

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

FDR Favors Higher Taxes to Restrict Size of Public Debt, Defeat Inflation; Russia Continues Steam Roller Attack; Unconditional Surrender: Allied Terms

EDITOR'S NOTE: When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of Western Newspaper Union's news analysts and not necessarily of this newspaper. Released by Western Newspaper Union.

TAXES: More in War Economy

Higher taxes—that, in short, is President Roosevelt's recipe for offsetting the tremendous federal war-time expenditure and at the same time heading off inflation.

Said the President: The government will spend 106 billion dollars during the next year. The public debt is expected to increase by 69 billion to 206 billion dollars by June, 1944.

The national income should approximate 150 billion dollars for the year. But the manufacture of civilian goods has been sharply reduced, thus leading the public with large amounts of surplus money with which to bid up prices for smaller supplies.

Hence the President's conclusion: More taxes with which to meet current expenditure and restrict the size of the mounting public debt, and with which to mop up excess inflationary buying power.

6 Billion at Most

President Roosevelt's call for increased taxes was met by Sen. Walter F. George's prediction that the most that could be expected to be raised was 5 or 6 billion dollars.

The influential chairman of the senate finance committee, Senator George, said of the 5 or 6 billion dollars, about 60 per cent will have to be obtained from individual taxpayers.

The rest could be gotten by raising the corporate normal and surtax rate and broadening the federal tax on goods.

Declaring the U. S. stands to collect 35 billion dollars under present rates, George said any increases in individual rates would bear most with low or moderate fixed incomes.

RUSSIA: At the City's Gates

Russia's steam-rolling attack on Orel continued to meet heavy resistance even as the Red columns bore into the suburbs of the big Nazi base. As the Russians' pressure increased, long lines of German troops were seen withdrawing westward toward the secondary Nazi hub of Bryansk.

Shugging matches raged all along the winding 1,200 mile front. The Reds attacked heavily south of Leningrad in an effort to widen the corridor leading to the besieged city; both sides fought to a standstill in the Donets basin, and the Russians stabbed stiffly at the Nazis' foothold along the Black sea at Novorossisk.

Principal action of the summer centered at Orel. Here, the Russians, with masses of infantry following up in the echo of thunderous artillery fire and chugging tank attacks, jabbed deeper and deeper into German defenses, until they stood at the gates of the city itself.

RIOTS: Sweep Harlem

Allegedly interfering with the arrest of a Negro woman in the lobby of a New York hotel, a colored soldier was shot by a police officer. While the wounded man was being removed to a hospital, a crowd collected. Wild rumors began to circulate, a pop bottle was thrown, and the worst riot since 1935 in America's largest city was set off.

Negroes stormed through Harlem's business districts. Plate glass windows were smashed; stores were looted; crumpled merchandise littered the streets. Six thousand policemen aided by 1,500 wartime auxiliaries were called to restore order. In imposing a 10-30 p. m. curfew, Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia moaned: "Shame has come to our city."

Five Negroes were killed and 543 persons were injured. More than 500 arrests were made. Property damage was estimated at 5 million dollars.

MISCELLANY:

CHINA: Lin Sen, 81-year-old president of China, died after a long illness. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has been named acting president.

FOOD: Food output this year will be about 4 per cent higher than last year, according to department of agriculture estimates. About three-fourths of the supply has been set aside for civilians.

DRAFT: Call Dads Oct. 1

Fathers 18 to 37 years of age who are not "key" men in agriculture and industry will be inducted into service starting October 1. According to the War Manpower Commission, they will be called in their draft order numbers, regardless of the number of their children.

The WMC's announcement of the forthcoming draft of dads drew an immediate promise from Sen. Burton K. Wheeler that he would press for passage of his bill postponing the induction of fathers until January 1 when congress reconvenes September 14.

According to the WMC, fathers will be called only when draft boards run out of men in the other classifications. Some boards are expected to be faced with that predicament by October 1, others are not, thus delaying the induction of dads in their districts beyond the date. Approximately 875,000 childless married men are to be called by October 1.



Burton K. Wheeler

780 Miles Per Hour!

Last September, 36-year-old Lieut. Col. Cass S. Hough of Plymouth, Mich., took his P-38 Lockheed Lightning fighter plane 43,000 feet in the air.

Then Colonel Hough coolly nosed the plane into a power dive, and down it roared, cutting through the wind before it, at 780 miles per hour before being leveled off at 18,000 feet.

But last February, Colonel Hough decided to crowd two thrills into a lifetime. This time, he took a P-47 Thunderbolt 39,000 feet up and again plunged it into a whirling power-dive, straightening out once more at 18,000 feet.

Technical director of the 8th American fighter command, Colonel Hough undertook the two flights to obtain scientific information for assisting fighter pilots.

For his services the European commander of fighter planes decorated him with the Distinguished Flying Cross. In private life vice president of the Daisy Air Rifle Manufacturing company, Colonel Hough is married and has two children.

PRODUCTION: 7,000 Planes a Month

Thirty-four years ago, congress appropriated \$25,000 for the army to purchase its first airplane—a Wright brothers 1909 model CI craft, with a wing span of 48 feet 6 1/2 inches and a four-cylinder, 28-horsepower motor. Capable of flying 32 miles per hour, the plane could stay in the air 2 hours and 19 minutes.

Today, American aircraft production averages 7,000 planes a month, with the army air forces receiving 4,500 of the total of sleek, high-powered craft. Since the attack on Pearl Harbor, 73,132 planes have been delivered to the army, and up to June 30, 1943, 40 billion dollars was allotted to the air forces.

Against America's record production, it was estimated that the Axis puts out 4,000 planes monthly. Of this total, Germany makes 2,200, Japan 1,200 and Italy 600.

BERLIN: Ordered Evacuated

With Germany's great industrial port of Hamburg laying in ruins, with 8,000 of its people killed and 259 of its factories demolished, Paul Joseph Goebbels ordered all residents of Berlin not engaged in essential war work to leave the city.

The Nazis made no effort to minimize the destruction in Hamburg. Besides the vast number killed, it was reported an additional 4,000 were missing and 18,000 were injured. Along with industrial installations, large residential areas were wiped out, it was said, and others were badly mauled.

In ordering the evacuation of Berlin, Goebbels instructed residents with relations in other parts of Germany to make use of such accommodations, while those who could not were told to apply to the government for housing facilities. According to reports, the Nazis prepared for mass evacuation several months ago, laying up stores at central points throughout inner Germany.



Paul Joseph Goebbels

SHIPS: U. S. Transfers Vessels

Speaking before the house of commons, Prime Minister Winston Churchill revealed that the United States was turning over from 15 to 20 cargo vessels a month to the British merchant marine.

In making the announcement, Churchill quoted from a letter of President Roosevelt's, in which he said the transfers were being made in order to employ Britain's surplus of trained seamen.

Washington Digest

Geography Is Factor in Determining War's End

Road to Tokyo Both Long and Rough; Pacific Remains Studded With Well-Fortified Japanese Strongholds.

By BAUKHAGE

News Analyst and Commentator.

WNU Service, Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

No victory over Japan before 1949? When that sentiment was broadcast from Washington by Vice Admiral Home under the aegis of Secretary Knox, a good many eyebrows were raised here in the capital. Of course, it is fully realized here that once the American people think the war is in the bag, they will be ready to resume the plowshare and the pen as simple citizens again, not as dollar-a-year men or munitions workers or victory gardeners or rationers or any of the other things we don't like. So Washington can't afford to be overoptimistic. But 1949 is a long, long way off.

When Admiral Halsey finally admitted that the capture of the important air base of Munda was "within reach," it looked like another easy victory scored and that Tokyo ought to tremble.

About Distances

But how much nearer are we to Tokyo? Get a map of Asia, including the Solomon Islands and if you can identify the little specks which are Guadalcanal where our main base lies, and Rabaul, our objective, note the distance between, and then see how much farther it is to Tokyo. It's as far as from New York to Casablanca.

And there is a lot of difference between the two roads. When we sent our troops over the Atlantic to Africa, it was pretty nearly our pond—there wasn't an Axis base en route. The Pacific is studded with Japanese bases.

There are two powerful Jap strongholds, much better protected than Munda right in the Solomon Islands, on Bougainville island and Rabaul, the hub of the Japs' empire in the Southwest. Beyond, over a long stretch of water, is the little island of Truk, said to be the main Jap naval base in the Pacific.

From New Britain, where Rabaul is located, it is 690 miles to Tokyo—further than from Tunisia to the northern tip of Norway.

In order to realize why we are still so far away from our objective in the Pacific war, we have to consider what it took to get as far as we have already gone. It took six months, some terribly gruelling fighting, and many lives, to capture the little island of Guadalcanal. It took another five months before the Allies were ready to start their second offensive movement with the final capture of Rabaul as the objective. Progress at this rate and with this type of island-to-island advance is taken for granted by those who put 1949 as the date when Japan will be vanquished.

It took MacArthur approximately as long to turn back the Japs on New Guinea, fighting to reach Port Moresby, and to capture their key point of Buna, so they could move on Salamaua and Lae driving the enemy out foot by foot from these pretty much isolated points.

The fighting, up until the drive beginning with the capture of Rendova on June 30, has been nothing more than offensive-defensive. Before that the effort, and a successful one, was to keep the Japs from attacking Australia from Port Moresby, from seizing the Solomons and making the Australian east coast vulnerable and to save the life line of men and supplies moving from America to Australia.

Only now, summer 1943, are we really taking offensive action in the Southwest Pacific and, as I said, if you look at a map of Asia which shows all of the territory held by the Japanese, you will see that what we have won since our offensive really began is a very thin sliver, geographically speaking. In enemy effectives destroyed, it has been larger in proportion, but the navy men in Washington who talk about 1949 speak with a conservative geographical accent.

Right now, industry is working on plans to maintain this "full employment" by converting war plants to peace plants. Industry is trying to compete with the government in post-war planning in this field.

How many farmers are interested enough to get up and say "their say" in favor of a plan that will keep enough people at work so that they can buy this extra 40 million acres' worth of food they need to be healthy?

When I arise and start down toward Pennsylvania avenue, I note



TO YOUR Good Health

by DR. JAMES W. BARTON Released by Western Newspaper Union.

FOOD FOR THE ELDERLY

Now that men and women live longer and there are so many more "old" people in the world than in previous years, many of these old men and women are not allowing the younger members of the household to give them friendly advice for their old age.

Until recently it has been accepted as the "proper" thing that the elderly should eat much less food than those who are middle aged. I have spoken before of one of Charles Dana Gibson's drawings showing an old man eating crackers and milk while his day dreams showed him as a boy eating turkey and all the "fixings."

Under the picture were the words "Backward, turn backward, O Time in thy flight; make me a boy again just for tonight."

That the elderly should eat less food than when they were active and doing physical work is right, but elderly men and women today do not sit around all day; most of them get about doing light chores or walking some part of the day. As exercise stimulates all the body processes, heart, lungs, digestion, increases the appetite and prevents constipation, the elderly not only want more food but they need more food.

One of the arguments against elderly men and women eating hearty meals is that all their body processes are becoming weaker and so must not be forced to handle large quantities of food. Thus it has been believed that the stomach in the elderly is "drying" up, becoming smaller, does not empty as rapidly as when they were younger. It is interesting therefore to read of a recent experiment in the American Journal of Physiology.

Drs. Edward J. Van Liere and David W. Northrup, West Virginia university, investigated how aging affected the emptying time of the stomach. Twelve men, the youngest 58 and the oldest 84, were studied. Ten were without funds and resided in the county infirmary; one was a college professor and one was a janitor.

A definite amount of food was given each man and about two ounces of barium sulphate was added which enabled the investigators to watch the position of the meal by X-rays. The average length of time for the test meal to leave the stomachs of the 12 men was one hour and 55 minutes. The emptying time of the stomach in 59 young adults previously studied averaged about two hours and two minutes.

This investigation shows that elderly men and women can safely eat more food if they feel like it.

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Spotlight on GRANTLAND RICE

THE Great Lakes and the Norfolk service ball teams have been picking up most of the publicity as the two outstanding combinations along the war front.

A new challenger has now entered the field with a blast of bugles and a roll of drums.

This challenger thinks it has been overlooked. We refer to the New Cumberland team that meets the star-littered Norfolk bunch in Norfolk over this week-end.

I can break the news to both Norfolk and Great Lakes that New Cumberland's team is no soft touch.

It had won 22 straight games until Washington's Senators beat them 2 to 1 a few days ago on Vernon's homer in the eighth. Still 22 out of 23 isn't too moth-eaten. Over 4,000 tackled a rain to see this game at Harrisburg's Island Park.

New Cumberland's crack pitcher is Tom Hughes of the Phillies. Lynn Myers from the Cardinals and Pat Mullen from the Tigers lead the attack.

These three are not the only high-class players on the team's roster—a team that expects to take Norfolk in tow by Sunday afternoon.

Perhaps it won't, as Norfolk with Rizzuto and many other stars, is on a par with any big league squad.

Great Lakes will also have something to say in a loud voice about any service title.

Navy and Sport

Our navy believes with a big part of our army that sport, handled in the proper way, is something more than slightly important.

It is now well understood that those colleges, for example, who have navy recruits can carry out at least some sort of a football program.

Those colleges taken over by the army, so far as football is concerned, will return to the deep-tangled wildwood, where the wanged doodle mourneth.

I have contacted athletic directors at many of these army campus grounds and they all tell me their case is hopeless unless army changes its plan.

"Here's the way it works out at Alabama," a former Rose Bowl star said.

"We have now about 2,500 students enrolled at the university. But they are all, or practically all, in the army. They are under army control, army training, and no longer belong to the university. Many of these want to play football. They believe they can keep up with their work and still find some spare time for a few games with near-by rivals such as Georgia and Georgia Tech. If Alabama was under navy control it would have a pretty fair team with Frank Thomas on hand.

"But under army control, unless army gives its permission for football to go on, there will be no Alabama team this fall. Most of the army men I have talked to—I'd say over 95 per cent—want competitive football to go along as it has at West Point and Annapolis—where they also work 16 hours a day—harder than any army recruits will work at any college.

"I happen to know how keenly the cadets and midshipmen from the Hudson and the Severn want football.

"I'm not speaking for morale on the so-called home front. I'm speaking for those in active service—and those headed in that same direction."

"Ride 'Em Out" Atkinson

One of baseball's most important slogans has always been "run 'em out."

Teddy Atkinson's racing slogan is "ride 'em out." Atkinson is one of the best jockeys riding around New York and the best hustler on the track today.

Too many jockeys stop riding when they see first-place beyond their reach. They overlook the fact that many large chunks of cold and hot cash are sent along for second and third spots.

Atkinson keeps it in front he goes after second money. If he can't get that he keeps shooting for the show.

This, naturally, is the way it should be. It is tough enough to beat 11 or 12 per cent—in fact it's impossible—without having this hostile margin increased several points by riders who ease up or pull up when they see they can't get there in front.

Hagen Wanted to Win

During Walter Hagen's long prime as a winning golfer, the able pro would tell you he had no interest in second or third place—even in a U. S. or British Open.

"Who remembers who finished second or third?" he used to say.

This meant that Hagen would take any kind of gamble to win or lead where others would take no such risk. Hagen often knew that if any of his gambles failed, he would drop from second to fourth or fifth in the money. Perhaps lower.

BRIEFS . . . by Baukhage

Shoes are being made with soles of plastic, felt, wood, combinations of cotton and wool, cord and friction belting and other fabric and synthetic substances.

Women war workers at Douglas Aircraft company have released men to the armed forces to the point where at one plant, they comprise 59 per cent of shop personnel.

The goal set for the third war loan drive, starting September 9, will be 15 billion dollars.

So serious is the Italian coal supply situation as a result of the RAF bombing of Germany's Ruhr valley that Italians are now trying to raise 40,000 tons of coal from Trieste harbor where it had fallen from ships during coaling operations.

QUESTION BOX

Q.—Would cigarettes have any effect on a stomach ulcer?

A.—Tobacco is forbidden in the treatment of ulcer of the stomach.

Q.—Please explain what causes a constant cracking at the back of the head. Could this be caused by a crooked septum?

A.—There are very few people with a straight septum. Cracking in head—back of head—usually is common. No treatment necessary if no pain present.