

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Japs Guard Against Uprising; Plan to Demobilize 7,000,000; Nation Shifts to Peace Economy

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

Following the joyous news of Japan's capitulation, many persons in the country over recently made their way to church to offer prayers in gratitude for the cessation of hostilities. The crowd worshipping on the steps of St. Patrick's cathedral in New York City was typical, with a constant stream arriving to express their thanksgiving.



PEACE: Tighten Imperial Grip

Even as General MacArthur arranged the complicated procedure for Japanese surrender and occupation, the U. S. prepared for the major readjustments looming ahead before the nation once again could tread the paths of peace.

With the Japanese government anxious to bring about a cessation of firing before the preliminary surrender parley in Manila, the conference was postponed to permit members of the imperial household to fly to the far-flung Asiatic battlefronts to enforce the emperor's orders to lay down arms.

Appointment of tough and able 57-year-old Prince Higashi-Kuni as Jap premier disclosed an effort to bring all of the weight of the imperial family behind the surrender acceptance to avert any outbreak of diehards which might upset the internal situation. A second cousin of the emperor and an uncle of the empress, Higashi-Kuni has had a long career in the Jap army, serving as chief of the military aviation board, commander of defense headquarters and a member of the supreme war council.

While it was expected that some fanatical officers may try to fight on, or commit hara-kiri, the great mass of Japanese were expected to give up peacefully. "There will be no trouble when American soldiers go to Japan if it is the wish of the emperor," said one Jap naval officer. "The army, navy and Japanese people exist only by the will of the emperor."

U. S. Demobilizes

With the end of the war, the services' carefully prepared demobilization plans were scheduled to be put into effect, with the draft continuing for men under 25 years of age unless the President or congress ordained otherwise.

Approximately 261,000 enlisted men and 40,000 officers are eligible for release under the navy's newly announced discharge plan requiring 44 points for the enlisted men and 49 for the officers. Under the program, one-half point is allowed for each year of age up to the nearest birthday; one-half point for each full month of active duty since September 1, 1939, and 10 extra points for dependents regardless of number. Requirements for WAVES are about 14 points lower, with the same credit computations.

Designed to relieve men with the longest service, the navy program will permit release of about 2,000 men within the next 12 to 18 months, which, with the army's plan for discharging 5,000,000 G.I.s within a year, will result in a total demobilization of 7,000,000 by 1947.

Except for four categories of specialists, all army personnel with 85 points or more will be immediately released, along with men 38 years of age or over. Until such a time as the size of the occupation force needed in Japan can be determined, however, there will be no reduction in the present point system, it was indicated.

With G.I.s in the Pacific eligible for discharge due to be released, men with low-point scores in the U. S. or with only brief European

service must prepare to accept overseas assignments, the army declared.

Ease Controls

Though five million people were expected to be discharged from war work following cessation of hostilities, industrial plans for a rapid re-conversion to civilian manufacture promised early re-employment.

Fortunately, such basic industries as steel will be able to furnish civilian materials with little delay, and plans have been set up to continue government supervision over scarce items to permit more even distribution and prevent speculative hoarding and pressure for price increases.

With its financial position greatly bolstered by heavy wartime production, and with banking funds available before settlement of cancelled war contracts, industry generally is strongly heeled for reconversion. Meanwhile, civilians have record cash balances and bond holdings.



Economic Stabilizer Davis (left) and Secretary of Labor Schwelb-bach leave White House after reconversion confab.

and will be able to draw unemployment compensation to tide them over the early transition period.

While manpower controls were removed with Japan's defeat, wage checks were retained to prevent an inflationary spiral, and efforts made to minimize strike threat.

With another bumper crop on tap, farmers could look to continued heavy government purchases for the large military and naval establishments and foreign relief, and an uncertain domestic market dependent on the speed of the reconversion program. Under congressional legislation, however, farmers have been assured of federal price support for at least two years after the war.

Among the first effects of reduced military requirements was the removal of gas, fuel oil, canned fruits, vegetables and juices and other processed foods from the rationing lists. At the same time, price control was lifted from such items as jewelry, sports equipment, toys selling at 25 cents or less, cigarette lighters, pipes, luxury furs and garments, some photographic apparatus and notions.

Because of the shortage of supplies, and no possibility for immediate increases, rationing will be retained on meats, fats and oils, butter, sugar, shoes and tires.

In the case of tires, OPA announced, drivers of cars used for occupational purposes will continue to receive cords according to the importance of their work, and "A" card holders will be given consideration in cases of unusual hardship.

Though a check will be kept on shoes, men's and women's wear manufactured before March 1, 1944, and priced at \$3.50 or less a pair, will be ration-free through to September 29.

CROPS:

Another Good Year

Owing to record yields of wheat, oats, peanuts, rice, peaches, pecans and commercial truck crops; near record prospects for hay, tobacco, soybeans, sugar cane, and large production for potatoes, sorghum grains and flaxseed, the department of agriculture predicted the 1945 harvest would be the third best in history.

With the wheat crop estimated at a record 1,146,283,000 bushels on the basis of conditions as of August 1, and with oats at 1,546,032,000 bushels, feed grain production was at a high level despite the estimated drop in the corn harvest to 2,844,478,000 bushels.

One of the bright spots in the picture was the estimated increase in sugar cane production to 6,976,000 tons, and rise in sugar beet output to 9,332,000 tons, promising to relieve the tight supply in the commodity.

Conservation Needed

After the most extensive study of farmland resources ever undertaken by any nation, the soil conservation service reported that more than 90 per cent of the country's farmland was in need of treatment to protect it from erosion and maintain fertility.

More than 3,600,000 man years of labor would be required for the huge task, the service said, along with 327,441 years of motor equipment; 1,089,978 years of horse-drawn facilities, and 2,544,106 tons of seed.

Of the 417,561,000 acres of farmland now under actual cultivation, the service said that 43,000,000 should be retired because of steepness, erosion, wetness and stone.

LABORITE BRITAIN

With Great Britain and all the rest of the world awaiting the pattern of postwar life in the United Kingdom, King George VI presented the victorious Labor party's legislative program, with nationalization of the Bank of England and the coal mines heading the agenda.

At the same time, the king revealed that the war's end would not bring about a release of wartime restrictions, with the Laborites seeking power during the reconversion period to maintain control over materials and services to assure proper distribution at fair prices.

Besides nationalizing the Bank of England to promote employment and development, and socializing the coal mines as part of a program to integrate the fuel and power industry, the Laborites propose to reorganize transport; provide social security and industrial insurance; buy land for housing, and set up machinery for planning investments in new business.

WORLD RELIEF: Needs Boosted

With the termination of the war in the Pacific expected to multiply its problems, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Director Herbert Lehman declared that more than two billion dollars in additional funds would be needed to help stricken countries before their restoration of stable economies.

Speaking at the third international conference of UNRRA at London, Lehman revealed plans for coping with the Asiatic relief problem, disclosing that plans already have been formulated for the shipment of supplies to China over the Stilwell road and through coastal ports. Of the 100 million Chinese reported destitute, many are expected to succumb even if relief should be offered immediately.

The London meeting was enlivened by Australia's demand to broaden the UNRRA control council to nine members instead of the present Big Four to provide smaller nations with greater representation in the allocation of funds.

FRANCE: Break Marshal

Leader of France's liberation movement, Gen. Charles de Gaulle spared the life of Marshal Henri Petain by commuting his death sentence for plotting against the internal safety of the country to life imprisonment.

Nevertheless, the jury's additional sentence of national indignity stood, imposed even after Petain's final assertion: "My thought, my only thought, was to remain with the people of France as I promised instead of abandoning them in their agony. . . My honor belongs to your country. . ."

Most controversial crotch case of the century, Petain's trial found the country sharply divided, with charges on the one hand that the old marshal had delivered the state up to the Germans, and countercharges on the other that prewar politicians were using the proceedings to whitewash themselves.

CONSUMER BACKLOG: Big Order

The American people bought nearly 23 billion dollars less of automobiles and parts, and furniture and housefurnishings in the three years, 1942-44, than they would have if these goods had been available in prewar volume, the department of commerce estimates.

In automobiles and parts actual expenditures totaled 1.8 billions, with expected expenditures under normal conditions, 16.2 billions and the deficiency in purchases, 14.4 billions.

Washington Digest

India's Army Force For Unifying Country



Common Language and Habits Tend to Break Down Former Prejudices; Troops Take Leadership in Communal Affairs.

By BAUKHAGE
News Analyst and Commentator.

WNU Service, 1616 Eye Street NW, Washington, D. C.

One heartening postwar picture arose out of the welter of hope, fear and expectation which held Washington in its grip through the news of the atomic bombs, the entrance of Russia into the war and then the exciting flash from Japan that kept us on tenter-hooks so long. When there seemed little to contemplate about but the lush growth of evil which had sprung from the planting of the dragon's teeth of war, I found, strangely enough, in the office of the representative of India in Washington the belief that the war would turn out to be, in one respect, a blessing to that perturbed country. India has furnished an army of 2 1/2 million men (the largest volunteer force in the world) in the prosecution of this war and that army has turned out to be "the greatest school of adult education" in the world. That's what the Indians proudly call it. True, soldiers in other armies have been "taught while they fought," but few have ever been able to add so much to the total knowledge of their nation.

I am told that after the last war, when an Indian village was found, especially in the Punjab, which was a little better run, with more progressive ideas and a more active social consciousness, it would also be discovered that its moving spirit was an ex-soldier—an Indian (Hindu or Moslem, Rajput or Sikh, no matter) who had brought home ideas on sanitation and hygiene, co-operation and understanding, absorbed during his period of service at home or abroad. But now the potentialities of this military mission-aryship are immensely greater. Not merely because the Indian army is so much bigger, but because already it has served as a great melting pot, breaking down ancient prejudices and taboos which heretofore have made Indian unity impossible.

General Cariappa has a sense of humor and a perfect command of English (basic, colloquial and classic) in which to express it. (He went to school in England as a boy.) He told me the following story to illustrate the ramifications of the language problem in the Indian army: A young British officer remarked to his native sergeant that it was really remarkable that in his comparatively small unit of only 300 men, six different languages were spoken.

"Oh, more than that, sir," the sergeant answered. "Nine different languages are spoken here. There are the six provincial languages. Then there is English, which you and I speak. Then there is Hindustani, which we all must speak. Then there is YOUR Hindustani."

Army With a Language Problem

It is true that most of the Indian army has remained within the continental limits of the country, but that is not really strange, General Cariappa explained, since it takes 18 men "in the tail" as he put it, to keep one fighting man going. Many foreigners, seeing so many uniforms in India, received the impression that the whole army was "sitting down." These men, of course, are not combat troops held back for political or other reasons, the general said, but are largely the work troops, the great service of supply required to keep the armies in the field going.

The general claims that Indian soldiers are second to none as fighting men. The greater proportion of them are Madras, not at all the traditional fighting tribes who in the past have constituted what was called the "martial race." That term, long outmoded, has long since been dropped. The excuse for its use disappeared much earlier.

In the past there may have been some basis for this concept. Fighting begets fighters. As the British conquest of India moved slowly northward it left peace behind it, but ignited war ahead of it. So the northerners were the last whose vocation, or at least avocation, was mortal combat. The southerners returned to the gentler arts. But to return to the general. He quoted that truism which all military men know is sound: "There are no bad soldiers. There are only bad officers."

Let me end this column as I began it. If General Cariappa is typical of India's officers, there is hope, not only for a powerful Indian army, which I, with the rest of you, pray India will never need, but hope that here among these 2 1/2 million men who have found a common tongue and a common purpose has been planted the leaven of tolerance that may bring about the unity of a free India.

Renovate Strawberries

The renovation of strawberry fields should begin immediately after harvest. The heavy mulch should be removed with a hay rake and the sparse mulch cut into the soil.

Before cultivating, apply a complete fertilizer at the rate of 500 to 800 pounds per acre. If the soil is acid, apply lime. Rows should be cultivated to 12 or 15 inches. If an open furrow is left, the roots will dry out rapidly.

country — "Something," he said, "which every one of our soldiers who has been fighting for the ideals of the United Nations expects." Like his fellow-countrymen and the British officers with whom I have talked, General Cariappa is proud of the seeds of unity which have been sown in the army.

In the first place, the army speaks and also reads and writes one language. Most of the soldiers when they enlist are of the peasant class and are illiterate. When their training commences they are immediately taught to read and write in Roman Urdu, which is a simplified Hindustani written with English (Roman) letters. Aside from the value of eradicating illiteracy, the knowledge and use of a common language removes one of the chief obstacles to harmony and understanding among the people. (There are 12 principal languages and 100 dialects spoken in India.) Many prejudices go when the language barrier is broken down. When the war is over at least 2 1/2 million Indians will have the bond of a common tongue.

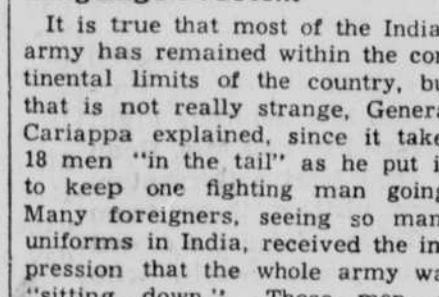
But more than that, they will have lived together, eaten together, in the field at least, lived in close companionship in barracks and developed teamwork and tolerance. There has been some suggestion that Basic English be made the official language of the army in India, and while, for the present, Hindustani appears more practical, the former has been taught on a large scale.

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Postwar Machinery Beet Harvester



A one-man beet harvester that tops, lifts, cleans and windrows in one operation is the John Deere new Integral beet harvester. Eight rows of beets are windrowed together, with the tops placed in two windrows of four rows each.

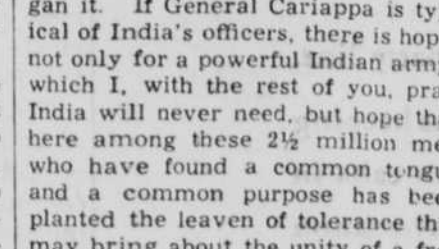
The tractor moves along in low gear, the harvester tops the beets in the ground, automatically lifting them.

Saving Nicotine Can Be Made by Practice

Insufficient nicotine will be available unless extreme care is taken in its conservation. The average farmer wastes about half of the nicotine he purchases.

The following are the reminders on how the saving may be brought about: Don't dust with nicotine when weather is cold. Don't dust when wind is blowing. Don't run the fan too fast. Don't drive too fast. Don't delay application. Spot-dust with a hand-duster. Treat the seed bed. Dip plants before transplanting. Keep plants growing vigorously.

Tipping Oil Barrel



This idea permits easy extraction of the last drop of oil in the barrel without heavy lifting. The rig is made of two stout poles and an old wagon tire cut in half.

BARBS . . . by Baukhage

So many Dutch citizens were arrested by the Germans that it is expected that all questionnaires in that country hereafter will ask: (1) Were you ever in jail? (2) If not, state why.

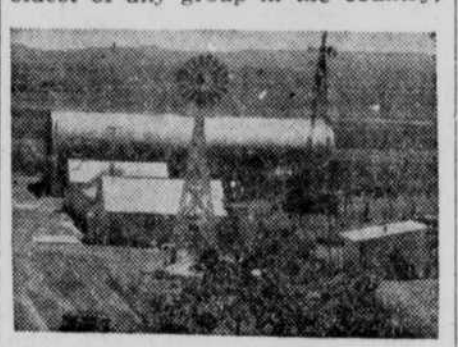
They say we'll be getting roasted eggs out of slot machines before long. It sounds like a shell game to me.



Treated Lumber Boon To Farm Buildings

Chemically Treated Durable Wood Available

The nation's treated lumber industry, geared to wide scale production by war demands, is now ready to supply the postwar construction needs of American agriculture, estimated by federal agencies as high as 2 1/2 million homes and 7 million other buildings, including barns.



Ideal farm buildings.

about three years older than the average age of buildings in other categories.

Lumber, always the farm front's most popular and useful building material, will prove even more vital in postwar construction, through the successful application of chemicals to make it more durable and useful. Experiments at the U. S. Forest Products laboratory, and elsewhere, have perfected treated wood that is fireproof, longer lasting, and termite and decay resistant. For instance, pressure treatment with Wolman salts makes wood impervious to termites and decay, and treatment with Minalith makes wood resistant to fire, even open flames.

Wolmanized lumber is being used for such installations in the termite-infested islands of the South Pacific, as it was in Africa. It was also used for the construction of hangars used by the U. S. navy for its sub-patrol blimps on all three seacoasts.

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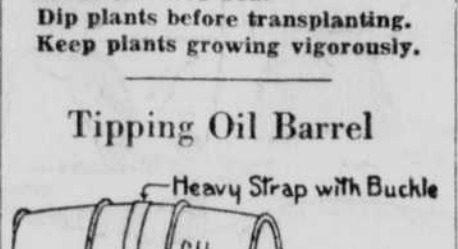
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RADIO TUBES FOR SALE. Send card stating types needed. The Arber Co. Nebraska City, 1, Nebraska.

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CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BEAUTY OPERATORS Excellent opportunity with growing concern. Establish yourself now for a lucrative postwar job. Your earnings will be high now, and your future secure. MAISON LORENZO, INC. J. L. Brandeis & Sons, Omaha, Nebraska, or Gold & Co., Lincoln, Nebraska.

REAL ESTATE—HOUSES

Acreage For Sale, 6-room house, gas lights and water; barn, garage and chicken house; all kinds of fruits and flowers; 6 lots of ground. Write or call K. C. ANDERSON, Ashland, Nebraska.

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WNU—U 34-45

Kidneys Must Work Well

For You To Feel Well 24 hours every day, 7 days every week, never stopping, the kidneys filter waste matter from the blood. If more people were aware of how the kidneys must constantly remove surplus fluid, excess acids and other waste matter that cannot stay in the blood without injury to health, there would be better understanding of why the whole system is upset when kidneys fail to function properly.

Burning, scanty or too frequent urination sometimes warns that something is wrong. You may suffer nagging backache, headaches, dizziness, rheumatic pains, getting up at night, swelling. Why not try Doan's Pills? You will be using a medicine recommended the country over. Doan's stimulate the function of the kidneys and help them to flush out poisonous waste from the blood. They contain nothing harmful. Get Doan's today. Use with confidence. At all drug stores.

DOAN'S PILLS

Army Teaches G.I.s Virtues of Thrift

How widely the members of the armed forces have been taught the virtues of thrift is indicated by figures supplied by the war department office of dependency benefits. As of the end of June, there were 3,714,910 active monthly Class-E allotments-of-pay, which are voluntary assignments of pay to a soldier's dependents, a bank, an insurance company, etc., and are dis-

ting from the family allowances to which the government contributes. Over 40 million dollars have gone to insurance companies in the last three years to pay premiums on soldiers' civilian life insurance. In June alone, \$263,227 went to building and loan and savings and loan associations under the recently authorized plan permitting G.I. Joe to save for a home.