THE WEATHER
Partly Cloudy, Slightly Warmer.
TEMPERATURES YESTERDAY.
Greensboro H., 80; L., 69. Greensboro Airport H., 76; L., 68.

GREENSBORO DAILY NEWS

RATION DEADLINES
FUEL OIL—4 and 5, Sept. 30.
GASOLINE—A10, 3 gals., August 8.
MEATS—Red A8 through W8, book 4, good indefinitely.
FOODS—Blue A8 through V8, book 4, good indefinitely.
SUGAR—30, 31, book 4, 5 lbs., indefinitely; 40, 5 lbs. (canning), Feb. 28, 1945.

VOL. LXV. NO. 140. ★ UNITED PRESS ASSOCIATED PRESS — GREENSBORO, N. C., MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1944. — INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE HUNDREDS OF STATE CORRESPONDENTS — PRICE: DAILY—FIVE CENTS SUNDAY—TEN CENTS

FIFTH ARMY SEIZES ROME

Air Fleets Concentrate Against Invasion Coast

American Warplanes Pace Stepped-Up Attack With Triple Assault On French Coast; Opposition Nil

LONDON, Monday, June 5.—(UP)—United States Eighth air force heavy bombers and fighters made an unprecedented triple attack on nazi beach defenses along the French invasion coast yesterday, stepping up the aerial blitz to the relentless pre-invasion tempo that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower told American airmen he would expect before D-day.

Up to 1,500 United States heavy bombers and fighters took part in the mighty blow. Twice in the morning they hammered coastal fortifications in the Boulogne area and in the afternoon they blasted other military installations in northern France.

It was the first time that the supreme allied invasion command had sent Flying Fortresses and Liberators in a triple assault against the invasion coast. The attacks paced an assault on anti-invasion defenses in northern France by about 3,000 allied warplanes.

Four heavy bombers and three fighters from the Eighth air force were missing. One enemy fighter was shot down.

Hitler's Atlantic wall defenses were undergoing the war's most sustained air bombardment. Since Friday noon, anti-invasion defenses have been hammered with 13,000 tons of bombs dropped by some 10,000 planes.

It was the third straight day that United States Eighth air force Flying Fortresses and Liberators were hurled into the offensive to smash German coastal fortifications facing the English shore.

The nazis were taking the beating virtually without raising a hand in defense. Only a few German planes resisted the daylight operations although swarms of allied fighters roared over France looking for fights and huge fleets of medium, light and fighter bombers attacked highways, railways, military installations and radio stations.

German ground defenses were growing feebler and the flak was lighter than in past days.

Pinpoint attacks on tiny radio installations along the coast were possibly directed against radio locators feeling out the English channel for an invasion fleet.

Residents of Britain's "hell fire corner" reported that the rumble of crashing bombs had been almost unceasing for 45 hours since the attacks went on a round-the-clock basis Saturday night.

Over Sunday night, RAF heavy bombers also hammered the Atlantic wall, while small forces of bombers darted to the German chemical city of Ludwigshafen and others laid mines in German waters. No British aircraft was missing.

The Eighth air force heavy bombers' twin blow against the Boulogne area was almost a replica of yesterday's effort, even to the weather.

Escorted by Thunderbolt, Lightning and Mustang fighters, the big, four-engined bombers attacked in the morning and again in the afternoon.

The bombers and their escorting fighters made their short run to the enemy coast without sighting an enemy plane and only scattered bursts of flak bothered the raiders.

During the day, the German radio said that single allied planes penetrated southwestern Germany.

Radio Stations Hit.

Spitfire bombers and fighters of the RAF Second tactical air force and the air defense of Great Britain joined forces in the evening to attack enemy radio installations along the French coast, putting more units in the enemy's anti-invasion radio network out of action. Other British fighters carried out offensive sweeps.

The situation to the south was not quite so rosy, however, with the heaviest air action of the war over Yugoslavia reported under way today. Both the allies and the Germans were throwing in strong bomber and fighter fleets as violent fighting raged in western Bosnia, where Marshal Tito's partisans battled desperately against a powerful nazi offensive.

Maintaining their "non-stop" attacks on enemy communications and concentrations along the eastern Adriatic, allied heavy bombers from Italy smashed at military objectives in the important supply port of Split and Omis, 15 miles southeast, while light bombers ripped other German-held harbors and coastal shipping Saturday, an allied Mediterranean headquarters communique announced.

INTERESTED.

Kittie Lou McConnell, at Grand Prairie, Tex., displays interest in the Oak Leaf Clusters awarded her father, Lt. Fred McConnell of Wichita, Kan., in lieu of his third Distinguished Flying Cross, and his seventh Air Medal. Lieutenant McConnell flew a B-24 on 61 missions in the south Pacific and is now stationed at Grand Prairie, with the North American Aviation, incorporated, Texas division.

Nazi Rearguards In Ragged Retreat Toward Northwest

Allies Pound On In Pursuit After Sweeping 24-Hour Advance; Ancient City Almost Intact

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Naples, June 4.—(UP)—Triumphant Fifth army troops tonight captured Rome, bringing liberation for the first time to a nazi-enslaved European capital and German rear guards were fleeing the Eternal City in disorganized retreat to the northwest.

Except for the rail yards, smashed by allied bombs, the city is 95 per cent intact, United Press correspondents reported after their arrival in the city with the allied occupation forces.

(The Berlin radio announced the evacuation of Rome and, quoting an order from Adolf Hitler's headquarters, said German troops had been directed to take up new positions to the northwest to avoid bringing the city under peril of destruction.)

(The evacuation was ordered after Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, German commander in Italy, proposed through the German ambassador to the Vatican that both sides recognize Rome an open city, Berlin said.)

Eighth Joins Pursuit.

Late tonight the British Eighth army, rushing into Rome from the southeast along the Via Casilina, was reported joining the Fifth army in close pursuit of the hard-pressed enemy remnants, under orders to destroy them to a man if that were possible.

Only enough troops to maintain order and ferret any German snipers or suicide nests were to be left in Rome as the main allied armies pounded on without pausing to celebrate their greatest triumph, coming 270 days after the start of the Italian campaign.

At the very gates of Rome, the Germans had made a final stand but Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark, after waiting three hours for the enemy troops to withdraw in accordance with their own avowal of Rome as an open city, ordered a violent anti-tank barrage. Then masses of Fifth army men and weapons crashed into the city, and began mopping up enemy snipers and a few tanks and mobile guns which were trying to cover the retreat.

Isolated Pockets.

This work was completed tonight except for a few isolated nests of resistance in the northwestern outskirts and the capture of the city, the great capital of the Caesars and administrative seat for a large part of the Christian world, was an accomplished fact.

(Hitler's order as quoted by the German DNB agency said that "since the front, in the course of military operations, has drawn nearer Rome and dangers have arisen that this oldest cultural center of the world could be drawn into direct military operations, the fuehrer ordered withdrawal to the northwest of Rome . . .")

Most of the enemy survivors of a 23-day allied whirlwind offensive were streaming in congested retreat to the northwest at the mercy of allied planes which during the day destroyed or damaged 600 enemy trucks and other vehicles. The Germans' jammed traffic columns stretched 55 miles to Lake Bolsena.

Direct radio contact with American correspondents in Rome was established tonight. Reynolds Packard of the United Press reported that the main entry into the city was made along the Via Casilina, which passes through the Porta Maggiore at the southeastern edge of the city.

Furious Tank Battle.

Other allied troops were reported to have fought their way through the Ostiense freight yards, just south of St. Paul's gate, the main entrance to the city from due south and only one and one quarter miles from the Venice palace.

A furious tank battle in the southern outskirts, witnessed by Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark, preceded the entry as the Germans attempted a final stand there, exposing the city's historic treasures to battle damage despite their insistence that they would regard it as an open city.

Late today, the German resistance broke. American tanks, decorated with garlands of daisies and poppies by an overjoyed Roman populace, poured through the historic gates and past the famed seven hills to the center of the city, official reports said.

Ranging far ahead of the German line of retreat, massed formations of American heavy bombers, numbering almost 750 planes, attacked railroad objectives along the Franco-Italian Riviera, striking the two main lines across the French alps.

Three-Hour Respite.

The entry into Rome came with dramatic suddenness after Clark's troops, spearheaded by American armored forces, shattered the last German defenses below the city in the Alban hills. The final advance covered nearly 15 miles in 24 hours and was so rapid along the last miles that large pockets of Germans were believed cut off.

When the Germans appeared in unexpected strength in the southern outskirts of Rome, Clark withheld fire for three hours to permit them to withdraw in accordance with the open city principle. When they failed to do so, allied tanks opened fire on the German lines and the advance was resumed, resulting in a furious battle in the workers settlement district, where the Germans fought from streets and buildings, before their ranks broke.

A historic special announcement from allied headquarters said:

"Troops of the Fifth army entered the city limits of Rome today. Sporadic resistance continues."

American Sherman tanks, decorated by an overjoyed Italian populace with red poppies and yellow daisies, were among the first units inside Rome.

The entry into the Eternal City climaxed 23 days of a whirlwind offensive covering more than 75 miles from the lower Garigliano river in which the efforts of between 18 and 19 German divisions failed to stem the allied tide sweeping on Rome.

It came nine months and one day after British Eighth army troops landed on the toe of Italy last September 3. The Fifth army landed at Salerno five days later.

The final break-through, the result of an overwhelming assault by allied arms, came in the 24 hours beginning Saturday evening. After outflanking enemy strongpoints in the southern Alban hills, Clark's troops smashed through those formidable peaks and burst out on the plain before Rome. They then drove on into the city.

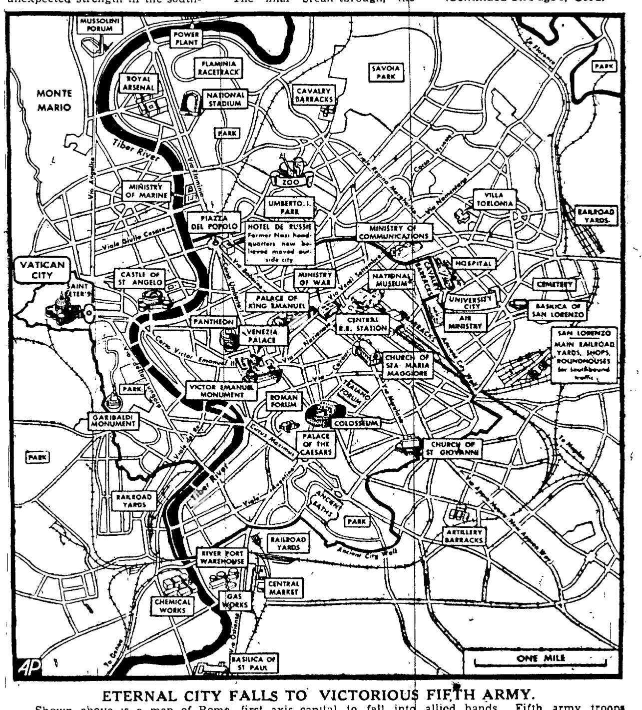
Large numbers of German troops were reported engulfed in the advance and the remainder of the divisions opposing the Fifth army were now reported trying to disengage themselves and retreat beyond the Tiber. More than 1,000 enemy troops have been captured since yesterday, many others remain to be counted and the approaches to Rome are littered with German dead and wrecked enemy equipment.

The main enemy escape arteries lead through Rome itself, accounting for the sporadic fighting inside the city, an allied spokesman said.

More than 20,000 Germans have now been captured in the present allied advance.

It was believed that snipers and self-propelled guns had been posted by the Germans at strategic points inside Rome to slow the allied pursuit and that no full-scale battle which might

(Continued On Page 9, Col 2)



ETERNAL CITY FALLS TO VICTORIOUS FIFTH ARMY.

Shown above is a map of Rome, first axis capital to fall into allied hands. Fifth army troops drove into the city at St. Paul's gate, near the basilica of St. Paul, sweeping down from the Alban hills. Other allied troops drove up Via Casilina to enter the city south of San Lorenzo. The Germans put up fierce resistance all along the southern edge of Rome and were driven from the city only by superior force of allied arms, belying the nazis' "open city" declaration.

Bombs Rip Kuriles, Carolines, Marshalls

PEARL HARBOR, June 4.—(UP)—Central and northern Pacific aerial forces attacked at least seven targets in the Carolines, Marshalls and the Kuriles from Thursday to Saturday, blasting Japanese installations from Truk to Paramushiro with loads of high explosives, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

Attacking the Kuriles for the fifth straight day, Ventura search planes of fleet airwing Two in the Aleutians bombed Shumushu and Paramushiro Friday, while 11th army air force Liberators ranged within 1,000 miles of Tokyo to attack Matsuwa.

Both raids were made before dawn. Only moderate antiaircraft fire was encountered at Shumushu and Paramushiro, and no opposition was met at Matsuwa. Two large fires were started at the Shumushu air base and all planes returned safely to base.

Truk was bombed by Seventh AAF Liberators before dawn Saturday. The raiders dropped 41 tons of bombs on storage areas and on runways. Several fires and explosions were observed, Nimitz' communique said.

Opposition over Truk was limited to meager ack-ack and two Japanese fighters which attempted unsuccessfully to attack the raiders.

It was the 52nd attack of the war on Japan's once-formidable Carolines base.

Other Seventh AAF Mitchell medium bombers were sent on a combined mission with fleet airwing Two Venturas to bomb Nauru island, south of the Carolines. The attack was carried out Friday against the isolated phosphate-producing island. Antiaircraft batteries were hit and fires started.

Other Mitchells continued the incessant hammering of Ponape Thursday, hitting airfields, hangars and adjacent buildings in the latest of the long series of raids against that target. Ponape failed to put up a single burst of antiaircraft fire against the American planes.

Both Thursday and Friday, navy and marine bombers and fighters made sweeps against the remaining Japanese objectives in the Marshalls. In these raids, ack-ack batteries, coastal defense guns and barracks were started and bombed, against only meager antiaircraft fire thrown up by the by-passed enemy garrisons.

Yank Units Advance On Biak 'Drome

Jap Losses Heavy In Aerial Action

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific, Monday, June 5.—(UP)—American invasion forces on Biak island, halted for five days by fierce Japanese resistance on the approaches to the important Mokmer airdrome, are advancing again on the fields, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

The communique also reported the destruction of 34 enemy planes in widespread aerial activity in the Pacific.

Only one plane was lost, MacArthur said, as allied fighters and bombers attacking enemy installations at Truk atoll in the Carolines, and in Dutch New Guinea shot down 29 enemy planes and destroyed four others on the ground. Antiaircraft fire accounted for another plane and, in addition, nine other enemy ships probably were destroyed.

Liberator bombers attacking Dublon island in Truk atoll shot down 10 of 30 intercepting enemy fighters and probably destroyed three others. A spokesman said all the big planes returned although most of them were damaged and three men were killed and four wounded in the fighting over Truk.

MacArthur's communique announced that royal Australian air force Kittyhawk fighters intercepted 20 Japanese fighters over Biak Saturday and in air combat shot down eight of the enemy planes without loss. Antiaircraft fire from American batteries along the southeastern coast of the island brought down another Jap fighter.

Meanwhile, unescorted Liberator bombers flying from bases in the Admiralty islands in the northern Bismarck sea, hit Truk atoll in the Carolines Friday for the fifth time in less than a week, dropping 36 tons of explosives on Dublon island.

10 Planes Downed.

The big Liberator bombers, carrying out the 22nd south Pacific raid on Truk, shot down 10 of 30 intercepting enemy fighters over the atoll, while their bombs set off large explosions and fires in the target area.

American patrols in the Sarmi-Maffin area of Dutch New Guinea, 200 miles east of Biak island, killed 72 Japanese in clashes Friday, the communique said. The new action brought to 1,534 the number of Japanese dead counted there through Friday.

Other patrols operating in New Guinea in the Hollandia-Aitape area—covering 150 miles of coast—reported an additional 269 Japanese killed for a total of 4,085 of the enemy put out of action there through Saturday. The number includes 590 prisoners captured since United States forces landed at Hollandia and Aitape April 22.

Russians Say New Nazi Attacks Smashed At Iasi

Vain German Thrusts Cost High Toll In Men, Tanks And Planes

LONDON, Monday, June 5.—(AP)—The Russians announced early today that more than 1,100 Germans were killed and 30 enemy tanks knocked out yesterday north of Iasi in Romania, where the Germans have been attacking for a week without making any appreciable headway.

The midnight Russian communique, broadcast from Moscow and recorded here by the soviet monitor, indicated no slackening of the fighting. The Germans continued to throw in large forces of tanks and infantry despite heavy losses in an apparent attempt to knock the Russians off balance before the big red army drive in the east.

The nazi air force supported the German assault and Russian fighters reported shooting down six invader planes during the day.

The communique said a large German transport was sunk in the Gulf of Finland by a soviet torpedo plane.

The nazis struck out repeatedly in vain attacks, said the broadcast war bulletin recorded by the soviet monitor.

Earlier, a Moscow broadcast declared the Germans were unable to make an inch of progress in the Iasi sector, and said the red army launched a number of successful counterattacks.

Berlin news reports said the soviets' counterblows had strong air support, but made no headway, while a DNB commentator declared German-Romanian troops had "extended their successes" of Saturday.

Both sides pictured the rest of the long front as quiet.

The Moscow communique said 29 German tanks and 24 planes were destroyed northwest and west of Iasi yesterday.

Moscow radio, quoting Ankara reports, also said the Germans had moved five infantry divisions and one motorized division to Bulgaria, placing them chiefly along the Black sea coast.

"A large part of Bulgaria's 16 mobilized divisions is now gathered in northern Bulgaria or on the Romanian border," it added.

The Weather

Data furnished by J. P. Molen, in charge of the United States Weather station at the Greensboro-High Point airport.

STATISTICS FOR YESTERDAY.

	8:30 a. m.	8:30 p. m.
Temperature	73	68

24 HOURS ENDING AT 8:30 P. M.

	Degrees	Time
Maximum temperature	76	10:30 a. m.
Minimum temperature	68	3:20 p. m.
Mean temperature	72	
Precipitation	None.	

TODAY.

Sun rises 6:02 a. m. Sets 8:33 p. m.
Moon rises 7:30 p. m. Sets 5:26 a. m.

FORECAST BY STATES.

WASHINGTON, June 4—(AP)—North Carolina, South Carolina: Partly cloudy and slightly warmer Monday. Scattered afternoon showers.

Virginia: Mostly cloudy and continued cool Monday.

DAILY WEATHER TABLE.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—(AP)—Weather bureau report of temperature for the 24 hours ending 8 p. m. in the principal cotton growing areas and elsewhere:

Station	H	L	Station	H	L
Asheville	83	62	Kansas City	84	75
Atlanta	97	68	Little Rock	90	71
Birmingham	93	66	Louisville	93	70
Boston	69		Memphis		72
Chicago	[illegible]	74	Meridian	95	[illegible]
Cleveland	[illegible]	61	Miami	83	78
Denver	[illegible]	49	New York	66	[illegible]
Detroit	[illegible]	57	Richmond		[illegible]
Ft. Worth	[illegible]	77	St. Louis	91	71
Jacksonville	95	74	Washington	67	61

Supreme Court Term Ends Today

WASHINGTON, June 4.—(UP)—The Supreme court closes a history-making, eight-month term tomorrow with a final decision day expected to be highlighted with a ruling on the government's authority to bring anti-trust charges against 196 fire insurance companies in six southeastern states.

Two things marked the 1943-44 session as outstanding. One was the public unveiling of a judicial quarrel among various justices, the other a series of decisions which served to fortify the nation's war effort.

Besides the insurance case, seven others remain on the docket for decision, including a test of the constitutionality of a Texas law requiring labor organizers to register.

American Subs Step Up Pace Against Foes

Average Monthly Toll 37 Ships

NEW YORK, June 4.—(AP)—American submarines are hitting at least four times as hard at enemy shipping as in 1942, a study of navy communiques indicated today.

Announcements in the past five months list 187 Japanese vessels sunk by United States submersibles, an average toll of 37.4 ships.

By contrast, the average monthly rate of destruction in 1942 was approximately nine Japanese ships and in 1943 was about 23 ships.

In the American underseas raiders' "bag" of 573 enemy ships in two and one-half years of war were 47 warships, including at least five cruisers and 20 destroyers.

The fact that since January the Japanese have lost four destroyers and a cruiser through submarine attack may indicate an attempt by Nippon to stem the American underwater threat by convoy operations.

Lending emphasis to the disabling effect of the submarine campaign on Japan's ability to supply her overseas bases, naval communiques in the past five months have credited submarines with destruction of 21 enemy tankers.

Adding to Japan's woes, British submarines since January have chalked up 19 successful attacks on Japanese shipping, mostly on the Burma supply route.

The total wartime "catch" in far eastern and Pacific waters of united nations' submarines, other than American, is upward of 50 enemy vessels, including at least six warships.

Most observers believe the present rate of sinking more than one enemy ship daily reflects mounting skill and experience of United States naval personnel in waging offensive underseas warfare, plus the rapid wartime growth of the submarine fleet.

While the daily average has not attained the spectacular three-ship-a-day record compiled by axis U-boats in the battle of the Atlantic early in 1942, it has been achieved against relatively fewer targets in ocean spaces several times larger than the Atlantic.

Naval sources have credited American submarines with the destruction of 2,500,000 tons of Japanese shipping. Against this record, announced losses since Pearl Harbor have been 23 United States underseas craft.

Roosevelt To Speak On Fall Of Rome

WASHINGTON, June 4.—(AP)—President Roosevelt will discuss the fall of Rome, the first axis capital captured by the allies, in a 15-minute radio broadcast to the nation tomorrow night.

The White House announced tonight the President's talk will be carried over the four major networks between 8:30 p. m. and 8:45 p. m., eastern war time.

Hysterical Romans Greet Fifth Army

By DANIEL DE LUCE.

ROME, June 4.—(AP)—Rome, the Eternal City, was liberated tonight by tanks and infantry troops of the allied Fifth army which battled German rearguards to the edge of the ancient forum.

A force from the old Anzio beachhead completed the mop-up of nazi forces at 9:15 p. m. (3:15 p. m., eastern war time) by knocking out an enemy scout car in front of the Bank of Italy, almost within the shadow of the column erected to Emperor Trajon, who ruled the Romans from 98 to 117 A. D.

The Fifth army force fought its way into the heart of the city after a four-hour battle against German armor in the suburbs of the ancient capital.

In a dawn dash from Borgata Finocchio, 13 miles distant on the Via Casilina, a spearhead of 24 Sherman tanks, eight armored cars and 150 United States and Canadian infantrymen pushed beyond suburban Torre Spaccata before they ran headlong into a German road block.

Old men and young girls and toddling children were waving the Americans on when the fire of German 88-millimeter guns knocked out the leading tank and snipers started pouring machine gun fire from hideouts next to a white church whose bells were ringing for early mass.

An Italian partisan, who said the fascists had put out his left eye in torturing him, kissed me on the cheek and volunteered the information that he was leading an armed band of civilians back into Rome "to kill Germans."

Smiling, brown-eyed girls brought bouquets of flowers to dust-covered riflemen who were crawling up a sloping field of wild barley and poppies to scout German positions flanking the heavily-mined airport at Centocelle.

A bald clerk, carrying an empty wine flagon, showed soldiers bruises on his face and explained that the Germans had beaten him as he walked into the suburbs looking for milk for his five children.

"The enemy blew up Rome's water, gas and electric works yesterday," he said. "There is nothing to eat. For four months there has been no meat, and for two months not a single egg. There is great confusion. All the big fascists are fleeing."

Thundering Spectacle.

The historic Via Casilina probably never has witnessed a more thundering military spectacle than that of the past 24 hours in which the onrushing allies broke through the German lines in the Sacco valley and into the green Campagna facing Rome's seven hills.

Tanks led by Lt. Col. Bogardus Cairns, of Decatur, Ga., and infantry units including those commanded by Lt. Col. Frank Izenour, of Los Angeles, and Lt. Col. Joseph Crawford, of Humboldt, Kan., were in the forefront of the spectacular drive from the area of fallen Valmontone.

Straight up the Via Casilina they came, bowling over opposition put up by mobile 88-millimeter armored self-propelled guns. I found that keeping up with the scout cars of Capt. Roy Manley, of International Falls, Minn., was a fantastic job. Half of Saturday afternoon I spent jumping into various ditches while snipers' bullets and mortar shells came far too close.

It has been an armored war all the way, with some of our tanks left behind as burning, tragic milestones on the victory road.

Maj. Harold Blodgett, of Denton, Tex., sitting in the tank "Tactless Texan," below the smoking hilltop town of Colonna, apologized yesterday because, "We've only made 5,000 yards in five hours; we keep bumping into those damned self-propelled guns."

I slept last night at Borgata Finocchio near a smashed German horse-drawn baggage train. Two bombings and one strafing by German planes tumbled me off the wooden bench that was my bed.

The bodies of three Germans lay beside the road outside my window.

"I hope I can visit St. Peter's Sunday," remarked infantry Chaplain Lt. John T. Beyenka, of Chicago.

With the first light today a column of Sherman tanks commanded by Capt. John Beale, of Rockford, Ill., and Lt. William E. Kennel, of Kirkwood, Mo., started on the last lap into Rome. Perched on the tanks were infantry led by Capts. Gus Heilman, of Charlottesville, Va., and Jack Jennings, of Toronto, Ont.

Mine and two other press jeeps inadvertently got ahead of the procession and at a lonely highway intersection we suddenly saw a German armored car approaching. It stopped within a hundred yards of us before we could turn to flee. Four Germans jumped from the car and took cover in a field, leaving their machine gun behind.

Germans Surrender.

Coming back up the road again behind two American tanks I saw a German volkswagen swing into the highway. Its two startled occupants surrendered. They were followed by a three-ton German truck from which eight German riflemen dismounted.

I yelled, "Haende hoch!" (hands up), and they obeyed, staring at our tanks as if stupefied.

Then we ran into the German roadblock, and the advance stopped as quickly as it had begun. The first German shell killed the driver and assistant driver of the lead tank. Cpl. Roe Rapp, of Renick, W. Va., infantryman who was riding on the exposed after deck of the tank, was not touched.

Our artillery came up and has been punching back at the enemy, but the persistant German snipers still make it necessary that I sit behind a roadside embankment to type this dispatch. I am about a block from a blue and white city limits sign that reads "Roma."