THE FRONTIER, O'NEILL, NEBRASKA

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Yanks Step Up Pressure on Jap Bases; Truman Committee Asks More Leeway For Manufacture of Civilian Products; **Daytime Bombings Rock Nazi Industry**

(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.



England-War and peace provide striking contrast in this English pas ture, where sheep stray amid U.S. air corps supply depot set in open field.

als

Clearing Path

VETS BONUS:

To make up the differences be-

tions called on congress to pass bo-

seas and \$3 a day for home duty.

Maximum payments under the

plan would total \$4,500 for overseas

tax-free, non-salable government

bonds, bearing a flat 3 per cent in-

No sooner had the Veterans of For-

eign Wars, the Army and Navy Un-

ion, Disabled American Veterans,

and Regular Veterans' association

pressed for the bonus than seven

Ask \$4.500

PACIFIC: Pincer Closes

Giving the harassed Japs no rest, U. S. forces shifted the impetus of tween war workers' and servicetheir Southwest Pacific attack back | men's wages, five veterans organizato New Britain, increasing the menace of the once important air and nus legislation now, awarding milinaval base of Rabaul, feeder point tary personnel \$4 a day for overfor enemy units throughout the region.

With new Yankee landings on the northern coast of New Britain and and \$3,500 for home duty, with all eastward advances by other dough- compensation above \$300 being in boys operating from Arawe on the southern shores, General MacArthur was slowly closing his pincer on terest for the first five years and Rabaul, although rugged jungle still compounded 3 per cent interest for rose before U. S. forces meeting | the next five years. stubborn opposition from the entrenched enemy.

While General MacArthur increased his pressure on the Japs in | Military Order of the Purple Heart New Britain, other U. S. forces tightened their grip on the Admiralty Islands along the supply route to congressmen scrambled to introduce Rabaul. In mid-Pacific, Admiral legislation embodying their propos-Chester Nimi'z' naval airmen continued to pound Jap defense installations in the Caroline Islands, site | EUROPE: of the enemy's Pearl Harbor of Truk.

CONGRESS:

GREAT BRITAIN: Coal Strikes

Far, far across the sea, Great

Ruffled by the Durham slowdown which has cut coal output from 15,-000 to 5,000 tons weekly, the government threatened to replace the miners and put them to work in other pits.

Piece-workers balked when no adjustment was made in their rates after other miners were granted new minimum wages of \$20, \$3.25 over the old level. Piece-workers claimed they could only raise their minimum by 50 or 75 cents under existing rates, not making it worthwhile for them to try harder.

CANADA: Price Control

Tussling against wartime inflation trends, Canada spent over 115 million dollars from December, 1941, to December, 1943, for subsidies to keep down import and domestic prices. Higher labor costs, expanded farm

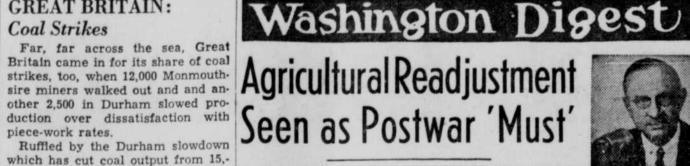
income, expensive substitutes and transportation charges are among the factors tending to rub against price ceilings.

Although the supply situation promises to brighten, there are growing shortages of children's clothing and footwear. The lumber and pulpwood industry continue to scarcities.

\$40,000 Bull



Mrs. William E. Barton of Chi-



Farmer-Educator Stresses Need for More Efficient Farming, More Attractive Life In Order to Maintain Production.

By BAUKHAGE News Analyst and Commentator.

due to the tendency toward tenant

operation of farms under short-time

tenures, which naturally leads to in-

efficient farming, bad living condi-

Then, of course, there is the an-

cient bugbear of one-crop farming,

partly inherited from slavery days

and particularly noticeable in cotton

agriculture. Another factor is the

wage labor situation in particular

more good, new lands which could

be opened up. But their effect lives

er situation. In the old days a man,

else's terms and like it.

Three Improvements

brought about:

important improvements could be

ant to conserve the soil since he

ever since

if

land."

kind.

farmer.

obstacle.

tions, lack of continuity.

WNU Service, Union Trust Building, !

Ever since the beginning of the year, Washington has realized that one of the most important problems before it is demobilization. It isn't a future problem. It's

Nearly a million and a quarter men have already been discharged from the army and navy since Pearl Harbor. More than 50,000 were physically "disabled," but excepting the severely wounded, most of these can be absorbed into civilian activities.

social structure is beginning.

some length in this column, the George report on reconversion. Since then has come the Baruch report on suffer from pressing manpower the same subject, which was rapidly followed by executive action. It looked as if congress and the White House were in a race to see who would be first to start the colossal job.

> on readjustment of industry, less attention has been paid publicly to the necessary readjustments in agriculture which must come. Because many starving peoples will have to be fed for some two years after the war is over, the demand on the farmers for production of food and textiles should continue on somewhat the same basis as at present. But adjustments will have to be made whether or not this high rate of production is maintained because any changes in our economic life are bound to affect the farmers.

One of the most important recent contributions to this planning for the adjustment of agriculture has been made by Dr. Murray R. Benedict, a Wisconsin farm boy who is now a professor of agriculture in the University of California. He points out in a very thorough study of "Farm People and the Land After the War," released by the National Planning association, that if we want our people to be adoquately and suitably fed, and if we want our farmers and farm workers to be satisfied, farming will have to be made more efficient and farm life more attractive both as a business and as a way of life.



just as essential as thrashers, reapers or plows. But too often, farmers realize this only after a building has developed the "shakes," or after a (4) (Something we would hardly weather-beaten roof allows moisture want to see) Immigration to less deto get through it where it can attack

veloped countries, except, of course, the building and the cattle, hogs, in the case of places like Alaska, feed or machines stored there. where there is a need of settlers. Of what use is it to raise an extra hundred bushels of grain, the War Another danger which besets the Food administration points out, if farmer and which regional planning would avert is the sense of insecu- that grain is to be lost in a granary with a leaking roof? Of what use is rity on the part of the farm people,



much as 30 per cent may be lost because of uninsulated, damp structures? Why attempt to raise more livestock unless steps are first taken to save the 30 to 40 per cent which never reach maturity because of poor or inadequate shelter?

on and has affected land policies Like home owners, farmers are apt to forget that roofs can never Dr. Benedict lays great stress on "relax" in the battle with wind, the fact that land policies which rain, ice and snow. While some were well suited to the pioneer do roofing materials cannot be obnot fit in at all with our modern tained, non-critical, fire-resistant aseconomy and he emphasizes heavily phalt roofing, which is easy to apthe need of altering the tenant-farmply, is available.



CLASSIFIED

No catch to this, we ship them PREPAID MODEL HATCHERY Creighton, Missouri

NO ASPIRI an do more for you, so why pay mo World's largest seller at 10¢. 36 tablets 100 for only 35¢. Get St. Joseph Aspirin

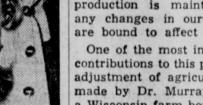
Ball Bearings as Jewels Ball bearings have been produced so small they can be used to replace jewels in watch movements.



YOUR CHILD'S coughing at night -caused by throat "tickle" or irritation, mouth breathing, due to a cold—on often be prevented by rubbing throat and chest with Vicks VapoRub at bedtime.

VAPORUB'S poultice-and-vapor action loosens phlegm, relieves irri-tation, helps clear upper air passages, thus tends to stop mouth breathing and invite restful VICKS sleep. Try it!

One Beginner



cago holds reins on Prince Eric of Sunbeam, grand champion bull the National Aberdeen-Angu show, bought at \$40,000 for breeding at an auction at Chicago's stockyards by Ralph L. Smith, Kansas City, Mo. **Runners-up to Prince Eric were** Erian B. VII, which sold for \$30,-000, and Prince Quality also of Sunbeam, which was bought for \$10.800.

Washington, D. C. some of the mechanization. ers themselves.

here

Reconversion of our economic and

Two weeks ago, I discussed at

localities (also a heritage of another While attention is being centered day) which results in poor living conditions and unproductive and unsatisfactory work. Other disturbing factors are the use of submarginal lands or unsuitably located farms and then, of course, the problem of the exhaustion of resources with the counter-measure of conservation. It is pointed out that the situation which met the pioneer in America resulted in certain definite tendencies and traditions affecting the American attitude toward agriculture. These pioneer conditions, of course, ceased when there were no

Cut Appropriations

In an economical mood, the house appropriations committee sliced 91 million dollars off federal agencies' requests for additional funds to carry on operations for the year ending Flying Forts and Liberators in rec-June 30, but it did approve a total of 500 million dollars.

Biggest reduction of 221/2 million dollars was made in the Federal Works agency's plea for 150 million dollars for community facilities, and of the sum finally voted, only 4 per cent was allowed for administration expenses. More than 17 million dollars was lopped off National Housing administration's request for 25 million dollars for war housing. The Commodity Credit corporation's bid for 39½ million dollars for restoring its capital was turned down, committeemen pointing to its 25 million dollar balance as of December 31 and authority to borrow.

Only the Veterans administration fared well, 30 million dollars being appropriated for construction of hospital facilities, following Brig. Gen. Frank Hines' statement that by 1975 a peak load of 300,000 beds would be filled, 207,000 by vets of this war and 91,400 from other wars.

RUSSIA: **Finns** Dicker

While Russian General Meretskov's armies drove against the Germans' Estonian and

Latvian defenses. Finland bargained with Moscow for more agreeable peace terms, including retention of all the territory won during the present war and right of the Nazis to withdraw their troops from

Gen. Meretskov the country. Crossing the Nar-

va river, the Russ penetrated into Estonia, while farther south, Red armies were converging on the important railroad and highway center of Pskov, gateway to Latvia.

Almost 600 miles to the south, the Russians drove into the flank of the Germans' long front to the rear of Red forces in old Poland, again seeking to whittle down the Nazis' position to prevent them from using it as a springboard for possible attack.

MISCELLANY:

ACCIDENT: A freak railroad accident took the lives of 500 Italians. who were illegally riding on a freight train, trying to get home from north to south Italy. The refugees died of carbon monoxide poisoning from the locomotive's smoke, when the train stalled on a tunnel grade.

HOSPITALS: There are 14 per cent more patients in American hospitals now than in 1940.

cripple wazi industry and solien invasion path, while fighting flared on the muddy Italian front.

Mighty Allied aerial armadas

roared over Europe, striking hard to

Drubbed by 26,880 tons of bombs dropped by the RAF, Berlin felt the full weight of hundreds of U.S. ord daylight raids, which left the German capital smouldering. The American forays were not made without cost, however, scores of bombers being shot down by waves of Nazi fighter planes rising to the attack from the coast inland, and thick walls of anti-aircraft fire in the

target areas. Clinging stubbornly to their Anzio beachhead, U. S. and British troops continued to ward off persistent German thrusts at their lines, while near Cassino to the southeast, Allied forces took up the assault against the enemy's mountain bastions in heavy mud.

. . .

Latest domestic to enter the 1944 race for President is Mrs. Nora E. Gover, 53, of Los Angeles, Calif. A woman of accomplishment who built the tworoom house she lives in, Mrs. Gover will campaign for \$30 monthly paymen'; to everybody from birth to death, and no taxes.

WAR ECONOMY:

TrumanCommitteeReports to \$9.

Letting the chips fall where they may, Senator Harry Truman's investigating committee praised America's war production effort, asked that greater leeway be given to manufacturing civilian goods and criticized locce disposition of surplus war material.

Since 1941, the committee reported, the U. S. produced arms and equipment for 10,000,000 men; 153,-061 airplanes; 746 warships; 20,450,-000 tons of Liberty ships; 1,567,940 military trucks, and 23,867 landing craft.

To speed civilian production, the committee urged: 1. Permit use of metals not needed for the war; 2. Allow manufacture outside of manpower shortage areas, and 3. Let factories without war work operate. Citing the army's sale of \$1,721,136 worth of new machine tools for junk for \$36,924 in Detroit recently, the committee called for creation of a special U. S. agency to handle disposal of surplus material,

PIPE LINE The proposed pipeline across Ara-

bia, to be constructed wth federal funds to provide the American and Allied armies with petroleum in the Mediterranean area, would create many international complications, spokesmen for the American oil industry charge. According to a report by the Petroleum Industry war council, the plan to run the 1,000mile pipeline "through three foreign nations" was "an invitation to ingerms of another war."

HOGS: Prices Up

Because snowstorms impeded shipments and prospering farmers were in better position to hold hogs, 20 major pig markets recently received lowest receipts in six months, canoe again. while prices rose to the highest peak in four months.

netting \$14.10, and good 270 to 350 pound butchers bringing \$13.95. agricultural dog. Even some of the lightest hogs went

up .50. In the cattle market, demand increased for butcher stock, such as prices strong to .25 higher. The scant supplies of sheep and lambs went quickly, with the best cashing about 30 million. at \$16.35, and old ewes bringing up

FARM CO-OPS: **Must Report Finances**

Approximately 300,000 non-profit organizations like labor unions and farm co-operatives must file financial reports with the U.S. treasury for the first time under the new tax

law Bitterly opposed by the groups involved, financial reports were made complaints of many private companies that some of the non-profit organizations were in competition with them. Reports also could enable

labor union funds. the reports, the law calls for spe- paying jobs. cific statements of gross income, receipts and disbursements, and other

information that may be deemed necessary. Organization officers will be charged with supplying all of the data.

WAR DEATHS

During 1943 American life insurance companies paid out nearly 42 million dollars in death benefits under 31,600 civilian policies owned by members of the army, navy and had been killed in action. Payments on claims of servicemen accounted for about 4 per cent of all death claims for the year. The

1943 settlements bring the aggregate sum since the start of the war out on 43,500 policies.

Political Reaction

Unfortunately, there is a great danger that such efforts will be frustrated owing to the very natural political reaction of a democratic country, long under federal regulation which is necessary in wartime. Once peace returns, a free people is anxious to throw out its chest and start off lustily, paddling its own

It must be remembered that up until 1870, the condition of agricul-At the Chicago yards, nearly all ture shaped the entire anatomy of classes of hogs shared in the price the American body-economicupswing, the average rising to political-social. After 1879, indus-\$13.85, with 200 to 259 pound stock try developed to the point where it became the tail that wagged the

Since 1870, the percentage of the population engaged in nonagricultural activities has remained either about stable or has shown a slight beef cows, canners and cutters, with increase. The farm population showed a decrease until now when it has become fairly stabilized at

It would be possible, provided certain definite steps were taken, either to increase the number of paying farm jobs or to achieve greater production with a fewer number of workers, so that we could have more or less farmers, according to production needs and still make it remunerative to all.

According to Dr. Benedict, the normal birth rate keeps the farm population just about stable unless sharp shifts to and from the farm are made. The shifts do come and they mandatory by congress acting after throw the whole farm picture out of kilter. This is where the tail wagging the dog comes in, for in time of depression, of course, industrial workers seek livelihood on congress to look into disposition of the farm and, therefore, have a tendency to glut the market-in time Although the treasury has yet to of boom, the farm boy deserts the draw specific regulations governing fields for the cities and the better-

Four Major Factors

There are four factors which can take up or let out the slack: products at home or abroad.

Increased imports of coffee and cocoa from Brazil and other Amermerchant marines. About 14,000 men partment have been surveying areas | ican republics now assure a larger of labor shortage where prisoners of quota of these products for U.S. civilians in 1944.

About 118 cups of tea per personmore than in 1943-will be available for U. S. civilians this year if shipternational incidents rife with the to close to 60 million dollars paid army dentists, according to the war ping conditions permit, according to the War Food administration.

conditions were unsatisfactory, Many New Uses Found could pack his family and belongings in a covered wagon, cross the range For Chicken Feathers and stake out a fresh claim for him-

The government is taking all eider self. Now, if he has no place of his duck down and geese feathers, leavown, he has to work on someone ing chicken and turkey feathers for

civilian use. "The past two decades have About 80 per cent of feathers for brought clearly into view," says Dr. pillows, quilts and cushions came Benedict, ". . . the insecurity and from Europe and China in peacetime destructiveness of the American sys--forcing manufacturers during the tem of tenancy, the rapid deteriorawar to improve domestic supply tion of soils, and the increasing difsources, which now also must be ficulty with which able young farmers can become established on the

tapped for increased war needs. Public prejudice against chicken feathers for pillows and cushion stuffing has waned somewhat be-

He believes that wise legislation cause of improved methods of precould be put into action and three paring them, manufacturers said, adding that now they are more sanitary, while a curling process has (1) Powerful incentive for the ten- made them softer. More than 100,000,000 pounds of feathers now are produced annually from American poultry flocks, com-

pared with only about 20,000,000 pounds before the war. About 95 per cent of the total is made up of chicken feathers. Even in surgery, feathers have

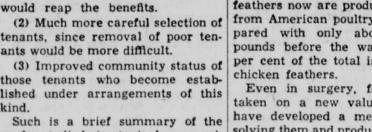
taken on a new value. Chemists have developed a method for dissolving them and producing a protein plastic. Threads of this plastic can be used as sutures for sewing wounds because they are strong and are absorbed by the body.

makes ideal sleeping bags for soldiers and for fliers' jackets. Kapok, formerly used extensively in America as pillow-stuffing, now is unob-

regard to the reconversion and ad- tainable from the Dutch East Injustment of industry in the present

an optimist indeed who would predict that constructive farm legislation could be carried out in an election year. The farm lobby is one of the most powerful in congress

but unfortunately pressure exerted by it frequently fails to have for its objective the general good of the country. Proponents of certain measures may be really honest in expressing the wish of their particular constituents but the farm problem in America is so closely interwoven with every phase of our life, social as well as economic, that to envision it properly one must consider the welfare of the entire na-(1) A larger demand for farm | tion, not the special interests of any one particular locality.



goals studied in typical research now being done for the benefit of the Unfortunately, however, as I said

earlier, politics is bound to play a Trade sources say that down powerful role in the effort to secure any "wise legislation" and, with selfish interests, will make up the chief

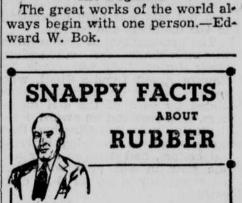
Circumstances will force action in dies and available supplies on hand session of congress but it would be are used by the government.

Poultry flock owners get about five cents a pound for chicken and turkey feathers and approximately \$1 a pound for down from waterfowl.



Don't Use Too Much Seed In buying seed, it is wise to plan

the amount needed for the space to be planted. A half-ounce of carrot seed, for example, might all be put into a single 100-foot row. The halfpunce of seed would contain about 12,000 seeds, and if 90 per cent of them were to grow, according to the germination test, that would mean nearly 11,000 plants in the row, or about 100 to 110 little carrot plants to each foot of row. Actually 25 seeds to the foot is about right.



In 1912 tropical Americas produced their greatest output of rubber-62,000 tons. It is expected that we will have imported 41,000 tons from these countries in 1943, an important supplement to our synthetic supplies.

Some experts estimate that there are around 300 million Hevea (rubber) trees in Latin America. Most of them are in jungles, difficult to get at.

"Alcohol and driving don't mix" may still be a worthy admonition, but nevertheless, millions of gallons of alcohol are needed as a raw material to make synthetic rubber for the production of tires now so essential to driving.



Help Them Cleanse the Blood of Harmful Body Waste

Your kidneys are constantly filtering aste matter from the blood stream. But

waste matter from the blood stream. But kidneys sometimes lag in their work-do not act as Nature intended-fail to re-move impurities that, if retained, may poison the system and upset the whole body machinery. Symptoms may be nagging backache, persistent headache, attacks of dizziness, getting up nights, swelling, putliness under the eyes-a feeling of nervous anxiety and loss of pep and strength. Other signs of kidney or bladder dis-order are sometimes burning, scanty or too frequent urination. There should be no doubt that prompt treatment is wiser than neglect. Use Doan's Pills, Doan's have been winning

Treatment is wher than neglect. Use Doan's Pills. Doan's have been winning new friends for more than forty years. They have a nation-wide reputation. Are recommended by grateful people the country over. Ask your neighbor!



BRIEFS... by Baukhage Men representing the War Man-1 power commission and the war dewar may be used effectively in farming and industry.

About one million men have been made dentally fit for duty by U.S.

department