#### WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS-

Germans Counterattack to Slow Allies' Smash Into Rhineland; OWI Warns of Hard Pacific War

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

(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.)



As Holland became a flaming battleground, civilians are shown

PACIFIC:

Long is the reach of America's

famed B-29 Superfortresses, which

have flown to the wars to hamstring the flow of enemy supplies to his widespread Asiatic front by striking

at principal Japanese industrial cen-

ters.
With recent improvements permit-

loads, no less than 100 of the B-29s

flew the equivalent of from Atlanta,

U. S. forces close to the inner ram-

Morgenthau's proposal for stripping Germany of all of its manufactories

machine under close supervision.

Challenging Morgenthau's posi-tion, Secretary of State Hull and Secretary of War Stimson declared that not only did Germany turn out

certain essential industrial products for the rest of Europe, but that its business also put it in the market to

purchase other countries' goods.

In order to check German indus-

try's war-making capacity, Allied

plans call for control over all strate-

gic materials, with possible elimina-tion of factories adapted to arms

With only 12,000,000 pounds of but-ter in storage earmarked for civil-

ter in storage earmarked for civilians and consumption on a day-to-day basis, the point value on the product was raised from 16 to 20 points per pound, OPA officials said. Despite the government's plans for withdrawing from the butter market in October until production climbs in the spring, no immediate

climbs in the spring, no immediate relief in the tight supply was seen. Said OPA Administrator Chester Bowles: "... We civilians are going to have to get along with less

butter than formerly, at least during

the next 90 days or so. . . ."
Besides reserving 126,000,000

pounds of the present stocks of 138,-

00,000 pounds, the government has

BUTTER:

Tight Supply

Jap Resistance

### 'Greatest Battles'

In what the Germans said was the greatest battle of material in the world's history . . ." with 2,500,000 men facing each other on a 460-mile front, Allied forces moved slowly on the Siegfried line against stubborn enemy resistance.

All along the curving battle-line the Germans launched extensive counterattacks, throwing in large numbers of tanks to stem the Allied drive on their all important indus trial belt along the Rhine.

Bearing the brunt of the ene-

my's aggressiveness were Lieut. Gen. Miles Dempsey's Brit-ish Second army

driving north-ward in Holland

and Lieut. Gen. George S. Pat-

ton's Ameri-can Third army



lunging for the coal-laden Saar basin beyond Metz and Nancy. In Holland, counterattacks strong German counterattacks were aimed at thwarting General Dempsey's Tommies from pressing past the northern anchor of the Siegfried line at Kleve, and of throwing an arm to the great water hasin of the Zuider Zee to the northwest to cut off an estimated 200,000. Nasis still engaged in the lower extremity of the country.

In addition to employing masses of tanks against General Patton's men before the Saar, the enemy also made good use of the hilly and wooded terrain in the sector fo reduce the valiant doughboys' advances to yards.

As the fighting raged to the north and south, Lieut. Gen. Courtney Hodges' First American army launched a heavy attack between those two sectors east of Aachen, Allied Plans ghting its way thro to draw up within 27 miles of the

great industrial center of Cologne.

Having smashed through the upper reaches of the Germans' vanited "Goth-le-line" in north-ern Italy, Allied troops for the troops fought to-ward the level-ing plains of the great Po valley, cradling the ma-jority of the country's popu-lation, and its



sources. Despite desperate German attempts to stem their drive, the Allies pushed on, with Lieut. Gen. Mark threatening to close an escape route for stubborn enemy troops ringed between it and the Brit-ish Eighth army to the east.

As the remnants of Germany's Baltic armies pulled out of Latvia the spotlight on the eastern from swung back to East Prussia in the north and Hungary on the south, where the Reds pushed offensives to crack these anchors of the Nazis' eastern front.

While the Germans could fall back on swampy, wooded lake country in East Prussia to slow the Russian drive, they had no such advan-tage in Hungary, where the Reds pressed for the broad open plains to

the southeast of Budapest. Having landed on the western coast of Jugoslavia, strong Allied forces worked inland to cut off the retreat of an estimated 200,000 Germans moving northward from the lower Balkans.

## PRICE CONTROL:

Must Stay-Byrnes

Until total victory is achieved in Until total victory is achieved in the Pacific, price and wage controls must be maintained to prevent an under supply of goods and overly stuffed pocketbooks to set off a dangerous inflationary cycle, War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes declared.

Stating that figures of the bureau of labor statistics showed only an increase of 25 per cent since January, 1941, Byrnes said that farm income rose 81 per cent and the average weekly pay of workers 51 per cent during the same period.

"The stabilization program has hurt neither the farmer nor the worker," Byrnes asserted. "The white collar workers and the people with small fixed incomes have fared less well during the war, but the only way to help them is to continue to hold the line against inflation."

#### Seek Higher Wages

Even while Byrnes spoke, organ-ized labor pressed for revision of the government's stabilization program, urging that the formula for limiting wage increases to 15 per cent over January, 1941, levels be

In appearing before the War Labor board, CIO Chieftain Philip Murray argued that public members of a WLB panel had found living costs increased almost 30 per cent since January, 1941, rather than 25 per cent as claimed by the bureau of labor statistics.

Declaring that both labor and management were entitled to a quick settlement of the wage question so as to be able to solve nediate and reconversion problems.

AFL leaders joined the CIO in the assault upon present wage stabili-

### Early Start



To beaming parents Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Walls of Los Angeles, Calif., tiny sis-toeeks-old Evelyn is a constant delight.

Pictures proves parents' boast little Evelyn can stand up. In addition, she can raise herself while lying on her tummy and take three steps while holding her mother's hand.

### Far from slaking the Japs' fervor, Germany's fall might strengthen the enemy's determination to resist, OWI said. POSTWAR GERMANY: RADIO TUBES: Small Surplus With Secretary of the Treasury

the 12SA7 and 12A8 commanding as much as \$10 in black markets, army release of 1,000,000 surplus tubes for civilian use will tend to only slightly ease the tight supply situand reducing the country to an agri-cultural basis rejected, Allied postwar plans looked forward to the maintenance of the Reich's industrial

> To be returned to manufacturers for testing and packing before dis-tribution to customers on an "equi-table basis," the 1,000,000 tubes will not even approximate the produc-tion of 1,754,000 in July, which met only a fraction of the demand.

Because of the services' extensive use of radio equipment for com-munications between units on the fighting fronts, trade circles saw little hope for increased civilian sup-plies until Germany's defeat per-mitted a cutback in military orders.

#### FOOD STOCKS: Orderly Disposal

With the War Food administra-tion already feeding the govern-ment's excess stocks of food to civilian outlets without disrupting the markets, U. S. officials will make every effort to maintain orderly dis-posal of surpluses with the war's end, WFA distribution director Lee Marshall said.

"We must maintain specified war reserves no matter how favorable the war may be going," he said,
"but I, for one, don't think it necessary to build a separate stockpile of
the same foods for postwar relief
feeding."

In disposing of surpluses, Marshall said, salable goods would first be offered to companies which furnished the government with the products. been purchasing great quantities of butter fat from producers for pow-dered milk and other uses.

Sir William Beveridge, the British plan man, has cooked up a new one to be announced after the Armistice.

The gamblers who bought big property in Miami Beach for the de luxe season will get an awful shock.
There'll be no gambling, vows the chief of gendarmes. . . CBS is grooming Johnny Morgan to replace Fred Allen until the latter resumes. . . The American Fed. of Musi-

. . . The American Fed. of Musicians is dickering with the Institute of Public Relations to woo the press back for its president, James C. Petrillo. The fee involved is reported at \$100,000. . . Eileen Stafford and G. Ross are betrothed. . . A nobleman in town has a juicy racket. He charges social climbers \$100 a night to be seen with him in the better places.

Those who sneer at foreign-born Americans were given a whacking across their derrierres by colyumist Lowell Mellett, formerly of the White House staff. Colyumed Mellett: "I am also an immigrant; not a first generation immigrant, to be sure, since the first of the family came over during the Revolutionary War, but an immigrant just the same. I can't claim any credit for being an American. Sidney Hillman can. It was his own idea, not the idea of a great-great-grandparent!"

James W. Miller of Muskogee, Okla., corrects our observation that F. Sinatra will net about \$25,000 from his annual "take" this year of \$1,450,000. Mr. Miller, a public accountant, says Frank will make more than 25 Gs. He will net a little more than \$75,000. Hot diggitty! . . . Ernest Hemingway will start another war if he isn't careful. He

writes: "I think any writer, espe-cially a war correspondent, is dull in conversation. It's only the phonies that are personally colorful"....
The Broadwayites, for the 11th year, visited the grave of Variety's founder, Sime.... Abbott and Costello, who send cartons of ciggies to troops overseas, happily wrap each carton in "the funnies." . . . While over-seas Frances Langford never drank the hot tea, which has a medicinal taste. The torrid South Pacific, strangely enough, has no hot water. So she used the tea to wash her

The Writer's War Board devised a subway and trolley car card showing bables (of all color) which read: "Must They Die in World War III?" . . . The text continues: "Yes! Un-less you work now for lasting peace after victory." . . . The cards are distributed by Americans United for World Organization, Inc. . . . Transit companies in several cities are displaying them. . . Mayor La-Guardia hoped N. Y. subway trains would do the same. . . In report-ing the refusal of John H. Delaney (chairman of the Board of Transpor tation) the N. Y. Times said in part:
"Mr. Delaney says he turned down
this particular poster 'because it was With such scarce radio tubes as tend to give away free publicity to

> Income tax sleuths are following the columns closely to check on the reports of cafe society playgirls and reports of cafe society playgirls and their "incomes." . . . The Windsors have been plagued by crank letters. Too much publicity plus their address. . . Bill Tilden, one-time world's tennis champ, tried acting some years ago. He has taken an option on a play which will be produced soon. . . Vogue feature editor, Ruth Portugal, is in Martha Foley's "Best Short Stories" annual this time. . . Another fashion mag editor, Dorothy Wheelock of Harpeer's Bazzar, relaxes all night by writing detective thrillers

New York Novelette: You've read New York Novelette: You've read about the case in the papers. But not this angle. . . . It was at a society party several years ago. The hostess' jewels disappeared. . . . Suspicion pointed to a pretty young girl. . . The detectives had the goods on her and pressed the hostess to let them make the arrest. . . Another guest volunteered to help the crying suspect. . . He was a lawyer. . . His skillful plea won the hostess over. She didn't press the charge. . . The girl was let go and married him! . . Many times thereafter he had to do his best legal work getting his bride out of similar

work getting his bride out of similar jams. . . . Recently she was ar-rested again-for allegedly stealing jewels. . . But he can't help her now. . . He has a bigger case. . . . Fighting for his country.

Sees Forest Conservation Need:

# Vast Areas of Spent Timberland Attest to Careless Practices

By LYLE F. WATTS (Chief U. S. Forest Service)

Recently, in an address before a section of the Society of American Foresters at Milwaukee, Wis., I discussed the nation's forest situation and presented the need for reasonable public control of the treatment of private forest lands. In commenting on that paper, a friend of mine alleged that, "In normal periods the basic American forestry problem is not one of scarcities but of surpluses, not of timber famine but of timber abundance." I want to explore that philosophy because, if it is true, there is really no occasion for much concern about forest conservation.

In discussing this question of scar-city versus abundance, I want to make it clear that forestry is something more than boards, ties, cordwood and other forest products. To me forestry has a human side. It encompasses permanent communi ties with prosperous industries and a stable tax base. It means good schools, public health and attractive homes. It means security for the worker to invest in a home and for the butcher, the baker, and beauty shop keeper to invest in a business.

Seventy per cent of New England is forest land, but 75 per cent of all the wood products consumed in New England comes from outside the region. The only evidence of surplus, so far as I know, is in small low-grade material which cannot be marketed even under the intense demand of the huge industrial popu-

The hurricane of 1938, followed by abnormal wartime requirements for box boards, has left only scattered remnants of merchantable white pine in central New England. Scarcity of stumpage forced several of the leading operators in Massachuthe leading operators in Massachusetts to move out of that state recently. Even in the wild lands of Maine, most of which have been gone over several times by logging operations since colonial times, the average cut of pulpwood, taking all that is considered merchantable from the ground, is estimated at only four cords per acre. Such an average certainly implies no troublesome surplus of available timber.

Not so many generations ago-Pennsylvania was the leading source of the nation's lumber supply. In 1941 it ranked 23rd among the states with an output of less than 1 per cent of the total. The original pine forests have been largely replaced by scrub oak and other hardwoods as a result of fire following logging. The forest survey for Virginia

The forest survey for Virginia showed sawtimber growth in 1940 some 25 per cent in excess of drain by cutting. So perhaps we should find a timber surplus here. But of what significance is an excess of growth over drain when lumber out-put is only about half of what it was 30 years earlier? The decline in Virgista's lumber output is a reflection of sawtimber scarcity. Stands with as much as 8,000 board feet per acre occupy less than 4 per cent of the total forest area. More wood was consumed by non-lumber use than for lumber in 1940.

The coastal plain and Piedmont regions of the Doep South contain over 150 million acres of land wonderfully adapted to tree growth but not well suited for other purposes. All but a small fraction of the old-growth timber has been cut so that any surplus must be in second growth.

Almost three-fourths of this great acreage is in thrifty second growth, yet the growing stock is rated at less than half of what it should be. Some 10 million acres, mostly in the longleaf pine belt of the coastal plain, lie denuded. Only one-fourth of the total cubic volume of pine is sawlog material and almost three-fourths of that is in trees less than 16 inches in diameter In millioners. than 16 inches in diameter. In spite of the ease of reproduction and the exceptionally rapid growth of the more valuable pines, hardwoods now account for almost 60 per cent of the cubic volume of all trees.

The timber supply is vital to the great agricultural states of the Mid-dle West. The situation became so acute in 1942 that two large farm cooperatives bought sawmills in dis-tant forest regions in order to be sure of having the lumber they

Had the forests of this region been given proper care from the begin-ning, farmers might still be able to meet many of their needs from local timber. Most of the older barns in southern Ohio and Indiana, for example, were built of yellow pop-lar. Yellow poplar grows almost as fast as any of our softwoods and is just as easily worked. But today it is far too precious to put into barns. It is no longer a significant part of the stock of the local lumber yards.

All the big pine operations are now gone from the Missouri Ozarks. Output of softwood lumber in Missouri in 1942 was only 30 million board feet. Yet in 1899 most of the three-fourths billion board feet. fourths billion board feet of lumber cut in that state was softwood.

Throughout the hill country from eastern Ohio to western Missouri, millions of acres of once magnificent hardwood forests have degenerated into mere brush cover. Many of the



Even in New England, where this huge red oak towering 130 feet up and measur-ing almost 20 feet in circumference was cut, there is no real timber surplus.

hardwood industries of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys must now pay heavy transportation charges for raw material from other regions in order to continue operation. Some of them face extinction

The lake states affords one of The lake states affords one of the most serious chapters of our forest history. Here are some 52 million acres of generally level forest land, favorably located with reference to important industrial and agricultural sections. Extensive clear cutting and uncontrolled forest fire have made a large part of this area an economic liability.

The white pine and red pine which

velopment of the middle west are now little more than memories. Al-though some old growth—chiefly hardwood — still remains, the most significant aspect is the large pro-portion of inferior species, notably jack pine and aspen, in the second

growth.

Having looked in vain for timber surpluses in other important forest regions, we turn at last to the West

was almost untouched up to 1900. But the wave of depletion is rolling through this country with startling speed. In Idaho the five northern counties were opened up first and were soon pretty thoroughly ex-ploited. Output reached a peak of 705 million board feet in 1925. In 1937 705 million board feet in 1925. In 1937 it was only 292 million. Obviously payrolls in these northern counties declined in about the same ration as lumber production. Towns like Sandpoint and Coeur d'Alene were hard hit — and Spokane turned its eyes from the panhandle of Idaho to the Grand Coulee dam.

The increased output now coming from the five counties farther south rests on a precarious base. Only one-tenth of the 19 million acres of forest in North Riaho is in white pine sawtimber—yet this tenth is bearing the brunt of current cut. White pine

the brunt of current cut. White pin output is now 2½ times what the fo

But even within this region, the apparent surplus is local in character. The only area still largely undeveloped is a portion of southern Oregon. In the older districts, notably around Puget Sound, the bulk of the readily accessible saw-timber has been removed. Sawmills have shut down and pulp mills have assumed greater importance. The available stand is no longer as large as the growing stock needed to sus-

as the growing stock needed to sustain a cut commensurate with the growth capacity of the land.

The lower Columbia river district with 170 large mills and 40 billion feet of sawtimber is already feeling the pinch of scarcity. About half of the private sawtimber belongs to two large companies. Most of the other mills face difficulty in getting the timber they need for long-time operation.

operation.

I want to close by stating my conviction that a comprehensive legisla-tive charter is needed to give effect to a well-rounded national forest policy and to strengthen the founda-tion for timely postwar action in the forestry field.

National War Fund Drive:

# Almost Half of Money to Go Toward Cheering U.S. Fighters

A "home front" army four million strong went into action October 1 in every city and county of the United States to back up the fighting fronts in providing essential wartime services for our own and our Allies.

In a single united appeal in some 10,000 communities throughout the United States, this army of volunteer workers, enlisted under the aegis of the national war fund and tributions for the support of local welfare services and to provide for the needs of the men and women of victims among the United Nations.

The combined objective of the volunteers in this army is contributions in excess of \$259,000,000. Beneficiaries of this wast fund will be an estimated 60,000,000 people who, in some way, will be touched by the services of the federated war chests and the 22 member agencies of the national war fund. national war fund.

When the operations of this vast army have been concluded, it is be-lieved that approximately 35,000,000 individuals and family groups will have contributed to the vital work of the various organizations, both at graphical areas on six continents.

Out of every dollar contributed for the national war fund agencies, 46% cents will be spent to provide comfort, entertainment and relaxation

fort, entertainment and relaxation for our own armed forces.

The expenditure of this proportion of contributions will finance the activities of the following organizations: USO, which brings a touch of home to our fighting forces in some 3,000 units from Alaska to Brazil and from Newfoundland to Hawaii; USO camp shows, which carry professional entertainment around the globe to our servicemen and women in combat sones, in base stations and hospitals; United Seaman's service, which maintains a chain of hotels on six continents and rest centers in this country for the men of our merchant ma-

rine who see that the vital car-goes of munitions and materials of war get through to the light-ing fronts; War Prisoners and, which provides recreational, educational and cultural mate-rials for prisoners of war to af-ford an antidote for the boredom so aptly termed "barbed disease."

Approximately 32 cents out of every national war fund dollar will be spent to provide emergency relief for civilian victims of war in the nations of our Allies, overrun and

hallons of our Allies, overum and occupied by the Nazi invaders.

Assistance for the peoples of the Axis - dominated nations includes: food and closhing for Chinese war orphans; medical kits and medicing for the Yugoslavs; subsistence rations for millions of starving Greeks; seeds to replant the scorched earth of Russia; dried milk for undernourished Norwegian school children; food packages for Belgian refugees; seed packets for British Victory gardens to ease the critical food shortage; aid for millions of Polish refugees scattered throughout the world; care in this country for child evacuees from Europe; food and clothing for needy people of France; and aid of various kinds for war victims of Czechoslovakia, Luxembourg, Denmark, Holvakia, Luxembourg, Denmark, Holland and Italy

The remainder of the war fund dollar, including two-thirds for ad-ministration, will be held in a contingent fund for emergency needs and unforeseen developments resulting from the liberation of occupied na-

The "home-front" army will take to its task with the fellow-ing message of inspiration from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme commander of the Allied expeditionary force: "All Americans know it is a privilege to contribute to the national and community war funds in this year of liberation. Complementing our military campaigns, the services which flow from these funds reach out to friends and neighbors at home and abroad and to the oppressed peoples of the world. the world.
(Signed) Dwight D. Eisenhow-