## THE FRONTIER, O'NEILL, NEBRASKA

# WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS Germans Strive to Check Great Russian Break-Through in East; Congress Ponders Labor Draft 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.)



Evidencing cooperation given Yank forces in Philippines, native volunteers information of enemy activity on Mindoro island.

**EUROPE:** 

right on to Berlin.

'Greatest Offensive'

## PACIFIC: Advance Inland

Moving deeper inland down the great central Luzon plain to Manila, with elements probing into the mountains on either side to secure their flanks, Americans of the 6th army under Gen. Walter Krueger proceeded with caution as the Japs held back on committing their major forces to the battle.

At the same time, U. S. carrier planes ranged far to the west to strike at enemy sources of supply and reinforcements along the south China coast, and U. S. army airmen swept up and down Luzon hammering at communications lines and airdromes harboring the remnants of the Japs' air force.

Strongest opposition to the U.S. drive was encountered in the mountainous terrain on the east flank, where the Japs fought back hard from caves and entrenchments in an effort to hold open the country to the north of them.

# **NATION'S CUPBOARD:** Well Stocked

With larger supplies in some foods

# LEND-LEASE: **Food Shipments**

Showing a 4 billion pound drop under 1943, lend-lease food and agricultural products shipments during 1944 totalled over 7 billion pounds, with meats, dairy items and grain cereals composing the bulk of deliveries.

Of meat lend-leased, 708,627,733 pounds were cured, smoked and frozen pork products; 65,238,418 pounds of frozen pork loins; 60,-762,243 pounds of lamb and mutton; 23,285,892 pounds of frozen veal, and 16,101,290 pounds of frozen beef. Of dairy products, 280,845,699 pounds of cheese were delivered, 23,886,449 pounds of butter, and 17,860,503 pounds of butter oil. Other food and agricultural prod-

ucts lend-leased included 543,930,297 pounds of granulated sugar; 44.041,-306 pounds of canned peas; 41,424,-897 pounds of canned peaches; 28,-059,988 pounds of canned green beans: 24,650,997 pounds of canned tomatoes; 21,868,310 pounds of soap, and 20,195,112 pounds of canned pineapple.

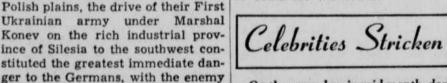
# SYNTHETIC RUBBER: **1944** Production

Built up almost overnight as a result of the severance of the nation's imports of crude rubber from the far east following the Japs' early conquests, the U. S.'s 700 million dollar synthetic rubber industry produced 763,000 long tons (of 2,240

pounds) last year. Declaring that synthetic production can be boosted to 1,000,000 tons if necessary, Secretary of Com-Their lines shattered and their merce Jesse Jones said that the

border lands imperilled by what was 1944 output was equal to the nadescribed as the greatest offensive tion's annual peacetime rubber in history, Germany's armies of the needs. east fell back for a feverish reor-Because 60 per cent of the rub-

ganization in an effort to stem the ber was made from alcohol instead of petroleum, Jones said, production Russian tide that threatened to roll costs of the synthetic averaged 33 Although the Russians plunged cents a pound, compared with about forward all along the sprawling 19 cents for the crude.

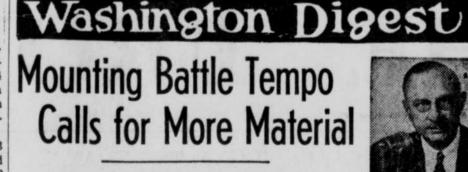


On the same day, in mid-month, death came to three of the nation's celebrated figures:

In Meriden, Conn., 50-year-old Francis (Dem.) succumbed to a heart attack. Left to support four brothers and sisters at the age of 12, Maloney

worked up to the senate from newspa-per reporter, mayor of Meriden and To the north of this sector below congressman Warsaw, the First White Russian In Washington, D. C., to attend the

army of Marshal Zhukov speared westward toward Pomerania, and also threw one wing southward in a the division of finance of the Demo-cratic National committee, and one of the founders of the 1,000 club during move designed to hook up with the



Big Problem Is to Route Manpower Into Critical Work: Labor Needs Vary **Throughout Different Areas.** 

## **By BAUKHAGE** News Analyst and Commentator

manufacturing facilities in time.

Undersecretary of War Patterson

told the house military affairs com-

mittee that in the first six months

One hundred and fifty thousand

more for other war production to

take care of the normal turn-over,

remaining 400,000 must be retained

necessary to the war effort.

WNU Service, Union Trust Building | raw material and will have the Washington, D. C. What is wrong with the American

war effort on the home front? Why all this excitement over new draft of manpower?

Didn't War Mobilizer Byrnes say that our war production almost equalled the production of the entire world?

These questions are being asked in many minds. I have asked them like this: of the men whose job it is to get things done in Washington, and I want to try to put their answers war production. before you.

Let me quote one sentence spoken by War Mobilizer Byrnes himself: "Critical production no longer expected replacements, etc. The feeds pipe-lines or goes into strate-

gic reserves-it is going right into battle." If we compare "critical production" with fighting units, perhaps the recent German counter-offensive

will help us see the picture. When Von Rundstedt's drive started, men and tanks and guns and trucks, "critical production" in other words, all had to be poured into actual battle. The result was that there were just not enough of them in the right place at the right time and our line crumbled. There were no immediate reserves to throw in and bolster the defense. Later on, when the veterans from the Third army and the First army and the British troops arrived, the fected. tide was turned. They represented the reserves of "critical production" which should have been there

all the time. which affects the general situation For many months on that particufor it involves moving a worker lar front only the men in the front from place to place. And in the preslines were needed. There were ent need, although the West coast enough men there to take care of (where labor is concentrated) is the normal enemy opposing them. It still the most critical area, the President's inauguration, 57-year-old was a minimum force without building of new factories to meet George D. Crowley, vice chairman of enough reserve to take care of new needs and the change in the maximum need and they were type of needs from one established That is the situation in war production today. Certain critical supplies (airplanes, tanks, other vehicles and their accessories, certain types of ordnance, certain types of ers in coal mines. The scattered ammunition) are being used so foundry sections from Michigan and fast in battle that if an extra strain

developed at a certain point there

would not be any reserve to call



Improves Pig's Health And Saves on Food ETTER pork can be produced and a saving in food result, where concrete feeding floors are used in hog lots.

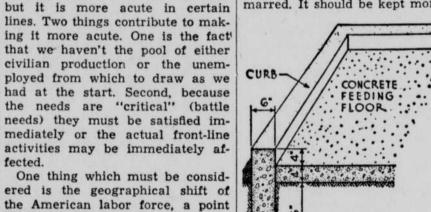
The concrete feeding floors are generally made about 4 inches thick, in sections of about 10 square feet. For poorly drained land, it may be necessary to fill in with about 6 inches of gravel or cinders. It will take 7½ sacks of portland

of 1945, 700,000 men would be needed cement; 3/3 cubic yard of sand and for war production and industry 1 cubic yard gravel or crushed rock to build a feeding lot 100 square

I have talked with the War Manfeet, 4 inches thick. power commission experts and they In addition to better health conbreak down those figures something trol, concrete feeding floors should One hundred and fifty thousand men needed immediately for critical

weights weeks earlier. It is advisable to provide shade when hogs are kept on concrete. Pieces of 2 x 4's are commonly used for side forms. They may be in civilian production and services salvaged as soon as the concrete has set. A straight 2 x 4 may be which have to be continued in order used as a strikeboard to level off

to maintain the total war effort. the concrete. The new concrete The situation is summed up in should be properly cured by covergeneral terms this way: The maning with earth or straw as soon as power mobilization problem is not it has hardened enough not to be as large as it was in 1942 and 1943 marred. It should be kept moist for



Method of building curb and apron for concrete feeding floors.

at least five days by frequent sprinkling. It is often desirable to place a low

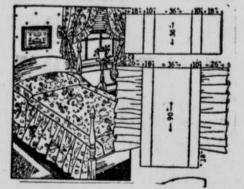
APRON OR

CUT OFF WALL

**Bed** Spread Made Of 36-Inch Goods

THIS spread for a double bed may be made out of chintz or any 36-inch-wide material that you have on hand. Eleven and one-half yards will be required for a bed 54 inches wide and, if you follow the cutting diagram given here, not a scrap of goods will be wasted.

Cut the center parts first; then the 18-inch side sections for the pillow cover; then the 10-inch



## **MORE PROFITS FOR YOU!**

FROM FACTORY TO FEED LOT SURE-All animals and poultry should have Mineral mixed with their dry feed, result in about 25 per cent increase when they cannot get the green grasses, in number raised from the same etc. This MINERAL helps prevent Cholera number of sows. They will grow in hogs, and Cannilbalism and coccidiosis more evenly and reach market GUARANTEED to be As Good as the Best.



offsetting smaller stocks in others, rivilians should eat as much during the first three months of 1945 as during the preceding three months, the War Food administration said. In comparison, the WFA said, more milk, eggs, cheese and citrus fruits will be available for civilians,

Reflecting prospects for a longer European war than anticipated last fall, farm production goals for 1945 were upped upon the War Food administration's recommendation for more milk, hogs and beef, and dry beans, potatoes, tobacco, flaxseed, sugar beets and clover seeds.

but less meat, chicken, fats, oils, butter, canned fruits and vegetables, sia from the north and south. potatoes, sugar and dry beans.

For 1945 as a whole, the WFA declared, civilian supplies will be smaller than 1944, but slightly larger than the 1935-'39 average. More milk, eggs. meat, chicken, fresh vegetables and fruits, lard, margarine, sirups, honey and cereal products will be available than before the war, but less butter, sugar, dry beans, canned fruits and juices, evaporated milk and canned fish.

# LABOR DRAFT: **Push** Bill

Spurred on by the President's in-Yanks Regain Initiative sistence, congress gave increased attention to Rep. Andrew May's modified labor draft bill, prohibiting men between 18 and 45 from leaving essential work without their local Selective Service board's permission, Rhineland. or compelling them to accept jobs designated by such boards.

With the army calling for younger men for replacements, War Mobilizer Byrnes outlined procedure for the induction of registrants in the 26 to 29 group, with less important employees in essential and so-called critical war industries to be called up before key men. Probably half of the present 365,000 deferred farm workers between 18 and 25 now being examined prior to review of their cases can expect to be inducted, Draft Director Hershey said.

While the President said some sort of national service act was necessary to channel workers into necessary jobs, representatives of both labor and industry told congress that the present comparatively small manpower shortage could be best met by voluntary recruiting.

## BUILDING MATERIAL Because it is looked to as the larg-

est single field of expansion, the building trade will have to employ 61/2 million workers if the postwar objective of 60 million jobs is to be attained, R. J. Thomas of the CIO Automobile Workers union told the American Home Builders convention in Chicago, Ill.

With 61/2 million workers, Thomas said, a minimum of 1,750,000 homes could be constructed each year, a small percentage of the new housing needed.

rst Ukranian force and trap Ger-

frankly admitting its loss would seri-

the war. In an effort to shore up the

Russian advance there, Heinrich

Himmler's home army was called

into action under a hail of aerial

and artillery bombardment.

Nazis Outnumbered

of the big bulge.

into the Siegfried line.

"They Say .... "

are given to American corpora-

tions and business enterprises

that their property rights will be

respected and that they will be

given the opportunity of mak-

ing legitimate profits, it may be

expected that a considerable

flow of private American capi-

tal abroad in the form of direct

investments will take place .- Al-

exander Hamilton Institute.

ously impair their ability to continue

the recent campaign, died of heart trouble. A prominent Chicago insurance man and financier, Crowley was the son of an assistant secretary of the treasury under President Cleveland. Creator of the famed "Frank Merri-

well" fiction character, whose amazing exploits thrilled millions of readers, 78year-old Gilbert Patten, who wrote under the name of Burt L. Standish, passed away in San Diego, Calif. Patten, who ran away from home at 16 because he didn't like school, wrote a 20,000-word adventure novel every week for 18



man units in a huge pocket. As these two drives developed, Mar- Gets FDR's Nod shal Rokossovky's Second and Gen-With the game having been given eral Cherniakvsky's Third White

presidential approval provided it did Russian armies squeezed East Prusnot interfere with the conduct of the war, major league baseball magnates began laying plans for the 1945 season, with their chief concern Frankly admitting the gravity of being to scrape together teams

their situation, the Germans re- from the dwindling manpower pool. ported the withdrawal of their Although the clubs were expected forces to the west, and the husto rely again on discharged or rebanding of their reserves for counjected army personnel, their plans ter-action if the rapidity of the Ruswere complicated by recent governsian advance should result in the ment regulations calling for re-exspreading of their strength. Because amination of 4-Fs and work or fight of the numerical superiority of the orders to men under 38. Some of Russians, it was said, it was imthese men, however, intend to enter possible to stop the Reds' advance essential industry and arrange for by attempting frontal resistance on playing ball on the outside.

the open plains along the whole line. Because of the need for personnel, "... kids about 17 ... will have a wonderful opportunity to As the Russian fighting developed. play in the big leagues," said Clark the Nazis looked with apprehension Griffith, owner of the Washington to the west, where they feared an-

### other all-out thrust against the U.S. NAVY: Regaining their balance after the

Senators.

**Greater Firepower** German break-through of a month ago, Allied forces were back knock-Its firepower increased five times ing against the Nazi frontier, with since July, 1940, combatant ships, the British Second army punching auxiliaries and coast guard vessels

toward the Roer river along a broad of the U.S. navy can now hurl front, and the U.S. First and Third 2,000 tons of steel in a 15 second firarmies whittling down the remains ing run, the equivalent of 50 freight carloads of steel. As the First and Third armies Packing a wallop 92 per cent

hacked off the shoulders of the greater than the pre-Pearl Harbor bulge, they encountered stubborn battleship, Texas, the modern Iowa rear-guard action as Von Rundstedt is armed with nine six-inch guns sought to pull his prize troops back mounted in threes, twenty five-inch double purpose guns in twos, and

While British and American forces many smaller anti-aircraft guns. exploited their initiative to the Possessing 123 per cent more firenorth, the Germans maintained power than the 1930 heavy Pensapressure on the lower Alsatian cola, the modern Baltimore carries plains, throwing in tanks and in- nine eight-inch guns in threes, fantry to hold the positions gained twelve five-inch anti-aircraft guns in in limited offensives while main Alpairs, and numerous smaller antilied power was diverted to Belgium. aircraft weapons.

BRITISH CASUALTIES With the United Kingdom of Eng-In the event definite assurances

land, Scotland and North Ireland suffering 635,107 casualties alone. British Empire losses totaled 1.043,-554 up to last November, Prime Minister Churchill told the house of commons.

Of the other constituents, India's losses reached 152,597; Australia, 84,861; Canada, 78,985; New Zealand, 34,115; South Africa, 28,943, and other colonies, 28,946. Including recent western front cas-

ualties, U. S. losses totaled 721,325.

upon. **Changing Conditions** Alter Planning

Why are these things lacking? Why didn't we pile them up, as we do other things, until we had enough to take care of an emergency? Chiefly, because their greatest need developed after we started our war

programs. Reserves for the future can only be based on present information or estimates based on previous knowledge, or lucky guessing. When the war began nobody, not even the Japs who used amphibious warfare in the early stages to the best advantage, had any idea of the type and number of landingcraft, to say nothing of the technique of operating them, which are used in the latest Allied operations. The contrast between the Japanese landing in Lingayen bay and the American landing three years later in the same place is astounding.

Byrnes used as examples of other "unpredictables," inventions and improvements over old models, jet planes, new types of radar and the like.

Today, 55 per cent of our war production does not need to rise. Some of it is properly declining. But there are other parts of the program which are lagging that should mount, because they are "critical production." Of course, some plants making such goods are temporarily closed while re-tooling for new models. Others are under construction. But many plants lack nothing except manpower, those, for example, making certain types of

planes and tanks and ships. Tires are being ground to pieces by shell splinters in the mud of Luxembourg and Belgium. Tanks are rolling from New Guinea to the Philippines to the Rhine, and bigger and better ones are demanded. There is a constant need for all kinds of ammunition, but there is critical need for certain types of ammunition, both heavy and light.

And so we come to the main problem which is really the only problem today-manpower. We have the | and the man miles apart.

factory in one place to one in an curb and an apron or cutoff wall exother place involves the question of suasion or force on the worker. For instance, there is a great need in Utah and Wyoming for work-Ohio, through Pennsylvania and New York to New England are critical areas. Even plane production, concentrated in the West, has its problems, for, although some air-

plane factories on the Pacific coast have closed down, many of the new factories for the flying fortresses and other new models are in areas other than the West coast.

We have the man and womanpower in the nation to take care of the need. It is a question of getting the right man in the right place.

## Overoptimism Causes Letdown

There are several reasons why the right man (and woman) is not in the right place now. One is due to an error in judgment which may, or may not, be blameworthy. Germany's "come-back" power, for which I attempted to set forth certain reasons in two preceding columns, was underestimated. This caused a shortage in certain

types of weapons. Superabundance in others. The latter put men out of work and caused them to seek non-war jobs. We had counted on a more mobile type of warfare. We did not think we needed the heavy artillery to blast Germany out of tegical error.

Underestimating the length of the European war also had a bad psychological effect. It caused many workers to guit war work for what they thought would be more permanent employment. It caused great pressure on Washington to begin reconversion, as War Mobilizer Byrnes admits was wrong. He said: . . we could not do two things at once . . . could not pursue an all-out war production effort while simultaneously releasing materials, facilities and manpower for civilian production." The man and his job were sepa-

rated, too, by the improvement of models and creation of new equipment. No one can be blamed for this. But frequently, as I have shown, it tended to place the job

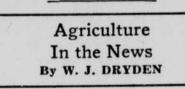
. . .



There is a report that Hitler can't | An American soldier made such a even hear himself properly any hit conducting a Berlioz symphony in Rome that the Italians requested more. Lucky Adolph. a repeat. He couldn't because his

three-day pass had expired. They say a girl gave the answer, "The telephone rings," when asked by the professor as to what happens when a body is immersed in water. But I doubt if she felt that it would put a wet blanket on her conversadifference does it make? They're probably both in the army now. tion.

tending into the ground about 11/2 or 2 feet deep around the edge of the feeding floor as in the drawing. This prevents the undermining of the floor.



#### **Eggs for Vaccine** Nearly 4 million fertile eggs will be

used in six months for the making of vaccine for the protection of the health of the civilian and fighting forces of America. Veterinary laboratories are also beginning to utilize eggs for the vaccine utilized in sleeping sickness among livestock. Work now being conducted indicates that Eggs for health many other types of disease prevention vaccine and

eggs. One laboratory has been "planting typhus virus" in eggs and "harvesting" the deadly crop so that American soldiers may be immunized against the killer that has

all the wars of history. The producing of fertile eggs for this work promises to become a specialized business. As more is known, there is little question that types of feeds, breeds and method of management may be changed for the production of these eggs.

# **Genetic Selection**

Genetic selection, or the selection of breeding stock primarily on the basis of qualities that are hidden from view as opposed to physical selection which mainly takes into consideration size, color and conformation, is one of the newer steps in livestock and poultry handling, says the U. S. department of agriculture.

Genetic selection goes into pedigree records and performance of progeny and close relatives of the breeding animals. In poultry, for example, it includes egg production, fertility, and hatchability.

Harnessing the Worm Earthworms are being harnessed and put to work to enrich the soil. In their burrowing operations the worm swallows the earth with its minerals and vegetables, adds his own secretions, and produces the richest top soil known to science. The presence of 10 worms in one square foot of earth, or one million Ralph Waldo Emerson once said to the acre, will create annually that "Good is a good doctor but Bad 200 tons of such soil. The crops is sometimes a better." But what raised from such top soil are from

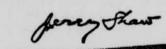
102 to 300 per cent larger.



Every gas mask issued by the U. S. Army contains 11/2 pounds of rubber.

Even now, with the rubber situation Improved. It is important that car owners have their tires recapped In time. In time means when the tread is worn smooth, but before the fabric shows.

It is expected by industry authorities that the early post-war period will bring a demand for from 16,000 to 40,000 long tons of rubber for the production of latex foam sponge used in cushions of various types and in furniture and mattresses.







remedies will be incubated in hen slain more soldiers than bullets in

powerful defenses. We counted too heavily on enemy vulnerability to the bombing of German cities. That was both a psychological and stra-

