WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS.

UNO Weathers First Big Test; Rail Unions Balk at Pay Award; Civilian Output at Peak Rate

(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.



Seated on stone block of ruined public building, Polish girl views desolation of once modern building section of Warsaw. Once proud Polish capital is now ghost city of Europe, with half of its population half-starved and ill-clad.

Engineers and Brotherhood of Rail-

way Trainmen for a 25 per cent

wage increase and changes in work-

ing rules. In demanding that wages

and working rules be considered

simultaneously, the two unions re-

fused to join the other 18 in sub-

mitting the pay issue to arbitration.

Government employees were in

line for a pay increase as a result

of congressional action but an ad-

ministration measure to raise the

minimum wage to 60 cents an hour

appeared doomed because of the

farm bloc's insistence that the same

bill hike the parity formula over

The senate and house strove to

get together on a uniform pay in-

crease for U.S. employees follow-

ing their approval of conflicting

raises. While the senate had o.k.'d

an 11 per cent boost, the house

voted a \$400 a year advance. Since

the house also decided to limit de-

partment appropriations in the 1947

fiscal year to those of 1946, how-

ever, the higher pay would cover

fewer employees and thus cut the

In pushing for an upward revision

of the parity formula as an amend-

ment to the 60-cent-an-hour mini-

mum wage bill over President Tru-

man's veto threat, the farm bloc

sought to protect farmers' returns

n a period of rising costs. Trum-

peting administration disapproval,

Secretary of Agriculture Anderson

declared revision of the parity for-

mula to include farm wages would

result in a 33 per cent boost in

farm prices and spark an inflation-

In meeting the pent-up and ordi-

nary demands of consumers, re-

production had reached a rate of

150 billion dollars during the first

three months of 1946, Snyder said,

with private wages and salary pay-

ments returning almost to the pre-

V-J Day date of 82 billion dollars.

Non-agricultural employment total-

ed 44,700,000 in February, with

Indicative of the huge demand for

goods, Snyder said that consumer

and business purchases during the

first quarter of 1946 equalled those

of the Christmas period in contrast

to an ordinary drop of 10 to 12 bil-

lion dollars. Though overall civilian

production rose, the textile shortage

remained acute, being aggravated

by mills' refusal to sell unfinished

goods because of higher profits on

Notwithstanding increasing pro-

duction and high taxes, the threat

of an inflationary spiral remains,

Snyder said. Noting the trend, he

pointed out that on March 15 whole-

sale food prices were 3.1 per cent

above those on the same date last

year and the prices of other prod-

Laundries Boom

Showing a continuing trend in in-

creased patronage of commercial

laundries, the nation's laundries did

a record-breaking 634 million dol-

lar business in 1945. This all-time

high represents increases of 4.6 per

cent over 1944 and 127 per cent over

Increases in laundry services

sales volume were reported

from every section of the coun-

ucts were up 2.5 per cent.

bleached or printed cloth.

2,700,000 jobless seeking work.

quirements for a

large military estab-

lishment and heavy

exports, the U. S.

faces an unparal-

leled period of pros-

perity, Reconver-

Despite work stop-

pages and material

shortages, civilian

ary cycle.

John Snyder

PRODUCTION:

Rosy Prospects

federal payroll by 2000,000.

President Truman's protest.

CONGRESS:

Pay Adjustment

UNO: Weather Storm

Fraught with danger to the United Nations Organization and world peace, the tense Russo-Iranian dispute melted under the promise of diplomatic compromise, with

Moscow saving face and Tehran its

sovereignty. Secretary of State James Byrnes, chief U. S. delegate to the UNO security council, started the happy train of events, suggesting that both countries state their position in the dispute over Russian failure to withdraw from Iran before UNO consid-

ered action in the case. Russia had walked out of the security council after its decision to consider the question and Byrnes' proposal offered an excellent opportunity for the Reds to walk back in without losing prestige. Making the most of the chance, the Russians wrote UNO that they were pulling out of Iran without imposing any conditions for their retirement and their troops should be gone by

Taking his cue, Iran's representative then told the security council that if definite assurances could be obtained that the Russians would apply no pressure for oil concessions or Red-backed provincial governments as a condition for withdrawal, Iran would consider the matter

closed. And upon that happy note, UNO appeared to have overcome its first great hurdle.

RAIL PAY: **Balk at Findings**

In protesting the 16-cent-an-hour raise awarded by a labor-management arbitration board, railroad union officials declared that the boost granted failed to meet higher living costs and adjust differences in pay between railroad workers and employees in other industries.

Declaring railroad workers were entitled to a 46-cent-an-hour increase, B. M. Jewell, representing 15 non-operating unions, and E. E. Milliman, president of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, asserted that the minimum award should have included 111/2 cents an hour for higher living costs plus the general industry-wide 181/2 cent-an-hour postwar advance. Meanwhile, railroad officials also

complained against the arbitration board's wage decisions, estimated to add up to \$400 per year for 1,220,000 members of three operating and 15 non-operating unions and cost the carriers \$584,000,000 annually.

Echoing the carriers' warnings that increased wages would require rate boosts, President Fred G. Gurley of the Santa Fe announced that the 16-cent-an-hour award was too large and his road would immediately appeal for higher freight tariffs. Stating that the wage increases would add \$25,000,000 yearly to Santa Fe operating costs, Gurley said the boost coupled with higher material, supply and fuel costs against reduced income made the step necessary.

Because both the railroads and unions had agreed to accept the arbitration boards' findings as final in submitting their dispute for settlement, no work stoppage loomed because of disagreement over terms.

The recommendations were handed down even as a fact-finding panel conducted hearings on demands of the Brotherhood of Locomotive

FARM LOANS:

Farm operating loans will be made to approximately 10,000 farmers-principally World War II veterans-this spring with the additional 15 million dollars made available to the Farm Security administration by deficiency appropriation.

Legislation increased the amount for rehabilitation loans this fiscal year from 671/2 to 821/2 million dollars with the additional amount permitting continued lending through last spring.

OVERSEAS RELIEF: London Confab

The problem of tiding war-stricken countries over the 1946-'47 consumption year concerned delegates from 18 Allied, neutral and former enemy nations at the Emergency Economic conference for Europe being held in London.

With the U.S. aiming to ship 1,000,000 tons of wheat monthly toward a goal of 11,000,000 tons, efforts were bent on stimulating contributions from other countries to fill out the huge deficit. In this connection, a report of the conference's combined food board recommended that Russia be requested to furnish cereals and that steps be taken to increase the extent of Argentine

Little Ireland followed the U. S. in setting an example to the participating nations, announcing it would send 35,000 cattle, 9,000,000 pounds kings depart, the of canned meat, 20,000 tons of sugar men who served as well as milk, bacon and cheese to the continent this year. Normal- "take ly Eire sends most of its cattle and eggs to Britain.

MIHAILOVITCH:

U.S. to Aid

Lauding Gen. Draja Mihailovitch's contributions to the Allied cause in the early stages of the European war, the U.S. state department asked the Yugoslav government that American officers attached to the Chetnik leader's headquarters be permitted to testify on his behalf in his forthcoming trea-

Famed for his daring guerrilla warfare against the Germans during the height of Nazi domination, Mihailovitch lost his grip on the Yugoslav resistance movement with Allied recognition of the Communist-trained Tito following the Russian resurge in 1943. At odds with Tito, Mihailovitch became a fugitive, charged with collaborating toward the end with the Germans in-

In coming to Mihailovitch's defense in the face of bitter Communist allegations against the Chetnik leader, the state department said many American army fliers had been rescued and returned to Allied lines through the daring efforts of his forces. It was also pointed out that U. S. officers were attached to Mihailovitch's headquarters as liaison men in co-ordinating resistance operations.

F.D.R.:

Sell Stamps

Individual hobbyists and dealers shared in the purchase of Franklin D. Roosevelt's famed stamp collection, which brought heirs to his estate over \$210,000. Representing a lifetime collection of the late President, the stamps were appraised in advance of the auction at \$80,000.

Berry Hill, a New York dealer, was one of the biggest buyers at the sales, paying \$1,885 for most of 29 lots of French stamps and die-proofs and \$1,615 for four groups of German stamps included in statistical albums showing the extent of inflation in the reich after World War I.

Dr. L. L. Ruland, a hobbyist, topped bids to pay \$4,700 for 62 lots of Chinese stamps presented to Mr. Roosevelt by Chiang Kai-shek. K. Biloski, a Canadian dealer, paid \$2,100 for 848 stamps of a Russian collection tendered to the late President by Soviet Ambassador Maxim Litvinoff.

Almost \$8,000 was realized on the sale of 107 lots of Venezuelan stamps and albums.

sion Director John W. Snyder indi-**NEAR EAST:** cated in a report to Plot Thickens President Truman.

Long the pawns of European power politics, natives of the Near East again figured in the diplomatic double play of the oil-rich region, with reports that the Russians were aiding chieftains of 5,000,000 Kurds in Iran, Turkey, Iraq and Syria in the establishment of an independent republic.

Though the Kurds in these countries enjoy relative freedom in the mountainous regions under local chieftains, the independence movement reportedly has thrived under Russian backing. An independent Kurdish republic already has been proclaimed with headquarters at Mehabad in northern Iran and Russian technicians were said to have arrived there to help strengthen native forces.

Headed by Ghazi Mohammed, the Kurdish movement was thrown into gear at a conference of tribal leaders held in Baku, Russia, last November. Revenue and troops reportedly are being furnished by the chieftains who attended the powwow. with the heart of the movement centered in British controlled Iraq. Like Iran, Iraq's oil fields form part of the huge near eastern deposits prized by the major powers.

With production off 40 billion pounds below the 1936-40 average. Asiatic countries are threatened with a serious rice shortage, especially in areas where the cereal is the staple diet, the department of agriculture said. The scarcity is the result of a small 1945-46 crop, which was reduced by the war, and inability to transport comparatively small surpluses to shortage areas. It will become most acute in the next few months as stocks from the 1945-46 harvest become exhausted.

Washington Digest

Push for Draft as Army Recruitment Misses Mark

By BAUKHAGE News Analyst and Commentator.

WNU Service, 1616 Eye Street, N.W., | carefully conducted polls undertaken Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON. - Uncle Sam is completing the biggest "help wanted" campaign in history and he's afraid it hasn't been a 100 per cent success.

mult and the shouting dies, the captains and the their country up the plough-shares or the pen as a simple citizen again," and somebody has to look around for more to make up

When the tu-

the peacetime army and navy. That's what Uncle has been doing.

Life on the bounding main has always had sufficient appeal, especially to inlanders, to keep the navy up to par without much effort. But Americans ordinarily just don't go for soldiering, and that fact has the war department worried. It doesn't decide how big or little the army must be. It gets its orders from higher up. Such and such is America's policy-the war department has to get enough pairs of sound legs and arms and enough cool heads to carry it out.

Conscription has always been unpopular. We don't even like to use the word. But we have to get the men. Hence the fight to extend the draft and hence the greatest recruiting campaign this or any other country has ever launched. The sum expended on this campaign is big, even compared to the amount spent to remind America of "the pause that refreshes." It was run like any other advertising campaign, with a selection of the media best suited for its purposes. Newspapers, daily and weekly, magazines, especially those devoted to popular science, billboards and radio, posters and window displays were generously used.

It did bring in 320,251 recruits, but that isn't enough. And enlistments have declined steadily from their peak in November. That month 185 000 men either signed up or "reupped" as we used to say. But watch the numbers shrink! December, 131,000; January, 113,000; February, 93,000; March (estimated) 73,000; April, ??????

Seek to Better G.I.s Lot

Besides this vigorous campaign a real, sincere and sustained effort is being made to improve the life in barrack and drill-field. Hearings to hear the G.I. gripes, with specific plans to right wrongs where they were found and can be corrected, a thorough examination of army justice by civilian lawyers selected by the American Bar association, a 20 per cent pay increase, all these are part of a plan furthered by Secretary of War Patterson whose one desire is to leave the army better when he retires than the way he found it.

But there are a lot of hurdles. One is the need of a higher type of soldier in these days of mechanized warfare; the second is the increasing standard of civilian wages with which the army has to compete. The automotive and the durable goods industries are the chief competitors and their pay is good.

However, there are intangibles which enter into the question too. A man has to have more than a desire for clothes, a roof and three square meals a day and no responsibilities. To enlist he has to have a certain love for adventure, a willingness to accept the hardships of barrack life in far countries.

The army doesn't really in its heart want the draft. It is a case of taking what they can get. I know of no officer who would not prefer a volunteer army. That is another intangible. But with the commitments which the United States has today and until a United Nations organization can be formed which can take over the military function of the separate countries, the need is

There is something strange about the opposition to extension of the draft as revealed in the hearings. In my personal contacts I have not felt that opposition. By far the majority of people I have talked with on my recent trip through seven states have agreed that extension of selective service was necessary-some said a necessary evilbut still necessary. One of the most | beer-let the foam fly where it may.

center of Denver university has this to say: "A substantial majority of the

by the National Opinion Research

public in this country are convinced that-in spite of the military implications of the atom bomb-the United States needs peacetime military denced by nation-wide survey results | cultural Experiment station. just released by the National Opinion Research center, University of the nitrogen for additional grass

"To test the stability of public separate but comparable cross-sec- herbage," he pointed out. tions of the population two differently worded questions, one stating an argument against conscription in view of the military implications of sured. the atom bomb, the other stating an argument for conscription in view of atomic implications. No matter how the question is worded, a strong majority favor compulsory military training in this country.

"Even the anti-conscription wording elicit's a 68 per cent majority in favor of military training despite the atom bomb, while the pro-conscription question elicits no more than a 71 per cent majority in favor of the idea.'

Some of the opposition to the legislation came from people who were dupes of what many officials believe to be subversive organizations. Some has been fostered by congressmen looking for votes.

At this writing, however, it seems that common sense and patriotism are going to come to Uncle Sam's

Cut German Beer Supply

I have just been in touch with the state department and am able to say, unofficially, but by no means uncertainly, that the Germans are not going to get a soft peace. I do not refer to the plan for slicing German industry to a very thin piece or the renewed efforts at de-Nazification in the American zone. What I am able to report is a step recently taken which the Germans will undoubtedly consider cruel and unusual punishment.

They are not going to be allowed, as they hoped they would be, to brew beer. The United States government has ruled "nothing doing" because of the food situation and "other reasons." For the precise data on the situa-

tion I am indebted to my former colleague, the Western Newspaper Union's correspondent, now in Germany, Pauline Frederick. Here it

"The situation on brewing of beer in the three other zones of Germany is as follows, based on the reports given us by the agricultural representatives of these zones in Berlin:

"British zone-Brewing of beer prohibited by military order. "French zone-Brewing permitted until the recent critical food shortage stopped it.

"Russian zone-Brewing permitted but no information is available on the amount of grain being used in the Russian zone for this purpose.

"The proposed brewing program in the American zone requires 39,000 tons of barley which will produce about 25 per cent of the 1931 consumption based on a 12-month period in our zone. The 1931 production was the lowest on record. No coal is permitted for brewing purposes until local food processing needs have been supplied.

"Thirty-nine thousand tons of barley represents the breadgrain ration requirements of our zone for approximately 10 days. The relative caloric value of 39,000 tons of barley in the form of beer is 50.32 billion calories, or to put it another way, one liter is equal to 100 grams of bread in caloric value. "In the brewing process as com-

pared with the utilization of barley for bread approximately 20 per cent of the food value of barley is lost. "The whole question of brewing beer in our zone is a big political one and promises have been made by the minister-presidents and directors of agriculture that this beer would be forthcoming in the spring months when farmers and workers can have it in the heavy working season. The German authorities have agreed that if the beer is made it will not be issued as a supplement to the present ration but will be issued as a substitute for bread based on its caloric value."

Well, politics or no politics, the Germans aren't going to get their

BARBS . . . by Baukhage

In my mail: "The case of Russia | versus Iran reminds me of what the elephant said to the flea as they were going into the Ark: 'Quit your shoving!"

Reports of sun spot disturbances make me wonder if perhaps Old Sol disapproves of this business of earthlings fooling with the atom. It would be comic if it weren't cosmic.

Another mail item clipped from an English publication, circa 1620: "What is a Communist? One who has yearnings

For an equal division of unequal earnings: Idler or bungler, or both, he is will-

ing To fork out his copper and pocket your shilling."



Pastures Require Good Legume Stand

Lime and Fertilizer Essential to Success

Legumes are a "must" in any permanent pasture building program if good yields of high quality forage are to be obtained, accordtraining. This conviction is evi- ing to Dr. R. Dodd of the Ohio Agri-"The legumes not only provide

yield, but they also increase the opinion on the issue, NORC asked lime and protein content of pasture Legume seedings, however, must first be limed and fertilized if permanent pasture growth is to be as-

growth and greatly increase the

Describing tests made by the Ohio station, Professor Dodd said that in these trials legume seedings had failed regardless of the seeding method unless the soil first was limed and fertilized. In only about one trial in ten did satisfactory stands result from seedings of Ladino and Louisiana white clover and lespedeza on disked pasture

"Where seedings were made on sod without any soil preparation flowers!

land in the absence of lime and

fertilizer.



More hay from limed, fertilized

but with a top dressing of lime and 500 pounds of O-14-7 fertilizer." he declared, "the greatest degree of of successes was more than double portation, the only country preparation but without treatment. many, says Collier's.

"Where treatment and disking disked, fertilized and seeded."

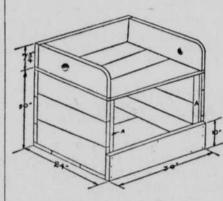
DDT Use for Hairy Vetch Recommended

Recent experiments at Oregon, Maryland and Wisconsin experi-

ment stations would indicate that the use of DDT, while causing some injury to honeybees, may offer advantages that will overcome these losses and even prove a blessing to the beekeeping industry.

When hairy vetch was dusted for the hair vetch weevil, at the rate of 3 per cent DDT dust, 25 pounds per acre, effective control was secured. Bees were in most cases absent from the dusted fields for several days following the dusting. As hairy vetch is of considerable importance to the beekeepers in many regions, and as the weevil would soon kill out the crop, the importance of these tests is of considerable interest and value.

Build a Potting Bench



This potting bench may be built by using a box about 30 by 24 by 30 inches.

The three top pieces of the oench may be made from the pieces of the end which have been removed. The top and sides should be reinforced with wood or metal cleats.

Raising of Buckwheat

For Rutin Extraction

Buckwheat has been discovered to be a much more economical source than tobacco as a source of rutin, a drug used in the prevention of many causes of blindness and heart diseases.

The buckwheat is harvested while still in its green stage. As the plant will not sprout again, it is necessary to reseed if more than one crop is to be secured. It is possible to secure two or three crops.

Hostess Apron Is in Hearts and Flowers



gay theme of this adorable apron for parties or pantry! Applique heart border; embroider gay

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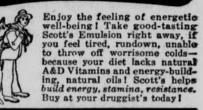
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Monorailway Little Used, Though Fast, Safe, Cheap

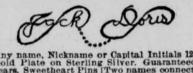
Although the monorailway, whose success was obtained when seedings cars are suspended from a single were made early in the spring and overhead track, is a century old where the grass had been weakened and admitted by eminent engineers by very close grazing the preced- to be the fastest, safest and least ing fall or winter. The percentage costly of all forms of rail transthose obtained following seed-bed has used it successfully is Ger-

This line, which runs between were combined, the percentage of the cities of Vohwinkel, Elberfeld successes was again doubled. It and Barmen, has carried an averis therefore recommended that the age of 10,000,000 passengers anland be first limed as needed, then | nually, at speeds of more than 100 miles an hour, since it was built 45 years ago.





SCOTT'S EMULSION YEAR-ROUND TONIC



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UNDER THE DOME'

Some kind of draft extension is assured as a result of the interna-tional situation, reports Pathfinder's weekly feature "Under the Dome."

* Temporary, local food shortages are going tocropup, Agriculture officials inform "Under the Dome" editors.

"Under the Dome" predicts a one-man filibuster will be staged against the British loan. ★ These are just å few of the inside reports which appear in "Under the Dome," every week. "Under the Dome" is the weekly newsletter from Washington that keeps Path-finder readers better informed.

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