WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Essential Work Only Deferment Basis; **Allied Fliers Pour More Block Busters** On Berlin and Italian Defense Targets; Nation Ponders Possible Labor Draft

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.



When American troops captured Munda airfield on New Georgia sland in the central Solomons after a bitter struggle, they found these Japanese fighter and bomber planes wrecked by the Yanks' heavy aerial bombardment.

MANPOWER:

of 1943, it will be

necessary to in-

duct about 446,000

fathers, Selective

Service Director

Lewis B. Hershey

declared. Out of

every 100 dads, 7

will be drafted,

and perhaps 13

Hershey, 738,000

of the 1,566,000

1-A men of rec-

Labor Draft?

According

rejected.

446,000 Dads to Go

To meet the armed services' call

Lewis B.

Hershey

for 1,873,000 men during the last half

ord July 1, will be called to the

colors before the end of the year.

Another 644,000 will be obtained

from re-examination of the physi-

cally unfit in 4-F and those hitherto

deferred because of essential occu-

pation. Exhaustion of this pool will

result in the induction of fathers to

Fathers employed in essential war

work may obtain deferment, Her-

shey said, particularly if they are

employed in areas with labor short-

ages. Of the 1,449,000 exempt be-

cause of agricultural activities, none

are expected to be called, to pre-

vent interference with food output.

Director Hershey's statement fol-

lowed reports that the government

was shaping a national labor draft

to meet a need for 2,600,000 new

War Manpower Commissioner

Paul V. McNutt declared that the

WMC would continue to resort to

voluntary efforts to obtain the neces-

sary help. Recently, the WMC made

essential occupation the sole basis

for draft deferment, even for fa-

With most of the 18-year-olds

scheduled for the services; with

many workers loath to switch to

war work from non-essential occu-

pations, and with the supply of work-

ing women about drained, attention

was focused on a labor draft for so-

Fifteen million taxpayers will be

required to file estimates of their

1943 income taxes September 15, but

the nation's farmers will have the

choice of making their declarations

All married men with gross in-

comes of \$3,500 or more, and single

persons earning \$2,700 or over, must

file figures showing how much they

owe the government in excess of

the 20 per cent being deducted from

the wages through the current with-

holding tax. At the same time, a

50 per cent payment of the estimat-

ed excess liability must be made.

estimated tax September 15, they

also must make a 50 per cent pay-

ment. If they choose to file De-

cember 15, they must make full

In the case of the average tax-

payer, he will be allowed a 20 per

cent error in margin. Farmers are

granted a 33 per cent margin. All

taxpayers will have to file a final

return on their tax liability next

March 15, at which time any bal-

ances will be settled.

payment

HIGHLIGHTS . . . in the week's news

If farmers file a return of their

on that date or December 15.

lution of the manpower problem.

thers after October 1.

INCOME TAX:

Estimate Returns

workers for essential industry.

eet the armed services' goals.

EUROPE:

'Scarred and Burned'

Prime Minister Churchill's vow to "sear, scar and burn" Hitler's European fortress was drawn in sharp focus with the RAF's 700 plane raid on Berlin and the bombardment of Italian communication and industrial centers.

Poised at three different points, Allied armies awaited the command to spill over into Europe. One million men stood in the Near East; another million were concentrated in Sicily and North Africa, and approximately 21/2 million were ready for action in England.

But as they waited, Allied bombers poured block-busters on the Axis industries turning out armaments for the enemy forces. Assaults continued on the railroads over which the Axis could rush reinforcements to meet the Allied invasion. And airfields from which Axis armies could rise to challenge the Allies' air cover for the oncoming troops

Hitler First

Concentration on the defeat of Hitler, but consideration of means of speeding up the war in the Pacific, were the principal military topics of the Quebec conference between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

In the political field, plans were laid to return friendly reconquered countries over to the provisional governments in exile. Enemy countries would remain subject to mili-

Declaring that unification was needed to co-ordinate the services of the combined Allied armies. navies and air forces, the conferees said that additional meetings would be necessary, and probably would be called at shorter intervals. A tri-partite conference with Russia concerning the future disposition of Europe will be sought, it was

PACIFIC:

At Japs' Back Door

While the little "sons of heaven" fell back before the advancing Al-

lied armies in the Southwest Pacific American forces under Vice-Adm. Thomas C. Kinkaid stole through the misty, swirling Aleutian fog to retake Kiska island and plant their battle stand-

ards within 600 Vice-Admiral miles of the Thomas Kinkaid northern point of

the Japanese empire. On this northern point at Paramushiro stands the great military base guarding the back door to Tokyo. Already, American heavy bombers have made two raids on Paramushiro, but since the fogs which shroud the north Pacific assemble here and then move eastward toward the Aleutians, the Japs still possess an advantage in weather.

In the Southwest, Allied troops bore down on Salamaua, New Guinea, as the Japs fell back for a last stand before the town. In the central Solomons, the enemy were penned in their last holding on Kolombangara island.

rolling waves of infantry.

blackened ruin of Kharkov, the great industrial city whose foundries into steel. Here, the Russians threw out a column that bore down on the big railroad line running into the far southeastern corner of the Donetz basin, where the Nazis were fighting the latest Red break.

tory and Allied economic assistance.

TIRES:

To Release 17,000,000

Seventeen million automobile tires will be released for essential civilian use in 1943, and plans are being made for the distribution of 30 million more next year, Rubber Director William Jeffers reported.

next year, however, will depend upon the War Production board's approval of an expansion in the synthetic rubber manufacturing facilities. Since most of the tires would be synthetic and more time is required for their fabrication, additional equipment will be needed to meet the distribution goal.

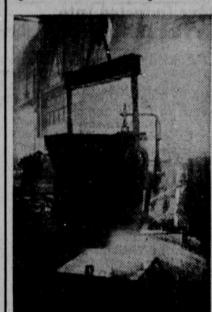
Declaring that only holders of "B" and "C" gas ration cards could be expected to obtain new tires, Jeffers said that the rubber on the wheels of America's automobiles remained the greatest assurance for future driving. Every effort should be made to retain these tires in use by recapping, Jeffers declared.

World's Steel Center

Two giant battleships and more than 1,000 four-motored bembers can be built every 24 hours with the daily output of the American steel mills.

Annual capacity of the industry now totals 90,881,000 tons, about 10,000,000 more tons than in 1940. By 1944, capacity is expected to reach 96,000,000 tons.

Record ore shipments and scrap supplies have enabled the mills to operate at close to 100 per cent of



Pour Molten Steel

capacity. Blast furnaces which melt the ore into metallic iron from which steel then is made, have been increased to handle 64,-500,000 tons of raw material an-

Because it has been previously refined, scrap can be mixed with the molten iron from the blast furnaces for production of steel, thus conserving the need for additional ore and speeding the manufacturing process.

FOOD PRICES:

Blames Middlemen

foodstuffs. Fulmer is leader of the house's farm bloc.

Office of Price Administration figures show that a majority of large wholesalers made at least 100 per cent greater profits in 1942 than in 1939, Fulmer said, while one-fifth of all wholesalers received profits of 500 per cent.

To remedy the alleged profiteering, Fulmer said he would press for establishment of set prices for basic farm commodities, with percentage markups allowed for distributors and retailers.

PAY CHECKS

Longer hours, authorized wage increases, and "upgrading" of workers into higher-paid classifications, have combined to keep the pay checks of millions of urban workers climbing faster than living costs so far in 1943; these three factors are having a greater effect in raising the average wage level than most persons realize, and they operate without breaking existing wagefreeze regulations, according to the Northwestern National Life Insurance Co. of Minneapolis.

Washington Digest

Peace Planners Emphasize Need for Orderly 'D' Day

Planning Board Report Envisions Reintegration of Men Into Services Where Skill. Ability Are Recognized.

> By BAUKHAGE News Analyst and Commentator.

Next week's release of "Washington Digest" will be written from Quebec, where H. R. Baukhage covered the historymaking Roosevelt-Churchill conference for Western Newspaper Union and its affiliated news-

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

As the plans which received their final approval at the Quebec conference start turning from ink and paper to moving men and machines, the thoughts of other planners turn toward another zero hour-"D" day.

The war is not over by any means but hard-headed people who realize that you can't wait until it rains to prepare for a rainy day know that you can't wait until the sun comes out to buy your summer clothes.

"D" day is as important as "M" day. Demobilization is as big a problem as mobilization. Various plans have been worked on, none has been perfected. The President has offered one. The Republican party will offer another. Industry will present its program. The administration, whoever is at the helm when peace comes, will have a heavy responsibility. The National Resources Planning board has already made a report expressing its opinions on a plan drawn up by a special committee on post-war readjustment which, at least, gives us a point of departure.

Plan Needed Now

The board points out that victims of the war are already coming back and the time is ripe. Only the other day, I went through Walter Reed hospital here and saw some of those victims. Saw photographs of the conditions in which they come back and others showing what medical skill has done for them. I also saw the workshops where wounded men are being rehabilitated, fitted to take work which, in spite of their handicaps, they could learn to do.

This plan emphasizes the need for an orderly demobilization. It is important to get every man who can be spared from the armed forces, the moment he can be spared without threatening the nation's security, back into civilian life. I know how glad I was when I got out of uniform into civvies after the last war.

But the report emphasizes that still more important than speed is order in demobilization. "We not only want the men out of the armed services; we want to get them into peace services where skills and abilities can be fully recognized, utilized and rewarded." That is the thesis of the planning board.

Responsibility for the placement of veterans in industry is acknowledged by the re-employment division of the selective service system under the selective service act. The selective service system is not perfect but considering the job it had to do, it has worked out in a manner that is a triumph of the democratic method. Draft boards are groups of "neighbors" who pass upon each registrant, and on that basis, select or reject him. The same system will put the soldier back into his old job -if his old job is there, and if he can fill it. But many had no jobs. Others for one reason or another will be unable to fill the ones they had before the war. These cases must be taken care of.

Board's Principles

Business has been shuffled and shifted about just as the men themselves have. It may be difficult to get man and job together. The problem is intricate but the committee has tried to lay down certain principles. Here they are:

1. Three months' furlough at the end of the war at regular base pay not to exceed \$100 a month, plus family allowances.

2. Beyond that time, if necessary, unemployment insurance for 26 weeks for those who register with the government employment serv-

3. Special aid and counsel regarding readjustment and compensation. 4. Special provision, including tuition and allowance, for the continuation of education interrupted by the war or to follow a special course of

5. Veterans credit for old age and survivors' insurance on the basis of

service in the armed forces. 6. Opportunities for agricultural employment and settlement for a limited number of well qualified men. But no dumping of men on farms simply because industrial employment is not immediately avail-

Re-Training Program

Similar provisions must be made for war workers as war industries close or change over. Meanwhile. the government will maintain centers where assistance and retraining for civilian jobs can be arranged. In order to prevent a too rapid attempt at change-over of industry, a moderate policy of continuation of war contracts some of which can be continued in the national good.

Of course, nothing can be done permanently to stabilize the labor situation without a rapid expansion of peace-time industry toward a goal of full employment. It is well understood even by the most fervent of government planners that private industry and not the government must eventually furnish the employ-

Already industry is offering plans of its own but it cannot be expected to do the whole job. One suggestion is that government loans be made to industries turning to peace-time production in proportion to the number of men such industries employ.

Business cannot take over the burden alone. In 1939, we were at peace although we were making a lot of war supplies for the Allies. Then 4.1 million workers were employed in munitions making. Eight and six-tenths millions were working on farms or agricultural pursuits. At the end of last year, the workers in war plants had more than doubled. They were 10.5 millions. In agriculture, unemployment has not greatly changed, comparatively speaking; farm workers amount to 8.9 millions. But the men in the armed forces more than doubled. In the same period the unemployed had decreased from 8.7 millions to 1 million. (Some of these we shall always have with us-the lame, the halt and, of course, the lazy.) But it is estimated there were 900,000 persons jobless and deserving work in July of this year.

There may be points to the committee's plan to which objections will be raised. It is not offered as a working drawing, merely as a basis of discussion, but how much better such a procedure is than the policy after the last war when the soldier was a football and where each congress tried to vote more dollars out of the treasury without rhyme or reason; money which didn't provide jobs, which in many cases, pitifully failed of its purpose, and in others simply filled the coffers of the bootlegger and the shark and left the recipient nothing.

Diary of a Broadcaster

Over the land, the Victory gardens are bringing in their rich yields to many a person who probably never worked as hard-physically-for his supper before. And probably never had more fresh, sweet and luscious vegetables.

But I wandered over a farm recently that was crying for rain. I couldn't help thinking, as I pushed through a wood lot beside a shrunken stream, stained brown from the yellow leaves that carpeted it, how all the living things were anguishing with thirst. Twigs snapped under one's feet like dry bones, there was an ugly growl instead of a happy hum from the insects-it seemed that only the tough blue-bottles could survive. Not far from the stream where the earth in the bed of a spring was still damp, one cricket was singing gratefully but there were few of his fellows about. Leaves on tall weeds hung to the stem like a flag at half-staff on a day when no breeze stirs, one yellow-headed flower stood out in a spot of color, it looked like a very sleepy little girl, her damp locks glued to her face almost concealing her tired

I thought: "I wish I could stay here until the rain comes singing through the leaves, wetting cracked lips of the peeling furrows-I believe I would hear a real hymn of rejoicing go up."

BRIEFS . . . by Baukhage

In Britain, about 150,000 tons of, The French Academy of Arts and buildings, have been refinished and nate any new members for membermade into crates and boxes for important war uses.

With German war nerves somewhat frayed at the edges, the Nazis Germans to be nicer to each other. | was made out of court.

timber, salvaged from bombed Sciences has decided not to nomiship until the war is over.

A private citizen recently was paid \$400 when she brought a triple damage suit against a retailer for are conducting a politeness cam- overcharging her two cents on each paign to ease the irritation and get of four dozen eggs. The settlement paste, thinned with turpentine to the



FIRST-AID to the **AILING HOUSE** By ROGER B. WHITMAN

Roger B. Whitman-WNU Features.

You may not be able to replace worm or broken household equipment. This is war. Government priorities come first. So take care of what you have . . . as well as you possibly can. This column by the homeowner's friend tells you how.

FENCE POST

Question: In building a fence, the posts were driven into the ground and a concrete walk and pavement were then laid around them. The posts have rotted and must now be renewed. How can the new posts be made tight in the holes in the concrete, so that they cannot be moved up and down? How can the underground part of the posts be treated to prevent decay?

Answer: The inside of the holes through the concrete should be gouged and dug with a cold chisel or a pointed hammer, so that the new concrete will have rough surfaces with which to bond. Give the underground parts of each post a heavy treatment of tar or creosote. return to position, and then pour fresh concrete into the holes.

Single Flue Chimney

Question: I would like to replace a side-arm gas water heater with a coal-fired heater. Could I connect this to the single flue in my chimney that serves the furnace? If so, should the connection be close to the furnace connection at the chim-

Answer: As a general thing, two fires should not be connected to a single flue, because each fire will interfere with the draft of the other. However, with a tall chimney, and one connection much smaller than the other, as it would be in your case, there is a good chance of success. Connect the new smoke-pipe close to the old one at the chimney.

Loose Cement Coating

Question: Last year I knocked off basement foundation wall and put on a new quarter-inch cement coating. I find that in several places the new coating will not stay on, but bulges and falls off. How can I treat these so the new coating will

Answer: Cement is not adhesive and holds on a surface by hardening around the surface roughnesses. Clean off the bad places and then roughen them by gouging with a cold chisel or a pointed hammer. At the time the new cement goes on the old walls should be thorough. ly soaked with water.

Dusty Path

Question: A path that was formerly hard surfaced is now dry and dusty. I am now wondering if it would be advisable to put oil on for both men and women. it. If so, what kind and how much?

Answer: I should not advise using oil, for it would inevitably get into the house and make trouble with floors and floor coverings. You can get a good dust-laying effect with calcium chloride, which is low priced and on common sale. Scatter it on the path in the proportion of a pound to the square yard. Even on a dry day it will absorb enough moisture from the air to become liquified, and will then combine with the dust on the path to form a crust.

Paint Remover

Question: I have bought a can of paint and varnish remover for use on furniture, but find that it works slowly. It also is expensive. I am thinking of using the remover that you have recommended; three pounds of trisodium phosphate dissolved in a gallon of water. I should first like to know if this is likely to bleach the wood.

Answer: No; it has no bleaching effect. Put it on boiling hot with a dishmop or brush; the paint or varnish will quickly soften, and can be wiped and scraped off. Finish by rinsing with clear water to take off all traces of the remover.

Attic Insulation

Question: Some time ago I insulated my attic with rock wool in batt form. I placed the insulation against the roof boards, with the paper on the outside, that is, facing me. Is this the proper way to place the batts? I have heard that if not placed correctly there is a possibility of condensation. Is the paper on the batts sufficient to prevent condensation.

Answer: You have installed the batts correctly and no more covering is needed.

White Lead

Question: What kind of white lead is used to give wood a pickled pine finish?

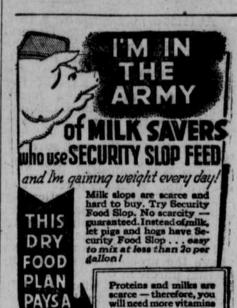
Answer: Ordinary white lead consistency of a thick paint is used.

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Lawyer Met His Match In Tinsmith, On and Off

BONUS

TOO

A lawyer, noted for his success in cross-examination, asked a witness how long he had worked at his business of tin-roofing.

"I have worked at it off and on for some time." "How long off and on?"

"Sixty-five years." "How old are you?" "Sixty-five."

"Then you have been a tin-roofer from birth?" 'No, sir; of course I haven't."

"Then why do you say you have worked at your trade 65 years?" Because you asked how lon off and on I had worked at it. I have worked at the trade 65 years

-20 years on and 45 off." Here there was a roar in the courtroom, but not at the expense of the witness, and the lawyer hurriedly finished his examination in great confusion.

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It's Aye, Aye, Sir

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ago, according to a report by United Business service. At the end of 1941 total consumer debt outstanding, mostly on installment sales, amounted to \$9,800,000,000. Now it is about five billion dollars. Higher incomes and restricted opportunities to buy goods have acted to pare alty has been levied in 90 per cent down the outstanding debt.

PRIVATE DEBT: People owe | much less than they did two years

WAR FRAUDS: War frauds are much bigger than in 1917 and '18 in this much bigger war, U.S. Attorney General Francis Biddle commented. in announcing that 123 federal indictments have been obtained, and that 1,279 cases are being investigated. Seventy-one cases have been disposed of, and some kind of penof these cases, he said.



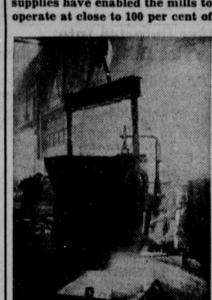
Seeks Iron

The coal and iron of the Donetz basin lay before the massed might of the Russian armies as they surged forward on the southern front. In one sector, where the Nazis claimed more than 150,000 Reds were concentrated, their lines were slowly pushed back under the heavy

Russian artillery and tank fire, and Farther to the north, the Reds pressed westward after retaking the and mills shaped the Donetz' iron

As fighting mounted in the south, it was reported that a Finnish labor leader had met a British union representative in Sweden and given him proposals for settling the Russo-Finnish war. These called for respect for traditional Finnish terri-

Distribution of 30 million tires



Charging the existence of an everwidening gap between prices received by farmers and those paid by consumers, Rep. Hampton P. Fulmer (S. C.) declared "moneymad middlemen making war profits up to 500 per cent" are responsible for shortages and price increases of