

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Red Army Drives Toward Baltic Sea; Partisan Forces Ban Yugoslav Ruler; Allied Heavy Bombers Smash German Gun Installations in Northern France

(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.)
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PACIFIC JITTERBUG:—Doughboys on captured Makin island in the Central Pacific watch somber little native hula dance.

EUROPE: Blast Rocket Guns

While U. S. and British troops battled the Nazis at close quarters in southern Italy, waves of Allied bombers rumbled over northern France to smash at German rocket gun installations.

Both on the U. S. Fifth and British Eighth army fronts in southern Italy, doughboys and Tommies engaged the Germans in hand-to-hand fighting. Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark's men fighting for mountain peaks flanking the road to Rome, and Gen. Bernard Montgomery's warriors striving to clear the path to the highway hub of Pescara.

As reports continued to seep into Britain and the U. S. of the Germans' new rocket gun capable of hurling an explosive charge of from 7 to 21 tons about 20 miles, Allied bombers combed the French channel coast around Calais to blast at the installations for the new weapon.

Ban King

Charging that the war minister of the Yugoslav government-in-exile had made a "lasting" deal with the Germans and organized civil strife against patriotic elements, Josip (Tito) Broz's communist-backed Partisan forces forbade King Peter's return to the country until after the war.

Broz's action followed the attachment of U. S., British and Russian King Peter officers to his staff, as a result of the Allies' preference for the Partisan forces over King Peter's Chetniks because they have been offering the Germans more resistance.



Further, Broz's political council canceled all treaties and international obligations of King Peter's government, on the supposition it no longer was representative of the people.

VETS:

Discharge Pay

To every vet discharged after 18 months of service overseas would go \$500 under provisions of a bill passed by the senate and sent to the house for consideration.

Vets serving abroad for 12 to 18 months would be paid \$400 and those less than 12 months, \$300. Vets with 12 months or more service in the U. S. would get \$300, and those with less than 12 months, \$200.

In the house, 44 representatives have organized for higher discharge payments, favoring Rep. William Lemke's bill providing \$100 on release and up to a year's pay.

RUSSIA:

Match Wits

Russian and German generals matched wits along an 800 mile front as winter fighting flared to major proportions in the east.

While the Reds surged into German lines guarding the Baltic region, the Nazis threw strong tank forces against the Russians on a 400-mile stretch further to the south. Thus did one attack act as a lever against the other.

The Russian drive was concentrated on reaching the shores of the Baltic sea: (1) to cut off Nazi armies in the Leningrad region from those to the south, and (2) to cut off shipping at present helping supply them over Baltic lanes.

BOLIVIA: New Government

First order of business on the new Bolivian revolutionary government's calendar was compensating survivors of the 19 striking tin miners shot by troops under direction of the ousted Gen. Enrique Penaranda last December.

As calm was restored in the country, U. S. withheld recognition of the new government, to determine whether it was a successful pro-Axis coup in view of the fact that the guiding light of the movement, Paz Estenssoro, was once locked up in connection with pro-Nazi activities.

U. S. interest in Bolivia centers around its rich tin and quinine resources, among the last left to the Allies following Japan's occupation of Malaya and the Indies. The revolutionists have expressed a desire to continue favorable business relations with the Allies, a matter on which General Penaranda himself had hedged.

Meanwhile, WFA extended its price support of \$13.75 per hundredweight to 270 to 300 pound hogs, because, (1) packers have been buying bargains outside of the 200 to 270 pound support range and guaranteed weights have been piling up in the yards; (2) farmers have been sending 200 to 270 pounders off to market to get the \$13.75 top.

STORAGE: Seek to Ease Glut

With U. S. food storage facilities crammed, many meat packers have been selling pork products below ceiling prices or in carload lots at a discount. At the same time, it was revealed that the War Food Administration prepared an order restricting storage of such meat specialties as hogs' heads, bones, ox tails, tripe, hearts and liver to 10 days without permit.

I am not particularly interested in the accuracy of that answer, either as an analysis of Stalin or self-analysis of the President. But to me the fact that the President chose realism as the outstanding and common characteristic of himself and the man on whose word and deed so much of the future depends, was, I think, significant.

On the whole, in the light of later pronouncements, use of that term seems a good omen rather than a bad one.

Mr. Roosevelt is committed to a plan for the postwar world which leans toward the ideal, rather than toward the old style diplomatic "realism" which is nothing but tooth-and-claw tactics behind a laundered facade of protocol. I think the American people have shown plainly that they are more interested in stopping—or at least postponing—wars than they are in the slogans of the isolationists or the imperialists. Granted that, the fact that Roosevelt emphasizes the "realist" side when he speaks, gives one a feeling that he and Stalin and Churchill have been able to reach some rough agreements that are practical enough to work, and yet are a little less earthy than the old power alliances, which always end in wars and always will.

Troop Gliders



CORN BORER: New Treatment

Irked by the corn borer's damage, 29-year-old John Bell of Watseka, Ill., hit on the idea of curbing the pests by making the stalk of the plant distasteful.

A soil expert for a fertilizer concern, Bell worked for three years on his project, reaching the point where he planned to submit his product to the University of Illinois' agronomists for testing.

Mixing commercial fertilizer with combinations of minor plant food essentials, Bell spread his product over 1 1/2 acres of a 42-acre corn plot infested by borers. Shortly after, it was seen that the borers began leaving the treated tract, which yielded 22 bushels more than the other acres.

Although the compound absorbed by the stalk is unpalatable to the borers, it is not toxic to livestock, tests showed.

GREAT BRITAIN: Migrations Planned

Actual contacts of many Britons with the many parts of the kingdom's far-flung empire have aroused their interest to resettle in Australia, Canada, New Zealand and South Africa after the war.

Circulating among the population, numbers of soldiers from the dominions have acquainted Britons with opportunities existent in their countries, and British youth now being trained in South Africa have interested folks about its wealth and climate in letters home.

But while dominion representatives in London have been besieged by inquiries as to taxes, education and resettlement financing in their countries, the dominion governments themselves were said to be chiefly concerned with reemployment of returning war vets before immigration.

TAX REFUNDS:

Cash refunds will go to about 16 million taxpayers on their 1943 payments, when March 15 arrives, government experts figure. The rebates will be made to wage earners who have paid in more than they owe under the "pay-as-you-go" collection system.

On the other hand, it is pointed out that many of the other 35 million taxpayers will wind up the year owing the government, and will have to make additional payments. Many refunds, it was said, will be small.

Washington Digest

'Realistic' Attitude Marks Change in Allied Diplomacy



New Journey Into International Cooperation Combines Idealism and Realism; Step Away From Old Style Power Alliances.

By BAUKHAGE
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What kind of a man is Stalin? That question was put to President Roosevelt at the White House press and radio conference on the day of his return to Washington from Europe. He was tanned, alert, cheerful, still pulsing with the consciousness of achievement. His answer, which came without a second's hesitation, I thought, was significant.

Stalin, he said, was a realist, just like himself.

I am not particularly interested in the accuracy of that answer, either as an analysis of Stalin or self-analysis of the President. But to me the fact that the President chose realism as the outstanding and common characteristic of himself and the man on whose word and deed so much of the future depends, was, I think, significant.

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Analysis of a Reporter's Job

As I sit down to my typewriter, I sometimes try to visualize the people who will read what I write—just as I try to visualize the little groups gathered about the loud-speaker when I talk to them.

Sometimes I shudder lest they exaggerate the importance of the things we reporters report.

I am not a bit different from the anxious anonymous reporter who, after the last war, still clad in his khaki shirt, wearing the OD (it's "GI" now) tie and trench coat, who came down to work and stumbled around the various offices and meetings getting his stories and writing them under the eagle eye of the copy desk.

The reason I am worried now is because I hear so many people talk about the things "the Washington correspondent" writes—or says on the radio—as gospel. Well, most of us try to report what we see and hear. We don't always know whether it is true or false. We just try to tell you about it. Most of us label what we know and what we think. Some do not.

Sometimes when we talk with people we think really ought to know, we report what they say with a little more confidence. If we can't quote the "Brass Hat" or the cabinet officer or the senator who told us this or that we say "authoritative sources." We are supposed to know from experience whether what we hear is sound fact or just wishful thinking.

The longer we live, the better we are able to judge between the real people and the phonies. Most old-timers in the government don't try to fool reporters because they know they can only do that once. Maybe twice.

You know the old Scotch proverb: "If he cheats you once, shame on him; if he cheats you twice, shame on you."

Many people think that unless we attack the party in power, we must be in favor of it. That isn't true. We know, as the old bull said, "One cow is much as another." We know that despite the different party regalia politicians display, they are really pretty much alike once they get into office—not as good as they might be for the most part, seldom as bad as the opposition paints them.

The Active Element

But the party in power is the active element, it makes news because it does things. The minority merely objects. We report what is done. Not because we approve or disapprove of what is done but because that is a concrete act. The opposition can do little more than oppose. That is negative. We know that if the opposition were in power, it might do the same thing, and the party in power, which would then be the minority, would object.

That is hard for the partisan layman to understand. We know that. We have ideas, too, and the party in power usually has some pretty good ones which the minority has to object to, merely on party grounds. Not being of either party we, the reporters, may also become partisans not really of the party but of some of the party's ideas.

It is hard to make some people believe that we are not partisan when we are objective, easy to make others believe we are not when we are.

I have covered Republican and Democratic regimes. I have covered one Democratic regime a long time. I certainly hope, for the good of the state, that I shall be able to cover a regime of the Republican party, not because I think it is per se better or worse than the Democratic regime but because I think a change is good for the republic.

When the next administration comes in, I shall report what it does. I shall lean, in spite of myself, toward the constructive issues it promulgates. But that won't, I hope, make me a Republican any more than my leanings toward the constructive side in this regime make me a Democrat. I am neither. I am, and hope to remain, a reporter. But, as beauty lies in the eye of the beholder, so truth often lies in the ear of the listener.



Thrifty Practices Save Feed in Winter

Hay and Silage Can Be Substituted for Grain

Much has been said this year about how to save dairy feed concentrates. E. J. Perry, extension dairyman at Rutgers university, suggests checking up on management methods once more to see that no valuable feed is wasted.

During the barn feeding period, he says, feed little or no grain to high testing breeds producing less than 15 pounds and to low testing breeds producing less than 10 pounds of milk daily, but feed all the hay and silage the animals will eat.

Limit the grain for dry cows, depending upon condition and fleshing of the individual. Prior to freshening, however, condition cows by feeding some grain if necessary.

Utilize supplemental pasture such as barley, rye, wheat, second growth clover, or second and third growth alfalfa for late fall or early spring pasture.

Grind or crush corn and cereal grains used in the grain mixture. A coarse to medium grind is preferred to finely ground material, especially where wheat is concerned.

Utilize miscellaneous forages, such as pumpkins or turnips, to replace roughages or grain for cows and growing heifers. One ton of pumpkins equals 400 pounds of mixed hay or 800 pounds of corn silage; one ton of turnips equals 500 pounds of mixed hay or 250 pounds of oats.

Changing Kind of Hay.

The choice of hay, and the manner of feeding are also important considerations. Even if your roughage is the best, it may not be doing a 100 per cent efficient job if your cows grow tired of it. When this happens, there should be changes made, a hay of a different plant source fed, if possible. Even changing the hay to an inferior quality will often cause production to pick up because the animals will eat more of it for a time. When consumption again decreases, another change can be made. With hay of poor quality, enough of it should be allowed so that the cows may have opportunity to pick over it.

Smaller amounts fed at more frequent intervals is also a good hay feeding policy. Some dairymen who have the highest producing herds feed hay four or five times a day.

Calves Need Vitamins.

Calving feeding hay should be bright, free from dust and leafy. One of the best calf hays is early cut clover-timothy mixed hay. The calves need the vitamins A and D that are in it to build strong healthy bodies.

Too many farmers call their poorest hay "bull hay." In light of the most recent information, bulls should get hay of equal quality with the milking herd. The production management of the herd, as far as freshening dates of the cattle are concerned, depends upon the bull.

When Your "Innards" are Crying the Blues



WHEN CONSTIPATION makes you feel punk as the dickens, brings on stomach upset, sour taste, gassy discomfort, take Dr. Caldwell's famous medicine to quickly pull the trigger on lazy "innards", and help you feel bright and chipper again.

DR. CALDWELL'S is the wonderful senna laxative contained in good old Syrup Pepsin to make it so easy to take.

MANY DOCTORS use pepsin preparations in prescriptions to make the medicine more palatable and agreeable to take. So be sure your laxative is contained in Syrup Pepsin. INSIST ON DR. CALDWELL'S—the favorite of millions for 50 years, and feel that wholesome relief from constipation. Even finicky children love it.

CAUTION: Use only as directed.

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Strenuous
"What do you do for exercise?"
"Oh, I read ghost stories and make my flesh creep."

Coughing COLDS

Relieve Distress
Time-Tested Way

WORKS 2 WAYS AT ONCE

PENETRATES to upper bronchial tubes with soothing medicinal vapors.

STIMULATES chest and back surfaces like a warming poultice.

KEEPS WORKING FOR HOURS

MILLIONS OF MOTHERS relieve distress of colds this double-action way because it's so effective—so easy! Just rub throat, chest, and back with good old Vicks VapoRub at bedtime.

Instantly VapoRub goes to work—2 ways at once, as illustrated above—to relieve coughing spasms, help clear congestion in upper bronchial tubes, and invite restful, comforting sleep. Often by morning most of the misery of the cold is gone.

When a cold strikes, VICKS VapoRub try time-tested.

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Millions have used— PAZO for PILES

Relieves pain and soreness

There's good reason why PAZO ointment has been used by so many millions of sufferers from simple Piles. 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 1/2 Pipe makes application simple, thorough. Your doctor can tell you about PAZO ointment.

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TELEFACT	
CATTLE AND SHEEP PER INHABITANT	
1940 U.S.A.	10
1937 U.R.U.G.U.A.Y.	10
1935 A.R.G.E.N.T.I.N.A.	10

Each symbol represents 1 animal per inhabitant

Creosoting Posts Will Lengthen Their Service

Creosote treatment gives a much longer life to nondurable woods, recent tests of the durability of fence posts under Mississippi Delta conditions show. They were conducted by J. E. Davis of the U. of Illinois.

Creosote-treated posts were classed after 4 1/2 years as either "sound" or "partly decayed but still serviceable." Among untreated posts, Osage orange was definitely superior to other varieties, but black locust and red mulberry had fairly satisfactory scores.

Second-growth bald cypress, honey locust and overcup oak showed serious decay, with from less than a half to less than one-fourth of the posts serviceable. An "unserviceable" post would break off.

Hill-grown black locust proved more durable than posts from trees that grew more rapidly in fertile Delta soil. There was little difference between posts cut in summer and in winter. The treated posts—including loblolly pine, shortleaf pine, southern cottonwood and sweet gum—were not considered worth testing without creosote treatment.

Rural Briefs

When a cow is bred to freshen every 12 months, she can be milked for 10 months and then given a dry period of six to eight weeks.

It is reported that a concentrated protein product, similar to dehydrated egg white, may be derived as a by-product of a new alcohol process in sufficient amount to supply 20 million adults.

HIGHLIGHTS . . . in the week's news

RICE: This year rice production reached the highest level in history at more than 70 million bushels, 48 per cent above the ten-year average, 1932-42.

BOMBER: A new "super" bombing plane that is called better than the B-29, itself a new wonder, is now in production, according to the chairman of the house military affairs committee.

EGGS: So splendidly have American hens responded to the call for more production that eggs are coming into wholesale markets in greater volume than they can be sold or stored, dealers report. They attribute the increased supplies partly to the fact that last spring's pullets are now beginning to lay. Another factor is the lack of a government program for dried eggs.

BRIEFS . . . by Baukhage

Best seller in Britain today is a booklet on how to stretch a clothes coupon. Called "Make Do and Mend," the booklet offers the British housewife a wealth of information as to how to utilize her old clothes and household linen to the last thread—by methods which would have made her shudder in peacetime. The booklet is one of the most popular publications.

Two hundred Australian girls recently attended the first meeting in Melbourne of a club whose membership is limited to Australian girls either married to or engaged to American servicemen. The object is to enable girls who may later become neighbors in America to become acquainted in Australia. They feel they can be of mutual assistance in solving new problems.

SAVE YOUR SCRAP

TO HELP GAIN
VICTORY
Old METAL, RAGS, RUBBER and PAPER