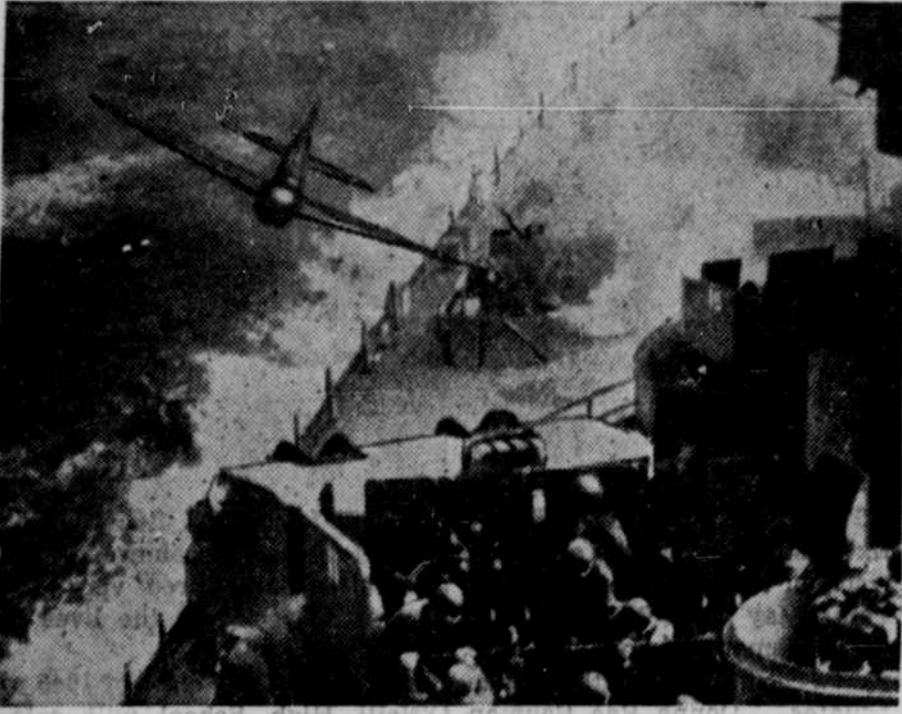


WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Collapse of Reich Spells End To German Dominance in Europe; Truman Cuts Budget 7 1/2 Billion

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of Western Newspaper Union's news analysts and not necessarily of this newspaper.)



Spectacular photo shows Jap pilot trying to maneuver plane for suicidal crash-dive on American warship off Okinawa.

EUROPE: At Allied Mercy

"The direction of our fate no longer lies in German hands."

Thus spoke ex-Nazi Minister of Armaments and Production Albert Speer as the final collapse of German armies from the Baltic to the Alps signalled the break-up of the once proud third reich, which had stretched its dominance from the Atlantic to the Volga under the leadership of Adolf Hitler, himself reportedly killed in the ruins of Berlin.



Karl Doenitz and Heinrich Himmler

Even as Speer spoke, new Fuehrer Karl Doenitz and Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler reportedly met in conference with Allied officials for the final arrangements for surrender. But as they met, the Germans, striving for the best terms possible, threatened

prolongation of the war by a last-ditch stand in mountainous Norway, where 150,000 enemy troops stood ensconced in the rugged country well supplied.

Claiming to have been designated new fuehrer by Hitler himself before his reported death, Doenitz made an early revamp of the new government in an effort to make it more palatable to the Allies, with non-Nazi Count Von Krosgigk supplanting Joachim Von Ribbentrop as foreign minister. Skilled as finance minister, Von Krosgigk played a prominent part in the buildup of German industry during the Hitler regime.

Doenitz's participation in the surrender negotiations followed Himmler's earlier failure to arrange a capitulation to Great Britain and the U. S., the two powers insisting on the inclusion of Russia. Although Doenitz declared that the reich was carrying on the war against the "reds alone, Britain and America again made it plain that they could consider no surrender unless the Nazis also laid down their arms to the Russians.

Germany's end approached with the Big Three powers substantially occupying the reich along lines previously mapped out, with the British holding the northwest portion, the U. S. the central and south, and Russia the northeast. The same condition existed in Austria, where the Reds held Vienna and contiguous territory as planned while U. S. armies moved in to take over the western portion.

As Speer sounded the death-knell of Nazi Germany, he admitted the reich was at the Allies' mercy. Said he: "It lies with our enemies whether they wish to grant the German people the possibilities that lie open to the nation. . . . As far as the enemy allows it or where he orders it, reconstruction work should be speeded up by every means."

'Painful Experience'

Of all the prominent German generals who surrendered to the Allies, none was more prominent than 69-year-old Field Marshal Karl Rudolph Gerd Von Rundstedt, ace strategist who directed the enemy break-through in the Ardennes last winter. Brought to Lieutenant General Patch's U. S. 7th

U. S. BUDGET: Big Cut

Because of the favorable progress of the war, President Truman was able to take axe in hand and pare the budget for the year beginning July 1 by almost \$7,500,000,000 to a total of \$33,000,000,000, \$70,000,000,000 of which will represent military expenditures.

Biggest reduction of all was a \$7,365,000,000 slash in shipbuilding funds, with the maritime commission left \$2,242,500 for completing the present construction program and \$600,000,000 for future building, reconversion of vessels and restoration of productive facilities.

Because of the expectations of an early victory in Europe, \$43,710,400 was cut from the budget of the Federal Security Administration for education and training of defense workers; \$13,200,000 from the Office of Scientific Research and Development; \$12,100,000 from the Office of War Information for psychological warfare and activities in neutral countries; \$8,894,000 from the War Production board for direction over some material controls to be removed after V-E day; \$4,800,000 in the Office of Censorship for operations in areas contiguous to Europe, and \$3,300,000 for the Office of Defense Transportation for supervision of traffic expected to improve by December 31.

PACIFIC: U-Boat Drive

Operating in air-conditioned submarines, equipped with sun lamps and ice cream machines, daring U. S. raiders are inflicting a heavy toll on Japanese naval and cargo shipping alike, having already sunk 400,000 tons of combat vessels and 4,000,000 tons of commercial craft.

De luxe furnishing of American subs does not imply any softening of their doughty crews, Vice Adm. Charles Lockwood Jr., commander of Pacific U-boat operations, said. Rather, air-conditioning removes the stuffiness which made the old subs akin to a Turkish bath; sun lamps provide the healthy effects of sunlight, and ice cream helps divert the men from heavier food.

Concentrating on Jap supply routes to each new place marked for American attack and invasion, U. S. U-boats average three or four Jap ships on every trip, with sinkings of 8 and 10 vessels not unusual.

army headquarters, the tall but thin Junker militarist softly complained: "This is a painful experience for an old soldier. Forty-three years—a very painful experience."

After accepting coffee and cognac, Von Rundstedt then asked for a cigarette, and in answer to his attending physician's protest against smoking because of his heart, he said: ". . . There are few things left now — and the doctors try to keep me from enjoying them."

Pies Keep in Lockers

Magicians have been pulling rabbits out of hats for a good many years, but it is only recently that scientists have found it possible to pull pies out of freezer locker units.

WAR PRODUCTION: Tapering Off

With Germany's collapse focusing attention on the government's economic policies after V-E Day, War Production board officials revealed that arms contracts already were being cut back to lessen the shock of readjustment to a one-front war.

Despite the broadening of civilian goods output after V-E Day, officials said, war production still will dominate industry with no less than 48 billion dollars worth of munitions and supplies turned out in the first year after victory in Europe.

Because of the military needs for the Pacific war, some material and manpower controls will have to be retained, officials declared. Further, the government may have to establish employment priorities for such essential civilian industries as lumber, textiles and rubber because of the limited supply of these products and their importance not only to the war but also to the manufacture of peacetime goods.

DEEP DIVE: Record Set

Wearing a 50-pound diving suit and a new type of helium-oxygen mask, John Browne of Milwaukee, Wis., entered a specially built tank in the basement of his diving equipment company and remained submerged while pumps applied pressure equal to a depth of 550 feet of water.

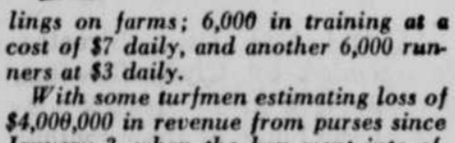
With the present working depth about 440 feet, purpose of the experiment was to attempt to increase the distance for extended submarine rescue and salvage operations. Claiming the test a success, Browne averred that dives of even 650 feet may be possible.

While at the simulated depth of 550 feet, Browne was under pressure of 240 pounds a square inch or a total of 570,000 pounds.

Expensive Feedbag

To be lifted after V-E Day, the ban on horse racing has been costing breeders and owners an estimated \$5,000,000 monthly for upkeep without return, turfmen report.

Expense was based upon maintenance of 32,000 horses, of which 20,000 included stallions, mares, and yearlings and geldings.



lings on farms; 6,000 in training at a cost of \$7 daily, and another 6,000 runners at \$3 daily.

With some turfmen estimating loss of \$4,000,000 in revenue from purses since January 3, when the ban went into effect, many horsemen have been hard pressed, obtaining assistance from track managements on a loan basis.

SAN FRANCISCO: Postwar Bases

Formation of international trusteeships for conquered territories, for areas taken over in the last war and for subject people occupied the attention of the delegates to the United Nations postwar security conference in San Francisco.

Because the U. S. again will be chiefly responsible for the defense of the Pacific in the postwar era, the subject was of especial concern to the American representatives, who pressed for acceptance of a plan under which this country could permanently lease bases on conquered islands without being compelled to turn them over to any other trustee power.

The power was patterned after this country's arrangements with Great Britain calling for the 99-year lease of bases in Bermuda, Newfoundland and the West Indies, and the agreement with Panama under which the U. S. occupies the canal zone for \$250,000 per year.

MEAT CRISIS: House Report

Adequate pricing backed by accompanying government subsidies was urged by a special house committee investigating food shortages to help relieve the pressing meat situation.

In placing stress upon the necessity for readjusting the price structure, the committee asserted that OPA got off on the wrong foot by first establishing retail prices, then working down the line with the interjection of subsidies in an effort to remove resulting inequities.

Ruling out an increase in retail prices, the committee rather recommended the payment of \$4 more a hundredweight for fat cattle, and also asked an increase in hog floors to \$13.50. Only by assuring producers a profitable price margin can black markets be curbed, the committee declared.

Output Drops

More than 400,000,000 pounds less meat which may move in interstate commerce was produced in April compared with the same month last year, according to a report released by the American Meat Institute.

Washington Digest

People Deciding Factor Of Security Conference

Heed of Public Will to Build Effective Barrier Against Future Wars Marks Deliberations From Past Parleys.

By BAUKHAGE
News Analyst and Commentator.

WNU Service, Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C. CONFERENCE HEADQUARTERS, SAN FRANCISCO.—The extent to which deliberations of the United Nations conference on international organization will be a success can now be readily predicted. All we need is a master-mathematician who will solve for "x"—the unknown.

The proposition is simple: let m equal one molotov, s equal one stettinius, e equal one eden. The equation reads: m over s plus e equals x. Solve for x, the unknown power of the will of the people.

We have a certain amount of corollary data to help us. In 1815 there was a meeting called the Congress of Vienna. It was fabulously attended by kings, princes, a czar and an emperor as well as the ministers and diplomats who ran Europe at the time. It convened for very definite purposes, including the checking for all time certain dangerous tendencies which were beginning to make themselves felt. One matter which had really brought about the conference was the defeat of Napoleon Bonaparte. Unfortunately there was a sudden reappearance of that gentleman, who broke his bonds of servitude at Elba, to play a short but fearsome return engagement.

This threat of the return of an upstart dictator who managed to provide himself with a crown based on no more divine right than was supplied by his legions caused the congress its jitters but didn't interfere with the frolicsome tenor of its ways.

It had been a decade of headaches for crowned heads. There was the French revolution, quashed by that time, it is true, but a dangerous threat to the ermine. There was the strange government which would have no traffic with kings at all which seemed to be prospering across the seas in the wilds of America. And then this highly irreverent attitude toward the divine right of kings.

It was all very important to the delegates at Vienna but like the soldier on guard here at the conference building in San Francisco it was confusing, so they let George do it.

Thousands of 'Souls' Traded at Congress

And so at Vienna with all the protocol and deference in the world, Talleyrand took over. He let the congress dance. He ran it, divided up the spoils; traded so many thousand "souls" for so many thousand others, for thus he referred to the various sections of Europe's population he was playing with. He called them souls but he didn't even consider them human beings with human rights. They had nothing to say about it and they said it, silently.

A year less than a century later there arose another war-lord who had forgotten nothing and learned nothing concerning European dictatorships. One of the best jobs of wrecking civilization up to that time was achieved by Kaiser Wilhelm and the world had to get together again to see what could be done about it again. They met in Paris in 1919.

This time the twilight of the kings had become so thick that scepters were decidedly out, but considerable change had taken place in the intervening century. At the Congress of Vienna there was not a single constitutional government, except that of Britain, represented. There was no freedom of the press, and no public opinion. At Paris the Allied press was hardly free of its wartime censorship but managed to stir up considerable excitement—and the government-controlled French papers made plenty of trouble for Wilson. The people were conscious of their desires but still not entirely vocal. The conference was soon tossed from the delegates to smaller and smaller groups and finally reached "The Big Three"—Wilson, Lloyd George and Clemenceau, and the greatest of these as a negotiator, was Clemenceau. He had more opposition than Talleyrand, perhaps, but he certainly was no less successful.

Then came the 20-year interlude and the tempo of the world increased so that it provided another world war which called for another international gathering within 26 years; came San Francisco, another "Big Three" and the growing but still the unknown "x," the power of the people.

Molotov Lives Up To His Name First, to evaluate the "m" in our equation, it is necessary to take a look which goes back to Paris 1919 and even reveals faint images of Vienna, 1815.

There is no question that "m" (standing for Molotov) was the conference at San Francisco in the early period, at least, but there was a vast difference between his operations and those of Clemenceau. Clemenceau could and did unloose a bag of traditional diplomatic tricks on Lloyd George and Wilson and soon proved that his white-gloved, gallic hands were quicker than two pairs of anglo-saxon eyes.

Clemenceau wanted security for France and elimination of Germany as a competitor in world industry. Molotov wants security for Russia, elimination of any danger of political competition from the "capitalistic" countries. But he wears no gloves, kid or otherwise. This, perhaps, is not because he, personally, is inept in the amenities of diplomatic relations, but rather because he is under orders, with no latitude of compromise whatever unless Stalin grants it. And Russia, an outlaw among nations after the Bolshevik revolution, has only begun to take its first faltering steps beyond the pale of its own prejudices and preoccupations. And the bear steps furtively, blinded by suspicion, hypersensitively because of well-justified past doubts and fears.

By the second day of the conference Molotov had deeply grieved the Latin Americans. When the suave and persuasive Ezequiel Padilla, Mexican foreign minister, in urging the election of Secretary Stettinius as president of the conference remarked that it was merely following diplomatic procedure and courtesy to elect the representative of the country playing host to the conference, Molotov is said to have replied that he hoped no one was trying to give him lessons in diplomatic procedure and as for courtesy—this was not a tea party.

Molotov is the commissar's "nom-de-guerre." It is an old communist custom to take pseudonyms, e.g. "Stalin," "man of steel." Molotov means "hammer." And that is what the benevolent-looking gentleman from Moscow wields, not the rapier of the diplomatist.



Vegetable Oil Crop Needs Continue High Total Fat and Oil Supplies Decrease

GROWERS of vegetable oil crops are being urged by the War Food Administration to remember pressing war needs for those oils and to keep production at a high level by meeting their acreage goals.

Total oil crop acreage is substantially increased over 1944, although most of the change comes from the



Canning Vegetable Oils.

64 per cent step-up on flaxseed. The peanut goal is down slightly, but emphasis is being placed on increasing acre yield to offset the smaller plantings. Final goal for peanuts picked and threshed is 3,230,000 acres.

Harvest of 10,757,000 acres of soybeans is sought, and planting of the needed 5,000,000 acres of flaxseed is already well under way.

Demand for fats and oils is expected to continue strong in 1945, while the total available supply will be considerably reduced. Production of some 9.8 billion pounds from domestic materials is anticipated, over 1 billion pounds less than the 10.9 billion pounds produced in 1944. Chief cause given is lower lard production.

Domestic edible oils — cottonseed, soybean, corn and peanut—may reach a total production 100 to 200 million pounds more this year than last, largely due to an increased harvest of cottonseed from the 1944 crop.

Military demands for fats and oils, including butter and lard, are heavy, both for the expanded military program and for relief distribution in areas under military jurisdiction.

Preliminary estimates made by United States department of agriculture experts indicate a domestic disappearance of fat and oil products in 1944 totalling more than 10.3 billion pounds (in terms of fat content), for an increase of about 400 million pounds over 1943. Expanded production of soap for the military, with some increase for civilians, is believed to have been the major factor.

Domestic disappearance of cottonseed oil declined 172 million pounds last year, reflecting the reduction in output, but the effect on supplies of food fats was partly offset by an increase of 101 million pounds in the use of soybean oil for this purpose.

Agriculture In the News W. J. DRYDEN

White Oak

The oaks are among the most important hardwood species in the United States, due to large quantity of oak available and its strength and beauty. There are 60 different species of oak, scattered over nearly all parts of the country.

The wood of the white oaks generally lacks the reddish tinge common in the red oaks. It grows slowly, so is not as profitable for timber planting as red oak.

In planting, best results are obtained from acorns, instead of transplanting the deep taproot young trees. The tree is valuable for ornamental planting, furniture, flooring, motor vehicle parts, railroad cars, general millwork, boxes and crates, caskets and coffins, ship and boat building, agricultural implements, railroad ties, fuel, cooperage and mine timbers.

Hands Carry Mastitis

The streptococcal bacteria which cause most cases of mastitis can be carried on the milker's hands, despite the most thorough scrubbing and disinfection, according to the University of Wisconsin specialists.

The organisms were found on hands of milkers six to eight hours after the last milking. Control is easier on milking machines. No bacteria was found on hands of men who used milking machines, doing only the stripping by hand.

PLANTS FOR SALE

Sweet Potato, Tomato, Cabbage, Kohlrabi, Cauliflower, Pepper, Egg Plants. 12¢ Plants \$1 Postpaid. KEN GELSTER, West Point, Nebraska

A quick and easy way to clean windows is to take a paper towel and rub over the windows on a damp day.

Parsley will keep fresh for a week or ten days if stored in a wide-mouthed screw-top jar.

The locks, hinges and furniture castors in your home will be all the better if you give them a good oiling from time to time. You will find it useful to keep a small jar of lubricating or sweet oil handy. Apply the lubricant with a feather, it is easier for getting into minute grooves. Spread newspaper over the carpet under furniture castors.

Cellar walls should be looked after frequently to keep water and dampness from seeping in and rotting out or undermining the foundation of the house.

When using a screw-top can to save old paints or varnish, smear hand soap on the threads and the cap will not stick. The soap will help make the closing air-tight.

Tar stains may be removed from cotton fabrics by covering the spot with butter and allowing it to remain for a few hours before washing.



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