

U. S. WANTS PEACE MADE IN EUROPE

Byrnes Signals U. S. Offensive To Win the Peace; Congressional Chiefs Oppose Service Merger

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.)

FOREIGN POLICY: Byrnes Reports

Back from the foreign ministers' parley in Paris, Secretary of State Byrnes took to the radio to air this country's position on the important question left at issue and reaffirm its determination to press firmly but patiently ahead for world understanding despite all obstacles.

While the U. S. may be tempted to pull out of Europe because of the difficulties encountered in drawing a peace without sacrifice of our principles, to do so would be to risk the possibility of another world war in which we would again have to participate, Byrnes said. Therefore, we must take the offensive to assure adoption of U. S. principles, he said.

Bluntly attributing existing differences to Russian jockeying for advantage, Byrnes declared that the crying need was for a European peace paving the way for orderly production and distribution. If the Soviets continued to block the making of peace and the convening of a peace parley, the U. S. will feel obliged to ask the United Nations under article 14 of the charter to recommend terms of a settlement.

In reporting on the Paris parley, Byrnes outlined these differences between the U. S. and Russia:

Reparations—While Russia demanded the payment of 100 million dollars in reparations from Italy out of production, the U. S. balked because the financial help we are furnishing Italy to get back on her feet would thus be diverted for the benefit of another country.

Venezio Giulia—U. S. resistance to Russian demands that this strategic province embracing Trieste be handed over to Yugoslavia was based on the fact that 500,000 Italians presently living there would be placed under foreign rule. In-

stead, the U. S. recommended drawing a boundary along racial lines.

Balkans—Settlement of Balkan treaties was obstructed by Russia's unwillingness to free the Danube river for international commerce.

NEW AUTOS: Another Price Raise

In compensating automobile manufacturers for increased steel costs resulting from wage hikes in the industry the OPA scheduled new price increases averaging 4 to 5 per cent for new cars to be added to the \$1 to \$60 boosts previously allowed.

Shortages Curb Output

Continuing parts shortages blocked all-out automobile production, with a scarcity of seat-back and cushion springs slowing up completion of assemblies in Ford, General Motors and Willys-Overland factories.

CONGRESS: Hit Merger

While calling for closer co-operation between the army and navy departments, the chairmen of congressional naval committees warned Secretary of the Navy Forrestal not to enter into a compromise with Secretary of War Patterson for merging the services since congress would not approve of such a consolidation.

"We believe the bill (for merger) accentuates the differences between the services," Senator Walsh and Representative Vinson of the senate and house naval committees declared. "Its enactment . . . would widen the breach since naval officers are convinced . . . that naval aviation and amphibious operations played a great part in winning the



Secretary of Agriculture (left) discusses world food situation with FAO Director Sir John Boyd (center) and UNRRA head La Guardia at meeting of United Nations food and agriculture organization at Washington, D. C.

war. They are also convinced . . . naval aviation and amphibious forces will play a major role in preventing any potential enemy from bringing war to our shores."

COLLEGES: Crowded Future

Because of the shortages of housing, facilities, books and teachers, the nation's colleges will be unable to take care of a postwar rush partly prompted by the G. I. bill of rights educational benefits for vets.

In reviewing the college picture for next fall, Reconversion Director Snyder declared that only half of the 2 million people desiring to enroll in higher schools of learning will be able to do so, including 690,000 vets. In 1946-'47 alone, the government will spend at least 1 billion dollars on G. I. s, he said, with expenditures over the years totaling 6 billion.

U. N.: FAO Meets

Formation of a United Nations food administration to direct world food policies during the period of scarcity and reconstruction was urged by Herbert Hoover at the opening session of the U. N.'s food and agriculture organization in Washington, D. C.

While such an administration would co-ordinate governmental efforts at relieving the critical food situation, Hoover recommended that it set its sights at restoring private distribution and production of farm machinery, fertilizer and other material as quickly as possible.

Declaring charity programs were wasteful and inefficient, Hoover said private commerce could provide more economical and reliable service to farmers, merchants and consumers.

SPEEDSTERS: Having passed qualifying tests, 33 speedsters were entered in the first renewal 500 mile automobile race at Indianapolis since 1941 with \$100,000 in prize money at stake.

With drivers required to average 115 miles an hour or better in four runs on the 2½ mile track in order to qualify for the Memorial Day event, the veteran Cliff Bergere chalked up the fastest speed in the early trials at 126.47 miles per hour.



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World Farmers Unite

The International Federation of Agriculture, the first international organization comprised of individual memberships by farmers' organizations from most of the nations represented in U. N., comes into being as a result of a meeting of farm leaders from throughout the world in London.

James Turner, president of the British National Farmers union, was the moving spirit in calling the London conference and in formation of the new organization. As



Quentin Reynolds (left) and Albert Goss.

head of a delegation of British farmers which traveled half-way around the world to study conditions in Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the United States, he found a widespread belief that the primary producers of the world must organize if they were to be protected against uncertainties of the postwar period.

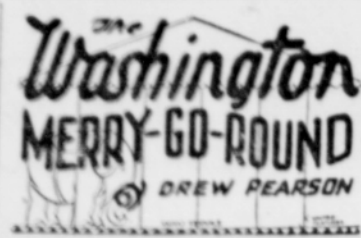
U. S. representatives at the conference included Allan B. Klein, vice president of the American Farm Bureau federation; James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union; Albert S. Goss, master of the National Grange, and Quentin Reynolds, president of the National Conference of Co-operators.

Put Sales Goal At 200 Billion If Strikes End

CHICAGO.—A total of 200 billion dollars in merchandise still could be produced and sold in 1946 if strikes and threats of strikes could be eliminated, Gene Flack, vice president of the National Federation of Sales Executives, declared here recently.

As an annual sales goal for coming years, Mr. Flack put 140 billion dollars as a satisfactory figure. Such a total would provide 53½ million jobs, he said, "enough to make certain that this nation will avoid any possibility of a depression."

Flack asserted that if the engineering and sales abilities of American manufacturers could lift sales to a total of 150 billions during the war years, certainly America could make another 33 per cent increase.



HOOPER AND REPORTERS

WASHINGTON.—When Herbert Hoover staged a press conference after his talk with President Truman and Secretary of Agriculture Anderson, newsmen immediately asked what President Truman had told him.

The former chief executive—who had as rough a time with the press as any United States President in this century—replied with deep feeling:

"There ought to be a law," he said, "against anyone repeating what the President has said to him."

Hoover also refused to answer any questions about administration measures to meet the European emergency, and would not give any opinion when asked if U. S. rationing might be necessary.

ARMY DENTISTS

At long last Maj. Gen. Norman Kirk, who has the reputation for hoarding more medical manpower than any other surgeon general in history, has decided to let a few more doctors slip through his fingers and go back to civilian practice.

He has decreed that all medical corps officers who have served 30 months as of May 1 can be released from the army before June 30.

However, this does not apply to army dentists, who are now getting to be the forgotten men of the U. S. army.

For some strange reason best known to General Kirk, general service doctors can get out of the army after 30 months, but a dentist must remain in 39 months. And today there are hundreds of patriotic dentists who gave up good practices to join the army, now marking time at army posts, unable to get discharged.

Furthermore, the brass hats have permitted the discharge of many younger dentists, while older men have to stay on. Many of the youngsters, educated at army expense, have been declared "essential to civilian practice" and discharged, while older men with families to support, can't get out. This means that younger dentists get their civilian practice firmly established before older men can even begin to look for scarce office space.

HOW TO HANDLE LEWIS

Towering Gov. Bob Kerr of Oklahoma, who packs close to 250 pounds and a droll wit, tells this story about a chat with a "prominent Republican" during a recent visit to Washington.

"Why doesn't Truman do something about John L. Lewis," complained the GOP-er, "instead of sitting around on his hands while Lewis ties up production in the entire country?"

"Lewis is a tough man to handle," said Kerr. "What would you suggest that the President do?"

"I could give him plenty of ideas if I had the chance."

"Okay," said Kerr. "I'm going to give you the chance. I'm a close friend of Harry Truman. In fact, I am going to see him tomorrow morning. And I happen to know that right now, more than anything in the world, he wants the answer to this coal strike. So you just sit down and write out the solution and I'll give it to him the first thing in the morning."

The discussion ended right there.

RAIL BITTERTH

For a long time, bad blood had existed between the trainmen-engineer brotherhoods and the other three—conductors, switchmen and firemen. It has been somewhat like the CIO-AFL row, but the bitterness deepened after the Roosevelt arbitration dispute.

Whitney, at the time, sent a letter to all his trainmen exhorting the other brotherhoods for refusing to arbitrate—a letter which doesn't put him in such a good light today. Among other things, he made up a little poem which read:

"Three blind mice—hear how they talk!
They all refuse to arbitrate—
They're gambling with their country's fate—
Though the hour is getting late
For the three blind mice."

"Were they afraid to trust the President?" Whitney asked his fellow trainmen in the round-robin letter. "Or is it possible that they (the other three brotherhoods) were playing organization politics in the hope that they may strengthen their numerical and financial condition?"

CAPITAL CHAFF

Candy made in Fascist Argentina is now sold in the house of representatives' restaurant. . . . Senate Majority Leader Alben Barkley grows in stature daily as a result of his difficult battles in a hard-headed senate. . . . John Pehle, just resigned from the treasury, will go to work for the French government. . . . The Soviet government is now permitting the state department to up the circulation of its Russian language magazine Amerika from 10,000 to 30,000 copies a month.



Sleeping garments get harder wear than almost any other garment members of your family own. That's why it is wise to make them of sturdy, good quality material. Bargain materials are a waste of time, especially if made up for the sleep-tosser.

Before slicing fatty bacon by hand, chill it firm, and the bacon can be cut in thin even slices.

Have a Care. If your pressure cooker cools too suddenly it may warp or crack.

Attach a small pincushion to baby's crib. Then when you're diapering baby, place the pins in the pincushion. This way they can't find their way to the bed where baby can reach them.

If you paint the inside of your linen closet a medium blue, it will keep linens from turning yellow.

You'll find a corn popper excellent for cooking frankfurters over an open fire. The frankfurters can easily be turned so as to brown on all sides.

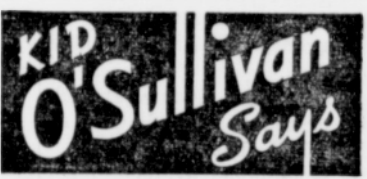
To waterproof the kerchief you wear on rainy days, place it between two layers of waxed paper and press it with a hot iron.

To loosen a glass stopper, let a few drops of glycerin soak between the stopper and neck of the bottle.

To straighten out curled rug corners, wring a bath towel out of cold water and place it on the curled spot overnight.

Gas on Stomach

Relieved in 5 minutes or double your money back. When excess stomach acid causes painful, surface-tingling gas, sour stomach and heartburn, doctors usually prescribe the fastest-acting medicine known for symptomatic relief—medicines like those in Ilium's Tablets. No laxative. Ilium's brings comfort in a jiffy or double your money back on return of bottle to us. See at all druggists.



"Get O'Sullivan SOLES as well as Heels next time you have your shoes repaired."

MORE MILEAGE WITH GREATER COMFORT.



AMERICA'S No. 1 HEEL . . . and sole

"SUFFERED MISERY FOR YEARS..."

Now Regular, Thanks To Famous Cereal

Given up hope of relieving constipation without taking harsh drugs? Then read this sincere, unsolicited letter:

"I would like to add my praise to KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN. I suffered years of misery until I saw your ad about 5 years ago. Have been using ALL-BRAN regularly and have never had to use a laxative since." Thomas Hanon, 3254 Sansom Street, Philadelphia 4, Pa.

You, too, may never need another harsh laxative for constipation due to lack of bulk in the diet, if you will eat KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN every day, and drink plenty of water. Just try this for ten days. If not completely satisfied, send empty carton to Kellogg Company, Battle Creek, Michigan. You'll get double your money back. KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN is not a purgative, but a wholesome food made from the vital outer layers of wheat. Provides ever-so-gentle bulk, helpful to normal, easy laxation. Try it as a delicious cereal—and in muffins.

Get ALL-BRAN at your grocer's. Made by Kellogg's of Battle Creek and Omaha.

WNU-13 23-46

ARE YOU PALE WEAK, TIRED

due to MONTHLY LOSSES?

You girls and women who lose so much during monthly periods that you're pale, weak, "dragged out"—this may be due to lack of blood-iron. So try Lydia E. Pinkham's TABLETS—one of the best home ways to build up red blood—in such cases. Pinkham's Tablets are one of the best blood-iron tonics you can buy!

WASHINGTON DIGEST

Atomic War Could Force Return to Primitive Life

By BAUKHAGE

News Analyst and Commentator.

WNU Service, 1616 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Mid-June welcomes a gathering to Washington which will deal with a subject more important to you and me than anything I can think of.

The meeting is described as an "institute on the control of atomic energy." At about the same time, the United Nations Commission on Atomic Energy will be meeting too.

At the "institute" in Washington, authorities will explain just what effect atomic energy can have on your life if you are one of those who aren't going to be destroyed by it. I was going to say "one of the lucky ones," but you won't be lucky, if atomic warfare starts, even if you are among those whose lives are spared.

We have all heard a lot of dire prophecies about what the atom bomb can do, if it once gets on the loose. Also, what wonders atomic energy can perform in building a better world, if it is confined to peaceful and productive activity.

But by far the most impressive footnote on the subject came to me in the repeated words of a scientist speaking not scientifically, or for quotation, but very intimately of his own private thoughts, and his own personal plans.

He has lectured a great deal on the subject of atomic energy, and is one of those intimately concerned with its development. Suddenly, one day he realized that he had better make some personal plans to prepare for the future in this atomic age of which he had spoken so much. His work is near one of the several prime targets of any enemy bombs that would be dropped.

No Refuge From A-Bomb

So he began to consider. Should he try to get transferred to some smaller institution, located in a little town? That, he considered, would not help much. He has a farm, but he is not a farmer. Should he move onto the farm immediately, learn as much as he could about farming, and plan to live there where he would be comparatively safe? The farm is far from any large city, tucked in the hills.

Then he started planning. He would have to learn a lot more than farming. He would have to learn to card wool, for in-

stance; his wife would have to learn to spin, to weave, to make soap, to fabricate all the things you buy in stores.

He would have to lay in tools, and enough other supplies to last him the rest of his lifetime.

Well, perhaps all that could be done. Then he realized that even at that, he wouldn't be safe. He would have to build barbed wire entanglements, and obtain machine guns and other weapons with which to defend himself . . . for with the refugees who escaped, starving, from the cities, the few who had food would be at the mercy of the hungry mobs.

If I had heard those statements from a lecture platform, or read them in a magazine, I might have passed them by as sensationalism. But the statements weren't in a magazine, or spoken from a platform. They were said over the luncheon table in the quiet corner of a club. The speaker wasn't trying to "sell" his ideas to anybody. He wasn't trying to persuade anybody to do anything, or to get publicity. He was thinking out loud about what he considered an acute personal problem.

In the end it left him baffled. There is no defense.

The only hope is to make the United Nations work.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTS

Farm Prices Taken Out of OPA

WASHINGTON.—Power to say when price ceilings should be lifted from food and other farm products was taken away from OPA and given to Secretary of Agriculture Anderson by the senate banking committee which is considering the price control bill.

Chairman Wagner (D., N. Y.) announced after a closed meeting that the vote was 12 to 2.

Tentatively, the committee agreed on a general plan for ending the wartime controls over prices as production of goods begins catching up with demand. It embraces three main points:

1. A policy formula, proposed by Senator Barkley (D., Ky.), calling for removal of price ceilings by the end of the year on all commodities not important to business costs or to living costs, and removal of other ceilings when supply and demand reach a ratio where a price increase other than a temporary fluctuation would not result.

2. Creation of an independent board of three members to which

industries could appeal for removal of ceilings if the Office of Price Administration declined to lift them. This was proposed by Senator Millikin (R., Colo.).

3. Lodging of control over food and farm prices in the department of agriculture.

A subcommittee of three was appointed to put this three-point program into legislative language. The members are Senators McFarland (D., Ariz.), Fulbright (D., Ark.) and Millikin (R., Colo.). When they have completed their draft, the full committee will consider and take a formal vote on it.

Senator Bankhead (D., Ala.) sponsored the proposal to let the secretary of agriculture decide when ceilings should be lifted from farm products. Under his amendment, the secretary would advise every 30 days whether supplies of a farm commodity had reached sufficient volume so that ceilings should come off. If he decided they had, OPA would be required to lift them. The secretary also could direct a price increase for a commodity.

Hires Vets and War Widows Only; Finds Them Best

VALLEY STREAM, N. Y.—Last January the Commonwealth Aircraft, Inc., inaugurated the experiment of hiring only veterans or war widows in its plants, to the exclusion of others. The plan worked so well that it has been made a permanent policy.

Raymond Voyes, president, said the company, which manufactures private planes, currently has 500 veterans employed at the Valley Stream plant and expects to hire 1,000 more. In addition, 1,500 more veterans will be added to its Port Washington, N. Y., plant.

Mr. Voyes said that not only have production figures increased, but personnel turnover among veterans is only 0.5 per cent, compared with about 3½ per cent among the company's civilian employees.