**WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS** 

By Edward C. Wayne

Soviet Claims Strong Counter-Attacks Stall German Drive in Three Sectors; Japan Feels Weight of 'Crack Down': British Get Invasion Threat Warning

(EDITOR'S NOTE-When epinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of the news analyst and not necessarily of this newspaper.)



tor," just received from the United States, is shown in flight over England. It was flown across the Atlantic by a crew composed of Americans, Canadians and English, and made the crossing in just over eight hours, according to the British. These ships have a wonderful record of service with the R. A. F. SOMEWHERE-IN-ENGLAND-A four-motored Consolidated "Libera

GASOLINE:

Curtailment

A Winner?

datory control, with a view to re-ducing the volume of eastern states

demand to meet the oil transpor-tation shortage moved a step nearer

when Secretary of the Interior Ickes recommended that more than

recommended that more than 100,000 service stations in eastern states close from 7 p. m. to 7 a. m. every night in the week.

This was the first direct move on the part of the government to limit sales of gasoline. Rationing may follow, it was indicated by some

Ickes said he was continuing his

appeal for a voluntary one-third cut in consumption, hoping that the station - closing recommendation, "plus the voluntary curtailment will be enough to put us across."

The Japanese situation was highly

confusing to the lay mind, for the invasion of French Indo-China, ever

with the consent of Vichy, seemed plainly an overt act, and one which

should merit the strongest possible punishment from Britain and the

United States.
Indeed, this was the way it all

started out, with concerted action by the U. S., Britain, Australia, Can-ada and the Dutch East Indies. How-

ever, as the days went on and as the Japanese continued to land military forces in Indo-China, there began to be dispatches indicating that the adverse action would be much milder than had been anticipated.

In fact, British sources said that

Yet there were some things on the

The question was whether Japan

was the winner or the loser by her move into Indo China, and there was evidence on both sides.

If future action against Japan was

to depend on the behavior of the Nipponese, there was little immedi-

ate evidence that this behavior would be mild.

Almost immediately there was

The ship was anchored in the so

Behavior

off the dock.

oil shipments to Japan might continue; the Dutch said they had no

#### NAZIS: Real Trouble

Claims by the Russians that they had not only stopped the Nazis along the entire 1,000-mile front, but that they had taken the offensive at points, asserting penetrations as deep as 100 miles had been made, featured the Russo-German war

There were many observers who believed the Russian claims to be fairly accurate, pointing at many admissions from Berlin tending to show that the high command was dissatisfied with the progress being

This dissatisfaction was expressed in complaints against the difficulty of the terrain, the bad character of the Russian roads, and the strong resistance of the Russian troops.

Using these statements as at least an explanation and a background for belief in the general failure of the German offensive, observers sought to find the answer in Russian tactics and Russian prepared-

They pointed out that in the last They pointed out that in the last war, Russia had an army of about 800,000, poorly mobilized, well-led but not enthusiastic for fighting. This force was hurled into the eastern battlefield without good preparation, ran into highly trained opposition and was defeated bit by bit.

This time, apparently, the general Russian plan was to place a good-sized portion of the huge army on the long front, fight a series of rearguard and testing actions to discover where the main Nazi punch ould be directed, and to keep the most excellent forces in reserve.

The German drive apparently was hitting in three general directions, Leningrad, Kiev and Moscow, with the heaviest attack in the center, with Smolensk the focal point.

It was around Smolensk that the severest fighting occurred, a was there that the German effort bogged down most seriously. For better than two weeks there was no real report of advance, and finally came the Moscow claims that the Germans had been hurled out of their trenches and were gradually

# BRITISH:

View of Scene

Churchill, expressing the British viewpoint of the Russian scene of action, saw in it a German failure "with a dangerous maniac" and claimed that the Nazis, failing against Russia, were thinking of turning to a British invasion at-

Demanding that the defenders of the islands get themselves "into concert pitch" by September 1, the British leader seemed to attach es-pecial import to that date, a war an-

Almost immediately there was a serious "incident" when Japanese bombers attacking Chungking paused directly over the U. S. gunboat Tutuila, part of the Yangtze river patrol, and dropped some bombs, which damaged the vessel, though there were no casualties. mation of a planned invasion at-tempt, but the British viewpoint evi-dently was that the Russian defeat or victory would not necessarily

called safety zone across the river from the Chinese capital. One bomb, The final scene of the war, it was plain the British thought, would be fought in the west, either on British according to a report from Shanghai, fell only eight yards from the gunboat, caving in a part of the ship's stern and blowing some equipment 'So Sorry'



Lieut. Com. W. A. Bowers, U. S. N., is in command of the Gunboat U. S. S. Tutuila, which was damaged by Japanese bombs during an air raid on Chung-king, China. The Tutuila was lying near the U.S. embassy at Chungking when the bombing occurred. No injuries to U. S. seamen were reported. Before an official protest could be made Japanese official apologized for the incident.

Turning Tide

The frank statement by Secretary of the Navy Knox that an American destroyer in the Atlantic had dropped three depth bombs when it believed it was about to be attacked by a submarine focused attention on the "battle of the Atlantic."

It brought by Senator George the statement that he believed the U. S. naval patrol of the sea lanes as far east as Iceland appeared to have been of such assistance to Britain that she was slowly gaining the up-per hand in the effort to keep the ocean free for the passage of sup-

At about the same time however, Germany announced the sinking of 19 vessels in one convoy, totaling 116,000 tons. Yet the Nazis admitted that the sinking was accomplished only with the greatest difficulty.

The German dispatches, in describing the armed escort of the patrol, admitted that there were many armed ships, in fact, claimed the sinking of one and the damaging of another.

Partly due to American interven tion, Churchill told the commons, the "battle in the Atlantic is moving progressively in our favor," and this sentiment was quoted and echoed by Senator George. From the turn of events, however,

the senator drew the conclusion that there would be no attempt at invasion of Britain this year. He cited also the difficulty of the German invasion of Russia as one of his

In this premise of the Georgia senator, however, Churchill hardly seemed to agree.

## HOPKINS:

To Moscow

The flight of Harry Hopkins, President Roosevelt's lend-lease ad-ministrator and personal represen-tative to warring capitals, caused "yet" abrogated their agreement with Japan for 1,800,000 tons of oil a year; Washington hinted that the "appeasement oil" might continue to go to Japan as long as she did nothing more than invade Indo-

Hopkins was scheduled to confer with Stalin in person, also to talk with leaders such as Molotov, Litvinov and others.

other side of the picture, because other British high authorities said "wait and see what happens" on Japanese reprisals; the Dutch an-nounced that if the break came, Ja-His departure was a closely guarded secret until he had arrived safely, and indeed it was a danger-ous flight, as the Nazi warplanes were occasionally flying over Mospan need never expect to get East Indian oil, for the Dutch had made preparations to destroy all wells and refineries instantly.

Tax Returns?

One of the most dubious pieces of tax legislation found its central fight to circle about whether or not husbands and wives should be forced to file joint returns.

Few prognosticators in Washing-ton could be found willing to bet that the battle would end one way

The tax bill came out of committee with the joint returns manda-tory, but only after the stiffest sort of a fight, and with only the slightest sort of margin in the committee

One of the first floor battles was to get the administration leaders to agree to open the matter for floor discussion during debate, and in this skirmish the foes of mandatory

joint returns won out.

It was finally agreed that an amendment will be offered to remove the mandatory joint return clause, and that this may be debat-

# Washington Vigest

# New U. S. Farm Policy Aims at High Production

Latest Campaign Represents Definite Shift From 'Plowing Under' Plan; Powder Makers Need Cotton Linters.

National Farm and Home Hour Com

WNU Service, 1343 H Street, N. W.,

Washington, D. C.

"This year and next the farmer is going places. There are certain indications that he will continue to see considerable new money: Indications based on conditions that affect the farmers' general outlook on life, as well as his cash income."

"The service of the service of the service of the solemn warning of Rep. Wright Patman, of Texas, in the mouse of representatives, that there will be a linters shortage by the middle of 1942—or even as an early as next February, depending upon how much the defense program is expanded, or whether or not the United States becomes involved in a "shorting war."

dications based on conditions that affect the farmers' general outlook on life, as well as his cash income."

That statement did not come from "official sources"—it didn't even come from a farmer, although he used to be one. It was made in my office by square-cut, square-jawed Conklin ("Pop") Mann, an editor and advertising man, keen student of rural matters, and a long-time friend of mine. Mann was down from New York, bursting with enthusiasm for his favorite theme—assured prosperity on the farm.

enthusiasm for his favorite themeassured prosperity on the farm.
Mann believes that business has a
job ahead to interpret and readjust
its marketing to meet the sweeping
economic changes now taking place
in American agriculture.

The farmer is now becoming a far
more important factor in the distribution of both consumable and
capital goods than ever before.
That rise in the farmers' economic
importance isn't just a matter of
great cash income, according to
Mann. It is due, rather, to the fact
that the farmer now has a sound
business platform under him and
can plan and work on a basis comparable to any other business man.

can plan and work on a basis comparable to any other business man.

"Farmers," says Mann, "are both doing well and experiencing a new sense of economic security because of parity and guaranteed prices for farm products. There is a definite psychological response to their feeling of increased safety. When a farmer is doing well, and feeling secure, look for a strong upward surge in his buying psychology."

Mann interprets the farm in terms of modern industry—he sees the farm as a manufacturing plant, producing the raw materials for food, clothing and numerous other prod-

ng the raw materials for tood, clothing and numerous other products. "Evolutionary changes, deep down in farm economics," says this agro-idealist, "have taken place which give the farmer a stabilized economic base from which he can plan and work with a sense security he never had before."

Farmer Psychology
I like the way this hard-hitting, successful business man and writer describes the psychology of the farmer as he grew up with him in other days. He asks this question of the industrialist.

Some day a saga will be sung about the courage that kept the farmers going through their darkest

I wish I might write that saga for I know it from brave letters that poured into me from radio listeners all through the worst of the depression. I can tell you that they gave me a renewed faith in America that has kept me from being cynical through these days of distrust and doubt

By the time this column is read. By the time this column is read, the greatest concentrated drive to increase farm production, to assure the farmer a definite price for what he produces will be on. For the first time in history, milk and poultry producers will be asked to pledge themselves to raise as much of their product as they possibly can—and they will get all the cooperation, advice and assistance that the government can give them. Quite a different picture from "plowing under." 'plowing under."

#### Cotton Linters And Powder Making

Cotton linters, the hair-like fibers that cling to the seed after the long. that cling to the seed after the long, staple cotton is removed in ginning, is a vital ingredient in the manufacture of smokeless powder. Army officials are checking to see whether or not there is going to be a shortage of this product that will seriously interfere with the defense program. They have ringing in their

By BAUKHAGE

"shooting war."

At any rate, three plans are being considered in order to meet such

an emergency.

First, there is the substitution of alpha pulp. This is the wood prod-uct that Germany has been using in its smokeless powder since cotton imports have been shut off as a re-sult of the war. This is the same ingredient, too, on which rayon and cellulose industries depend.

Second, the department of agri-

Second, the department of agriculture is experimenting with a machine for chopping up staple cotton into short lengths and breaking down the fiber so as to make it usable in place of linters. Within the near future the machine will be given a trial run at the Hopewell bleachery.

Third, a process has been developed for making wood linters out of the southern gum tree—the familiar sweet gum, black, or Tupelo gum. Already one plant in the Midwest is turning out these wood linters which are being used interchangeably with cotton linters in powder which is going to England.

#### Washington Residents And Car Luxury

And Car Luxury

Midtown Washingtonians—that's most of them—provide no sheltering rooftree for their servants, either human or wheeled. And so, early in the morning, nose to tail, the parked cars patiently hug the curb, awaiting their masters' will. As tile day begins, there is a little knot of colored girls and other servants who are on their way to wake the missus and get breakfast, lunch and dinner and then depart for their own mysterious habitations.

Of course, there are more cars than girls, for, here as elsewhere, the car

girls, for, here as elsewhere, the car is the No. 1 luxury. Better walk up three flights to a hall-bedroom than be car-less.

Of course, there are many gov-ernment employee families which have settled down as contented bourgeoisie, the unambitious but secure beneficiaries of bureaucracy. secure beneficiaries of bureaucracy. They eventually own their own neat homes, on which there is plenty of time to work, after four-thirty. There is the 28-day leave each year and 14-day sick leave, occasional fur-loughs (without pay), retirement and pension to which to look forward. And there is always that semi-monthly salary check, not high in proportion to commercial wages but always there, in good times or bad, for the classified civil servant. In boom times the salaries of government workers do not go up along with prices, and you cannot strike against the government. Prices are

against the government. Prices are high in normal times in Washing-ton, compared with other cities of its size; clerks and shopkeepers tend to be a little bored and snooty tend to be a little bored and snooty in the capital, and collectors are relentless. But Uncle Sam's pay check is always there, even if, in days of depression, a sizeable share may have to be mailed back to rugged relatives at home who are out of jobs—but even so there is usually enough left for the garage-less car.

# Is Serious Problem

In the public mind, the word "waste" is frequently associated with the word "government." If you will look up the word "waste" in the dictionary, you will also find in the dictionary, you will also find that it is connected with the word 'vast'' (the Latin "vastus").

"vast" (the Latin "vastus").

There is, of course, a vast waste in all governments and not the least is waste paper. As a matter of fact, the Congress of the United States recognizes this fact for it has created a joint select committee on the disposition of papers in the executive departments. Before papers and documents of any department can be threwn away, the Archives Council passes upon the Archives Council passes upon whether or not they have historical value. If not, the council advises the joint committee, which in turn reports to congress on what action that body should take in disposing of

# War Cuts Down Spice Supply

Drop in Eastern Commerce Blamed for Another 'Kitchen Shortage.'

WASHINGTON. - The nation's housewives, already asked to give up aluminum pots and pans in the interests of national defense, are faced with a new "kitchen shortage"—a shortage of tea, spices and other imported commodities.

Curtailment of shipping facilities plying between Mediterranean, Af-rican, Far Eastern ports and the United States has cut off entirely United States has cut off entirely or depleted supplies of tea, nutmeg, cloves, tapioca, palm and vegetable oils, caraway, celery, mustard and poppy seeds, sage, cream of tartar, olive oil, dates, Arabian coffee for special blends, paprika and extracts used in vanilla and other liquid flaments.

Moreover, supplies of tung oil used in paint; bamboo used in fishing and ski poles, lightweight furniture; opium, digitalis, belladonna used for medicinal purposes; licorrice used in candy and as a content of the state of the for pills, and many other imported products are dwindling.

#### Ships Too Scarce.

Defense officials said that boats Defense officials said that boats formerly carrying these products from other countries are being loaded "to the brim" with tungsten, rubber, tin, mica and other vitally needed armament materials. Mediterranean and Red sea ports, which normally load huge supplies of seeds, olive oil, medicinal and other products, "have been cut off 100 per cent" from our use by the war, one official said

The office of agricultural defense relations reported at the same time that the inducement offered by higher wages and shorter hours in defense industries is creating a shortage of "hired men" on the nation's farms.

"Farmers in virtually every in portant agricultural area in the country report the loss of key hired men," the OADR said. "These men are the tractor drivers and the more reliable and industrious farm workers upon whom the farm operators depend.

"Higher wages and shorter hours than on the farm account for the switch from agriculture to indus-

Source in Far East.

Here are some of the products that normally are imported, what they are used for, and the produc-

Vegetable tallow-candles soaps and waxes-China.

Palm oil—soap, shampoo, lard and butter substitutes and tin plate manufacture. The by-product cake is used for cattle feed and fertilizer -Dutch East Indies, Philippines, Africa.

Kapok—insulation, substitute for cork, seat padding, life preservers —Dutch East Indies, Philippines and India.

Sisal and henequen-binder twine, cord rugs, sacks, cement plasters, wall board, paper and "as a sub-stitute for hair"—Dutch East In-dies and British East Africa.

Carpet wool - sporting suitings overcoats, floor coverings, and heavy blankets (only 50 short tons produced in the United States last year)—Ceylon and India.

Coir-brushes, cord, mats ar coarse fabrics-Ceylon and India. Tung oil-drying oil in paints, lacquers, varnishes, brake band moistureproof fiber bags—China.

Tragacenth—sizing textiles, cali-co, inks, cosmetics, foods and ad-hesives—Near East and Africa.

### English Pupils Turn in

A Profit From Farming MAYFIELD, SUSSEX, ENG.— The pupils of Mayfield school have started a farm.

They tented a field for \$20 a year, plowed it for sowing and then bought rabbits, ducks, pigs and sheep.

They also have a market garden and the whole venture is paying so well that the children—none of them older than '14, are planning to buy another field next year for wheat.

The boys made all the huts, needed for stock, in the carpentry class at school. When the chickens were due, the girls carried the eggs into their classroom and hatched them in incubators.

F. W. Hitchin, headmaster of the

school, interested the children in starting the farm. He got the edu-

starting the farm. He got the edu-cation authority's permission.

"The whole thing is working very well, indeed. The farm helps the nation's food supply. As for educa-tion—well, all our pupils are learn-ing to farm. They do their own bookkeeping, so that helps their arithmetic," he said.

# Froggers Grab Big Ones for Gourmets

Louisiana Yields Million Pounds Yearly.

NEW ORLEANS. - Leather-

NEW ORLEANS. — Leatherskinned fishermen nightly are poling their pirogues along the banks
of Louisiana's sluggish bayous in
search of the gournet's delight—
giant green bullfrogs.

They are only part of the army
of fishermen from Florida, Tennessee and Missouri and other states
that make their living catching the
giant frogs from fresh water
marshes and shipping them to big
cities.

marshes and shipping them to big cities.

Louisiana boasts, however, that the largest and best eating frogs come from the southwestern section of the state. Rayne lays claim to the capital city, but Morgan City and other towns in the area also are heavy producers.

The state department of conservation, in figures released recently, said that 1,226,000 pounds of frogs were caught in 1940.

The United States bureau of fisheries says that no complete statistics of the domestic catch of frogs are available for Louisiana. However, the bureau said Louisiana "unquestionably is one of the most important of producing states" for frogs.

Mathods for catching the high

portant of producing states" for frogs.

Methods for catching the big, green fellows differ in the many states, but in Louisiana such implements as the spear and gig have been prohibited by law.

It wasn't humanity, but economic reasoning that prompted adoption of the Louisiana frog catcher, a tonglike instrument with wooden handles and claw-like jaws.

Conservationists discovered that too many frogs were being gigged or speared and then released when the frogger found they were too small for the market. Most of these frogs died.

### British Styles to Carry

War Pictorially to U. S. LONDON.—British designers are planning to carry the war—pictorial-ly—into the United States on wom-

ly—into the United States on women's dresses.

Instead of the traditional flowers, the latest batch of prints by British designers for export to the United States portrays, for instance, a bayonet-brandishing Home Guard attacking a Nazi parachutist.

Other motifs include Gen. Charles de Gaulle's proclamation to the Free French, with the general's signature; Prime Minister Winston Churchill's "Never was so much owed by so many to so few" tribute to the Royal Air force; British army, navy and Royal Air force emblems; the shields and scrolls of Free Norwegian, Polish and Czech pilots fighting the Battle of Britain.

One of the most elaborate designs

One of the most elaborate designs illustrates rationing — hens, eggs, beef, oranges, lemons, pigs, chocolate and lumps of sugar against a sea-green background representing the Battle of the Atlantic.

### Blind Trainer of 'Seeing Eye' Dog Is Real Adept

LOS ANGELES.—One of the most skilled trainers of "seeing-eye" dogs for the blind is Otis Gathright, who is blind himself.

Gathright uses a special technique and trains a dog in about four months. He has trained 10, and now

is at work on Prince, a tawny German shepherd that he rescued from
the pound as a pup.

"Prince first had to learn that I
was blind," said the trainer. "I
would step on him purposely and
then have someone else avoid him
as he lay down. Thus he soon caught
on to my condition.

"I use a close chain, with which

on to my condition.

"I use a close chain, with which to teach Prince to stay on my left side. Thus I can carry my white came in my right hand and hold the dog with my left."

Pride spurs the dog to learn his job. The dog learned that his life work is to look after the blind master. Only about 1 in 50 German shepherds is fitted for the task, Gathright said.

### Red Faces Alter in Store

Episode in Kansas Town PITTSBURG, KAN.—Johnny Frig-geri was speechless when the wom-an filled his arms with groceries and stood staring at him. He had come into the store to make a small pur-chase, and this sudden generosity— or whatever it was—caught him a

or whatever it was—caught him a little unprepared. "Well, how much?" the woman demanded with an icy look. Johnny just stuttered. The woman took over. In assort-ed words, she called him a dumb

Then Johnny caught on.
"I don't work here!" he said at
the first opportunity.

to execute a complete blitzkrieg, but warned that Britain was dealing

niversary for Hitler. Churchill did not boldly announce that the British had definite infor-

soil in repelling the invader, or in a British reinvasion of the conti-