

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Allied Gains Mark Italy Battle; Plan Four-Power Peace Meeting; 5,000,000 U. S. Men Overseas

Released by Western Newspaper Union. (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.)

EUROPE:

Allied Progress

Allied troops captured the last German defense line on the western end of the front below Rome as enemy forces completed their withdrawal to the east, and the glittering dome of St. Peter's came first into view of fighting U. S. doughboys, wading through halls of Nazi fire.

As Allied forces closed on the Eternal City and the enemy fell back, U. S. and British bombers continued their invasion bombardment



Rome—With water supply blasted, Italian women do their washing in streets.

of western Europe, and Russian troops in the east withstood a strong Nazi assault designed to upset their alignment for their scheduled big push.

By pulling back the bulk of his 10th army which opposed the Allied onslaught in the Cassino area, Nazi Marshal Kesselring managed to save them from complete annihilation, but U. S. and British forces exacted a heavy toll in the desperate, rearguard fighting, and their battle-planes ranged along the whole line of enemy retreat, shooting up marching columns and vehicles. As the battle-clouds rumbled over Rome, Pope Pius XII appealed against the principle of total victory, declaring: "total victory or complete annihilation . . . works as a stimulant for prolongation of the war, even with those who . . . would be inclined to a reasonable peace."

Over There

With 3,657,000 U. S. army men overseas, Secretary of War Henry Stimson declared that they are ". . . poised to strike victory winning blows against Germany and Japan by land, sea and air."

At the same time, the navy revealed that it had 1,566,000 men afloat or on foreign duty, with 900,000 more in transit or in training for combat service.

The army's 3,657,000 men overseas represented 47 per cent of total strength, and this would be boosted to 5,000,000 men, or two-thirds of total strength, by the end of 1944, Secretary Stimson said.

Declaring that disposition of troops overseas was in conformance with plans of the high command, Secretary Stimson said early transport of forces was to plug holes in the Allies' tottering lines, and later shipments were to crack the Axis' outer defenses for the grand assault, for which preparations long have been under way.

GOVERNORS:

State Program

Meeting in Hershey, Pa., the nation's governors called upon the federal government to formulate a postwar policy on public works which might possibly fit into their own extensive plans for such projects.

In addition, the governors declared for:

- The individual states continued administration of unemployment insurance in the estimation of their probable postwar unemployment and the solvency of their insurance funds, the provision for adequate reserves, and development of plans for quick payments;
- Future convocation of a federal-state tax parity to overhaul the nation's entire tax structure and provide each governmental division with sufficient funds for operation;
- Postponement in the formulation of a postwar military policy and army until the war's end offers an opportunity to judge the extent of our responsibilities. Retention of the national guards as provided in the act of 1916.

MISCELLANY

WHEEL TRACTORS: During the week ending May 27, production of farm-type wheel tractors reached the highest point yet attained. In that week 6,098 units were made, the War Production board reports. Average for the preceding five weeks had been 5,906 tractors. Total made in 11 months since the start of the farm year on July 1, 1943, is about 200,000 machines.

FOREIGN POLICY:

F. D. R.'s Stand

Closely paralleling the Republican party's celebrated Mackinac Island declaration on foreign policy, President Roosevelt declared for maintenance of U. S. sovereignty or self-determination in the activities of any postwar organization to secure peace.

Said Arch-Nationalist Gerald Nye (N. D.): "It is only too apparent in the light of his statement, that the door has been opened for Roosevelt to become the No. 1 nationalist or isolationist in the campaign next fall if the Republicans adopt a platform tying them to internationalism."

President Roosevelt's declaration came during the course of a press conference, in which he envisaged an international organization of nations cooperating freely and closely in the preservation of peace to prevent future aggression.

New Procedure

President Roosevelt made his statement shortly after Secretary of State Cordell Hull had issued invitations to Great Britain, Russia and China to participate in discussions of forming a postwar peace organization following consultations with members of the senate's foreign relations committee.

By conferring with the senators, the administration sought to eliminate partisanship from the formulation of postwar foreign policy, and, also, avoid Pres. Woodrow Wilson's mistake of seeking senatorial sanction for the World War I Peace Treaty without previously consulting the chamber on its provisions during its composition.

In Secretary Hull's talks with the senators, it was revealed that some of them objected to formal commitment to any organization of enforcing postwar peace until the U. S. was apprized of the nature of the final settlement.

PACIFIC:

Bloody Episode

Bloody as any of the fighting in the South Pacific was the U. S. thrust against the enemy airfield on Biak island off Dutch New Guinea, with reinforcements called in to aid in the suppression of the stubborn foe.

With access to the airfield along a roadway below a commanding ridge doughboys found themselves under sight of entrenched enemy snipers in the brush above, and when they climbed to the level of the airfield, they encountered formations of Japanese tanks.

Under cover of the big guns of the 7th naval fleet, however, reinforcements were landed, and doughboys again pressed on the airfield, capture of which would assure the U. S. of another link in the chain of air bases being established in the northwestern New Guinea area for cover for the grand assault on the Philippines or Indies.

PRICE CONTROL:

Parity Problem

Extension of the OPA for 18 months appeared certain only after a bitter fight over Sen. John Bankhead's amendment, calling for readjustment of textile prices to reflect parity returns on cotton to farmers.

Headed by Sen. Robert Wagner (N. Y.), opponents of the Bankhead amendment claimed that it would lead to similar demands by other segments of industry, thus increas-



Senators Bankhead (left) and Wagner.

ing the general price level, giving rise to pressure for higher wages, and, in all, destroying the economic stabilization of the last few years.

In advocating approval of the amendment, its supporters pointed out that the original stabilization act directed that ceilings were to reflect parity prices for farm commodities. Supporters also contended that readjustment of prices of cheap textiles would lead to the greater production of such goods, thus directly benefiting low income groups now compelled to purchase higher quality material.

War-Planes

American aircraft factories are now turning out far more war planes than both Germany and Japan combined, latest reports show. The United States is now producing at the rate of 100,000 planes a year, as compared with 21,600 for Germany and 14,000 for Japan.

The British empire and the United States together have made about 300,000 planes since Great Britain entered the war, while the Axis reportedly produced 151,000 in the same period.

LABOR:

Pressure Effective

As a result of strong union pressure exerted by 8,000 members of the CIO's United Automobile Workers, government agencies announced plans for the resumption of operations at two plants of the Brewster Aeronautical Corp. in New York and Pennsylvania.

Brought to a head when 5,500 UAW members of Brewster's New York plant refused to leave the premises for two days after being discharged due to the navy's cancellation of contracts with the company for Corsair airplanes, the War Production board determined to reopen the plant for the manufacture of spare parts if other concerns making Corsairs can use them.

Earlier, the navy announced it would take over Brewster's Pennsylvania plant and keep its 2,500 employees working.

PEARL HARBOR:

Trial Delay

Efforts of Sen. Homer Ferguson (Mich.) to direct the secretaries of war and navy to institute court martial proceedings against Adm. Husband E. Kimmel and Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short for the Pearl Harbor debacle were frustrated by the senate's judiciary committee.

Instead the committee approved a resolution calling upon the secretaries to immediately begin an investigation into the catastrophe, with a view toward ordering court martial proceedings if justified by the facts uncovered.

During the course of the committee's deliberations, it was revealed that Kimmel was anxious to be tried in open court whenever a trial might be held without impairing the war effort. Declaring that any delays might be personally disadvantageous to him because of difficulties of later assembling evidence and witnesses, Kimmel said that the whole story of Pearl Harbor has not been told.

Fifteen Husbands

When the government discovered that it was sending four dependency allotment checks to one woman who claimed to be the legal wife of four soldiers, the FBI undertook an investigation.

Upon probing the case, the FBI learned that not only had red-haired, 35-year-old Marion Horn been married to the four servicemen without bothering to divorce any of them, but she also had been wedded to 11 other men without a legal separation in any case.

Charged with fraudulently receiving benefits under the servicemen's dependents' allowance act, Mrs. Horn remarked about her marriage activities by declaring: "I didn't mean to do anything wrong. I just didn't bother with divorces."

Said her 15th husband, serving in the marine corps: "She is a fine woman, but a little absent-minded."

SUPREME COURT:

Forced Testimony

Although the federal government itself cannot accept evidence against an individual which it obtains against his will, it can use such evidence if supplied by state officials and turned over to it for a trial, the Supreme court ruled in a divided opinion.

In a seven to one decision, the court upheld Wisconsin's 3 per cent tax on dividends paid out of earnings within the state on the grounds that: ". . . It (Wisconsin) has afforded protection and benefits to . . . corporate activities and transactions within the state . . . giving rise to the income of stockholders."

In dissenting against the majority's opinion in the first case admitting an individual's forced testimony in federal courts if obtained by state officials, the minority declared: ". . . The use of testimony obtained by compulsory discovery to convict an accused must be considered 'shocking to the universal sense of justice' and offensive to the common and fundamental ideas of fairness and right."

CHINA:

New Drive

As the Chinese pressed their drive in the southwest to join up with Lieut. Gen. Joseph Stilwell's forces in Burma and open a supply road to the embattled country, no less than 180,000 Japanese opened a big offensive farther to the east in an apparent effort to counteract any projected Allied operations resulting from the new communication lines.

The Jap offensive got under way shortly after the loss of momentum of their previous drive farther to the north.

Already firmly in control of the northeastern section of China where the rich resources and abundant manpower have been put to work in the Japanese industrial machine, the enemy's new drive appears designed to thwart any Allied push to open up the coastal country in the region and use it as base for general operations on the mainland.

OLD AGE

The average monthly check to persons receiving old age assistance from state bureaus was \$26.99 in February. The southwestern states disbursed the most, with California paying \$47.14 and Colorado \$41.17. Arizona doled out \$38.29.

The southern states were at the other end of the scale. Mississippi paid the lowest sum, \$9.72, and Kentucky came next with \$10.64. Louisiana topped this section with \$21.29. Middlewestern states ranged from \$22 to \$30 in payments.

Washington Digest

U. S. School System Faces Greatest Crisis in History



Selective Service Auxiliary Branches Make Heavy Draft on Teaching Personnel; Higher Wages Necessary.

By BAUKHAGE

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Recently, the fate of the Churehill government hung on school teachers' salaries. The opposition threatened to defeat a government-sponsored measure because it didn't provide for making women teachers' salaries equal to men's. The opposition finally yielded for the sake of harmony but the issue is not dead.

Today a report outlining what are described as "revolutionary changes to raise the social status of teachers in Great Britain and make their profession attractive" is before Parliament.

Any informed Englishman admits that the American public school system offers far more to the general public than the British system. At the same time, our own school system faces one of the greatest crises in its history and, likewise, some of the greatest changes. One simple reason for the crisis can be stated in a sentence: American schools have lost 200,000 competent, well-prepared teachers since Pearl Harbor.

Selective service and voluntary enlistment have made a heavy draft on the men, and you have no idea how many WACS and WAVES, Marines and SPARS stepped out of the schoolroom into their natty uniforms.

Of course, high wages in industry lured many a teacher from the three Rs, too. And why not? The average teacher's salary is only about \$1,550 a year.

This year 44,000 teachers were paid less than \$260 a year. That wouldn't buy slacks and "old fashioned" for a new-fashioned lady war-worker.

Two hundred fifty-four thousand teachers received under a hundred dollars a month. My figures are from the Journal of the National Education Association.

"Already many classrooms have been closed," says this periodical, "and thousands of others are so overcrowded that effective teaching is impossible." If these trends continue much longer, the magazine predicts, education will be cut off at its source right at a time when it has a tremendous job ahead re-educating a generation which has been subjected to highly abnormal surroundings and educating another which will have to help recreate a normal, if a somewhat altered, world.

Higher Salaries Needed

In this country, as in England, the first step in the solution of the problem is higher salaries, the next is better working conditions, the third is an active campaign to attract young people to the profession.

But before these steps are accomplished, an interim effort is necessary, and it has already begun—an organized effort urging capable high school seniors to prepare for the teaching profession.

Many state groups have begun campaigns of various kinds, and the National Education association, itself, has appropriated \$8,500 for this purpose. Hundreds of thousands of pamphlets and leaflets have been prepared and distributed. Realizing that those attractive posters of girls in uniforms had a lot to do with recruiting women for the armed services, one of the artists who helped lure private, sergeant or lieutenant Smith out of the school house, has been hired to try to lure her young civilian sister.

I haven't seen one of these posters yet, but I hope they do the job, for the task ahead for the teacher and the opportunities that the profession will offer are both bound to expand tremendously due to the situation which will follow the war. This will spring from two causes.

The first is a part of a universal demand which is already being heard abroad as well as at home, when any group, formal or informal, gets together to talk over postwar conditions. Plenty of ridicule is hurled by the so-called hard-headed citizens at the postwar planners whose name is legion. But congress has already learned that there is one brass-tacks phase of war-planning that can't be labelled as amiable day-dreaming and ignored. That is exemplified in the so-called

"GI bill of rights" — which includes the "billion dollar program" for education for returning veterans.

Educational Demands

The bill will pass congress and will be signed. The soldier, far more vocal than he has ever been before, and representing the greatest group of voters with a single-minded purpose on the subject of "GI rights" that congress has ever faced, is going to get what he wants. And the demand for greater educational opportunities will not be limited to the veteran.

Careful estimates indicate that, to carry out the postwar education program for veterans, non-veterans and their children, the present personnel will have to be increased 50 per cent. This, of course, includes besides teachers, administrators, librarians, clerks, nurses, janitors and bus drivers, nearly a million and a half persons. These figures give you an indication of the number of persons who will be drawn into the profession and its allied activities if the plans go through.

The second reason why we can expect a stimulation in the whole field of education is because there is a very strong feeling that the opportunities for learning must be greatly broadened. As a result of the social changes preceding and during the war, the strong voice of the common man has been raised, demanding that cultural as well as economic benefits be more widely distributed. The thoughtful educators realize that a wider background of knowledge must be furnished to everyone, that technical and professional courses must be grounded on a firmer base of general knowledge.

Already there is a feeling of reaction against the emphasis which the war has placed on purely material subjects, on a purely technical or scientific education. This is bound to call for a greater share of what might be called spiritual culture. And at the other end of the spectrum, also a demand for training in health and physical development.

Educators themselves have their troubles from within as well as from without. Of late, there has been pressure by certain groups, like the National Association of Manufacturers, anxious to see that nothing is taught that might endanger what they define as the "free enterprise" system, although not all businessmen agree on what free enterprise is or that they like it too free.

There have also been many conflicts within and among institutions of higher learning, like the one in my own alma mater, the University of Chicago, where President Hutchins and his followers want to get back to "first principles" with an emphasis on the philosophers; and others lean toward a more utilitarian training. The so-called "experimental" colleges like Antioch, stressing individual development and social responsibility, do not agree with Hutchins nor even among themselves. But it would seem that the trend of the times agrees with the recent edict of a well-known educator who said that concern with the development of the individual and concern with society must be the twin goals of education.

In any case, it is clear that never before in our history have the school teacher and the professor been offered such a challenge. Never before has the proverb which says "wisdom is the principle thing, therefore, get wisdom" been more widely heeded; never has the rest of the abjuration of King Solomon been more important: "and with all thy getting, get understanding."

FORTY ACRES AND A JEEP

It never rains but it pours.

With the sheep in the meadow, the cows in the corn, and even the scarecrow alone and forlorn for want of manpower to help out the department of agriculture now sends out the warning that after the war there won't be enough farms in the country to hold all the people who will be crying for 40 acres and a jeep.

Officials say that five million war-workers alone, a lot of whom don't know a spade from a club, may try to get their living from the soil when peace comes.

BRIEFS . . . by Baukhage

Germans suffering from pre-invasion jitters have been advised to take cold foot baths or cold showers to calm their raging nerves. (There may be no hot water.)

More than 60,000 men are needed for lumbering and pulpwood jobs before next fall if 1944 requirements are to be met, according to the War Manpower commission.

According to WFA, an estimated 4,000,000 extra farm workers will be needed this year; about 1,200,000 will be boys and girls under 18 years of age and about 800,000 will be women.

In Ontario alone there are more than 30 million tons of salt deposits, enough to supply the entire world for 100,000 years.



Twelve Elements Control Fertility

Vital Soil Chemicals Determine Growth

Fertility was described as the "fourth dimension" of the soil by Dr. William A. Albrecht, chairman of the soils department of the University of Missouri, in a recent statement.

"The soil has taken on a new meaning in the light of present war conditions," he pointed out. "Ration points on food and the scarcity of items like meat, milk and butter are giving soil a significance beyond that of mere dirt."

"Soil has long had two dimensions — length and breadth. As land, it has commonly been measured in terms of acres. The Soil Conservation service first emphasized that our lands have a third dimension — depth. Erosion studies as early as 1914 by Dean Miller and Dr. Duley at Columbia made us see the soil profile with its rich surface being scraped away and washed to the sea."

"To these three dimensions, however, should be added a fourth — fertility — for food production essentially depends on this factor.

"Crops are a form of creation. Like the Biblical story of creation itself, crops must also begin with the soil. About a dozen different chemical elements are required of the soil by any crop. These make up the ash, amounting to approximately 5 per cent by weight of the dry matter. Yet, it is this small amount contributed by the soil that determines whether the plant can gather from the air and water, by means of sunshine power, the other 95 per cent of its total content.

The Controlling Elements.

"These 12 chemical elements making up 5 per cent by weight are thus able to control the other elements which make up 95 per cent of the total weight of the plant. Consequently it becomes evident that the soil rather than the weather yields the controlling hand in crop production."

In discussing further this "fourth dimension" of the soil, Dr. Albrecht pointed out that in a series of tests for producing soybeans as a seed crop, plots without fertilizer treatment on one farm yielded 20 bushels of seed, whereas adjoining plots supplied with extra soil fertility plowed down as fertilizers, yielded 25 bushels, or an increase of 25 per cent.

"When it is considered that both plots had the same weather," he concluded, "there should be little doubt that the crop depends on the soil fertility more than on the season. We thus need to see our responsibility to the soil more, and to blame the weather less."

Making More Machinery

TELEFACT	
MORE FARM EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE IN 1944	
1940	100%
1943	100%
1944	100%

Sulfaganidine Saves Chickens and Calves

A new addition to the sulfa drugs, all of which are derived from coal, will soon be used to increase the nation's supply of poultry and dairy products by combating cecal coccidiosis, deadly disease of chickens and dairy calves, which costs farmers millions of dollars every year, according to the Bituminous Coal institute.

The drug is sulfaganidine which, in tests supervised by the United States department of agriculture, not only prevented development of the disease in healthy birds but cut the mortality rate among infected poultry to 12 per cent of the former figure, the announcement said. In each case, the chickens were fed a mash containing from one-half to one per cent of the drug.

"One of the advantages indicated by the experiments is that the treatment builds up immunity against reinfection," the institute pointed out. "Instead of killing all of the infecting organisms, the sulfa compound merely arrests development of the disease, thus enabling the body mechanism to build up an immunity."

TELEFACT	
U.S.A.	100%
BRITISH INDIA	100%
BRAZIL	100%
EGYPT	100%
ALL OTHERS	100%

ASK ME ANOTHER? A General Quiz

The Questions

1. Who was the second President to go from congress to the White House?
2. What instrument in an orchestra is familiarly called "the clown"?
3. Does February ever have five Sundays?
4. What bird can fly backwards?
5. An apostate usually refers to what?
6. The first one-cent piece issued under the authority of the United States was the "fugio" penny in what year?
7. Does sound travel faster through air or water?
8. In what mountains were Custer's forces annihilated in 1876?

The Answers

1. Warren G. Harding.
2. The bassoon.
3. It will have five Sundays in 1948 and again in 1976.
4. The humming bird.
5. A renegade.
6. In 1787.
7. Water.
8. The Big Horn mountains.

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Try this grand wake-up drink 10 mornings. See if it doesn't help you! Use California Sunkist Lemons.

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Do You Hate HOT FLASHES?
If you suffer from hot flashes, feel weak, nervous, a bit blue at times—all due to the functional "middle-age" period peculiar to women—try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve such symptoms.

Taken regularly—Pinkham's Compound helps build up resistance against such annoying symptoms.

Pinkham's Compound is made especially for women—it helps nature and that's the kind of medicine to buy! Follow label directions.

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VNU-U 24-44

Watch Your Kidneys!
Help Them Cleanse the Blood of Harmful Body Waste

Your kidneys are constantly filtering waste matter from the blood stream. But kidneys sometimes lag in their work—do not act as Nature intended—fail to remove impurities that, if retained, may poison the system and upset the whole body machinery.

Symptoms that are nagging backache, persistent headache, attacks of dizziness, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes—a feeling of nervous anxiety and loss of pep and strength.

Other signs of kidney or bladder disorder 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 new friends for more than forty years. They have a nation-wide reputation. Are recommended by grateful people the country over. Ask your neighbor!

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