THE FRONTIER, O'NEILL, NEBRASKA

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

U. S. Forces Clean Up Hollandia Area; WFA Announces Dairy Subsidy Rates; Heavy Hog Shipments Glut Markets; **Aerial Attacks Weaken Nazi Defenses**

(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.



Italy-Italian farmers are shown clearing vineyards of small vol canic stone fragments spewn by belching Mount Vesuvius.

FLOODS:

and loss of life.

Field Work Halted

Floods and heavy rain sweeping

In the middlewest, farm work was

corn and soybeans in Illinois. Warm,

sunny weather was needed in the

east feared for its potato crop.

sible diversion of crops to trucks.

Heavy U. S. bombers were within

1,400 miles of the Philippines with the

Nearer Philippines

PACIFIC:

EUROPE: Invasion Awaited

With huge concentrations of shipping reportedly massed in British ports and the Allied aerial attacks continuing in unprecedented force, Nazi Europe nervously awaited the historic and heralded invasion.

While the U. S. and British prepared for hostilities in the west, the Russians were reportedly organizing strength for a new drive into eastern Poland, presumably to synchronize with the invasion. As the Russians gathered their new forces, the Axis armies in southeastern Rumania stiffened resistance and parried Red thrusts along the Dniester river front.

Western Europe found no rest by day or night as British and American heavy, medium and light bombers smashed at the Germans' vaunted concrete and steel Atlantic wall, French and Belgian rail lines over which the enemy could be expected to shuttle troops to meet invasion forces, and German industries surplying the wehrmacht.

AGRICULTURE: Hog Glut

In the wake of the government's Guinea following a whirlwind invaove to buy all corn in 125 mid- sion, which Gen. Douglas MacArthur

DUCKS: Population Up

With mallards most numerous, the duck population now approximates 125,000,000, according to figures of Frederick C. Lincoln, chief of migratory birds investigation of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife service. Mallards now make up 35,000,000

to 40,000,000 of the duck population, Lincoln said, with pintails second with 20,000,000, and bluebills third C. D. Carpenter Helps Hog Growers Solve with 15,000,000. Marked increases also were noted for red-headed ducks and coots and mudhens.

Because of the continuing decrease of woodcocks, however, it has been indicated that the season may be closed on them next fall, along with the Jacksnipes.

BUSINESS: **Oil Supply**

Because a tremendous area of prospective oil territory remains to be tested and petroleum could be produced from enormous reserves of coal and shale, the U.S. need have no undue concern over future oil supplies, Edward G. Seubert, president of Standard Oil company of Indiana, told stockholders in the course of a report on the firm's busi-

ness in 1943, showing profit of \$50,591,371. At the same time, President Ralph W. Gallagher of Standard Oil company of New Jersey, in announcing profits of \$121,327,773 for 1943, told

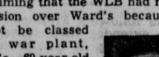
shareholders that although the U.S. was assured of sufficient oil in the the country retarded field work and future, two principal problems existed, namely, discovery of more rail shipments alike, in addition to oil, and insitution of sound, worldcausing extensive property damage wide conservation policies to prevent wastage in production. · States and Bran as much as three weeks behind

MAIL ORDER: schedule, with only half the oats sown in Iowa, and much of that Legal Battle acreage planned to be diverted to

Ground was laid for one of the U. S.'s most historic legal battles

ny's big, Chicago plant following its

Claiming that the WLB had no su-





Problems: Program Tailored by Cooperative Business Men of Agriculture.

Washington, D. C.

That was the statement once

made by a famous British mustard

manufacturer. In other words, the

enough and nobody could blame the

if it wasn't just possible that maybe

the consumer was going to suffer.

heard in London:

your plate."

gain

By BAUKHAGE News Analyst and Commentator.

WNU Service, Union Trust Building | true-"it's profitable to make a patriotic herd."

These experts decided that there When I learned that a former feed was plenty of feed obtainable in man had been the moving spirit in America to meet the war goals, prodrawing up the present swine provided that certain conditions are gram which you'll be hearing about carried out. They agreed on four shortly, I recalled an adage I once principles, all of which lead to making efficient producers which they "The profit in the mustard busiall decided is both patriotic and ness is in the mustard you leave on profitable. These principles are:

Specific Measures

(1) better breeding to improve the size and quality of litters

consumer's waste is the producer's (2) conservation of available feed stock The proposition seems logical (3) reduction of loss through dis-

ease and parasites

mustard-maker for hoping that you (4) improved management for and I would be as profligate with greater efficiency and production. our condiment as possible. On that

More specifically, the five things basis, I was recently surprised to necessary to produce the feed which learn that the government had is necessary to reach the animal called in a man in the feed business food stuff goals are these: and paid him a dollar a year to help

(1) to feed no more than 14 pounds solve the feed problem. I wondered of feedstuff for one animal unit (2) to achieve the maximum use

of pasture and grazing land I had a talk with some members (3) to sell the animal for meat,

of the department of agriculture before it becomes an inefficient conafter I learned that this gentleman verter of feed into food

(4) to stop the loss caused by rats or spoilage or wastage in other ways (5) to bring about a higher standard in health in animals.

True Cooperation

Those who are directly concerned "Why should you pick a man in the production of swine are about whose interest it is to have the to have the information that this farmer consume as much feed as meeting developed placed before possible, when there isn't enough them emphatically in the farm trade feed to go around now?" I asked. papers, over the radio, in lectures, "This whole program." the govfrom the county agents, and through ernment official told me, "is worked their own organizations, so I won't out by the swine industry itself; the go into it in detail. But the point men who produce the hogs, the men that many will not realize is that who process them, help feed them,

here has been a real achievement brought about by the cooperation of industry and government. These hardhearded businessmen have produced a program which per hill produced average yields of

their action committee is going to do



By Planting Thicker,

104 Bushels Resulted

Hybrid corn's ability to produce more bushels per acre than openpollinated varieties was compared to the "superiority of a well-bred dairy cow over a scrub animal" by Prof. D. F. Beard, extension agronomist of the agricultural extension service of Ohio State university. ily.

"In hybrid corn, we have a better bred strain of plants capable of converting raw materials such as nitrogen, phosphorus, potash, water, carbon dioxide and other elements into corn at more efficient rates than the old scrub open-pollinated varieties. On the same land and with the same 'feed' provided, good hybrids will yield 10 to 12 bushels more corn per acre than open-polbrid plants are sturdier and show less tendency to lodge."

In the case of both hybrid corn and pedigreed dairy stock, the matter of ample feed and a well-balanced ration are essential if maximum production is to be achieved. With hybrid corn, this means providing the soil with sufficient plant foods in the proper balance, via the fertilizer bag.

Four Plants Per Hill.

Professor Beard emphasized that in addition to the use of more fertilizer, farmers could profitably adopt the practice of planting hybrid corn LINCOLN HIDE & FUR CO. thicker to obtain greater yields. "At the Ohio agricultural experi-ment station," he said, "good corn hybrids yielded 95 bushels to the acre as a two-year average, and openpollinated corn 80 bushels, when both were thinned to three plants per hill. With four plants per hill, however, the hybrids yielded 104.3

bushels per acre and the open-polli-

nated varieties 84.1." The difference in favor of hybrids increased from 15 bushels to 20.2 bushels per acre for the extra plant per hill. This principle was borne out last summer, in a southern Ohio location, with later maturing hybrids, where stands of three plants

92.8 bushels per acre and stands



The clothesline can be cleaned by wrapping it around the washboard and scrubbing it with a brush and soapsuds.

To avoid needle marks when shortening a raincoat, use adhesive tape as a hem binder instead of sewing. To lengthen it later, just remove the adhesive tape.

Dip your measuring cup or spoon in scalding hot water just before measuring molasses. You'll find the molasses will run out eas-

. . .

A piece of velvet or corduroy placed in the heel of your shoe will make your stockings wear longer.

If you get tired running up and down stairs, think of the poor stair carpet having the whole family running up and down over it. Buy stair carpet a foot or so longer linated varieties. Moreover, the hy- than necessary, so it can be shifted when it begins to show signs of wear.

OOL

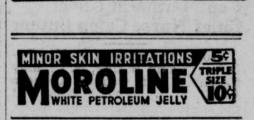
BRING OR SHIP IT TO US, ANY QUANTITY We buy outright the lots running under 1000 lbs. each, and make immediate pay-ment. Lots of over 1000 lbs. we handle on consignment in accord with the govern-ment rules, we obtain for you full ceil-ing value, make liberal advance payments now, and final payment promptly when the CCC make the settlement to us.

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What You Want

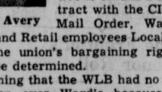
All things come to him who



tract with the CIO's

could be determined. pervision over Ward's because it

cannot be classed

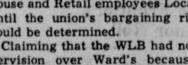


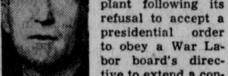
Doughboys' capture of three airfields around Hollandia in northern New as a war plant, Ward's 69-year-old

winter wheat belt in the southern great plains area. Because of blight and excessive moisture, the south-Vegetable and fruit produce enroute to northern markets from the west and south was held up by flood conditions through the Mississippi

river basin. A stimulus to the black market was feared through the pos-

Sewell Avery Mail Order, Warehouse and Retail employees Local 20 until the union's bargaining rights





presidential order to obey a War Labor board's directive to extend a con-

distribute them. That's the point. The government merely cooperates. You had better talk to Mr. Carpenter."

had done so much for the poultry when the govern- raisers that they picked him to help ment forcibly took on the swine program which is as over Montgomery closely connected with the feed problem as the fly is with the fly-Ward and compapaper.

western counties for sorely pressed processing industries, heavy hog shipments clogged slaughtering centers, resulting in embargoes in some centers, notably St. Louis, Mo., and Peoria, Ill.

The large shipments were believed also influenced by short feed supplies after two years of extensive use of grain for fattening record numbers of stock, and the government's plan for a minimum price of \$12.50 per hundredweight for this faM.

Taking note of the dwindling feed stocks. OPA announced that effective May 15, the ceiling price on hogs over 240 pounds would be cut to \$14 per hundredweight, to discourage heavy finishing off.

Dairy Subsidy

To encourage conservation of grains during the pasture season to provide for heavier feed during the fall and winter months, the War Food administration announced subsidy payment rates for dairy production for the next 11 months.

Although rates during the next four months will range from 35 to 65 cents a hundred pounds for whole milk and 6 cents a pound for buttering next March 31, rates will range between 60 to 90 cents for whole milk and 10 cents for butterfat.

Estimated to cost between \$300,-000,000 and \$400,000,000 annually, the whole program is dependent upon congressional appropriations for administrative expenses, WFA said.

RATIONING:

More Butter

Because of record stocks in warehouses and freezers, 35,000,000 pounds of country butter will be available for civilian use in May at 8 red points per pound, along with 112,000,000 pounds of creamery butter at 12 points.

At the same time, OPA announced that more and better ice cream will be produced in May and June, following permission to manufacturers to increase output to 75 per cent of commission, ships and related ma-1941 figures, and to use a mix 1 to terials; and the war department, 3 per cent richer in butterfat content.

In addition, reductions in point values are scheduled for flank beefsteak, lamb and mutton, variety cuts and dried meats, and sausages.

HIGHLIGHTS ... in the week's news

either hand.

KNOX DIES: Secretary of Navy since 1940 during which time the fleet became the greatest in the world ball star, died in Chicago at 85. He with a strength of over 4,000 ships and 25,000 planes, Frank Knox succumbed to a heart attack in Washington, D. C., at 70. Knox served He ended his career in 1897 with with the 153rd artillery during last war. Noted as a newspaper pub- fame was that he was said to be the lisher, Knox was the Republican vice only pitcher who could throw with presidential candidate in 1936.

President Sewell claimed sealed off 140,000 Japs. Avery stuck to his Reinforced by additional troops, guns to the last. British and native units in eastern finally being carried India braced for a showdown strugfrom the plant by gle with invading Japs, aiming for U. S. troops when the Bengal-Assam railroad supply-



ing Lieut. Gen. Joseph Stilwell's Al lied forces, clearing a path for a new communication line to China through northern Burma.

Encountering light resistance, U. S. forces cleaned up Hollandia in record time, extending Allied air and naval control far up the New fat, beginning September 1 and end- Guinea coast and threatening the enemy's supply lines feeding bottled troops all the way down to the Solomons to the east. Hollandia's fall also placed General MacArthur one step closer to realization of his vow to return to the Philippines.

SURPLUS GOODS:

Disposal Planned

With government sale of surplus war materials already running at a rate of \$12,000,000 a month, federal officials were reported to have agreed upon a plan for entrusting future large scale disposal of such goods to five agencies and 12 business experts.

Under the plan, the War Food administration would handle food; the treasury buyers, textiles; the Reconstruction Finance corporation, land and factories; the Maritime munitions.

The business advisors would counsel on how the various surplus goods should be distributed, but each agency would be asked to formulate its of pork and veal, dried beef, potted own policy of sale through negotiation, auction or advertising.

taken by the government.

'IRON RATIONS'

BASEBALL VETERAN: Tony Mullane, oldest major league base-

first played with the St. Louis Browns and later went to the Cincinnati Reds as their star pitcher. the St. Paul club. Another claim to

refusing to recognize the government's occupancy. W. C. Taylor As both sides squared for a court battle, Undersecretary of Commerce Wayne Chatfield Taylor took over operation of the

plant, lacking cooperation from some Ward officials standing loyally beside Avery.

CIVILIAN GOODS: Increase Opposed

While congressional leaders pressed for an increase in output of certain materials and cancellation of

present levels. War Production Czar Donald Nel- ing the farmer put a rim on the

Patterson opposed any notable full instead of brimming." switch to civilian production on the consumer goods industries.

OUEBEC:

Overseas Service Paced by Nationalist Member

Rene Chalout who declared that many government agencies. any fighting forces should be furnished by the U. S., Britain, China and Russia because only they stand to gain anything from the war, the Quebec provincial legislature cast a 55 to 4 vote expressing disapproval

of any move to send Canadian conscripts overseas. Said Chalout: "Conscription for Last month, in Chicago, a group

sion of Canada." The legislature acted after the Ca-

American and British troops in India will eat a new and perhaps tastier meal when in tight spots. These emergency meals, packed in large cans, are informally known

as "iron" rations. ton, "vitamized" crackers, tea, jam. stranded men then send the para-

troops). Cigarettes are included. Weekly Editor Looks at Ottawa.

Dollar a Year

. I did.

Clifford D. Carpenter carries the title of "special assistant to the chief of the feed and livestock branch of the food production administration of the War Food administration."

200 to 240 pounds in order to make fail to cash in on all the advantages For that long title, he gets the short fee of a dollar a year. He has no desire to remain a public servant. He wants to get back to his business. But he is enthusiastic over the present swine program which he and his colleagues of the industry have worked out, a part of which is the conservation, not the waste, of

ing and fattening hogs. There are I asked why, when his business was to sell the farmer as much feed as he could?

detailed instructions that are going "Because," he said, "the success to be available in attractive printed of the feed business lies in having form and distributed to the hog procivilian goods in view of a surplus of efficient customers, not careless ducers in all parts of the country. wasters. One of the ways we And it isn't Uncle Sam who is some war contracts, government of- helped to increase the poultry out-'telling 'em." ficials cautioned against any consid- put was to teach the farmer to stop

erable boost in production over waste. For instance, you have no idea how much was saved by hav-

son said military output must be in- edge of his feed troughs so the creased in the immediate future and chicks would not spill almost as maintained at high peaks until ac- much as they ate, and what saved tual needs for operations in western even more than that was something Europe are established. much simpler-we got the farmer to fill the feed receptacles three-fourths Undersecretary of War Robert

feed.

He went on at some length on grounds that it would create un- this subject, especially emphasizing founded optimism and lead to a rush that the interests of the consumer from war plants to obtain jobs in and the producer are the same in the end and each profits by the

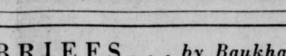
other's efficiency-that, he pointed out, is the benefit derived from business in government, one of the good results which many persons feel will come by having businessmen in the

Profitable Patriotism

The whole swine program has been tailored by the "businessmen" of the swine industry and that includes the farmer who raises the hogs, for he is a businessman, toohas to be if he succeeds.

military service in Canada was insti- of these men got together, repretuted because there was supposed to sentatives of hog farmers, the breedbe danger of invasion. If federal ers, the veterinarians, the packers. authorities were sincere at the time, the feed men, the equipment manuthey should abolish it now since facturers - everybody interested in there is no more danger of an inva- the whole cycle from the shoat's first squeal to the dining table.

"It's patriotic to make your herd nadian national defense minister de- pro"table" was the slogan this clared draftees could be used over- group worked out which was a senseas if appropriate measures were tence with a two-way kick-you can to undertake the recruitment job as turn it around and it is just as a major war effort.



When RCAF searching aircraft lo-, The U.S. army will need 75,000 cate stranded airmen but cannot get | to 100,000 men monthly to maintain The condensed food is packed in to them, a trained pigeon is dropped its peak strength of 7,700,000 pera can sufficient for eight men for in a metal waterproof container sons, according to the war departone day, and consists of corned mut hitched to a small parachute. The ment. The navy will need 400,000

its best to put into effect through the averaging 3½ plants per hill gave various means of publicity and edu- yields of 101.9 bushels per acre. "Unless heavier fertilization and cation which I mentioned. It was unanimously agreed that the pro- thicker planting go along with good ducers should plan to finish hogs at corn hybrids, users of hybrid seed

more efficient use of the feed and of hybrids." for the production of more meat and less lard per unit of feed. They also emphasize the need of taking full advantage of clean pastures and they point out that the saving of from 5 per cent to 10 per cent of the grain, and from 30 per cent to 40 per cent of the protein supplements can thus be made for growrecommendations for the control of diseases, parasites and various other They are telling each other for

> "You know, pop, we ought to de ome repair work on this barn."

still far from being complete. There Hens With Paralysis

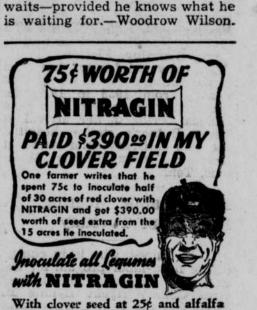
Should Be Culled Out When culling hens, look them in the eye, says Dr. W. C. Thompson

of Rutgers university. One of the telltale signs of fowl paralysis-it has several forms-is a gray eye with an irregular pupil. That is, the iris, the colored part of a normal eye, is gray, and the pupil is irregular in outline when a bird is diseased, instead of being evenly oval or well rounded. In addition, the eye may be "fishy" or bulging. Any bird with this eye condition should be removed from the flock. Lame birds that show no foot injuries to account for the lameness should be removed too as suspected

carriers of fowl paralysis. The diseased birds may lay for a while, but eventually they lose weight and go out of production. If left in the flock, they endanger the other birds. The majority of fowl paralysis cases occur in birds from 4 to 12 months old, the poultry specialist says, although older birds frequently contract the disease. Since the disease effects many birds just as they begin to lay and repay the expense of their raising, fowl paralysis is costly to the poultrymen.

Hatching Eggs Should

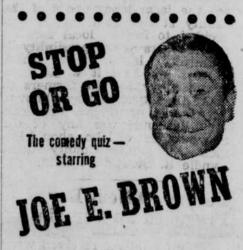
Be Carefully Selected Best results in hatching are obtained from eggs that run about 24 ounces per dozen. Eggs should be well formed of good shell texture, and of the color which is proper for the breed you are growing. Eggs which are small, round, short or thin-shelled should not be saved for hatching. During the cold weather they should be carefully stored to prevent chilling and other dangers which may make them infertile.



50¢ or more per pound, you can't afford not to inoculate every pound of seed you plant with NITRAGIN, For a few cents an acre, NITRAGIN makes up to 50% bigger yields of richer feed and helps build fertility. Tests show it pays to inoculate all legumes regardless of previous cropping. NITRAGIN is the oldest, most widely used inoculation. It costs only a few cents an acre . . . produced in the most modern laboratory of its kind. Be sure you get NITRAGIN for soybeans, alfalfa, clover-other legumes. Get it where you buy seed.



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BRIEFS... by Baukhage

additional personnel by September chocolate, chewing gum, salt, sugar, trooper bird back with a message of | 1 to get the navy, marine corps and grapefruit juice (for Americans) and their needs and condition, according | coast guard up to peak strength of lemonade powder (for British to the Canadian information bulletin, 3,500,000.

-Buy War Bonds-

workers, instrument makers, engine mechanics, electricians, pattern makers and other skilled tradesmen are needed. At the same time, the National Women's Advisory committee of the

War Manpower commission reports that the women's corps of the various armed services are falling far short of their enlistment quotas and many thousands of women also are needed in areas of labor shortage. The committee is urging women's organizations throughout the country

Engineers, physicists, chemists, machinists, toolmakers, sheet metal

1,500 men. Without this complement, the NACA director of personnel says "the development and production of new and improved aircraft is being hampered." The need is localized-in laboratories at Langley Field, Va., Moffett Field, Calif., and Cleveland, Ohio.

each other's benefit.

Manpower Needs

. . .

While everybody is talking about

demobilization, it seems strange

that mobilization in many fields is

are crying needs for man and wom-

an power in two phases of the war

The National Advisory Committee

for Aeronautics, which is the federal

government's experimental and sci-

entific research organization, needs

effort causing serious trouble.

