

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Allied Heavy Bombers Roam Over Italy To Halt Flow of Nazi Reinforcements; Major Shift in Army Command Heralds New Blows Against European Fortress

(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.

ITALY: Rome Is Goal

Salerno's beaches won, American and British troops turned to the northward, with Rome their immediate goal. Having failed to throw the Allies back into the sea at Salerno, Gen. Albert Kesselring's German forces withdrew toward the Naples area, where they were expected to put up another stiff rearguard action in the mountainous terrain.

After sharp, brief attacks on Allied shipping at Salerno, German aircraft disappeared from the skies, and American and British bombers roamed over Italy at will. Seeking to halt the flow of German reinforcements to the south, Allied planes ripped railroads and highways.

Reports from Naples told of the Nazis' destruction of the city; indi-



Gen. George C. Marshall

Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark (background) tours Italian front with Gen. Harold Alexander, commander of Allied ground forces.

outing that the German high command intends to ruin every facility that might be of use to occupying Allied forces.

Flanking the Italian mainland, the islands of Sardinia and Corsica fell to Allied troops. In Corsica, Italian soldiers joined with "Free French" units in fighting to oust Nazi elements.

RUSSIA: New Lines

With the Dnieper river in sight, the end of a long German retreat along the whole central and southern front in Russia neared. It is along the entire 750 miles of the broad, winding river that the Nazis evidently intend to make a final stand in Russia. Should the Germans fail to hold the Dnieper line, they would be compelled to fall back into Europe itself.

Generals Form Union

Calling upon Germany to overthrow Hitler and establish a government having the confidence of the people and the strength to bring about peace, 100 former Nazi generals and other officers hooked up with the "Free German" group organized by Russia.

HIGHLIGHTS . . . in the week's news

LEG: A brakeman on the Santa Fe railroad has been awarded \$12,500 for the loss of his leg in an accident at Ellinwood, Kan. He had sued for \$150,000.

MEXICO: The president of Mexico, Manuel Camacho, has signed an order freezing prices of basic foods, textiles, tires, gasoline and other essential articles.

ALLIED CHIEF: Marshall Named

Congress was working itself into a pother over rumors of Gen. George C. Marshall's removal as American chief of staff when it was reported that he has been named commander-in-chief of all American-British forces throughout the world.

According to the rumors that threw Washington into ferment, Marshall had clashed with British military authorities over the opening of a second front in Europe. Report of his appointment as commander-in-chief of all Allied forces with control over the British army, however, seemed to spike the rumors. As American chief of staff, General Marshall was in charge of all army planning, of operations and supply, and his new post undoubtedly was to carry the same responsibilities.

Against Island Hopping

Even as air-borne Australian troops landed in northeastern New Guinea in another daring move to cut off the Japanese from supply bases, Gen. Douglas MacArthur emphasized the pattern of his strategic battle-plans in the Southwest Pacific.

Assailing the principle of "island hopping"—that is, taking one island after the other—General MacArthur declared: "Key points must, of course, be taken, but a wise choice of such will obviate the need for storming the mass of islands now in enemy possession . . . (which) is not my idea of how to end the war as soon and as cheaply as possible."

MANPOWER: War Needs

Testifying before the senate military affairs committee on the question of drafting dads, Gen. George C. Marshall and Adm. Ernest J. King declared they were interested only in meeting the services' quota for 1,200,000 men by the end of the year.

According to the war manpower commission, 446,000 fathers will have to be inducted if the services' demands are to be met. Marshall and King left the problem of raising the men up to the WMC, but warned against lowering physical standards in reclassifying 4-F's, or of taking childless married men over 38.

In leading the fight against immediate induction of fathers, Senator Burton K. Wheeler sought to establish that production was exceeding requirements in certain lines, resulting in a waste of manpower which could be used to better advantage in other industries behind schedule. Wheeler also sought to probe claims that certain employers were over-staffing their concerns and raising costs to assure larger profits on contracts.

Distribute Production

While congress stewed over the whole manpower question, Chairman Donald Nelson of the war production board issued a directive ordering all war agencies not to place contracts in areas where labor shortages exist if they can be filled elsewhere.

In this connection, the WPB also declared that war contracts should be negotiated, with smaller firms being paid premiums to meet higher production costs, so that full use may be made of all manufacturing facilities.

In connection with curtailing employment in industries whose production exceeds needs, WPB announced that hereafter such employment would be cut in communities where there was a scarcity of labor in other essential lines.



Donald Nelson

POST-WAR PEACE: Vote to Cooperate

The question of nationalism and internationalism came to the front in the house of representatives and both sides came off with honors even.

With congress' adoption of the Fulbright resolution, the internationalists won a point through the measure's provision calling for America's co-operation in joining with other nations in preserving world peace by any seemingly proper means.

On the other hand, the nationalists won a point, too, through the resolution's stipulation that congress must approve any plan for such American co-operation.

The bill went to the senate, where it faced strong opposition on the grounds that the house was trying to cut in on the senate's constitutional privilege of advising and consenting to foreign treaties.

WHEAT: CCC Rations Stocks

Tightening of transportation is complicating the Commodity Credit Corporation's distribution of its wheat stocks for feed. The same difficulty has interfered with the CCC's program for purchasing 15 million bushels of Canadian wheat weekly.

Because of the difficulties encountered, CCC has rationed wheat to buyers, with big operators formerly ordering 165,000 bushels being cut to 50,000.

As of September 11, the CCC reported, 57,483,457 bushels of new wheat were held in loan, compared with 144,038,388 at the same time last year. Some 1942 wheat also is being held in loan. CCC efforts to call these loans to replenish its stocks, however, probably would result in farmers offering the grain on the open market for sale above the loan price.

New Synthetic Tube



Add to scientific wonders this synthetic inner tube, called marvinol, and made from a new elastoplastic. According to the manufacturers, the material in the tube is non-porous, eliminating the usual leakage of two pounds of air weekly in ordinary tubes. In addition, the new tube is fully reclaimable in case of a puncture or blowout.

U. S. NAVY: Greatest in History

With 613 warships and 18,269 planes, the U. S. navy ranks as the greatest in world history. Since 1940, 333 combatant vessels and 15,597 planes of all types have been added in a multi-billion dollar construction program.

In addition to the warships, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox disclosed that 1,274 mine and patrol craft have been built, along with 12,964 landing vessels and numerous other smaller boats.

Since the outbreak of war, the U. S. has lost 1 battleship, 4 aircraft carriers, 9 cruisers, 32 destroyers and 12 submarines, or a total of 58 warships.

FARM: Manpower Wastage

Approximately 1,300,000 farm families are prevented from producing at their maximum because of a lack of financing, James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers union, declared.

Because they cannot get the credit for purchase of equipment and other facilities, Patton said, these families are producing below their level and thus wasting badly needed manpower. To help them increase production, Patton suggested creation of a billion dollar loan program.

Another source of manpower wastage, Patton said, was the freezing of farm labor in most of the nation's 3,000 counties. Under provisions of public law 45, Patton pointed out, federal funds for recruiting and transporting farm labor from one area to another are advanced only on approval of the county agent.

POST-WAR: Spending Seen

Sixty-four per cent of the people interviewed by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce plan to buy one or more major articles in the six months following the end of the war.

During this period, they intend to spend three billion dollars on automobiles; over one billion dollars on household appliances, chiefly radios and kitchen mixers; over 700 million dollars on household furnishings, and seven billion dollars on new homes.

Washington Digest

Nation to Be Active Factor In Post-War Peace Plans

Majority of American People Ask Participation in International Organization To Maintain Harmony.

By BAUKHAGE News Analyst and Commentator.

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

Slowly the pattern of America's post-war plans are taking shape, but only the pattern.

When congress returned, it was evident that no matter how much disagreement there might be as to the details of the role the United States will play in the post-war world, the people have registered one idea: they want to take part in some kind of an international organization to maintain peace.

The same opinion turned up in the conversation of three members of congress of widely differing political sentiments with whom I talked shortly after they returned. Speaker Sam Rayburn told me that the one phrase which received the most applause in the speeches he made in the Southwest was when he said that the United States must do a man's job for peace.

Two leading Republican senators expressed the same idea, namely, that "the people seem to be of one mind" that America must join in some kind of international effort after the war to maintain peace.

The disagreements in congress are chiefly a difference in degree and represent a discussion, for the most part, over details that nobody expects congress to decide in advance anyhow.

Of course, there are two things which make for lack of harmony; one is the natural desire of each political party to criticize the other in a campaign year; the other is the effort of small groups to get over their own particular ideas.

Secretary of State Hull, in his speech of September 12, made it plain that the administration was in favor of an international organization which would agree to use force to maintain peace—implying that the United States would offer its armed forces in collaboration with other nations to stop aggression. He went further on the subject than any official so far but there has been a feeling on the part of many members of congress that the people would support such a policy.

Pooling of Resources

Meanwhile, the public has gradually come to the realization that Winston Churchill, as the king's first minister with plenary powers, and President Roosevelt, as commander-in-chief and, therefore, with similar authority, have agreed that the United States and Britain will pool their military resources not only until the fighting ends, but until the emergency is ended. They will do this merely by continuing the committee of joint chiefs of staff.

They have made it plain that they consider the emergency, or as an official spokesman for the United States described it, "a period of transition," will not end until the last peace treaties are signed. In other words, the United States and Great Britain intend, as long as the emergency exists, to take part in an organization to establish and maintain the peace by means of what amounts to a military alliance between the two nations.

Prime Minister Churchill was ready to sign a written agreement which would include Britain's pledge to remain our ally and continue the war with us until Japan was beaten—that much he told the newsmen—and he added, the President had said it was not necessary, that his word was good enough. Presumably, the written agreement would have included the continuation of the joint committee of the chiefs of staff, too. But written or unwritten, such a pact now exists.

It is, therefore, clear that the President intends, if he remains in office, to maintain an interim arrangement which will keep this country an active factor in world affairs to the point where its policies will be supported by military action. This will be of indefinite length, as Churchill put it, until it can be shown that a better arrangement, including all nations, can be found to supplant it.

In one sense, therefore, it is less important what decision the congress or the administration makes right now as to its foreign policy since there will be plenty of time for the people to become fully acquainted with the whole situation during the "transition period" when

Static By JAMES FREEMAN Associated Newspapers, WNU Features.

"YOU understand how it is," the little man said anxiously. "I am only able to charge such high prices for my apartments because I run a respectable house. Nothing like this has ever happened before. I want you to leave no stone unturned, Captain Stokes, in apprehending the man who stole young Mr. Trumbell's jewelry."

"It occurred last night between nine o'clock and one or two in the morning, Young Trumbell went out to a dance. He didn't notice the theft until this morning. He reported it to me immediately and I came to you."

"Has the insurance company been notified?"

"I presume so. That's Trumbell's business, not mine."

"I see. How many students have you rooming in your house?"

"Eleven. All occupy small suites. There are two suites on each floor, except the top which is somewhat of a penthouse. Trumbell hired it. He's the son of C. K. Trumbell, the steel manufacturer. The upper floors are reached by an automatic elevator. There is a fire escape on the outside rear of the building."

"Possibly one of the students on the lower floors, eh?"

"The little man's jaw set firmly. 'I repeat, my boys are above reproach.'"

"Okay, okay. Let's get out there and have a look around."

The building was one of many of similar architecture located in a quiet, residential section of the city not far from the university. Before entering, Haynes led the detective around back and showed him the fire escape. The type was familiar. Its last section was hung suspended some 20 feet above the ground, automatically lowering under the weight of a person descending.

"It would be a simple matter," Haynes pointed out, "for anyone with a short ladder to reach the lower step."

"Apple pie to a second story man," Stokes agreed. "Let's have a look inside."

Haynes seemed worried. "You won't disturb any of my boys—"

"All of 'em," Stokes interrupted. "And unless you stop beeping and get co-operative I'll do it in a manner you won't like."

"Open the door of the rear apartment with your pass key," Stokes directed. "Don't knock. And never mind the front apartments."

As the door opened a youth, sitting in a chair with his feet on the bed, looked up from a book he was reading. Beside him on a table a radio played softly. The youth looked startled, switched off the radio and got to his feet. "Say—"

"Take it easy, son," Stokes said briskly. "There's been a robbery. I'm from police headquarters."

"A robbery? Here? In this house?"

"That's right. Relax," Stokes crossed quickly to the window, opened it and looked out. Withdrawing his head, he stood a moment in deep thought. Something was wrong and he couldn't place his finger on it.

"Haynes, let me have your pass keys. You two stay here. I'm going upstairs myself."

Haynes opened his mouth to protest. Stokes jerked the keys out of his hands and went out, slamming the door. Twenty minutes later he was back.

"Well," Haynes snapped, "are you satisfied? I suppose you've succeeded in creating a disturbance all over the house."

"Shut up!" snapped Stokes. "Haynes, go out and press the button that calls the elevator. I walked down from the top floor. Go on! Do as I say!"

When Haynes returned to the apartment after carrying out the order he stopped short, gaping. The youth was lying on the floor, blood streaming from a wound in his head, and Stokes was clamping handcuffs to his wrists.

"He got nasty and I had to clip him," the detective explained matter-of-factly. "That theory of yours about someone gaining entrance by means of the fire escape and a ladder was cockeyed. The ground beneath the fire escape showed no evidence of a ladder or anything else being used. That meant it was an inside job. When we entered this apartment the kid here snapped off the radio a little too quickly. It wasn't natural. Upstairs, I found all the other apartments deserted, so I switched on a radio, then worked the elevator. The electric motor created plenty of static. A man who checked his timing could tell how many floors the elevator was descending by listening to the static on his radio. And that would be a dead give-away that Trumbell was out, because he's the only one who lives on the sixth? Get it?"

Safe Biking Apply the rules for safe biking. 1. Obey all traffic signs and rules. 2. Always signal before making turns. 3. Walk across heavy traffic. 4. Ride single file—not two or more abreast. 5. Watch carefully at railroad crossings. 6. Keep out of car tracks and ruts. 7. Avoid "hitching" and never carry passengers. 8. Get off the roadway to stop. 9. Ride on the right-hand side of the road, with traffic. 10. Wear something white at night and have a light on your bike.

HOUSEHOLD TINTS

To cut fresh bread, dip knife in boiling water and slices may be cut as thin as desired. A piece of apple in the breadbox will keep bread and cake fresh for days.

Common table salt is the best cleanser for a milk strainer. Rub both sides of the strainer vigorously with the salt.

Rich, active suds and thorough rinsing are elemental requirements for successful laundering.

A bit of wax rubbed on the bottoms of rockers, will prevent them marking even the glossiest of floors.

Store berries, grapes and other delicate fruits unwashed in a cold place.

NO ASPIRIN can do more for you, so why pay more? World's largest seller at 10¢. 36 tablets 20¢, 100 for only 35¢. Get St. Joseph Aspirin.

Chameleon's Eyes Chameleon's eyeballs move independently, enabling them to see in two different directions at one time.

Ask your doctor about PAZO for PILES Simple PILES Relieves pain and soreness Millions of people suffering from simple Piles, have found prompt relief with PAZO ointment. Here's why: First, PAZO ointment soothes inflamed areas—relieves pain and itching. Second, PAZO ointment lubricates hardened, dried parts—helps prevent cracking and soreness. Third, PAZO ointment tends to reduce swelling and check bleeding. Fourth, it's easy to use. PAZO ointment's perforated Pile Pipe makes application simple, thorough. Your doctor can tell you about PAZO ointment. Get PAZO Today! At Drugstores!

Keep the Battle Rolling With War Bonds and Scrap

OH!... MY BACK HERE'S HAPPY RELIEF If you suffer from backaches resulting from fatigue or exposure . . . if sore muscles or a stiff neck have got you laid up . . . SORETONE is what you need. It is a medicinal, analgesic solution developed in the famous laboratories of McKesson & Robbins in Bridgeport, Conn. SORETONE acts fast—gives soothing relief right where relief is needed—speeds the superficial blood flow to the affected area. Also helps to prevent infection. Not an animal preparation—made for human beings. Wonderful, also, for sore, tired feet, and for relieving the pain of Athlete's Foot. MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED.

SORETONE FOR ATHLETE'S FOOT - MUSCULAR PAINS

SNAPPY FACTS ABOUT RUBBER

Fifty-three per cent of the cars on highways continue to waste rubber, for officials report that that number continue to be driven over 35 mph. A year ago 91 per cent of the cars traveled faster than the rubber conservation limit. Kok-Sagzy, rubber-bearing Russian dandelion, was planted and grown in 100 different test localities in the U. S. last year. The B. F. Goodrich Company is aiding in this experiment.

If your tires show undue wear at the center of the tread, it is a signal that you are over-inflating. This is as much a rubber waster as underinflation.

In war or peace B.F. Goodrich FIRST IN RUBBER

BRIEFS . . . by Baukhage

Although more than 1,500 chaplains now serve in the navy, the coast guard and the marine corps, more must be added.

Emblem of the government war food program is a market basket carried by an arm and hand obviously belonging to Uncle Sam. Over the basket is the theme "Food fights for freedom."

The armed forces are using feathers for camouflage equipment, sleeping bags and aviators' jackets.