

**WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS****Japs Foresee Invasion as Yanks Tighten Noose on Home Islands; Peg Meat Supply at Present Level**

(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.)



Captured on Luzon island in the Philippines, these Jap war prisoners relish cans of U. S. army C rations.

**PACIFIC: No Halt**

Though fighting on Okinawa was as tough as that on Iwo Jima, results have been the same, with the gradual U. S. conquest of the island pressing home the immediate danger to Japan proper, 325 miles to the north.

With Japan already hard hit by air, the enemy looked for an imminent invasion of the homeland, with propagandists seeking to assure the people of the strength of well-provisioned underground fortifications, long in the making to thwart any landings.

Having fought through the maze of interlocking Jap caves on Iwo Jima and Okinawa, American soldiers viewed any underground fortifications in the enemy homeland as an elaboration of the defensive systems on these outlying islands. Though heavily battered after terrific aerial and artillery bombardment, they were only cleared by steady, concentrated U. S. fire from close-up, plus the gradual exhaustion of supplies.

Even as U. S. ground troops reduced Okinawa with its valuable air fields for raids upon the enemy homeland, U. S. fliers were busy hammering at Jap industrial centers and supply lines to China.

With the American fleet dominant in Pacific waters, U. S. aircraft took off from carriers to plaster enemy shipping plying between Japan and Korea, thus forcing the Nipponese to use a more round-about route farther north to get into China or else try to break the blockade at night or in rough weather.

Harassment of this route came on top of the U. S. sea and air threat to the Japanese overwater supply line from their conquered South Pacific possessions, and the Chinese pressure against the enemy's overland corridor running the length of the east coast of China.

Meanwhile, superbombardments of Jap industrial centers continued with the B-29s extending the devastation of already heavily battered homeland cities.

**EUROPE:****Allied Snag**

Reworking of the occupational zones in the face of Russian demands for greater territory, and the Reds insistence that U. S. and British forces withdraw from fringes of their proposed holdings, slowed up organization of machinery for coordinating Allied administration of the beaten country.

The snag in plans followed the U. S., British, Russian and French declaration stripping Germany of all Hitlerian conquests and restoring its 1937 borders, and placing all of the material and human resources of the country at the disposal of the Big Four. Severe as the declaration was, it left the door open for further alteration of the German frontier, and imposition of additional regulations for governing the beaten people.

As the U. S. and British representatives at the Big Four meeting in Berlin, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Field Marshal Montgomery visited the battered German capital for the first time since its fall, leaving shortly after the signing of the declaration because of the inability of the Russian delegate to proceed on joint control agreement until settlement of the latest claims of Moscow.

Recognition of Russian demands for additional occupational territories

**Farm Topics****Treated Fence Posts Last Twenty Years****New Method Cost Now Reduced to Six Cents**

THE chlorinated phenol dunking method of treating fence posts, a comparatively new wood preservative, can be used at a cost of from 5 to 6 cents per post. Tests conducted at the University of Idaho experiment station show that the life of soft wood posts, properly treated by this method, will be from 15 to 20 years. They found that the



tory would give the Reds control of half of Germany and include the cities of Leipzig, Gotha and Erfurt and the whole province of Thuringia presently held by the U. S.

**SAN FRANCISCO: Break Log-Jam**

With Russia's agreement to permit the discussion of disputes by the security council of the United Nations' postwar peace organization, the log-jam holding up the conclusion of the San Francisco conference was broken.

In insisting that any of the five major powers have the right to veto the discussion of a dispute, Russia almost stood alone through three weeks of prolonged bickering, finally giving in after consultations between U. S. Envys Hopkins and Harriman with Stalin in Moscow. Though the agreement permits discussion of a dispute without danger of veto, any of the Big Five can vote down proposals for formally investigating the trouble or calling for peaceful settlement.

One of the outstanding issues of the conference, the veto question ranked in importance with the subjects of international trusteeships



Mexico's Foreign Minister Escudero Padilla (left) and U. S. Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius at San Francisco.

and regional pacts, also resolved after lengthy deliberations. In the matter of the trusteeships, the U. S. was granted unqualified possession of Pacific islands wrested from the Japanese and needed for American defense until congress should decide to turn them over to the peace organization. Under the agreement on regional pacts, groups of nations banded into cooperative units can try to work out their own problems before submitting them to the security council of the postwar peace organization, or resort to self defense if attacked without waiting for league action.

**MEAT:****Peg Supply**

In addition to steering more cattle to federally inspected packers to permit greater distribution of meat across state lines and cutting out all lend-lease or relief meat shipments through July-August-September, the government also reduced military allocations to allow a progressive increase in supplies to civilians.

Even so, the severe meat pinch will endure through the summer months, with prospects for improvement in the fall when increased marketings should not only permit greater supplies for civilians but also resumption of limited shipments overseas.

Though the government chopped military allocations down to 1,213,000 pounds for July-August-September, and pegged civilian allocations around present levels of 3,746,000 pounds, the amount available for home consumption will remain dependent upon supplies in the quarter. During April-May-June, supplies fell below government goals.

**CUT TRAVEL**

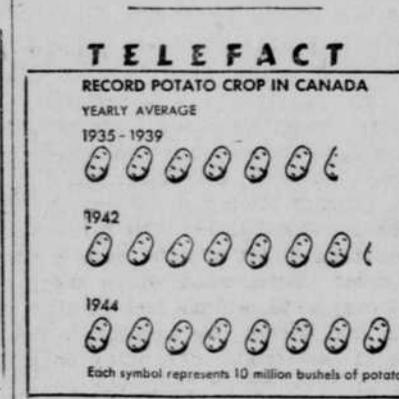
State governments saved 430,254,000 miles of official travel in 1944 through operation of mileage reduction programs in comparison with official state mileage figures for 1941, the last prewar year.

Translated into equipment, the 430,254,000 untraveled miles represent a saving of 23,683,000 gallons of gasoline, 78,228 tires, 7,171 new passenger vehicles—all needed by the armed forces vitally for the all-out global warfare.

**NEW FIRE BOMB**

A new incendiary bomb which sprouts pyrotechnic gel has figured prominently in U. S. fire raids on Jap industrial centers.

Known as the M74, this 10-pound tubular bomb spills a blend of violently inflammable chemicals over the target like natural lava erupting from a volcano. One of the ingredients is "goop"—magnesium powder coated with asphalt mass.



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**Farm Topics****Hybrid Corn Raises National Acre Yield****Ease of Harvesting Proves Advantageous**

THE production of record corn crops during the war years has been strongly influenced by the use of hybrid seed corn in important growing areas.

Hybrid varieties, along with good growing weather, is pointed out by the department of agriculture, have been major factors in raising the national acre yield of corn from an average of 25.8 bushels to 32.5



bushels. Nearly 52 per cent of the corn acreage was planted to hybrid varieties.

Very few barren plants are found in a field of hybrid corn, and a much smaller per cent of nubbins. Hybrid corn bears ears at a more uniform height than open-pollinated corn, and the plants stand up better under husking operations.

Botanists emphasize that hybrid seed corn will not produce yields in spite of poor soil and poor culture. Where fertility or moisture is available for an acre yield of no more than 20 bushels of corn this condition is a limiting factor for both types.

Some hybrids show decided resistance to disease, and several tend toward immunity to chinch bugs and corn root worm. Resistance to the common earworm has also been found.

**Agriculture In the News**

W. J. DRYDEN

**White Ash**

The white ash is not only America's leading hardwood but its most important ash. It grows from Nova Scotia westward to Minnesota and southward almost to the Gulf of Mexico. It is a stately tree, 75 to 125 feet high.

The wood of the white ash is heavy, hard, strong and stiff, seasons well, takes a good polish and is free from taste or odor. Its principal uses are for handles, cooperage, furniture, motor vehicle parts, sporting and athletic goods, as well as railroad ties, veneer and fuel.

**Select Dairy Cows****On Standard Basis**

In selecting dairy cows certain definite points must be looked for. Among the most important are:

1. Ample digestive capacity, which means good length, width and depth of body.

2. A good constitution as shown by great chest capacity.

3. A large udder of soft quality.

Wheat, the staff of life, has taken on a definite commercial or industrial color. Since the time of Ceres, goddess of grain and allegedly the first to cut wheat, its main purpose has been to furnish man with food.

New uses are developing daily.

Italy years ago developed cloth for women's clothes from straw.

Butadiene, the principal ingredient in the synthetic rubber process, can be obtained from a wheat by-product.

Wheat is used in the manufacture of industrial alcohol, utilized in the manufacture of starch and starch syrup.

For years wheat has been used for paper, paperboards and wood compositions.

Pound for pound, wheat is equal to corn in hog, dairy cow, cattle, sheep and poultry feeding.

**Extension Service****Receives U. S. Funds**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Financing of the U. S. Extension service program for 1945 on practically the same basis as in 1944 was assured here when the 73rd congress in one of its last acts appropriated \$28,000,000 for this purpose.

The amount was contained in the Deficiency Appropriation bill which provides that not less than 7 million and not more than 11 million dollars of the new funds are to be specifically earmarked for the use of the Extension service.

The bureau of the budget had originally submitted a preliminary estimate calling for continuation of the unspent funds left over from the calendar year of 1944, amounting to about 8 million dollars, to be available only until the end of the fiscal year June 30, 1945. Proponents of the program, however, declared this proposal unsatisfactory, asserting it would not provide adequate assurance to farmers that facilities would be available to obtain necessary farm labor through the year.

**Rehabilitation Program**

When our boys return home from the armed forces, they will not be the same as they left us. We must begin now to think of the effects of two, three or even four years away from normal life; environments of other religions and non-Christian groups; bored with that strain on the nerves that comes after months and years of service; some shell shocked and maimed. What part will the church play in getting these boys back to normal life? We must not wait until the war ends to begin to think and act. There are about one hundred fifty boys in uniform from our convention, many who are healthy and healthy is — "Work."

**NEW ERA S. S. AND B. T. U.****CONGRESS OF NEBRASKA****J. W. DACUS, President**

The New Era Baptist Sunday School and Baptist Training Union, which was held at Salem Baptist Church, 28th and Decatur Streets, closed its twenty-seventh annual session Tuesday, June 12, 1945. The President's annual message is being published for the benefit of those who were not able to attend.

By the grace of God, we were permitted to meet in this our twenty-eighth annual session of the New Era Sunday School and B. T. U. Congress, our fourth wartime Congress.

Since our last annual meeting, many unusual events have taken place which have affected us as a nation and as a people. On April 12th, the president of our United States passed to the great beyond, the seventh to pass while in office.

In many of our homes, our boys are still being called to the armed forces of our country. Our nation, as a whole, has been called to prayer, during the past twelve months, more than in any other period in history. Nations of the universe have become more closely united than at any other time.

On May 8th, victory was declared in Europe, which ended a war that caused more casualties than any other war in our history. Race relations have made wonderful progress.

Our churches are becoming more "Christian education minded" than at any other time in the history of our convention. Our National S. S. and B. T. U. Congress official staff of instructors have toured many states and conducted more leadership training institutes than in any other previous year.

Indeed, time passes on, and many rapid changes are made. As I look back over the years of this convention, it appears to me that much progress has been made. This progress has been made because of your loyalty and cooperation and too, the labor and co-operation of those who have gone before us. May I thank each of you for your loyalty and encouragement. You are to be commended for the contributions you have made for the promotion of this great work.

**Our Local Organizations**

I will not attempt to enumerate the contacts made with the local S. S. and B. T. U. I have tried to keep in touch with each of you. I note that many of our Sunday Schools are well organized and have a splendid teaching program. The B. T. U. are improving. We should remember that the B. T. U. is a training organization and not an entertaining organization. May I also remind you that these are progressive organizations and demand progressive leadership, leaders who are willing to sacrifice for the work. I find that many of our leaders are willing to sacrifice everything but pleasure, often sinfully. Many of us are not willing to sacrifice our time to study and attend leadership training schools.

We should be more community minded with our program. I would like to see each S. S. set aside one month each year to canvass its own community and enlist every child that does not attend Sunday School. We should make a clean sweep of our own community. Our program should not stop with our own church membership but should reach out and touch every person in our community. If necessary, we should attend to the physical needs of the unfortunate, that they may be in condition to attend Sunday school and church. There are many homes that are not able to prepare the child for church. There are other homes with carelessness and unconcerned parents. This offers a great opportunity for community work for our Sunday school and B. T. U. workers. By so doing, we will help to make our community a better place in which to live and be doing our bit in reaching the unreached.

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**"Free Ticket To The Ritz for Kiddies!"****ATTENTION:**

Anyone who has anything such as poems, stories, jokes or reports of age who brings into the "Children's Column" editor, the best joke, poem or the most interesting short stories each week, will be given a ticket to the Ritz Theatre for the Sunday afternoon show.

The Children's editor will be the judge as to who is the winner of the prize. Remember that all jokes, poems and short stories and poems will be the property of the judge.

They will be published in "The Greater Omaha Guide" of the "Children's Column" if OK for the Valaria Joan McCaw, Editor.

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**Erosion Creep**

Scientists have developed a variety of sorghum that yields neither grain nor fodder. The "yield" sorghum was bred to meet a specific demand for an erosion-control crop. When planted for this purpose, it is best to leave all growth on the land. Stalks of the new variety make good growth, but are too hard and dry for forage and contain no sweetness.