

U. S. RECEIVES INVASION NEWS WITH PRAYERS

By The Associated Press
America received news of the invasion of Europe calmly today and turned to the altars of its faiths to pray for peace with victory.

In the nation's hamlets and great cities people went to churches, cathedrals and synagogues to meditate and to participate in the services scheduled for D-Day.

President Roosevelt summoned all of the American people to join with him in his prayer for the fighting men and those at home, written as allied troops were landing on France's coast. The plea will be read to the nation at 7 p. m. (PWT) on the radio.

There were few demonstrations. Groups gathered at newsstands and stood before radio loudspeakers. Comment generally reflected the combination of hope and trepidation which marked the end of the tense waiting period.

Thousands of men and women in war production plants observed a brief moment of silence, followed by an immediate resumption of the flow of materials of war. Plant officials announced uniformly and proudly that the announcement came without a slackening of output.

In New York a public prayer observance, to be held at 5:30 p. m. at the Madison Square Memorial Light, World War I memorial, was announced, ceremonies which will be repeated in communities in all parts of the country.

Some cities, such as Albuquerque, N. M., announced D-Day and H-Hour with sirens and whistles, summoning men and women to their places of worship.

At the United States Veterans hospital in New York, 1800 men still hospitalized 25 years after World War I were given the news by nurses. Patients, in pajamas and bathrobes, walking on crutches and canes, gathered on the hospital lawns and bowed in silent prayer.

Newspapers issued extras and radio broadcasting companies pushed all scheduled programs aside. The New York Daily News threw out its regular editorials and printed instead the Lord's prayer. Special prayers, previously made public by church leaders, were prominently displayed in all newspapers.

The New York stock exchange halted its activities for a two minute prayer period.

Emergency orders for augmented personnel went out from the nation's telephone companies.

As American service men accepted the news in their stride a light note was struck by a group of French sailors in New York who linked arms and joyously danced down Broadway.

American Red Cross officials reported that their offices were flooded with telephone calls from prospective blood donors.

Major race tracks suspended their programs.

Virginia civilian defense officials sent over the civilian air raid warning system a summons to 8 p. m. prayer meetings in all cities and most towns.

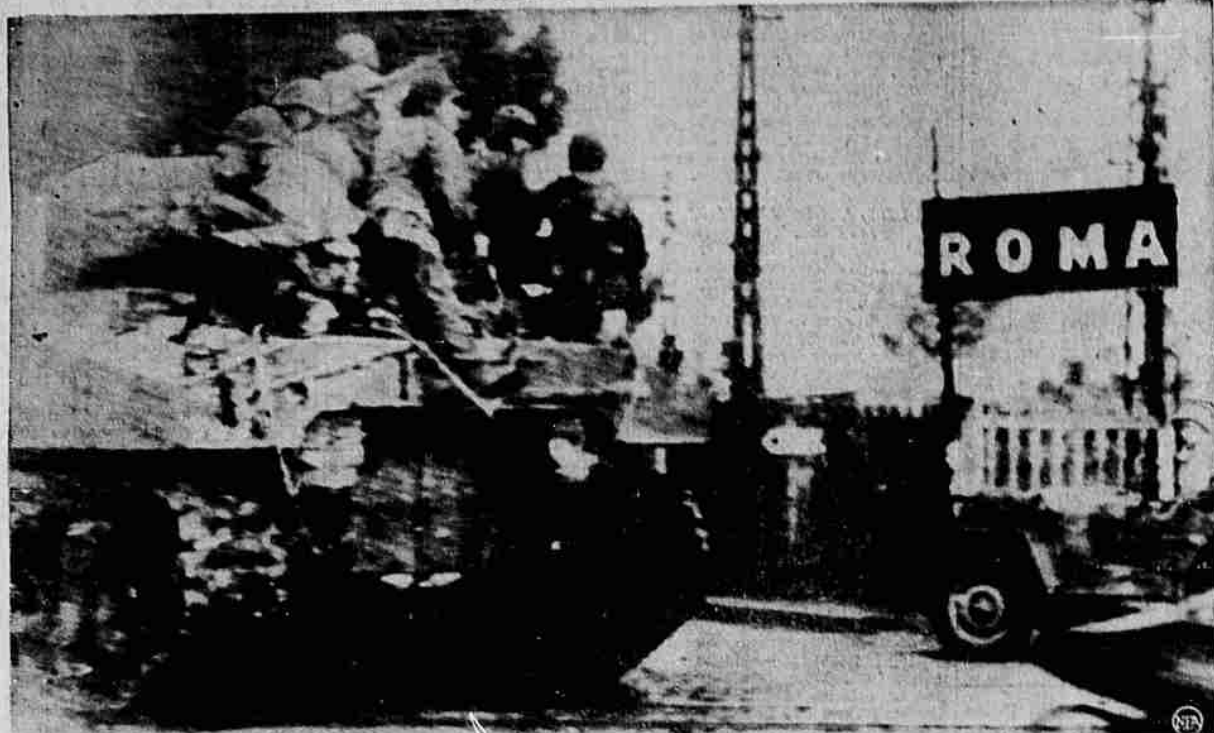
Lord & Taylor, New York specialty shop, closed for the day and its 3000 employees were given the day off "to pray and hope for victory."

In Dallas, Tex., a baby born as sirens wailed the news that invasion had come was named Invasia Mae Renfrow.

One thousand employees of the C. G. Hussey and company, steel firm in Pittsburgh, who had quit in protest of curtailed operation of a soft drink canteen, returned to their jobs after army and navy conciliators told them "you can't back up the boys by striking."

The Rochester, (N. Y.) Times-Union eliminated all advertising from its editions today to provide fullest coverage of invasion news. The New York Daily Mirror announced there would be no advertising carried in its issue tomorrow, a decision made to give more space to the invasion and to compensate for newsprint restrictions.

American Armored Unit Entering Rome



American armored units of the triumphant fifth army enter outskirts of Rome, bringing liberation for the first time to a nation-slaved capital. Only enough troops to maintain order and ferret out any German snipers in suicide nests were to be left in Rome as the main allied armies pounded on without pausing to celebrate their greatest triumph. (Signal corps radio-telephoto from Italy).

Spitfires Take Part



Planes such as these late-model Spitfires, the Mark XII, are taking part in the 11,000-plane European invasion. These new Spitfires are equipped for low altitude fighting.

Rangers Train



Ranger course training toughened up these members of a U. S. infantry unit for D-day. This contact drill took place in northern Ireland.

Marcus Blaster



Rear Adm. Alfred E. Montgomery, above, of Piedmont, Calif., commanded the giant U. S. Navy task force that attacked Marcus Island, 1167 miles from Tokyo and Wake, Jap-held American island. Penetration of U. S. naval forces north of Marcus was probably closest approach of fleet to Japan's home waters since war started.

Troops Prepare



Rehearsals for the allied invasion included the art of camouflage. These snipers cover themselves and their weapons with netting in a pre-invasion picture.

'Surrounded' 51



Perhaps Pvt. Frank Buonicore, above, thought he was back rounding up fares in the Bronx, N. Y., when he "surrounded" 51 Germans at Terracina, Italy. The former taxi driver, scouting the town before its fall, spotted a few Germans in a cave. When he called for their surrender, 51 marched out.

Jap Ship to Load Relief Supplies

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—The Soviet government has agreed to permit a Japanese ship to enter a specified Russian port near Vladivostok to pick up relief supplies for American prisoners in the Orient.

In making this announcement today, the state department said stocks of supplies sent to Russia last year have been awaiting transportation and it is hoped that they will be distributed in the near future.

Airplanes do not have speedometers; they have air speed indicators, which record the speed of a plane relative to the air.

President's D-Day Prayer

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—This is the invasion prayer which President Roosevelt wrote while allied troops were landing on the coast of France and which he will read to the nation by radio at 10 p. m. (EWT) tonight:

My fellow Americans:

In this poignant hour, I ask you to join me in prayers:

Almighty God: Our sons, pride of our nation, this day have set upon a mighty endeavor, a struggle to preserve our republic, our religion, and our civilization, and to set free a suffering humanity.

Lead them straight and true; give strength to their arms, stoutness to their hearts, steadfastness to their faith.

They will need thy blessings. Their road will be long and hard. The enemy is strong. He may hurl back our forces. Success may not come with rushing grace, but we shall return again and again; and we know that by thy grace, and by the righteousness of our cause, our sons will triumph.

They will be sore tried by night and by day, without rest—till the victory is won. The darkness will be rent by noise and flame. Men's souls will be shaken with the violences of war.

These are men lately drawn from the ways of peace. They fight not for the lust of conquest. They fight to end conquest. They fight to liberate. They fight to let justice arise, and tolerance and goodwill among all thy people. They yearn but for the end of battle, for their return to the haven of home.

Some will never return. Embrace these, Father, and receive them, the heroic servants, into thy kingdom.

And for us at home—fathers, mothers, children, wives, sisters and brothers of brave men overseas, whose thoughts and prayers are ever with them—help us, almighty God, to rededicate ourselves in renewed faith in thee in this hour of great sacrifice.

Many people have urged that I call the nation into a single day of special prayer. But because the road is long and the desire is great, I ask that our people devote themselves in continuance of prayer. As we rise to each new day, and again when each day is spent, let words of prayer be on our lips, invoking thy help to our efforts.

Give us strength—strength in our daily tasks, to redouble the contributions we make in the physical and material support of our armed forces.

And let our hearts be stout, to wait out the long travail, to bear sorrows that may come, to impart our courage unto our sons wheresoever they may be.

And O Lord, give us faith. Give us faith in thee; faith in our sons; faith in each other; faith in our united crusade. Let not the keenness of our spirit ever be dulled. Let not the impacts of temporary events, of temporal matters of but fleeting moment—let not these deter us in our unconquerable purpose.

With thy blessing, we shall prevail over the unholy forces of our enemy. Help us to conquer the apostles of greed and racial arrogances. Lead us to the saving of our country, and with our sister nations into a world unity that will spell a sure peace—a peace invulnerable to the schemings of unworthy men. And a peace that will let all men live in freedom, reaping the just rewards of their honest toil.

Thy will be done, almighty God.

Amen.

PHOTO PILOTS BRING STORY OF SUCCESSES

By AUSTIN BEALMEAR
AN 8TH USAAF PHOTO RECONNAISSANCE BASE, June 6 (AP)— Allied landing forces have established beachheads on the coast of northern France and are slashing their way inland, the first photo reconnaissance pilots back from the scene of the initial thrust said today.

From a ringside seat only 500 feet above the burning, smoking rim of the continent, two airmen watched the allies strike the first blow.

One is Lt. Col. C. A. Shoop, Beverly Hills, Calif., a former army test pilot who arrived in this theatre six weeks ago and became commander of this group only yesterday and flew his first mission today.

The other is Maj. Morris Hartwell Jr., Cheyenne, Wyo., formerly acting commander of this unit.

"They've established some good beachheads," Shoop said. "There were lots of burning buildings and bomb craters," Hartwell declared. "Towns were burning all over the area."

Shoop said the channel was "full of our warships" but that no German naval vessels were around.

Can See Advance
"I don't know whether the enemy was surprised or not, but we didn't see any opposition to our ground forces."

"At each location along the beaches our warships were standing off throwing in shells. There were groups of ships both coming and going across the channel. Some of them were big ones and they were as close to the shore as they could possibly get. I think their fire was being thrown pretty far in."

Shoop added that "We could see our troops advancing across the ground at one place. At one locality we saw a group of gliders on the ground. We didn't run into any air opposition, but we got down to 500 feet and the ground fire was pretty heavy."

As usual these photo pilots flew unarmed, each Lightning carrying four cameras instead of guns. They penetrated 25 miles inland and ranged up and down the coast, taking a total of 1440 pictures.

Men like these shot thousands of pictures covering every foot of nazi Europe in recent weeks to aid in planning the gigantic invasion operation.

Buildings Explode
Hartwell said the only opposition to naval forces was furnished by ground batteries and their fire "apparently was almost as heavy as ours."

"You could see the guns hitting buildings and every now and then you'd see a building explode."

Both pilots said they saw not a single person in the streets of the towns even before the bombardment got well underway, indicating the civilian population was complying with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's request to get out of the way.

Invasion Commander



Commanding the allied attack on the coast of France is General Dwight D. Eisenhower, who broadcast a message to his troops and to the people of occupied countries early on D-day.

Calm Confidence Radiated By Eisenhower at H-Hour

By E. V. ROBERTS
Representing the Combined American Press
Distributed by The Associated Press
ALLIED ADVANCED COMMAND POST IN ENGLAND, June 6—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower stood on a rooftop on invasion eve and watched a mighty airborne armada form in the sky and wing its way toward France and the beginning of the final phase of the war of liberation.

The supreme commander radiated a calm confidence contagious to those about him. He spent the greater part of the day among the troops, seaborne and airborne, walking from group to group chatting and laughing with the men.

At 2:30 p. m., Monday, Eisenhower met with a small group of British and American press and radio representatives here. He told us that the invasion of Europe would be launched Tuesday and the machinery was already in motion. We were informed the operation would be the largest of its type ever launched and that the allies had assembled their mightiest land, sea and air force for the purpose.

Eisenhower talked to us for an hour and a half. The conference took place in his command tent, a plain bare-walled structure about 20 feet square with canvas roof and walls of stained pine boards. At the start he greeted each of us with a handshake and friendly lopsided grin. He stressed the importance of the job his staff officers, British and American, had done in preparing and launching the blow and spoke earnestly of his desire to emphasize this.

The weather, we learned, had been the biggest allied headache in the selection of D-Day. At one time, Eisenhower interrupted his discourse to look out of the door and comment with enthusiasm upon a patch of sunshine. The general sat comfortably slumped behind his big battered desk. On the desktop was a green telephone, a desk lamp and a well-worn and a packet of cigarettes. During the conference he occasionally leaned forward to tap with a finger for emphasis.

He smoked constantly, sometimes lighting one cigarette from another. Beyond that he made no movement. He did not appear to notice the express train roar of constant allied air patrol overhead.

After the conference he stood outside, hatless and with hands in pockets, and chatted with us informally. We remarked upon his calmness and he remarked upon "Don't these things make you nervous?" He chuckled and said he was the type that boiled up inside but that when things got too bad he was usually able to sleep it off.

He told us then that he planned to visit the airborne units during the evening and that before turning in he would probably read a little philosophy or a wild west story. We correspondents were permitted to tag along on the supreme commander's visit to the airborne units but only with the understanding that we would remain definitely in the background. There is a firm personal relationship between General Eisenhower and his men and he made it clear to us that he wished it to remain personal.

Invasion Briefs From Here, There

By The Associated Press
ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 6 (AP)—When the German radio announced the invasion of the coast of France ahead of London's first flash, H. D. Bradley, publisher of the St. Joseph News-Press, wired the Nazi news agency DNB: "Interested in your bulletin service. Please quote rates."

OKLAHOMA CITY, June 6 (AP)—The state firemen's convention came at the wrong time. Delegates were robbed of the chance to blow the hometown sirens for the invasion.

DALLAS, Tex., June 6 (AP)—Invasia Mae Renfrow was born early today as the sirens signaled news of the allied invasion of western Europe.

City Ambulance Driver Harry Goldberg, who with a hospital intern, W. J. Garrett, made an emergency call at 2:25 a. m. said the baby girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. Lester Renfrow.

"I'll name her Invasia," said the mother.

MOBERLY, Mo., June 6 (AP)—Churches in Moberly, home town of Lt. Gen. Omar Bradley, commander of American ground forces in the European invasion, opened for prayer services a few minutes after the first flash of the news was received.

TULSA, Okla., June 6 (AP)—The Tulsa World today heralded the allied landings in France with a one line streamer saying "Invasion On" in what was approximately 212 point type, the largest the paper ever has used.

The headline was prepared nearly two months ago by setting the line in 120 point gothic type and then having a photo-

engraver enlarge a proof of its final size on a zinc strip.

DENVER, June 6 (AP)—A soldier and his girl walked homeward in the dark of near-morning.

"Whoop!" she exclaimed.

"The war's going to be over!"

"The soldier was silent."

"Hear what I said?" she demanded ebulliently.

He looked away at the darkened street and quickened his pace.

"Yeah," he answered. "I heard you."

MERRILL—Mrs. M. A. Bowman this week announced the purchase of the lot and building on Front street formerly occupied by the Richfield service station. The lot was the property of the Merrill Lumber company and the building was owned by Senator Marshall Bennett, Klamath Falls. It had recently been occupied by a Mrs. Taylor.

No consideration was announced and plans for future use of the property are indefinite. Mr. and Mrs. Bowman are in the real estate and insurance business here.

If it's a "frozen" article you need, advertise for a used one in this classified.

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