

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Allied Drive in Italy Gathers Speed As German Forces Face Encirclement; Aerial Blows Hit Japs in New Guinea; Battle Lines Drawn for Subsidy Fight

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



This picturesque chapel in an American military cemetery on Guadalcanal in the Solomons was designed by natives. Chaplains Oliver Grotelund (left) of Detroit, Mich., and John O'Neil of Boston, Mass., are shown conducting first service.

ITALY: Take Big Air Base

Clinging stubbornly to the mountainous terrain, German small artillery and machine gunners slowed the progress of Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark's advancing Fifth army in the Naples area.

The whole German line facing the Fifth army, however, was in danger of encirclement, following the British Eighth army's capture of Foggia, 80 miles to the northeast.

Possession of Foggia gave the Allies a network of airfields from which they could blast southern Germany and the Balkans.

With the British threatening their rear, the Nazis could continue to hold out only so long as it would take Montgomery's men to cross the mountains and get behind their backs.

Thus, a slow and bloody German withdrawal up the Italian mainland loomed.

King Victor Emmanuel's government as a partner by the Allies, Italy apparently has stuck a foot in both camps.

Although the U. S. and Britain have refused to accept King Victor Emmanuel's government as an ally, they would welcome its assistance in helping throw the Germans from Italy, and thus give it rank as a military rather than a political partner.

King Victor Emmanuel's government has been anxious to enter the Allied camp as a military partner, hoping that its co-operation would promote better peace terms for it.

Meanwhile, Benito Mussolini has been active in reforming his fallen Fascist regime in the north with German support.

The Duce expects to raise an army to fight alongside of the Nazis again, and he has promised to abolish the monarchy and establish a republican government in which the people, rather than the king, would have the final voice.

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC: On Move Again

Continuing Gen. Douglas MacArthur's policy of striking directly at enemy bases, Allied troops moved farther up the northeastern coastline of New Guinea to strike at the Japanese shipping port of Madang from the rear.

As the Allied forces worked their way up the Markham Valley toward Madang, other units bore down on Finschafen, the important sea and air base which lay encircled from three sides.

Australian troops landed by sea to the north of the Jap base encountered bitter resistance.

Despite heavy attacks by Jap bombers, more American troops were put ashore on Vella Lavella island in the Solomons.

Reinforcement of the U. S. garrison there further tightened the noose around the last Jap holding of Kolombangara island in the area.

HIGHLIGHTS . . . in the week's news

STEEL: Production of ingot steel recently touched a new peak at 100.8 per cent of theoretical capacity. The old record was 100.6 per cent. This means 1,756,900 net tons a week.

LIBERTY SHIPS: American merchant vessels chartered to foreign nations will all be of the comparatively slow Liberty ship class, it was reported.

DRAFT: Eye U. S. Employees

With Sen. Burton K. Wheeler's bill for the deferment of fathers doomed, Sen. Josiah Bailey proposed another measure which would require the induction of all draft-age single or childless married men now on the government payroll who did not switch to essential work.

Senator Bailey's bill also provided for the transfer of all physically fit army and navy commissioned officers between 18 and 38 years of age from noncombatant duty in Washington, D. C., to actual fighting.

In recent testimony before congressional committees, it was estimated that approximately 650,000 single and childless married men were on the government payroll.

Opponents of the dad's draft insist that all eligible men from this group should be taken by the services before fathers are called.

A bill drawn by Sen. Robert Taft would first draft all dads under 30 years of age.

Workers Needed

Declaring that in 1943 the civilian employment has remained below the level reached last year by 1,300,000, the army's industrial personnel director, James P. Mitchell, said the nation was faced with increasing the efficiency of the present labor force, or of drafting workers from non-essential to essential occupations.

Manpower is poorly distributed, Mitchell said, so that while there is adequate labor throughout the country, there are acute shortages in some areas and surpluses in others.

Mitchell urged that more consideration be given to the employment of women, stating that they compose the chief source of manpower remaining in the nation.

SUBSIDIES: 'Fight Is On'

"The battle is on!" With these words the American Farm Bureau President, Edward A. O'Neal, declared that agricultural organizations would back up the congressional farm bloc's opposition to subsidies for the decrease of consumer food costs.

The battle lines were drawn following reports that efforts would be made to increase the Commodity Credit Corporation's operating fund by at least 250 million dollars, to continue the crop loan program and initiate subsidy payments to producers, particularly to vegetable growers.

Authority also would be sought to allow the CCC to resell produce at a loss.

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COAL: Rationing Possible

As the OPA drew up plans for possible coal rationing, John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers and Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes' office found themselves in disagreement on the nation's supply.

A UMW spokesman declared that shortages of some by-product coals used by industry may exist, but production from other mines would more than make up for such scarcity.

On the other hand, Ickes' office said weekly production would have to be increased if total supplies for the year were to approximate estimated needs of 600 million tons.

It was said any increase was questionable in view of the constant loss of miners to other industries.

RATION POINTS: Increased Sharply

Because of declining production, the office of price administration has raised the point value of butter from 12 to 16 points, the total allotment of red points per person each week.

At the same time increases in points on nine items, and reductions in four others were announced.

The following increases have been ordered, based on the No. 2 size can: Apricots, from 27 to 36 points; red sour cherries, 14 to 25; other cherries, 14 to 23; figs, 13 to 21; grapefruit juice, 10 to 18; plums and prunes, 7 to 15 points.

Grape juice was raised from 3 to 6 points a quart. Asparagus and mushrooms also were elevated in point value.

Reductions were ordered for canned green or wax beans, down from 10 to 8 points for the No. 2 can; corn, from 16 to 13, except for whole kernel vacuum-packed, which went down from 20 to 18 points.

Dried peas and lentils have been placed on the unrationed list.

OPA: Dealers Licensed

Only farmers, fishermen and government agencies are exempt from federal licensing following an OPA order that all persons or concerns selling services or commodities under price controls are required to have licenses.

Most wholesalers and all retailers automatically were licensed, and the recent order was designed to take in canners, meat packers, auctioneers, brokers and other agents.

Licenses of operators found guilty of price control violations can be suspended for as long as 12 months.

NAZIS AND JAPS: Strength Greater

"Recent victories have failed to affect in any vital degree the strength of the enemy . . ." With these words Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson summed up statements of Gen. George C. Marshall, Gen. H. H. Arnold and Maj. Gen. George V. Strong to a gathering of ranking industrialists, labor leaders and newspaper executives.

As chief of military intelligence, General Strong revealed that the Nazis now have three times as many combat divisions as they had when they invaded Poland, and their domination of conquered countries has given them a labor force of 35 million workers.

Despite recent heavy losses, the Nazis' air force exceeds its pre-war strength.

Japan can call upon four million soldiers for action, General Strong said, and, like the Nazis, her conquests have given her a vast pool of manpower and natural resources.

RUSSIA: Last Ditch

The Dnieper river reached, the Nazis dug into its western banks in an attempt to throw back the charging Russian armies.

Failure to hold the line along the 750-mile Dnieper river would compel the Nazis to withdraw to prepared defenses on the 1939 pre-war boundaries.

No sooner had the Nazis reached the broad Dnieper, however, than Russian units forced their way across the river at several points, and paratroopers were dropped behind the German lines on the west bank.

The Nazis sought to wipe out these detachments before they could establish footholds.

In the oil rich Caucasus, the last German troops were thrown out, relieving the threat to the Russian fuel supply.

In all the Reds have regained over 300,000 miles of the territory overrun by the Nazis.

REAL ESTATE: Enjoying Boomlet

Rising selling prices in 87 per cent of all cities in the country, and increased sales in 71 per cent, distinguish the current real estate market.

Realty is in greatest demand in cities with war-time industrial activity, and buyers' interest has not been dampened by ceilings on rentals.

Inquiries for business properties have decreased because of goods shortages.

Washington Digest

Manpower-Draft Situation Is Nation's No. 1 Problem

Political Shadows Darken Vital Issues Confronting Every Family; National Service Act Subject to Debate.

By BAUKHAGE News Analyst and Commentator.

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

Today, a whole year stands between election day and the capital but the shadow of coming events cast their shadows before them. Like the dark patches on the ground when scudding clouds cross the sun, the Washington scene is flecked with politics.

And there are issues this time which reach right into every home, touch the family where there are men and women of fighting or working age, reach into the larder and the ice box. It is hard for anyone to see these issues clearly because of the shadow of politics.

There is the draft, the manpower question closely interwoven with it, there is food, its production, its distribution, rationing and prices.

It takes a keen eye to see where merit ends and politics begins.

When Senator Wheeler, fathering the deferment of draft for pre-Pearl Harbor fathers, said the defeat of his measure would be a blow at morale and the nation's children, there was no reason to believe that he was insincere.

Certainly there was no insincerity about the army and navy heads who opposed the measure, explaining that there were just so many men of fighting age and physique and that a certain job had to be done.

But to a reporter who has been reporting the doings of mice and men for more than a quarter of a century, I could not help suspecting some of the folk who battled over this legislation.

What a juicy morsel it was for the vote-getter! True, the Wheeler bill aimed to exempt those who, with no foreknowledge of war, produced families without a thought that babies, to quote the ancient wheeze, like weatherstrips, could keep them out of the draft.

But what about other fathers, quite as Pearl Harborish in their paternity whose offspring sprang after the deadline simply because time or opportunity had lingered?

President's Views There was no doubt what the President thought when he talked about men with children who were doing no useful thing and who might, if they wished immunity from military service, easily get into a war industry.

They, one opponent of the Wheeler bill said, were told that they had no responsibility in the war effort, at home or at the front.

Of course, this argument would not hold if the National Service act, that nightmare of politicians, were passed. The army wants it, Senator Austin and Representative Wadsworth who introduced it, and their followers want it—the White House has never spoken but of late is silent when it is "said to be willing."

Now politics, long before the election winds started blowing, has dulled men's minds on that subject. Manpower Commissioner McNutt has been willing but not emphatic.

Perhaps you never read the contents of a recent statement issued through the Office of War Information from the Manpower commission. I have treasured it and want to quote its first sentences:

"Better utilization of our work force is the primary means of getting the manpower needed to supply productive establishments of the nation." (You and I can understand that, despite the fine four and five-syllable derivatives.)

"Labor reserves in shortage areas have been exhausted and the common lack of community services and facilities in such areas usually makes it impossible or undesirable to bring in more workers." (Also quite understandable, on a little thought, but would it make you rush out and hunt for a defense job?)

"Where there has been rapid mobilization of manpower, utilization is not always at its highest level. This is not necessarily a reflection on employers. When a plant has expanded its labor force several times, examples of ineffective use of manpower are certain to follow."

There is a careful exposition of the situation for you! Now what could the man who wrote that be running for? Somewhere where there were a lot of toes to be stepped on, it would seem, for he certainly was pussyfooting among the polysyllables.

Diary of a Broadcaster The other day, at the President's usual press and radio conference, I was interrupted, for Fala, the President's scotty, walked out between the forest of legs and made one of the most thorough trouser-cuff inspections I had ever seen.

Unfortunately, I had on one of those liberty suits with no cuffs so he started to pass me by and I had to engage him in conversation to get his attention at all.

What he said was not to be attributed—I can only say that I learned from authoritative Scotch circles that the newspaper and radio fraternity displayed a lot of scents.

There are only 40 automobiles where 100 were before, according to the Public Roads administration.

To maintain its record of meeting Allied invasion requirements, the Merchant marine during the next year must recruit at least 35,000 experienced officers and men now holding shore jobs, the War Shipping administration has announced.

BRIEFS . . . by Baukhage

The 2,000th ocean-going vessel built under Maritime commission contract since Pearl Harbor was delivered, with steam up, on Saturday, September 11.

A total of 1,425 aliens serving with the armed forces overseas were granted American citizenship by special representatives of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

TO YOUR Good Health

by DR. JAMES W. BARTON Released by Western Newspaper Union.

DIET FOR THE AGING

It is true that as we grow older we need foods easy to digest but many as they grow older still have physical work to do and need nourishing foods some of which require chewing before they will digest readily.

Therefore if the individual has but a few or no chewing teeth—grinders—he should be fitted for artificial teeth by his dentist. In his book, "The Patient Past Fifty," Dr. Ernest P. Boas states, "It is most important to see to it that every aging person has dentures (plates) that will enable him to chew varied and adequate foods. An old person commonly restricts his dietary to cereals, soft bread and tea and coffee because he cannot chew most of the food that is set before him."

The most important item or items of food for the nourishment and well being of the elderly individual are the protective foods. The protective foods as described some years ago by Dr. E. B. McCollum, Johns Hopkins, are milk and other dairy products, meats, fruits, and green vegetables, because of their vitamins and minerals. Vitamin A is found particularly in milk, butter, eggs, cheese, liver and green vegetables; vitamin B in whole wheat bread, beef, mutton, and many vegetables; vitamin B-2 in milk, fruits, and leafy vegetables; vitamin C in lemons—oranges, limes, lemons, tomatoes and melons.

Another suggestion is that elderly individuals should try to eat three meals of about the same size instead of making the evening meal the largest and heaviest one. In fact, the large meal of the day should be eaten at noon, with a light supper in the evening. A rest of an hour after eating, instead of walking or working immediately after eating, aids digestion and avoids overtaxing the heart which otherwise would have the duty of increasing its work to take care of digestion and exercise or work at the same time. If tea and coffee agree, one or two cups daily are allowed.

Mr. Vandenberg read Mr. Baruch's words on the subject of cost-plus: "The government pays all the costs, whatever they are. Since the government is footing the bill, there is no incentive for the manufacturer to economize in the use of material, facilities or labor. More workers are hired than needed. Workers stand idle—it costs the manufacturer nothing. Much labor is wasted."

Political Breezes This is only one item in the long and forthright document which has had considerable publicity. Perhaps it might have been neglected if it had not been blown into the public's face by the political breezes stirred up by Mr. Vandenberg. Perhaps Mr. Vandenberg might not have generated those breezes if Mr. Baruch had not been pretty critical of government agencies that competed for power; perhaps Mr. Baruch would not have been so frank if he had not thought that, as he requested, the report was not for publication.

Mr. Byrnes, when he sent the document to "Dear Van" at the latter's insistence, said that it was not intended for other than private use but that it was "a splendid argument in favor of action taken by the War Mobilization committee" (in regard to the labor situation on the West coast) and he requested that it be placed in the Congressional Record, which it was.

And so there it was for all to see with Mr. Baruch, presumably still the best of democratic pals but also the severest of critics, lambasting jealous government agencies and calling manufacturers "manufacturers" and not "productive establishments" and apologizing for nobody, business men or bureaucrats.

Thus the political breezes blow, sometimes in one direction, sometimes in another, though, of course, in election years the "outs" usually blow the loudest. They are the prosecuting attorney, and the "ins" are the defense.

However, there is this satisfaction, blow where it will, it is an ill wind that blows nobody good.

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QUESTION BOX

Q.—What causes lack of balance, dizziness? A.—Lack of balance, dizziness, is often caused by some disturbance of the ear.

Q.—What causes pain between the ribs? A.—Pain between ribs and along the right side when pressed, is called intercostal neuralgia, false pleurisy, muscular rheumatism, etc. Heat in any form is helpful.

JUST AS GOOD AS

Reasoning Teacher—Rastus, why does Missouri stand at the head of the mule raising business in this country? Little Rastus—I dunno, 'xactly. Must be 'cause de other end am too dangerous.

All That! Mrs. Reed—I'm going shopping today, dear. What does the paper say about the weather? Hubby—Rain, hail, sleet, thunder and lightning!

Could It Be? Wife—I was quite outspoken at the club today. Hubby—I can't believe it. Who outspoke you?

Dan Cupid First Soldier—What's up Bill? Second Soldier—I sent my girl two letters every day since I was drafted and now she's married the postman.

Five Up Scot (at riding academy) — I want to rent a horse. Groom—How long? Scot—Longest ye've got. There are five of us going.

Fingerprint Camera

The fingerprint camera is the only one that photographs skin impressions and other similar marks by being placed over them in contact with the object on whose surface they have been left, whether it is a door, a typewriter or a drinking glass, says Collier's.

Hence, it is the only camera that must illuminate its subject, using for this purpose four miniature lamps that, with their batteries, are housed in the box.

GIVE HEAD COLD THE AIR

Open cold-clogged breathing passages. You breathe freer almost instantly, feel the difference. Caution: Use only as directed. Always use Penetro Nose Drops.

Admirals may be admirable, but that isn't where the word comes from. It comes from an old Arabic word "amir-al" meaning "commander of." That's what the Admiral is, the top-ranking officer in the Navy. Top-ranking cigarette with our Navy men is Camel—the favorite, too with men in the Army, Marines, and Coast Guard, according to actual sales records from their service stores. Camels are a top-ranking gift, too. And though there are Post Office restrictions on packages to overseas Army men, you can still send Camels to soldiers in the U. S., and to men in the Navy, Marines, and Coast Guard wherever they are. —Adv.

Relief At Last For Your Cough

Creomulsion relieves promptly because it goes right to the seat of the trouble to help loosen and expel germ laden phlegm, and aid nature to soothe and heal raw, tender, inflamed bronchial mucous membranes. Tell your druggist to sell you a bottle of Creomulsion with the understanding you must like the way it quickly allays the cough or you are to have your money back.

CREOMULSION For Coughs, Chest Colds, Bronchitis

—Buy War Savings Bonds—

SNAPPY FACTS ABOUT RUBBER

In three cases they gave drugs that partially closed the blood vessels supplying the trifacial nerve; in one of these cases the drug (adrenalin) caused an attack of tic doloureux before the patient had been put on treatment with dilator drugs (the drugs that open up the blood vessels). In the other two cases benzedrine sulphate (another "vessel" closing drug) increased the number and severity of the attacks of tic doloureux.

The dilator drug, nicotinic acid, was used (to give an increased supply of blood to the trifacial nerve) to seven patients, two male and five female, ranging from 39 to 62 years, in doses which varied from 50 milligrams twice a day to 75 milligrams four times a day.

"In every case there was improvement, amounting in some cases to complete relief." In two patients a return of pain was relieved by breathing in amyl nitrate, a dilator drug.

Rubber previously used for garden hose will provide for tires on carriages of 8,500 "75's" and 6,800 37-mm. anti-aircraft guns and 600 pontons for Army bridges.

Samuel Peal was granted the first rubber patent in England in 1791. It covered the waterproofing of leather, cotton, linen, etc.

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