over the submarine peril and the cumulative effect of new cargo ships began to make itself felt, that the shipping situation was sufficiently eased to permit increased coffee imports. On July 1 the government increased the coffee ration to an amount only a little less than normal consumption. Before the month of July had ended, President Roosevelt announced coffee was no longer to be rationed.

What it means is that Middle America's economy, almost wholly agrarian and dependent for survival upon export to the United States of tropical crops that cannot be raised here, is again able to hold its head above water. The fact is of tremendous significance to the United States and the other American republics today. The economic support the American tropics get through United States imports of their products was effective in bringing those countries to the side of the allies.

The economic interdependence of the America will continue after the war. Recognition of that fact is the surest step in the direction of lasting Pan-American understanding.

Serving, Not Ruling—

The effort made for the happiness of others lifts us above ourselves—L. M. Child.

The happiness of love is in action; its test is what one is willing to do for others.—Lew Wallace.

If you love and serve men, you cannot, by hiding or stratagem, escape the remuneration.—Emerson.

The standard by which all are finally judged is not wealth, education or fame, but service.—Charles L. H. Wagner.

Let us serve instead of rule, knock instead of push at the door of human hearts, and allow to each and every one the same rights and privileges that we claim for ourselves.—Mary Baker Eddy.

The most acceptable service of God is doing good to man.—Benjamin Franklin.

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1943

News Behind the News

Voters O.K. F.R.'s War Leadership, Disapprove Domestic Inefficiency
By PAUL MALLON

WASHINGTON—Returning congressmen say the folks back home approve Mr. Roosevelt's war direction, but are wild and wrathful about the inefficient handling of domestic problems—particularly food. They might well be.

A restaurant man here tried to get some cabbages from his wholesaler for several days without results. The dealer finally told him the OPA had fixed such a low price on cabbages that the farmers could get no profit out of selling them, and that he could get no profit by handling them.

The same situation seems true nationally. In the Denver area, cabbages recently were being sold at too high a price, sometimes as high as \$70 a ton, nearly twice last year's price of \$42 a ton. The OPA stepped in, and, instead of fixing a lower price which would give a reasonable profit and keep the flow of cabbages coming to American tables, dropped it to \$25. The farmers plowed their cabbages under or fed them to the hogs.

What some newspapers have been reporting about the similar loss of the North Carolina potato crop through similar foolishness is substantially correct. The government first guaranteed a price to the growers in the Carolinas and southeastern states, which was too low. They came up here and protested, finally succeeding in getting a profitable price ceiling.

But another branch of the government, ODT, refused to load railroad cars, so the potatoes were loaded in hot weather under conditions which caused much spoilage. The crop also was late and ran into northern competition.

Therefore, the government had to buy it at the lowest fixed price, and has been giving it away to national institutions and starch factories for one-tenth of its cost or less. Little of it ever reached American tables in this time of dire food shortage. About 6,000 carloads were involved, most of which were lost to the market.

The cherry growers in the Denver area could not get tied cars for their crop. Then they wanted to put it in storage but all available space was filled with meats and butter. So they advertised in the newspapers inviting citizens to come out to pick the cherries off the trees free. The people replied that they could not get gas. The crop fell on the ground and rotted.

Similar situations have developed in beans, meats and other products at a time when we cannot spare an ounce of food-waste either for ourselves or our allies. The regulated economy has run into open switches of inefficient pricing, regulations, icing, and gas shortages, which complicate the always prevailing farm problems of labor and machinery.

Food Administrator Marvin Jones has sought to mend the broken production line with ringing patriotic speeches telling the farmer and consumer their duties and offering great promises for next year. The wise men here say Mr. Jones will come along with some really helpful statements and actions later, but it is evident the nation is running into ever increasingly serious food dangers.

By mid-winter, Mr. Jones will need a miracle to preserve a balanced American diet. From the recent famine in meats, the government regulations are plunging us into a period of over-marketed abundance for the fall. Beef, cattle and hogs will have to be thrown on the market when the grass dies and feeding supplies (already deficient) dwindle further. But, by mid-winter, we are likely to have a meat famine again.

Current canning of fruits and vegetables is spotty. Some local canneries are reaching normal production, but the total supply will not be enough for the army and civilian consumption. Apple and peach production, especially peach, is far below normal due to spring freezes.

Nature, however, has lavished weather favors upon the nation's food production as a whole. The eastern drought is confined mainly to Maryland and Virginia, and in no case, goes west of the Alleghenies. The corn and grass is still green in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

If we could eat all we have grown, we would be well off, but all the obstructions and wastes of a managed economy are side tracking much that nature has given us.

First Aid to the Voice—

There is no factor in the human personality that will respond to a little attention so readily and quickly and with such excellent results as your voice. A little attention, actually less than the average woman gives to the shine on her nose, on the average man gives to the shine on his shoes, can, in most cases, make the difference between a good voice and a bad one.



WAKE UP, AMERICA!

Will the Smith-Connelly Act Reduce Strikes, Improve Industrial Relations?

Moderated by FRED G. CLARK, General Chairman, American Economic Foundation
As debated by ROY S. SMETHURST, Counsel of the National Association of Manufacturers
MR. SMETHURST OPENS: The war labor disputes act is a moderate law written on the assumption that American workers would not deliberately endanger victory by striking. If this assumption is correct (and the record generally supports it), strikes in war industries can be reduced by three provisions of the law, if fairly administered and effectively enforced. First, the law requires a 30-day notice of an intended strike, and a secret vote by affected employees. Penalties are mild, but real enforcement of these requirements should reduce the number of "unauthorized" strikes. Experience shows that "cooling-off" requirements can be effective. Second, the act strengthens the war labor board, which organized labor sponsored, to settle disputes in return for labor's no-strike pledges. Since consistent with organized labor's own anti-strike program, union leaders should be better able to fulfill their no-strike pledges. Third, if serious strikes do occur, government possession of the plant would make continuation of the strike unlawful. However, to deter strikes, government operation must be made more unattractive to strikers than in the coal strike. If labor also loses by government operation, the 30-day "cooling-off" period, with fair and speedy settlement of disputes by the WLB, should reduce strikes without government seizure.

MR. MYERS CHALLENGES: Mr. Smethurst's statement seems to me unconvincing. First—if, as he admits, workers would not deliberately strike in war time—then why this law? Second—he implies that the act is in the interest of labor leaders in their endeavor to prevent strikes. May I ask in all respect whether a representative of the National Association of Manufacturers is the best judge of this, or labor leaders themselves? One has only to read the labor press to see that labor feels strongly that this law is not only unnecessary but seriously detrimental to good industrial relations and to maximum production by willing workers. Mr. Smethurst's last point is hypothetical.
MR. SMETHURST REPLIES: Public resentment against strikes brought this law into being. Union leaders opposed it, not in the interest of good industrial relations, but to avoid legal responsibility. Employers likewise have not been overjoyed at a law which permits government seizure of their business to stop strikes by organized labor. Nevertheless the law passed because of public demand. Even though imperfect, it can reduce strikes if government agencies will (1) enforce the law fairly, (2) eliminate delays in settling real grievances, and (3) make irresponsible unions toe the mark the same as employers. If the law proves inadequate it can be changed, and labor, instead of merely opposing it, should offer something constructive.

JAMES MYERS
Author of "Do You Know Labor?"
MR. MYERS OPENS: It is my personal opinion that, because of its peculiar provisions, this act may even increase strike threats; but even if it were to reduce strikes, it will certainly fail to improve industrial relations and it will not increase total production (which is supposed to be its purpose). Intelligent industrial relations in private industry seek first to remove causes of industrial unrest. Second, rules are devised to penalize the small minority who transgress and to reward the great majority who do right. Third, regulations are made clear and consistent. This act violates all these proved principles of personnel practice which have resulted in maximum production in our best managed industries. First, the act does not attack the causes of unrest chief of which is lack of control of the cost of living. Second, it ignores the magnificent production record of American workers, and the amazingly small times lost by strikes (6/100th of 1 percent in 1942). It spans all the good boys in the class hoping to deter one bad boy for his wickedness. Third, the act is inconsistent and confusing. It says in effect—"We must have no strikes, but if you really must, be sure to give us 30 days notice"—30 days of disturbed industrial morale—to say nothing of what may follow. The act also impairs management's morale by its provision of seizing private plants by the government.

ITURBI PLAYS GOULD'S 'CONCERTO'



MORTON GOULD'S newest composition, titled "Little Concerto," will have its world premiere Wednesday, Aug. 25, when it will be heard on Gould's "Carnival" program over CBS as played by his orchestra of 50 musicians with Jose Iturbi, renowned concert pianist, as the soloist.

Interpreting The War News

Allied War Strategy Conferences Ready To Begin in Quebec

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON
Quebec, Que.—The allied war strategy conference called in a Quebec setting to exploit promptly ever growing battle victories over the creaking triple axis and plan swift, new, cumulative military blows was all but ready to get into full stride last night on the citadel-crowned bluffs above the St. Lawrence.
With experts of experience present from all the active war theaters where American or British empire forces are engaged included, the meeting of top flight war councilors had been expanded into a review of all phases of the global struggle with the German-Italian-Japanese triumvirate to sit out new weak spots in the axis defense lines in Europe or Asia at which to strike, and hit hard again for victory over a seemingly reeling foe.
In the phrase of an official spokesman it had become one of the greatest military assemblies of all times.
That was disclosed during the day with an official announcement that military and naval personnel representing intimate and immediate contacts with allied field commanders in all war theaters are now in Quebec for consultation with the American-Canadian-British chiefs of staffs. They were called in from the European and Mediterranean theaters as well as from the far Pacific, Burma and China.
The roster of these officers, direct or very recently from the actual battle fronts, is not available for publication. What is known of their recent experience and assignments make it clear, however, that allied field commanders in all global war theaters are being kept in touch with the Quebec nerve center of stepped up war strategy decisions and that, in scope and potential significance as effecting the duration of the war in Europe, this conference transcends any previous allied war council.
Of the actual proceedings in the palatial great GHQ of the conference on the Quebec cliffs, little was known to the growing army of the American, British and Canadian reporters assembling in the city. They were held still behind a security, defense-in-depth deployment of troops, police, including Canadian Mounties, and secret service operatives that defied all news corps attacks. No word came from the staff deliberations in the huge chateau frontonas except through allied war information channels.
It was again clear in the disclosure that officers from the fighting fronts are included in the council personnel, however, that this time, because of the fast-changing back-drop of war events in Europe and across the Pacific and most of all in Russia, against which the Quebec conference is set, that its authors are striving not to obscure its doings from enemy eyes and ears, but to drive home on the German and Italian public that new and terrible war measures are being blueprinted against the axis regime.
There is an atmosphere of expectancy of great events to flow from this allied master-strategy session which its organizers obviously are endeavoring to stress and beam to Germany, Italy and Japan as a psychological "softening" (See INTERPRETING, page 5)

OFFICIAL DAILY BULLETIN

UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

Items in the UNIVERSITY CALENDAR are scheduled in the President's Office, Old Capitol. Items for the GENERAL NOTICES are deposited with the campus editor of the Daily Iowan or may be placed in the box provided for their deposit in the offices of the Daily Iowan. GENERAL NOTICES must be at the Daily Iowan by 4:30 p. m. the day preceding first publication; notices will NOT be accepted by telephone, and must be TYPED OR LEGIBLY WRITTEN and SIGNED by a responsible person.
Vol. XXI, No. 1625 Wednesday, August 18, 1943

Friday, Aug. 20
Independent study unit ends.
Monday, Aug. 30
9 a. m. Assembly for beginning freshmen, Macbride auditorium.
10:30 a. m. Registration by colleges.
3:30 p. m. Freshman assembly, Macbride auditorium.
7 p. m. Play night, Women's gymnasium.
Tuesday, Aug. 31
1:10 p. m. Freshman examinations, Macbride auditorium.
3:30 p. m. Freshman assembly, Macbride auditorium.
8 p. m. Variety show, Macbride auditorium.
Wednesday, Sept. 1
8 a. m. Freshman examinations, Macbride auditorium.

11 a. m. Freshman assembly, Macbride auditorium.
1:10 p. m. Freshman examinations, Macbride auditorium.
3:30 p. m. Moving picture, "Highlights of Iowa," Macbride auditorium.
3:30 p. m. Tea dance, Iowa Union.
Thursday, Sept. 2
7:45 a. m. Induction ceremony, 8 a. m. First semester begins.
Friday, Sept. 3
8:30 p. m. Open house, Iowa Union.
Sunday, Sept. 5
3 p. m. Orientation program for freshmen women, Macbride auditorium.
8 p. m. University Vesper Service, Macbride auditorium.

(For information regarding dates beyond this schedule, see reservations in the office of the President, Old Capitol.)

GENERAL NOTICES

IOWA UNION MUSIC ROOM SCHEDULE
Sunday—11 to 6 and 7 to 9.
Monday—11 to 2 and 3 to 9.
Tuesday—11 to 2 and 4 to 9.
Wednesday—11 to 2 and 3 to 9.
Thursday—11 to 2 and 4 to 9.
Friday—11 to 2 and 3 to 9.
Saturday—11 to 3 and 5:30 to 7.

LIBRARY HOURS
JULY 30 TO SEPT. 1
General library reading rooms
July 31 to Sept. 1—Monday to Friday, 8:30 to 12 M. and 1 to 5 p. m. Saturday, 8:30 a. m. to 12 M. Education library
July 31 to Sept. 1:

Monday to Friday, 8 a. m. to 12 M. and 1 to 5 p. m.
Monday to Thursday, 7 to 9 p. m.
Saturday, 8:30 a. m. to 12 M.
Aug. 23 to Sept. 1:
Monday to Friday, 8:30 a. m. to 12 M. and 1 to 5 p. m.
Saturday, 8:30 a. m. to 12 M.
Hours for other departmental libraries will be posted on the doors.
Reserve books may be withdrawn for overnight use between 4 and 5 p. m. each day from Monday through Friday and between 11 a. m. and 12 M. each Saturday. They should be returned by 8:30 a. m. the following day when the library is open.
GRACE VAN WORMER

WASHINGTON IN WARTIME

Rep. Compton White's 'Serial' May Reach Forced Conclusion Soon

WASHINGTON—I've been wondering how long Rep. Compton I. White (D-Idaho) was going to be allowed to go along unchallenged.
It has come at last. Rep. Pete Jarman (D-Ala.), chairman of the house committee on printing, and vice-chairman of the joint (house and senate) committee on printing, has let it be known that "something just has to be done" to curb Mr. White's verbiages in the appendix of the Congressional Record as well as take a half-hitch on all members who are inclined these wartime days to "clutter up the Record with drivel."
For many weeks Congressman White has been running a "serial" in the Record—under the title, "Money, the Most Important Issue in the World Today." The first 30-odd installments comprised reprints of one Senator Cockerell's speeches in the Congressional Record about 50 or 60 years ago. (Cost to the taxpayer, somewhere in the neighborhood of \$5,000.) When last heard of, Congressman White had launched off on a reprint of "the fight that took place 100 years ago between President Andrew Jackson and the money powers."
There is no accusation here that Mr. White's insertions in the Record are "drivel." Mr. White has a cause. It's silver. In the light of World War II requirements, the silver question could very well take a little airing, but regardless of the merits of Mr. White's "serial," there is behind it one of the amusing stories of the Congressional Record procedure today.
Four or five years ago, a lame duck congressman approached Representative Jarman with a voluminous manuscript. He wanted it printed as a public document. Jarman estimated its cost and promised to put it before the joint committee on printing. There was a rule at that time that before any member of congress could reprint more than two pages of other than his own speeches in the Record, he would have to obtain estimates from the public printer.
But before Jarman had an opportunity to put the matter to the committee, the manuscript appeared in the appendix of the Record—37 pages of it (cost to the taxpayers \$1,800).
That was the appendix that broke the printing committee's back. They met a few days later and voted that not only would congressmen hereafter have to get that estimate from the public printer for all over two pages, but they would have to announce that (See WASHINGTON, page 5)

WSUI
910 ON YOUR RADIO DIAL

TODAY'S HIGHLIGHTS
9:15—Headline News
9:30—Treasury Star Parade
9:50—News, The Daily Iowan
10—Week in the Bookshop
10:15—Yesterday's Musical Favorites
10:30—The Bookshelf
11—Melody Time
11:15—Boys' Town
11:50—Farm Flashes
12—Rhythm Rumbles
12:30—News, The Daily Iowan
12:45—Religious News Reporter
1—Musical Chats

RELIGIOUS NEWS REPORTER—
From every part of the world comes news of your religion, Catholic, Protestant or Jewish, as presented today at 12:45 by WSUI's "Religious News Reporter." This program of comments on religious events, organizations and personalities is conducted by Prof. M. Willard Lampe, director of the school of religion.

SOLDIERS WITH WINGS—
Lieut. William Garrett, bombardier on a Flying Fortress which participated in the raid over Rome, will be the guest hero of "Soldiers with Wings" which is heard over WGN tonight at 10:30.

TAKE-A-CARD—
Ina Ray Hutton, famed girl band leader, heads the interesting personalities who will try their luck on Wally Butterworth's quiz show tonight at 9:30 over WGN.

TODAY'S PROGRAM
8—Morning Chapel
8:15—Musical Miniatures
8:30—News, The Daily Iowan
8:45—Keep 'Em Eating
8:55—Service Reports
9—Salon Music

7:30—Manhattan at Midnight
8—John Freedom
8:30—Victory Parade of Spotlight Bands
9—Raymond Gram Swing
9:30—Alec Templeton Time
10—News
10:15—Lum and Abner
10:55—War News

CBS
WMT (600); WBBM (780)
6—I Love a Mystery
6:15—Harry James
6:30—Easy Aces
6:45—Mr. Keen
7—Sammy Kaye
7:30—Dr. Christian
7:55—News
8—Lionel Barrymore
8:30—Jack Carson
9—Great Moments in Music
9:30—Voice of Iowa
9:45—WMT Band Wagon
10—News
10:15—News, Pulton Lewis Jr.
10:30—Tiny Hill's Band
11—News
11:15—Forty Chicagoans
11:30—Ramon Ramos Band
12—News

MBS
WGN (720)
9:30—Take a Card
10:30—Soldiers with Wings
11:15—Songs by Sunny Skylar

Blue
KSO (1460); WENR (890)
6—Terry and the Pirates
6:30—Jack Armstrong
7—News

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Lewis Investigates Foreign Broadcasts Released by OWI

Fulton Lewis Jr., noted radio commentator who charged the office of war information with asking radio stations to "propagandize false statements" about the Atlantic charter, stated that he will go to New York to examine the files of the OWI overseas broadcast to determine whether the charter has been "misrepresented" there.

Asserting that OWI had asked radio "to launch a propaganda campaign to sell the American people on the idea that the Atlantic charter meant, not what the president said, not what the charter said, but rather something entirely different," Lewis said in his broadcast of Aug. 9, "I refuse to do so."

"I have no objection to pushing the Atlantic charter," Lewis said, "but I do object to the propagandization of that fact sheet. I have high regard for Palmer Hoyt and for Elmer Davis but if their office is supposed to dispense official authentic government information, let's be sure that it is official and authentic and accurate."

OWI officials admitted to reporters that the agency was wrong in stating that the United Nations had formally adopted the charter and agreed that the word "guarantee" referring to the charter's calling for the "four freedoms" was ill-advised. They denied however any intent to propagandize a false interpretation.

CONSUMERS' CORNER

There's more to the care of clothes than just keeping them in good condition when you wear them. After you've bought, worn, hung, brushed, washed and cleaned those garments according to all the rules, you still have to toe the line when you say goodbye to them for a season.

In storing clothes remember that they should be clean. Dirt actually can wear the fabric out. Ordinary dust is full of tiny sharp particles and cutting surfaces. When you store a soiled garment and pack it down tightly with other clothes, friction and abrasion take place. As for stains, the longer they remain in the garment, the better chance they have to affect the fiber and the dye. Wash everything that's washable and store it unironed, unstarched and unbleached.

Remove spots and stains from unwashable clothes and hang them outdoors for a thorough airing. The best thing to do is to send them to a reliable dry-cleaner.

Fold Garments Gently

In packing, try to avoid sharp folds. Delicate fabrics are likely



to wear thin at the creasing points and should be rolled softly. When you do fold a garment, follow the lines of the garment, folding at the waistline and crossing the sleeves carefully across the upper front.

In putting away those wool clothes for the season moths must be considered. The two chief home moth prevention aids are moth-proof boxes, chests or closets, and chemicals in the form of crystals and sprays.

These places should be air-tight. But no matter how air-tight they are, if there is a single moth larva lurking in the clothes when you place them inside, you're in for moth damage.

Chemicals used for moth prevention are only temporarily effective. Even after they have killed all moth life, they will not prevent new moths from chewing their way through the fabrics. This is the reason why it is so essential to have the container 100 percent air-tight.

Liquids vs Moths

Mothproofing liquids are effective only if they are completely and meticulously applied. No part of the garment must be left untreated or it will be susceptible to moth attack. Garments which are satisfactorily treated can be left hanging in the closet without further protection. Garments which are untreated should be stored in bags, boxes or chests which are tight enough to prevent moths from entering.

When moth crystals are used, they should be used in proper quantities in containers which are as tight as possible. Place the garments in the container and cover with tissue paper and then spread the crystals on top of the paper. Wrapped in heavy paper after your preferred chemical has been applied is a good plan to follow. Seal the package completely and



— AND RED ALL OVER
 A perfect date dress for the young and gay is this New York creation in fireman-red crepe with a full skirt, a fitted bodice and frog fastenings in glistening silver and robin-egg-blue beads.



GOLDEN SCROLLS
 Against the background of the exotic Monte Carlo Night Club, brunette songstress Mary Howard poses in a striking New York creation, in black crepe, slit almost to the knee, whose sleeves and pockets are embroidered with scrolls of golden sequins.



SEQUIN CLOVERS
 This glittering New York creation was seen at dinner on a lovely young girl at the Monte Carlo Night Club. It is black crepe, polka-dotted with four-leaf clovers of black sequins and prettily scalloped at the throat, the sleeves and the hem.

Fashion Responsibility— Cottons Face Wartime

—For Practicality—

Fashion has a new responsibility and require little or no pressing when properly blocked. Velveteen "basics" cut on dressy shirtwaist lines with narrow dirndl skirts and lace trimming on low U necks and bracelet sleeves are poised enough for dates—ideal for showing off jewelry. Black velveteen with checked collar and cuffs, in a dirndl with eyelet trimming and drawstrings or with Irish lace edging the round neck, and simulating an apron on the skirt vies with the same rich soft cotton in jewel tones for afternoons and dates. Hollowout velveteen, a wide wale pile fabric along with the other members of this family, corduroy and wide wale cotton plush, are favorites for dressy suits, particularly in a silvery grey shade. Some of the suits are simply tailored depending on the richness of the fabric for interest. Other types are weskit suits with trouser skirts, yoked cardigan jackets with patch pockets and gored skirts, and plain velveteen with a basque jacket buttoned down the front with metal buttons, perky eyelet frills edging the yoke and cuffs.

The prediction of another cold winter has brought out the cotton-backed fleece coats which made such a hit last year when the college girls took them to their hearts. Some of them are lined with bright velveteen or corduroy for extra warmth as well as color. For early fall, hollowout velveteen is cozy as well as luxurious in trench and officer's coats, and in the ever-popular box styles. One of the most exciting boxy models, seventeenth length, has buttons as big as saucers. Wide-wale plush is also often seen in three-quarters and full-length box coats. And, of course, these light-weight types will be equally good next spring and summer.

Reversibles are indispensable and they're winning more friends and influencing more people to keep dry when it rains than ever before. Favorite of favorites is a box model—corduroy on one side, water-repellent poplin or gabardine on the other. In the plain cotton raincoats, there are military and trench types, some with matching caps.

Designers are going all-out for glamor with accessories of jewel-tone velveteen and corduroy, many of the hats showing Russian and Chinese influence. Realization of their possibilities for good looks as well as practicality and economy has also given cotton gloves of all kinds an important place among year-round accessories. Many of them are double-woven cotton in a wide range of colors to brighten up dark winter clothes, but there are also corduroy and velveteen ones.

Cotton stockings, too, are making a hit right across the country. The wonderful things that have been done with lace meshes in pastels and the tones of precious gems as well as with designs painted on lilies, and with heavy ribbed cottons for sports and everyday have persuaded lots of practical women to get a cotton hosiery wardrobe, with correct weights and colors for every costume. This is actually an economical idea because it puts the strain of everyday and sports wear on the heavier hose—saves sheers and meshes for dates and evening.

Fine cotton lingerie of the "trousseau type," first accepted so eagerly for summer, has become a year-round favorite. The newest furore is nightgowns made in Mexico and hand-embroidered with beguiling angels and amusing mottoes. While government needs have decreased the amount of flannelette available for civilians, there will be some gowns and pajamas of it, and more of knitted cottons to help keep Americans warm in underheated houses.

carefully with strong gummed paper. Drycleaners now provide moth-resistant garment bags. The effectiveness of these storage bags depends on the reliability of the drycleaner.

FASHIONS STRAIGHT FROM NEW YORK

Featuring the Cold Wave



The cold wave is the first permanent wave in the history of beauty culture to yield curls, so natural looking, that even experts cannot detect the difference. Women prize this newest of discoveries no less highly for its other virtues, namely, that it is cool and comfortable, simple and safe. It is created without machines, electricity, chemical pads, heat or steam!

How, then, is it created?—The answer is a cool, refreshing liquid which courses through the hair as it is wrapped on little wooden winding rods, allowed to remain a few minutes—and which yields a wave of sensational loveliness.

The cold wave is the culmination of years of research and makes permanent waving a science in itself. This wave is utterly remarkable in that it is the first wave to work successfully on any type of hair, regardless of texture, color or physical condition. It conditions the hair while it waves, softening the ends so that they will not split.

Permanent wave specialists, in the past decade, have developed a variety of methods to induce and hold curl in all kinds of human hair. Yet, even with their greatest care, an occasional woman has been astounded and horrified to see her hair turn, green, purple or some other freakish shade due to the chemical reaction of her bleach or hair dye and the permanent waving solution. This horrible possibility is removed forever and all time by the cold wave. Women with dyed or bleached hair will rejoice at its discovery.

More numerous, perhaps, than women with dyed or bleached hair are those with coarse or extra-fine hair, or those with other types of problem hair caused by dryness or oiliness. They, too, will find the solution to their permanent wave problems in the cold wave.

Permanent waves, in the past, have meant four or five hours of heavy-headedness, heat and discomfort to beauty-seeking ladies, as well as hard, anxious work for the beauty operator. The complete cold wave takes only two hours, and they are two hours of rest and comfort. It is the easiest type of wave for the customer to receive—and is also easiest on the operator. It is relaxing to both the customer and operator in that there is no stretching or tugging of hair. This

Summer Ideal Time For Serving of Soup

Thinning the lettuce in your Victory Garden. Make a delicious "sopa verde", or green soup, as they do in Middle America.

Summer is the ideal time to try a new soup. Many of us plan just one hot dish to a meal in the really warm weather, so we might as well make that dish as interesting as we possibly can.

Green soup is not made of split peas, as you might have imagined if you had seen it on a restaurant menu. It's really a summer vegetable soup made of lettuce, scallions and a few sprigs of parsley, and is very popular indeed south of the Rio Grande.

The vegetables may be finely chopped instead of ground, if you prefer, and the soup will still be delicious, but it won't be the authentic "sopa verde" as they know it in Middle America. If you're the lucky owner of an electric blender, your green soup won't take more than two minutes to prepare. Put a cup of water (or stock) in the blender to start with, then pile in the vegetables, add the seasoning, and run for two minutes. Add the rest of the water or stock and the soup is ready to heat and serve. Just as easy as that! The perfect blending eliminates the "sofrito" or frying process.

For a quickly-prepared "company" soup, there's another Middle American specialty—Corn Soup, with cream and toasted almonds.

Almonds are used a great deal in Middle America, an interesting reminder that many of the recipes are Moorish in origin and date back to the days of the Spanish Conquest. They are highly nutritious, as well, like that other Middle American specialty, bananas. The time may come when almonds are as much a part of our daily diet here in the United States as bananas were before the war, when plenty of ships were available to bring them to our ports.

Don't think of almonds as an expensive luxury, but learn to consider them a staple item. Almonds add a great deal to any number of dishes, yet half a pound will last indefinitely in spite of the dozens of uses you'll find for them once you keep a supply on hand.

SOPA VERDE
 1 bunch scallions
 2 cups lettuce, tightly packed
 3 sprigs parsley
 1 tablespoon butter
 4 cups water (or stock)
 ¾ teaspoon salt
 ¾ teaspoon pepper

Grind together scallions, lettuce and parsley. Melt butter in heavy saucepan, add ground vegetables and fry gently until soft. Add the water, or stock made with bouillon cubes, season to taste and allow to simmer for 25 minutes.
CORN SOUP WITH CREAM AND ALMONDS
 3 cups milk
 ¾ cup sliced onion
 ½ cup chopped celery
 1 cup fresh (or frozen) cut corn
 1 bay leaf

- 3 tablespoons butter.
- 3 tablespoons flour
- ½ cup cold milk
- speck of pepper
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 2 tablespoons toasted almonds
- ½ cup cream

Simmer corn, celery, bayleaf and onion in milk for 20 minutes, then press through a sieve. Melt butter, add flour and blend well stirring for 2 to 3 minutes. Do not allow to scorch. Add cold milk, stirring carefully then the sieved milk and corn mixture. Heat to boiling, allow to simmer gently for a few minutes. Add cream and toasted almonds immediately before serving.

To prepare toasted almonds: Blanch, cut in slivers or chop. Fry lightly in salad oil or butter, using about one teaspoon to each cup of almonds. Shake constantly until lightly browned all over.

Bananas Easily Digested

Some persons mistakenly think bananas is difficult to digest. So are melons, apples, pears, or any other fruit—if they're eaten before they're ripe.

Eat your bananas ripe, and you'll find them not only very easily digestible, but also at the peak of their delicious taste and nutritive value, full of vitamins, minerals, proteins, and quick energy.

In fact, it's so easy to digest it's one of the first solid foods recommended for infants by baby doctors.

Allied military successes have done a good job of clearing the Atlantic shipping lanes, so it appears it won't be too long before we get more bananas from Middle America, which grows most of the world's supply.

DO YOU DIG IT?

Submitted by Ann Bishop
 West Virginia University

"CLIP THE CULBERTSON, DUMMYDOLL, AND BOOST MY BID FOR A TWO-HANDED SIT-OUT WITH PEPSI-COLA"

*ENGLISH TRANSLATION:
 This wisacre is telling the gal to ban the Bridge game and join him for a chummy chat and a Pepsi-Cola... and there's a drink that's trumps in any hand.

SEND US YOUR SLANG AND GET \$10 IF WE USE IT
 Address: College Dept., Pepsi-Cola Co., Long Island City, N. Y.

Pepsi-Cola Company, Long Island City, N. Y. Bottled locally by Franchised Bottlers.

OVER THE TOP FOR VICTORY with UNITED STATES WAR BONDS-STAMPS

SAFEGUARD YOUR CASH THIS WAY!

Take no chances on your money being lost or stolen, change your cash into American Express Travelers Cheques. Spendable everywhere like cash, but refunded in full if lost or stolen.

Issued in denominations of \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100. Cost 75¢ for each \$100. Minimum cost 40¢ for \$10 to \$50. For sale at Banks, Railway Express offices, at principal railroad ticket offices.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELERS CHEQUES

Cards Beat Dodgers 7-3 to End Series

Brazle Pitches, Hits for Win

Red Birds Finish Four Games With Brooklyn Before Large Crowd

BROOKLYN (AP)—Al Brazle, young southpaw whom the St. Louis Cardinals recently called up from their Sacramento farm club, pitched and batted the Redbirds to a 7 to 3 victory over the Brooklyn Dodgers yesterday to end the four-game series in a draw.

Brazle, acquiring his third straight National league triumph, held the Dodgers to eight hits and himself connected for a triple and a single to drive in three runs.

Luis Rodriguez Olmo collected three singles and batted in all Brooklyn's runs. Howard Schultz, the 6 foot 6 1/2 inch first baseman who broke into the Dodger lineup spectacularly Monday night, failed to hit but continued to sparkle and his presence was credited in part for the size of the crowd, 12,695 paid.

St. Louis	AB	R	H	PO	A
Klein, 2b	5	1	2	2	2
Walker, cf	4	0	1	4	0
Musial, rf	4	0	0	3	0
W. Cooper, c	5	1	2	2	0
Sanders, 1b	4	1	1	12	0
Kurovski, 3b	4	1	1	1	3
Hopp, lf	3	1	2	1	0
Marion, ss	3	1	1	2	6
Brazle, p	5	1	2	0	2
Totals	37	7	12	27	13

Brooklyn	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bordagaray, 2b	5	1	2	0	3
Herman, 3b	3	1	2	6	4
Schultz, 1b	4	0	0	7	4
Olmo, cf	5	0	3	4	0
Galan, lf	5	0	1	0	0
Hermanski, rf	2	0	0	2	0
Bragan, c	4	0	0	3	1
Glossop, ss	4	0	0	3	1
Head, p	1	0	0	1	2
Webber, p	1	0	0	1	2
Cooney *	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	35	3	8	27	19

* Batted for Webber in 9th.
St. Louis.....011 002 102-7
Brooklyn.....000 110 001-3

Errors—Herman, Kurovski 2, Webber. Runs batted in—Sanders, Walker, Olmo 3, Kurovski, Musial, Brazle 3. Two base hit—Herman. Three base hit—W. Cooper, Klein, Brazle. Home run—Kurovski. Double plays—Marion, ski. Sacrifices—Kurovski, Klein and Sanders. Marion and Sanders. Left on bases—St. Louis 12, Brooklyn 11. Bases on balls—Brazle 6, Head 2, Webber 5. Strikeouts—Brazle 2, Head 1. Hits—off Head 10 in 5 innings (none out in 6th), Webber 2 in 4. Wild pitch—Brazle.
Losing pitcher—Head.
Umpires—Ballanfant and Goetz
Time—2:41
Attendance—12,695.

Pre-Flight Base Holds Intramural Tourney

Nearly 2,000 aviation cadets are participating in the summer intramural regimental sports fiesta at the Iowa Navy Pre-Flight school. The tournament opened Monday.

The championship events covering five sports—soccer, track, swimming, wrestling and boxing—began Monday afternoon with preliminaries in track, swimming, wrestling and boxing and the semifinals. Preliminaries continued yesterday and will end this afternoon.

Finals in soccer will be today and finals in track tomorrow, while the final championship

YOU DO IT THIS WAY, BOB



COMEDIAN BOB HOPE gets a lesson in how to hold a baseball from Capt. Billy Southworth, Jr., right, pilot of a Flying Fortress and son of Manager Billy Southworth of the St. Louis Cardinals. Hope met Southworth, once a ballplayer himself, when he visited his base during a tour of American stations in England. (International)

Browns Break Slump, 4 to 1

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Johnny Niggeling, the Browns' hard-luck pitcher, had no complaint about his team's batting support yesterday in gaining a 4 to 1 victory over the Boston Red Sox.

Breaking the Browns' six-game losing streak, Niggeling held the Sox to five hits and would have had a shutout except for Manager Joe Cronin's pinch infield single with the bases loaded in the seventh inning.

Boston	AB	R	H	PO	A
L. Newsome, 3b	4	0	0	2	2
Lupien, 1b	4	0	0	6	1
Metkovich, cf	4	0	1	3	0
Doerr, 2b	4	1	2	4	1
Fox, rf	3	0	1	4	0
Lazor, lf	4	0	0	1	0
Lake, ss	2	0	2	2	0
Conroy, c	2	0	0	1	0
Cronin *	1	0	1	0	0
O'Neill, p	0	0	0	0	1
Hughson, p	2	0	0	0	0
Partee, c	1	0	0	1	1
Totals	31	1	5	24	8

St. Louis	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gutteridge, 2b	4	0	1	2	3
Zarilla, rf	4	1	0	1	0
McQuinn, 1b	4	0	0	8	0
Laabs, lf	3	2	1	6	0
Stephens, ss	3	1	1	1	1
Byrnes, cf	3	0	2	1	0
Ferrell, c	4	0	1	6	0
Clift, 3b	4	0	2	2	2
Niggeling, p	3	0	0	1	1
Totals	32	4	8	27	7

* Batted for Conroy in 7th.
St. Louis.....000 000 100-1
Boston.....200 101 00x-4

events in wrestling and boxing will take place Friday.
The feature of the fiesta will be the season's championship match Wednesday between the Holders, squadron team of battalion 29, and the Buffalos, intramural squad of the 27th battalion.
Another outstanding event of the championship finals will be an exhibition of diving Friday afternoon by the varsity diving team which entered the state A. A. U. diving events at Cedar Falls last Sunday.

Crack Older Horses Earn \$2,000,000 In 1943 Handicaps

NEW YORK, (AP)—For the year's most mystifying trick of magic and sleight of hand, you have to hand it to racing's handicap division. It has made \$2,000,000 disappear.

This \$2,000,000, give or take a few thousands, represents the earnings of 1943's collection of crack horses, who started out the season as one of the hottest handicap fields of all times and now have vanished about as completely as Mussolini. The stars among these older gee-gees were expected to make this one of the toughest competitive summers ever, but between breakdowns, retirements and one thing and another, the bottom has just about dropped out.

Topped off by Whirlaway's decision to go back to the farm for keeps, eight of the classiest gallopers have been "scratched," either permanently or for the season, since the campaigning got under way. The few good ones left like a guy caught in a revolving door.

To this picture added the woe-laden three-year-old set-up, which finds the champ, Count Fleet, who has been on the hospital list since June, probably out for the rest of the season now, and his three closest rivals, Ocean Wave, Devil's Thumb and Blue Grass, still on the shelf.
With the best of the steppers out of the way, the third-stringers are getting a chance to make a buck. For instance, a little thing called George Drum took a \$10,000 stake at Chicago last Saturday. His record shows he was running as a \$700 plater at Long-aces only last year. And horses with \$700 price tags don't figure to hit \$10,000 jackpots unless there's a tilt in the machine.
Next to Whirlaway, the biggest breadwinner was figured to be Alsab. But the Sab didn't come back until a week ago and in two starts hasn't given any indication either of cleaning up. Gone either temporarily or for keeps are such as Riverland, who won close to \$100,000 but had to be destroyed several weeks ago; Don Bingo, who won the Suburban for Bing Crosby but cracked a hoof; attention, bought for \$55,000 this spring but who hasn't earned coffee-and-cakes since then; Market Wise, who has the colic; Rounders, Pic-tor, Doubldub and last year's queen, Vagrancy. At the same time, Alsab and Shut Out and Boys and Marriage can't stay hot long enough to clear up the solution. It begins to look like they'll have to pick the champion out of a hat.

Clint Hodgins Claims Three Race Victories
YONKERS, N. Y., (AP)—Clint Hodgins, 32-year-old Canadian driver, turned in three victories at Empire City race track last night, in the second day of the present grand circuit meeting. After winning with Bonnie Volo, owned by Art Sheerier of Lafayette, Ind., in 2:04 1/2 in the \$1,000 comet, feature race of the twilight card, he garnered a pair of 2:10 trotting triumphs with Jason, an aged gelding owned by Fay Phillips of Red Key, Ind.

Hodgins also had two seconds and a fourth in addition to three victories.

Yanks Beat Chisox In Comedy of Errors

Jimmy Dykes Evicted From Game During Second-Inning Debate

CHICAGO (AP)—The New York Yankees triumphed over the Chicago White Sox 4 to 2 in a comedy of errors yesterday to capture their tenth consecutive series.
The game was marked by five errors, not counting a conversational miscue by manager Jimmy Dykes, of the Sox, who was evicted from a ball game for the first time this year during a second-inning debate with umpire Bill McGowan.

Buck Ross held the Yanks scoreless for four frames, but an error by outfielder Wally Moses helped them tie the score in the fifth.

Ross forced in the run that broke the tie with a walk to Frank Crosetti in the eighth and the final tally scored in the ninth on an infield out.

New York	AB	R	H	PO	A
Crosetti, ss	3	0	0	2	2
Metheny, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Johnson, 3b	5	1	2	0	4
Keller, lf	4	1	2	0	0
Etten, 1b	4	0	1	11	0
Dickey, c	4	1	1	6	1
Gordon, 2b	4	0	1	3	4
Lindell, cf	4	1	1	4	0
Wensloff, p	3	0	1	0	4
Totals	35	4	9	27	15

Chicago	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moses, cf	4	1	1	7	0
Hodgins, 3b	4	1	1	0	3
Curtright, lf	3	0	0	1	0
Appling, ss	2	0	0	3	5
Solters, rf	4	0	2	0	0
Webb, 2b	4	0	0	3	3
Kuhel, 1b	2	0	0	14	2
Castino, c	4	0	1	2	1
Turner, p	3	0	0	2	2
Turner*	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	2	5	27	16

* Batted for Ross in 9th.
Chicago.....000 020 020-4
New York.....200 000 000-2

Errors—Crosetti 2, Moses 2, Appling. Runs batted in—Crosetti, Metheny, Etten 2. Two base hits—Dickey, Sacrifices—Metheny, Curtright, Kuhel, Appling and Etten; Kuhel, Webber and Wensloff 4. Ross 6. Strikeouts—Wensloff 5, Ross 2. Hit by pitcher—by Ross (Crosetti).
Umpires—McGowan, Berry and Grieve.
Time—2:00.
Attendance—4,609.

MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

American League	W	L	Pct.
New York	66	40	.623
Washington	59	52	.532
Cleveland	55	50	.524
Detroit	55	50	.524
Chicago	56	51	.523
Boston	52	55	.486
St. Louis	45	59	.433
Philadelphia	40	69	.367

Yesterday's Results
Detroit 4, Philadelphia 3.
New York 4, Chicago 2.
Boston at St. Louis (night).

National League	W	L	Pct.
St. Louis	70	36	.660
Cincinnati	60	49	.550
Pittsburgh	60	50	.545
Brooklyn	56	54	.509
Chicago	50	57	.467
Boston	48	57	.457
Philadelphia	50	61	.450
New York	39	69	.361

Yesterday's Results
Cincinnati 10, New York 4.
Pittsburgh 8, Boston 0, (First)
Pittsburgh 4, Boston 3, (Second)

Probable Pitchers
American League
New York at Cleveland (morning and afternoon)—Chandler (15-3) and Zuber (5-1) or Don. ald (3-3) vs. Smith (11-4) and Harder (5-3)
Washington at Chicago (2)—Candini (9-4) and Wynn (13-8) vs. Lee (5-7) and Humphries (9-7)
Boston at Detroit—Terry (6-7) vs. White (4-8)
Philadelphia at St. Louis—Arnzen (3-10) vs. Muncrief (8-9)
National League
St. Louis at Philadelphia (morning doubleheader)—Gumbert (8-4) and Munger (5-3) vs. Kraus (7-10) and Gerheuser (8-12)
Cincinnati at Boston (2)—Walters (9-11) and Starr (10-9) vs.

THE DAILY IOWAN SPORTS

STARS IN SERVICE

Cincinnati Reds Rally in Eighth Inning; Take 10 to 4 Win Over New York Giants

NEW YORK (AP)—Climaxed by Woody Williams' pinch triple with the bases loaded, the Cincinnati Reds rallied for five runs in the eighth inning yesterday and added three more in the ninth to overwhelm the New York Giants 10 to 4.

Cincinnati	AB	R	H	PO	A
Frey, 2b	6	0	0	3	2
Clay, rf	4	0	2	3	0
Crabtree, rf	1	0	0	0	0
Haas, cf	4	1	1	3	0
McCormick, 1b	5	2	3	7	0
Tipton, lf	4	2	1	4	0
Mesner, 3b	4	1	2	1	3
Miller, ss	4	1	1	3	3
Mueller, c	2	2	0	3	0
Heusser, p	2	0	0	0	2
Walters*	1	0	0	0	1
Shoun, p	0	0	0	0	1
Williams**	1	1	1	0	0
Beggs, p	1	0	1	0	0
Totals	39	10	12	27	11

* Batted for Heusser in 7th.
**Batted for Shoun in 8th.

New York	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bartell, ss	5	0	1	1	3
Witek, 2b	5	1	2	1	2
Rucker, cf	5	0	1	4	0
Medwick, lf	4	1	2	1	0
Ott, rf	5	2	1	3	0
Gordon, 1b	4	0	1	3	0
Maynard, 3b	4	0	0	2	0
Mancuso, c	3	0	1	4	0
Chase, p	3	0	0	3	1
Adams, p	0	0	0	0	0
Lombardi*	1	0	0	0	0
Mungo, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	39	4	11	27	10

* Batted for Adams in 8th.
Cincinnati.....001 010 053-10
New York.....200 101 000-4

Errors—Miller 2, Bartell, McCormick 2, Maynard, Mesner, Williams 3, Haas, Beggs 2, Frey. Two base hits—McCormick, Mesner. Three base hits—Gordon, Clay, Williams. Home run—McCormick. Sacrifice—Mueller. Double plays—Mesner, Frey and McCormick. Left on bases—Cincinnati 10, New York 10. Bases on balls—Chase 5, Adams 1, Heusser 1, Mungo 1, Shoun 1. Strikeouts—Chase 4, Heusser 2. Hits—off Heusser 7 in 6 innings, Shoun 1 in 1, Beggs 3 in 2, Chase 8 in 7 1/3, Adams 1 in 2/3, Mungo 3 in 1. Wild pitch—Heusser.

Winning pitcher—Shoun, Losing pitcher—Chase.
Umpires—Dunn and Stewart.
Time—2:22.
Attendance—2,190 paid.

Barrett (10-11) and Salvo (4-3) Pittsburgh at New York (2)—Butcher (7-4) and Klinger (9-5) vs. Hubbell (3-4) and Melton (6-7)
Chicago at Brooklyn (2)—Hanzewski (5-3) and Passeur (11-8) vs. Higbe (8-9) and Lohrman (5-8) or Gregg (0-0)

Vern Stephens Resumes Skid

CHICAGO, (AP)—A Resumption of Vern Stephens' skid in the American League batting race provided the principal change in the weekly averages today, as the Appling-Wakefield-Curtright monopoly continued in that order in the top three positions for the third straight week.

Stephens, St. Louis Browns' shortstop who set a fast pace for the other junior circuit hitters until mid-July, when he finally was nosed out, slumped from .04 to .291 in the seven-day period through yesterday's games, and fell from the No. 4 position to seventh place.

Luke Appling of the Chicago White Sox remained in the lead at .336, Dick Wakefield of Detroit was second at .327 and Guy Curtright of the White Sox was third at .309.
Bill Johnson of the New York Yankees stepped into the hole vacated by Stephens with a .295 mark, followed by Pete Fox of Boston and Oris Hockett of Cleveland, tied at .294; Stephens at .291; Roger Cramer of Detroit at .287; Lou Boudreau of Cleveland at .283, and Pinky Higgins of Detroit and Bob Johnson of Washington tied for the 10th position at .282.

Wakefield, who has been the leader in hits since early in the season, boosted his total to 146 and also etched his name into another specialty department by tying Ken Keltner of Cleveland for most two-base hits at 29. Johnny Lindell of the Yankees kept his lead in hitting triples with 10 and Rudy York of Detroit, in the midst of an August homer derby, ran his circuit blow quota to 23.

Nick Etten of New York remained the run-batted-in king with 80 and Wally Moses of the White Sox stayed ahead in stolen bases, with 37.

U-High Grid Practice Will Begin Monday

Football practice for prospective University high school gridlers will begin Monday at 2 p. m. on the school field.

Men may check out equipment for the practices beginning at 9 a. m. Monday morning.

Open 1:15
TODAY & THURSDAY
The RITZ BROTHERS
with
JANE FRAZEE
ROBERT PAIGE
JUNE CLYDE
— PLUS —
"REAR GUNNER"
"TALE OF 2 KITTIES"
"CUBA—ROMANCE"

BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS
IOWA
Today Thru Friday
Jeanette MacDonald
Nelson Eddy
I Married an Angel
MAISIE
Gopher Man
ANN SOTHERN
RED SKELTON

Cubs Defeat Phillies 7 to 5 To End Series

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Chicago Cubs put together three hits, three walks and an error for a four-run rally in the eighth inning and a 7 to 5 verdict over the Phillies yesterday.

SICILY-

(Continued from page 1) defenses, the question was "Where do we go from here?" From the Sicilian springboard Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower had a choice of numerous objectives, ranging from the shores of southern France to the shore of Greece, with vulnerable Italy squarely in the middle.

The entire Sicilian campaign had hardly cost more allied lives than the final three weeks of the operations in north Africa, and each of the outflankings had emerged ready for new and harder tests. There was no announcement on the number of prisoners taken in the final breath-taking finale in Sicily.

It appeared last night that axis prisoners might total approximately 140,000, or about a third less than those taken during the Tunisian campaign. No more allied lives were believed to have been lost than in Tunisia, where allied casualties totaled less than 70,000 and American dead totaled 2,184.

Viewed with military objectivity, Sicily was won at a bargain price. Its low cost and high strategic value are certain to become even more apparent as the allied offensive swings into full stride in Europe.

The victorious allied invasion army was composed of nine infantry divisions, a little more than one armored division, and airborne elements. One hundred and sixty thousand fully equipped men were landed the first day and relief outfits, supplies and wounded were shuttled back and forth across the Mediterranean thereafter. A fleet of more than 3,000 vessels, the largest armada in history, bore the invading soldiers and their equipment across the Mediterranean.

(A Rome broadcast recorded last night by The Associated Press emphasized the "considerable effort" necessary by the allied to overcome "axis modest forces," said the invaders used six armored divisions, four armored brigades, 18 infantry divisions, a division of marines and two airborne divisions. It said the allies used more than 3,400 planes during the 18-day engagement and ground forces were supported by six battleships, two aircraft carriers, about 20 cruisers, 85 destroyers and "a fleet" of transports.)

At one time it was officially estimated that 60,000 Germans were defending Sicily, but the allied command never identified more than three German grenadier divisions plus a half dozen parachute troop battalions—approximately 44,000 men—in the battle zone.

Six or seven Italian divisions including coast defense units were engaged.

The Germans conceded that the battle for Sicily was over and declared in their broadcast communique that all their forces had been evacuated even while allied headquarters waited for word that the last disorganized and dejected enemy bands had been mopped up.

Doughboys of Maj. Gen. Lucian

Air Staff Chief



NEW CHIEF of the air staff, U. S. Army Air Forces, is Maj. Gen. Barney M. Giles, above, veteran Army flyer. He succeeds Maj. Gen. George E. Stratemyer, who has secret assignment of "extreme importance." (International)

K. Trucott Jr.'s American Third division were crushing the last flickering resistance in hand-to-hand battle with trapped enemy nests in the city of 192,000 while the Germans in the fading hours of dawn were desperately striving to evacuate remaining troops.

In this task the enemy got a break because an almost complete eclipse of the moon permitted many to get away on the 15-minute motor boat ride across two miles of water to Italy even though American and British warships swarmed at the northern entrance to the channel and swept through in repeated efforts to break up the movement.

British and American naval concentrations in the Mediterranean were the most impressive of the war, and they had laid firm hold of the Italian toe with bombardments, patrols and submarine raids which reached from Cape Ruzzuto on the heel of the boot to the Gulf of Policastro, 100 miles south of Naples.

The full strength of the northwest African and middle east air forces was thrown into the smashing of roads, bridges, railways and airfields in southern Italy in an effort to pin the enemy's scattered Sicilian garrison into helplessness on exposed beaches. These already powerful air fleets were being steadily increased by new planes.

The vanguard of Gen. Trucott's division, in which Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower once commanded a regiment, reached the outskirts of Messina at 8 p. m. Monday and

fought its way into the streets a few hours later.

It was an almost bloodless 14-mile sprint from Milazzo, where the Americans were reported Monday, to the goal, with the Germans denied opportunity to scatter their usual minefields or carry out demolitions. A German truck train was captured en route.

RUSSIA-

(Continued from page 1)

Russian troops driving down from within 4 miles northeast of the city where perhaps the greatest threat to the Germans in this area lay.

The Soviet midnight communique, recorded by the Soviet monitor, reported heavy fighting southwest of Dmitrovsk-Orlovsk, 60 miles southeast of Bryansk.

Advance at Spas Demensk Other Soviet troops forged ahead in the Spas Demensk area to capture several hamlets, considerably improving their positions. Over 2,000 Germans were killed here and much enemy equipment destroyed. In this drive the Soviets were about 75 miles southeast of Smolensk.

The German-controlled Vichy radio however reported Berlin dispatches saying that "very important Russian troop and armor concentrations have been observed north of Vyazma and Smolensk. A new Russian offensive with full strength is expected to be launched shortly in the Bely region (80 miles north of Smolensk)."

New German reinforcements slowed the pace of the Soviet steppe army fighting in the streets of the city itself and thus far to the west as well as around a circle that left only a 30 mile escape corridor from the great Ukraine steel center.

Vice-Like Hold on Kharkov Moscow dispatches on Saturday said the Red army had battered its way into the streets of Kharkov from several directions and obtained a vice-like hold on the city. Official communique have placed the Red army as close as a mile to the city but have never claimed a further advance. Front line dispatches, however, said street fighting was in progress, apparently on the outer rim of the city from the northeast and southeast where the greatest Soviet penetrations were made.

German defenses were bitter and stiffened in recent days, apparently halting the Russians in the outer streets.

4,000 Nazis Die The Russian communique said that west of Kharkov, where the Russians were swinging many miles around the city, the Germans threw in large forces of infantry and tanks but reeled back under Soviet defenses that killed 4,000 of their tanks.

Another Soviet formation occupied several villages after killing 900 Germans and taking prisoners and materials. Northwest of Kharkov a German infantry battalion was wiped out and all its equipment captured.

The Germans, however, said their counterattacks in the Kharkov region had encircled two Soviet divisions and three tank and motorized brigades which will be

Knox Gives Medal



DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS is presented by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox to Maj. Joseph N. Renner in Washington for the officer's "daring and aggressive" actions as commander of a Marine observation squadron in the Solomons. Official United States Navy photo. (International)

"annihilated in the shortest time." Berlin broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press said 5,000 Russians were killed and 2,000 taken prisoner in several days fighting here.

Moscow broadcasts said Russian planes had bombed German troop concentrations south and southwest of Kharkov.

The Moscow communique said that on all fronts Monday 96 German tanks and 78 planes were destroyed.

PACIFIC-

(Continued from page 1)

up. The air crews were in their planes and the ground crews were standing by as we struck.

"Some of his pilots frantically endeavored to take to the air and were burned with their planes.

"Machinegun fire and fragmentation bombs turned the airframe into a mass of flame as flight after flight pressed home the attack.

"At the Wewak field, six fighters took off, three of which were shot down.

122 Planes Destroyed "Photographs reveal a total of 122 enemy planes and severe damage to at least another fifty.

"Heavy casualties were inflicted on his ground and air crews who were completely surprised and unable to escape the machinegun and bombing attacks as our planes strafed and strafed the fields in numberless passes.

"It is estimated that 1,500 enemy air personnel were killed. We lost three planes."

Japs Hold Out In the central Solomons, today's communique said succinctly that the ground advance against the Japanese still holding out at Bairoko Harbor on New Georgia's north coast continues.

The Japanese airforce made weak offensive efforts. Spitfires shot down four enemy bombers in the Darwin area and a single enemy plane harmlessly bombed Port Hedland in northwestern Australia.

In a night attack on the Japanese seaplane base of Taberfane in the Aro Island, 500 miles north of Darwin, a small transport ship was set afire and at least 50 enemy troops on board were killed. Four intercepting float planes were shot down. The raiders started fires among shore installations.

Occupational forces, meanwhile, continued to consolidate their hold on Vella Lavella Island in the Solomons which the Americans invaded Sunday.

F. R. CHURCHILL-

(Continued from page 1)

party drove to the summer residence of the governor-general, which he turned over to the united nations leaders, and entered a doorway through a four-foot wall.

The chief executive's pet scottie, Fala, seated alone in a long black secret service limousine, with his front paws hanging over the side, watched the whole ceremony with apparent disinterest. But Fala is just as used to such things as his master.

Churchill and Mackenzie King, wearing semi-formal afternoon apparel, were in a car back of Fala in the procession from the station. The Canadian prime minister, and Churchill clamping a cigar, came plodding up on foot as Mr. Roosevelt's car stopped on the parade ground.

Trailing behind were other members of the official party. Accompanying the chief executive on the train from Washington were Hopkins; Stephen Early, presidential secretary; Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, naval aide; and Miss Grace Tully, personal secretary to Mr. Roosevelt.

Douglas, Harriman, and Lubin already were in Quebec. Also present here, it became known last night are Ray Atherton,

American minister to Canada, and Leighton McCarthy, Canadian minister to the United States.

Last night the lights burned late in the citadel, blinking out over the St. Lawrence hundreds of feet below and the plains of Abraham where the British surprised and defeated the French in 1759, and a president and two prime ministers freed their minds for the moment of weighty war problems, in preparation for strenuous days of war planning ahead.

INTERPRETING-

(Continued from page 2)

ening-up" process to precede military action and gnaw at axis morale.

The allies are taking a leaf from Hitler's own war book this time. They are going all-out to impress enemy publics by propa-

ganda with the stupendous nature of military blows to come.

This parallels the Hitlerian thesis in "Mein Kampf" that battle action should be only the final and mopping-up phase of war, following propaganda inroads on enemy will to resist.

All of the startling developments of the day's news were grist for the Quebec conference strategy mill, grinding out new and faster-paced projects of attack on the foe on all fronts. What those are probably never will be revealed, except in general terms at the close of the session; but allied field commanders round the world will know of them and act upon them with no delay.

AMERICA-

(Continued from page 2)

LENGES: This law controls strikes—it isn't a substitute for good in-

dustrial relations or for laws designed to keep down the cost of living.

Mr. Myers contends the act "sparks the good boys." The "good" didn't suffer when congress outlawed kidnaping. Thus, the majority of workers will not be penalized by this act. Mr. Myers criticizes the law because it regulates strikes and then condemns it because it doesn't completely forbid them. Congress may eventually forbid wartime strikes entirely, but it shouldn't be criticized by labor for giving moderate methods a fair trial first.

MR. MYERS REPLIES: Neither improved industrial relations nor increased production (which is the purpose of reducing strikes) will result from an unnecessary piece of class legislation implying that a particular group needs criminal restraints. If, as Mr. Smethurst suggests, congress may pass a still harsher law, the results would be worse yet, and would constitute another step in America

toward the Nazi concept of compulsory labor as would also the proposed Austin-Wadsworth labor conscription bill. It has been the proud experience of America that the best industrial relations are those of free labor which has in fact turned out the highest production in the world.

Then Mr. White conceived the idea of the "serial." His installments run just about two pages a day and he's perfectly within the rules of the joint printing committee—that is, he is today.

WASHINGTON-

(Continued from page 2)

estimate from the floor. Since it takes only one objection from a fellow member of either house to block "extension of remarks" in the Record, it is apparent that no more \$1,800 insertions were going to get in without at least being questioned.

Then Mr. White conceived the idea of the "serial." His installments run just about two pages a day and he's perfectly within the rules of the joint printing committee—that is, he is today.



Daily Iowan Want Ads

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING RATE CARD CASH RATE 1 or 2 days—10c per line per day 3 consecutive days—7c per line per day 6 consecutive days—5c per line per day 1 month—4c per line per day—Figure 5 words to line—Minimum Ad—2 lines

CLASSIFIED DISPLAY 50c col. inch Or \$5.00 per month All Want Ads Cash in Advance Payable at Daily Iowan Business office daily until 5 p.m. Cancellations must be called in before 5 p.m. Responsible for one incorrect insertion only.

DIAL 4191

PASSENGERS WANTED NOTICE PASSENGER WANTED. Share expenses. Driving to Portland, Ore. Friday. Phone 4191. WANTED—LAUNDRY LAUNDRY—Shirts 9c. Flat finish, 5c pound. Dial 3762. Longstreth. HELP WANTED Wanted—Young man for full time employment. Apply in person. Ries Iowa Book Store. Wanted—Experienced cook for sorority house. Man and wife considered. Call 2978. DANCING LESSONS—ballroom—ballet—tap. Dial. 7248. Mimi Youde Wuriu.

INSTRUCTION Brown's Commerce College Iowa City's Accredited Business School Established 1921. Day School Night School "Open the Year 'Round" Dial 4682 WHO DOES IT WOOL BLANKETS cleaned. Guaranteed no shrinkage. New Process Laundry. Dial 4177.

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party drove to the summer residence of the governor-general, which he turned over to the united nations leaders, and entered a doorway through a four-foot wall. The chief executive's pet scottie, Fala, seated alone in a long black secret service limousine, with his front paws hanging over the side, watched the whole ceremony with apparent disinterest. But Fala is just as used to such things as his master. Churchill and Mackenzie King, wearing semi-formal afternoon apparel, were in a car back of Fala in the procession from the station. The Canadian prime minister, and Churchill clamping a cigar, came plodding up on foot as Mr. Roosevelt's car stopped on the parade ground. Trailing behind were other members of the official party. Accompanying the chief executive on the train from Washington were Hopkins; Stephen Early, presidential secretary; Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, naval aide; and Miss Grace Tully, personal secretary to Mr. Roosevelt. Douglas, Harriman, and Lubin already were in Quebec. Also present here, it became known last night are Ray Atherton,

Interurban Kills Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Colony Near N. Liberty

Three Sons Injured; Car Hit at Crossing

Reports Indicate High Weeds Blocked View of Crossing

Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Colony were killed last night at 7:35 as their car was struck by an interurban at a crossing a mile and a half north of North Liberty.

Three sons, with them in the car, were seriously injured. They are Charles, 16; Billy Lee, 10; and Joe, 6. Another daughter, Carolin, was not with them. Preliminary examination showed that two of the boys have broken legs.

The family was returning from a visit to the home of Mrs. Colony's brother, Howard Anderson.

First reports are that weeds at the crossing were so high that the driver of the car could not see the oncoming interurban. The car was dragged for more than a block.

The Oathout ambulance service was summoned through Iowa City police.

The Colony family farmed nine miles northwest of Iowa City. Mrs. Colony, who was 44, leaves four brothers and three sisters. Mrs. Colony, the former Violet Anderson, 43, is survived by two brothers and two sisters as well as the four Colony children.

U. S. Navy Needs Officers, Chaplains

The need for commissioned officers in the United States naval reserve has been particularly emphasized by Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Amoss, officer in charge of naval officers procurement at Des Moines.

Explaining the general qualifications for officer candidates, such as being citizens of the United States between 20 and 50 years old and in good physical condition, Lieut. Comdr. Amoss pointed out that fathers with special qualifications should be especially interested in warrant and commission appointments in the naval service.

He stated that men under 35 are needed for general duty while older business and professional men may be qualified for specialized billets.

Rapidly expanding fleet operations have increased the need for agricultural, ceramic, petroleum, electrical, civil and mechanical engineers, he said.

Also needed are men experienced in transportation, warehousing, storage and stock control, who could thus qualify as supply officers.

Physics majors are considered ideal possibilities for training as submarine warfare instructors.

Lieut. Comdr. Amoss revealed that a division of the navy's college training programs will provide a sufficient number of chaplains in the future but right now graduates of recognized theological seminaries are needed as navy chaplains.

In addition, our navy needs more men who are experienced in the production or inspection of machinery, men who know how to reclaim oil or scrap metal, who are experienced in industrial and labor relations, in handling munitions, in ship repair and experienced business machine operators.

MANVILLE PICKS BLONDE FOR NO. 7



WITH THE SEVENTH MARRIAGE for Millionaire Playboy Tommy Manville coming up soon, the bride-to-be, 19-year-old blond Sunny Ainsworth, right, receives best wishes from Show Girl Eleanor Troy, Tommy's close friend. This will be the third marriage for Sunny, former chorus girl, who was first married when she was 14. She is the mother of a four-year-old child. (International)

Former Students—

Serving the Nation

—Former Iowa Citizens

Mrs. Eulalia Reid, 21 S. Van Buren street, has one son, Ensign Kenneth Reid in the navy, and another son, Pfc. Chester Reid in the marines. Ensign Reid is now on a P.T. boat in the Pacific. He attended the University of Iowa and majored in physical education. He was a letterman in baseball and was a pitcher on the Iowa team. He was a member of Theta Xi, honorary fraternity.

Pfc. Chester Reid of the United States marines is home on furlough. He is stationed at the marine base in San Diego, Calif. A graduate of City high school, he enlisted in February of this year.

Aviation Cadet William G. Mangold, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Mangold, Los Angeles, Calif. will receive his silver pilot's wings soon at the army's twin engine advanced flying school at the Pampa army air field, Pampa, Tex. He received his primary training at Oklahoma City and his basic training at Garden City, Kan. He is a former student of the University of Iowa.

Included in the class of cadets at the San Antonio aviation cadet center are Joseph L. Casey, son of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Casey, 732 Jefferson street, Robert H. Jones, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dick Jones, 107 Grove street, and Robert R. Palik, 628 N. Lucas street.

Yeoman second class John T. Weise is now reported as somewhere in the south Pacific. He received his primary and advanced training at San Diego, Calif. Before his enlistment in 1942 he was employed by the credit bureau. A graduate of University high school, he is the son of Mrs. Margaret E. Weise, 913 Walnut street.

Gene Payton Scott, son of Dr. and Mrs. W. D. Scott, Sioux City, was graduated recently from the naval air training center at Corpus Christi, Tex. and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the marine corps reserve. He is a former student of the University of Iowa.

Another recent graduate of the naval air training center at Corpus Christi was John Archibald Woodrow, son of Mrs. H. F.

Jones, Warrensburg, Mo. He was also commissioned a second lieutenant in the marine corps reserve. He is a former student of the University of Iowa and Central Missouri State Teachers college.

Sergt. Wayne E. Wyjack now on furlough visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Wyjack, 2020 Friendship street, is an armorer and a gunner in the army air corps at Peterson field, Col. A graduate of City high school, he entered the service in Nov., 1942.

At the Pullman-Standard plant in Hammond, Ind., for example, rough-force steel billets are transformed into mammoth cartridges in 27 operations.

After special lathes have trimmed the billet, a press forms the nose. Then the projectile is heated, tempered and heated again—annealed to the proper hardness for machining.

Skilled machinists set to work shaving the shell down to the familiar streamlined shape. Thirty-three gauges are used. Finally a copper driving band, which fits the rifling of the cannon, is pressed into place; the shell is cleaned, painted, threaded for its detonator and finished with a welded base plate.

The shell is then ready to re-

ceive its deadly charge of TNT, or other high explosive, and the delicate detonator mechanism which will set it off on schedule in New Guinea, the Aleutians or the continent of Europe.

Now You Tell One

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Patricia Ann Murrin hasn't met her soldier daddy yet, but already they have a lot in common.

The father, Lieut. John Murrin Jr., serving in the Mediterranean area, also was born while his dad was fighting as a lieutenant in the infantry against the Germans in France during World War I.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—It cost a lawyer here \$10.95 to defend a man charged with assault and battery.

The lawyer accepted a mule in payment of his fee. It cost \$4 to transport the animal to the stockyards and \$11.95 for boarding it there 13 days. The mule sold for \$5.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—A little publicized project of the Tennessee Valley authority is its rural circulating library, now so

firmly established that community organizations have taken over full supervision.

Books have been moved into the rural areas, into the country store, the farmer's house, the crossroads filling station, the backwoods schoolhouse to make them handy for 190 communities in a dozen east Tennessee counties.

For the first time, a farmwife at Ten Mile, Tenn., in rural Meigs county where a railroad does not exist, can get a book off a shelf at the postoffice to find out something about the country where her boy fought with American soldiers. The 6,000 Meigs county population accounts for a circulation of about 4,000 books each month.

The regional library service in Tennessee started in January, 1940, when TVA entered a three-way contract with a Knoxville library and the Tennessee education commission to provide books for a TVA dam area, Waits Bar. The state's \$20,000 fund for public library service became available to further the project several weeks ago.

LONDON (AP)—Tea company officials report that Britons now are drinking only two-thirds of the amount of tea used before the war. The pre-war figures were 457,000,000 pounds of tea a year, 9.58 pounds a person.

There'll Always Be A Circus Even When Elephants Can Fly

By ROBERT E. GEIGER DENVER (AP)—There'll always be a circus.

Zack Terrell says so, and he ought to know. Zack's the last of the old-time circus managers, in the business for 39 years.

Even though transportation has been a problem, he says, "we've had the greatest seasons we've ever had last year and this year. We'll have a show again next year if we have to walk around the country."

Looking Ahead But Zack is looking further ahead than next year. "Someday, perhaps," he muses, "we'll be loading the old show in airplane gliders and moving by air. Well, even if we have to do that, we'll still be totting the circus around the country. There'll always be a circus."

Why is Zack so sure? Well, he's seen the transition from wagon cars to modern transportation—from the corn of yesterday to the streamlining of today.

"For years we went along with horse-and-buggy methods trying to survive in a mechanized era. Why, do you know it took 158 baggage horses and all the ele-

phants to move back in the old days."

Circus on Wheels

He glanced around his block-square Cole Bros. outfit. "Now we do it with a couple of tractors that cost us about 80 cents a day to operate," he points out. "We're a business institution, and making money."

Zack Terrell is more than a business man. He's a showman. He's been identified with American circuses since the old wagon show days.

"Those were the good old days," reminisces Zack, who still prefers old kerosene lamp and pink lemonade—as circus atmosphere, of course—to the high powered electric lamps and soft drinks of 1943's supercolossal shows.

But his customers definitely do not. They don't like hard-board seats or too much heating in the circus tent. But they do like the smell of camels; the trumpeting of angry elephants; the gentlemanly but vicious dueling of a pair of cream-colored stallions and the odor of hot peanuts.

Audience Taste Those fine distinctions of audience-taste register with Zack; his shows are a mixture of atmosphere out the elephants. Finally they famous chef makes a cake—a little of one ingredient, a little of another.

"You have to toss in some of the primeval stuff—like the roaring of lions, trumpeting of elephants, battling of stallions, with

colored sawdust and some of the modern comforts," he says.

Elephants are Zack's love. When he was younger, before he learned about elephants, he had so many stampedes they called him Stampede Terrell.

"We had a time at Cranbrook, Canada," he remembers. "First the elephants stampeded at Edmonton. A newspaper fellow got them back by enticing them with a bushel of bread. Next week they stampeded at Cranbrook, ran into the woods and wouldn't come back. He hired Indians to track them. Those elephants were in the woods 30 days."

Finally Zack rode after them on horseback up Mt. Baker. Myrtle, one of the ringleaders of the rebellion, chased him all the way down again. The circus moved on without the elephants. Finally they were captured.

Zack knows more about handling the elephants now. He'd have to, to get them in a glider. Flying elephants! Imagine!

Our Job Is to Save Dollars By Buying War Bonds Every Pay Day



Letter to a P.O.W.

WILL YOU WRITE A LETTER to a Prisoner of War . . . tonight?

Maybe he's one of Jimmie Doolittle's boys. Perhaps he was left behind when Bataan fell. Anyway, he's an American, and he hasn't had a letter in a long, long time.

And when you sit down to write, tell him why you didn't buy your share of War Bonds last pay day.

"Dear Joe," you might say, "the old topcoat was getting kind of threadbare, so I . . ."

No, cross it out. Joe might not understand about the topcoat, especially if he's shivering in a damp Japanese cell.

Let's try again. "Dear Joe, I've been working pretty hard and haven't had a vacation in over a year, so . . ."

Hell, better cross that out, too. They don't ever get vacations where Joe's staying.

Well, what are you waiting for? Go ahead, write the letter to Joe. Try to write it, anyhow.

But mister, if somehow you find you can't finish that letter, will you, at least, do this for Joe? Will you up the amount of money you're putting into War Bonds and keep buying your share from here on in?



YOU'VE DONE YOUR BIT --- NOW DO YOUR BEST!

BOOST YOUR BOND BUYING THROUGH THE PAYROLL SAVINGS PLAN

This advertisement is a contribution to America's all-out war effort by

THE DAILY IOWAN

WACS IN 'ZOOT SUITS' WAIT FOR CHOW IN ENGLAND



DRESSED IN FATIGUE UNIFORMS, which they have dubbed "zoot suits," U. S. Army WACS stand in formation, above, with their mess kits while they wait to get their first chow at their new camp somewhere in England. They no longer worry about the effect of food on their figures because hard work takes care of those. A large unit of the WAC reached England recently. (International)