

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Allies Jolt Nazi Grip in France; Reds Carry War to German Soil; Summer Drouth Hits Ohio Valley

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.)



With landings in southern France and sweeping advances in the north, the Allies are forming a huge pincer to squeeze German forces in that country, as arrows in picture show.

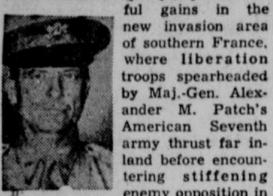
FRANCE: Form Pincer

With Allied forces everywhere on the move, the Nazi hold on France loosened, and German troops fell back to escape the death traps that lightning U. S. armored thrusts were forging.

In the north, U. S. columns that drove on Paris threw out a long arm around the left flank of the German army that wriggled out of the Falaise-Argentan pocket in Normandy, threatening the retreating enemy with still another entrapment.

While these U. S. columns under leadership of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton pressed the Germans around Paris, British and Canadian forces hammered at the enemy in the region extending to the English channel to the north, pushing him back on a continuous front.

Swift Allied advances in the north were matched by equally successful gains in the new invasion area of southern France, where liberation troops spearheaded by Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's American Seventh army thrust far inland before encountering stiffening enemy opposition in the mountainous country.



Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Patch

As the regular army formations drove inland, they joined hands with scores of paratroopers, who had been dropped far back of the beachhead areas to sever enemy communication lines and hamper his forward movements to the fighting zones.

As was the case in Normandy, many Czechs, Poles and Russians were included in the German units which manned the coastal defenses, and as the fighting raged further inland from Toulon to Nice, the Allies bucked up against a better caliber of enemy troops.

Encouraged by the Allied successes the French underground intensified their sabotage of Nazi communications and installations.

EASTERN FRONT: Enter Prussia

In the face of heavy Nazi resistance and repeated counter-attacks supported by rocket fire, Russian troops under 36-year-old Gen. Ivan Cherniakhovsky crossed the East Prussian border to carry a war to German soil for the first time in 30 years.

As the Germans savagely countered the Russian invasion of East Prussia with continuing counter-attacks, the Nazis were reportedly throwing fresh reserves into the battle from Himmler's home guard.

On other sectors of the 1,000-mile front, German resistance was equally bitter, with the Nazis yielding ground grudgingly in the Baltic states and employing tank and infantry forces to slow the Red drive on Warsaw.

To the south, the enemy also brought his mechanized units into counterattack to impede the Russian advance on the central German border, 75 miles away from the front.

SOLDIER READING: Ease Restrictions

Irked by the army's interpretation of the political propaganda ban in the soldier's voting law, which resulted in exclusion of much popular reading matter in military camps, the senate moved to ease the tight administration of this provision of the act.

Originally, the law stipulated that no newspapers, magazines, motion pictures or literature paid for or sponsored by the government, and containing political propaganda, could be distributed to the armed forces.

Much of the trouble lay in the army's rigid interpretation of the word "sponsored," which it took to mean permitting the sale of popular reading matter containing political material at service posts, or use of company funds to subscribe to newspapers.

WHEAT: Perennial Brand

Agricultural pioneers even back to the days of the Czars, when they developed artificial insemination at royal stables, the Russians claim to have developed an edible perennial wheat with a gluten content of 60 per cent.

According to the Soviet's ace agronomist, Prof. N. V. Tsitsin, the perennial evolved from cross pollination of wild grasses of the agropyrum family with wheat, produced satisfactory initial harvests, with real tests to come next season.

Although plant breeders in the U. S. have long worked on development of a perennial wheat, they have met little practical success thus far, with one hybrid composed of wild grasses and the grain lacking regular qualities.

No Fun



No different than a million other young men — but not as lucky — George Danbires, 2, of Pittsburgh, Pa., crawled half-way through the opening of an eight inch airway between the walls of his home before he got stuck. Firemen were compelled to chop part of the living room wall to free him. If the picture's any indication, it was no fun, fellas!

COTTON: Seek Parity

In an effort to raise cotton prices to parity, which is from \$6 to \$8 per bale above 1944 loan rates, Sen. John H. Bankhead (Ala.) urged growers to keep the commodity off the market.

Senator Bankhead's action came in the midst of his conferences with government officials and cotton manufacturers over elevation of the price level in conformance with his congressional act calling for attainment of parity of agricultural crops.

During the conferences, Senator Bankhead said, it was agreed that early OPA revision of textile prices to reflect parity would help boost the market. As a last resort, he said, 97 1/2 to 100 per cent parity loans were considered.

DEMOBILIZATION: Study Discharges

The all-important but complicated problem of how to release servicemen and women from the armed forces after the war is receiving the consideration of both President Roosevelt and the high command, it was reported.

Under a reported proposal, personnel would be discharged under a point system, with so many points granted for service abroad, length of service and number of campaigns, and marital status and dependency. Personnel with the largest number of points would be the first released.

At the same time, the President was said to be considering use of some camps and training facilities in this country for vocational study and rehabilitation of vets, and modernization of others for future defense forces.

EGGS

The War Food administration holds a huge stock of eggs, purchased at a cost of between 100 and 150 million dollars to maintain prices at 80 per cent of parity. Col. Ralph Olmstead of WFA testified before a senate committee that some five million cases have been bought.

Colonel Olmstead stated that he was uncertain what disposition would be made of the eggs, although he said that probably a large part can be sent to Britain and liberated countries in a dried state.

Washington Digest

Changing Times Call for Creation of U. S. Bureaus



Various Interests Favor Special Agencies For Own Problems; Patronage Plums Sought by Political Parties.

By BAUKHAGE

News Analyst and Commentator.

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The much-mooted question of states rights as against the over-centralization of government in Washington—which is lumped neatly into the one word "bureaucracy"—is due for a thorough airing in the coming political campaign.

The recent debate in the senate over reconversion, especially in the contest over whether the federal government should administer the employment payments during the change-over from war production to civilian production, is a good example.

There will be much sound and fury, much thundering in the index on this subject. Little will be found to have been accomplished when the dust settles. For in this question we behold an interesting paradox. New Dealers as well as Republicans, left-wingers as well as right-wingers, deplore the growing centralization of power in the federal government as a threat to democracy. And yet, all of them, when they sit down to look at the facts, admit privately that there is little or no chance of checking this trend.

The very groups which oppose the tendency toward the creation of more federal machinery and denounce the bureaucrats the loudest, are insistent that enough of the bureaucrats who handle their special interests be spared whenever the axe threatens to fall.

It is upon this little inconsistency that President Roosevelt always hangs his rebuttal whenever Senator Byrd and other critics of his lavish government spending call for a reduction of the government payroll.

Of course, the war badly disturbed the traditional democratic institution of checks and balances and lifted private enterprise right out by the hair and sat down in its place with the brutal indifference which is associated with Mars. The federal government today finds itself doing business on a scale larger than all peacetime enterprise put together. Some of these activities are bound to stick when normal times finally return, but the trend toward bureaucracy started even before that.

According to Alfred Bingham who has written a book called "The Practice of Idealism," which you ought to read whether you can agree with it or not, the trend toward bureaucracy is due largely to two of five revolutions which he says are going on now.

Bingham says that "revolution results from the pent-up pressure of delayed social change." He believes that, like water-power, it can "either sweep in a destructive flood over peaceful cities and farms," or it can be controlled and turned to beneficial use.

'Revolt of Common Man' Encourages Bureaucracy

The first of the revolutions he names, and one of those which has encouraged bureaucracy and increased the demands on the federal government's manpower, is the "revolt of the common man." Of course, that revolt has been going on lustily with the start it got at the barricades in Paris and the events which occurred between Lexington and Yorktown, but the depression of 1929 moved it ahead quite a peg in this country, to say nothing of what happened after World War I all over the world, including the birth of communism, fascism, and all their freak off-shoots.

Bingham says it was the call of the common man for social and economic security which was one of the two chief causes of the growing centralization of government. He cites as two examples, the labor group which demanded that their interests be looked after, and the farmers. (The labor department, which had been a part of the department of commerce since 1903, was created a separate unit in 1913.) Bingham says that the vast organization under the department of agriculture was the result of the insistence by farmers that agriculture be recognized and assisted.

The second revolution, the demands of which brought about additional federal activity, according to

Bingham, was the technical revolution, another name for the industrial revolution which has made mass production and all the wonders of the machine age possible. Billion-dollar corporations required some government control; various industries, notably those producing and using the automobile and the airplane called for highway and sky-way encouragement, regulation and guidance. The huge department of commerce with its many activities conducted to aid business became a separate entity in 1903 and has grown steadily since.

And right here we might assert that the common man, and, if you will, the less common man, worker, farmer, artisan, executive or entrepreneur, although he joins merrily in the chorus denouncing the bureaucrats in general, doesn't want the particular bureaucrat who is ready to help his particular interest, disturbed. If he does not actually demand the services of such a bureaucrat, he may create a situation which his competitor, or those who may become his victim, insist must be controlled by the government.

Of course, Mr. Bingham's answer to all this is that a growing expansion of governmental powers is all right, so long as it is self-government. Without debating that question let's see exactly how badly the bureaucrat is really hated.

But you will find that there are bureaucrats and bureaucrats.

You will find no complaint about the civil servant who carries out the decrees of the people's duly elected representatives, provided those decrees have been sponsored, not to say lobbied, through congress at said complainant's request.

Let us consider the following statement concerning one bureau, presumably administered, if I read my Webster aright, by bureaucrats:

"Federal aid in building and maintaining highways, as carried out under Republican administrations and since continued, is a sound and comparatively harmonious program."

GOP Has Some Kind Words for Bureaucrats

"Federal responsibility (regarding agriculture) should be directed to such economic stabilization through disposition of surpluses, assurance of fair market prices."

Who says this? The 26 Republican governors assembled in St. Louis early this month to back Mr. Dewey's presidential campaign. They represented, we opine, both the "common man" and likewise, the "uncommon man."

And if you want further support for Mr. Bingham's thesis that the leaders in the world of technology, the men who own the machines and supervise their operation, like some of the bureaucrats, note the statement from authentic sources that after the war industry is going to encourage the perpetuation of some of the functions of the OPA and the WPB because it is thought they can help stabilize industry.

On the other side of the medal, again, just to preserve a nice balance, what about the GI Bill of Rights? That law puts into the hands of the federal government the administration of the greatest welfare program ever framed. I take it that high, low and middle are willing to pay for the bureaucrats to run this program out of the federal treasury. It was passed unanimously by congress.

So it goes. We can boil down the debate in congress over unemployment insurance and the effort to put the administration of the payments into the hands of the states, into a much more immediate and practical question than the broad principle of states rights, centralization of government or the growth of bureaucracy. It is a simple matter here of whether the administration (any administration) handing out the benefits directly, sets up the office holders who do the handing out, or whether the state governments (state political machines) assume these gracious functions. In other words, who gets the political support in return?

I'm sorry but that's the way it is.

BRIEFS . . . by Baukhage

More bituminous coal is being produced for World War II than was mined during World War I, with approximately one-third fewer miners.

In spite of difficulties imposed by battle conditions, the Red Cross has increased by 10 per cent the messages delivered from servicemen in staging and combat zones to their families.

A Go - To - School drive has been opened by the United States office of education, the federal security agency and the children's bureau of the department of labor to combat the nation-wide decline in high school enrollment.

Students in 550 Japanese schools are busy breeding rabbits to provide clothing for soldiers.

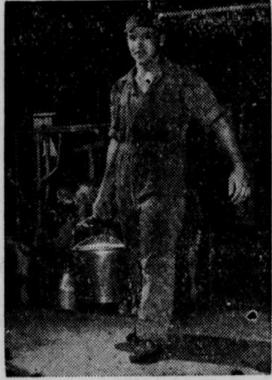


Butterfat Can Be Increased by Water Proper Methods Will Give Better Returns

Dairymen whose cows can have a drink of water whenever they want it—night or day—will get more milk and butterfat from the same amount of feed and care than the dairymen who water their cows only a couple of times a day. This has been proven by extensive tests conducted at Iowa state college.

The cows while being watered by means of water bowls drank approximately 18 per cent more water and yielded 3.5 per cent more milk and 10.7 per cent more butterfat than while being watered twice a day at the outdoor tank.

Conclusions reached from the tests also showed that the temperature of the water was not nearly so important as the temperature of the air. In other words, if the cow had to stand outside in near zero weather, she was likely to drink



Ideal Dairy Layout

relatively less regardless of the temperature of the water. As might be expected, the cows drank more as the weather became warmer.

The experiments were made with water bowls, which are almost impossible to obtain during the war. However, many dairymen can include watering inside their barns where the cows would have access at regular intervals. If some method can be devised so that the cow will not have to sip her needed water out of an icy tank she will drink more water, produce more milk and of a higher butterfat content.

If the cow is getting silage or green feed with a lot of moisture in it, the cow will drink proportionately less than she will if she is fed entirely on dry feed. There is a tendency to balance up the total amount of water in the feed and that drunk. If the feed has more moisture in it, then the cow drinks that much less.

Agriculture In the News

Milkweed Floss

The milkweed has gone to war and no longer can be considered a farm pest.

The seeds of the milkweed furnishes an edible oil, chemically similar to soybean oil. From 100 pounds of the seed at least 20 pounds of oil may be extracted.

In Canada, the leaves have proven an excellent source of natural rubber. Perhaps the greatest war use is the floss of milkweed as a substitute for kapok, from which life preservers and linings for aviators' flying suits may be made. Early September is the proper time to pick the pods, after the seeds have started to turn brown. Call has been sent out for farmers, Boy Scouts and war workers to gather the floss to fill urgent need of the navy and war departments.

A utility egg package, containing the dehydrated equivalent of two dozen eggs in half the space required for a dozen fresh ones, is an expected postwar application of a wartime development.

AGRICULTURAL FACTS

A soldier requires 40 times as much wool as a civilian and it takes 26 sheep to provide that wool for one year.

Fifteen ounces of snap beans, garden weight, are needed to make 19 ounces canned weight.

It takes a year's food from 155 acres to feed a bomber-building crew for the time it takes to build a single bomber.

These Smart Bags Are Knit in Jiffy



JIFFY knit these two smart bags that will mark you as a well-dressed woman. They're done in heavy upholstery cord.

Cord used for smart jiffy knit bags. Pattern 7129 contains directions for two bags; stitches; list of materials needed.

Due to an unusually large demand and current war conditions, slightly more time is required in filling orders for a few of the most popular pattern numbers.

Send your order to:

Form for ordering sewing patterns, including fields for name, address, and phone number.

Claim for Dead Arab \$200; For His Mule It's \$250

While no country is required by international law to pay claims to foreign civilians for death or damage resulting from combatant or noncombatant action of its armed forces, the U. S. government does compensate for accidents not occurring during battle and has paid over \$2,100,000 to some 18,000 claimants, says Collier's. As these payments are based on local values, the accidental death of a North African Arab, for example, costs us only \$200, while that of his mule costs \$250.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

FEATHERS WANTED

WANTED—FANCY FEATHERS, pheasant, quail, guinea, and duck, new or old. FARMERS STORE, MITCHELL, S. D.

HOME WORK

SOLID-BODY DESIGNS FOR EMBROIDERY. Make your own, how. If you wish to do only needlework, we supply designs, every description, in true life colors. Information and sample free! JAMES LAMB 155-On East 59th St., New York, N. Y.

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For Sale: 1,230 acres Washington County Colorado. Good grain-grass land. Improved; fine water; well located. Price \$18,450. Terms, Louis Miller, Frankfort, Indiana.

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Sign and Picture Painting (10 lessons) Make and Sell Songs How to Invent Things Travel or Work from Home All for 10¢ (Stamps Accepted)

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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 work, 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.

DOAN'S PILLS

It takes a year's food from 155 acres to feed a bomber-building crew for the time it takes to build a single bomber.

HIGHLIGHTS . . . in the week's news

RADIO PICTURES: A British radio and television expert recently disclosed plans to set up wireless photo-telegraphy stations that can flash complete typewritten or printed pages at the rate of 25 pages per second. At present the rate of transmission is six minutes for one page or picture. It is possible to speed up photo-telegraphy as much as 15 000 times, the inventor states.

WANTED CHEWING GUM: A burglar who broke into a filling station in New Haven, Conn., took gasoline coupons for 300 gallons, and then set to work to get what he really wanted—chewing gum. He smashed a vending machine, grabbed 100 sticks of gum and hastened away. He ignored the penalties in the machine and the money in the cash register.