THE FRONTIER, O'NEILL, NEBRASKA

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

WFA Sees Ample Civilian Food Supply During Coming Year; Production Up; Allied Forces Battle Japs in India; **Congress Votes Role in World Relief**

(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.) Released by Western Newspaper Union.

TELEFACT



PACIFIC:

Japs Invade India

ping and gun positions.

farther to the north.

craggy foothills.

While Adm. Louis Mountbatten's

a strong Jap drive into eastern Bur-

Springing unnoticed from the jun-

AGRICULTURE: Food Supply

Civilian food supplies during 1944 should be the same as last year with farmers continuing record breaking performances, War Food Administrator Marvin Jones said, but stocks of milk, cheese and fats may be slightly less.

At the end of 1943, the U.S. had the largest livestock inventory in history, Jones said, with 19 per cent more hogs and 3 per cent more cattle, although sheep and lamb numbers were down 4 per cent.

With farmers urged to cultivate 16,000,000 more acres than last year, they still face manpower problems, Jones related. The outlook for production of farm machinery and fertilizer have improved, he added.

Revealing \$350,000,000 was spent for supporting farm prices in 1943, Jones said they served the double purpose of offering incentive for production and holding down consumer costs.

Postwar Outlook

EUROPE: Addressing the National Associa-Take Over Balkans tion of Mutual Insurance companies in Chicago, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard declared posttions for an anticipated double-barwar America's exportable surplus of reled attack against the continent farm commodities would be 15 per cent of production. Asserting the figure resulted after estimating increased domestic demand for consumption and industry, Wickard said: "Again we are either going to have to extend credit or give agricultural products to other nations, or we are going to have to accept goods and services in exchange. Advances in agricultural production will pose a major problem in postwar America, Wickard said, remarking that with only moderate demand and usual educational methods, yields will jump up 40 per cent in six years.

BIG BUSINESS: Report Incomes

With war orders accounting for 66 per cent of the business, International Harvester had gross income of \$448,035,041 and profit of \$25,692,-944 for its fiscal year ending October 31, 1943. For the 12 months ending July 1, 1945, the company has been authorized to use 20 per cent more material for farm machinery. Overcoming merchandising difficulties, America's No. 1 mail or-

der house, Sears, Roebuck & Co., took in \$852,596,706 and cleared \$33,-866,087 in 1943. Although shortages prevail, the quality of goods has improved in recent months, President Arthur S. Barrows said.

In reporting sales of \$552,000,000 and profit of \$7,403,000 in 1943, Wilson & Co. disclosed extensive developments in new meat preparations and packing, such as boneless beef and dehydrated corned beef, which should have wide markets after the war. **JAPAN:**

Organize Workers

Again Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo told the Japanese parliament that the war situation was critical, but this time he underlined its gravity by calling for the establishment of military discipline in industry, under which an entire factory group could be punished for a single worker's offense. Under Tojo's plan, workers would

be organized under a system of military rank, with superior officers having the authority to punish employees from the boss down. Heretofore conscripted for labor

Southeast Asia command coped with service for only four months of the year, all Japanese high school and ma, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's staff college students will now be subject concentrated on weakening the ento such duty for any necessary periemy's hold on New Guinea with ods. heavy aerial attacks against ship-

TVA: Under Fire gle, a Jap force pressing far inland

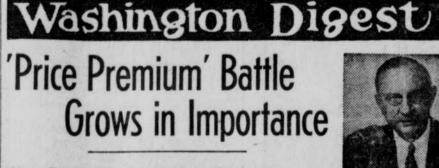
into India pointed at Imphal, key Tennessee's lank Sen. Kenneth to the communications line feeding McKellar took his battle against Lieut. Gen. Joseph Stilwell's Chipresent TVA financial policies to the nese-American troops opening a new floor of the senate, demanding that supply route to China in northeastthe big one billion dollar government ern Burma. While the Allies maneupower project be compelled to opvered to weather this charge, two erate altogether on direct appropriother Jap columns aimed at Imphal ations from congress and turn over its revolving fund to the U.S. treas-

In New Guiraa. Allied planes ripped the northeastern coastal ship-Long at odds with TVA's Chairping route while Aussie and U. S. man David Lilienthal because of the doughboys advanced northward latter's alleged political activities toward the big base of Madang over against him, Senator McKellar said



proper expenditure.

service.



War Food Administration Faces Increasingly Difficult Problem of Getting 'Bashful' Beef Cattle to Market.

By BAUKHAGE News Analyst and Commentator.

about that later.

And so the War Food administra-

tion is afraid the same thing might

happen to the cattle market. And

the banker is afraid. It would be

bad enough if we ran into a glut like

the hog-jam but, as one WFA live-

stock expert put it, "we shudder to

think what might happen if an early

Of course, the cattlemen have

been among the most violent critics

of the price control administration

and their representatives have main-

tained a steady battle here in Wash-

ington in an effort to remove the ceil-

ing prices from beef (or, as they

WNU Service, Union Trust Building, | cent, when the figure the govern-Washington, D. C. ment had set was 15 per cent). More

The fight over subsidies-pardon me, I shouldn't use that word subsidies, the New Deal doesn't like itthe fight over "price premiums" on farm products is once more the chief concern of the administration and the members of congress who do not see eye to eye on this painful ques-

drouth developed. There would be The smoke of the battle over the a great stampede to move cattle to veto of the subsidy ban included in market. Transportation and processthe Commodity Credit corporation ing facilities might not be able to bill has settled, and since then there handle the movement. The result was another veto (the tax bill) that might be the loss of thousands and didn't fare so well. But the Farm thousands of head of cattle." Bloc members are not so overoptimistic as to believe that the Presi-

dent and congress are still far enough eral Reserve board for agriculture, who is a former agricultural adjustapart on the subsidy question that another veto could not be sustained. ment administrator, is urging the In the senate, the cooler heads of their share in coaxing Ferdinand off the opposition know this and are not willing to go through the same futile the range. process again. About 'Elastic' Prices

In the house, it is a different matter although this is not likely to change the final picture. House Leader Joe Martin, while conceding no jot or tittle to the administration that he can withhold, has made it plain that price control is necessary, and he isn't going to allow too much delay on the part of those who want an anti-subsidy rider attached to the OPA bill. He has other plans of his own.

War Food administration officials are quoted as admitting that the case of the bashful beeves is one of their greatest problems. Concretely, they have the job of enticing two

or three million head of beef cattle off the ranges and into the butcher shops during early spring and summer. And the only thing that they know of to make the cattle move is

the good "old reliable" that makes the mare go-cash money. Since the administration is sitting on the ceilings and refusing to allow prices to the consumer to go up, Uncle Sam | fixed price was made last October. will probably have to make up the They have gone off 27 to 28 pounds difference again, if congress will let



Culling Flock Boosts Production of Eggs

Hens That Don't Lay Merely Waste Feed

Because of the rise in feed prices and the decline in egg prices, poultry growers should thoroughly cull their laying flocks and maintain as high egg production as possible, says C. E. Parrish, in charge of Poultry Extension at North Carolina State college.

He suggests that flocks be culled at night, when the birds will be disturbed as little as possible. Using a flashlight, the grower can take the loafers from his flock and save on feed costs. The non-laying hens show a pale, dry comb, which is shrinking up and scaly. The face has a yellow tint. In the beak and eye-ring, the yellow color reappears when laying stops.

"Most heavy breeds and all yellow-skinned varieties of poultry show these changes in pigmentation, R. M. Evans, member of the Fedor bleaching out, except such white-skinned varieties as Orpingtons," Parrish says.

He points out that the comb of the bankers in the cattle industry to do laying hen is soft, warm, waxy and full of blood. The face is bright red, and the beak and eye-ring is bleached out and white.

"In culling hens, late molters should be retained as breeders if the grower plans to reproduce his flock from the present group of hens," advises Parrish. "Cull out but do not sell out."

represents

pounds

"The non-laying hens or pullets say, make the prices elastic) so that which are culled from the flock can prices would rise and fall in accordbe used at home or canned for fuance with the seasonal demand. ture use, or they can be placed on the market."

The cattlemen's viewpoint as pre-Parrish warns that poultry not sented by Joe G. Montague of the fit for food should be killed and Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisburied deeply, as a disease control ers association, boils down his plaint to a simple statement. measure.

5

Jan. 1944

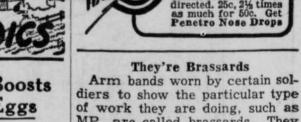
Jan. 1935-39

average

545,999,000 Ibs

"Cattle just provide the frames to hang beef on. The Lord knows we've produced the frames but somebody fell down on the job of hanging the beef on 'em."

Mr. Montague told me the other day that the weights have gone down faster than even he expected although he predicted the glut and the promised famine ever since the a head and he expects this will con-



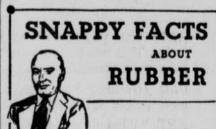
of work they are doing, such as MP, are called brassards. They are worn on the left sleeve above the elbow.

Gas on Stomach

eved in 5 minutes or dou

Instinct of Camel

Thirsty camels have been known to go directly to water a distance of 100 miles on the desert.



Seriousness of the truck tire shortage will be appreciated when it is known that 34 of the country's largest cities receive all their milk by motor trucks.

Underinflation is a voracious waster of tire rubber. A check on Michigan war workers' cars recently showed that more than 15 per cent were underinflated.

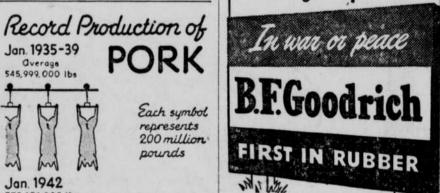
Rubber and processing represent about 40 per cent of the cost of manufacturing a popular size automobile tire.

The first rubber-tired motor bus was operated in Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1900. It was used for sightseeing purposes.

eres than

MAS

mention



H'S New!

H's Fast

cedure with possible paralysis of

SOUTH AMERICA:

Uruguayan Nationalists

WAGES: **Peg Sticks**

Testifying before the senate banking committee considering extension of rice control after June 30, War Labor Board Chairman William H. Davis declared that the WLB intended to stand by its "Little Steel formula" limiting wage increases to 15 per cent over January 1941, levels, but only if living costs remain

relatively stabilized.

To assure such stabilization, Davis recommended continuance of consumer subsidies. Prohibition of subsidies would result in appreciable rises in basic commodities and make present wages inadequate, Davis said.

Davis opposed suggestions that wages be limited, declaring such action would work against promotions and upgradings, and discourage shifts to industry.

WORLD RELIEF: Authorize UNRRA

By overwhelming vote, congress put itself on record for participating in world relief by authorizing expenditures of \$1,350,000,000 for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation administration to help the people of occupied countries get back on their feet following their liberation.

Although UNRRA will feed, clothe and restore essential services in the stricken countries, it will do so only for the purpose of getting the people started in rebuilding their agricultural and industrial economy.

Matching the U.S. contribution, 43 other United Nations will put about \$650,000,000

HIGHLIGHTS ... in the week's news

GOLF BALLS: About 400 tons of | balata, the tough gum used to cover golf balls, has been released by the War Production board. It is showing signs of deterioration and is unsuitable for war purposes. Manufacturers of golf balls say that they do not have materials for centers on hand and not much for windings, so the balata does not mean any new balls in the immediate future.

by the Allies by integrating Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria into the Nazi war machine to provide a common pool of men and resources. The Nazis' incorporation of the

Balkans came as the Russ drew closer to the Hungarian border by stabbing deeper into prewar Poland and surged onward to the Rumanian boundary by chewing off Germany's last grip in the Ukraine.

As Germany moved to utilize the Hungarian, Rumanian and Bulgarian armies of over a half million men and draw upon the agricultural and industrial resources of these countries. Nazi troops streamed eastward to take up the fight along the newly organized battlefront.

Jerry Tough

While the Germans moved quickly to mend their fences in the Balkans they more than had their hands full in Italy and the west. Around Cassino Jerry clung stub-

bornly to his ground to block the broad highway to Rome, fighting



Nazi Prisoners in Italy.

more teams were accredited.

desperately in the hilly country to dominate the heights from which he could pour his deadly artillery fire upon Allied troops maneuvering bevalescing.

In the west, the Allies sent fleets of bombers against France and Ger-N. C., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, many to rip defenses and railways over which troops and supplies could be shuttled and blast factories turning out Axis armament. dition.

> SYNTHETIC RUBBER America's productive capacity for

synthetic rubber is now so great that the United States can now hold **BOWLING:** Fewer perfect scores its ground in dealing with British were bowled this season than for a and Dutch organizations that controlled the East Indian plantations good while back, the American Bowling Congress reports. In 1940 before the Japs' invasion, William there were 284 perfect games in Jeffers, former U. S. rubber control-ABC sanctioned competition, the alller, declared.

time high. In 1942 the score dropped Jeffers predicted that American to 225, and in 1943 it slumped to 137. This season there were only 84 perfect games, although 1,675 ber tire that would have all the en- tribution to servicemen. durance of the natural rubber.

him, in the form of a "price premium" to the stockmen.

The Banker's Stake David Lilienthal and Sen. McKellar

And the government is wondering about something else besides a few congress should retain supervision meatless Mondays or Tuesdays or over TVA funds to determine their Wednesdays. It is worried about the banker who has a stake in steaks, Taking up the cudgels for TVA, as well as the cattleman and beef-Alabama's Sen. Lister Hill argued eater. that acceptance of McKellar's pro-

Cattle on the ranges have inposal would mean congress would creased beyond the feed on the have to pass on all of TVA's techranges. nical operations, complicating pro-

The average livestock population of America in the years 1922 to 1942 was 69 million head. Roughly let's say half of this was dairy cattle. Now the estimate is 82 million head and the ratio of eating cows to milk-With the ejection of pro-Allied ing cows has increased alarmingly

And the beeves are now home on the range because there isn't a price incentive to lure them to slaughter. Argentina's isolation in South Amer- The government feared this; feared ican politics appeared at an ending. first the famine and then the flood. It now looks as if the famine was alists was aimed at promoting closer | coming and the flood is not far berelations with Argentina, which has hind. And this is where the banker comes knocking at the door. He reagainst the Axis, insisting on its members other gluts when the sovereign right to regulate its own drouth, for instance, sent all the cattle to market at once, ruining the

But like Chile and Bolivia which industry, making the banker's notes

But how, the simple citizen asks, can there be a price drop when the government has placed a floor unbreak by any illegal changes in gov- der prices as well as a ceiling over them? Well, see what happened to

our friend, the hog. The farmer brought his pigs to market. The government fixed the price which the packers were bound to pay. But so many pigs arrived that the packer couldn't pack them and the law didn't say he had to buy what he couldn't use. So the farmer, rather lizing education, occupation and recthan pick up his pigs and carry

them home again, sold them off at Point of the program is to prevent disgracefully low prices to the smart the patients from deteriorating menboys. Finally the smart boys got tally while recuperating physically. the floor price, the butcher got his as is often the case even in civilian ceiling price which the consumers treatment, and to instill them with with full pocketbooks and empty the knowledge that they are keeping stomachs were glad to pay. All the pace with their buddies in con- farmer got was mad.

This happened why? The govern-Establishment of personnel reasment says simply because some signment centers at Camp Butner, farmers, seeing as how there was want prices to rise and fall in the going to be such a good market for good old-fashioned way. and Camp White, Ore., assures the hogs, exceeded their quotas-got too recovered soldier of placement in a hoggish (one district in Iowa, I was fight over the proposed amendment position more suitable to his con- told, increased its pig crop by 53 per to the OPA bill are neatly joined.

tinue until July when grass feeding Jan. 1942 begins again. 775,656,000 lbs "I'm trying to get the cattle off

the ranches but I can't do it. The feed lots are not taking them because there isn't any feed. I could sell thousands of pounds of feed today if I could get my hands on it. The government reports show that there's a lot of feed somewhere but we can't find it."

Hoarded Corn

There is plenty of feed in the shape of corn in the country but the farmers with their government-assured prices on hogs are hoarding it-they are transforming it into pork. The government, "asked for this" when it put a premium on hog-raising, as we have explained. But many farmers, poultry and dairy farmers and others outside the corn belt need feed.

Not only farmers but industrialists who need corn for their chemicals, are complaining. The army and echoed their pleas.

So the government is smack up against the problem of prying this feed (corn) loose from the farmers who are keeping it to feed to their hogs. The only way they can shake the kernels loose is to increase the price of corn. The only way they can do that without breaking through price ceilings is to subsidize corn-in other words, buy it at a price which will make it more profitable to the hip bones showing and with a full farmer to sell it than to feed it to development in the brisket and the his hogs.

Montague's argument is that because the cattle business is seasonal you have to have flexibility in price. If the price is nailed down, the cattleman will sell his grass-fed cattle in September, instead of holding out for higher prices in the spring, and save going through the anguish of zero weather. Of course, under price control, the theory is that the flexibility is provided by the subsidy-excuse me again-by the government offering a price premium which gives the cattleman enough for a fair profit but doesn't increase the price to the consumer and start inflation. But the caltlemen don't want sub-price premiums. They

And that is where the issues in the

BRIEFS... by Baukhage

Six hundred former seamen and of- | ficers of the American merchant marine who had been inducted into the U. S. army from shoreside employ- past 152 years.

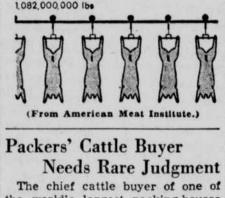
ment in the last eight months have been released to return to sea.

The American Red Cross purtire manufacturers would eventually chased more than 2,760,000 pocketbe able to turn out a synthetic rub- sized books last year for free dis-

United States mints last year seeds, and binds fiber flax in one turned out nearly one-tenth as many operation promises to reduce the lacoins as have been produced in the bor required in harvesting and processing.

Nazi Minister of the Interior Hein-

A new method of spraying is berich Himmler, in ordering the regising developed to remove excessive tration of a new class of 17-year-old blossoms on apple trees and save German girls for labor service, the labor of thinning the apples by ruled that all applications for deferment will be useless. hand.



the world's largest packing-houses in Chicago says that steers are of navy who need their products have uncertain character. A pure-bred steer may or may not be as choice meat as some unregistered critter. And there is always a difference in carcass yield even from two cows of the same weight.

> This buyer has no system but says he examines "a steer's conformation, fat and quality. A choice steer is broad over the back (where the top quality meat comes from), 'blocky' in appearance, with no lower part of the hindquarters." Each buyer has his own personal

al H's Better than any other dry than any other dry yeast we ever used, say yeast we ever used, say yeast we of 10 women 8 out of 10 women rule of judgment, he says, but he thinks "the hip tells the story." Once he has found a steer whose meat he rates as choice, there is the question of just how much cow is meat and what to pay for same. When about 62 to 65 per cent of the animal can be turned into beef, he figures he has a bonanza; 55 per cent is average.

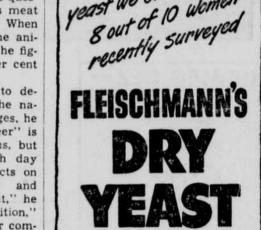
Buying is closely related to demand, which is related to the national market and daily changes, he explains. "How to buy a steer" is not learned in 10 easy lessons, but must be learned again each day by consulting main office facts on different market demands and prices. "If we need the meat," he says, "we meet the competition." and he must bid against other companies.

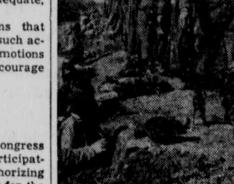
Farm Notes

A new combine that pulls, de-



No Ice-box Needed !





ministers in the Uruguayan cabinet in the last few years. of President Gen. Higinio Morinigo and ardent nationalists' seizure of control of that country, ultra-neutral Action of the Uruguayan nation-

resisted pressure to go to war foreign policies.

also have recognized the Argentine just so much wallpaper. regime, Uruguay sought to remain on friendly terms with the U.S. as well, and leave no grounds for a ernment.

To heal the wounded quickly and

well and restore them to suitable

military duty, the army has expand-

ed its reconditioning program, uti-

RECONDITIONING:

Heal Quickly

reation.