

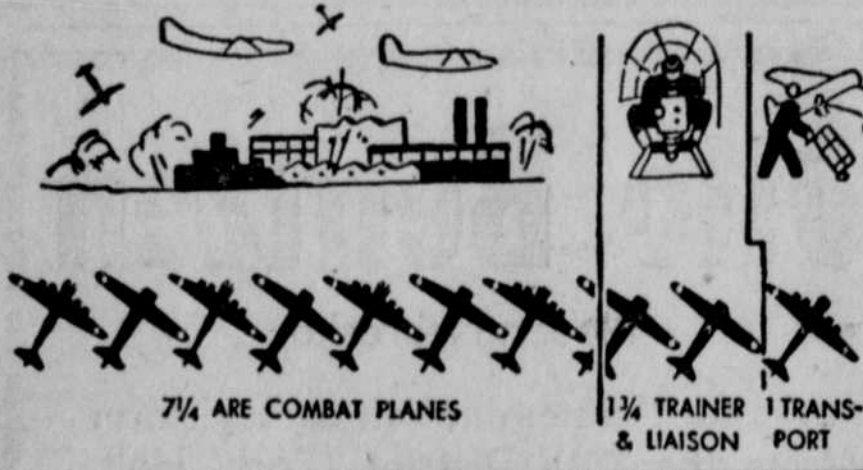
WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

**WFA Sees Ample Civilian Food Supply During Coming Year; Production Up; Allied Forces Battle Japs in India; Congress Votes Role in World Relief**

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.

TELEFACT

OF EVERY 10 AIRPLANES NOW PRODUCED IN THE U. S.



AGRICULTURE:

**Food Supply**  
Civilian food supplies during 1944 should be the same as last year with farmers continuing record breaking performances, War Food Administrator Marvin Jones said, but stocks of milk, cheese and fats may be slightly less.

At the end of 1943, the U. S. had the largest livestock inventory in history, Jones said, with 19 per cent more hogs and 3 per cent more cattle, although sheep and lamb numbers were down 4 per cent. With farmers urged to cultivate 16,000,000 more acres than last year, they still face manpower problems, Jones related. The outlook for production of farm machinery and fertilizer have improved, he added.

Revealing \$350,000,000 was spent for supporting farm prices in 1943, Jones said they served the double purpose of offering incentive for production and holding down consumer costs.

**Postwar Outlook**  
Addressing the National Association of Mutual Insurance companies in Chicago, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard declared post-war America's exportable surplus of farm commodities would be 15 per cent of production.

Asserting the figure resulted after estimating increased domestic demand for consumption and industry, Wickard said: "Again we are either going to have to extend credit or give agricultural products to other nations, or we are going to have to accept goods and services in exchange."

Advances in agricultural production will pose a major problem in postwar America, Wickard said, remarking that with only moderate demand and usual educational methods, yields will jump up 40 per cent in six years.

**WAGES:**  
**Peg Sticks**  
Testifying before the senate banking committee considering extension of rice control after June 30, War Labor Board Chairman William H. Davis declared that the WLB intended to stand by its "Little Steel formula" limiting wage increases to 15 per cent over January 1941, levels, but only if living costs remain relatively stabilized.

To assure such stabilization, Davis recommended continuance of consumer subsidies. Prohibition of subsidies would result in appreciable rises in basic commodities and make present wages inadequate, Davis said.

Davis opposed suggestions that wages be limited, declaring such action would work against promotions and upgrades, and discourage shifts to industry.

**WORLD RELIEF:**  
**Authorize UNRRA**  
By overwhelming vote, congress put itself on record for participating in world relief by authorizing expenditures of \$1,350,000,000 for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration to help the people of occupied countries get back on their feet following their liberation.

Although UNRRA will feed, clothe and restore essential services in the stricken countries, it will do so only for the purpose of getting the people started in rebuilding their agricultural and industrial economy.

Matching the U. S. contribution, 43 other United Nations will put about \$650,000,000.

PACIFIC:

**Japs Invade India**  
While Adm. Louis Mountbatten's Southeast Asia command coped with a strong Jap drive into eastern Burma, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's staff concentrated on weakening the enemy's hold on New Guinea with heavy aerial attacks against shipping and gun positions.

Springing unnoticed from the jungle, a Jap force pressing far inland into India pointed at Imphal, key to the communications line feeding Lieut. Gen. Joseph Stilwell's Chinese-American troops opening a new supply route to China in northeastern Burma. While the Allies maneuvered to weather this charge, two other Jap columns aimed at Imphal farther to the north.

In New Guinea, Allied planes ripped the northeastern coastal shipping route while Aussie and U. S. doughboys advanced northward toward the big base of Madang over craggy foothills.

EUROPE:

**Take Over Balkans**  
Germany made her final preparations for an anticipated double-barreled attack against the continent by the Allies by integrating Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria into the Nazi war machine to provide a common pool of men and resources.

The Nazis' incorporation of the Balkans came as the Russ drew closer to the Hungarian border by stabbing deeper into prewar Poland and surged onward to the Rumanian boundary by chewing off Germany's last grip in the Ukraine.

As Germany moved to utilize the Hungarian, Rumanian and Bulgarian armies of over a half million men and draw upon the agricultural and industrial resources of these countries, Nazi troops streamed eastward to take up the fight along the newly organized battlefield.

**Jerry Tough**  
While the Germans moved quickly to mend their fences in the Balkans they more than had their hands full in Italy and the west.

Around Cassino Jerry clung stubbornly to his ground to block the broad highway to Rome, fighting



**Nazi Prisoners in Italy.**  
desperately in the hilly country to dominate the heights from which he could pour his deadly artillery fire upon Allied troops maneuvering below.

In the west, the Allies sent fleets of bombers against France and Germany to rip defenses and railways over which troops and supplies could be shuttled and blast factories turning out Axis armament.

BIG BUSINESS:

**Report Incomes**  
With war orders accounting for 66 per cent of the business, International Harvester had gross income of \$448,035,041 and profit of \$25,692,944 for its fiscal year ending October 31, 1943. For the 12 months ending July 1, 1945, the company has been authorized to use 20 per cent more material for farm machinery.

Overcoming merchandising difficulties, America's No. 1 mail order house, Sears, Roebuck & Co., took in \$852,596,706 and cleared \$33,866,087 in 1943. Although shortages prevail, the quality of goods has improved in recent months, President Arthur S. Barrows said.

In reporting sales of \$552,000,000 and profit of \$7,403,000 in 1943, Wilson & Co. disclosed extensive developments in new meat preparations and packing, such as boneless beef and dehydrated corned beef, which should have wide markets after the war.

JAPAN:

**Organize Workers**  
Again Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo told the Japanese parliament that the war situation was critical, but this time he underlined its gravity by calling for the establishment of military discipline in industry, under which an entire factory group could be punished for a single worker's offense.

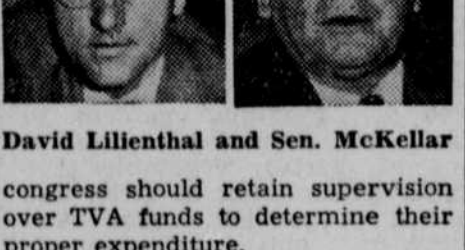
Under Tojo's plan, workers would be organized under a system of military rank, with superior officers having the authority to punish employees from the boss down.

Heretofore conscripted for labor service for only four months of the year, all Japanese high school and college students will now be subject to such duty for any necessary periods.

TVA:

**Under Fire**  
Tennessee's lank Sen. Kenneth McKellar took his battle against present TVA financial policies to the floor of the senate, demanding that the big one billion dollar government power project be compelled to operate altogether on direct appropriations from congress and turn over its revolving fund to the U. S. treasury.

Long at odds with TVA's Chairman David Lilienthal because of the latter's alleged political activities against him, Senator McKellar said



**David Lilienthal and Sen. McKellar**  
congress should retain supervision over TVA funds to determine their proper expenditure.

Taking up the cudgels for TVA, Alabama's Sen. Lister Hill argued that acceptance of McKellar's proposal would mean congress would have to pass on all of TVA's technical operations, complicating procedure with possible paralysis of service.

SOUTH AMERICA:

**Uruguayan Nationalists**  
With the ejection of pro-Allied ministers in the Uruguayan cabinet of President Gen. Higinio Morinigo and ardent nationalists' seizure of control of that country, ultra-neutral Argentina's isolation in South American politics appeared at an ending.

Action of the Uruguayan nationalists was aimed at promoting closer relations with Argentina, which has resisted pressure to go to war against the Axis, insisting on its sovereign right to regulate its own foreign policies.

But like Chile and Bolivia which also have recognized the Argentine regime, Uruguay sought to remain on friendly terms with the U. S. as well, and leave no grounds for a break by any illegal changes in government.

RECONDITIONING:

**Heal Quickly**  
To heal the wounded quickly and well and restore them to suitable military duty, the army has expanded its reconditioning program, utilizing education, occupation and recreation.

Point of the program is to prevent the patients from deteriorating mentally while recuperating physically, as is often the case even in civilian treatment, and to instill them with the knowledge that they are keeping pace with their buddies in convalescing.

Establishment of personnel reassignment centers at Camp Butler, N. C., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and Camp White, Ore., assures the recovered soldier of placement in a position more suitable to his condition.

Washington Digest

**'Price Premium' Battle Grows in Importance**

**War Food Administration Faces Increasingly Difficult Problem of Getting 'Bashful' Beef Cattle to Market.**

By BAUKHAGE  
News Analyst and Commentator.

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

The fight over subsidies—pardon me, I shouldn't use that word—subsidies, the New Deal doesn't like it—the fight over "price premiums" on farm products is once more the chief concern of the administration and the members of congress who do not see eye to eye on this painful question.

The smoke of the battle over the veto of the subsidy ban included in the Commodity Credit corporation bill has settled, and since then there was another veto (the tax bill) that didn't fare so well. But the Farm Bloc members are not so overoptimistic as to believe that the President and congress are still far enough apart on the subsidy question that another veto could not be sustained. In the senate, the cooler heads of the opposition know this and are not willing to go through the same futile process again.

In the house, it is a different matter although this is not likely to change the final picture. House Leader Joe Martin, while conceding no jot or tittle to the administration that he can withhold, has made it plain that price control is necessary, and he isn't going to allow too much delay on the part of those who want an anti-subsidy rider attached to the OPA bill. He has other plans of his own.

War Food administration officials are quoted as admitting that the case of the bashful beeves is one of their greatest problems. Concretely, they have the job of enticing two or three million head of beef cattle off the ranges and into the butcher shops during early spring and summer. And the only thing that they know of to make the cattle move is the good "old reliable" that makes the mare go—cash money. Since the administration is sitting on the ceilings and refusing to allow prices to the consumer to go up, Uncle Sam will probably have to make up the difference again, if congress will let him, in the form of a "price premium" to the stockmen.

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**The Banker's Stake**  
And the government is wondering about something else besides a few meatless Mondays or Tuesdays or Wednesdays. It is worried about the banker who has a stake in steaks, as well as the cattlemen and beef-eater.

Cattle on the ranges have increased beyond the feed on the ranges. The average livestock population of America in the years 1922 to 1942 was 69 million head. Roughly let's say half of this was dairy cattle. Now the estimate is 82 million head and the ratio of eating cows to milking cows has increased alarmingly in the last few years.

And the beeves are now home on the range because there isn't a price incentive to lure them to slaughter. The government feared this; feared first the famine and then the flood. It now looks as if the famine was coming and the flood is not far behind. And this is where the banker comes knocking at the door. He remembers other gluts when the drought, for instance, sent all the cattle to market at once, ruining the industry, making the banker's notes just so much wallpaper.

But how, the simple citizen asks, can there be a price drop when the government has placed a floor under prices as well as a ceiling over them? Well, see what happened to our friend, the hog. The farmer brought his pigs to market. The government fixed the price which the packers were bound to pay. But so many pigs arrived that the packer couldn't pack them and the law didn't say he had to buy what he couldn't use. So the farmer, rather than pick up his pigs and carry them home again, sold them off at disgracefully low prices to the smart boys. Finally the smart boys got the floor price, the butcher got his ceiling price which the consumers with full pocketbooks and empty stomachs were glad to pay. All the farmer got was mad.

This happened why? The government says simply because some farmers, seeing as how there was going to be such a good market for hogs, exceeded their quotas—got too hogish (one district in Iowa, I was told, increased its pig crop by 53 per

cent, when the figure the government had set was 15 per cent). More about that later.

And so the War Food administration is afraid the same thing might happen to the cattle market. And the banker is afraid. It would be bad enough if we ran into a glut like the hog-jam but, as one WFA livestock expert put it, "we shudder to think what might happen if an early drought developed. There would be a great stampede to move cattle to market. Transportation and processing facilities might not be able to handle the movement. The result might be the loss of thousands and thousands of head of cattle."

R. M. Evans, member of the Federal Reserve board for agriculture, who is a former agricultural adjustment administrator, is urging the bankers in the cattle industry to do their share in coaxing Ferdinand off the range.

**About 'Elastic' Prices**  
Of course, the cattlemen have been among the most violent critics of the price control administration and their representatives have maintained a steady battle here in Washington in an effort to remove the ceiling prices from beef (or, as they say, make the prices elastic) so that prices would rise and fall in accordance with the seasonal demand.



Culling Flock Boosts Production of Eggs

**Hens That Don't Lay Merely Waste Feed**  
Because of the rise in feed prices and the decline in egg prices, poultry growers should thoroughly cull their laying flocks and maintain as high egg production as possible, says C. E. Parrish, in charge of Poultry Extension at North Carolina State college.

He suggests that flocks be culled at night, when the birds will be disturbed as little as possible. Using a flashlight, the grower can take the loafers from his flock and save on feed costs. The non-laying hens show a pale, dry comb, which is shrinking up and scaly. The face has a yellow tint. In the beak and eye-ring, the yellow color reappears when laying stops.

"Most heavy breeds and all yellow-skinned varieties of poultry show these changes in pigmentation, or bleaching out", except such white-skinned varieties as Orpingtons," Parrish says.

He points out that the comb of the laying hen is soft, warm, waxy and full of blood. The face is bright red, and the beak and eye-ring is bleached out and white.

"In culling hens, late molters should be retained as breeders if the grower plans to reproduce his flock from the present group of hens," advises Parrish. "Cull out but do not sell out."

"The non-laying hens or pullets which are culled from the flock can be used at home or canned for future use, or they can be placed on the market."

Parrish warns that poultry not fit for food should be killed and buried deeply, as a disease control measure.

**Record Production of PORK**  
Jan 1935-39  
Overage  
545,992,000 lbs

Jan 1942  
775,656,000 lbs

Jan 1944  
1,082,000,000 lbs

(From American Meat Institute.)

Packers' Cattle Buyer

**Needs Rare Judgment**  
The chief cattle buyer of one of the world's largest packing-houses in Chicago says that steers are of uncertain character. A pure-bred steer may or may not be as choice meat as some unregistered critter. And there is always a difference in carcass yield even from two cows of the same weight.

This buyer has no system but says he examines "a steer's conformation, fat and quality. A choice steer is broad over the back (where the top quality meat comes from), 'blocky' in appearance, with no hip bones showing and with a full development in the brisket and the lower part of the hindquarters."

Each buyer has his own personal rule of judgment, he says, but he thinks "the hip tells the story." Once he has found a steer whose meat he rates as choice, there is the question of just how much cow is meat and what to pay for same. When about 62 to 65 per cent of the animal can be turned into beef, he figures he has a bonanza; 55 per cent is average.

Buying is closely related to demand, which is related to the national market and daily changes, he explains. "How to buy a steer" is not learned in 10 easy lessons, but must be learned again each day by consulting main office facts on different market demands and prices. "If we need the meat," he says, "we meet the competition," and he must bid against other companies.

Farm Notes

A new combine that pulls, de-seeds, and binds fiber flax in one operation promises to reduce the labor required in harvesting and processing.

A new method of spraying is being developed to remove excessive blossoms on apple trees and save the labor of thinning the apples by hand.

**Penetro Nose Drops**  
You breathe freer almost instantly as just 2 drops Penetro Nose Drops open your cold-clogged nose to give your head cold air. Caution: Use only as directed. 25c. 24 times as much for 50c. Get Penetro Nose Drops

**They're Brassards**  
Arm bands worn by certain soldiers to show the particular type of work they are doing, such as MP, are called brassards. They are worn on the left sleeve above the elbow.

**Gas on Stomach**  
Relieved in 5 minutes or double money back  
When excess stomach acid causes painful, suffocating gas, sour stomach and heartburn, doctors usually prescribe the fastest-acting medicines known for symptomatic relief—medicines like those in Bell-nas Tablets. No inactive, fill-us-brings comfort in a fifty or double your money back on return of bottle to us. 50c at all druggists.

**Instinct of Camel**  
Thirsty camels have been known to go directly to water a distance of 100 miles on the desert.

**SNAPPY FACTS ABOUT RUBBER**

Seriousness of the truck tire shortage will be appreciated when it is known that 34 of the country's largest cities receive all their milk by motor trucks.

Underinflation is a voracious waster of tire rubber. A check on Michigan war workers' cars recently showed that more than 15 per cent were underinflated.

Rubber and processing represent about 40 per cent of the cost of manufacturing a popular size automobile tire.

The first rubber-tired motor bus was operated in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1900. It was used for sightseeing purposes.

*Jerry Flow*

*In war or peace*

**B.F. Goodrich**

**FIRST IN RUBBER**

**It's New!**

**It's Fast!**

**It's Better**

than any other dry yeast we ever used, say 8 out of 10 women recently surveyed

**FLEISCHMANN'S DRY YEAST**

No Ice-box Needed!

HIGHLIGHTS . . . in the week's news

**GOLF BALLS:** About 400 tons of balata, the tough gum used to cover golf balls, has been released by the War Production Board. It is showing signs of deterioration and is unsuitable for war purposes. Manufacturers of golf balls say that they do not have materials for centers on hand and not much for windings, so the balata does not mean any new balls in the immediate future.

**BOWLING:** Fewer perfect scores were bowled this season than for a good while back, the American Bowling Congress reports. In 1940 there were 284 perfect games in ABC sanctioned competition, the all-time high. In 1942 the score dropped to 225, and in 1943 it slumped to 137. This season there were only 84 perfect games, although 1,675 more teams were accredited.

BRIEFS . . . by Baukhage

Six hundred former seamen and officers of the American merchant marine who had been inducted into the U. S. army from shoreside employment in the last eight months have been released to return to sea.

United States mints last year turned out nearly one-tenth as many coins as have been produced in the past 152 years.

Nazi Minister of the Interior Heinrich Himmler, in ordering the registration of a new class of 17-year-old German girls for labor service, ruled that all applications for deferment will be useless.