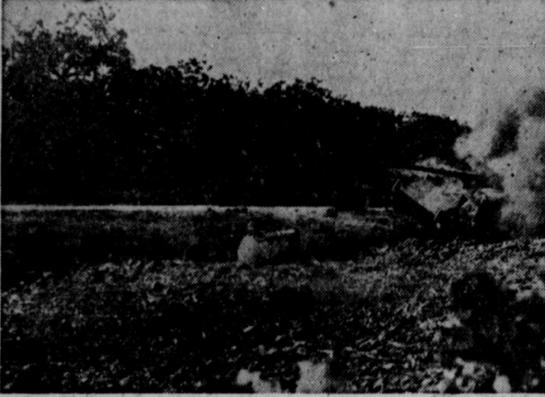


WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

U. S. Fleet Secures MacArthur's Supply Lines to Philippines; Authorize More Civilian Goods

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.)



U. S. Doughboy is shown knocking out Nazi tank with bazooka on western front.

EUROPE:

Clearing Holland

Pushed back in France and Belgium, the Germans were being shoved out of their last holdings in Holland by Canadian and British troops applying a double squeeze on some 60,000 Nazis in the southwestern part of the country.

Only in Holland was there major action on the western front, with rain and snow bogging U. S. drives about Aachen, Metz and the Vosges mountains.

Even though the British 2nd army had overrun the entire eastern section of Holland in a drive that the Nazis only stopped at the gateway to their important Ruhr valley, the Germans held their ground in the western part of the country for the purpose of denying the Allies use of the great North sea ports for the supply of their onrushing armies.

Principal port denied the Allies was Antwerp, which the Nazis blocked off by occupying both sides of the Schelde river leading inland to the city. Dotting one side of the Schelde are the Walcheren and South Beveland islands, connected to the mainland by a causeway below Bergen Op Zoom.

In attempting to knock the Germans out of their strategic positions along both sides of the Schelde, Canadian troops cut into the enemy's defenses on the south bank of the river, and fought to capture the causeway below Bergen Op Zoom and cut off island communications with the mainland.

Meanwhile, British troops smashed through Nazi defenses to the north, with the aim of racing toward the

Speaking in the house of commons after his conference with Josef Stalin in Moscow, Prime Minister Churchill declared: "Unconditional surrender in the sense of no bargaining with the enemy is still the policy of the government."

sea and thus cutting off all German troops along the Schelde to the south.

Capture of Antwerp and Rotterdam would give the Allies at least two great ports for funneling in supplies for the drive on Germany and relieve the need for a reliance on smaller, crowded facilities.

Slow Going in Italy

In Italy, German Field Marshal Albert Kesselring seemed to be pulling his lines northward in a slow, withdrawing movement hinged on the big communications hub of Bologna, as Allied troops pushed further through the mud onto the broad plains of the Po valley.

Russ Reach Norway

Norway was the latest European state to be invaded by the Russians, with Gen. K. A. Meretskov's northern Red army driving into the Arctic port of Kirkenes in the wake of its abandonment by 25,000 Nazi troops.

Russian entrance into Norway coincided with the Reds' all-out offensive against East Prussia, noted wooded and lake country of the Junker military caste. Calling panzer formations into action along roadways leading to the heart of the province, the Germans sought to stall the Russians' advance westward, originally paced by an estimated 600 tanks.

Compelled to throw additional forces in Hungary to stave off the Russian drive on Budapest, the Germans fought hard to protect the broad gateway to Austria from the western end of the country. In raging tank battles, the enemy succeeded in slowing the Red advance 50 miles from Budapest.

ODT Says Women Are Different, After All

Rosie the Riveter notwithstanding, there's a basic difference between men and women workers, the Office of Defense Transportation says.

In a bulletin to employers, the ODT says: "The average woman differs from the average man in certain physical, psychological and experience factors which have a direct bearing upon her ability."

For instance, ODT points out, the elbow and the knee are reconstructed

PACIFIC:

Save Communications

Long in hiding, Japan's imperial navy came out for battle in an effort to smash the American supply line to General Douglas MacArthur's forces in the Philippines, and limped off in defeat as the U. S. 3rd and 7th fleets shattered the attack and secured the vital communications.

The Japs' attack took the shape of a three-pronged assault, with one enemy force coming in through the narrow Surigao straits south of Leyte; the second driving in through the San Bernardino straits north of Leyte, and the third heading southward from Formosan waters.

Apprised of the Japs' approach by alert U. S. carrier planes, Vice Adm. Thomas C. Kinkaid divided his outnumbered 7th fleet into two forces, which, with the aid of carrier planes, dealt the enemy a telling blow before he could fully develop his attack. Meanwhile, Adm. William F. Halsey's 3rd fleet, made up of warships, carriers and subs, caught the Japs sailing down from Formosa.

After the smoke of battle had cleared, two Jap carriers, two battleships, five cruisers and three destroyers were sunk, with three more warships probably sunk and a dozen damaged. For their part, the Japs claimed to have primarily struck transports and landing craft.

As the crippled Jap fleet limped homeward licking its wounds, General MacArthur's ground forces consolidated their hold on Leyte island despite mounting enemy resistance and also strengthened their grip on Samar island just across the San Juanico straits.

HOME FRONT:

News for Consumers

On the home-front, consumers heard this news:

There will be less meat for civilians in November but more of the better grades. There will be less cheese but the same amount of butter as in October.

Approximately 800 plants were authorized to produce 152 million dollars of civilian goods during the next year.

Infants' and children's clothes were expected to be in greater supply next January, February and March. Cotton textile controls will be maintained after Germany's defeat.

Possessing available facilities and labor, the 800 plants will be permitted to manufacture vacuum cleaners, bed springs and innerspring mattresses, automotive parts, building materials, plumbing and heating items, household aluminum ware, electric irons, lamps, lawn mowers, furniture, church goods, fountain pens and sporting goods.

Because of pent-up demand, made even more formidable by swollen purchasing power, the amount of goods authorized represents virtually a drop in the bucket.

To assure production of more infants' and children's wear for the first three months of 1945, the War Production board moved to release sufficient material for 30,000,000 garments, and also laid down specifications for the type of goods and workmanship to be employed.

The WPB hurried the program even as its chairman, J. A. Krug, announced that because of drops in output of cotton textiles due to labor difficulties, controls will be extended after Germany's downfall to prevent acute shortages.

BRITISH LAND

Steering clear of any political battle between conservatives and liberals that might upset the present coalition government, Britain's house of commons passed a bill for postwar reconstruction.

Passage was aimed at avoiding an all-out battle between the two political elements over the bill's provision that landlords only be paid prewar prices for land condemned for reconstruction use, with increases up to 30 per cent for occupying owners.

SURPLUS HOLDINGS:

Disposal Problem

With U. S. holdings of industrial facilities amounting to about 16 1/2 billion dollars — or 20 per cent of the total private and public facilities in the country — the government already has taken steps for disposal of its properties in the post war period.

Difficulties are expected to rise in the sale of the bulk of such facilities as aircraft, shipbuilding, and munitions, however, since these industries have been greatly expanded to meet wartime requirements, which will drop sharply with peace.

Of the government's 3 billion dollar investment in war housing, permanent buildings must be sold when no longer needed, and fabricated structures must be dismantled, with materials made part of general surplus property.

ROAD BUILDING:

Huge Program

With urgent highway construction in the early postwar years exceeding 10 billion dollars, the vast quantities of labor, material and equipment needed for carrying on the program should act as a stabilizing factor in the future economy, the American Road Builders association's engineer-director, Charles M. Upham, declared.

By next October, the states will have drawn up plans for one billion dollars of highway construction deferred because of the war, and city, county and local road projects will amount to another billion.

"Postwar plans of business and industry call for greater production and distribution of goods," Upham said. "That means roads and streets must carry greater burdens. Obviously, inadequate roads and streets will hold back business and industrial activity."

Finds Home



Infant son of a Yank aviator killed in action, and of a mother who died in giving him birth, tiny Kenneth Maloney was taken by maternal grandparents, who were later killed by robot bomb in London.

Army then flew six-month-old Kenneth to paternal grandmother in Grand Rapids, Mich., who is shown putting him to bed while 22-month-old cousin Terry looks on.

BIG DEAL:

\$161,000,000 Check

Wall street gave way to LaSalle street when the Commonwealth Edison company refinanced 180 million dollars' worth of bonds in the biggest private financing operation in the nation's history.

Featuring the deal was the purchase for resale of 155 million dollars of new bonds by the big Chicago investment house of Halsey, Stuart & company, which with Otis & company of Cleveland, Ohio, has been bucking the great Wall street banking firms. In completing the transaction, Halsey, Stuart's president handed Commonwealth's representative a check for 161 million dollars, also covering interest due on the bonds and the premium paid for getting the business.

In addition to the 155 million dollars refunded with new bonds, Commonwealth retired an additional 23 million dollars of securities with its own cash.

RAIL RATES:

Wants Boosts

Supporting their petition for continuation of the 10 per cent increase in passenger fares, and immediate application of the 4 1/2 per cent freight rate boost, railroad representatives declared the carriers faced decreasing revenues when war traffic subsided.

Previously, federal agricultural agencies opposed the freight rate increases on the strength of continued high farm traffic for at least two years after the war.

Unless rail revenue is bolstered by rate increases, said Vice President Walter S. Franklin of the Pennsylvania railroad, the financial structure of the carriers will be seriously impaired in the postwar years, with the result being "a very much less effective operation, and a serious impairment of the railroads' ability . . . to be ready to do their part in meeting the employment problem after the war."

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Washington Digest

War-Making Powers Issue In Peace Organization



Big Question Is Whether Congress Can Delegate Function to U. S. Representative on World Council.

By BAUKHAGE  
News Analyst and Commentator.

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

When the last election bet is collected; when the echoes of the windiest argument have died on the November breeze, a lot of people will believe that when they cast their ballots on November 7 they were deciding the question of whether America was to join an effective world organization to preserve peace.

Not at all. It was plain long before the election that the question of whether the United States was willing to join an international organization with teeth in it did not depend on the candidate selected.

The day in October that Senator Ball, Republican of Minnesota, announced that he would vote for Franklin Roosevelt and not for Dewey for President, we had a press and radio conference in his office in the Senate Office building. As we crowded five deep around Ball's desk, somebody remarked: "He ought to have used the caucus room." Except that Ball is inclined to keep his head down like a bull, instead of his chin out like a bulldog, the young, former newspaper



Sen. Joseph Ball

man who has served four years in the senate (two years by appointment) reminds me a little of Wendell Willkie.

There were a number of hard-boiled, anti-internationalists among the reporters in the room and some were a little cynical in their attitude. But they agreed that Ball was sincere, that he was taking the step he took not because of, but in spite of, politics. Of course, he comes from a state where they aren't quite so adamant about party lines and he won't be up for election himself for four years anyway. When he was asked if he hoped to run again on the Republican ticket he said he did but that depended on what attitude the party in Minnesota took.

All during that conference there wasn't a word asked about the issue behind the issue—the step which this country has to take, the decision it has to make regarding our own policy toward extending the powers over the use of our armed forces to another organ beside congress. And I think it might be well to take up point by point the Ball-Roosevelt-Dewey controversy and see just what issues are involved.

Says FDR Met Issues Squarely

In the first place, it will be recalled that Ball was one of the "B2-H2" combination which carried on the bipartisan drive to force the senate foreign relations committee to act on a resolution favoring the creation of an international organization to preserve the peace. "B2-H2," if you have forgotten, stood for Senators Burton, Republican, Ohio; Ball, Republican, Minnesota; Hatch, Democrat, New Mexico; and Hill, Democrat of Alabama.

Then the BH quartet, again generously assisted, set forth to keep the foreign relations issue out of the campaign. This was done with a fair degree of success but not entirely to suit Senator Ball. He arose and declared that he wouldn't de-

side whether he would support Dewey until he had heard both presidential candidates speak on the subject.

He listened to two one-half-hour speeches by Dewey and then, after the one by Roosevelt before the Foreign Policy association, said he would support Roosevelt because Roosevelt met "squarely and unequivocally the two vital and controversial issues on which the isolationists kept us out of the League of Nations and will fight our entry into the United Nations security organization. He insisted that the United Nations organization be formed without delay, before hostilities cease, and that it be granted power to use military force against future aggressors without requiring individual approval of each member nation."

Senator Ball went on to say that Governor Dewey "has opposed delay but has not met squarely the second vital issue. He has spoken for a strong international security organization, but in each speech has so worded his commitment that both internationalists and isolationists could find comfort and support in what he said."

I quote that paragraph at length since it is quite possible that you have not seen it in print—I copied it from Ball's own statement—and because I think a great many people, some of whom supported Mr. Roosevelt, forgot that he was for going the "whole hog" and that "whole hog" in Mr. Ball's language and the language of those who are going to fight for this organization in the congress, may mean more than some people realize. It shouldn't to anyone who heard or read Mr. Roosevelt's speech and took it seriously—but we don't always take political speeches seriously. The President said the American member of the Security Council of the United Nations, which would be made up of eleven member nations, should "be empowered in advance by the people themselves, by constitutional means through their representatives in congress, with authority to act."

Constitutional Procedure Involved

This is generally interpreted as meaning:

(1) Congress would pass a law stating that if the American representative on the Security Council felt that American military forces (with those of other members of the organization) should be used against an aggressor he had the power to order such support. In other words, to enter into what might amount to war, later on.

(2) Congress would likewise pass a law permitting the majority vote of the Security Council to supersede the vote of the American representative, to use American (and other) military forces against an aggressor.

As to point two, if the Russians had their choice as expressed in the conferences at Dumbarton Oaks this clause would not be effective—they argue that no step should be taken by the council without the unanimous agreement of the great powers. In other words, the single vote of the representative of Britain, Russia, China and the United States, at least, could veto any step proposed.

But the representatives of Great Britain and the United States at Dumbarton Oaks said that they were both willing to make majority rule the basis of action. It is conceivable that if Russia were convinced that the United States was wholeheartedly in the organization, she would come around to that view.

So far the question of the constitutionality of a law which would arm the American delegate to the Security Council with the necessary powers, has not been debated. The New York Times points out that the Constitution designates to congress the unique power to declare war, except when American territory is invaded; but does not state that the use of force cannot be delegated. In any case the chief question is whether the people will have the courage to venture into this new realm wherein the United States government would accept the majority wishes of a group of world states, just as we accept the wishes of the majority of congress.

BRIEFS . . . by Baukhage

The energy in 1 1/2 ounces of coal will pull 1 ton of freight 1 mile.

By putting sodium nitrate and phosphates in fresh water lakes in Scotland to increase supplies of marine vegetation on which fish feed, it has been possible to increase production of some fish by 300 per cent, the Department of Commerce reports.

New shotguns and rifles for farmers, ranchers and law enforcement agencies are on the way.

Saturday night services on wheels are to be offered refugees and others in the liberated Netherlands. The Netherlands Woman's Auxiliary corps soon will receive a motor vehicle equipped with portable bathing facilities.



Farm Topics  
Candling Eggs on Farm Increases Profit

Their Quality Will Increase Consumption

While candling is not an exact science, it serves to eliminate those eggs which will mark down all eggs marketed. Fourteen out of every hundred eggs are "rejects" on the market. Many of these could be utilized on the farm, for home (the better ones) and as hog or poultry feed for the worse "rejects."

An unusual number of "spotted" eggs means that the flock has inherited this defect. It might be possible for the farmer, who has a large number of spotting in his eggs, to pick out the offenders and cull them out. The spotting rejects alone costs the farmer \$45,000,000 annually. If the farmer removes all "rejects" he will secure a better price for the balance of his eggs than he would have for his entire output, good and bad.

Dirty eggs should be cleaned. A lime wash will not show, even when examined by experts. Fresh eggs will show an air-space of not over one-eighth of an inch in depth. When the egg is fresh the yolk will remain about center.

Blemishes, blood spots or damage spots on the yolk show up as dark spots when the egg is candled. Blood



spots place the eggs as inedible, but can be utilized for home consumption. Development of germ in fertile eggs also places the egg in undesirable class.

In candling it is rather easy to tell eggs of high and low quality, but it does require skill to pick those in the intermediate stage. Persons who are skilled in the art, however, are able to accurately grade the eggs properly.

Agriculture In the News

Peanuts Gain.

The application of chemistry to agriculture has resulted in the ground pea or peanut becoming a real factor in its own name as well as a serious competitor for other farm crops, particularly the soybean.

The peanut furnishes a cork substitute, they yield more oil per acre than cottonseed and they rank high as an energy food. A fiber similar to rayon is now being made from peanut protein. It can furnish artificial butter and a substitute coffee.

Cheap, milder and less stimulating than coffee, it might become a competitor to real article.

The peanut can be used in the manufacture of salad oils, shaving lotions, cosmetics, soaps, dyes, axle grease, massage paste for infantile paralysis, bases in medicine, paper, candy, insulation, explosives, flour, board, textile lubricant, glycerine, floor sweeping compounds, fertilizer, stock and poultry feed and as fuel.

Diet Saves Pigs

Market savings in weaned pigs as a result of improved diets fed during gestation and lactation periods was found by B. W. Fairbanks of the University of Illinois. Successful weaning was increased from 7 to 83 per cent.

Satisfactory results during lactation are dependent in part upon feeding during gestation. The feeding regime during gestation must not be ignored when the question of high mortality among baby pigs is being considered. The addition of 10 per cent alfalfa meal to the ration brought the increased results.

Mastitis of Cows

Chronic infectious mastitis is a slowly progressive disease of the udder and in many cows causes partial and sometimes complete destruction of a large proportion of the milk-producing tissue. The quality of milk is often lowered because of increased bacterial contamination and is not desirable for human consumption. There are often no clinical symptoms observed until milk production begins to fall and the cows become an expense.

FARMS AND RANCHES

Merrick County Bargain—160 acres choice land, adapted to corn, alfalfa, potatoes, and all kinds of small grains. Land lays perfect for irrigation, no waste; equipped with two splendid irrigation pumps, will water the entire quarter. For immediate sale, at \$75.00 per acre, terms. A sure-crop farm, will pay a high rate of interest upon the investment. Contact M. A. Larson, "The Land Man," Central City, Nebraska.

FARM AUCTION

Big Auction: Wednesday, November 15. For Ira E. Myers, Elyria, Nebraska, 160 acres choice land, 167 acres under cultivation. balance fine bottom pasture. Modern improvements, on power line, equipped for livestock, 1-4 mile from Elyria, in north Loup river valley, under Government Irrigation Project. Seven miles north-west of Ord, on Highway 11. Also all personal property; 110 cattle, 10 Holstein cows, all good producers; 100 yearling and two year old steers; 120 Hampshire hogs, 19 registered tried sows, bred to farrow latter part of November and early December; 50 spring hogs eligible to register, 25 spring sows eligible to register. Full line of equipment, everything sells, owner leaving state. For full details, please write for sale bill, Nebraska Realty Auction Co., Agents, Central City, Nebraska. Established 1912.

TRAPPERS

Trap Fox and Coyote, On bare ground or deep snow. Learn modern tricks to outwit the sly furbearers. Free illustrated circular. Q BUNCH, Welch, Minnesota. Box, 68D.

FARM FOR SALE

For Sale: 1,800 acres 2 1/2 miles from town well improved, lays rolling, 160 acres cultivated. House 2 1/2-3.4. Nine rooms. Electricity. Four windmills. All fenced. 600 acres upland hay, balance pasture. All stock and machinery can be bought with this place. \$5,000 mortgage at present. Price \$9.00 per acre. G. W. Brooker, Cody, Nebraska.

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Farms and Ranches. Turned quickly into cash, the larger holdings and estates our specialty. 22 years of successful selling, in all parts of Nebraska. To sell your land, write us today, for suitable needed. Nebraska Realty Auction Co., M. A. Larson, Manager, Central City, Nebraska.

Bright Future  
Chemists see a bright future for soybeans. Greatly expanded use of the crop in the U. S. both in industry and for food and livestock feed is forecast.

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Cracked lips—so cruel, and painful! Causes when raw, bitter weather dries skin cells, leaves them "thirsty." Skin may crack, bleed. Mentholatum acts medicinally: (1) Stimulates local blood supply, (2) Helps revive thirsty cells so they can retain needed moisture. For sore, chapped hands, lips—Mentholatum. Jars, tubes, 30¢.  
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If you suffer from Arthritis, Neuritis, Sciatica, Lumbago or any form of Rheumatism ask your druggist for a free booklet on NUC-OVO, or write to NUC-OVO, Inc., 412 S. Wabash St., Chicago 7, Ill. for YOUR FREE COPY.  
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Grove's Cold Tablets get right down inside to work internally on all these cold miseries for prompt relief. A combination of eight active ingredients. Take exactly as directed. Large size saves money.

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See how good-tasting Scott's Emulsion helps tone up your system; helps build up stamina and resistance against colds—If there is a dietary deficiency of A & D Vitamins. It's easy! Simply take Scott's daily throughout the year. It's great! Buy at your druggist's today!

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