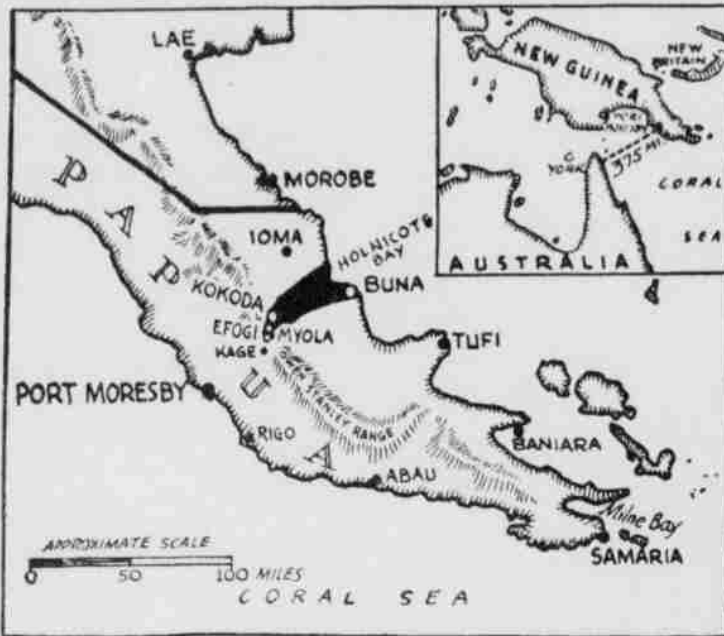


WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

U. S. Bombers Blast Jap Battle Force; Approve Wage, Price Stabilization Bills; Rubber Czar Promises Speedy Action In Supplying Nation's Essential Needs

EDITOR'S NOTE: When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of Western Newspaper Union's news analysts and not necessarily of this newspaper. Released by Western Newspaper Union.



Map shows importance of Port Moresby, New Guinea, in the Japanese South Pacific strategy. Port Moresby is only 375 miles from Cape York, nearest point on the Australian mainland. The Japs crossed the Owen Stanley mountain range, thus overcoming one of their major obstacles. Australians fighting the Japs in the jungles near Port Moresby were reported to be using the enemy's own tactics of covert flanking movements and infiltration.

RED FRONT: In More Than Name

The need for a second front in western Europe to relieve the pressure on battered Red armies was emphasized by Soviet military experts in London, who needed only to point to the battle fronts for evidence.

Russian troops, obeying Stalin's order to die rather than retreat, made the Nazis pay with blood and lives for every foot of conquest at Stalingrad. The arrival of crack Siberian troops at Stalingrad slowed down Marshal Von Bock's German legions, but the picture, in general, remained as gloomy as before.

Official communiques told of successful Red defensive operations in the Mozdok area of the mid-Caucasus and southeast of Novorossiisk. Marines were credited with the success near the latter front where the Nazis were attempting to drive southward along the coast.

Stiff fighting continued in the Voronezh area of the upper Don river. The Reds reported more than 3,000 enemy troops killed in three days of fighting in this sector. It was here where the Red army tried to relieve pressure on Stalingrad by constantly attacking the Nazi flank.

Russian troops in the Volga city had been re-enforced by workers recruited from factories. Most savage fighting took place in the north-west suburbs, where Russian and German troops fought from behind barricades and buildings separated only by a few yards.

INFLATION: First Major Victory

A preliminary victory in the fight against inflation resulted when the senate and house banking and currency committees approved legislation directing President Roosevelt to stabilize wages and prices and granting him power to carry out the orders.

The senate bill authorizes and directs the President to stabilize prices, salaries and wages on the basis of levels which existed on September 15, while the house bill includes the same provision except that August 15 would be the base date.

Both bills provide that in general no ceilings may be set on wages or salaries below the highest levels that prevailed between January 1 and September 15. Both prohibit ceilings on farm prices less than 100 per cent of parity or—in general—below the highest price paid between January 1 and September 15. Both bills contain exceptions.

The house measure adopted the "little steel" formula insofar as permitting wage increases up to 15 per cent more than the January 1, 1941, level, but gets the President power to grant increases above that figure.

The two measures placed a floor of 90 per cent of parity under basic commodities (wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco and rice) and under certain nonbasic commodities which the secretary of agriculture is attempting to increase for war purposes. Existing law requires 85 per cent of parity loans.

KAISER: Gets Contract

Henry J. Kaiser, West coast ship-builder who went to Washington with a dream of huge flying boats, will be given a chance to show the world that his dream can be translated into reality.

Kaiser, together with Howard Hughes, noted plane designer, have been authorized to build three experimental supercargo planes for a total of \$18,000,000 by the War Production board.

The two men will make no profit from the initial order, but Kaiser was directed to draw plans for a factory in which the planes could be manufactured in quantity should the army and navy find the trial order successful.

Though Kaiser was directed to complete the planes within 25 months—the first in 15 months—a representative predicted the job would be completed in 18 months.

DRAFT CALLS: Explained by Hershey

The draft status of several million American men was clarified to a considerable extent when Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, national draft director, indicated that more than 10,000,000 men will be under arms by the end of 1943.

In an interview to explain various orders and announcements issued in recent weeks, Hershey and his aids supplied the following guides:

The supply of single men, including those with dependents, will be exhausted this fall and calls for married men without children will begin in December or January.

The supply of married men without children will be exhausted about a year from now and, unless congress authorizes the drafting of 18 and 19 year olds, the calling of men with children will begin around October 1, 1943.

BRITISH SEA LOSSES: Replaced

A. V. Alexander, first lord of the British admiralty, in a speech at Sheffield, has revealed that Britain had replaced all four battleships, four aircraft carriers and 22 cruisers lost in the last 27 months of war.

London correspondents estimated that 200 destroyers, including the 50 overage United States vessels, had been added since the war began. With Alexander's speech as a basis, Britain is now estimated to have at least 15 battleships, five aircraft carriers and 78 cruisers. Many more are under construction.

In the past 27 months, Britain has lost the battleships Barham, Prince of Wales, Repulse and Hood, and the carriers Glorious, Ark Royal, Hermes and Eagle. The battleship Royal Oak was sunk in October, 1939, and the Carrier Courageous was lost in September, 1939.

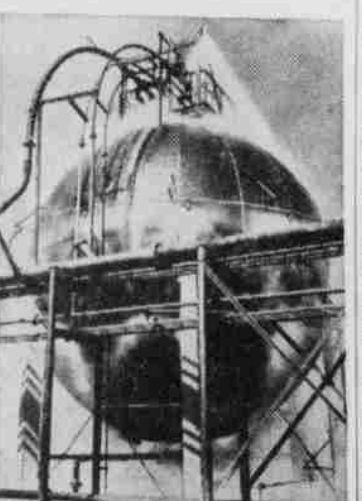
U. S. PARACHUTISTS: Training in Britain

Although American parachute troops have been in England for some time, their presence was kept secret until it was announced officially from the headquarters of Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander in chief of the AEF in the European theater.

The troops bolster American striking power in Britain. The official announcement did not state whether the U. S. parachute units will be kept to form a spearhead for an eventual invasion of Europe or will be employed, as have British parachutists, on Commando raids.

Officers in the parachute corps get a monthly bonus of \$100. Enlisted men get \$50 a month extra. According to a medical officer with the unit, there is less than 1 per cent of accidents on parachute jumps, including simple sprains.

BUNA S PLANT:



The U. S. Rubber company's first synthetic rubber plant in New England—somewhere in Connecticut—is now in operation. This picture shows the butadiene storage tank completely enveloped in water spray. Cooling prevents undesired polymerization and protects against external fire.

NATION WARNED:

A warning that America's losses in the war may run as high as three million men was voiced by Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear, commander of the Second army, who spoke before the 24th annual convention of the American Legion in Kansas City.

General Lear's grim appraisal was blunt: "Can we resolutely and without wavering, face a war in which our losses may be a million, or two million, or conceivably three million men? Can we take it—without talk of a stalemate...?"

Washington Digest

Wheat Price Minor Factor In Present Cost of Bread

Improved Merchandising, Manufacturing Methods Boost Baker's Bills; Raw Material Cost Relatively Slight.

By BAUKHAGE

News Analyst and Commentator.

WNU Service, 1343 H Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

The recent debate in congress over the stabilization of prices and wages goes as deep into the home and the farm and the factory as any national issue ever has.

I received a typical letter on the subject—a query about the relative cost of wheat and bread, what the farmer gets and what the baker charges. In trying to answer it, I found a mountain of statistics and a wide variance of opinion; but it was a childhood memory which gave me the most convincing part of the answer.

First, the letter from my listener in Bismarck, N. D.:

"Before you put too much blame on farm products for the rise in the cost of living, please explain soon in one of your radio talks, why during World War I, when wheat was selling for \$2.25 to \$2.50 per bushel, that bread was selling for ten cents a loaf while now, posted local prices at this point, are 92 cents (for wheat) and bread retails at 13 to 15 cents a loaf..."

Now the memory:

It was a clear summer morning. School was just out and there was a treat in store for me. I got up long before the family was awake, slipped into the summer kitchen and poured myself a glass of milk and put a couple of cookies in my pocket. As I went quietly out the front door, I tiptoed across the stoop where the empty pan with a red milk-ticket lay beside it.

I walked down Locust street to Arthur Barnes' house just in time to climb into the bread wagon beside him and his father. We crunched down the driveway and through the empty streets to the New York Central station. Before we got into the freight yards the train from Buffalo was rolling in. By the time Mr. Barnes had backed the wagon up to the freight station platform the bread crates were waiting.

Fast Delivery

We stood beside the crate. Mr. Barnes was in the delivery wagon. I wasn't nearly as adept as Arthur, of course, for he had much more practice in extricating and tossing the loaves and he often had to wait a second or two, while he toyed with the unwrapped loaf before I had managed to toss mine to Mr. Barnes who deftly caught it and put it in place in the layers that rose from the wagon's floor. This lack of dexterity on my part made me a little nervous and one loaf went wild. Mr. Barnes reached out nobly but it hit the side of the wagon and caromed over into the cinders.

Mr. Barnes was a man of deeds, not words. He leapt out of the wagon and recovered the treasure. I looked sheepishly at Art. There was half my pay gone, surely. But no! Mr. Barnes was frowning, he looked around, whipped out his knife and with a few expert incisions removed the cinders, gave the crust an affectionate stroke with his bare wrist and leapt back into the wagon with it. The loading continued in silence for a moment. Then Art leaned over and said in a reproving whisper, "Don't say nothin' about that."

It was that concern over a possible aroused public opinion over a lapse in our sanitary discipline which foreshadowed one of the developments that has increased the cost of bread.

The incident I have described took place about 1898 and it reveals some of the primitive methods of the baking industry which sanitary laws, popular taste, cost of labor make impossible today.

Take the most obvious: packaging. Can you imagine bread being shipped in crates and massaged by human hands today? Yet even as late as the time of which my correspondent writes, 1914—wrapping bread was unknown in many communities.

This one sanitary measure is only one of many which have made the cost of bread higher—the conditions with the bakery have changed even more radically. Of course, labor is the most important factor. In 1914 men worked much longer hours for much less money.

Cost of Ingredients

And when we come to the content of the bread, of which wheat, the commodity which most concerns my listener, is the most important, we find it almost negligible in figuring the cost of the finished product. Experts studying the question, state that there are few food commodities in which the chief raw material provides so small a fraction of the final cost as in bread.

According to current statistics it would take an increase of 60 cents a bushel in wheat to cause an increase of one cent in a loaf of bread.

Compare this with potatoes for instance. When a housewife buys potatoes, she pays only for the spuds themselves plus the cost of handling. Now all of these factors are mentioned merely to justify an increase in the price of bread since 1914. Officials concerned with food costs were careful to warn me that they do not all justify the amount of the increase. There is not complete agreement on that subject by any means. Some members in the department of agriculture say that bread could be sold much cheaper and still yield a profit to the baker.

Probably one of the most important factors in the price of bread is the fact that the public just prefers to pay more for it than to bake it themselves.

As one official said to me: "In the last war when I lived on a Kansas farm the women in the small towns in the vicinity as well as the farmers' wives baked their own bread. Today you'll see the bakery wagon making deliveries right out in the country. Perhaps if the women who still bake their own bread charged for their own time, they would find it cheaper to go to the bakery. Meanwhile, it is another case of charging what the traffic will bear—and in this case most of the traffic is willing to bear it."

There is one comforting thought for the farmer. When Price Administrator Henderson puts into effect the measures to stabilize all prices, he will still have to let wheat go up quite a way before it hits its own ceiling—parity. But bread, for all its yeast, won't be allowed to rise much more.

Aviation Accidents Show Marked Decrease

The number of crashes of military planes in this country reported recently in the newspapers has served to disturb some people. Officials in Washington have received many letters on the subject.

One which I received recently from an obviously intelligent woman, may be typical. In it, she meticulously listed the number of accidents, reports of which had been published, all of which involved fatalities to military personnel. There were 77 deaths within a comparatively short period. The writer was shocked and asked if the cause might not be an organized campaign of sabotage.

Because I felt that there should be some official comment on the subject, I talked at length with an officer in the air force.

The rate of accidents in flying in this country today, he told me, is 68 per cent lower than it was in 1930.

I think the adjective "remarkable" is justified when you think of the number of planes that are in the air now as compared with the number 12 years ago. We are not allowed to reveal the number of planes now flying but General Marshall recently stated that the goal of the air force was two million men and one hundred eighty-five thousand planes by the end of this year. We know that we are well on our way toward that goal. With these facts in mind the number of accidents seems incredibly low. One reason for the reduction in the number of accidents is the Air Force Safety program. This program is in charge of a colonel who has the authority to give orders to a three-star general if he violates any of the safety regulations. The air force goes on the principle that it is just as important to prevent the loss of planes and men from accidents as it is to prevent their loss at the hands of the enemy.



Released by Western Newspaper Union.

'Versailles of the Plains' THIS month marks the 75th anniversary of the "Versailles of the Plains"—the famous Medicine Lodge peace council of 1867. Not only did it bring together a galaxy of frontier notables, both red man and white, but it was attended by a greater number of journalists than had ever before assembled for such an event. Some were destined for future fame and among these were:



JOHN D. HOWLAND (From a photograph taken in 1867. Original in the collections of the State Historical Society of Colorado.)

No newspaper camera men were present at the Medicine Lodge council to snap pictures of the treaty-makers. But John D. Howland, "artist-correspondent" for Harper's Weekly, was there and posterity is indebted to his skilled pencil for its only pictorial record of that historic event.

Howland was a descendant of John Howland who came to America on the Mayflower. His grandparents, natives of New Bedford, Mass., emigrated to Ohio soon after the Revolution and helped found the settlement of Zanesville where he was born May 7, 1843. One of his uncles, Len Owen, was a trapper in the West and a contemporary of Kit Carson and Jim Bridger. His tales of adventure on the frontier so stirred the imagination of young Howland that at the age of 14 he ran away from home and entered the employ of the American Fur company.

He accompanied a band of trappers up the Missouri to Fort Pierre, then crossed the plains to old Fort Laramie on the North Platte. The next year he joined the rush of gold-seekers to the new diggings in the Pikes Peak region of Colorado but, failing to make his fortune there, he returned to the fur company. Because young Howland was one of the few white traders who dealt fairly with the Indians, he became a great favorite of the Sioux. Under the tutelage of their warriors he became a skilled hunter with the bow and arrow and the women kept him supplied with handsomely beaded and fur-trimmed buckskin clothing.

At the outbreak of the Civil war, Howland enlisted in the First Regiment of Colorado Volunteers. He had a part in the campaign in New Mexico which saved the Southwest for the Union and he also served as a captain of scouts in the campaign against the hostile Indians in 1864. Mustered out of the army that year, the youthful frontiersman decided to satisfy his longing to become an artist.

In 1865 he went to Paris where he studied under several of the French masters until 1867 when he was notified of his appointment as interpreter for the commission appointed to make a treaty with the Sioux. During his stay in France he had acted as "artist-correspondent" for Harper's Weekly, so when he returned to America, Harper's immediately commissioned him to cover the negotiations with the Sioux in August and with the Southern Plains tribes the following October.

Thus it was that he went to the Medicine Lodge council and there drew the pictures, one of which, first published as a full-page illustration in Harper's for November 16, 1867, has become the classic representation of this high spot in the annals of the frontier and has often been reproduced in histories of the West.



Central portion of Howland's famous drawing of the Medicine Lodge peace council.

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OPPORTUNITY (Handicapped) one-leg men & women, prepare for opportunities. Perhaps you know some one crippled. Kindly send info. Paragon Institute, 6 East St., Jersey City, N. J.

Dressed for Christening The bottles of champagne that are used in christening American ships require more than two hours to be "dressed" for the occasion, reports Collier's. They have to be fitted with a 1-16th-inch flexible copper mesh jacket, to keep the glass from flying, and adorned with two tricolored ribbons, each 62 feet long.

After launching, the bottle and ribbons are usually stored aboard the vessel to insure lasting good luck.

AMERICA'S No. 1 QUIP MASTER FRED ALLEN is back on the air SUNDAY NIGHTS beginning OCTOBER 4th with Portland Hoffa Al Goodman's Orch. and famous guest stars WABC-WCAU-WCAU-WISV 9:30 P. M. E. W. T. and other C. B. S. stations Presented by Texaco Dealers

Laugh Early We must laugh before we are happy for fear of dying without laughing at all.—La Bruyere.

MORE DATES for girls who hasten healing of externally caused pimples by relieving irritation with RESINOL

Ups and Downs Unbroken happiness is a bore: it should have ups and downs.—J. B. Moliere.

CORNS GO FAST Pain goes quick, corns speedily removed when you use this, soothing, cooling, Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads. Try them!

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Burning, scanty or too frequent urination sometimes warns that something is wrong. You may suffer nagging backache, headaches, dizziness, rheumatic pains getting up at night, swelling. Why not try Doan's Pills? You will be using a medicine recommended the country over. Doan's stimulates the function of the kidneys and help them to flush out poisonous waste from the blood. They contain nothing harmful. Get Doan's today. Use with confidence. At all drug stores.

HIGHLIGHTS . . . in the week's news

CLIMATE: The wide differences in climate throughout the 30 central states and the East where fuel oil will be rationed will be considered in determining rations householders will receive, the OPA has announced.

BAIT: A fisherman in Lancashire, England, was fined about \$8 and ordered to pay \$16 in costs for using bread for bait.

HARVEST: Because British agriculture achieved its goal of 5 per cent greater crop yield from each cultivated acre, the nation saved one million tons of shipping space.

BRAZIL: The chief of police of Rio de Janeiro ordered all Axis nationals to register at the police alien bureau. Japanese were included in the order, although Brazil is not at war with Japan.

BRIEFS . . . by Baukhage

A Berlin correspondent of a Swedish newspaper has stated that the total number of foreign workers in Germany is now 4,000,000 including 1,500,000 prisoners of war.

Economists estimate that we will have about 3 per cent more cows in the dairy herds of the country this year than we had last and about 3 per cent more cows next year.

The Rockefeller foundation is providing yellow fever vaccine free to the government for the use of the armed forces.