

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS
Civil Strife Rages in Greece;
Set Vise for Japs on Leyte;
Quake Shakes Tokyo District

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(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.)



As train lies at bottom of Moselle river after plunging through wrecked bridge, French youth scramble over debris to salvage food from cars.

EUROPE:
Civil Strife

Added to the Allied military burden in Europe was the political problem posed by Leflist rebellion in Greece.

Started when Leflist liberation guerrilla forces refused to surrender their arms on the ground that Premier Papandreu's Rightist elements were allowed to retain theirs, the uprising brought British troops into action to restore order.

Situated just north of the Suez canal, Greece commands this vital waterway route linking Britain's eastern empire with its homeland; and for this reason, London has taken the greatest interest in conditions there.

To assure its position about Suez, the British have backed Papandreu's Rightist elements against the Leflists, including Communists. In calling British troops in to action to suppress the rampaging Leflist elements, British Maj. Gen. R. M. Scoble declared: "... I stand firmly behind the constitutional government and shall aid them to the limit of my resources until the Greek state can be reestablished with lawful armed forces behind it."

Nazi Strategy

In heavy fighting on both European fronts, the Allies continued to punch forward, with the U. S. 3rd army taking the spotlight away from the 1st and 9th in the west in its drive into the vital coal-laden Saar basin.

As a result of General Patton's smash into the Saar, the great industrial city of Saarbrucken was brought under the muzzle of heavy U. S. artillery fire, with many parts aflame.

The 3rd army claimed the lime-light as the 1st and 9th U. S. armies slackened their heavy pressure east of Aachen, where the German high command, under Field Marshal von Rundstedt, had concentrated its major strength to combat General Eisenhower's great drive, which carried within 22 miles of the Rhine.

Big question in the mind of Allied strategists was how long could the Nazi high command continue to



General Eisenhower (left) confers with Field Marshal Montgomery in Holland.

manipulate its forces to ward off a decisive breakthrough at any one spot. Although the enemy was said to have about 6,000,000 men afield in both the east and west, only about 1,250,000 were said to be crack troops.

That the enemy has few troops to spare is evidenced by his tactics in the Balkans, where the retreat toward the Austrian border promises to draw up all of his troops presently strung out along the Hungarian and Yugoslav border. In addition, reports from Italy indicated a German retirement in that country.

As the Nazis reformed their lines in Hungary, flying Red columns advanced to within 13 miles south of Budapest, where civilians were put to work digging entrenchments for a last ditch stand.

MEAT INCOME

The income from meat animals will reach an all-time record this year, approximating one-third of the total farm income, or more than 6 1/2 billion dollars, George M. Lewis, director of marketing of the American Meat Institute, predicted.

Tracing the trends of livestock production for 1945, Lewis said the United States department of agriculture estimates the marketings of cattle and calves will be about 35 million head, or a million more than this year, the highest on record.

PACIFIC:
Fasten Vise

Striking again with characteristic suddenness, Gen. Douglas MacArthur moved the 7th division ashore below Ormoc under the heavy protective cover of U. S. naval guns, cutting the Japanese defenders on the northwestern shore of Leyte in half.

The general's move came after bad weather, coupled with stiff enemy resistance from strong hill entrenchments, bogged the American drive on Ormoc from the north and south. As the 7th secured its beach-head below Ormoc, the huge LSTs dumped supplies ashore, the general was able to apply both frontal and rearward pressure on Japanese troops operating in the sector.

Prior to the American landing below Ormoc, U. S. artillery opened a heavy bombardment on enemy positions to the north and south, drawing strong Jap reinforcements to both areas to counter infantry movement. Then, as their withdrawals weakened their positions about Ormoc, MacArthur struck.

Even as the 7th was hitting the beaches below Ormoc, U. S. fliers wiped out a Japanese convoy, bearing 4,000 troops, which was headed for Leyte.

EARTHQUAKE:
Rocks Japan

Centering in the Sea of Enshu, 100 miles southeast of Tokyo, an earthquake, so powerful that its tremors threw a recording machine in London out of gear, struck Japan, causing serious loss.

Without immediately revealing the exact extent of damage, the Japanese reported that the tremors caused landslides, caving-in houses and streets along a 150-mile belt across the main island of Honshu. Huge tidal waves rolling in from the Sea of Enshu flooded coastal districts below Tokyo, deluging homes.

Although the Japanese claimed that the quake did not damage their war industry centered around the Tokyo district, they remained silent about the effect that the mounting tidal wave had upon their all-important shipping, a-sea and at port.

HELP WANTED:
Seek Arms Speed-Up

Once deeply concerned with reconversion, government officials have once again swung their principal attention back to war production, what with munitions shortages on the battlefronts threatening development of mounting Allied attacks.

With 300,000 workers needed in munitions plants, labor became the No. 1 consideration of officials, with War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt calling for intensive recruiting of women; transfer of employees within a plant to more essential jobs; channelling of workers to more important industries; discouragement of labor turnover, and suspension of manpower authorizations for civilian production.

Of the 300,000 people needed, McNutt said, 130,000 were for heavy and small arms munitions. Industries requiring the remainder include air-borne radar; assault, transport and cargo ships; tank materials; cotton duck for tenting; heavy artillery, trucks and tires, and B-29 Superfortresses.

Better Bossies

A study of artificial breeding just completed by New Jersey State college of agriculture gives conclusive evidence that the science has progressed to the point where it can be adopted on a nation-wide scale, Dr. J. W. Bartlett said.

The study just completed in New Jersey shows that 120 "artificial" cows, bred from outstanding bulls, produced 9.3 more milk and 14 per cent more butterfat.

SENATE:
Hit Appointments

Plans to hurry through the appointments of Joseph C. Grew as Undersecretary of State and William L. Clayton, Nelson Rockefeller and Archibald MacLeish as assistant secretaries in the department struck a snag in the senate, where a rebellious contingent forced hearings to be held on the principals' fitness for the offices.

Leading the attack was Kentucky's "Happy" Chandler, who, in referring to the appointments of Businessmen Clayton and Rockefeller, declared: "... I was told that the poor folks would be given opportunities as a result of the election. ... Instead of the poor people obtaining the jobs, the Wall Street boys are getting them. ..."

In pressing for confirmation of the appointments, Texas' Tom Connally decried the allegation that business interests would use their position to influence policy, declaring: "... Every senator who knows the President knows that he is going to dominate the foreign policy of this government. ..."

Stiffen Policy

First official act of Secretary of State Edward Stettinius was to blast at Britain's and Russia's maneuvering in liberated European countries to establish governments favorable to their interests.

Declaring "... We expect the Italians to work out their problems of government along democratic lines without influence from outside ..." Stettinius aimed his blast at Britain's objections to the naming of Count Carlo Sforza as foreign minister in a new Italian administration. Britain's attitude, it was said, was the result of Sforza's anti-monarchical tendencies.

Although not specifically mentioned, Russia could get no comfort from Stettinius' statement, which indirectly hit at Moscow's political activities in reoccupied countries by declaring: "... This policy would apply to an even more pronounced degree with regard to governments of the United Nations in their liberated territories. ..."

FARM YOUTH:
Win Honors

In events at Chicago, Ill., attention was focused on the nation's outstanding young farmers: 18-year-old Donald Mowery, Terre Haute, Ind., 4-H achievement winner, and 17-year-old Ben Greve, Bryant, Iowa, raiser of the Chicago Market Fat Stock grand champion.

Left fatherless at 16, Mowery took over operation of the family's 58 acres, and through purchase of modern equipment, rented and shared an additional 112 acres, besides doing custom work. When bad weather set him back a week last summer, he toiled 130 hours the next, making it up. In nine years of farming, Mowery has earned nearly \$14,000.

Equally enterprising, Greve paid \$91 for a 650-pound Hereford calf in New Mexico, and fattened it up to 1,170 pounds at 20 cents a pound before toting it to the Chicago show. There, the steer won the junior and grand championships, bringing Greve \$585 in prize money, before being bought at auction by the Firestone Tire and Rubber company for \$5,265.

SEAWAY:
Back Again

Rejected as a treaty requiring a two-third vote by the senate in 1934, the \$421,000,000 St. Lawrence Seaway project, providing a complete waterway link from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic ocean, bobbed up again in the upper house, this time in the form of an agreement requiring a simple majority.

Calling for construction of dams, canals and water-works at an expense of \$277,000,000 to the U. S. and \$144,000,000 to Canada, the project was to be introduced as an amendment to the rivers and harbors bill by Sen. George Aiken (Vt.).

One of President Roosevelt's pet projects, the St. Lawrence Seaway has been the subject of lively discussion, with advocates charging private power interests with blocking its passage, and opponents claiming that only Canada stood to benefit from it. Aiken's attempt to pass the project as an agreement rather than a treaty further fanned the flames, with opponents stressing that anything as vital to our international relations properly deserved the extended support of the country as a whole, as exemplified in a two-thirds senate vote.

Down Under ...

As part of its plan to improve general living conditions for New Guinea natives, Australian authorities have established medical schools in the territory at which natives are taught to diagnose common maladies and to use treatments for them. Lessons are given by Australian doctors in Motuan and Pide in. Here is a sample of a lesson in pidgin. The doctor asks: "Suru-puse hold he pain, kin he hot, backside he pain, he no like kai-ka (food)—what name be long this fellow something?" And with reasonable regularity the doctor will get back the reply "malarial."

Washington Digest

Hull's Trade Principles
Backed by Stettinius



New Policy Shapes as State Department Is Remodeled to Attend to United States Commercial Interests.

By BAUKHAGE
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One of my punster colleagues asked the question the other day: Is there any significance as far as United States foreign policy is concerned, in the fact that the nickname of Edward Stettinius, the new secretary of state, is "Stet"?

(For the benefit of you who do not handle type or typewriters, "stet" means "let it stand" and is usually written beside a sentence or paragraph in a manuscript which had been marked out by error.)

Observers have already expressed the opinion that the policies of Secretary of State Hull, resigned, will undoubtedly be carried out by his successor but many have overlooked the fact that the two men have in common a certain "formula" which is characteristic of the most important trend in the state department policy of recent years.

Although it was perhaps his character and his integrity which did more than anything else to carve the name of Cordell Hull deep in the annals of American statesmanship, those qualities were not the only ones which influenced President Roosevelt when he chose the stalwart Tennessean to occupy the highest office in the cabinet.

Most important recommendation was Cordell Hull's long and single-minded study of, and the completeness of his belief in, the importance of international commercial relations and the vital role they play in the whole economic structure of domestic as well as world affairs.

I have dealt with that philosophy of Secretary Hull frequently in these columns. Suffice it to say that the war and the study of postwar problems has already proved the necessity of international trade agreements, one concrete product of this theory which the secretary espoused so wholeheartedly.

The trend is generally recognized, but not many persons realize how the growing importance of commercial negotiations on the highest diplomatic level has revolutionized the functions of the state department. Still more important is the fact that an awakened interest in the importance of international trade is actually creating a United States foreign policy, something which diplomats have always declared never really existed in the sense that other nations have fixed policies in dealing with their neighbor nations.

The link between Secretary Stettinius and his predecessor is based upon this same influence. Both men, despite their highly different backgrounds, have a similar "formula"—the formula for relating American trade to American diplomacy.

This is an innovation in our foreign service where a tradition of protocol has grown up in an atmosphere bordering on snobbishness and so far removed from the marts of trade that it looked down its diplomatic nose at business.

Secretary Hull was the first man to head our state department who believed that trade relations have in them the roots of war and peace. Edward Stettinius is the first secretary of state who comes to the office with a training in industry. (He left the chairmanship of the board of the United States Steel corporation to join the committee of national defense.)

So much for the innovations in the viewpoints of the past and present heads of the state department. Now consider the material change in its organization.

New Functions
Added to Office

When I sat down the other day and ran over some of the new offices and divisions and branches that are sheltered beneath the old rococo roof-tree which were not even a wink in the most progressive statesman's eye when I first walked its marble corridors, I had quite a shock.

There would be nothing to raise the eyebrow of past secretaries of state, of a Hay or Hughes, a Kellogg or even a Madison—in the items now officially listed—such as the direction of our 35 embassies and 23 legations, nor the description

of the duties of ambassadors, ministers and consular officers, nor the head of protocol or of the divisions which deal with passports and treaties. They all fit into the traditional atmosphere of gold seals, tail coats and top hats.

But what about aviation and shipping?

And what about the whole great, new office of "wartime economic activity," many of whose functions will be continued when peace comes. Here is lodged the responsibility for "initiation"—that means the alpha and the omega—of the coordination not only of "policy" but of "action" on such a highly businesslike matter as the procurement of all essential war materials from foreign countries.

You may be the lowliest or the mightiest of importers or exporters, but if you wish to buy or sell such materials you will have to talk with a representative of the department of state.

Then there is a complete "office of economic affairs." Here again action as well as policy concerning "protection and promotion of all American commercial and agricultural interests" in foreign nations is initiated—that sounds more like Kansas City or Madison avenue or Wall street than Pennsylvania avenue or Downing street.

And those are only part of a modern diplomat's duties. There is also the tariff, trade treaties and agreements and international commercial policy as well, in just one division of the office of economic affairs.

In addition, there is a monetary division, and (believe it or not) labor relations and another separate unit to deal with—that essential to the American home (when it gets on wheels again)—petroleum.

How we have departed from the haughty aloofness that sneered at vulgar trade! The spats and the monocles have been laid aside and the gentlemen once referred to by the cynical as "cooky-pushers" have gotten right down to the brass tacks of everyday life, and the activities shared by America's millions.

Foreign Policy
Must Interest Nation

And that brings me to the last observation which is the most important: the formation of a definite American foreign policy.

The reason why we have had "no foreign policy" in the past is because the people have been too busy with their own affairs to demand any special treatment for other countries except that they be let alone. But increasingly since World War I, the people have come to realize that the consequences of acts of governments which affect other nations are very likely to react on the individual American's private affairs.

It is fairly well established by this time that one reason why we had a depression in the '30s was that the world went broke and wouldn't buy from us. Less broadly realized but growing clearer to most people is the fact that although we loaned money abroad to nations with which to buy their goods, when we refused to buy their goods (shut them out with high tariffs) they couldn't earn the money to repay us. Then they went broke and we lost our trade as well as our money. Other nations which might have bought spent their money to get ready for a war which eventually stopped all buying.

Now many of the best business brains of the country have waked up to the fact that if this nation is going to achieve prosperity after the war, it is going to have something to say about a foreign policy that will produce a stable world.

In a democracy there can be no foreign policy unless the people make it, and—unless foreign affairs become personal affairs, the people do not express themselves. Their public servants do the best they can in the short period of their terms or periods of influence. The permanent members of the foreign service move along according to a pattern which has little to do with the swift vicissitudes of present day life and, until recently, no more attuned to the healthy and human sounds and scenes in field and market-place than an ancient princeling surrounded by courtiers and serving-men.

BRIEFS... by Baukhage

The Japs are now calling us "albino baboons." Well, they are pretty much experts when it comes to monkey business.

Some people are saying that Harry Hopkins was too lavish in granting lend-lease demands to foreign nations. And all the time we thought he was the president's "no-man."

A reduction has been ordered in the import ceiling of bananas. All right as long as the skins stay above the sidewalk level.

The number of civilian government employees declined 2,282 in October, but don't worry. They were all in war agencies. Other agencies increased by 4,358. Still a little congressional pie for distribution.

Christmas Trees Are
Of Many Varieties

The spruces are the least desirable of the trees used for Christmas. The foliage is sharp pointed and it is the first Christmas tree to shed its needles.

The fir, sometimes called the balsam fir, is the ideal Christmas tree and has been so revered for years. It resembles the spruce except that the needles are not sharp pointed and the tree becomes golden brown before it sheds its leaves or needles. The Douglas fir is also commonly used as a Christmas tree. The needles are flat and smooth to the touch. It can be identified by a number of buds at the tip of the branches, which cause the needles to bend aside, changing the regular comblike appearance of the twig. This tree has cones which are short appendages on each scale.

Hemlock, while used as a Christmas tree, is objectionable because



of the shedding of its foliage when kept indoors. A hemlock is distinguished by having two white lines on the lower side of each of its narrow, needlelike leaves.

Pines have never been a favorite Christmas tree. To those who do not desire the conventional and are content with an informal or irregular growth, they prove satisfactory. Pines are distinguished by having needlelike leaves which are associated in clusters of three and five.

The red cedars, which produce berries rather than cones, are seldom used as Christmas trees except in neighborhoods where they grow wild. The foliage is rather prickly but is very small and scale-like.

Festive Games
Provide for a
Real Home Party

Progressive parties have become popular as a feature of the New Year's joyous celebrations. Four, five or more families join together and invite guests to meet at one of the homes. A punch or light refreshment can be served at the first home, a few games, and then on to the second home. Each home in turn provides some form of entertainment, games, or refreshment. The party can take place on New Year's day, or New Year's eve, ending with the dawn of a new year.

Many different games can be played. One called "Mixed Resolutions" will fill the bill for fun-making in a mixed crowd of all ages.

Anyone can estimate the length of a second, but few people know how long two or three minutes will last. Have the guests sit in a circle around the room and announce that you are going to ask them to estimate the amount of time it takes for three minutes to pass.

Clap your hands when the three minutes is to start. To prevent the guests from counting out the time to themselves, pass around some refreshments, or if someone can play the piano, sing a song they all know. This will not last more than a minute or two, but it will throw the players off count. Soon the guests will begin to call off the three minutes. A prize can be given the winner.

Another game is similar to many of the radio contests or programs, true or false, or do you know the answer. Have a set of questions start the guessing contests. The questions should be of general interest.

A good old-fashioned spelling bee may prove of interest, however, one in which the spelling is done backwards, usually creates more interest.

A little competition will enliven the game, so arrange the guests into two or three teams, then tell them the rules. Each contestant will be eliminated from the game when he makes his miss, and the first team to be spelled down loses the game.

The name of this contest is also "Time." Prepare the slips of paper, writing on each a different variety of time, such as Killing Time, Beating Time, Saying Time, Marking Time, Father Time, Losing Time, March of Time, Nick of Time, Waltz Time, Night Time, Summer Time, etc. Make two copies of each slip. Give one each to the women and place the other set in a hat for the men to draw. The men then demonstrate in pantomime the kind of time he represents, so each girl can identify her partner.

ASK ME
ANOTHER?
A General Quiz

The Questions

- 1. How many signers of the Constitution were foreign born?
2. Who kills the bull in a bull fight, the picador, the matador or the torreador?
3. What is a lee shore aboard ship?
4. What American woman fought for the emancipation of woman's clothing and the wearing of trousers?
5. Can you name one prominent American statesman who violently opposed the ratification of the Constitution?
6. What are the only two countries in South America that do not touch Brazil?

The Answers

- 1. Seven.
2. The matador.
3. The shore upon which the wind is blowing.
4. Amalia Jenks Bloomer.
5. Patrick Henry.
6. Ecuador and Chile.

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When Your
Back Hurts

And Your Strength and
Energy is Below Par
It may be caused by disorder of kidney function that permits poisonous waste to accumulate. For truly many people feel tired, weak and miserable when the kidneys fail to remove excess acids and other waste matter from the blood.

You may suffer sagging backache, rheumatic pains, headaches, dizziness, getting up nights, leg pains, swelling. Sometimes frequent and scanty urination with smarting and burning is another sign that something is wrong with the kidneys or bladder. There should be no doubt that prompt treatment is wiser than neglect. Use Doan's Pills. It is better to rely on a medicine that has won countrywide approval than on something less favorably known. Doan's have been tried and tested many years. Are at all drug stores. Get Doan's today.

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