

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Russ Break With Japs Changes Entire War Picture in Pacific; Ike Predicts Guerrilla Warfare

Released by Western Newspaper Union. (EDITOR'S NOTE: When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of Western Newspaper Union's news analysts and not necessarily of this newspaper.)

TREATY: Russ Break With Japs

When Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov curtly handed the Japanese ambassador a note denouncing Russia's neutrality pact with Japan, the question of the Soviet government's future course with Nippon became a matter of high importance in United Nations' chancelleries.



MARSHAL STALIN

More than a year ago, the treaty ordinarily would have run until April, 1946, yet Russia decided to void it summarily. Marshal Stalin publicly described Japan as an aggressor nation.

Observers were agreed that Russia's action meant a closer working cooperation between Russia and her allies. How soon that meant an open declaration of war by the Reds on Japan, time would tell.

Even as the bad news came from Russia the Japs got another reminder that the payoff of aggression was apt to be a long one.

General of the Army Henry H. Arnold will command the 20th (Superforts) Air force and will be in charge of all other aerial action in the sector.

This extension of operational territory for the two leaders who have been carrying the war to Japan's doorstep indicated that the "island hopping" phase of the campaign was over and a new strategy involving a direct assault on the Jap homeland was imminent.

Two major events had contributed to the Japanese government crisis. One was the successful progress of the American military advance on Okinawa island, only 330 miles from the Jap mainland.

How long the new cabinet of 77-year-old Adm. Baron Kantaro Suzuki would last was open to speculation. But Japs as well as Americans knew one thing for certain. The final doom of Nippon was approaching.

OKINAWA: Timetable's Ahead

As military observers had expected, Japanese resistance on Okinawa had stiffened after U. S. army troops had cut the island in two. With the strategic airfields of the capital city of Naha as the prize, the 24th army corps and the 7th division fought fiercely against well-organized Japanese defending the southern areas of Okinawa.

WORLD TRADE: A War Preventive

A significant prelude to the world security conference in San Francisco was Secretary of State Stettinius' address in Chicago outlining plans for wider world markets in which the industrial output of the United States would match other national needs.

Addressing the council on foreign relations, gray-haired Stettinius declared the United States would exert its full power to call a world conference of leading trading countries to stimulate international economic well-being.

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SECRETARY STETTINIUS: A Formula for Peace

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GUERRILLA WAR: Forecast in Europe

The statement by President Roosevelt from General Eisenhower forecasting extensive guerrilla warfare in Europe was being borne out as Allied armies ground their way through Germany and her vanquished satellites.

Unable to form a strong unified line to combat the Allied smashes toward Berlin, the Nazis commended themselves to a series of "last man" stands to delay extinction.

Over battlefields once reddened by the blood of soldiers who fell in the Napoleonic wars, American and British divisions smashed in their drive east to meet the Russians and to bisect Germany.

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RECONVERSION: Postwar Freedom

J. A. Krug, War Production board chairman, tempered a warning that "while Japan fights we will not enjoy anything like a free economy with the promise that the government would not attempt to shape the country's postwar business structure.

The WPB chairman made these disclosures in a statement outlining the government's reconversion program. "Our plans do not contemplate any long-range programming of this country's industrial structure," he declared.

ARGENTINA: 'Probation' Ends

Argentina's probation period as the bad boy of the western hemisphere drew toward a close as the state department announced it was removing its special economic restrictions against the South American nation.

The new United States policy will put Argentina on an equal footing with the rest of Latin America when it asks to buy commodities in this country.

DEBT LIMIT: Upped 40 Billion

As Americans began assessing their family bankrolls in preparation for the forthcoming Seventh War Loan drive, the White House announced that President Roosevelt had approved legislation increasing the public debt limit from \$280,000,000 to \$320,000,000.

PACIFIC BASES: U. S. Must Hold

Control of Pacific bases, "paid for with American blood," and the maintenance of a large postwar navy were urged by Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, commander of the U. S. fleet.

ADMIRAL ERNEST KING: 'Keep our bases.'

Failure to keep these bases now will mean that this country will have to fight for them another day, he declared in an address before the Academy of Political Science in New York City.

POSTWAR JOBS: Baruch Sees Plenty

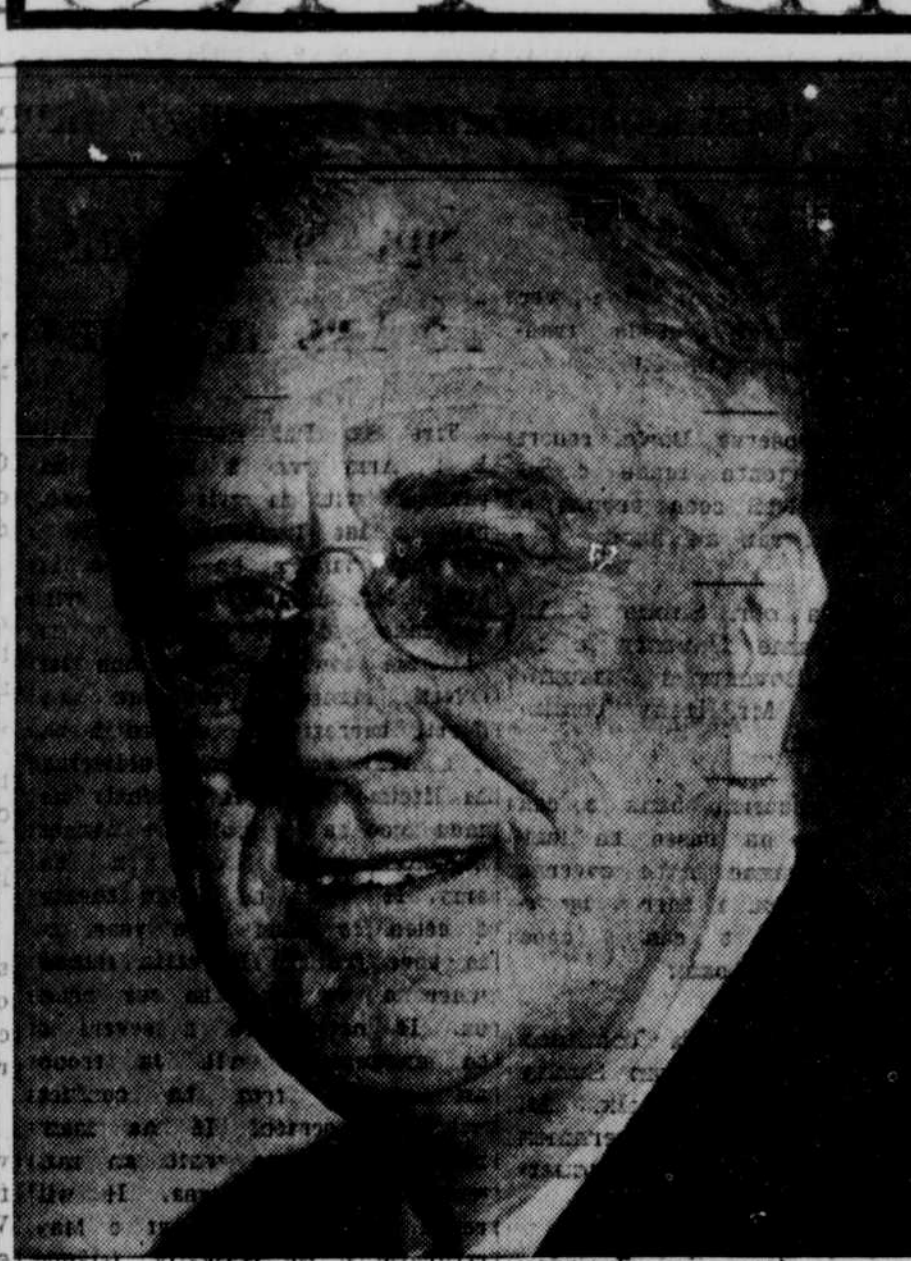
Postwar America as a land where jobs will be plentiful was envisioned by 75-year-old Bernard Baruch, adviser to President Roosevelt, in an interview published in the army newspaper Stars and Stripes.

On a mission to London, where he conferred with Prime Minister Churchill of Great Britain, Baruch asserted that servicemen would have nothing to worry about when they got home, and that "there will be more work in the United States than there will be hands with which to do it."

RAILROADS: Problems of the American Railroads

Problems of the American railroads will not be solved by the termination of hostilities in Europe, Col. J. Monroe Johnson, director of ODT, declared.

Entire Nation Mourns Death Of Franklin D. Roosevelt; Vast Tasks Face Truman



FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT JANUARY 30, 1882-APRIL 12, 1945

The death of America's fighting forces sounded ever closer the doom of Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt died in Warm Springs, Georgia, where he had been resting for 10 days.

Death resulted from a cerebral hemorrhage at 4:33 p. m. on April 12. Mr. Roosevelt was 63. He had been President for 12 years, one month and nine days.

Less than four months had elapsed since he had taken his historic oath of office for a fourth term. Only a few weeks before he had returned from the Yalta conference, where in company with Marshal Stalin of Russia and Prime Minister Churchill of Great Britain he had labored to build an enduring peace.

Fate denied Franklin Roosevelt the chance to enjoy the fruits of victory over the Axis. Yet history seemed destined to enshrine him as one of the immortal American Presidents.

And every citizen who mourned the untimely passing of the Commander-in-Chief felt that he was a casualty of the war, just as surely as every G. I., Marine and Sailor who had fallen in battle.

Never before had an American President died in wartime. Abraham Lincoln fell under Assassin Booth's bullet just five days after the surrender of General Lee's army at Appomattox in 1865.

Woodrow Wilson lived to see victory over Germany in World War I, but he fought a losing battle for the League of Nations and died early in 1924, a defeated leader.

Many historians believe Lincoln's greatness might have been dimmed in the conflicts over reconstruction that followed the War Between the States, just as Wilson's prestige was lost in the conflict over the League that followed World War I.

Thus Franklin Roosevelt, dying at the height of his career just as victory was to be achieved over Germany, seemed likely to live in history as a great man.

As the American people from Main Street to Riverside Drive mourned the death of Franklin Roosevelt, their prayers went out for his successor, Harry S. Truman.

For on the shoulders of this slight, gray, 60-year-old Missourian had been laid a responsibility such as no American President had ever borne.

What the consequences of the President's death would be to the United States and the world, time alone would tell. But as Americans recovered from their first shock at the news, they quickly determined two things: The war must be prosecuted to as speedy and victorious a finish as possible. Lasting peace must be established.

President's Life Was Characterized By Vigorous Action

Unlike the "log-cabin" presidents, Franklin Delano Roosevelt was not born into poverty. When Franklin arrived at Hyde Park, N. Y., on January 30, 1882, he came into a family that had possessed wealth for many generations.

Young Franklin attended the very fashionable Groton school, where he prepared for Harvard university. After completing the liberal arts course he entered Columbia U. law school, from which he was graduated in 1907.

After two years of legal practice, Franklin entered politics, running on the Democratic ticket for the New York state senate. He unexpectedly defeated a strong Republican candidate.

Woodrow Wilson appointed Roosevelt assistant secretary of the navy. When World War I broke out, Roosevelt proved himself an efficient administrator, handling billions of dollars' worth of contracts for ships and supplies.

The following year the tragedy of his life struck him—a stroke which paralyzed the right side of his body.

At the Democratic conventions of 1924 and 1928, he aligned himself with the group supporting Alfred E. Smith, New York's governor.

As governor he continued the reform and improvement policies of his predecessor Smith. His achievements attracted nationwide attention.

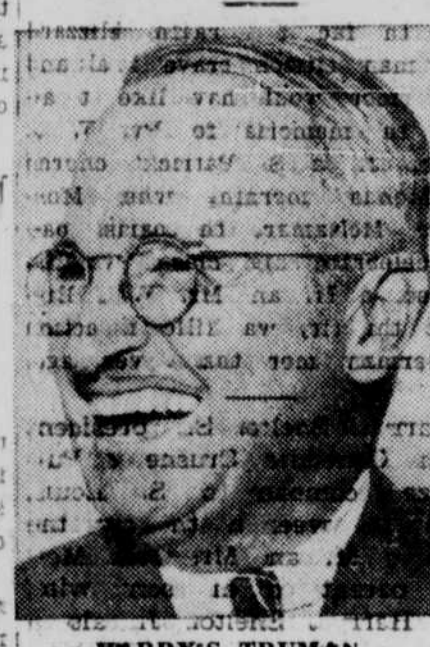
When the national convention met in Chicago in 1932, Roosevelt was quickly chosen. He was swept into office by a plurality of seven million votes, carrying 42 states.

Before he could take office a wave of bank failures threatened the whole economic structure. The famous "bank moratorium" order, one of Roosevelt's first official acts, closed all banks until they could be reorganized on a sounder basis.

The numerous executive and legislative acts of this first term were approved in general as necessary in the face of widespread suffering.



ADMIRAL ERNEST KING



HARRY S. TRUMAN 32nd PRESIDENT OF U. S.

HIGHLIGHTS . . . in the week's news

ART TREASURES: Hidden in a dank tunnel used by German civilians near the front, priceless art treasures from France were found by units of the U. S. 1st army.

SURPLUS GOODS: A pre-sale display of 1,500,000 items of army surplus property drew 500 dealers to Philadelphia.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT BABY CHICKS BUY ROSCOE HILL CHICKS for greater profits.

CEDAR POSTS for SALE IDAHO CEDAR POST maker wants sale cartloads of White Pine.

Farm Machinery Wanted WANTED TO BUY New or used Massey-Harris or International self-propelled combine.

Tractor Parts Wanted WANTED—Radiator, picking governors for 40-50 Minneapolis and Twin City Tractors.

Live Stock Commission BYERS BROS & CO. A Real Live Stock Com. Firm At the Omaha Market

Many Cross-Country Radio Programs Sent Via Wire Millions of Americans do not realize that many radio programs

TRACTOR FOR SALE For Sale, One 17-30 No. 2466 Minneapolis tractor.

ARE YOU MARRIED TO MRS. "GLUM" OR MRS. "GAY"? Low-Spirited Moods and Fancies Are Other Symptoms of Constitutional

ALL-VEGETABLE LAXATIVE Nature's Remedy N-TABLETS-N

ONE WORD SUGGESTION FOR ACID INDIGESTION "TUMS" TUMS

COLD CURE 666 Cold Preparations as directed

KIL-RAT IN YOUR PLACE OF RATS—MICE—MOLES

Famous to relieve MONTHLY FEMALE MISERY Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound

Watch Your Kidneys! Help Them Cleanse the Blood of Harmful Body Waste

DOANS PILLS Year's kidneys are constantly filtering waste matter from the blood stream.