Unending Allied Air Offensive Blasts Nazi's Western Defenses, Railroads; Lag Seen in Farm Machinery Output; **Dutch East Indies Bombed by British**

(EDITOR'S NOTE: When opinions are 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.



Camp Gordon, Fla.—Newspaper men touring southeastern camps ride amphibious tank at Camp Gordon, Johnston, Fla.

EUROPE: Unending Raids

An unending procession of U. S. and British bombers soared over western Europe blasting the invasion path, while in the Balkans to the southeast, Axis forces went over to the attack to shore up the Russians' drive on Rumania and Hun-

Big bombers, medium bombers and strafing fighter planes all participated in the Allied aerial attacks on France, the Lowlands and Germany, with rail communications leading to the invasion coast and airports and aircraft factories the principal targets. In one 36-hour period alone, Allied aviators made no less than 6,000 individual flights over

Axis counterattacks in the Balkans took form as the Russians advanced on Carpathian mountain passes leading into the rolling Hungarian plains, and other Red forces threatened the rich Rumanian oil fields around Ploesti. In the Crimean | might form serious bottlenecks. peninsula jutting into the Black sea, Russian forces laid siege to the big PACIFIC: naval base of Sevastopol, where Axis troops flocked after a lengthy Raid Treasure-House

Demand Loyalty

As western Europe crackled under the Allies' savage bombing offensive

to clear the invasion path, Nazi No. 2 Hermann Goering and Nazi No. 3 Joseph Goebbels used Hitler's 55th birthday to loudly appeal to the German people for un-questioned loyalty during the hectic

period to follow. Said Goering: "A thousand dangers may lie ahead . . .

New anxieties and burdens may prove inevitable . . . No sacrifice and no privation should be too great to make for Germany . . . Our gift to the fuehrer is our vow not to lay down arms until we have assured the Reich's future."

Hermann

Said Goebbels: " . . . Even the greatest leaders of history will be faced with occasional setbacks and defeats . . . It will not be possible to form an accurate and just idea of the individual war events and factors which have been decisive in the war until the war is over . . . So to serve our aims means to be loyal to the fuehrer and to follow him through all the storms of war. . . "

FOREIGN HOLDINGS: U. S. Stake

After a canvass of more than 200,000 individuals, estates and trusts, and 16,000 business firms, the U. S. Treasury established American holdings in more than 50 foreign countries at \$13,300,000,000.

Although two-thirds of the holdings of household goods, bonds and factories are in Allied or friendly nations, U. S. national's stake in Axis or occupied countries totals \$3,775,000,000, of which \$1,290,000,000 is in Germany, \$265,000,000 in Italy, \$90,000,000 in Japan, \$65,000,000 in Rumania and \$55,000,000 in Hun-

By far the largest U. S. investments are in Canada, aggregating \$4,375,000,000 and holdings in Great Britain total \$1,030,000,000. Investments in Cuba amount to \$785,000,-000; Mexico, \$420,000,000; Argentina, \$355,000,000, and Brazil, \$330,000,000.

MANPOWER:

Biggest Problem During 1944, manpower and not material will constitute the biggest obstacles to resumption of the production of civilian goods, the War Production board's planning and statistical chief, Stacy May, revealed.

Although reductions in certain munitions programs may reach considerable proportions toward the end of 1944, the question of converting facilities to the manufacture of civilian goods will revolve around the army's call for manpower for casualty replacements, May said. Because of declines in construction employment and increasing efficiency in factories, however, more workers may be made available for consumer goods, May declared.

Sufficient steel, aluminum and copper probably could be obtained for civilian production later in the year, May said, but shortages of necessary parts or accessories

Storehouse for Japanese oil, tin and rubber, the Dutch East Indies were hit by British bombers for the first time in nearly a year and a half, with docks, warehouses and shipping left in flames in the northern end of the islands.

this treasure-house of natural resources which have fed the Japs' industrial sinews of war, British and Indian troops continued their desperate defense of the Bengal-Assam railroad in eastern India, feeding STRIKES: U. S. and Chinese forces hacking out a supply road to China in northern Burma.

In the South Pacific area, U. S. army and navy bombers teamed up to plaster the Japs' Caroline islands, gateway to the inner approaches of the enemy's principal Asiatic

AGRICULTURE:

Machinery

Because of the necessity of stepping up production of landing barges and other invasion craft demanding critical material, farm machinery output this year may not reach expected levels. War Food Administrator Marvin Jones revealed.

Although too early to make predictions, Jones said, machinery output should exceed 1940 figures. None has been allocated to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation administration or for export, he

As of April 1, Jones revealed, machinery production totaled 36,000 combines, 9,000 balers, 23,000 side rakes, 44,000 spreaders, 121,000 tractors and 15,000 cornpickers.

Labor

At a time when Selective Service was tightening up on farm deferments, the U.S. department of agriculture reported that farm workers as of April 1 totaled 9,080,000, or about 228,000 less than a year ago. With a better organized farm labor program and seasonal help from volunteer workers, however, the USDA expected rural America to meet this year's expanded food goals despite the inroads into help. Although only 2 per cent lower than April, 1943, the farm labor supply was 54 per cent of the pre-

war average, the USDA declared.

HIGHLIGHTS . . . in the week's news

PROFITS: The meat packing industry had a net income of only 1.1 per cent on sales in 1943, the lowest from the marines and the army, for any major manufacturing industry, the American Meat institute re-

BANANAS: Shortage of shipping between South American and United States ports is seriously handicapping importation of bananas, trade

HERO: In a curious case of a marine hero, who is also a deserter First Class Private William B. Murphee of Tennessee left the army after nearly six years of service and then joined the marines to win the navy cross as a member of Carlson's Raiders. Walking away from a marine hospital, he was later detained and held for discipline.

GOP:

Keynoter Named

Selection of Gov. Earl Warren of California as opening speaker, or keynoter, at the Republican national convention in Chicago, June 24, has served to modulate the extreme nationalist and internationalist elements in the party.

Brawny, 6-foot Governor Warren, who first jumped into the political spotlight on the west coast through his racket-busting, stands by the GOP's Mackinac declaration on foreign policy, stressing international cooperation with other nations without impairing U. S. sovereignty.

Said Warren: "As Republicans, we must avoid discord that would interfere with our displacing the White House palace guard with an administration more competent to win the war and solve our postwar problems, domestic and foreign."

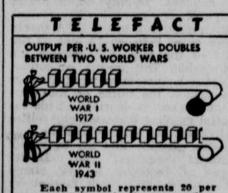
LEND-LEASE:

Extension Debated

With congress considering extension of lend-lease until June 30, 1945. debate centered around subjecting the President's final settlements with foreign recipients to legislative

Under terms of the lend-lease measure, the President had sole authority to make final settlements, but in extending the act to 1945, the house wrote in an amendment which prohibits him from negotiating final settlements involving international committments without congressional approval.

During the course of house debate on the new measure which was sent to the senate by a 334 to 21 vote, the majority killed Republican efforts to compet foreign nations to return lend-lease munitions to the U. S. after the war.



PLAY BALL:

Majors Open

More than 123,000 fans were on hand to witness the opening of the 1944 major league baseball season, with the largest crowd of 30,154 watching the Chicago Cubs spank the Cincinnati Reds, 3 to 0, at blank the Pittsburgh Pirates, 2 to 0, at St. Louis.

victory, and the Philadelphia Athlet- cows have udders. While the bombers whacked at ics and Washington Senators played the first extra inning game, with the A's winning in the 12th, 3 to 2, when Rookie Erwin Hall doubled home Babe Siebert.

In U. S., Canada

Strikes at Montgomery Ward and pany of Canada crowded the labor spotlight.

At Ward's, the nation's No. 2 mail shipment of freight and parcel post had tied up deliveries in sympathy | you what's the matter with it. with the CIO's United Mail Order, Warehouse and Retail Employees union, which struck over the firm's refusal to extend a bargaining contract upon order of the War Labor board.

About 14,000 employees of the Ford company's Canadian plants remained idle after a walkout in protest over the firm's discharge of CIO stewards for investigating members' grievances during working hours, and the company's subsequent cancellation of the union's contract.

SOLDIERS' WIVES:

Arrive in U.S. Anxious to look over their new

homeland, 90 Australian brides or fiancees of American soldiers arrived in the U. S. from "Down Under," with one expressing the beget along.

Wife of a marine corporal from Shinnston, W. Va., Mrs. Doris Jean . . bluntly told some of us, we in Australia were 10 years behind the times. They told us we couldn't we'd never see such beautiful girls as we'd see in this country."

Australian wives of U. S. soldiers may apply for citizenship after two years. Any of their children born overseas automatically become citizens with five years residence under the U. S. flag.

G. I. BOARD

It is costing the government less this year to provide "board and room" for the millions of enlisted men in the army. Economies have trimmed the annual expenditure to an estimated \$465.06 this year.

duction costs on many items sup-

Washington Digest

U. S. Farm Expert Gives Friendly Advice to China

Department of Agriculture Officials Visit Chinese, Suggest Practical Methods Of Increasing Food Production.

> By BAUKHAGE News Analyst and Commentator.

Washington, D. C.

Out in Falls Church, Virginia, a little way from Washington, there lives a friend of mine who was brought up on a farm. Last year, some new neighbors moved in next door - city folks, you could tell by looking at them, but full of pep and vinegar and very patriotic. They started out to make a victory gar-

My friend could tell by the way they handled their hoes that before long, they'd be asking him for ad-

He's a good neighbor, but he isn't

nosey. So he just waited. Well, it wasn't long before the man next door came up, leaned over the fence, and said: "How is it your garden is coming along so good and mine ain't?"

My friend smiled, and then he pitched in and told him some of the facts of plant life.

It isn't going to benefit my friend even if his neighbor's garden is a record breaker but he's a typical American and he's doing what we all used to do back in the old days when neighbor depended on neighbor - giving a helping hand when it is needed.

Last week, I sat down across the desk from a big, black-haired fellow, who looks a lot younger than he is in years and wisdom. His name is Dr. Ralph W. Phillips.

When I talked with him, he had just returned from giving a little neighborly advice over the back fence to our Chinese neighbors. He's in charge of genetics investigations for the Department of Agriculture and he was loaned to the State department, along with some 21 other experts, to go over to China (at the invitation of the Chinese) to look around and see what ought to be done to improve their stock.

For you and me and most Ameri-"shorts" are just underwear, a cow that doesn't give milk wouldn't be The New York Yankees' Johnny much of a critter. But believe it or Lindell drove out the majors' first not, one of the results which it is home run against the Boston Red hoped Dr. Phillips' trip will achieve Sox to lead his team to a 3 to 0 is to explain to the Chinese why

First-Hand Facts

The Chinese know many things which we don't know, but Phillips has put between the covers of a book now being printed in China, a lot of things that the Chinese never knew before. He got his facts first hand, traveling over most of the unoccupied parts of China with the company and the Ford Motor com- Chinese Minister of Agriculture and a good interpreter, and collated them against his own expert knowledge of animal husbandry. But as order house, the company resumed he said to me, if you know anything about a cow, a sheep or a horse, after railroad and teamster unions you don't need an interpreter to tell

It was a hot day in Washington when I interviewed Dr. Phillips and he had his coat and vest off.

"I'm a shirtsleeve diplomat," he said to me.

When I learned a little more of the details of his particular job, I realized that it was one in which you had to take off your coat and roll up your sleeves. Among other things, he rode several hundred miles over what the Chinese laughingly call roads, in ancient automobiles, and a good many miles on the back of a very tough Mongolian

This friendly, easy-going shirtsleeve scientist typifies a new order - he is part of a new, honest effort (as one member of the State department said to me) "to establish a relationship of people to people" lief that if they got good Irish stew rather than a relationship of diplonow and then, they should learn to mat to diplomat, or government to government.

Dr. Phillips witnessed the effects of the great migration of the Lebash, said: "The American boys Chinese government followed by its universities, its people, its industries. This great movement, enforced by the Japanese occupation, wear American clothes, and that opened up vast territory in western and northwestern China about which very little was known and with which the rulers of China heretofore have been very little concerned. For the sake of this discussion, China can be roughly divided into two people and extend its influence by quite different agricultural domains. | this activity which is a part of the In the crowded eastern provinces, cultural relations program.

WNU Service, Union Trust Building | small farming and very small farming, indeed, is the chief activity. In the west, there are great grasslands better adapted to the raising of stock.

Animal husbandry in China must meet one immediate problem, and that is, increasing and improving production in the western part of the country and breeding for restocking in the areas which will be re-occupied when the Japanese are driven out.

The heavy demands for food by the American military, to say nothing of China's own soldiers, make it necessary for the Chinese to increase food production to the utmost. At present, however, Dr. Phillips reported that except for the famine areas where drouth or insects have affected the crops, the Chinese people have more food available than is popularly believed.

But they aren't making the most of their cows and pigs and chickens.

As to the Chinese cow, about which Dr. Phillips spoke with great feeling, one of the first things to do is to teach the Chinese peasant that it gives milk and that milk is a pretty good food. And then to improve the breed so that it will give milk. At present, the cow is a beast of burden, a draft animal. However, it isn't even as good a draft animal as it could be. It will not be difficult to improve the breed so that it will be more efficient as a beast of burden and as a milk giver at the same time.

Of course, the Nomadic people who live on the great plains of northern China, who live from their herds, use the milk as food, mostly dried in the form of casein. They also store butter. They have the yak and a hybrid animal, a cross between a yak and a cow, which is called a "pian-niu."

The chickens in China aren't much to crow about either, I take Cincinnati, and the smallest of 4,030 cans, even those who don't know it, from Dr. Phillips' description. If watching the St. Louis Cardinals any more about a farm than to think they lay only 50 to 60 eggs a year, nobody complains. There, breeding from selected types that China already has would be a great

Dr. Phillips likes the Chinese donkeys and in spite of personal experiences on their backs, thinks Mongolian horses have possibilities. Very good mules are produced by crossing the Mongolian mare and the donkey. But the Mongolian horse is a little, tough-mouthed, flat-withered, crooked-legged animal which could be greatly improved with inter-breeding with a good saddle horse strain.

No Ordered Effort

Dr. Phillips had first-hand experience with these little animals whose ancestors were tough enough to carry Ghangis Khan across Asia but are too tough to follow the bridle if they get other ideas.

Up until now, there seems to have been no ordered effort by the representatives of any other foreign country to assist in the improvement of Chinese livestock. Missionaries here and there have introduced better grades which have had an influence in the immediate vicinity, German missionaries brought in some nice fat pigs. Others introduced good chickens and cows. But these were only a drop in the bucket.

The Chinese Department of Agriculture itself is a new thing and has very little background of training or experience. Perhaps the one most important influence has been the exchange established between Cornell university and the University in Nanking. A number of experts in agriculture have been trained at Cornell and have gone back to China.

Naturally with such a large proportion of the population illiterate, it will be exceedingly difficult to spread the information even when the Chinese leaders themselves are

trained. The present Chinese government, despite the fact that almost every ounce of energy has to be turned toward fighting the war, has shown an interest evidenced by the welcome reception given the various American representatives, and the United States on its side has sought to improve its relations between

BRIEFS . . . by Baukhage

Premier Hideki Tojo's govern- | ment has announced details of a countrywide "vacant lots utilization The estimated figures include program" under which the land \$215.35 for food, \$173.70 for clothing, along railroad lines and highways. \$44.70 for individual equipment (ex- as well as other available vacant cepting arms and ammunition), and areas, will be put to use for grow-\$31.31 for barracks equipment. Pro- ing pumpkins and soybeans to help solve Japan's war food problems. plied by contractors have been re- The plan is quite reminiscent of our own victory gardens.

Yanks on leave in British restaurants ask for roast beef. Yorkshire pudding, fish-and-chips and homemade scones, while British customers have taken to traditionally American dishes such as cheese with apple pie, and fried chicken and waffles, the British Information services report. The war may lead to an exchange of cooking recipes as well as an exchange of ideas.



Federal Researchers Aid Food Production

Dept. of Agriculture Lists Discoveries

Aids to the increased production, utilization and conservation of food figure prominently among recent accomplishments of the U.S. department of agriculture's scientific research workers. Such developments are vital to a nation at war, it is pointed out, with food needs increasing and expected to continue to rise.

Food production developments reported for 1943: 1. Found that sweet potato meal, made from dehydrated sweet pota-

toes, compares favorably with corn as a feed for steers. 2. Determined that mowing of sagebrush encourages the growth of better species of pasture plants, thus increasing gains of beef cattle. In

some cases production of beef per acre was more than doubled. 3. Showed that when hogs are fattened to weights beyond 275 pounds, the rate of gain decreases materially while the feed required per

pound of gain increases. 4. Found that hogs can utilize small amounts of hay, about 5 to 10 per cent, in their rations with benefit. Legume hays proved most sat-

isfactory. 5. Determined that when laying hens were fed grain sorghums (yellow milo and hegari) in a well-balanced diet, the sorghums were equal

in value to corn. 6. Established methods for rearing calves satisfactorily with less milk than customary, thus releasing additional milk for human use.

7. Showed that when cows receive all the legume hay and silage they want, they will produce well and economically on a single-grain ra-8. Demonstrated the efficacy of

pea weevil, tomato fruitworm, Mexican bean beetle, Colorado potato beetle, and plant bugs that feed on seed pods of sugar beets. 9. Made available 35 new varieties of important crop plants developed

substitutes for scarce insecticides in

controlling the potato leafhopper,

Ground Hogs' Hoofs Make Protein Feed Supplement

by plant breeders.

Swine hoofs, waste product of packing plants, can make a good protein supplement for animal feeding when finely ground and mixed with other protein feeds, Gordon Newell and C. A. Elvehjem, research men at the U. of W., found.

It will probably not be practical to use hoof powder as the only protein supplement, since apparently it must be used in large amounts-as about 30 per cent of the ration-to get good results in chick rations. Indications are that hoof powder "teams" very well with soybean oil-

meal, the most popular and economical of present-day supplements. Neither is a complete protein, each being low in certain amino acids, but one helps supply what the other Hoof material is low in histidine, methionine and tryptophane, since additional amounts of these amino

acids improved it so as to give good results when fed as 18 per cent of the ration. Powdered hoof obtained thus far has proved to be a variable product, some samples being quite unsatis-

cessing it need to be standardized. Thus far packing houses have not seen their way clear to prepare powdered hoof for the feed market. They are interested, but the shortage of labor and equipment is a formidable obstacle in launching



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CORPORATION

New Insecticide A new type of "bomb" is expected to revolutionize the spreading of in-

secticides. This discovery, called an aerosol bomb, is a small cylinder that spreads insecticides under high pressure. The "aerosol" is made by dissolving pyrethrum extract and sesame oil in a liquified refrigerant known commercially as Freon, Methyl chloride and other materials can be substituted for Freon, which is scarce.

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RELIEVE Ease and soothe chafe. Form BED medicated coat of protection between skin and chafing bed-SORES clothes with Mexsana, the soothing, medicated powder.

Court Tries Treason

Treason by a U.S. army or navy man is not tried by a court-martial, but by a U. S. District court.



A researcher in things rubber reported that in 1858 the trade in rubber products ran between four and five million dollars annually and the industry employed 10,000 workers. Vulcanization had been known less than 20 years then.

The extra man-hours required in the manufacture of heavy tires for military airplanes, trucks, combat vehicles and for civilian trucks, buses and farm tractors mean that the major share of the tire-building manbe devoted to this job, in the opinion of John L. Collyer, B. F. Goodrich president. These are the essenti needs from a current tire standpoint.





Wild Animal Mimics Tigers and panthers can imitate the calls of many other animals.



