

RATION CALENDAR

PROCESSED FOODS blue stamps A8 through V8 valid indefinitely; MEAT red stamps A8 through W8 valid indefinitely; SUGAR stamp 30, 31 (book 4) valid indefinitely, stamp 40 for canning sugar expires Feb. 28, 1945; SHOE stamps, airplane stamps 1 and 2 (book 3) valid indefinitely; GASOLINE A-11 coupon expires June 22; FUEL OIL per. 4 and 5 coupons expire Sept. 30.

THE DAILY IOWAN

Iowa City's Morning Newspaper

Cooler

IOWA: Cloudy, cooler.

FIVE CENTS

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

IOWA CITY, IOWA TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1944

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

VOLUME XLIV NUMBER 214

ALLIES INVADE EUROPE

Robert D. Blue to Head Republican Ticket

DES MOINES, Tuesday (AP)—Henry W. Burma of Allison today conceded the Republican nomination for governor to Lieut. Gov. Robert D. Blue of Eagle Grove on the basis of returns from yesterday's primary election.



ROBERT D. BLUE Lt. Governor of Iowa

In a statement issued through his campaign manager, L. L. Brierly, at Burma headquarters here, Burma, speaker of the Iowa house, congratulated Blue and predicted victory for the Republican ticket in November.

Unofficial returns from 1,288 of the state's 2,463 precincts gave 55,420 for Blue, 34,311 for Burma and 6,140 for Milton W. Strickler of Des Moines.

Gov. Bourke B. Hickenlooper, who won the uncontested Republican senatorial nomination in yesterday's election, wired his congratulations to Lieut. Gov. Robert D. Blue on his victory in the GOP governorship race.

The governor spent election day in his home town and planned to return to Des Moines later today.

Returns from 1,851 of 2,463 precincts for Republican nomination for lieutenant governor: Evans 49,508; Hunt 28,520; Lundy 36,739.

Returns from 1,840 of 2,463 precincts for the Republican nomination for state auditor: Akers 63,714; Hall 44,611.

Returns from 1,877 of 2,463 precincts for Republican nomination for state treasurer: Cruickshank 35,932; Grimes 75,773.

Rep. Thomas E. Martin (R) of Iowa City had built up a three-to-one lead over Harry B. Thompson of Muscatine in early returns, with 197 of 292 precincts in the first district reporting 9,010 for Martin, 2,793 for Thompson.

The only Democratic congressional race was in the first district, where Walter Dietz of Walcott had 1,542, and Clair A. Williams of Danville had 1,370, with 197 of 292 precincts reported.

Robert D. Blue polled 74,491 votes to Henry Burma's 47,431 in a race for nomination to the Republican ticket for governor of Iowa, according to returns tabulated early this morning.

Republicans polled 59,192 votes for Chet B. Akers for auditor of state and Ben H. Hall received 40,374 votes, defeating Hall for the Republican nomination.

For treasurer of state John H. Cruickshank polled 32,436 votes while J. M. Grimes' vote rose to 68,651 in the Republican primary.

In the Democratic primary James V. Curran received 17,299 votes while E. G. Doughman rated 9,403 ballots checked favorably for him.

Yank Paratroopers Strike First Blow Behind Hitler's Wall

WITH UNITED STATES PARACHUTE TROOPS (AP)—American paratroopers—studded with battle-hardened veterans of the Sicilian and Italian campaigns—landed behind Hitler's Atlantic wall today to plant the first blow of the long-awaited western front squarely in the enemy's vitals.

The allies' toughest, wisest men of war cascaded from faintly moonlit skies in an awesome operation.

Twin-engined C-47s—sisters of America's standard airline flagships—bore the human cargo across the skies, simultaneously towing troop-laden C-54 gliders—to merge in a single sledgehammer blow paving the way for frontal assault forces.

Armed with weapons from the most primitive to the most modern, the paratroopers' mission was to disrupt and demoralize the Germans' communications inside the Nazis' own lines.

There was no immediate indication that their dynamite and flashing steel and well-aimed fire was not succeeding in the execution of plans rehearsed for months in preparation for the liberation of occupied Europe.

The steel-helmeted, ankle-booted warriors wore a red, white and blue American flag insignia on the sleeve and camouflaged green-spotted battle dress.

Allies' Message

NEW YORK (AP)—The Office of War Information reported today this statement by General Eisenhower was broadcast by allied radios in London:

"People of western Europe! A landing was made this morning on the coast of France by troops of the Allied Expeditionary Force. This landing is part of the concerted United Nations plan for the liberation of Europe, made in conjunction with your great Russian allies.

"Although the initial assault may not have been made in your own country, the hour of your liberation is approaching.

"All patriots, men and women, young and old, have a part to play in the achievement of final victory. To members of resistance movements, whether led by national or outside leaders, I say 'Follow the instruction you have received.' To patriots who are not members of organized resistance groups I say, 'Continue your passive resistance, but do not needlessly endanger your lives until I give you the signal to rise and strike the enemy.' The day will come when I shall need your united strength. Until that day, I call on you for the hard task of discipline and restraint."

"Citizens of France! I am proud to have again under my command the gallant forces of France. Because the initial landing has been made on the soil of your country, I repeat to you with even greater emphasis my message to the peoples of other occupied countries in western Europe.

Convocation For D-Day At 11 Today

Today in accordance with the proclamation of the governor of Iowa in observance of D-Day, the university will observe the day with a convocation in Macbride auditorium at 11 o'clock. Classes will be dismissed and all university officers "so far as possible in keeping with public responsibility, shall be closed from 11 o'clock until noon."

The notification of D-Day convocation will be given by one long blast of the university whistle at 10:45 today. This signal shall not be confused with civilian defense signals.

The public is entitled to participate in the observance and all students and soldiers are expected to attend.

The program now arranged under the direction of Prof. F. G. Higbee, director of convocations, follows the governor's suggestion that in all D-Day meetings, prayers be offered.



Allied Invasion—'History's Most Daring Undertaking'

By PAUL KERN LEE Associated Press Foreign Staff

The allied invasion of western Europe, largest and most daring such undertaking in the history of warfare by any standards, is the result of nearly four years of careful, methodical preparation.

Hardly had Britain's army in France been snatched from seemingly-certain destruction at Dunkerque than plans for the eventual return were being laid.

For the time being Britain had to content herself with the all-out defense of her home islands against the German aerial blitzkrieg. Mid-September, 1940, was the high point of that battle. Air attacks continued, but it was from that period that the Germans themselves realized their aerial losses were greater than the results warranted.

Nazi Invasion Nipped It was in that time, too, that some sort of German invasion of Britain was nipped off. Stories trickling out months and even years afterward told how hundreds of German invasion barges had been caught and sunk by the RAF. Officially, both Britain and Germany kept mum, but it was obvious that a hastily-prepared invasion program had failed. It served as a warning to Britain that spur-of-the-moment invasion could not succeed.

Britain proceeded slowly. The commandos were organized, and for years developed their raids against the German-held continent, gathering information, damaging enemy installations, keeping the Nazi garrisons in a constant state of alertness and alarm.

Pace Quickens With American entry into the war after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, 1941, the pace quickened from a creep to a gallop.

In January, 1942, American troops landed in northern Ireland. They were there for one purpose: to prepare for the ultimate invasion of Europe. Soon they extended to Britain itself; their numbers were constantly augmented.

The Americans formed their own commando-like striking force, the Rangers.

In August, 1942, combined forces, mostly Canadian, stormed ashore at Dieppe, France.

The Dieppe adventure since has been officially dismissed as a raid in force, a sort of rehearsal, in which it was not intended to remain on the continent.

Whatever its purpose, it definitely showed the allied command that the German defenses of western Europe were very strong, stronger perhaps than had been imagined.

Raiders Withdrew After spending all day on the enemy coast, the raiders withdrew. Their casualties had been heavy. Possibly, had the German defenses proved weak or asleep, the invasion might have stemmed immediately from Dieppe. As it was, the allies continued their preparations and chose other fields for immediate action.

In November the Americans and British invaded French North Africa. They came from Britain and the United States. Their timing was nearly perfect; their troops were neatly laid and closely followed; they worked with the French underground. The landings succeeded brilliantly.

An Africa green American army got its first seasoning under fire. It learned that there, too, the Germans were cunning, stubborn opponents.

Germans Eliminated Finally, in May, 1943, the last Germans were eliminated from Africa. The Americans, the British and the Fighting French had learned to work together.

With every battle, with every new campaign, the allies learned something new and stored it away until the great invasion of western Europe should call upon all their courage and cleverness and skill.

The smashing capture of the islands of Pantelleria and Lampedusa showed them how air power could be concentrated to obliterate any given stretch of enemy territory.

Sicily Invaded The invasion of Sicily in July, 1943, taught them still more. It was a successful surprise assault. Sicily fell in 38 days. Afterward the American chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Walter B. Smith, declared that in some respects Sicily was a more difficult operation than would have been the invasion of western Europe, where he felt that the surprise element could be just as successfully exploited.

He disclosed, too, that some of the more than 3,200 vessels used on that invasion had been prepared and loaded months in advance. It was a tip-off to the long-range, careful nature of allied staff planning.

Allied forces had worked more closely together in Sicily than anywhere previously, yet they still were separate armies, separate air forces.

There followed the invasions of Italy, and at Salerno on Sept. 9 American-British cooperation of all arms reached a new peak. A mixed British-American army, commanded by an American general, went onto the Salerno beaches. It was a close fight. It was won eventually only by the smooth combination of air, sea and land power.

The air cover, British and American, never faltered, while strategic bombing farther inland was maintained constantly. British and American navies put the troops ashore, kept them supplied with a constant string of ships and barges, and maintained them in precarious position by the strength of big naval rifles.

Tougher Than Europe Due to the great sea and air distances from the nearest bases, it was in some ways a tougher operation than western Europe might have been, but it showed the growing perfection of allied teamwork.

All the while, independently, yet closely related in timing, preparations continued for the invasion from Britain.

Allied leaders manfully resisted the constant calls of the thoughtless for immediate invasion, and for concentration on other theaters, meanwhile permitting a constant flow of "invasion" speculation and report that obviously gave the Germans the jitters.

German propaganda boasted of the Nazi "festung Europa," fortress Europe, but admitted that the invasion was a sure thing and that it might succeed in establishing its beachheads. The Germans talked much of secret weapons, tried to frighten the allies with tales of tremendous casualties to be suffered.

Convoys to Britain Meanwhile the Atlantic battle against the submarines went on, with better and better results. Great convoys of men and munitions, food and all the weapons of

war steamed regularly to Britain. All Britain was literally an armed camp. Great air fields covered the country. Coastal areas were cleared of civilians. War games, tough practice invasions, were so commonplace as to pass almost unnoticed.

Deep new caverns in Britain, carved out of living rock, housed mounting stores of munitions. British factories were busy building railroad cars with extra wheels, invasion trains that would fit both British and continental track-gauges. American locomotives were sent to Britain to speed the invasion freight.

Nineteen-forty-four was openly proclaimed as the year of decision. General Dwight D. Eisenhower, appointed as supreme allied commander, predicted the end of the war in Europe this year, if everyone did his job. The date of invasion apparently had been agreed upon far in advance, possibly at the Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin conferences in Teheran in November, 1943. Yet the tremendous secret was well kept.

Population Shifted In something near to panic, the Germans shifted populations wholesale from all the western coasts of Europe, but particularly from western France and the French Mediterranean. They announced they had mounted 7,700 gigantic guns to meet the invaders, that their most respected commander, Marshal Erwin Rommel was inspector-general of defenses in Europe.

A worried Hitler called on his Vichy puppets for assurances that Frenchmen would not rise to fight beside the invaders—assurances they had no power to give.

In a form of reply, the fighting French called on the allies to recognize the French guerrillas inside France as a regular force to which they would give aid.

D-Day American parachute troops and glider men went to Britain, and it was announced that they completed the American army there. Yet the convoys still moved eastward. Supplies and men increased daily, so that was said the British Isles were in danger of sinking beneath their weight.

Thus the invasion was prepared; thus the time ultimately came to "H" hour of "D" day for the invasion on which hangs the hopes of enslaved Europe.

Eisenhower Announces Troops Land on Northern French Coast

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS. Allied Expeditionary Force (AP)—American, British and Canadian troops landed in northern France this morning, launching the greatest overseas military operation in history with word from their supreme commander, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, that "We will accept nothing except full victory" over the German masters of the continent.

The invasion, which Eisenhower called "a great crusade," was announced at 7:23 a. m. Greenwich Mean time (2.32 a. m. Central War time) in this one-sentence communique No. 1.)

"Under the command of General Eisenhower, allied naval forces supported by strong air forces began landing allied armies this morning on the northern coast of France."

It was announced moments later that Britain's Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, hero of the African desert, was in charge of the assault.

The locations of the landings were not announced. Eisenhower himself wished Godspeed to the parachutists who were the first to land on the enemy-held soil of France.

For three hours previous to the allied announcement the German radio had been pouring forth a series of flashes reporting that the allies were landing between Le Havre and Cherbourg along the south side of the bay of the Seine and along the north coast of Normandy.

This would be across the channel and almost due south of such British ports as Hastings, Brighton, Portsmouth and Bournemouth.

The Germans also said parachutists had descended in Normandy and were being engaged by Nazi shock troops.

In a special order of the day issued to all soldiers, sailors and airmen under his command, General Eisenhower told his men they were "embarking on a great crusade toward which we have striven these many months," and warned them that they were facing a tough, well-prepared enemy.

Berlin said the "center of gravity" of the fierce fighting was at Caen, 30 miles southwest of Le Havre and 65 miles southeast of Cherbourg.

Caen is 10 miles inland from the sea, at the base of the 75-mile-wide Normandy peninsula.

Heavy fighting also was reported between Caen and Trouville.

One of Berlin's first claims was that the first British parachute division was badly mauled.

General Montgomery, hero of the African desert, was leading the assault of the allied liberation army.

No other allied commanders were announced, for the thousands of battle-trained allied troops.

Bradley participated in the Tunisian victory.

Thousands of battle-trained American, British and Canadian troops hurled themselves at Hitler's western defenses after months of preparation.

Huge troopship armadas slipped out of English ports in the darkness and sped toward Europe where four years ago almost to the day Britain brought back the last battle-worn defenders of Dunkerque, immediately across the English channel from Britain, were under heavy air attack.

The German radio gave the first reports of the invasion while correspondents were hurriedly summoned from bed to supreme press headquarters and locked in a press conference room until the communique was released several hours after the landings were made.

It was made known at Shaeft that the supreme command felt it necessary to yield the initiative in the war of words to the Germans in order to retain the initiative on land and keep the German high command in the dark as long as possible.

The great allied armadas dwarfed anything yet seen on the sea.

Huge transport planes filled with paratroopers and pulling airborne troops in gliders roared over the German west-wall to drop their cargoes in the rear.

Berlin said that masses of allied parachute troops bailed out over Normandy, trying to seize airfields.

The landings had been in progress several hours before the allied communique was issued.

Allied soldiers leaped onto the shores which the Germans have spent nearly four years in fortifying, while allied planes and ships landed into those defenses barges which the Nazis admitted were terrific.

The fleet included several battleships, which the Germans said set the whole Seine bay area ablaze with their fire.

The Germans announced also that American reinforcements began landing at dawn, aided by artificial fog, and that in some places dummy parachutes and dotted with gliders, the defense.

French patriots previously had been warned by allied radio broadcasts to get out of areas within 35 kilometers (22 miles) of the coast to escape the shock of battle and the gigantic aerial bombardment.

The Germans said the bombers ranged as far north as Dunkerque, the unhappy port from which the beaten British army escaped almost exactly four years ago.

All England resounded with the thunder of their coming and going.

An Associated Press correspondent flying over the French coast in a B-26 Marauder reported seeing the fields inland strewn with hundreds of parachutes were dropped to confuse while great naval forces fired into the coast fortifications.

The assault was supported by gigantic bombardments from allied warships and planes, which the Germans admitted set the coastal areas ablaze.

A senior officer at supreme headquarters said rough water caused "awful anxiety" for the seaborne troops but that the landings were made successfully, although some soldiers were undoubtedly seasick.

The sun broke through heavy clouds periodically this morning after a daybreak shower. The wind had blown fairly hard during the night but moderated somewhat with the dawn. The weather outlook remained somewhat unsettled.

General Pershing Issues Statement

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gen. John J. Pershing, who commanded American armies in France in the World War, issued the following statement following the announcement that a new expeditionary force had landed in France:

"American troops have landed in western Europe.

"As the overmastering military might of the allies advance it will be joined by the men of the occupied countries, whose land has been overrun by the enemy but whose spirit remains unconquered.

"Today, the sons of American soldiers of 1917-1918 are engaged in a like war of liberation. It is their task to bring freedom to peoples who have been enslaved."

# THE DAILY IOWAN

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TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1944

## Axis Atrocities—

This is a discussion by William L. Shirer, news analyst, given on the 11th anniversary of Hitler's rise to power, Jan. 30.

Day before yesterday this country was profoundly shocked and then outraged by the official revelation that thousands of American and Filipino prisoners of war had been tortured to death by the Japanese. The terrible news came as an awful jolt. It burned deep.

Perhaps it was time that we Americans learned what kind of a war we were fighting, what kind of an enemy we were up against. For we were too slow to learn and if we can now learn quickly, we will probably greatly shorten the war. For if we have not known what kind of a war it was, whose fault was it? Wasn't it ours? Didn't they try to tell us—the Poles, the Jews, the Russians, the Norwegians, the Dutch, the Yugoslavs, the French—they who had seen thousands upon thousands of their fellow countrymen, so many of them women and children, slaughtered by the Nazi savages? And to be perfectly frank about it, how many Americans believed it all? How many gave it a second thought?

Just about a year ago an inquiring reporter of the Detroit Free Press stood on a corner and asked the passers-by if they believed all these stories about Nazi atrocities. The answer was unanimous. None of these good Americans believed them. They had heard that bunk, they said, in the last war. They were being wise this time. All of us Americans have been so wise—and so wrong. For anyone who had been in Europe knew how the Nazis in Poland were slaughtering hundreds of thousands of Jews and Poles, and murdering thousands in every country they occupied.

What we Americans, living so far from the war, and so comfortably, didn't realize fully was that though this was more savage than any other, the worst savagery actually took place, not on the battlefield, but behind the lines—were sadistic little men in

uniform, acting for the criminals they served, cold-bloodedly killed masses of civilians. Thus the Nazis exterminated the Jews in the Warsaw ghetto, or the male population of the town of Lidice.

It was difficult for Americans even to imagine that Germans could kill like that. And yet our people had been warned by those who had lived with the human derelicts, who came to rule in Germany, that these Nazis were desperate, unprincipled gangsters who would stop at nothing; certainly not killing. This disregard for human life is a catching thing, or so it seemed to me in Germany. Young S. S. men, fresh out of college or a department store, used to come back on leave from Poland and boast about killing Poles and Jews. In the conquered parts of Russia, they ran riot. The thin veneer of civilization which prevents us all from being savages was worn completely off.

And those are the kind of Germans we are up against, in the West, just as we know now what barbarians we are up against in the East. If we can remember that, we can fight better and harder. Also, we can make a more lasting peace.

I happen to participate in a great many discussions about what to do with Germany. And one is alarmed to hear so many distinguished British and Americans argue that we must be kind and considerate and forgiving to the Germans, and see to it that they are properly set up on their feet again after the surrender and generally treated fine. I think I know the Germans will win a war, and that it will be the end of us. Would it not be more sensible to accept the present-day German and Jap for what he is, and drive it into his skull not only that was don't pay, but that mass murder of civilians and prisoners can no more escape punishment than an individual murder down the street? If we can bring our faint-hearts and muddled minds to do that, we might still save our civilization.

## Portugal's Dictatorship Different—Salazar Retains Cloistered Calm of School Room

LISBON (AP)—The army's recent proposal for a purge of delinquent elements in Portugal's authoritarian regime, and the assurance of Premier Antonio Salazar that something would be done, might well awaken memories of other famous purges elsewhere.

But Portugal's dictatorship is different, and when Salazar gets out the brook it doubtless will be done in his own way—with the maximum of effectiveness and the minimum of political fireworks. It was natural that a proposal for a purge would come from an army spokesman, because it was the army which called Dr. Salazar from the seclusion of a university professorship after the military coup d'etat in 1926, and it was with the army's support that he became the nation's leader in 1933.

Yet it would be difficult to imagine a less military atmosphere than the one in which he functions. The first thing a new arrival notices here is the scarcity of uniforms.

Naturally, the country is not at war, but the visitor with memories of the outward trappings of dictatorship in other countries is astounded by the absence of even party uniforms.

Only on parade occasions is one likely to see the green-shirted Portuguese legion, a sort of volunteer militia organized in 1936 when the outcome of the Spanish civil war was still uncertain and a Communist invasion from Spain considered possible.

Another difference from other dictatorships is that few of Salazar's pictures are on display. It doesn't seem to be necessary to show his pictures in homes, and even newspapers use it only when the news calls for it.

Salazar's only uniform for himself is the cap and gown of his academic rank, and since he assumed public office he has been

seen only in ordinary civilian attire.

Recently he delivered a significant address on Portugal's foreign policy in the modernistic auditorium of a girls' school, entirely removed from the fanfare and pomp of a military dictatorship.

Salazar seemed to wince slightly at the cheering as he reached the rostrum, but smiled as though to signify that he realized the small demonstration was well meant.

He sat quietly as he listened to the speakers preceding him, occasionally applauding.

Just before his own speech a bottle of port and a small glass were set in front of him. He took a small sip, put on his spectacles, produced a manuscript from his pocket and rose to speak amid the flash of photographers' bulbs.

He spoke in matter-of-fact tones, with precise diction. His gestures were economical. Occasionally he raised a hand in a modest gesture of emphasis, and if the point covered some expense like Africa or the Atlantic ocean he would slightly extend the range of his gesture.

But his whole manner was that of an earnest instructor speaking to persons he regarded as intelligent enough to grasp his meaning without theatricals.

Precision was in his face and in his voice.

At the close he acknowledged the applause with a brief smile, methodically returned his watch to his pocket, removed his spectacles, gathered up his manuscript and retired.

## New York Youngsters See Broadway's Best At Five Cents Each

NEW YORK (AP)—When Alfred Harding, editor of Equity was in Warsaw, Poland, during 1936-37 he found two theatrical producing companies operating with the help of city and state subsidies which permitted youngsters of school age to see the best plays for about 18 cents a performance.

Armed with this knowledge and a hopeful plan, Harding returned to America and began button-holing producers, actors, managers, stage union heads and members of Equity. It may be pointed out that his plan now is working successfully and has become, in three theatrical seasons, a regular part of the Broadway scene.

Last week, under the New York City school theater program, 1,094 school children saw an extremely pertinent drama of today's problems, "Decision," by Edward Chodorov, which deals with Fascism on the home front.

Five Cents Each  
The youngsters paid five cents each which covers the cost of printing tickets and salaries of the minor employes, such as usherettes, cleaners and doormen.

The program came into actual being in the spring of 1941 when that extremely aware actress-manager, Katharine Cornell, added to her list of "first" by playing for the youngsters in the hit show, "The Doctor's Dilemma." The admission was two cents and the schoolers loved it. It immediately became apparent to all concerned that a request from school authorities for a performance for the young people amounted almost to a royal command, for only the finest shows of unquestioned artistic stature and good taste are sought.

Simple System  
The tickets are distributed by a fairly simple rotating system which permits 39 pupils and one teacher from a school to attend at one time. The heads of each school pick the youngsters and the schools rotate so that none is missed.

"The reactions are marvelous," Harding says. "The youngsters provide a receptive and stimulating audience which has given pleasure to every company to play for them. The school system considers it a real contribution to cultural development of the city's children."

"We believe that, having found the theater holds for them something beyond what they get from movies and radio, many of these children will feel they cannot dispense with the theater again," says Harding.

Currently, plans are being laid to have "Over 21" and Jacobowsky and the Colonel" presented for the adolescent audiences. To date 13,413 youngsters have seen 13 productions.

## Horrors! They're Great at Box Office

HOLLYWOOD (AP)—The public will always pay money to see an amiable young man walk around for ten reels with a lady's head in a hatbox.

Psychopathic murder stories of depradations by abnormal but charming people are coming heavily to the fore in screen subjects now in production, such as "Guest in the House" and "Dark Waters." Audiences who want escape from war pictures but relish thrills they can't get in musicals are those to whom such films are pointed.

## 'Hear Yourself As Others'—Muni

HOLLYWOOD (AP)—Paul Muni takes his acting so seriously that he has always made a habit of rehearsing his lines by recording them, then listening to a playback until he reaches the effect he's after.

His first device was a cylinder recording apparatus; more recently he switched to a disc recorder, and now he has a loop of steel ribbon. With this, a new recording automatically erases a previous one, and the metal ribbon can be used indefinitely.

In larger form, capable of recording an hour's program, the device is used in the Pacific for combat reporters.

## With the AEF in Italy--

ON THE ITALIAN FRONT, May 28 (Delayed) (AP)—"You think that after a while you'd get used to seeing them," said the lieutenant, "but you never do."

He stood looking at the still smoking remnants of a Liberator which had crashed and burned just this side of the line. Only chunks of melted metal and one section of the left wing remained.

It had scorched a huge blackened cross on the green grass.

While the ammunition still exploded in all directions, doughboys had jumped from their foxholes and dragged all but two men from the blazing wreckage. It was



## News Behind the News

### President Roosevelt, Senator Wheeler Refuse to Discuss Conversation

By PAUL MALLON

WASHINGTON — Conjectures as to why staunchest anti-Rooseveltian Senator Wheeler spent 45 unrevealed minutes with the President, died without convincing explanation because both parties refused to talk, even privately.

The common interpretation that Mr. Roosevelt was burying the bones of old antagonisms to get a campaign understanding with Wheeler was a natural deduction, but obviously the least of any story.

Mr. Roosevelt called Wheeler down to get him to take the leadership of the international communications settlement, the disposition of cable and radio rights. But this hardly reflected Presidential altruism.

Wheeler is chairman of the senate interstate commerce committee through which any settlement legislation must go, and, therefore, is in a position to block any of the administration might do.

What Wheeler must have repelled seems evident in ensuing results. A resolution is pending before his committee for an investigation of the subject to determine a policy, but no consideration has been given it yet. Whatever leadership Wheeler is to assume apparently is to be modest, and unheroic.

This is not necessarily a personal matter. The administration's Federal Communication Chairman Fly, if not the President, wants a world-wide post-war monopoly for communications. All would be under one company, privately owned, but under government control. Domestic wire conditions are in that same state since the Postal-Western Union merger.

Wheeler's liberalism (he ran with the elder LaFollette for the presidency, you know) might well make him hesitate, although he handled the WU-Postal merger on the ground that such competition was financially deteriorating and likely to be fatal.

However, in a democratic state, competition is the indispensable necessity for protection of the consumer. Monopolies such as that of the Aluminum Company of America caused the government to go into the aluminum business during this war. The anti-trust act has been recognized as a good law for nearly three decades.

To protect the consumer in this instance, Fly proposes government control, an increasingly familiar device. But the consumer has not always been able to get satisfactory protection from government control, nothing like the protection offered by hard competition.

Better service always was available to the public on competing western railroads than on non-competing eastern roads carrying more traffic, and all were under complete government control through interstate commerce commission. The Postal for years had a slogan somewhat like this:

"Remember what telegraph service was before Postal came into the field," against Western Union. It was a good advertising slogan, because everyone knew the service had been rotten.

of these two that the lieutenant spoke.

On the nearby roads front-bound traffic kicked up constant waves and eddies of dust. Some of it drifted across the field, sifting down over the charred remains of the two men who died at the controls.

"I guess you never get used to seeing them," said the lieutenant and turned away.

He was an infantryman, a line company lieutenant. There are even fewer men who ever get accustomed to its instantaneous, terrible transformations.

## 21,000 Smiths Cause Quite a Problem At Fleet Post Office

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—

Under one arm she carried a dusty suitcase that had seen balmy days. Ahead of her she shooed two wide-eyed youngsters.

"I want to see my husband," she told Capt. James C. Clark, United States navy. "He's here. This is his address—Fleet Post Office, San Francisco."

"That one," confided Captain Clark, officer in charge of the world's largest navy post office, "took a bit of explaining. The woman had come a long distance. She really believed that, because mail for her soldier husband was addressed to Fleet Post Office, San Francisco, the fellow was right here, instead of out somewhere in the Pacific."

The United States navy's fleet post office, San Francisco—mailing address for the thousands of navy, marine and coast guard personnel from the Aleutians to Australia—wishes, wistfully, that the public understood it just a little bit better.

"Dear Mom"  
"Why, we get constant calls, day and night, from parents who want to know why their sons haven't written," Captain Clark continued. "We get so many that we've organized the 'Dear Mom' department"—just to explain to all such inquirers that at least one month must be allowed for mail delivery to Johnny, fighting in the Pacific; that if V-mail is used, chances are Johnny will get quicker delivery and that the correct address must be given.

"We get lots of letters just marked J. Jones or J. Smith, U. S. Navy," Lieut. (j.g.) Earl Schmidt, New Orleans, La., who heads the records department said.

Skip Those  
"We just skip those. It's best to give the whole address, including the boy's first, middle and last names. For instance, we have 21,000 Smiths and lots of them are John J. Smiths. It helps if we know what that middle initial stands for."

Chief job of Lieutenant Schmidt's hard-working department, fighting to stay ahead of heaps of change-of-sailor-address cards, is keeping track of forwarding addresses for navy mail so that a letter won't wear itself out battling about the Pacific, trying to find Johnny's particular atoll of the moment.

A typical recent week at fleet post office, showed some 5,000,000 airmail letters and 2,500,000 ordinary letters, along with 1,500,000 pieces of parcel post and newspapers, outbound. That doesn't include V-mail.

Poorly Wrapped  
Next to improper addresses, second chief worry of Lieutenant Schmidt is poorly wrapped packages. Third is sending of perishable goods through the mails.

"There" he pointed to a table heaped high with dilapidated boxes, spilling out their lovingly-wrapped contents of decaying oranges, moldy fruit cake, flattened cookies, crumbled layer cake, over-ripe slamsi,—"that's what happens when perishable goods are sent out. They just can't take it."

## Placement of Japanese Laborers on Iowa Farms to Help Alleviate Labor Emergency

DES MOINES (AP)—Place-

ment of Japanese laborers on Iowa farms in the next 30 days will "do a lot toward alleviating the labor emergency now facing our farmers," Frank E. Gibbs, state director of the war relocation authority, said recently.

In the next 30 days, he said, "we should be able to fill at least 50 offers. Those, in addition to the 36 persons placed in April and the 32 placed in May, should go a long way in helping the current situation in a little more than a year we have placed 350 Japanese on Iowa farms."

Gibbs said he has received more requests for help than can be filled, and that with one or two exceptions the Japanese have worked out very satisfactorily.

In those exceptions the Japanese have not been accustomed to living away from town, they have no cars and they want to go back where they have friends to find other employment.

"Japanese laborers can be a great advantage to those needing farm help, especially in planting operations," the WRA official said. "The Japanese are handy with machines and can operate tractors well; but experience has shown they are not as efficient at caring for livestock because that is a new field for them."

As to the availability of Japanese for placement, Gibbs said there seems to be a shortage at relocation camps of laborers who are qualified to do the work required in this state. Another handicap is that the Japanese have no or little household equipment, and Iowa farmers who hire permanent help to live in separate quarters have not supplied such equipment.

"We have appealed," Gibbs said, "to church groups in areas from which we have received offers of employment, to provide the essential items to set up house-keeping. We hope that this will help in meeting the situation."

By KENNETH DIXON

"They're beautiful things in the air," muttered a bearded dough-boy.

"Live in fame or—" said another, leaving the last half of the proverb hanging unfinished.

"The lieutenant was right," said the sergeant as we started back to the road. "You can't ever get used to it."

Not long afterward a jeep came towards us on the road pulling a trailer through the thick dust. It paused a moment beside us, then jolted on, but in that pause the sharp, foul smell of death had cut through the dust in our nostrils and we both looked,

There were three soldiers in the trailer who obviously had been dead for days. They lay sprawled in meaningless positions. The trailer bed was too short for them, so their legs hung out the back.

There were five live soldiers in the jeep with thick dust in their beards, staring straight ahead, their rifles jutting out at odd angles. During the brief pause they sat in stony silence.

Then the jeep and trailer rolled on through the blowing dirt. But the memory of death, the sight and smell of it, stayed awhile.

You don't ever get used to it.

## OFFICIAL DAILY BULLETIN

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 1:30 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. 1871 Tuesday, June 6, 1944

### UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

<b>Tuesday, June 6</b> 2 p. m. Bridge (partner), University club. <b>Wednesday, June 7</b> 8 p. m. Concert by University chorus, Iowa Union. <b>Friday, June 9</b> Registration for freshman session—engineering, pharmacy, liberal arts. <b>Saturday, June 10</b> Registration for 8-week summer session. <b>Monday, June 12</b> 8 a. m. Regular 8-week summer session and freshman session begin. Freshman nursing class begins. Management course begins. <b>Tuesday, June 13</b> 1 p. m. Luncheon bridge (partner), University club.	<b>Wednesday, June 14</b> First term law school ends. 4 p. m. Graduate lecture and panel on social planning, by Frank Bane, executive director of Association of State Governments, senate chamber, Old Capitol. <b>Thursday, June 15</b> Second term law school begins. <b>Friday, June 16</b> 8:15 p. m. University lecture by Howard Higgins, west approach to Old Capitol. <b>Saturday, June 17</b> 9 a. m. Panel forum, led by Howard Higgins, house chamber, Old Capitol. <b>Wednesday, June 21</b> Eighteenth Iowa Conference on Child Development and Parent Education, Old Capitol.
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(For information regarding dates beyond this schedule, see reservations in the office of the President, Old Capitol.)

### GENERAL NOTICES

IOWA UNION  
MUSIC ROOM SCHEDULE  
Monday—11 to 3 and 4 to 8.  
Tuesday—11 to 2 and 4 to 8.  
Wednesday—11 to 3 and 4 to 8.  
Thursday—11 to 2 and 4 to 8.  
Friday—11 to 3 and 4 to 8.  
Saturday—11 to 3.  
Sunday—11 to 6 and 7 to 8.

D-DAY OBSERVANCE  
In accord with the proclamation of the governor of Iowa, the university will observe D-Day with a convocation in Macbride auditorium at 11 a. m. Classes will be dismissed and all university offices "so far as possible in keeping with public responsibility shall be closed from 11 a. m. until 12 noon."  
The notification of D-Day convocation will be given by one long blast of the university whistle at 10:45 a. m. of the day of the event. This signal is not to be confused with civilian defense signals.  
The public is invited to participate in the observance.  
F. G. HIGBEE  
Director of Convocations

SEAHAWK BASEBALL  
University students holding student activity tickets for summer sessions will be admitted free to Navy Pre-Fight baseball games upon presentation of proper activity ticket.  
E. G. SCHROEDER  
Director

FRENCH EXAMINATION  
The Ph.D. French reading examination will be given Saturday June 17 from 8 to 10 a. m. in Room 314, Schaeffer hall. Application must be made before Wednesday, June 14, by signing the paper posted on the bulletin board outside Room 307, Schaeffer hall. The next examination will be

SWIMMING TESTS  
Students wishing to pass the university swimming test, or to obtain special help should report to the clinic hour Tuesdays from 4 until 5:30 p. m.  
MARJORIE CAMP

## INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS

### Allied Armies in Fast, Deadly Pursuit of Nazis

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON  
Associated Press War Analyst

Fanning out east, north and west from liberated and rejoicing Rome, allied armies are in fast and deadly pursuit of battered and breathless German divisions and still intent upon annihilation of the enemy in the field.

Far ahead roved the allied air attack. Bombs fell upon critical rail yards even north and east of the Livorno (Leghorn)-Florence-Rimini short line nearly 150 miles above Rome, for which the Germans are presumably racing in desperate flight. There is no other apparent strong natural front of limited length below that peninsular waist-line position where more than Nazi delaying rearguard action seemed probable.

A substantial part of two German armies was still in grave danger of entrapment. West of Rome in the Tiber delta the left flank of the allied Fifth army was hot on the heels of withdrawing German divisions. Comrades wheeling through Rome itself are driving out of the city across the winding Tiber to cut the enemy off in the rear.

Only two escape routes along the Tiber estuary were still open to the fore. Highway No. 1 and Rome-Livorno railroad converge north of the Tiber to follow the coast line most of the way. Both are under allied naval gunfire as well as in close reach of allied bombers.

It is east and northeast of Rome, however, that the main allied entrapment effort seems slated. Loss of the Rome rail and hub road serving the German divisions deployed across the peninsula to the east and southeast has placed them in a critical position. There is no estimate of the number of German troops in the mountain bulge to Castel de Sangro in the depths of the high Apennines. All of them must funnel swiftly back through the Rieti and Terni traffic gateways to the north before the allied assault rolls up the Tiber, Nera and Velino valleys to cut them off, however, or be forced eastward for a round-about escape up the Adriatic coast to the Livorno-Rimini position.

The joined Fifth and Eighth armies in the upper reaches of the Sacco valley are in a position to drive northeastward against both the Rieti and Terni key junctions.

Those allied spearheads of entrapment have less than 40 miles, air line to go through flat or rolling foothill country to reach either objective in comparison to the 75 miles German forces still in the Castel de Sangro area to the southeast must travel to escape. The German retreat everywhere from the Castel de Sangro bulge also must be made through mountain gorges, at the mercy of allied air power.

There can be little doubt that the allied break-through up the Via Cassinini to reach Rome came so swiftly and with such great power that it caught the German command in Italy napping.

General Clark's remarks in Rome to his Fifth army officers and troops, indicate his belief that the Nazi 14th army is no longer capable of sustained major action. It is 14th army elements that are in momentary danger of being completely cut off in the Tiber delta to finish its disintegration.

Part of the Nazi 10th army has seen little real action in the present campaign, however. That portion of it formerly holding the line from Cassino to the Adriatic coast below Pescara has been virtually idle since its limited withdrawal from the Sangro bulge just before the allied master offensive from Cassino to the sea was launched.

It seems clear that the whole left wing of the German transpeninsular line has dangerously delayed its retreat. The German collapse at Valmontone and in the Alban hills has done more than open the allied way for a triumphant entry into Rome. It has gravely exposed the whole central sector of the Nazi line in the Apennines to being outflanked from the east and cut off from the north in a final disaster.

### Plenty of Movie Work For Tall Girls Now

HOLLYWOOD (AP)—Tall girls, once unwanted in films because of the scarcity of lofty actors to play opposite them, are popular now in musicals. There's scarcely a studio without a tall chorus at work.

The next Tarzan adventure, located among the fabled Amasons, will use 100 tall beauties, here in quantity because of the demand for them in pretentious musicals like "The Ziegfeld Follies" and "Belle of the Yukon."

# Employers To Use New Referral Plan

Beginning July 1, Iowa City employers of more than eight persons will require new employees to obtain a referral card from the United States Employment office in the community building, according to Elbert E. Kline, director of the employment office here.

"This is a more definite attempt to channel labor to the most important jobs both locally and throughout Johnson county," he explained. Although Iowa City is not in a class one or two priority area which includes war plant locations, employment officials here will base their judgment of labor requirements on their importance to the war effort.

This action, taken in compliance with the new job controls announced Friday by the United States Employment service, will affect only male workers. Job applicants will be assigned to highest priority war positions wherever they exist.

"We're going to use the best judgment and still not be dictatorial," asserted Kline. The new ruling will not apply to the university or University hospital. It will cover Oakdale.

Kline explained that the action was taken because serious labor shortage threatened the war effort. Many persons, forecasting an early end of the war, quit war jobs and transferred to peacetime positions.

The "priority referral" plan, which has been extended to blanket the country, affects all men except farm workers. Only men referred by the employment service may be hired, which means that all workers must clear through the United States Employment office.

The action, taken in compliance with the new job controls announced Friday by the United States Employment service, will affect only male workers. Job applicants will be assigned to highest priority war positions wherever they exist.

# Local Cast to Give Iowa Methodism Play

As part of a celebration of the centenary of Iowa Methodism, "The Road of Faith," a play by Dr. Marcus Bach of the school of religion, will be presented June 14 in Iowa City.

The play, which consists of five scenes, employs the device of having an old pioneer tell the story of Iowa Methodism to a young boy.

A cast of 80 Iowa City people will appear in the play. The first scene will depict the first conference in 1844, followed by four scenes showing the conference of 1864, an early Epworth league, the General conference in Des Moines in 1920, and a present-day episode.

One hundred years ago, when Iowa City was capital of the territory, the first Iowa Methodist conference was begun here. The population of the city at that time was 916, and there were 296 families in Johnson county.



Dr. Marcus Bach

# Army Air Corps Pilot, Wife to Visit Parents

Capt. and Mrs. C. Lambert Trowbridge will arrive this morning for a two day's visit with Captain Trowbridge's parents, Prof. and Mrs. A. C. Trowbridge, 1182 E. Court street. Captain Trowbridge, who is stationed as a pilot with the army air corps at Las Vegas, Nev., has just been graduated after a six weeks' course in advanced instrument flying at Bryan, Tex.

**To Return from College**  
Betty Towner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Towner, 200 S. Summit street, will arrive Thursday from Goucher college in Baltimore, Md., to spend the summer with her parents.

**Make Home Here**  
Mr. and Mrs. S. Lysle Dunkin and sons, Richard, Robert and Edward, recently arrived from Cedar Rapids to make their home at 1205 Ginter avenue. They formerly resided in Iowa City before moving to Cedar Rapids nine years ago.

**Visits in Ames**  
Prof. Mate L. Giddings, Woodlawn apartments, spent last weekend as the guest of Dr. Margaret Olson at Iowa State college in Ames.

**Visits Parents**  
Returning with Anne Ayers, 508 S. Summit street, and Mrs. Roger Jenkinson, 438 Lexington avenue, who spent the weekend in Chicago, was Mrs. J. B. Anderson. Mrs. Anderson will make an indefinite visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Taylor, 438 Lexington avenue.

**Attends Summer School**  
Zilpha Cole, former teacher in the Creston schools, is spending the summer with Mrs. Anna Neider, 224 E. Burlington street while enrolled in the summer session at the university.

**Leaves for Summer**  
Prof. Marie Diedesch, 307 N. Capitol street, left last week for her home in Tacoma, Wash. She will resume her duties on the staff of the home economic department this fall.

**Complete Visit**  
Mrs. Werner C. Huck and children, Jane and John, have returned to Cedar Falls after spending the past week with Mrs. Huck's mother, Mrs. G. L. Boss, 621 Brown street.

**Weekend Visit**  
Margaret Wiese of the home economics department spent the weekend at her home in Omaha, Neb.

**To Leave for Virginia**  
Mrs. L. H. Wallace, 320 Melrose avenue, will leave tomorrow for a two weeks' visit with relatives in Wheeling, W. Va.

# Ethyl Rushing Weds Virgil Ensign Pettit In Single Ring Ceremony at Des Moines



Mrs. Virgil Ensign Pettit

Before an altar banked with pink and white peonies, snapdragons and sweetpeas, Ethyl Rushing, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Everett R. Rushing of Des Moines, became the bride of Virgil Ensign Pettit, son of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Pettit, also of Des Moines, at 3 p. m. Sunday. The single ring ceremony was performed in the lounge of the Highland Park Presbyterian church at Des Moines with the Rev. Harry Shiffler officiating.

Nuptial music included "Because" (D'Hardelot) and "I Love Thee" (Grieg) sung by Betty Palmer of Des Moines, accompanied by Dorothy Shaw, also of Des Moines.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. Donald Laster Jr., of Des Moines. Serving as best man was Pfc. Lew Cowan, senior medical student in A. S. T. P. here. Ushers were Howard Higbie of Des Moines and Harold Van Cleave former university student, now of Des Moines.

**Turquoise Ensemble**  
The bride chose for her wedding a two-piece street length dress of turquoise silk with a V-neckline, three-quarter length sleeves, and a shirred fitted waist. Her corsage was of gardenias and yellow tea roses. White accessories completed her ensemble.

The matron of honor was attired in a French gray two-piece dress of Bemberg silk, fashioned like that of the bride's. She wore white accessories and a corsage of gardenias and pink rosebuds.

For her daughter's wedding, Mrs. Rushing selected a rayon dress of melon red with white accessories. Her corsage was of yellow rosebuds and gardenias. Mrs. Pettit wore a suit of blue crepe with white accessories and also had a corsage of yellow rosebuds and gardenias.

Immediately following the ceremony, a reception for the wedding guests was held in the lounge. A tiered wedding cake centered the serving table, which was decorated with spring flowers. Presiding at the tea table were Mrs. Howard Higbie and Mrs. Ed Beiser, both of Des Moines.

The bride is a graduate of North high school in Des Moines and the University of Iowa, where she was affiliated with Omicron Nu, home economics honorary society, Iota Sigma Pi, honorary chemistry society, and Phi Beta Kappa national scholastic honorary society. She is now employed by the Nagle Lumber company here.

# 13 Numbers Included In Concert Program

The University Summer Session chorus, in its first concert of the summer, will present 13 numbers tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock in the main lounge of Iowa Union.

Following the intermission, the chorus will present "Wedding Chorus" (Williams), known also as "See the Chariot at Hand." The song is taken from the cantata "In Windsor Forest," with music adapted from the opera, "Sir John in Love."

"Go, Lovely Rose" has known many musical settings, but the one to be used in the concert tomorrow, by Eric H. Thiman, has proved the most successful for choruses.

"Handsome Drummer" was arranged by Louis Victor Saar for mixed chorus, women's solo trio and male solo quartet. Deems Taylor has arranged many English folksongs for mixed chorus, and "My Johnny Was a Shoemaker" has proved one of the most popular.

A spiritual, "Listen to the Lambs" (Dett), will feature Gladys Noteboom, A4 of Orange City, as soprano soloist. "Lullaby" (Palmgren), an eight-part arrangement of a Finnish song, will be followed by the closing piece, a Negro spiritual, "Wade in the Water." The spiritual is one of the most popular arranged by Noble Cain.

Accompanist for the concert will be Joyce Horton, A3 of Osceola. Tickets are available at the main desk of Iowa Union for the concert, which will be broadcast by WSUI.

Other numbers on the program will include "Gentle Christ, My Lord Above" (Kranz), "Mary Sat Spinning" (Kranz), "Emite Spiritum tuum" (Schuetky), "Pans Angelicus" (Baini), "Salve Regina" (Arens) and "Ascendit Deus" (Gallus).

# Former Jewish Chaplain at University Now Serving American Soldiers at Anzio



LIEUT. MORRIS N. KERTZER of Iowa City, above, conducts one of the 10 Jewish services held weekly at Anzio. When Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark learned there was no Jewish chaplain on the beachhead Lieutenant Kertzer was ordered to Italy. Since arriving in Italy two months ago, the chaplain has had several close calls. He has covered every inch of the beachhead, traveling over roads boycotted even by the veterans and going through ammunition dumps while shells fell on both sides of the road.

"You have to have an iron constitution to see a young man at prayer services one day and at burial services the next and not get a little older," writes Chaplain Morris N. Kertzer of Iowa City, in a letter received this week from Anzio beachhead.

An American army chaplain of Jewish faith, Chaplain Kertzer wrote in the same letter, addressed to the National Jewish Welfare board, that "in one row of 10 graves here there are four Stars of David."

Chaplain Kertzer recently arrived at Anzio from North Africa to minister to religious needs of servicemen of the Jewish faith fighting on that hard-pressed front. At his first service, he reported, "We had a large crowd, including eight truckloads of British soldiers. It was odd to see them come directly from the front lines, guns and all, for an hour's break to attend service."

Later Chaplain Kertzer held a general service for units stationed along the length and breadth of the beachhead. "We were most fortunate in not being shelled out, thank God. My assistant and I have had several close calls, but life goes on. It has been a great experience to live with troops constantly exposed to combat conditions. They are a very appreciative group of men."

Writing of his recent and sudden introduction to Anzio life, the young chaplain remarked on the "transformation from the atmosphere of the reception center to a place where hardened veterans often have 'Anzio Anxiety,' or that most common of all ailments, 'nervous in the service.'"

Chaplain Kertzer added, "I have covered every inch of the beachheads, traveling over roads boycotted even by the veterans. For the past week, I have gone through ammunition dumps while shells fell on both sides of the road. I have been here five weeks now but soon I hope to get away for a couple of days, which may slow down the greying of my hair."

Chaplain Kertzer wrote also that at this time there are 10 regular Jewish Sabbath services held weekly on the beachhead, conducted either by himself or under his supervision.

Before entering military service, Chaplain Kertzer served the Hillel foundation here as rabbi. He was also a professor in the school of religion. He is a graduate of the Jewish Theological seminary of America and the University of Illinois.

Lieut. Terrance M. Sullivan, 20-year old bombardier who attended the university, made his 50th combat mission in a B-17 Flying Fortress May 10, with a sortie over Wiener-Neustadt, Austria. He has been awarded the air medal with nine oak leaf clusters for "meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight."

Lieutenant Sullivan, now stationed in Italy, entered the armed forces as a cadet April 4, 1942 and received his wings March 6, 1943 at Victorville, Calif. He began his overseas duty Sept. 28, 1943.

Eugene R. Clearman, army inspector of ordnance at the Buffalo Arms corporation plant in Buffalo, has been advanced from first lieutenant to the rank of captain. Captain Clearman was graduated in 1934 from the university, where he majored in mechanical engineering. He was commissioned in the engineers reserve.

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FREE booklet on Skin Diseases. Write SULFA PRODUCTS CO., Box 136, Kansas City, Missouri.  
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# Darlene Miner Weds Lieut. L. J. Potter At Chapel of Naval Air Base in Florida



Mrs. L. J. Potter

In the All Saints chapel at the naval air base at Jacksonville, Fla., Darlene Miner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Miner of Cedar Rapids, became the bride of Lieut. L. J. Potter, U. S. M. A. C., of Detroit, May 19 at 8:30 p. m. Chaplain Robert J. Watson officiated at the single ring ceremony.

Mrs. Potter was graduated from high school in Cedar Rapids and has attended the University of Iowa for the past two years. The couple will reside at 2165 River boulevard in Jacksonville, where Lieutenant Potter is stationed.

The bride was attired in a two-piece suit of powder blue with matching accessories and an orchid corsage. The bridegroom and the attendants were in full dress uniform. Mrs. Potter was graduated from high school in Cedar Rapids and has attended the University of Iowa for the past two years. The couple will reside at 2165 River boulevard in Jacksonville, where Lieutenant Potter is stationed.

Attending the bride as maid of honor was Lieut. Julia Hunt of the WAVES. Lieut. Walter C. Bernhardt served as best man, and ushering were Lieut. Lee Dreney and Lieut. Larry Lutz.

**Car Owners Advised To Retain Records Of Tire Inspection**  
Although periodic inspection of passenger car tires was discontinued April 20, car owners must retain tire inspection records.

Inspection by an OPA authorized tire inspector is required before a ration certificate to replace a Grade I or Grade III tractor or farm implement time is issued by the Johnson county war price and rationing board. Commercial vehicles must be inspected every 6 months, or every 5,000 miles, whichever occurs sooner.

**Wedding Licenses Issued**  
Three marriage licenses were issued yesterday by R. Neilson Miller, clerk of the district court. Licenses were issued to Barbara Mary Cotter, 21, Iowa City, and Walter A. DeLong, 21, Newcomersville, Ohio; to Kathryn T. Neuzil and John C. Bates, both of Iowa City and Irene M. Will, 20, Hawarden and Dayton C. Crim, 23, Lone Tree.

# New Books

Recently added to the University library are the following books of general interest:

"Poland's Freedom of the Sea" by Henry Baginski; "John Dury—Advocate of Christian Religion" by Joseph Minton Batten; "Democratic Thinking and the War" by Francis Beverly Biddle.

"The Menace of the Herd" by Francis Stuart Campbell; "Seventy Thousand Miles of War" by William Chaplin; "Lifeline" by Robert Carse; "Fighting Fitness" by Charles Crampton; "Irish Historical Documents, 1172-1922" by Edmund Curtis.

"The Innocents at Cedro" by Robert Duffus; "Ordeal by Battle" by Cyril Falls; "Ploverman's Folly" by Edward Faulkner; "Out of the Midwest," by John Frederick; "30 Days to a More Powerful Vocabulary" by Wilford Funk.

"In Defense of the Lincoln Family" by John Herr; "Pacific Partner" by George Johnston; "Order in the Court" by John Knox; "Peoples of Southeast Asia" by Bruno Lasker; "New Goals for Old Age" by George Lawton; "Blitzkrieg and Bluff" by Erwin Lessner.

"The Steep Ascent" by Anne M. Lindberg; "Rising Above Color" by Philip Lotz; "Ben Hardin Helm" by Robert McMurtry; "The Captain Wears a Cross" by William Maguire; "World War II" by Frank Monaghan; "You're Only Human Once" by Grace Moore.

"Smoke-Screen" by Samuel Pettengill; "Behind the Lines in the Southern Confederacy" by Charles Ramsdell; "The Netherlands; Story of a Free People" by Hendrik Riems; "Jails" by Louis Robinson.

"The Eagle and the Dove," by Hon. Victoria Sackville-West; this is a seven-day book. "From Science to God" by Karl Schmidt; "The Varieties of New Testament Religion" by Ernest Scott; "An Alphabet of the Army" by Edward Shenton; "The Making of the Indian Princes" by John Edward Thompson.

"Traditional Chinese Tales" by Chi-Chen Wang; "Introducing Africa" by Carveth Wells. "How to Live in the Country Without Farming" by Milton Wend; "Social Criticism in Popular Religious Literature of the 16th Century" by Helen C. White; "Washington D. C." and "Democracy; Should it Survive?" by the William J. Kerby Foundation.

# Courtesies Planned For June Bride-Elect

In honor of Frances Glockler, bride-elect, Mrs. M. E. Barnes and Mrs. Fred Ambrose will be co-hostesses at a garden party and towel shower at the Barnes residence, 211 Myrtle avenue, from 4 until 6 o'clock this afternoon. Twenty-five guests have been invited to the courtesies.

Miss Glockler, daughter of Prof. and Mrs. George Glockler, 621 Holt avenue, will become the bride of Richard E. Hein, son of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Hein of Erie, Ill., June 24 in Iowa City.

Also feting Miss Glockler will be Mrs. Henry Mattill and Mrs. Earle Waterman, who will entertain at a 1 o'clock luncheon in honor of the bride-elect tomorrow afternoon in the Mattill residence at 358 Lexington avenue.

The junior department of the Bible school will visit Iowa City churches. Tomorrow the group will visit the Jewish synagogue.

# Summer Bible School Junior Group Visits Iowa City Churches

The daily vacation Bible school sponsored by seven Iowa City Protestant churches began yesterday with an enrollment of approximately 125 boys and girls and 25 helpers. Registration is still possible, according to the Rev. Elmer E. Dierks, director of the school. There is no charge, the school being financed by voluntary gifts of parents and friends.

A flag raising ceremony on the south lawn of the Congregational church followed by service in the sanctuary opens the school each day. The school is held at 9:30 a. m. until 11:30 a. m. Monday through Friday.

The junior department of the Bible school will visit Iowa City churches. Tomorrow the group will visit the Jewish synagogue.

# Bridge Party Today

A partner-bridge will be sponsored by the University club this afternoon at 2 o'clock in the University clubrooms at the Iowa union. Mrs. Lewis Ward and Mrs. Harold McCarty are in charge.



IT'S WONDERFUL...  
WHAT FOOD CAN DO!

FOOD is the world's greatest pacifier. That goes for hungry nations as well as hungry babies.

Today—food is even more important than ever, because there is not enough of it—in spite of record crops—to satisfy all the demands at home and abroad.

Americans will not go hungry. Our armed forces and our civilians are being served first from a record American harvest. But our fighting Allies and liberated people who have been systematically starved through Axis domination—they need food, too.

**FOOD FIGHTS for freedom**  
YOU can help make sure there's enough food to hasten our Victory... and enough to keep your own family well fed. Here's how:  
1. PRODUCE FOOD, where and when you can. Farmers are urged to meet farm goals. City families are urged to plan a bigger Victory Garden, to help out on a farm or in a food processing plant if possible.  
2. CONSERVE FOOD. Can and preserve food. Cut waste. Stretch your food supply by substituting plentiful for scarce foods. Balance your meals.  
3. SHARE FOOD. Put the war's food demands first. Share the supplies willingly with your armed forces, your Allies, your neighbors.  
4. PLAY SQUARE WITH FOOD. Accept no rationed foods without giving up ration stamps. Pay no more than top legal prices under any circumstances.

# Golf Group to Meet

Iowa City country club will open a series of twilight golf meets this afternoon at 4:30. Dinner will be served at 7 o'clock and will be followed by a social hour. Chairmen are Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Downey.

# St. Louis Leads Majors

## Both Clubs Take Top

### Red Birds Hold National Spotlight, Browns in American

NEW YORK (AP)—St. Louis showed them how it's done in both major leagues with the Cards and Browns pacing the west to decisive inter-sectional victories in the second east-west series which ended with Sunday's doubleheaders.

Billy Southworth's Red Birds played .615 ball in taking eight of 13 starts as the National invaders captured 28 and lost 24 in their tour of the east, a tabulation yesterday shows.

The New York Yankees and Washington Senators flopped badly on their first long jaunt and not a single eastern club in the American was able to win as many as it lost.

Although the Yanks had a two and a half game lead when they headed west, they lost eight and won only five in sinking into second, a game and a half back of the Browns who took 10 out of 15 for a giddy .667 pace.

Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and St. Louis handed the visitors a bad shelling, 33 games to 23, only the Indians failing to manage a .500 clip.

While the Browns took over first, Detroit had a seven-game streak and Chicago spun a six-game skein that has not been broken.

Pre-season dopsters labeled the eastern clubs as the class of the American league and the west tops in the National. So far, they have been half right. The senior loop has been dominated by St. Louis, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh but the Harridge circuit has only the McCarthy crew from the east in the first division. Washington, an early choice, plummeted to the cellar by losing two Sunday but the race has been so tight that a couple of ball games could shuffle the standings.

Only five and a half games separated first from last in the American as all clubs in both loops enjoyed an open date in their schedules. Washington left home in third place and returned in last. Chicago started its home stand in the basement and finished in fourth.

The Cardinals added only a half game to their lead because Pittsburgh and Cincinnati kept pace. The Nationals big surprise was the surge of the New York Giants from sixth into the first division with the help of seven straight wins and a flurry of runs. The Phils, a surprising contender in the first month, fell from fourth place of seventh, 10 games behind St. Louis.

## Wakefield Finds Lots Of Jinxes in Bushers

"Hand me my niblick," the ganling left-hand batter quipped back at the bench as a shin high ball zipped by for a questionable called strike. Then he spat viciously and teed off on the next pitch for a triple that would have been good for a homer if the center fielder had been playing within 400 feet of the plate.

The batter was Dick Wakefield, 23-year-old Chicago cadet who signed with the Detroit Tigers for \$51,000 three years ago at the close of his sophomore year at Michigan and then pounded the ball for a .316 clip and second place in the American league batting race last year. The occasion was a recent game against the Muscatine Indians on the Iowa Seahawks' diamond.

Still, such situations have become to be a weekly occurrence with the colorful Sehawk outfielder who carries a record which includes two home runs, two triples, and 11 walks while compiling a .350 average in the first six games of the season.

In his first six games he was able to collect only one hit per afternoon but rectified that recently in a game with the Notre Dame Irish and again in Saturday's game with the Skyrers when he collected 3 hits for five times at bat.

Being the only major league player on the team, and one of the most famous in the business due primarily to his hard bargain driven with the Tigers while still not old enough to sign his own contract, Dick comes in for more than his share of bartering from the opposition but he just grins back at them and then has the last word—with his bat.

Mackintosh invented the first Raincoat. Pal patented the Hollow Ground Blade for cooler, quicker, "Feather Touch" shaving. 4 for 10c, 10 for 25c. HOLLOW GROUND RAZOR BLADES.

## SEAHAWK HOT-CORNERITE



CADET CHARLIE TOUREK, stellar third sacker for the Seahawks boosted his average this weekend with 4 hits in 8 times at bat in two contests. His two homers against the Skyrers in Saturday's game aided in their 13 to 5 defeat. U. S. Navy Photo.

## Sid Feder's Fine Italian Hand Held by Censors, Bet on Pensive in Derby No Contest Here

WITH THE AEF IN ITALY (AP)—This is the sad, sad story of Sid Feder, racing expert.

Sid picked the winner of the Kentucky Derby from a battle front 5,000 miles away from Churchill Downs, but was robbed of his reward by a censor who thought his cablegram, in the language of a pony player, was some sort of secret code.

Now a war correspondent for The Associated Press, Feder covered so many derbies and other horse races as a sports scribe that the bangtails whinnied when they passed him. Among his friends was "Plain Ben" Jones, trainer of Pensive who romped home in front in the Blue Grass classic.

Down in Kentucky last year, Sid bumped into Jones at a refreshment counter.

Quoth Ben: "I'll do no good in the Derby this year, but I have a colt named Pensive who just might win next year."

## Kennedy Still Gets Boots

CLEVELAND (AP)—Pitcher Vernon Kennedy of the Cleveland Indians remained "suspended indefinitely" despite a conference yesterday with manager Lou Boudreau.

Charging Kennedy with "insubordination and conduct detrimental to the club," the Cleveland manager imposed the penalty between halves of a double header with the Yankees Sunday.

"Kennedy is still indefinitely suspended and that's all I have to say about it," Boudreau declared after the conference. He added "Kennedy certainly will not leave for St. Louis" where the Indians begin a four-game series with the Browns Thursday.

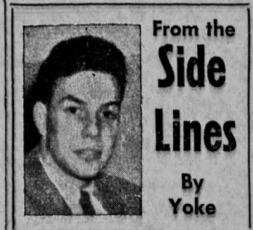
Although Boudreau refused to elaborate on the incident, Kennedy gave his version. The pitcher said he was sent to the bullpen about the seventh inning to get ready but "Harder got out of trouble and I sat down. Then Lou signed for a left hander and another right hander to get ready so I stayed where I was."

Kennedy said Boudreau approached him after the game and demanded "Do you want to pitch?" When he answered, "Sure I want to pitch," Kenned said the manager replied "It doesn't look like it to me. Get dressed and leave the park."

game with the Skyrers when he collected 3 hits for five times at bat.

Being the only major league player on the team, and one of the most famous in the business due primarily to his hard bargain driven with the Tigers while still not old enough to sign his own contract, Dick comes in for more than his share of bartering from the opposition but he just grins back at them and then has the last word—with his bat.

Doors Open 1:15 Every Day. VARSITY Today and Wednesday. The Whistler starring RICHARD DIX. XTRA! XTRA! Billy Gilbert Comedy, Stan Kenton's Orchestra, Cartoon - Novelty - News.



From the Side Lines By Yoke. I guess it's time to jump on the bandwagon again. I noticed yesterday that the man chosen by many sources as dean of the mid-west sports writers, See Taylor, sports editor of the Des Moines Register, took a healthy cut at the university.

It came from the same old thing, that the university hasn't recognized the fact that Nile Kinnick is dead. Perhaps this is stretching it a point but the fact remains that the university, as Mr. Taylor has pointed out, has failed to do anything in memory of the death of the greatest athlete we have ever had.

But the more you think about it the more you can't help letting the university off. At least they have remained quiet throughout the whole thing which is more than I or anyone else who is really interested has done.

It all dates back to the day about a year ago when Kinnick's plane ran afoul of engine trouble near its carrier and was forced down at sea, sinking before anyone could get to it. It came out later that the officials in charge suspected that Kinnick had been knocked unconscious when his plane hit the water and was unable to escape from the cockpit.

So much for the facts. It was a heavy blow to the people of Iowa and the proper statements came immediately from people all over the state and nation.

At that time the university authorities could have come out with some form of memorial service or mention that would have stood them good for all time. They didn't.

This could have easily been explained by the fact that there weren't enough people here in summer school for the proper effect to have been created.

The next logical moment for a memorial to Iowa's greatest citizen would have been at the Homecoming game. Again the right people kept silent and the wrong people also remained silent—more from wonder than anything else.

Then certain factors outside of the university circle got a movement going to present a memorial scholarship for students attending the University of Iowa. Thus the only good idea for a memorial was grabbed up and used simply because both university authorities and students missed the boat and, as it has been intimated by some sources, didn't care to participate.

So a year passes and we think back to what a great man Kinnick was and we wonder about the why of all this.

But the really sad thing about the whole thing is that even now, at this late date, university officials could do anything, just anything, to memorialize the name of Nile Kinnick for all time.

People would forget and forgive that they haven't done anything to date. They wouldn't wonder very long about the reason that nothing had been done before. People are like that.

After a promising start the announcement comes that the Iowa City soft ball league will be postponed until next week. The understanding is that the same games will be played as announced on the schedule but they will start a week later. That's Monday, the same teams, the same time.

## Stan Hack Returns To Chicago Cubs

CHICAGO (AP)—Stan Hack, Chicago Cub veteran, will leave his Oregon ranch and take up third base duties with the club in about a week, Jim Gallagher, Cub vice-president said yesterday.

SAVE A BUNDLE A WEEK. 100 lbs. of waste paper will make 200 containers for blood plasma. So start saving now. It will help save a boy's life!

Englert To-Day. A Whole Year's Fun—In 48 Howling Hours! Martha O'DRISCOLL, NOAH BEERY, JR. WEEK-END PASS. Added Hits: Lulu Gets Birdie "Cartoon", Oh Baby "Star Comedy", The Labor Front, "World in Action", Latest News.

# THE DAILY IOWAN SPORTS



IOWA PRE-FLIGHT SCHOOL SEAHAWKS, 1944 edition, spring issue. Front row, left to right, Aires, Raniszewski, Coach Wilshire, Coach Fehring, Coach Johnson, Coach Thompson, Herb Anderson, Harold Anderson, Brookfield. Second row: Halley, Galpin, Newell, Wakefield, Steuber, Wendland, Cawood, Mac-holtz, Walters. Third row: George Hauk, manager, Nusdorfer, Recek, Cummins, Rutenbar, Neatherlin, Paskowski, Yamar. The Anderson brothers and Raniszewski have already left for advanced training bases. U. S. Navy Photo.

## Illini 1944 Squad Much Like Last Year's, Green, Young

### 34 Players Lost To Services Since 1943 Grid Season

From present indications, the University of Illinois will have a 1944 football squad similar to that of 1943—a few 17-year-olds, a few men discharged from the services, some 4-F's and a sprinkling of navy V-12 trainees.

Again, the Illini will be green and inexperienced to face a formidable schedule including Great Lakes, Purdue, Notre Dame, Michigan and Northwestern which were classified as the "have's" of the 1943 season.

Coach Ray Eliot's losses from his 1943 squad, listing only those who actually saw service in games, are:

Ends: James Srednicki, Al Winder, Lee Alberts, John Hazlett, and Tony Klimek. Tackles: Paul Podmajersky, Erwin Oehlerking, Bob Prymski, Pete Perez, Christ Christ, and Richard St. Germain.

Guards: Joe Siemienas, Ralph Palmer, Chuck Leistner, Pete Kearney, Tom Fullerton, and Art Gerometta. Centers: Jack Curry, Jack Kane, Jack Larson, Lou Dunn.

Backs: Ralph Bassey, Bill Krall, Sam Grider, Dee Alberts, Theron Bradley, Don Johnson, Clancy Tohn, Ed Nemeth, Don Anderson, Chet Sajnaj, Chuck Pollard, Jim Hudson, and Beryl White.

Facing an uncertain four-months' period prior to opening of the 1944 fall campaign, it is difficult to forecast what members of the 1943 squad, still in school, will be available when the season opens.

Two of Coach Ray Eliot's best backs are question marks—Eddie Bray and Eddie McGovern, the "miniatures" who gave Illinois an offense last season. Bray is working in a shipyard at Seneca, Ill., and McGovern is doing war work in Terre Haute, Ind.

With this big IF, Eliot could have the nucleus of a good backfield with Bray, McGovern, and Don Greenwood, former Missouri university player and a letterman at quarterback last season. Bill Butkovich of St. David, and Matt Perkins of St. Clair Shores, Mich.,

ris, Buddy Ward, and Ray Ciszek, all lettermen, but Morris and Ward are in V-12 and might be transferred before fall. Returning tackles are Larry Forst and Lester Joop, "I" winners, while Ralph Serpico is the only veteran guard. Bob Bachman, end, a squad member last season also is back.

Promising line candidates of the spring practice sessions have been: Charles Howard, Chicago (Wendell Phillips) and Bob Ruther, Chicago (Sullivan), ends; James Bartusek, Chicago (Harrison) and Walt Versen, East St. Louis, tackles; Rudy Macchione, Chicago (Steinmetz), Leonard Stone, Chicago (Crane Tech), Harold Blechmann, Chicago (Crane Tech), and Ronnie Agostine, Sioux City, Iowa, guards.

George Bujan, letterman at full-back last season, is Eliot's only promising center candidate to date, but Big George shows ability at the position.

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# Sports Trail . . .

By WHITNEY MARTIN. NEW YORK, (AP)—News bits about a few of the 222 National league baseball players in the armed services:

Major Hank Gowdy, Red coach and world series hero with the 1914 Boston Braves—special service officer at Fort Benning, Ga., where he is directing the infantry school league, playing on "Gowdy Field."

Sergt. Enos Slaughter, St. Louis Cardinal outfield star—hit .498 in 75 games for the 509th base headquarters squadron, S. A. A. C. C., at San Antonio last year, and is instructing cadets in physical training.

Sergt. (Bama) Rowell, Boston Braves second baseman—in special services work at Camp Sibert, Ala., where his team won state semi-pro title last year.

Seaman Schoolboy Rowe, Phillie Phanatic hurler—pitching for Great Lakes naval training station last May 9 blasted a home run to beat Phillies, 3 to 1.

Johnny Mize, Giant first baseman—his 425-foot home run as high spot of twin bill between navy's "Major League All-Stars" and Honolulu league champions in Honolulu.

Pee-Wee Reese, Dodger shortstop—got three hits for the navy team as it defeated Mize's team 4-2. Vern Olsen, Cubs; Hugh Casey, Dodgers, and Jack Hallett, Pirates, were on navy's mound staff.

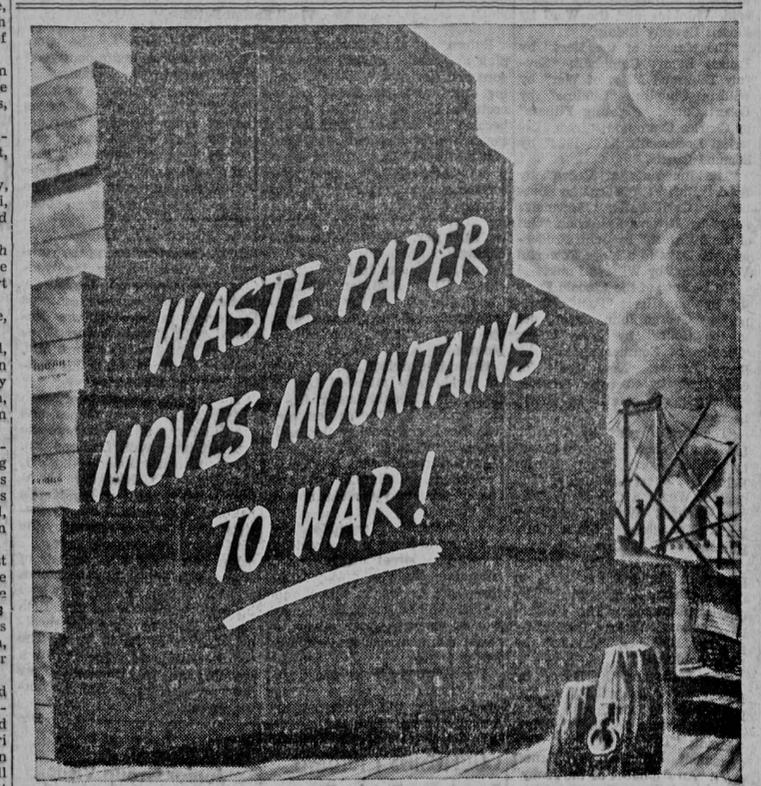
Lieut. Ike Pearson, Phillies—pitched four games at marine base at Quantico, Va., during first spring there, too busy training to play since.

Russ Bauers, Pirate pitcher—left states with det. med. depot, 90th general hospital, for England last January. Regular duty—rehabilitation; sideline—manager of depot ball team.

Barnacle Bill Posedel, Braves' pitcher—in third year of war service, most of it as chief of gun crew on merchant vessels in Pacific. Has eye on umpiring job when war is over if arm is too far gone.

Frank (Creepy) Crespi, Card infielder—broke leg playing with Fort Riley baseball team last July. Leg in cast until February, and still is in brace. Expects to be transferred to Walter Reed hospital soon.

Kirby Higbe, Dodgers—pitching for the Fort Jackson, S. C., Raiders, blanked Atlanta Crackers with two hits in first 1944 start. Was moved to Camp Butler, N. C., last month.



MOUNTAINS of supplies are piled up on American docks... and other mountains are rising across the seven seas, at invasion bases, ready for action. And all are wrapped or packed in paper... tons of it.

Food rations, cartridges, blood plasma... they all go to war in paper you helped to save.

We'll need even bigger mountains of paper-wrapped war materials before we can put across that big push. Many of them, such as bomb bands, parachute flares and gas mask canisters, are made of waste paper.

Do your share to move these mountains... to get them to the fronts... to crush our enemies under them!

Save waste paper... save it carefully and save as you have never saved before. You may save a life!

U. S. VICTORY WASTE PAPER CAMPAIGN. SAVE A BUNDLE A WEEK. SAVE SOME BOYS LIFE.

# 'One Up, Two to Go'— President's Speech

WASHINGTON (AP)—Hailing the capture of Rome with the jubilant phrase "one up and two to go," President Roosevelt declared last night that the aim now is to drive Germany "to the point where she will be unable to recommence world conquest a generation hence."

Mr. Roosevelt, in a nation-wide radio broadcast, cautioned that this struggle with the Nazis would be tough and costly and that the day of Germany's surrender "lies some distance ahead."

Whether his reaffirmation that the fight would be pressed until Germany surrenders was a reply to the recent speech of Pope Pius XII was not stated. The Pope asserted last week that the idea that the war must end either in complete victory or complete destruction is a stimulant toward prolonging the conflict and expressed hope for an early peace.

Speaking of Rome as the great symbol of Christianity, the President declared "It will be a source of deep satisfaction that the freedom of the Pope and of the Vatican city is assured by the armies of the United Nations."

But he declared that no thanks are due Hitler and his generals "if Rome was spared the devastation which the Germans wreaked on Naples and other Italian cities."

"The allied generals maneuvered so skillfully," he said, "that the Nazis could only have stayed long enough to damage Rome at the risk of losing their armies."

"Our victory," Mr. Roosevelt asserted, "comes at an excellent time, while our allied forces are poised for another strike at western Europe—and while armies of other Nazi soldiers nervously await our assault. And our gallant Russian allies continue to make their power felt more and more."

**Give Italy Chance**

The President extended to Italy the invitation to help in establishing a lasting peace and said, "All the other nations opposed to Fascism and Nazism should help give Italy a chance."

The Germans after years of domination in Rome, left the people in the Eternal city on the verge of starvation. We and the British will do everything we can to bring them relief. We have already begun to save the lives of the men, women and children of Rome.

The Italian people "are capable of self-government," Mr. Roosevelt continued. "We do not lose sight of their virtues as a people loving nation."

Speaking of the military operations still to come in Europe, the President said:

"We shall have to push through a long period of greater effort and fiercer fighting before we get into Germany itself. The Germans have retreated thousands of miles, all the way from the gates of Cairo, through Libya and Tunisia and Sicily and southern Italy."

**Nazi Losses Heavy**

"They have suffered heavy losses, but not great enough yet to cause collapse."

In Italy, the President said, the people had lived so long "under the corrupt rule of Mussolini that, in spite of the tinsel at the top, their economic condition had grown steadily worse. Our troops have found starvation, malnutrition, disease, a deteriorating education and lowered public health—all by-products of the Fascist misrule."

"The task of the allies in occupation has been stupendous," he continued. "We have had to start at the very bottom, assisting local government to reform on democratic lines."

**U. S. Bombers Blast Italy**

Clark Pays Tribute To Combined French, British, Yank Armies

ROME (AP)—Allied armor and motorized infantry roared through the Eternal city yesterday—not pausing to sight-see—crossed the Tiber, and proceeded with the grim task of destroying two battered German fleeing to the north.

Flashing forces of allied fighters-bombers spearheaded the pursuit, jamming the escape highways northward with burning enemy transport and littering the fields with dead and wounded Nazis.

**Enemy Disorganized**

The enemy was tired, disorganized and bewildered by the slashing character of the allied assault, which in 25 days had inflicted a major catastrophe on German forces in Italy and liberated Rome almost without damage to the historic city.

Joining the relentless program of destruction, 500 American heavy bombers blasted railyards at five points in northern Italy between Venice and Rimini along which the Germans might attempt to move reinforcements and equipment to bolster Marshal Albert Kesselring's beaten armies.

At 10 a. m. yesterday Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of the victorious Fifth army, entered Rome in a jeep and drove to the city hall, where he formally proclaimed the allied occupation and praised the valor of his troops.

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# Navy Reports Loss Of Aircraft Carrier

## Report Announces 16 More Nipponese Merchant Ships Sunk

WASHINGTON (AP)—The navy, in new accountings of the war at sea, reported yesterday the loss of a United States escort carrier and the sinking of 16 more Japanese merchant ships by American submarines.

The small aircraft carrier Block Island was sunk by enemy action in the Atlantic last month with "light" casualties, the navy said in a communique. She was the 158th navy ship lost during the war.

**Sub Warfare**

In another communique, the navy gave a fortnightly report on its submarine warfare against the Japanese. The 16 enemy merchant ships reported in yesterday's announcement lifted the total of Japanese ships sunk by American submarines to 589.

The announcement about the Block Island did not say how she went down—whether by submarine action, gunfire, aerial bombs or mines.

**Block Island**

The Block Island, commanded by Capt. Francis M. Hughes of Selma, Ala., was the first American aircraft carrier announced lost in the Atlantic. "The next of kin of casualties, which were light, have been notified," the navy said.

# One British Freighter Sunk Early in May By Sub in Atlantic

## Vittorio Emanuele Abdicates Throne

### King Names Son Lieutenant General Of Realm of Italy

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—A lone British freighter, manned by a French crew, was torpedoed and sunk early in May in the first reported outbreak of submarine warfare in the Atlantic ocean in many months.

Six men are missing, but 47 others sailed 500 miles to the coast of South America in two lifeboats.

Robert Arthur Nutton, 19-year-old United States navy signalman of South Portland, Me., described the attack upon his arrival at Miami by airplane.

Nutton said two torpedoes struck the vessel shortly before sundown.

"We abandoned ship, and found places in two lifeboats and two life rafts," he related.

Soon after ship sank, the submarine came alongside one lifeboat. An officer, speaking English, asked "Where is the skipper?" We replied that he had gone down with the ship. Later, though, we found him floating around in a life preserver.

"The sub officer then asked the name of the ship. We told him, and the U-boat moved away. I didn't see any identifying marks but I think the submarine was German."

# Vittorio Emanuele Abdicates Throne

## King Names Son Lieutenant General Of Realm of Italy

### Decision Subjects Insurance Business Interstate Commerce

NAPLES (AP)—King Vittorio Emanuele III stepped aside as monarch of Italy yesterday as he previously had said he would do upon the liberation of Rome and handed to his 39-year-old son, Crown Prince Umberto, all "royal prerogatives."

Italian political pressure had been brought to bear against him since the conquest of Naples.

In a decree signed by himself and counter-signed by Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio, head of the Italian liberation government, the king named his son lieutenant general of the realm.

The monarch, however, retained his title as head of the House of Savoy and remains as king until further notice.

King Vittorio Emanuele, who became ruler July 29, 1900, had announced last April his "irrevocable" decision to withdraw from public life "on the day on which allied troops enter Rome" and to turn his powers over to the crown prince.

# Supreme Court Rules Insurance Business Interstate Commerce

## Decision Subjects Firms to Sherman Law, Wagner Act

### Legislation Pending

WASHINGTON (AP)—The supreme court, overturning a 75-year-old decision, ruled yesterday that the insurance business is interstate commerce and therefore subject to regulation under the Sherman anti-trust law and the Wagner labor act.

The decision in the anti-trust case upheld indictments charging a group of fire insurance companies with conspiracy to restrain interstate trade and paved the way for similar actions against other companies which the justice department has said it would start if the indictments were sustained.

**Legislation Pending**

Legislation is pending in both houses of congress specifically to exempt the insurance business from the anti-trust laws, and supporters said they would press for quick action. Representative Walter (D-Pa.), author of a measure which has been approved by the house judiciary committee, declared legislation is "needed immediately to prevent chaos."

# Liberator Bombers Sink Jap Destroyer

## Americans Outflank Enemy in Advance On Biak Airdrome

### Americans Advance

ADVANCED ALLIED HEAD-QUARTERS, New Guinea, Tuesday (AP)—Liberator bombers sank a Japanese destroyer and probably destroyed another, headquarters announced today.

One Japanese destroyer was sunk in the Halmahera sea and a second was left dead in the water off Manokwari during the night of June 3. Manokwari is on the Dutch New Guinea mainland in the Geelving bay area. Halmahera sea is north of New Guinea on the approaches to the Philippines.

**Americans Advance**

An American column advancing toward Mokmer airdrome on Biak island, in the Schoutens, has outflanked Japanese positions in the ridges north of the airfield.

No advance was reported by another column along the beach on Biak.

Admiralty-based bombers hammered Truk, the Caroline islands naval base, with 79 tons of bombs. One Liberator was lost.

# Lieut. Ted J. Parks to Be Interviewed Over WSUI Today—

WSUI (910) WMT (600)  
Blue (1400) (800) CBS (780)  
WHO (1040) MBS (720)

Lieut. Ted J. Parks, who received his silver wings last week from the Marfa, Tex. army air force advanced two-engine pilot school, will be interviewed on the program, "From Our Boys in Service," at 12:45 this afternoon. Lieutenant Parks has two brothers in the service, one who has

been interned in Switzerland, the other a major in the army at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. Lieutenant Parks is the son of Dr. and Mrs. C. O. Parks, 115 N. Clinton street. He attended City high school and the university before entering the service. Also heard on the program will be a letter written by Capt. George Morrissey who is in the medical corps of the infantry stationed in the southwest Pacific. Captain Morrissey is the son of L. M. Morrissey of Davenport and a former student of the university. The letter, dated May 1, came to Mr. Morrissey from "somewhere in New Guinea," and relates his son's experiences aboard ship and enroute to his camp in New Guinea.

# Sacred Music

Another program of sacred music will be presented this evening at 7:45 by Mrs. Robert Jongeward accompanied by Mrs. Raymond Ludwigson. Mrs. Jongeward will sing four hymns: "Sweet Will of God," (Mrs. C. H. Morris; "The Ninety and Nine" (Sankey); "Softly and Tenderly" (Thompson); and "My Jesus, I Love Thee" A. J. Gordon.

# Educator to Speak

The president of Iowa State Teachers college, Dr. Malcolm Price, will be presented in a special transcription program, "Civic Responsibility," at 8:15 tonight. Dr. Price will discuss this subject from the points of view of both parents and teachers. The program was prepared by the Iowa Parent Teachers association. Following Dr. Price's talk, a short dramatization of the subject will be given by students of Iowa State Teachers college.

# Navy Program

The story of Virden Daniel Oge, signalman third class in the navy, which was previously announced as being presented over WSUI at 8 o'clock Monday evening will not be heard until that time tonight. Oge recently received an official commendation from the chief of naval personnel for his actions against enemy aircraft at Casablanca Aug. 12, 1943.

# TODAY'S PROGRAMS

- 8:00 Morning Chapel
- 8:15 Musical Miniatures
- 8:30 News, The Daily Iowan
- 8:45 Program Calendar
- 8:55 Service Reports
- 9:00 Service Unlimited
- 9:15 Music Magic
- 9:30 Treasury Salute
- 9:45 Keep 'Em Eating
- 9:50 Treasury Song
- 9:55 News, The Daily Iowan
- 10:00 Week in the Bookshop
- 10:15 Yesterday's Musical Favorites
- 10:30 The Bookshelf
- 11:00 Watzl Time
- 11:15 Between the Lines
- 11:30 America Sings
- 11:45 Musical Interlude
- 11:50 Farm Flashes
- 12:00 Rhythm Rumbles
- 12:30 News, The Daily Iowan
- 12:45 From Our Boys in Service
- 1:00 Musical Chats
- 2:00 Campus News
- 2:10 Recent and Contemporary Music
- 3:00 Fiction Parade
- 3:30 News, The Daily Iowan
- 3:35 Iowa Union Radio Hour
- 4:00 Boys' Town
- 4:30 Tea Time Melodies
- 5:00 Children's Hour
- 5:30 Musical Moods
- 5:45 News, The Daily Iowan
- 6:00 Dinner Hour Music
- 7:00 United States in the Twentieth Century
- 7:30 Sportstime
- 7:45 Evening Musicale
- 8:00 For Distinguished Service

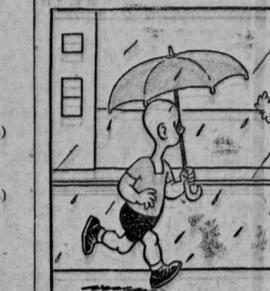
# POPEYE



# BLONDIE



# HENRY



# ETTA KETT



# ROOM AND BOARD



# OLD HOME TOWN



# THE EARLY MORNING SHIFT



# Daily Iowan Want Ads

**CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING RATE CARD**

**CASH RATE**

1 or 2 days—  
10c per line per day  
3 consecutive days—  
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Basement  
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# Iowa City Boy Scouts Receive Merit Badges in Court of Honor

## Mayor Gives Eagle Rank

### Clarence Conklin Wins Highest Rank Given In Scouting Activities

The Eagle Badge, highest rank in scouting, was awarded Clarence Conklin, 621 Riverside drive, by Mayor Wilber J. Teeters last night as Boy Scout merit badge winners met in a court of honor at the War Show and Boy Scout exposition.

Bob Rasley received the next highest award, the Life rank, and Dick Larew and Jack Wagner were presented with the Star rank badge.

Before each award was presented the scouts raised their right hands and repeated the scout oath.

Allan Wendler, Dick Williams and Don Guthrie were awarded the First Class rank. Second class rank appointees were Paul Benjamin, Charles Larew, Jack Randall and Carlton Schaub.

The youngest group to receive a scout rank were the Tenderfoots who lined up at the front of the platform at the opening of the Court of Honor to receive their first acclaim as Boy Scouts of America.

They were: Frank Baker, Jack Frantz, Channey Schmidt, Bob Kaecna, Lee Wells, LeRoy Elbert, Bob Mellicker, John Frame and Charles Wallen.

For the work displayed in the Boy Scout booths lining Clinton and Washington streets, the results of weeks of planning and work, Merit Badges were awarded the following boys for designated achievements: Doug Dierks, personal health and swimming; Dick Larew, business, woodwork, metal work, farm home and its planning and first aid; Dick Williams, machinery, music, aeronautics; Franklin Walters, metal work, machinery and first aid.

Clarence Conklin, bird study, scholarship, civics, pioneering and cooking; Jim Wiegand, animal industry; Don Guthrie, home repairs; Ronald Mumby, home repairs, swimming, wood carving and personal health; Jack Wagner, woodcarving, music and dog care.

Willis Halverson, firemanship, civics and scholarship; Jim Freeze, music and personal health; Bob Rasley, swimming safety, personal health, physical development and first aid; Bill Topping, safety and animal husbandry; Bob Crum, first aid.

Those who received the first aid badge are: C. A. Rundall, James Berg, Tom Cady, Jack Cooper, Bob Crum, first class, Tom Hulme, Charles Larew, first class, Robert Rasley, first class, Carlton Schaub, Charles Sindelar, Bill Thomas, Franklin Walter, first class, Willis Weber and Karl Robinson.

## Harry B. Hill Dies, Funeral Tomorrow

Funeral services for Harry B. Hill, 82, resident of Iowa City for the past 77 years, will be tomorrow at 2 p. m. in the Beckman funeral home with the Rev. Ilion T. Jones, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, conducting the services. The McGovern funeral home will direct the services and burial will be in the Lone Tree cemetery.

Mr. Hill died in his home at 510 S. Governor street Sunday evening following a lingering illness. He has worked as a salesman for many years, selling farm products throughout the country and surrounding territory.

He was born in Waynesburg, Pa., Aug. 22, 1861, and lived in Muscatine before coming to Iowa City in 1887. He married Carrie Baker May 2, 1889 and they celebrated their 55th wedding anniversary last month.

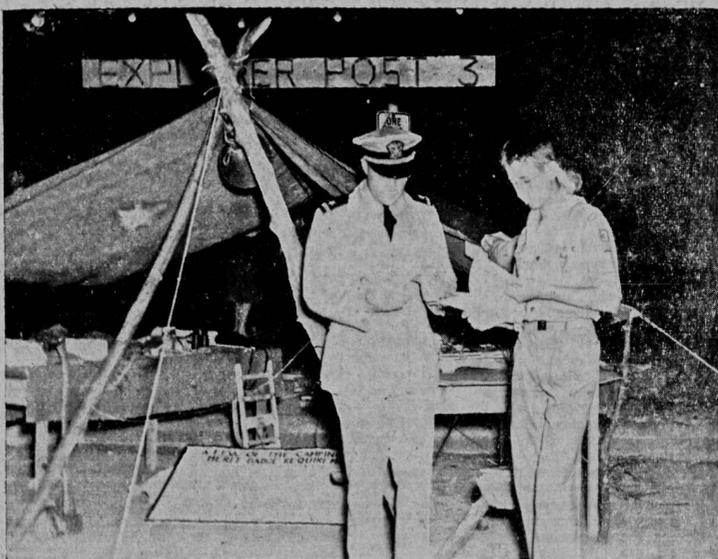
Mr. Hill was preceded in death by one son and is survived by his wife; six daughters, Mrs. Ary Kirby of Naugatucket, Conn.; Mrs. Winifred Anderson of Drumheller, Canada; Mrs. Marguerite Gatens of Sioux City; Mrs. Patricia McCloy of Madison, Wis.; Mrs. Marion Shank and Mrs. Katherine Meardon, both of Iowa City; one sister, Mrs. Margaret Nichols of Hutchinson, Kan.; one brother, Frank Hill of St. Paul, Minn.; 17 grandchildren, and four great grandchildren.

## Ten Men Leave For Physical Exams

Ten Johnson county men left Iowa City yesterday morning for pre-induction physical examinations at Camp Dodge.

The men are: Raymond Eakes, William Smith, Willard Pheasant, Samuel Ellison, Arthur Youmans, Jerome Biebesheimer, George Schulz-Behrend, Donald Carlson, Donald Schultz and Keith Anderson.

## NAVY, SCOUTS DISCUSS EXPLORER DUTIES



JACK DAVIS, Eagle Scout, and Nick Thomas, Star Scout, chat with Ensign Ralph F. Ward, navigation instructor at the navy pre-flight school after examining the explorer display. Ensign Ward organized the first explorer group in Massachusetts and was a Boy Scout leader there for 10 years.

## War Show Exhibits—

# Nazi War Equipment

War came to Iowa City yesterday in the form of captured German planes and artillery on display at Washington and Clinton streets as part of the War Show which will end Wednesday night.

An impromptu army of Iowa City youngsters took over the equipment, re-enacting the captures with all the zest of real battle.

The three 385-mile-an-hour Messerschmitt 109's, sprawling shattered on city pavements, looked little like the vicious planes which have been acclaimed among the world's most versatile combat ships.

Three Planes in Exhibit They are stripped of their cockpit installations and have detached wings bearing bullet holes through the black Maltese crosses. These planes were brought down by American P-38's over Messina during the invasion of Italy.

A strong wind whipped the tents and display booths of Boy Scouts, state guards and Sea Scouts yesterday, as a crowd turned out to examine the planes, which weigh 8,500 pounds each with full equipment, and have a ceiling of 40,000 feet.

A Messerschmitt's range is from 400 to 1,000 miles and it carries four machine guns.

A German personnel carrier, scrawled with names, looked still warlike, although they are reported to be especially vulnerable to anti-tank fire and aircraft strafing.

Used in North Africa These carriers and prime movers, model SDKFZ8, carry 14 men and attain a speed of 50 miles per hour. They have a radius of action of 156 miles, and were used chiefly in rear areas in the north African campaign.

Captured in Sicily, a 150-mm. howitzer is also part of the show. These howitzers were usually horsedrawn due to the mountainous country of Sicily. They shoot 96 pound shells and have a range of 14,570 yards. They weigh five tons.

A German 50-mm. anti-tank gun, with an armor piercing effective range of 500 yards is also

on display. It weighs one ton and is operated by a crew of eight men. This gun was captured at Cap Bon.

Captured Anti-Tank Gun Big brother of the 50-mm. anti-tank gun is a 75-mm. which fires a 15 pound shell and weighs one and one-half tons. This was captured outside Sfax when a General Sherman tank unit outflanked a German force that had employed these guns in deadly fashion.

A cumbersome affair, the German half track weapon carrier is a popular display with Iowa City youngsters, who explored every nook and cranny of the huge vehicle, which was captured in North Africa.

Abandoned at Kasserine Pass when American tank units swept on toward Gabes, an 88-mm. anti-aircraft and anti-tank gun is also shown. This gun weighs seven tons, and has a maximum range of 16,200 yards. It is reported to be the best all-around German gun in use.

Boy Scouts Participate Boy Scout booths lined Washington and Clinton streets, displaying complicated knots, first aid, fingerprinting and many other phases of scout training.

These exhibits, shown by the Iowa county council troops, represent merit badges. There are also booths for tenderfoot, first and second class rank.

A large band platform was erected yesterday at the corner of Washington and Clinton streets, from which music will be provided in the evenings during the show.

Iowa City Sea Scouts, Ship Hawkeye I, displayed their landship, speed boat, kayak and sailboats, "Ma and Pa," in the center of Washington street. A ship's bell with this exhibit sounds off the half hours in true nautical style.

There are 10 war exhibits in all, and a total of 39 booths, ten of which house war equipment. Boy Scout exhibits occupy the remaining 29 booths.

In connection with the War Show, four moving pictures will also be shown.

## Aeronautics Chief To Present Second Mayo Lecture Here

Lieut. Col. W. Randolph Lovelace II will present the second annual May lecture of the college of medicine at 4:10 this afternoon in the medical amphitheater of University hospital. His subject will be "The Status of Research in Aviation Medicine From the Standpoint of Military and Civilian Flying."

Colonel Lovelace is chief of the aeronautical laboratory, Wright field, Dayton, Ohio. He is a graduate of the Washington university college of medicine and in civilian life is a member of the division of surgery of the Mayo clinic. He has made numerous contributions to aviation medicine and several years ago received the Collier trophy for contributions to aeronautics, sharing the award with Dr. W. M. Boothby and Colonel Armstrong of the army airforce.

Colonel Lovelace recently made an open parachute jump from 40,000 feet to test equipment for high altitude descents. He holds the Distinguished Flying Cross.

## Today 8 Organizations Plan to Meet

- Amistad circle—Home of Mrs. C. J. Koser, 1016 Newton road, 8:30 a. m.
- Civic Newcomers—Iowa-Illinois gas and electric company, 1:30 p. m.
- Elks Ladies—Elks club, 2 p. m.
- La Coterie—Mad Hatter tea-room, 1 p. m.
- Red Cross of Trinity Episcopal church—Parish house, 10 a. m.
- Sara Hart guild—Home of Mrs. Arthur Leff, 327 N. Lee street, 6:30 p. m.
- University club—Clubrooms of Iowa Union, 2 p. m.
- P. T. A. Council—Community building, 7:30 p. m.

## Former Resident Dies At Humboldt Home

Mrs. Willard H. Edwards, formerly of Iowa City and resident of Humboldt for the past 30 years, died Sunday morning in her home. Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Edwards of Iowa City will attend the funeral services, which will be in Humboldt.

## Iowa Mountaineers Plan Trip to Canada

The Iowa Mountaineers, for their fifth annual summer outing, are planning a camping and canoe trip in the Quetico provincial park of Ontario, Canada, Aug. 5 through Aug. 20, according to John Ebert, president.

Twenty members can be accommodated for the outing. They will go by bus or bicycle as far as Winton, Minn. They will be towed by launch from Fall lake to Easwood lake, well inside Canada, a distance of about 45 miles. Base camp will be located at Rocky point at the head of North bay. With base camp as a starting point, fishing, canoe cruising, swimming and hiking are planned.

Total cost for each person participating in the outing will be \$46, which will include transportation, food, equipment, guide and any other basic requirements. A professional guide will be located in the base camp to be in charge of general water safety and to advise fishermen and canoeists.

Several members of the Chicago Mountaineering club will also participate in the outing with the Iowa Mountaineers.

## CANDIDATES FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY



Edward F. Rate (left) present county attorney, defeated Harold W. Vestermark in the Republican primary race last night and will run against the unopposed Democratic candidate, Jack C. White (right). Rate received 1,033 votes to Vestermark's 684. Eight hundred forty-six votes were polled for White.



## Francis W. Sueppel Enters Insurance Field

Francis W. Sueppel, assistant city assessor of Iowa City for 14 years and coach of St. Mary's high school basketball team for 18 years, is now associated with the

J. R. Baschnagel and Son Insurance company. Mr. Sueppel has been a life-long resident of Iowa City and now resides at 223 N. Dodge street with his wife and family.

He will continue to coach at St. Mary's.

## P. T. A. Council Plans Installation of Officers

Installation of officers will take place at the final meeting of the P. T. A. council tonight at 7:30 in the Community building.

Officers to be installed are Mrs. Hugh Carson, president; Mrs. Gerald Buxton, vice-president; Mrs. I. C. Nichols, second vice-president; Mrs. T. Cromwell Jones, secretary, and Donald Seavy treasurer.

Guests at the meeting will be new P. T. A. presidents. They include Mrs. George Petzel, Longfellow; Mrs. Margaret McGinnis, Horace Mann; Mrs. Merton Spier, Roosevelt; Mrs. Alyn Leanne, Henry Sabin; Mrs. C. A. Boyle, St. Patrick's; Mrs. R. A. Fenton, Junior high school, and Mrs. Franklin Knower, Iowa City high school. A social hour will follow the business session and refreshments will be served.

## Judge Grants Divorce

A divorce was granted yesterday by District Judge Harold D. Evans to D. J. O'Donnell from Ruth O'Donnell on the grounds of desertion. O'Donnell was awarded the household furniture.

They were married Dec. 14, 1926 and separated January, 1942. Swisher and Swisher were O'Donnell's attorneys.



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