

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Japanese Maneuvers in China
Betray Fear of U. S. Invasion;
United Nations Chart Peace

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(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.)



B-29s are dropping propaganda leaflets as well as bombs on Japan. At left, leaflet depicting Uncle Sam standing over Jap leader with planes and ships, reads that warlords miscalculated American strength; in center, military clique is shown pulling nation down; and at right, native feudal warrior is pictured battling modern U. S. weapons, with inscription quoting Jap sergeant on honor and logic of surrender.

PACIFIC:
Strategic Moves

Maneuverings by both Chinese and Japanese troops in China commanded the shifting spotlight in the Pacific, with the enemy seeking to strengthen his position on the Asiatic mainland against an expected U. S. invasion.

Fevered Japanese activity in China continued as Okinawa fell and the enemy reported the anchorage of 100 Allied transports off the Ryukyus and the presence of an impressive task fleet in Formosan waters.

With Jap-occupied China considered a twin defensive bastion along with the homeland, itself, the enemy's movements in the territory apparently were designed to meet the threat of a combined U. S. attack from sea and Chinese assault on land, while also consolidating communication lines.

Reports from the mainland conflicted with the Chinese playing up their assault on the big bomber base at Luichow previously lost to the Japs, and the enemy emphasizing action northeast of Hong Kong where they claimed to have foiled the plans of 60,000 Chinese troops to aid an American landing.

While the Nipponese maneuvered about in China, U. S. conquest of Okinawa made their overall position even more precarious, affording an excellent operational base for future aerial, sea or land assaults on either Japan itself or nearby enemy holdings, notably Formosa.

Marked by some of the bloodiest large-scale fighting of the war, the Okinawa campaign cost the Japs over 87,000 in dead alone, with the usual small smattering of prisoners, who failed to battle to the end like the majority. Though overwhelming U. S. air, sea and ground power doomed the enemy from the start, the Japs fought hard from cave-studded terrain until the fall of the Shuri line across the island deprived them of strong natural defenses. Of 45,029 U. S. casualties, 11,269 were killed or missing, and 33,769 wounded.

UNITED NATIONS:
Chart Peace

With final deliberations of the parley marked by concessions to the smaller countries, the United Nations whipped their postwar peace organization into shape at San Francisco, with major responsibility for future stability devolving upon the Big Five — the U. S., Britain, Russia, France and China. The pact must now be ratified by member countries.

Right to air a grievance before the all-powerful security council bulked by the Big Five as permanent members, and the privilege to discuss all matters falling within international relations, were the two prerogatives won by the smaller nations in the closing sessions of the parley after Russian opposition.

Despite the smaller nations' last minute victories, however, chief powers of the postwar peace organization remain in the hands of the Big Five, with virtually they alone able to arbitrate disputes, impose economic sanctions to bring potential aggressors in line and call up the international air, sea and ground forces to enforce peace. Conversely, any of the Big Five could veto such action.

Creation of the international air, sea and ground force under a general military staff with regional branches marked the first time in history that such an organization had been established.

MEAT PRODUCTION

With at least 3,000,000 fewer workers on farms and ranches during the last four years than in World War I, the U. S. has produced and processed an average of 7,000,000,000 more pounds of meat annually than was produced and processed in the average year of that war, Harry W. Farr, chairman of the National Live Stock and Meat board, reported at the recent meeting of the organization.

Although no peace conference was held at San Francisco, the United Nations postwar organization provided for international trusteeships over conquered enemy territory and the eventual attainment of self-rule or independence for so-called "subject" people. Under the arrangements, the U. S. would be permitted to retain Jap possessions for defensive bases until congress agreed to turn them over to the peace organization.

In addition to providing for political and military action, an international court of justice was set up for the settlement of legal disputes among nations, with the security council empowered to enforce decisions. Special bodies looking toward the social, as well as economic development of nations, also were established.

MONARCHY:
Under Fire

With the opposition threatening virtual civil war if King Leopold should return to his throne in Belgium, Europe's time-honored but dimming institution of monarchy came under further fire.

Weakened long ago by constitutional stringencies, monarchy came under heavy assault in the wake of World War II, particularly where underground elements resisting German occupation claimed a hold on the people. In the case of Greece, George II finds himself unable to return to Athens because of internal opposition; in Yugoslavia, Peter has been forced to bow to the Partisan Tito, ex-metal worker; in Italy, Victor Emmanuel was forced to retire because of democratic politicians' opposition to his countenancing of Fascism and put the monarchy in Prince Umberto's none too firm or popular hands.

No weakening, Leopold has not been cowed by his opposition, seeking to return with the support of the strong Catholic party plus sympathetic elements from other political parties. Though Britain has professed open neutrality in the Belgian dispute, Leopold's mother has been active in his behalf in London, where strong attachment to monarchy continues to exist particularly because of the opportunity it affords for welding alliances through family relationships.

RECIPROCAL TRADE:
Pass New Act

Termed by Pres. Harry S. Truman "of the first order of importance," the bill extending the reciprocal trade act for three years and authorizing the chief executive to cut tariff levels 50 per cent below existing levels was passed by both house and senate.

By a 54 to 21 vote, the senate sent the bill to the White House for signature after defeating an effort to strike the President's tariff cutting authority from the legislation. Because some duties already have been slashed 50 per cent below the Smoot-Hawley schedules of 1930 under the previous reciprocal trade act, total reductions of 75 per cent will now be permissible.

Though the Republican minority bitterly opposed the bill on the grounds that it would countenance a flow of cheap goods to the U. S. in detriment to American producers, administration forces experienced little difficulty pushing the measure through as a step toward international economic co-operation.

STATE REVENUES RISE

Collections from general sales, use and gross income taxes levied by a total of 23 states soared in 1944 to an all-time high of \$745,000,000—or 38.5 per cent of the \$1,940,000,000 collected by all 48 states from all their major excise taxes during the year.

Total sales, use and gross income taxes, also, represents a 7.5 per cent increase over collections for 1943.

HIGHWAY PROBE:
Graft Charged

Spurred by charges that hundreds of millions of dollars are being grafted on the construction of the inter-American highway linking the U. S. with the Panama canal, the senate war investigating committee prepared to undertake a probe of all projects on foreign soil.

Launched by the war department, the inter-American highway came in for the major attention, with Representative Arends (Ill.) pointing up the charges with the declaration that while a private construction firm botched up a road building job in Nicaragua for \$8,000,000, army engineers laid a similar stretch perfectly for only \$2,000,000. Miles of the private job are of soft road bed and virtually impassable in many parts, he said.

Echoing charges of Senators Ferguson (Mich.); Moore (Okla.) and Robertson (Wyo.), Representative Arends also declared that most of the graft is made under arrangements whereby private contractors rent their own equipment to the government for use on a project. Monthly rental of a D-8 crawler type tractor is \$775 whether the machine is worked or left idle, he said.

TRUCK STRIKES:
G.I.s Man Vehicles

Thousands of army troops poured into Chicago by air, vehicle and train to man idle carriers and break the back of an extended strike of members of two trucking unions dissatisfied with a War Labor board ruling allowing them a raise of \$4.08 for a 51 hour week. They asked for a \$5 raise and a 48-hour week.

Though neither the Independent Chicago Truck Drivers union nor the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (AFL) officially called a strike, some 10,000 of their 14,000 members were out, with non-striking drivers afforded police and military protection on their routes. Under federal law, union officers are liable for prosecution for calling a walkout on government-managed industries.

With workers ignoring their leaders' pleas to return to their jobs in the early days of the strike, much essential war and civilian freight lay unmoved as the force of some 400 G.I.s and 4,000 non-striking drivers proved inadequate. When union members persisted in holding out, 10,000 additional G.I.s were ordered to the city. "The army will break the strike. You can't beat the United States army," said Ellis T. Longenecker, federal manager for the struck-bound properties.

Find Tuberculosis Vaccine

Seven years of experience at the Chicago Municipal Tuberculosis sanitarium, have held out high hope for a TB vaccine capable of preventing growth of the disease in children whose parents or other family members have or have not been afflicted by the malady.

Known as the bacillus of Calmette and Guerin, or BCG, after the French physicians who developed it, the vaccine was given to 1,302 infants within three to seven days after birth. At the same time, 1,276 unvaccinated children were kept under observation for comparison.

According to Dr. Frederick Tice of the Chicago tuberculosis center, only three cases and one death of TB were reported out of the 1,302 vaccinated children, while 23 cases and four deaths were recorded for those unvaccinated. Of vaccinated children whose parents or other family members have had the disease, only one contracted TB and none died, while of the unvaccinated in the same group four developed the malady and three died.

MOSCOW:
Sentence Poles

In a case typical of swift Russian court procedure, 12 of the Polish underground leaders charged with carrying on subversive activities behind Red army lines were found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment, with three acquitted. Also typical of the conduct of defendants on trial in the Soviet, the accused wholly or partially admitted their guilt and virtually co-operated in the prosecution against themselves.

During the brief trial, the defendants said that the Polish underground had been ordered into hiding by the government in exile in London and advised to form a military-political organization designed to resist alleged Russian encroachments against Polish independence. Charging the Reds with trying to set up a communist-dominated rule in Poland, the London regime long has been at loggerheads with Moscow.

Russia's arrest of the underground leaders after allegedly inviting them to discuss political questions first provoked a stir in U. S. and British circles, with one of the objectives of Harry Hopkins' recent mission to Moscow being to straighten out the tangle.

ALUMINUM

Expansion of the aluminum industry in the U. S. to a capacity one and one-half times the prewar production of the entire world has given this country more than 300 major aluminum plants, a survey shows.

In addition to 330 major works, 1,000 small aluminum foundries are scattered throughout the country, and aluminum plants of one kind or another can now be found in 39 of the 48 states. Five large plants are producing oxide from which pure aluminum is made.

Washington Digest

Specter of Starvation
Stalks Liberated Europe

Hunger Already Rampant in Many Nations;
Relief Dependent on Sacrifices of
United States and Canada.

By BAUKHAGE
News Analyst and Commentator.

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

The size and shape of the postwar food emergency which the world has been generally anticipating and fearing is now beginning to take shape. As this is written in mid-June, a swelling cry is coming across the Atlantic, "We're hungry. Send us food." In one day's issue of the New York Times there were special dispatches stating:

1. That the liberated European nations were meeting in London to hear the facts of the world food situation from British Food Minister Llewellyn. He had spent three months in Canada and the United States surveying the world picture. It was said that he would inform the delegates of the liberated countries that there is in prospect a world shortage of 2,500,000 tons of meat, 1,000,000 tons of fats and oils and 1,500,000 tons of sugar. A shortage, that is, in terms of what is required to maintain a quite frugal, though fairly health-giving diet.

2. That European nations were being urged to produce to the maximum in order to offset the lack of imports for their winter's food supply.

3. That the new food minister of France (Christian Pineau) was coming to the United States to urge the American food industry to sell food to France.

4. That the Bavarian food ration was down to the low minimum of 1,150 calories a day (the average American diet contains 3,200 calories).

Need Is Acute
In Many Areas

The need for food is acute in many areas throughout the continent of Europe. The people living in German-occupied Holland have been suffering from outright starvation for months. The physical condition of many was so serious immediately following liberation that they were no longer able to digest ordinary foods. The whites of eggs in powdered form were shipped from the United States to provide special treatment for these starvation victims. Britain also shipped to Holland a special food consisting of solutions of predigested proteins, glucose and vitamins.

In Yugoslavia, when UNRRA supplies arrived and were being unloaded from the first shipment, food was so scarce that the women brought brooms and brushes to sweep up the grain that spilled from the sacks of wheat. When cans of beans were distributed to the people, the Yugoslav weighing officials were so careful in measuring out portions that it was common to see a single bean removed from the scales in order to give each person no more than his fair share.

In May, the office of foreign agricultural relations of the United States department of agriculture reported that this year's output of food in Europe will be the smallest since the beginning of the war. It may be as much as 10 per cent under the 1944 production. As the war has come along, machinery is worn out. Factories have been kept out of most of Europe by the lack of transportation and the shortage of materials.

Manpower has become scarcer. In the final agonies of the conflict, farm animals were slaughtered or stolen by the retreating Nazis. Hence, the production of the continent will reach the low point of this winter in the current crop year.

Sharpening the difficulties is the breakdown of internal transportation to move what food is produced from the countryside into the cities and towns. In the final phases of the war the Nazis systematically destroyed railroads and rolling stock behind them as they retreated; the Allied air forces systematically blew bridges and burst locomotives. The result is that in Greece, for example, there were for months no railway lines operating. Even now, when some of the tracks and bridges are repaired, there are less than 20 locomotives and less than 500 good cars in the country. More are being rushed there, but the railway transport will be far below even the wartime normal. The highway service has disintegrated and the bridges are blown. Trucks are so scarce that

they are number one priority in the relief schedules of UNRRA and of the countries which pay for their own imports.

An UNRRA worker in Yugoslavia reported that he saw girls 12 and 15 years old carrying hundred pound sacks of grain on their backs for five kilometers. In Greece, women and children hitched themselves to carts of supplies and hauled them over mountain roads that were so full of bomb craters that trucks could not travel them.

100 Million People
Hungry on Continent

In the face of this situation, it is evident that, as Colonel Llewellyn told the British House of Commons on June 13, "There are a hundred million hungry people in Europe today." Hope for relieving hunger is in imports this summer and next winter. Will the imports be forthcoming from the world outside?

The best answer that can be given at present seems to be "not in the volume desired." To provide enough food to bring the populations of liberated Europe and the Far East up to the prewar level—or even to a rather low minimum level for full health and strength—would bring the civilian food supplies in the major nations down considerably from their present level. The British ration has already been reduced in a number of items—and it was a tight ration before the reduction. Australia has cut down butter and meat rations still further within the last 60 days.

A good part of the answer to the plea of hungry Europe and the Far East depends on how much sacrifice the civilians in the United States and Canada are willing to undergo. President Truman, in issuing the report of Judge Samuel Rosenman on relief needs in western Europe, pointed out that the American people need to understand the dire plight of the people in these Allied countries in order to be prepared to accept continued control on our consumption here. The coming months will give the answer to the extent and severity of controls that are imposed.

Food—Not Money—
Remains Scarce

Relief for liberated countries is not a matter of financing. The countries of western Europe have their own financial resources and are seeking in vain to buy—particularly such items as canned meats, dairy products, fats and oils and sugar. The liberated countries of eastern Europe which do not have the foreign exchange resources to pay cash for their supplies are receiving them from the uninvaded United Nations through UNRRA. UNRRA has financial resources contributed by the uninvaded nations. The trouble is that supplies are not forthcoming in the scarce food lines at a desirable rate.

Incidentally, the director general of UNRRA, in a somewhat justified didactic vein, has lately pounded home in his public utterances the fact that if UNRRA fails to provide supplies, it is not because of UNRRA's shortcomings, but because the member nations do not come through with the supplies.

"UNRRA," Director General Lehman says, "is not a superstate with resources and powers of its own. Far from it. It is the servant of the governments which created it."

There is one bright spot amid the encircling gloom of the food situation. This is the fact that the world has plentiful supplies of wheat. This member of the bread grains has been produced in bumper quantities for several years in succession by the farmers in the U. S. and Canada. The crops have been average in other exporting countries. The result is that wheat is not even under allocation and the full amount needed for a normal diet can be supplied to the people of liberated Europe. But man doesn't live by bread alone. For health and vigor, you and I and everyone need some fats and proteins in our diets. Will we be willing to cut down on our—rather lavish consumption of these things so that our liberated Allies can come through the next winter with a minimum loss of health and strength?

BARBS... by Baukhage

The Dornel (official news agency) broadcast station in Tokyo reported transmitter trouble. Static or B-29s?

Importers of French lace ordered and paid for before the occupation of France will be assisted in locating it by the foreign economic administration. The frills will help pay for the necessities.



Farm Topics

Steps in Shearing
Sheep Simplified

One or a Thousand Its
Rules Are Necessary

The following steps, condensed and simplified, are given for guidance and improvement of the shearer, whether he handles one or a thousand sheep.

1. First strokes are downward from brisket. Run three or four

strokes down from under right foreleg to flank to open a starting place for strokes across belly.

2. Remove body wool with nearly straight-around strokes across belly. Shear inside of right leg from foot toward tail. Continue strokes until leg and hip are cleaned.

3. Open up neck with stroke from brisket to jaw and on right side of neck, then left jaw, side of face and top of head. Shear left shoulder and foreleg.

4. Shear the left side with long strokes from hip to shoulder.

5. Finish shearing left side, taking two strokes beyond the backbone the whole length of sheep's back and neck. Shear right side of head and neck.

6. Shear right side of shoulder and right side down to hind leg. Shear right hind leg, starting near backbone.

7. The accompanying sketch shows a simple device for feeding calves from a pail without having to hold it. The holder prevents the animal from tipping over the feed pail.

8. Agriculture in the News
W. J. DRYDEN

9. Onions
Next to salt, the world's most valuable seasoning is the onion. It has come to be recognized as a leading garden "must."

10. Alexander found the onion in Egypt. He fed it to his troops in Greece in the belief that it excited martial ardor.

11. A new hybrid has been produced in California which yields 38 tons to the acre.

12. In 1907, John Gerard reported that onions were good against the biting of a mad dog, for colds, bites, to grow hair, for burns, or gun wounds. He also said it caused headaches, weakened the eyes, dulled the senses and provoked oversleep.

13. The volatile oil of onion has been found by Russian scientists to contain a bacteria-killing substance. Onion paste is being used in Russia to heal wounds and guard against infections.

14. Dehydrated onions have proven a most important item for overseas shipping. French dried onions promise to become more popular as the supply of odorless onions becomes larger.

15. Feed Needed by Cows
In planning the dairy cows requirement, two tons of good quality legume or mixed legume hay should be harvested per cow, or one ton of good quality legume hay or mixed legume roughage, and three tons of silage per cow.

16. Twenty bushels of corn and 20 bushels of oats should be harvested for each cow. In addition five bushels of soybeans, when silage is provided, or 2½ bushels where silage is not available.

Prof Found Remarks Had
Impressed His Students

At a southwestern university, it is an old custom that if the professor is more than 10 minutes late, the class may walk out. Knowing that he would be delayed one morning, a professor dashed into the room early, dropped his hat on the desk, and disappeared on his errand. When he came in some 15 minutes later, the students had gone.

The next day he prefaced his remarks to the effect that the presence of his hat meant as much as if he himself were present.

On the following day he arrived to find row after row of seats occupied only by hats.

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