





Flood waters spilling over the banks of the Ohio river and its tributaries again made thousands homeless and threatened war production. Aerial view shows Newton, Ohio, with a population of 2,000, isolated by the inundation.

EUROPE: Span Barriers

From the west and from the east the great battle for Germany was

begun, with a sorely pressed Nazi command, which once marshalled its legions in triumph, desperately attempting to stem the Allied tide.

Most significant of the Allied moves was the U.S. crossing of the Rhine in pursuit of a disorganized enemy, who had broken off the battle to the west of the river and attempted to flee to supposed security behind its broad span, previously uncrossed since Napoleon's time.

Smashing quickly through enemy rear-guards, who tried to slow up the U.S. and British advance and give the main body of their troops a chance to escape across the Rhine, Allied spearheads not only reached the historic river in short time but also spanned it with the intention of affording the disorganized enemy no opportunity to reform his ranks for a stiff defense of the waterway.

To Lt. Gen. Courtney Hodges' 1st American army went the honor of being the first Allied unit to jump

PACIFIC: Stubborn Foe

Despite the loss of over 225,000 men in the Philippine and Iwo Jima campaigns, the Japs continued to offer stiff resistance to American clean-ups in these sectors

Indicative of the tenacity of the enemy was his withdrawal to the hulks of battered ships in Manila Bay to continue the fight with small arms fire after having been driven threats. out of Manila itself. Although they already had lost over 212,000 men on both Leyte and Luzon, an esti-

mated 60,000 Japs fought on from natural strongpoints against Yank attempts to compress them in the mountains lying to the east of Manila.

With more than 12,000 Japs already killed on Iwo Jima, marines still were forced to inch forward on the northern part of the tiny island to flush enemy remnants from the rocky hill positions. Because the Japs could retire to underground shelters during heavy aerial or bec Fur Breeders associa-

gees scurrying to safety.

thousands of residents of these areas

also were forced to move to the up-

With the senate still strongly op-

posed to compulsory labor, "work

or fight" legislation headed for a

lands.

industry.

of rights.

of supplies.

W. Gavin's cabin,

MANPOWER:

Showdown Near

CIVIL AVIATION: On Upgrade

Reflecting the nation's increasing air-consciousness, and the prospects for greatly expanded civil aviation after the war, no less than 51,000 student pilot certificates were issued during 1944 as compared with 35,000 the year previously, the Civil Aeronautics board revealed. Interested in aviation because of

some relation's service in the air forces or because increased income Strain Between FDR and De Gaulle Comhas permitted training, women represent 15 to 35 per cent of the new students, the CAA said. Most youths from 16 to 21 years of age intend to enter the air forces later while the majority of men over 30 plan to use their planes for business travel.

As a further indication of the future employment of the airplane in American life, CAA said, country doctors and priests have become interested in aviation as a means of serving larger areas and thus over- tific organization, the Smithsonian coming the limits of vehicular institution, discussed the possibility travel.

CLOTHING: More for Kiddies

In addition to cotton fabric pre- earth and frequently bad weather in viously allotted for low and medi- turn affected the dispositions of huum-priced children's clothing, addi- man beings and might conceivational yardage has been allocated bly render national leaders less for the manufacture of about 61/2 amenable to reason and more likemillion more kiddles' garments, the ly to get their countries into trouble.

War Production board revealed. Outing flannel, print cloths, broad- far-fetched but the fact that a clash cloths, poplins, lawns and chambrays will be among the material

allotted for the extra children's dresses, overalls, coveralls, toddlers' dresses; jacket type pajamas, one piece pajamas, two piece button-on pajamas, infants' gertrudes, infants' kimonos, infants' gowns, creepers, rompers and crawlers. WPB's allocation of the cotton fab-

ric was part of its program to increase the output of cheaper clothing and thus help cut rising apparel costs, which OPAdministrator Chester Bowles called one of the most

dangerous wartime inflationary be better served if one Franklin Roosevelt could "get along" better with These Gifts Are Different! one Charles De

President

Roosevelt

tocratic French gen-

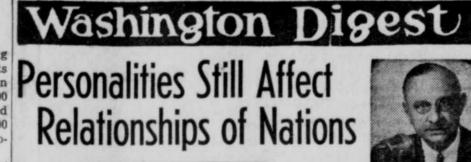
that one Josef

Gaulle. Of course, it is With the President himself not peronly fair to say that mitted to receive gifts from foreigners without congressional approval, Mrs. there are others Roosevelt has been the who don't "get recipient of a wide vaalong" with the tall, handsome and aris-

Mrs.

Roosevelt

riety of such presents. Already the recipient of a jewel-crusted gold crown and a harem costume, Mrs. Roosevelt lately was given an \$8,000 mink coat from the Que-



plicates Postwar Understanding Between Two Great Powers.

By BAUKHAGE News Analyst and Commentator.

WNU Service, Union Trust Building, | to say. My own impression gar-Washington, D. C. nered from conversations with

persons thoroughly familiar with the Some years ago that highly scien-French attitude is that "difficulties" were expected to arise in Franco-American relations the moment it of a relationship between sun spots became clear that France was not and wars. It was carefully explained invited to participate in the counthat sun spots, which are really sels of the Big Three. It was not great explosions on the sun's surexpected that the role her armies face, affected the weather on the are able to play would make her eligible to join the military councils at Yalta but the French were ardently desirous of having a place at the general negotiations which made up the second part of the parleys. General De Gaulle was in no mood, At first glance that seems rather when he received the President's invitation, to brook what he considof personalities can ered a further slight. affect the course of

It was clear, on the other hand, nations today, althat the President felt he had sound, most as much as it practical reasons for omitting any did when people visit to Paris before the San Franfought at the whim cisco meeting. He also felt there of a king, has been were sound, practical reasons for a brought out strikingconversation with De Gaulle. He ly in Franco-Amerisaid there were a number of points that had to be cleared up which re-There isn't much quired French action before the question that the United Nations meeting could be common interests of held. Indeed, I imagine, he felt France and the that he was showing especial regard United States would to France when he offered to review the accomplishments at Yalta personally for De Gaulle.

FDR Comments

On Prima Donnas

That is supposed to account for the extemporaneous remarks he inserted in his report to congress about "prima donnas."

Those remarks, which were universally interpreted as applying to De Gaulle, came as a distinct shock and immediately afterward Senator eral. It is no secret Gen. De Gaulle Brewster publicly labeled them "inudicious."

I was following the text of the offi- stripped together, for example, the ial release in the house radio gal- stubble left after the wheat has been harvested will protect the fallowed ery as the President spoke and ad noted the many departures land while it renews its fertility in which he tossed off as familiar preparation for the new grain crop. isides and which helped to give his The old wheat strip will then go alk the intimate note he desired. into fallow, in progressive rotation. But I was startled at what he said In many areas where it is especialfollowing the text as it dealt with ly suitable, wind strip-cropping has an agreement with Yugoslavia. He replaced the earlier method of alread the sentence, "We hope that ternating entire fields of fallow and it is in the process of fulfillment" crops. The movement of soil exand then he looked up and with just posed during, winter and spring a touch of what verged on sarcasm months is greatly reduced when the



CARMERS are making more and more use of wind strip-cropping to help protect the soil and increase food production in areas where bare, dry soils are subject to blowing by constant winds of high velocity, ac-

cording to the War Food adminis-



Plant Windbreaks Now.

removed, productivity of the affected land is immediately lowered, and will continue to decrease from year to year unless some means of stopping the depletion is employed.

Wind strip-cropping is the use of alternate strips placed at right angles to prevailing winds. or in a continuous "S," so that the winds cannot blow parallel to the rows. Closegrowing crops such as legumes, grasses and small grains are planted in alternate bands with cultivated crops, and when turned under as green manure replace nitrogen, organic matter and other plant food essential to fertility. If the strips are laid out on the contour, the wa-

ter conservation that results will offer additional help in preventing the soil from blowing. Alternate strips of summer fallow and grain shorten the distance that

loose soil can move during "rest periods." When fallow and wheat are

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SNAPPY FACTS

Overloading has been re-

sponsible for much lost tire

mileage on commercial and

farm motor trucks. Loading

of a truck or trailer so the

weight is evenly distributed

to all load-carrying wheels

will prove an important rub-

ber conservation measure. It

If the average rubber consump-

tion in China, Russia and India were

brought up to American rubber con-

sumption standards, they would re-

quire 4,500,000 tons of rubber a

year, nearly twice as much as the

anticipated world supply of natural

and synthetic rubber after the war,

In war or peace

energ Thans

B. F. Goodrich officials declare.

pays to check loads.

MENTHOLATUM

ABOUT

RUBBER

UB ON

the Rhine below Cologne. Crossing where the river measured a quar-

FLOODS: From S/Sgt. Thomas J. Defilbaugh of Cumberland, Md., came the **Thousands Homeless**



latest story of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's personal inspiration of his troops under fire. During the Allied comeback against Von Rundstedt's offensive in January, Yanks reached the swift and icy Sure river, and faced the

Gen. Patton task of crossing it to reach the strategic town of Bettendorf, commanding the countryside. When Patton saw that boats offered a perfect target for German gunners while it would be difficult to draw a bead on a man swimming across, he jumped into the swirling water and swam over to prove to his troops it could be done. Inspired, levee. they followed, capturing Bettendorf.

ter mile in width and its banks flattened out, Hodges' men steadily expanded their bridgehead for a thrust across the rolling hill country lying just below the vital Ruhr valley.

As Hodges' troops poured across the Rhine in the wake of Germans straggling inland, the enemy tried to chop up the American beachhead with mortar and artillery fire, and armored elements launched limited counterattacks in an attempt to trim the expanding foothold.

While Hodges' famous 1st attained the singular honor of becoming the first military force to cross the Rhine since 1813, the U.S. 9th and British and Canadian armies to the north and the U.S. 3rd army to the south also drew up to the river in record time, poised for the leap after having cleared huge pockets of enemy troops to their rear.

Meanwhile, the Russians launched a broad all-out assault on Berlin, with Red infantrymen, paced by armored columns, smashing deep into the enemy defenses west of the Oder.

Thus did the Allies breach the Germans' two river barriers guarding both ends of the Reich to carry the battle into the flatlands lying beyond, where the comparative levelness afforded their armored columns opportunity to wear down an enemy, whose recent strategy had called for extended use of terrain to economize have, and regulate the hiring of dwindling forces. people.

the heroism attending the saving of

an American freighter bombed off

Though fired amidship by Jap

chant seamen's manning of the "Skippy" revived him.

Leyte.

artillery bombardment, the Leathertion-the only one of the necks were compelled to root them presents she planned to use, she told newsmen. out in close-in fighting.

Speaking of the gold crown, which she received from an African potentate following the Casablanca conference, Mrs. Roosevelt declared: "It's the most terrific thing you ever saw. Nobody could wear it. It's too heavy." Familiar but tragic scenes were

reenacted again as the Ohio river and tributaries rose over their banks FARM DEBT: to flood surrounding lowlands and send thousands of homeless refu- Cut Sharply

At its peak in 1923 when it totaled Operations of war industries in the over 101/2 billion dollars, the narivers' paths were seriously affected tion's farm debt dropped to 51/4 as the waters rose, and residents of billion dollars by January, 1945, with the great cities of Pittsburgh, Cina 20 per cent reduction taking place cinnati, Portsmouth and Louisville within the last 5 years.

anxiously viewed the broadening As a result of the war-stimucrests, which threatened to spill over and flood their environs. Of all the big cities, Portsmouth, with its 40,000 people, was most seriously endangered, with rising waters lapping at the 63-foot flood wall while state troopers and volunteers strug-

third, and land values rose about 25 per cent. In addition, farmers' hold- to call on you in your parlor." gled to reinforce it with a sandbag ings of currency, bank deposits and With rain-swollen rivers flooding war bonds increased nearly 8 bilacres of low-lying farm land in Tenlion dollars during that time. nessee, Arkansas and Mississippi,

other agencies substantially inonly a slight drop.

showdown in conferences with the **U. S. INVESTMENTS:** house, with sentiment strong for the grant of additional power to the **Foreign Holdings** War Manpower commission to con-

tinue to exert pressure toward the American investments in foreign channeling of workers into needed countries totalled over 13 billion dollars in 1941 while foreign holdings in the U.S. approximated 81/2 bil-At the same time, congress

lion dollars, the National Foreign moved to draft unmarried nurses to Trade council reported in an exprovide the 20,000 needed to attend haustive analysis based upon treasthe growing battle casualties. Under legislation considered, nurses would ury department testimony at recent congressional hearings. be given the right to appeal induction, would be offered commissions

even if drafted, and would be eligible for benefits under the G.I. bill Vigorously opposed to the house's "work or fight" measure providing

Britain. Besides the 4 billion dollars in for army induction or fine and jail Canada and Newfoundland, U. S. infor failure of 18 to 45 year-old men vestors put more than 11/2 billion in to accept war essential employment. the senate pushed a substitute billion in Asia. Of the amount in bill under which the WMC would set the limit on the number of em-Philippines, 165 million in China and ployees any establishment could it was revealed.

advantageous private understanding with De Gaulle, had no desire to in vite him to Yalta.

Stalin, although he arranged a

highly advantageous treaty with

France, including some even more

can relations.

But the Roosevelt-De Gaulle differences seem to be recurrent and just when everybody thought, after the latter's visit to Washington when he was understood to have given his colleagues in France the impression that the visit was highly satisfactory to him, came the answer "I regret" to Roosevelt's "respondezvous, s'il vous plais" and the meeting on the President's cruiser off Algiers did not take place.

Etiquette Poses **Difficult** Problem

In diplomatic circles it has been lated economy, farmers have en- carefully explained that De Gaulle joyed high income, as reflected in could not accept an invitation from the big increase of both realty and a peregrinating president to call plant value. Since 1940, worth of upon him in French territory, which livestock was nearly doubled, ma- it was explained was a sort of chinery and equipment was up one- "come down and have a picnic with me in your backyard, I'm too busy

To which American diplomatic circles explained: it wasn't an invitation to De Gaulle to come to Al-In reviewing the farm mortgage giers, which is French territory, but picture, the Federal Reserve bank an invitation to call on the Presishowed that federal land banks and dent aboard a U.S. warship, which is American territory.

creased their investments during the Peut-etre, was the reply, but the 1930s while those of individuals chief of a great power, indeed an declined. The proportion of farm empire, cannot be expected to be mortgages held by life insurance treated any better than the rulers companies has risen slightly while of such minor domains as Arabia, commercial banks have experienced Egypt or Ethiopia, royal-blooded though they be. (Roosevelt enter-

tained the gentlemen earlier.) There the discussion bogged two of the leading French newspapers (one conservative and one communist) insisting that De Gaulle was right and the apologists for Roosevelt explaining that the Presi-

dent could not undertake what probably would have amounted to a visit of state and a triumphal tour of France, when he had a war to win. It was also recalled that one

Of the American investments, al- thing Mr. Roosevelt prides himself most two-thirds were divided be- on avoiding is making the mistween Europe and Canada. Of the takes Wilson did. Wilson received a 4 billion in Europe, 1¼ billion were wild ovation in France and Italy BEin Germany, and over 1 billion in FORE the peace conference, and

ful reaction afterward. How great a part Roosevelt's failure to pay a visit to De Gaulle in South America and more than 1/2 Paris played in motivating the general's refusal, or, if it were the chief Asia, 170 million dollars were in the cause, how much was personal Manchuria and 90 million in Japan, how much a feeling that his nation them with protocol as you will, and had been slighted, it is impossible personal relations, after all.

we have to remember there are a be open to the wind. great number of prima donnas in The danger and severity of the listen to more prima donnas."

must say I did not at first think he seemed impossible. However, as oth- proper wind strip-cropping. ers mentioned it. I began to take it

for granted, for I knew that until the procedure of voting as agreed upon at Yalta was approved by France the agreement could not be announced. There were other things upon which France had to be consulted in advance of the meeting, as well.

The French ambassador who was seated in the diplomatic gallery showed no sign whatever that he ed in the United States by two facwas affected by the words and later he is said to have told a friend that it was hardly likely that the prima donna reference could have been meant to apply to France since the President had completed his comment on what disposition of French down in mutual chagrin with all but | interests had been made and had moved on to another topic, Yugoslavia.

That, of course, is a good alibi. And it is necessary that there be an alibi for I am convinced that had there been even unofficial admission that the President was tains of Spain. hitting at De Gaulle a really diffi- rainfall below 20 inches per year are cult situation would arise. It is not conducive to proper growing known that although many people conditions.

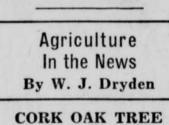
consider the general what the French call "difficile," the French do not call De Gaulle that and his friends and admirers are warm in their loyalty and would instant- additions to pastures and general suffered the results of a most pain- ly resent any unfavorable comment shades for the farmstead. on his conduct.

No serious difficulties are expected to arise between the United States and France but some of their lation, floor and wall coverings, botcommon troubles in the past show that there is much difference bepique on the part of De Gaulle and tween foreign relations, bolster friction pads and life preservers and

in his voice, remarked "But it is not land is planted in alternate bands only that, but in some other places rather than in fields which would

the world, all who wish to be heard. winds must be taken into considera-Before anything will be done, we tion in planning the width of the may have a little delay, while we strips. The stronger the blowing, the narrower the strips required to That startled me as I said but I counteract its effect.

Many barren wastes in America could mean De Gaulle. That could be completely salvaged by



Cork oak tree cultivation is limittors, drouth and severe winter temperatures. The tree has withstood a minimum temperature of five degrees below zero along the Atlantic seaboard. It is believed to have survived even

lower tempera-**Peeling Cork** tures in the moun-Poor drainage or

The federal government's forest service is encouraging the planting of cork trees. Not only do they serve a national need, but prove valuable

The present most critical use for cork is the making of engine gaskets. Other uses for cork are insutle stoppers, corn caps, handles for fishing rods, shoe insoles, linoleum, rafts.

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forests, will be shared by 653 counties in 40 states, USDA reported. The largest U. S. treasury checks

ber and by the use of rangelands

NATIONAL FORESTS

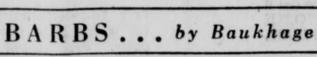
ever written in connection with federal timber sales, forage, water power and other uses on national forest lands, are accounted for almost entirely by the unprecedented wartime demands for lum-

Wounded Pet Revives Stricken Master

the 1944 cash receipts from national

two-year-old horse for 15 cartons of will be the same as last year. Which such heifers beginning about three cigarettes. Apparently he would means, we hope, that short cake months before freshening should derather burn up the carpet than the will be no shorter. road. . . .

that looks like a stove-pipe. Well, they have thrown up everything sponge-the latter is overdue.



A farmer in Indiana swapped a | Ceiling prices on strawberries ing. The quantity of grain to feed

. . .

One of the causes of increase in is enough at first. This should be The Germans have a new rocket illness among workers is described gradually increased until five or six as due to mental strain of new pounds are eaten. The plan must workers who haven't been employed be to have the animals in good flesh else but the kitchen sink and the for a long time. Work has always but not fat. been the curse of the leisure classes.