

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Reds Charge Canada With Bad Faith in Atom Row; Strive to Hold New Stabilization Line

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.)



Pointing up army warnings of short food supply in reich, Germans are shown scouring rubbish pile behind Allied barracks in Berlin for edibles.

ATOM SPIES: Russ Reply

Canada's disclosure of an atom spy ring had tickled diplomatic ramifications with Russia's angry protest against the dominion's announcement of the news without prior consultation with Moscow with a view toward correcting the situation.

Though admitting that the soviet military attaché had received atomic information from Canadians, Moscow said the data was of a minor nature and the recipient official had been recalled when it learned of his activities. It was hinted that dominion's action was calculated to impair Russian prestige at a time when the Reds were advancing the cause of independence for subject people in the United Nations organization.

In discussing the atomic information its military attaché received, Moscow declared that it consisted of data already compiled by Russian scientists or included in a book by Dr. Henry Dewolfe Smyth of America. A consultant to the army on manufacture of the A-bomb, Smyth detailed atomic developments from the 1920s through the war, but omitted vital figures in the formula for producing the necessary materials.

As the Canadian case developed, pressure in this country increased for added safeguards for protecting America's secret of manufacturing the A-bomb. Declaring that more atomic information had been divulged since the introduction of the A-bomb than during actual work on the project, army men were said to have charged some of the leaks to scientists' discussions.

STABILIZATION: New Rules

In determining wage adjustments under the new stabilization program formulated by the administration to clear the hurdle for postwar production, the stabilization board will permit pay increases within a pattern set for an industry, as in the case of oil, steel and automobiles where the figure of approximately 18 cents an hour was established.

To speed settlement of current disputes, the new order also permitted employers to grant wage increases without prior government approval in industries where pay patterns have been formed, or where only so-called "fringe" adjustments involving vacation and holiday pay and shift premiums are involved. Wherever any advances are made the basis for applications of higher

ceilings, however, they must be submitted to the stabilization board for an o.k.

While only firms employing eight or less persons were exempted from the new stabilization regulations, government officials revealed that other companies may also be excluded if their wage adjustments do not have an inflationary effect.

While Stabilization Director Bowles admitted that the new wage-price policy constituted a "bulge" in the line against inflation, he declared that there would be no big

break and ceilings would only be increased in cases where pay adjustments necessitated such action.

Because labor outlays make up a relatively smaller item in such goods and services as food, clothing and rent, Bowles said, major living costs should remain comparatively stable. In the metal industries where labor expenses are higher, however, prices can be expected to show appreciable increases.

Congressional reaction to the new policy in congress was mixed. House Speaker Rayburn (Dem., Texas) declared it was a step in the right direction but could not be expected to solve all our economic problems. Rep. Case (Rep., S. D.) said it was regrettable President Truman had been "backed against a wall where he thought it was necessary to toss collective bargaining and freedom out of the window and resort to totalitarian methods again."

MEAT:

World meat output in 1945, excluding Asia and relatively unimportant countries in Africa and Latin America, totaled about 59 billion pounds, according to the department of agriculture. This is a drop of 6.8 billion pounds from 1944.

The reduced output in 1945 reflects the war losses of livestock in European areas; declining feed supplies in many countries and unfavorable pasture conditions.

With the U. S. army in over-all control, and a CRALOG representative checking on distribution and surveying needs shipments will include evaporated and powdered milk, sugar, fats, clothing and shoes and medical supplies.

Relief Racket

With the shipment of private relief packages to European countries outside of Germany growing into a big business, the OPA moved against fraudulent operators in New York City accused of overcharging clients for food deliveries to Europe.

Began four months ago when government officials noticed the discrepancies between the prices and contents of packages, investigations reportedly disclosed that cheaper foods were being substituted, items listed were not enclosed, excess postage was charged and insurance fees were asked on uninsured parcels.

With several hundred companies already engaged in the business, firms are now shipping packages at the rate of 3,500,000 a year.

As the major league baseball teams, strengthened once again by return of their stars from the service, opened spring training in the sunny southern and western climes, 83-year-old Connie Mack was on hand to greet his Philadelphia Athletics at West Palm Beach, Fla.

Manager of the A's since 1901 and winner of nine American League pennants and five World Series, the

soft-spoken, balding diamond wizard gathered a group of hustling youngsters about him in another effort to develop a championship club from promising raw material. So had he built up his great teams of 1910-14 and 1929-31 and so he would try again, leaving the other clubs to build around expensive stars purchased around the circuit.

As the A's settled down to work, interest centered on 6-foot 4-inch Dick Fowler, who pitched a no-hitter against the Browns last year, and Eddie Collins Jr., a Yale graduate and son of the former great second baseman who paced Mack's famed 1910-14 aggregation.

ROME: Church Program

Calling for international spiritual unity, Pope Pius XII presented the Catholic church's program for peace during ceremonies creating 32 new cardinals, including Francis J. Spellman of New York, John J. Glennon of St. Louis, Samuel A. Stritch of Chicago and Edward Mooney of Detroit.

Stating that only through spiritual unity trying men together in mutual respect could mankind be expected to resolve its common problems, the Holy Father decried political imperialism which aimed toward the seizure of material riches and human oppression.

Vigorously denying that the Catholic church sought temporal sovereignty, the pope said that its program called for spiritual unity, with dignification of the individual the basis for preserving his liberty and advancing the welfare of state and family. Pointing to the world-wide representation in the college of cardinals, the pontiff declared it reflected the aspirations of all peoples.

War Plants for Sale

Over 500 of a total of 628 government-owned industrial plants employed by the war department have been declared surplus and have been or are in the process of being disposed of, it was revealed.

Of the 504 plants, 439, representing an investment of approximately \$3,815,000,000, have been formally released to the War Assets Corporation for sale, lease, or other disposition.

GERMANY: Private Relief

As a result of President Truman's approval of the establishment of a private relief council composed of religious, labor and social agencies, needy Germans may receive up to 2,000 tons of supplies each month if shipping and port facilities allow.

Set up after heavy pressure had been exerted for the alleviation of starvation and privation in the conquered Reich out of humanitarian considerations, the new council, known as CRALOG, will include the American Friends Service committee, Brethren Service committee, Christian Science War Relief committee, Church Committee on Overseas Relief and Reconstruction, International Rescue and Relief committee, Labor League for Human Rights (AFL), Lutheran World Relief, Inc., Mennonite Central committee, National CIO Community Service committee, Unitarian Service committee, and the National Catholic Welfare conference.

When farm folk want to cut a rug, via the radio, they'll do it to the strain of "Turkey Chick." Straw," not "Chickery Chick." Farmers turn a cold shoulder on hot jive. However, both the musical gobbler and the syncopated hen play second fiddle as farm radio favorites to the good old-fashioned hymns, like "Rock of Ages," and "Onward, Christian Soldiers." But, down on the farm, the all-time top favorite on the radio hit parade is NEWS. The farmer and his wife prefer the news broadcast to any other type of radio program.

These interesting preferences were brought to light recently by a survey published by the department of agriculture—a survey undertaken at the request of the Federal Communications commission to find out if radio was important to rural people, and why; and what programs rural people tuned in to, and tuned out in despair.

Rural people are convinced radio is here to stay. When asked if he would miss his radio set, should something happen to it, nearly every rural radio owner said something like this:

"It would make an awful difference. It would be just like going back to old-fashioned lights."

"We need the radio very much—we have a mile of bad road between the house and the mailbox, and sometimes get the mail only once a week."

"That would be terrible! It'd be just like having a corpse in the house!"

Of course there were dissenters. There always are. And the dissenters weren't backward about expressing their unflattering opinions of radio.

Connie Still Bosses A's

For example: "If it weren't for my family, I'd throw the radio out. It wouldn't bother me a bit."

"Makes no difference whatsoever. All you hear is junk and commercials and murder mystery."

3 to 1 For Radio!

But the radio enthusiasts among farmers vastly outnumber the gripers. It's radio three to one as they say in a certain radio commercial. Three out of every four rural radio owners attach a great deal of importance to their radios . . . and only one in eight wouldn't care if Junior took the thing apart and never got it together again.

It appears, from this survey, that radio performs a special service for rural people who may live some distance from town and amusements, or even from the nearest neighbor, and who may often be without access to daily newspapers or telephones.

Most Farmers Shy from the up-and-coming radio mystery-melodrammer. They dislike finding corpses in their own living rooms, so to speak, and being forced to sit through howling screams, creaking doors, hooting owls, and the spooky collection of sound effects which is apt to accompany micro- phonic mayhem. Some farmers, explaining why they dislike such programs, say it's because of moral, not morale, reasons.

As is usually the case, the survey revealed more likes and dislikes than suggestions. Not even the ones who don't care much for radio at all had any ideas on how to improve the programs. More than half the rural people who have radios cannot think of any type of program they'd like to hear more of than the ones they listen to . . . and when suggestions are offered, they are scattered over such a wide field, it's hard to put a finger on any one type of program which is being neglected. In other words, there don't seem to be any important specific discrepancies between what the rural listener wants and needs . . . and what he's getting.

BARBS . . . by Baukhage

Is Germany really changing heart? I don't know but I know they have had to change one thing, their daily beer. There is no beer for Germans today.

The Twentieth Century Fund says it costs as much to raise a child and put him through college as it does to buy a house—but children are easier to find these days.

WHEAT:

When flour mills, under new wheat conservation measures, begin milling flour containing 80 per cent of the wheat, this country still will have a lower milling percentage than most of the rest of the world, the department of agriculture reported.

The relatively high percentage of unemployed vets contrasted with the general rate, Bradley said, stating that only 5 per cent of males in the labor force were out of work, and the total jobless approximated 4 per cent.

Employment of disabled vets has similarly lagged, Bradley said, with the hiring of handicapped G.I.s three times behind applications in September and even lower in December and January.

Washington Digest

Radio Fills Economic, Social Needs of Farm



Programs Keep Listeners Up on Latest Doings and Aid Work, Marketing; Music, Plays Welcome Diversion.

By BAUKHAGE
 News Analyst and Commentator.

WNU Service, 1616 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Old-time musical programs are the farmer's favorite kind of radio entertainment. He eschews "long-hair" music . . . opera and classical, saying frankly in many cases that he doesn't understand it. And he turns thumbs down on swing-and-early dance music, and the current juke box favorites. In the South where this dislike of dance music is most pronounced, it doesn't matter whether the person questioned is a portly Kentucky colonel, or a teen-age southern belle. They'll take the old-time tunes any day of the week.

The weather once again proves its durability as a conversational topic—even on the radio. Naturally, weather reports are "must" listening on the farm.

It's the same way with farm talks and market reports. Commodity reports are about as fascinating to city folk as a lecture on relativity, but the farmer says he finds them a definite and practical help in selling his products. In this respect—by giving him weather reports, farm talks, and market data, radio becomes a sort of junior partner, advisory capacity, in the farmer's business.

There's Room For Improvement.

Having read this far in the survey, radio executives might be inclined to pat themselves on the back and figure they've done a good day's work. They've "sold" the farmer, haven't they? He likes what they've got to offer, doesn't he? Seems to them the farmer has given radio an A-plus, or in radio parlance, "a Fibber McGee Hooper rating."

We-ell, not exactly. There are some radio programs some farmers don't like, and serial stories are one of them. It is surprising what a hearty dislike 25 per cent of the farmers (AND their wives) express for some of the so-called "soap operas," which city folk seem to adore.

There is no other type of program toward which there is such divided feeling among rural radio owners as the serial program or soap opera. While one-fourth of the rural listeners say they dislike serials, calling them "foolish" or "silly," many of these same people (particularly the women listeners) say they'd miss the hero and his matrimonial mishaps or the heroine and her troubles. It seems that although, in many instances, the listeners don't enjoy or aren't entertained by these programs, they've become used to listening to one or another, and they feel they just have to find out what's going to happen next.

It's interesting to note, too, that the people who dislike serials value radio more for the specific information they get from it, and depend less on it for "company" . . . or to "keep from getting lonely." Also, the critical ones who turn up their noses at the serial story tend to be somewhat older and to have had more education than those who like soap opera.

Most farmers shy away from the up-and-coming radio mystery-melodrammer. They dislike finding corpses in their own living rooms, so to speak, and being forced to sit through howling screams, creaking doors, hooting owls, and the spooky collection of sound effects which is apt to accompany microphonic mayhem. Some farmers, explaining why they dislike such programs, say it's because of moral, not morale, reasons.

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The plight of many Americans today is that they can't get a car for their spare parts.

Congress seems ready to send the homes-for-veterans bill to the floor with no ceilings on the homes. The administration thinks this will mean veterans may have roofs to stop precipitation, but not inflation.



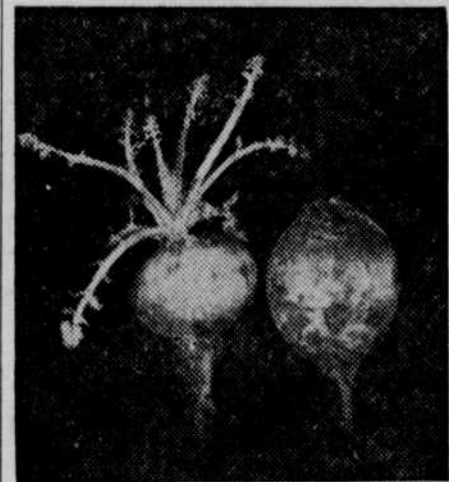
Retarding Sprout Growth in Storage

Loss With Root Crops Eliminated by Process

By Ora Smith
 Cornell University

All who have stored any of the root crops such as beets, carrots, turnips and rutabagas know that two of the most important storage difficulties with these crops are sprouting and shriveling. The higher the humidity of the storage air, the lesser the amount of shriveling. However, if at high humidities the temperature also is much above 40 degrees F., the foot and top growth will be excessive, often resulting in decay of the stored product.

By a very simple procedure, it is now possible to prevent or greatly retard root and top growth of these root crops in storage. Methyl ester of alpha naphthalene acetic acid, which prevents or retards sprout growth in potatoes also will retard root and top growth in the root



Treating turnips to prevent sprout growth has proved effective. Left, treated; right, untreated turnips.

crop. This results in less decay and better keeping qualities.

Probably the best method of application of this chemical is to spread a small amount of it impregnated in shredded or confettied paper or in an inert dust in the container, bin, pile or pit where they are stored. The paper or dust containing the chemical should be distributed fairly evenly throughout the bin or pit of root crops at the rate of about 10 pounds of paper or 25 pounds of dust to each 100 bushels of root crop.

The use of this chemical should be of value especially for the home storage of root crops as well as to market gardener and truck grower who stores in outdoor pits and cellars, and also to the canners and dehydrators.

Effective Use of DDT

In the Poultry House

While DDT offers little encouragement for the control of the common chicken mite, it has proven effective in the control of other insects that infest the poultry house.

When 3 per cent DDT is added to kerosene and painted on the roosts it is effective in controlling bed bugs. New Jersey station found the 3 per cent dust combination effective when applied to nests.

When sprayed over the roosts and droppings it has proven effective against maggots.

For the control of flies and mosquitoes, a 5 per cent solution should be used during the height of the season. At other times a 2 1/2 per cent solution will prove satisfactory.

A 2 per cent suspension or dust with 5 per cent DDT powder will rid poultry of blue bugs.

Improved Machinery Rototiller



Instead of turning the ground over as the plow does, the Rototiller churns and thoroughly crumbles the soil with steel claws which rotate rapidly in paddlewheel fashion. The depth of tillage is adjustable. This new rototiller is produced by Graham-Paige Motors at Willow Run, Mich.

Carrots Keep Better With Foliage Removed

Carrots placed in storage will keep considerably better if the tops are removed first, according to results ascertained at Cornell university. There are other advantages, saving in space and in shipping and handling cost when the carrots are marketed.

By removing the tops, the moisture is conserved for the roots. The saving in moisture is reported at about 40 per cent.

BIRDS FOR SALE

Love Birds, all colors, \$8 pair; Zebra Finches \$5 pair; Red Poll Linnets \$5 pair; Canary, females \$3.50 each; Singers \$12 each. George Carter, 5314 No. 26th St., Omaha, Nebr.

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SHOE SHOP, only one in town, plenty of work, low overhead, terms. Jake's Shoe Service, Hooper, Nebr.

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Radio Engineering Institute
 613 S. 24th St., Omaha, Nebr.

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KIL-RAT SAFE NO POISON DEATH TO RATS—MICE—MOLES 15¢ & 35¢ Drug stores and Hardware Stores FARM PRODUCTS CO., Homestead, Pa.

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Your kidneys are constantly filtering waste matter from the blood stream. But kidneys sometimes lag in their work—do not act as Nature intended—fail to remove impurities that, if retained, may poison the system and upset the whole body machinery.

Symptoms may be nagging backache, persistent headache, attacks of dizziness, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes—a feeling of nervous anxiety and loss of pep and strength. Other signs of kidney or bladder disorder are sometimes burning, scanty or too frequent urination.

There should be no doubt that prompt treatment is wiser than neglect. Use Doan's Pills. Doan's have been winning new friends for more than forty years. They have a nation-wide reputation. Are recommended by grateful people the country over. Get your neighbor

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