

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Allied Heavy Bombers Roam Over Italy To Halt Flow of Nazi Reinforcements; Major Shift in Army Command Heralds New Blows Against European Fortress

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. Released by Western Newspaper Union.

ITALY: Rome Is Goal

Salerno's beaches won, American and British troops turned to the northward, with Rome their immediate goal.

Having failed to throw the Allies back into the sea at Salerno, Gen. Albert Kesselring's German forces withdrew toward the Naples area, where they were expected to put up another stiff rearguard action in the mountainous terrain.

After sharp, brief attacks on Allied shipping at Salerno, German aircraft disappeared from the skies, and American and British bombers roamed over Italy at will. Seeking to halt the flow of German reinforcements to the south, Allied planes ripped railroads and highways.

Reports from Naples told of the Nazis' destruction of the city; indi-



Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark (background) tours Italian front with Gen. Harold Alexander, commander of Allied ground forces.

cating that the German high command intends to ruin every facility that might be of use to occupying Allied forces.

Flanking the Italian mainland, the islands of Sardinia and Corsica fell to Allied troops. In Corsica, Italian soldiers joined with "Free French" units in fighting to oust Nazi elements.

RUSSIA: New Lines

With the Dnieper river in sight, the end of a long German retreat along the whole central and southern front in Russia neared. It is along the entire 750 miles of the broad, winding river that the Nazis evidently intend to make a final stand in Russia. Should the Germans fail to hold the Dnieper line, they would be compelled to fall back into Europe itself.

In the north, the Russians drove past Smolensk, threatening the Nazis' communications with Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. In this sector, the Reds were only 115 miles from the old Polish border.

Only in the extreme south did the Germans hold the Russians at long arm's length from the Dnieper. Evidently, the Nazis were bitterly resisting in the area so as to allow the escape of many German troops in the Crimean peninsula, which connects with the Russian mainland in this section.

Generals Form Union

Calling upon Germany to overthrow Hitler and establish a government having the confidence of the people and the strength to bring about peace, 100 former Nazi generals and other officers hooked up with the "Free German" group organized by Russia.

Captured at Stalingrad, the former Nazi commanders appealed to Germany to "... end the senseless, futile war" which "might any day cause a national catastrophe." Germany today faces a worse isolation than in 1918, they contended.

Addition of the former Nazi militarists to the "Free German" committee undoubtedly was for the assurance of order it might promise in case of Germany's internal collapse. Russia's creation of the "Free German" committee has been seen as a move to incorporate the always potentially strong German nation into its own European order, independent of Anglo-American planning.

POST-WAR PEACE: Vote to Cooperate

The question of nationalism and internationalism came to the front in the house of representatives and both sides came off with honors even.

With congress' adoption of the Fulbright resolution, the internationalists won a point through the measure's provision calling for America's co-operation in joining with other nations in preserving world peace by any seemingly proper means.

On the other hand, the nationalists won a point, too, through the resolution's stipulation that congress must approve any plan for such American co-operation.

The bill went to the senate, where it faced strong opposition on the grounds that the house was trying to cut in on the senate's constitutional privilege of advising and consenting to foreign treaties.

WHEAT: CCC Rations Stocks

Tightening of transportation is complicating the Commodity Credit Corporation's distribution of its wheat stocks for feed. The same difficulty has interfered with the CCC's program for purchasing 15 million bushels of Canadian wheat weekly.

Because of the difficulties encountered, CCC has rationed wheat to buyers, with big operators formerly ordering 165,000 bushels being cut to 50,000.

As of September 11, the CCC reported, 57,483,457 bushels of new wheat were held in loan, compared with 144,038,388 at the same time last year. Some 1942 wheat also is being held in loan. CCC efforts to call these loans to replenish its stocks, however, probably would result in farmers offering the grain on the open market for sale above the loan price.

New Synthetic Tube



Add to scientific wonders this synthetic inner tube, called marvinol, and made from a new elastoplastic. According to the manufacturers, the material in the tube is non-porous, eliminating the usual leakage of two pounds of air weekly in ordinary tubes. In addition, the new tube is fully reclaimable in case of a puncture or blowout.

U. S. NAVY: Greatest in History

With 613 warships and 18,269 planes, the U. S. navy ranks as the greatest in world history. Since 1940, 333 combatant vessels and 15,567 planes of all types have been added in a multi-billion dollar construction program.

In addition to the warships, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox disclosed that 1,274 mine and patrol craft have been built, along with 12,964 landing vessels and numerous other smaller boats.

Since the outbreak of war, the U. S. has lost 1 battleship, 4 aircraft carriers, 9 cruisers, 32 destroyers and 12 submarines, or a total of 58 warships.

FARM: Manpower Wastage

Approximately 1,300,000 farm families are prevented from producing at their maximum because of a lack of financing, James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers union, declared.

Because they cannot get the credit for purchase of equipment and other facilities, Patton said, these families are producing below their level and thus wasting badly needed manpower. To help them increase production, Patton suggested creation of a billion dollar loan program.

Another source of manpower wastage, Patton said, was the freeing of farm labor in most of the nation's 3,000 counties. Under provisions of public law 45, Patton pointed out, federal funds for recruiting and transporting farm labor from one area to another are advanced only on approval of the county agent.

POST-WAR: Spending Seen

Sixty-four per cent of the people interviewed by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce plan to buy one or more major articles in the six months following the end of the war. During this period, they intend to spend three billion dollars on automobiles; over one billion dollars on household appliances, chiefly radios and kitchen mixers; over 700 million dollars on household furnishings, and seven billion dollars on new homes.

Washington Digest

Nation to Be Active Factor In Post-War Peace Plans



Majority of American People Ask Participation in International Organization To Maintain Harmony.

By BAUKHAGE News Analyst and Commentator.

WNU Service, Union Trust Building Washington, D. C.

Slowly the pattern of America's post-war plans are taking shape, but only the pattern.

When congress returned, it was evident that no matter how much disagreement there might be as to the details of the role the United States will play in the post-war world, the people have registered one idea: they want to take part in some kind of an international organization to maintain peace.

The same opinion turned up in the conversation of three members of congress of widely differing political sentiments with whom I talked shortly after they returned. Speaker Sam Rayburn told me that the one phrase which received the most applause in the speeches he made in the Southwest was when he said that the United States must do a man's job for peace.

Two leading Republican senators expressed the same idea, namely, that "the people seem to be of one mind" that America must join in some kind of international effort after the war to maintain peace.

The disagreements in congress are chiefly a difference in degree and represent a discussion, for the most part, over details that nobody expects congress to decide in advance anyhow.

Of course, there are two things which make for lack of harmony; one is the natural desire of each political party to criticize the other in a campaign year; the other is the effort of small groups to get over their own particular ideas.

Secretary of State Hull, in his speech of September 12, made it plain that the administration was in favor of an international organization which would agree to use force to maintain peace—implying that the United States would offer its armed forces in collaboration with other nations to stop aggression. He went further on the subject than any official so far but there has been a feeling on the part of many members of congress that the people would support such a policy.

Meanwhile, the public has gradually come to the realization that Winston Churchill, as the king's first minister with plenary powers, and President Roosevelt, as commander-in-chief and, therefore, with similar authority, have agreed that the United States and Britain will pool their military resources not only until the fighting ends, but until the emergency is ended. They will do this merely by continuing the committee of joint chiefs of staff.

They have made it plain that they consider the emergency, or as an official spokesman for the United States described it, "a period of transition," will not end until the last peace treaties are signed. In other words, the United States and Great Britain intend, as long as the emergency exists, to take part in an organization to establish and maintain the peace by means of what amounts to a military alliance between the two nations.

Prime Minister Churchill was ready to sign a written agreement which would include Britain's pledge to remain our ally and continue the war with us until Japan was beaten—that much he told the newsmen—and he added, the President had said it was not necessary, that his word was good enough. Presumably, the written agreement would have included the continuation of the joint committee of the chiefs of staff, too. But written or unwritten, such a pact now exists.

It is, therefore, clear that the President intends, if he remains in office, to maintain an interim arrangement which will keep this country an active factor in world affairs to the point where its policies will be supported by military action. This will be of indefinite length, as Churchill put it, until it can be shown that a better arrangement, including all nations, can be found to supplant it.

In one sense, therefore, it is less important what decision the congress or the administration makes right now as to its foreign policy since there will be plenty of time for the people to become fully acquainted with the whole situation during the "transition period" when

two of the strongest nations remain united. The important thing, of course, is to obtain the co-operation of the third most powerful nation, Russia.

And that is what is on the fire right now. Until we know a little more about Russia's views and intentions, it will be impossible to make a detailed plan for the post-war world.

Battle of Italy Beginning of End

As I write these lines, the startled moon has just slipped behind a jagged curtain of clouds, like a transport sliding under the protecting cloak of a smoke screen.

That comparison leaps to my mind because all day I have been following, as you have and as closely as either of us could, the progress of the greatest military undertaking which an American army has attempted in this war—the battle of Italy. For the battle of Italy is the storming of the very portals of the Reich, the outer rim, it is true, but nonetheless, the first breastworks of Hitler's inner fortress.

Here, for the first time, American soldiers, hardened on the harsh sands of Africa and the cruel hills of Sicily, meet the guardsmen of the Nazi citadel. Not a bi-colored army, diluted by a half-hearted ally, Italy, but dogged German fighters denying the gateway to their own, their native land.

The end of the beginning has ended, the beginning of the end has begun. And we who have watched every sign and every signal as the curtain between what we thought and what we knew was lifted, realize how little we and the world can guess of the inner and complicated workings of this great war machine.

As the armies of the Allies attack the enemy citadel—the leaders of the Allies, Roosevelt and Churchill, plan a new edifice. The invasion of Sicily and the invasion of Italy were planned at Casablanca where, for 24 hours, the few newsmen who were permitted to know, kept the secret of the meeting of the St. Lawrence, in the citadel at Quebec, the marching orders were sealed while we newsmen waited, blinded and deafened to all but the most general ideas.

What are those marching orders? Some other startled moon will tell.

Civilian Defense Proves Its Worth

As Germany begins the defense of her inner fortress and the once-feared Luftwaffe has been converted from an offensive to a defensive machine the problem of keeping up the morale of Civilian Defense in this country is a difficult one. It would be foolhardy to lie down on the job now for history has shown that frequently fierce and bitter conflicts grow out of victories and until the last shot is fired and after that, it isn't safe to desert the ramparts.

Recently the value of civilian defense training was proved in a manner which received very little recognition outside of the immediate vicinity. When the Congressional Limited, the crack train that runs between New York and Washington, was wrecked in Philadelphia, when the Twentieth Century Limited, another crack train between Chicago and New York, was wrecked, and when a hotel burned in Houston, Texas, the civilian defense organization proved its mettle. On all three occasions, invaluable service was rendered by these unselfish men and women who have so long answered mock alarms and gone on duty for practice drills.

It was definitely shown that in the case of the wreck of the Congressional Limited and in the Houston fire lives were actually saved by the defense workers. In Philadelphia a group of air raid wardens meeting near the scene of the wreck were the first to arrive on the scene.

In a short time 7,500 trained workers were at work assisting police and helping the rescue. So effectively did they handle the traffic that in spite of the great crowds, lanes were kept open so that all injured persons not actually pinned in the wreck had been removed to hospitals within 35 or 40 minutes.

BRIEFS... by Baukhage

Although more than 1,500 chaplains now serve in the navy, the coast guard and the marine corps, more must be added.

Emblem of the government war food program is a market basket carried by an arm and hand obviously belonging to Uncle Sam. Over the basket is the theme "Food fights for freedom."

Reversing the usual procedure of asking German civilians to write only cheerful letters to front line troops, Nazi officials have appealed to German soldiers to make certain letters to their families are in a "humorous vein."

The armed forces are using feathers for camouflage equipment, sleeping bags and aviators' jackets.

Static By JAMES FREEMAN Associated Newspapers, WNU Features.

"YOU understand how it is," the little man said anxiously. "I am only able to charge such high prices for my apartments because I run a respectable house. Nothing like this has ever happened before. I want you to leave no stone unturned, Captain Stokes, in apprehending the man who stole young Mr. Trumbell's jewelry."

"It occurred last night between nine o'clock and one or two in the morning. Young Trumbell went out to a dance. He didn't notice the theft until this morning. He reported it to me immediately and I came to you."

"Possibly one of the students on the lower floors, eh?" "The little man's jaw set firmly. "I repeat, my boys are above reproach."

"Okay, okay. Let's get out there and have a look around." The building was one of many of similar architecture located in a quiet, residential section of the city not far from the university. Before entering, Haynes led the detective around back and showed him the fire escape. The type was familiar. Its last section was hung suspended some 20 feet above the ground, automatically lowering under the weight of a person descending.

"It would be a simple matter," Haynes pointed out, "for anyone with a short ladder to reach the lower step."

"Apple pie to a second story man," Stokes agreed. "Let's have a look inside." Haynes seemed worried. "You won't disturb any of my boys—"

"All of 'em," Stokes interrupted. "And unless you stop beefing and get co-operative I'll do it in a manner you won't like."

"Open the door of the rear apartment with your pass key," Stokes directed. "Don't knock. And never mind the front apartments."

As the door opened a youth, sitting in a chair with his feet on the bed, looked up from a book he was reading. Beside him on a table a radio played softly. The youth looked startled, switched off the radio and got to his feet. "Say—"

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

To cut fresh bread, dip knife in boiling water and slices may be cut as thin as desired. A piece of apple in the breadbox will keep bread and cake fresh for days.

Common table salt is the best cleanser for a milk strainer. Rub both sides of the strainer vigorously with the salt.

Rich, active suds and thorough rinsing are elemental requirements for successful laundering.

A bit of wax rubbed on the bottoms of rockers, will prevent them marking even the glossiest of floors.

Store berries, grapes and other delicate fruits unwashed in a cold place.

NO ASPIRIN can do more for you, so why pay more? World's largest seller at 10¢, 36 tablets 20¢, 100 for only 35¢. Get St. Joseph Aspirin.

Chameleon's Eyes Chameleons' eyeballs move independently, enabling them to see in two different directions at one time.

Ask your doctor about - PAZO for PILES Simple Relieves pain and soreness Millions of people suffering from simple Piles, have found prompt relief with PAZO ointment. Here's why: First, PAZO ointment soothes inflamed areas—relieves pain and itching. Second, PAZO ointment lubricates hardened, dried parts—helps prevent cracking and soreness. Third, PAZO ointment tends to reduce swelling and check bleeding. Fourth, it's easy to use. PAZO ointment's perforated Pile Pipe makes application simple, thorough. Your doctor can tell you about PAZO ointment. Get PAZO Today! At Drugstores!



Keep the Battle Rolling With War Bonds and Scrap

OH!... MY BACK HERE'S HAPPY RELIEF If you suffer from backaches resulting from fatigue or excessive posture... if sore muscles or a stiff neck have got you laid up... SOROTONE is what you need. It is a medicinal, analgesic solution developed in the famous laboratories of McKesson & Robbins in Bridgeport, Conn. SOROTONE acts fast—gives soothing relief right where relief is needed—speeds the superficial blood flow to the affected area. Also helps to prevent infection. Not an animal preparation—made for human beings. Wonderful, also, for sore, tired feet, and for relieving itchy of Athlete's Foot. MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED.

SORETONE FOR ATHLETE'S FOOT - MUSCULAR PAINS

SNAPPY FACTS ABOUT RUBBER Fifty-three per cent of the cars on highways continue to waste rubber, for officials report that that number continues to be driven over 35 mph. A year ago 91 per cent of the cars traveled faster than the rubber conservation limit. Kok-Sagyz, rubber-bearing Russian dandelion, was planted and grown in 100 different test localities in the U. S. last year. The B. F. Goodrich Company is siding in this experiment.

B.F. Goodrich FIRST IN RUBBER In war or peace

HIGHLIGHTS... in the week's news

LEG: A brakeman on the Santa Fe railroad has been awarded \$12,500 for the loss of his leg in an accident at Ellinwood, Kan. He had sued for \$150,000.

MEXICO: The president of Mexico, Manuel Camacho, has signed an order freezing prices of basic foods, textiles, tires, gasoline and other essential articles.

FARM AWARD: Farmers who have achieved "exceptional" production records will be recognized by an "Agricultural Achievement award" to be presented by the War Food Administration to some farmer in each county. There is also an award for processors. State agricultural war boards are asked to make nominations.