WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Chart Economic Reform for Japs; Back Vets' Rights to Old Jobs; U.S. Acts to Settle Oil Strike

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.)



Out on strike of elevator operators' union in New York, girls picket Empire State building. As a result of walkout, thousands of workers were forced to toil up flights of staircases to reach offices.

conference with farm bureau repre-

derson also raised the possibility of

imposing marketing quotas to re-

At the same time, Secretary An-

the government would back its com-

mitment to support commodity

prices at not less than 90 per

cent of parity for two years after

Clarifying the rehiring provision

of the selective service act, draft

officials declared that a returning

veteran has an absolute right to his

former position, or one of like

status, even if it means the dis-

charge of a worker with higher

At the same time, the officials

In further lowering the point

revealed that enlisted men whose

credits or age, as of September 2,

1945, equal or exceed 36, or who

are 37 years old or 34 years old

with more than one year of serv-

ee, will be exempt. Also exempt

are male officers with 48 points;

army doctors and dentists with 45

points or 40 years of age; vet-

erinary and medical administra-

tive officers with 30 points or 35

years of age; dietitians and phys-

ical therapy aides with 18 points

or 30 years of age, and nurses

with 12 points or 30 years of age.

quired to take union membership in

regaining his old position, since the

law makes no provision for such

conditions as a basis for his re-em-

job rights, draft officials directly

clashed with the unions, which have

stood for the rehiring of soldiers on

a seniority basis, but opposed their

re-employment in preference to oth-

ers with longer working records at

Secretary Lewis Schwellenbach's

new streamlined labor department

received its first real test as federal

conciliators moved to bring about

settlement of the CIO oil workers'

demands for a 30 per cent wage in-

crease before a growing strike threat

imperiled the nation's fuel supply.

Early negotiations were snagged

by the union's demand that discus-

sions be held on an industry-wide

basis and the companies' equal in-

sistence that agreements be effect-

ed by individual refineries. In ask-

ing a 30 per cent wage increase,

the oil workers reflected the general

CIO aim of maintaining wartime

"take-home" pay by bringing 40-

hour-per-week wages up to the total

In other labor trouble, 60,000

northwest AFL lumber workers

struck to press demands for a \$1.10

hourly minimum compared with the

present scale ranging upward from

70 cents, while 15,000 AFL elevator

operators and building service em-

ployees paralyzed service in over

2,000 New York skyscrapers by

walking out in protest of a War La-

bor board grant of \$28.05 for a 44-

hour week instead of the \$30.15 asked

Push Fight on Polio

In the mounting drive against

polio, the National Foundation

for Infantile Paralysis allotted

the unprecedented total of

\$4,157,814.15 for research, edu-

cation and the treatment in the

As yet no preventive or cure

for polio has been found, al-

though it is generally recognized

as an infectious, communicable

disease caused by a virus.

year ending last May 31.

for 40 hours.

of the former 52-hour week.

stated that no veteran would be re-

the official end of the war.

VETS:

seniority.

ployment.

affected plants.

Fuel Threat

LABOR:

Job Rights

JAPAN:

Economic Checkup To Gen. Douglas MacArthur went

the task of supervising the economic reformation of Japan as a part of the

U. S. program to destroy Nippon's warmaking potential and promote widespread opportunity in a nation formerly dominated by four great business ouses. As MacArthur

bent to the task, the prospects rose that Hirohito Not a Pauper the personal fortune of Emperor Hirohito would be divulged, revealing him as one of the world's wealthiest

persons. Though the Mikado's assets are known to only a select few, the imperial family maintains a four-story concrete building complete with staff on the palace grounds to keep its accounts.

Indicative of the vastness of Hirohito's holdings, the emperor possesses stock in every Japanese enterprise, since a bloc of shares are allotted to the emperor by a corporation upon organizing. Of the 300,000 shares of the Bank of Japan, Hirohito reputedly owns 140,000.

Besides the Mikado, the great business houses of Mitsubishi, Sumitomo, Yasuda and Mitsui possess the greatest holdings in Japanese enterprise, with their share estimated at over half the total.

Under the U. S. program, steps will be favored for the dissolution of these politically influential institutions with their grip over banking, industry and commerce. Policies will be pushed for a wider distribution of income and ownership of productive and sales facilities, and encouragement given for the development of democratic labor and agricultural organizations.

In stripping Japan of its warmaking potential, the U.S. will prohibit the operation of industries adaptable to war production. As in the case of Germany, manufacture of aircraft is to be prohibited and shipping is to be limited to immediate trade needs. U. S. authorities also will supervise Japanese industrial research.

As MacArthur's staff undertook an accounting of Japanese assets as the first step in the implementation of economic reform, the general ordered Premier Higashi-Kuni's government to institute immediate wage and price controls and ration commodities to head off extreme privation among the country's 80,000,-000 people.

With Japanese experts figuring it would take Nippon from two to five years to get back on its feet, they proposed that the U.S. sell the country 250 million pounds of cotton within the next year in addition to 60 million pounds of wool; 3 million tons of rice; 2 million tons of salt; 500 thousand tons of sugar; 3 million barrels of oil, and 3 million tons of steel.

FOOD: To Curb Output

Declaring commodity production goals should reflect consumer demand rather than maximum ability for output. Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson indicated that the government's 1946 farm program may call for smaller harvests in view of decreased military and

eivilian needs. In making his views known in a

LETTERMEN:

A survey by the American College Publicity association shows that only 4 per cent of college letter men were turned down as physically unfit for military service, thus debunking the impression of a high rate of rejections among athletes.

According to the survey, only 358 students out of a total of 9,635 letter men in 119 colleges and universities in 1941 were found unfit for

GERMANY:

Occupation Progresses

Following close on General Mac-Arthur's announcement that no more than 200,000 troops would be needed within the next year to occupy Japan, it was revealed that U. S. authorities hoped to trim the postwar force in Germany to less than 400,000 by next spring and reduce it to skeletonal dimensions within a few years.

Disclosure of occupation plans for the shattered Reich coincided with reports that the co-operative attitude of the defeated Germans will permit the early election of local governmental officials with balloting on a county and state level following.

Meanwhile, the army revealed that it was training hand-picked German prisoners of war to aid in the administration and policing of occupied territory. Selected after careful screening, the PWs are taught American and German history, the English language and military government, and also are being acclimated to democratic surroundings.

BIG FIVE:

No Results

Failing of settlement of one important problem, the Big Five council of foreign ministers meeting in London to map postwar Europe moved for adjournment, with possibilities that the creation of peace treaties with former axis satellites may be directly negotiated between the U. S., Britain and Russia.

The magnitude of the task of reconciling the conflicting interests of the Allied powers in the European sentatives in Washington, D. C., Antheater was reflected in the difficulty of disposing of pre-war Italian colonies and strategic islands of the strict the heavy output of certain Mediterranean; reshaping the Italpeace treaties for the Russian domderson joined President Truman in inated Balkans, and internationaliassuring the farm bureau men that | zation of the vital waterways.

> While the foreign ministers of the Big Five were scheduled to reassemble in November to receive the recommendations of their deputies on settlement of the thorny issues, Russian opposition to French and Chinese participation in the deliberations raised the possibility that direct negotiations between Washington, D. C., London and Moscow may be established as an alternative.

U. S. Gets New Auto

The most colorful mass productionist of World War II, Henry Kaiser announced arrangements for his entrance into the low-priced automobile field in league with the Graham - Paige interests at the sprawling Willow Run plant original- Active Department y set up for manufacture of B-24s.

To effect the greatest efficiency and economy, Graham - Paige will also produce its medium-priced car and line of tractors, farm implements and rototiller along with the new vehicle at Willow Run. Joseph



Joseph W. Frazer (left) and Henry Kaiser.

W. Frazer, president of Graham-Paige, will act in the same official capacity in the new company In handing down its ruling on vet to be called the Kaiser-Frazer corporation, and Graham - Paige will million dollars. share in a 250,000 purchase of stock valued at \$5,000,000 in the new firm. Indicative of the cost of establishing a modern mass-production automobile factory, Kaiser-Frazer will invest \$15,000,000 to be received from total private and public stock sales as follows: \$2,000,000 for machinery and equipment; \$1,750,000 for tools, dies, jigs and fixtures; \$1,-500,000 prepaid expenses; \$1,750,000 deferred charges, and \$8,028,800 for general corporate purposes.

ATOMIC BOMB:

Future Use

While congress worked up steam over the future of the atomic bomb. Pres. Harry S. Truman disclosed that the lawmakers would be given full responsibility for the control of the devastating explosive.

Mr. Truman's decision to submit the issue to congress came as Representative Arends (Rep., Ill.) told the house that he had learned that an even more destructive missile than the one which razed Hiroshima had been developed. Calling upon the government to establish a scientific board to devise a defensive weapon against the atomic bomb, Arends said one such explosive

could kill millions of city-dwellers. Meanwhile, Senator Downey (Dem., Calif.) asked that the U. S. turn over the atomic bomb to the United Nations organization so that general possession would lessen the chances of its military development while at the same time encouraging further scientific research for an adaptation to peaceful usage.

Church Warning

Meanwhile the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America called upon the government "to state now its intention to place the new discovery under a world-wide authority as soon as all states will submit to effective controls," and to "press for such controls."

The statement also warned that unless international control can be achieved in the short period while the United States alone possesses atomic bombs, it may be difficult or impossible to achieve.

Washington Digest

Wallace's Job Program Packs Political TNT

Reorganization of Commerce Department First Step Forward in Formulation Of Full Employment Policy.

By BAUKHAGE

WNU Service, 1616 Eye Street, N.W. | pitable oasis in the midst of the Washington, D. C.

The recent operating and organization program for the department of commerce created very little excitement in Washington or elsewhere when it was released. I think it made page 15 of the New York Times. The Times gave much more prominence recently to another document from the pen of Henry Agard

Wallace-his new book, "Sixty Mil-

lion Jobs," of which I shall speak

Congress may slumber on the reorganization report for yet a little, but when Washington wakes to the real significance of this 10-page, mimeographed document it will find between the lines much upon which to ponder. (Maybe that is why it

was double-spaced.) To me, this is a three-in-one instrument-just as its author, Henry Wallace, revealed himself as a three-in-one personality when I called on him just before the pubian-Yugoslav border; drawing up lication of his program, his first approach to the governmental limelight since the change in administration.

> The report on what Mr. Wallace in his capacity as secretary of commerce hopes will mean the revitalizing and expanding of his department, envisions the metamorphosis of that somewhat turgid and impotent institution into a vigorous and human organization which will reach out and touch millions of individuals just as the government's most virile department, agriculture, does. Secretary Wallace said frankly at his press conference and also in more detail privately to me, that he thought that the department of commerce should do for the business man, big and little, what the department of agriculture does for the farmer, big and little. And it will, if he has his way.

Wipe out of your mind, if you will, that one-time problem child of the New Deal, the agricultural adjustment administration. Now weigh the testimony of observers, including anti-Wallaceites, and I think you will learn that as secretary of agriculture, the author of "Sixty Million Jobs" did a good job in revitalizing his department.

How much it will cost to do as much for commerce, we couldn't get him to estimate, but he finally told us that it would be less than onesixth of the cost of one day's war at V-E Day. By a series of calculations we arrived at the figure of 40 million dollars. Since the commerce department spent about 121 million dollars last year, Mr. Wallace's changes would make a total cost for his revitalized department of 161

Those who cry economy will shudder at that figure but they will hear this answer: If business, big and little, wants help similar to that which agriculture demands and gets it will cost something. The department of agriculture cost approximately 769 million dollars to run last year, and the farmers wouldn't want it to do less.

There will also be another explanation of the figures which will attempt to show that part of the expansion of the reorganized department is really contraction, and that brings us to the second integer of the three-in-one composition of Mr. Wallace's plan. The plan is more than a blueprint for changes in a single governmental institution. It is definitely a part of President Truman's reorganization plan which it is fair to assume would bring back under the commerce rooftree the horde of agencies and commissions which have to do with industry and

And now we come to part three of the tri-partible function of the Wallace program. It is by his own implication, a part of his recipe for full employment included in his book, "Sixty Million Jobs," and mention of that brings me to an examination of Mr. Wallace himself.

I said that like the program of reorganization for his department, Mr. Wallace seemed tripartitent to me. When I called upon him, he came down the great, cavernous room which Herbert Hoover planned for his successor and we sat in chairs

News Analyst and Commentator. desert vastness of high walls and lofty ceiling.

A Presidential Ghost Emerges

I had really come to see Henry Wallace, the author of "Sixty Million Jobs," which had just been reported a best seller in two New York stores. We discoursed at some length on that opus and gradually I found myself also talking to Henry Wallace, secretary of commerce, for, as I suggested earlier, many a strand from "Sixty Million Jobs" may be discovered in the warp and woof of the department reorganiza-

As the conversation moved from book to report and back to book again, never getting far from the theme of full employment, I thought I could make out an ectoplasmic form arising from what had been up until then my two-part, authorsecretary host. The third being, although not yet completely materialized, little by little became translucently visible to the naked eye. This party of the third part I thought I recognized as Henry Wallace, presidential candidate (1948 or at least 1952).

Perhaps I would not have believed my eyes if it had not been for a statement which a stout supporter of Mr. Wallace had made to me: " 'Sixty Million Jobs' comes pretty near to being just about the best political platform the Democratic party can run on in the next elec-

In one place, Author Wallace says: "There are a few, of course, who think that any government servant who uses the phrase 'full employment' is engaged in some deep dark plot. But they are the exceptions that prove the people's sanity and soundness as a whole."

full employment bill. He said that the measure "says a great deal and actually means nothing except to create an erroneous impression in the minds of the people." He later described it as "soft soap."

'Sixty Million Jobs' **Draws Commendations**

Whatever the lawmakers think, the reviewers certainly are full of praise for Wallace's book. The New York Times calls it "a thoughtful and thought - provoking discussion of American political economy," and the Saturday Review of Literature, agreeing with the Times, adds that, "more than any recent work on economics or politics, it can serve as a moral testament and intellectual guide in the eventful, difficult days ahead."

The work appeared first in a business-letter-sheet size with paper cover; it followed in orthodox book form. Later the author hopes, he told me, that it will be printed in a cheap, pocket-size edition.

When Mr. Wallace said that I form of sugar beet planting, promthought I caught his ectoplasmic triplet nodding emphatic approval while ghostly lips formed the words, "for every voter's pocket."

Much water will pass beneath the Potomac bridges between now and 1948 or 1952. We have with us at present a conservative congress and the political veterans say that no matter which way the wind may blow abroad, it is blowing to the right on Capitol hill and, they add hopefully, perhaps not too leftward at the other end of Pennsylvania avenue.

Secretary - author - candidate Wallace's full employment program requires much more legislation than the full employment bill. That is only the first step. The expansion and re-orientation of his and other departments will be required. Then there will be special taxation; there will be at least the blue-printing of public works; there will have to be a settled policy providing for foreign loans-the Bretton Woods program and other stimulants of world trade and tourist traffic.

If a too conservative congress did not grant the minimum legislative implementation, the "Sixty Million Jobs" plan could not be carried out. That, however, Mr. Wallace's supporters insist, will simply make 60 million people who want jobs, plus their families, vote for the man about a little table that made a hos- who believes they can be produced.

BARBS . . . by Baukhage

Two hundred thousand of Berlin's three million population are members of trade unions. But what have they got to trade?

If anybody asks you: "Don't you know there's a war on?" the answer is "yes" and whether you like it or not it will be for six months after a formal declaration of peace which isn't even in sight yet. human beings.

The White House had its first real paint job since the war began and looks like a new place. The scaffolds were up before J-surrender day. I wonder if the painters had a tip?

We have 20 million less horses and mules to feed than we once had in this country. But the land used to raise food for them is now feeding



Sterilamp Proven Poultry Health Aid

Lowers Mortality and Ups Egg Production

By lessening the infectious organisms in the air, diminishing fungus and mold producing mycosis and pneumonia, and by promoting generally better health, the ultraviolet rays or sterilamp has become of commercial value in the poultry

Made of finger size, tubular pieces of quartz-like glass, these lamps emit a selected band of ultraviolet



An installation of Westinghouse sterilamps in a poultry house at New Hope, Pa., fights poultry infections and improves vigor and health of hens while they sleep.

radiations in the bactericidal portion of the spectrum.

Tests have shown that irradiated birds have a tendency to level out the peaks and valleys of the egglaying season with the gain reaching to 15 per cent, most of which comes during the winter months.

The greatest use on the poultry farm has been in the brooding of chicks. It has been proven that not only has mortality been greatly reduced by the application of bactericidal lamps, but that vigor and gain in weight of the chicks has been materially improved.

Even when the lamps are kept operating over the roosts all night, Senator McClellan might be con- the hens rest perfectly, and gain in sidered one of the exceptions from general health. The lamps have his remarks in the debate on the been given thorough tests on individual poultry farms and tests are now being conducted at various state experimental stations.

These invisible bullets of light, sprayed by the sterilamp ultraviolet tube, has given the poultry raiser a new weapon to fight his present high rate of mortality.

Agriculture In the News W. J. DRYDEN

While a method of extracting sugar from sugar beets was discovered by a German chemist in 1774, it was not until 1870 that

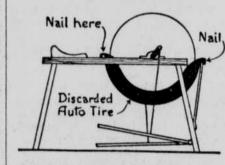
the first successful factory was built in the United States. A new hybrid, promising 20 per cent increase in

yield, and the pill

ises to place postwar sugar beet raising on a profitable basis. The pill's coating contains fertilizer and insecticide, with the seed in the cen-

Among the uses of sugar beets and their by-products are galacturonic acid, citric acid, carbonate of lime, rubber, road base, bombs, powder, plastics, penicillin base, medicines, adhesives, alcohol, electrodes, castings, textile, varnishes, radio tubes, and the Nazis made fortification cement from the pulp.

Casings for Stones



Auto Tire Casing Holds Bath of Water for Grindstone.

Instead of tin can for permitting water to drop on top of grindstone; a casing that is water tight and shaped so that the stone turns in comparatively deep water, may be ntilized as shown.

Ouick Blood-Building

By the feeding of abundant riboflavin or vitamin B2, in addition to ample protein, iron, copper and the B-complex vitamin known as pyridoxine, it is possible to effect remarkably quick recovery from the type of anemia of livestock caused by hemorrhage, according to work at the University of Wisconsin.

In the past, it has taken from six to eight weeks to regenerate the blood after hemorrhage, or even after transfusion.

FARM MACHINERY & EQUIP.

ROTARY SCOOP A scraper built for the toughest earth moving jobs on the farm. Designed for soil conservation, building trench silos, ditches, and excavation work. Automatic loading, and simple operation that a farm boy can operate safely. 4' size \$154.75, 5' size \$155.95.

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WHEN CONSTIPATION makes you feel punk as the dickens, brings on stomach upset, sour taste, gassy discomfort, take Dr. Caldwell's famous medicine to quickly pull the trigger on lazy "in-narcs" and help you feel bright and

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tained in Syrup Pepsin. INSIST ON DR. CALDWELL'S-the favorite of millions for 50 years, and feel that wholesome relief from constipation. Even finicky children love it. CAUTION: Use only as directed.

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COLD PREPARATIONS LIQUID, TABLETS, SALVE, NOSE DROPS

USE ONLY AS DIRECTED

WNU-U

That Nagging Backache

May Warn of Disordered

Kidney Action Modern life with its hurry and worry, irregular habits, improper eating and drinking—its risk of exposure and infection—throws heavy strain on the work of the kidneys. They are apt to become over-taxed and fail to filter excess acid and other impurities from the life-giving blood.

You may suffer nagging backache, headache, dizziness, getting up nights, leg pains, swelling—feel constantly tired, nervous, all worn out. Other signs of kidney or bladder disorder are sometimes burning, scanty or too frequent winestion.

urination.

Try Doan's Pills. Doan's help the kidneys to pass off harmful excess body waste. They have had more than half a century of public approval. Are recommended by grateful users everywhere. Ask your neighbor!