

RUSS SACRIFICE SETS WAR PACE

Hardships Asked in U. S.
Are Very Mild in
Comparison.

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MOSCOW, Feb. 18.—Soviet Russia is giving a demonstration of totality in war on a scale probably bigger than any in history.

By comparison the sacrifices which Americans have been called upon to make are moderate.

Picture an American girded for war on a basis as all-inclusive as that of the Soviet Union.

The American Army would be mobilized to an extent even greater than the maximum envisaged by President Roosevelt.

Women would be replacing men on a wholesale scale in industry and on farms; even in steel mills and mines, you would find them.

Rations Are Small

Every able-bodied city-dweller, male and female, up to the ages of 65 and 55, respectively, would be subject to labor conscription.

Every American industry and workshop down to the smallest, except those required to supply the barest needs of the population, would be converted into war production.

The average American would be subsisting on a basic daily ration of one pound of bread, one pound of cereals, a half-pound of potatoes, three ounces of meat and fish, an ounce of butter, an ounce of sugar or sweets.

That's what total war means in the Russian sense.

HOOSIER PAPERS AWARDED

The Inland Daily Press Association today gave three Indiana newspapers honorable mention for their typography during 1941. They are the Richmond Palladium Item, The Goshen News-Democrat and the Peru Tribune.

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JAPAN Unmasked

By HALLETT ABEND

Chapter XV—Heroic China

IN STRIKING contrast to Japan's policies, and to Japan's motives as they are interpreted in the world's democracies, are China's policies and the motives that prompt the Chinese people in the unoccupied areas to uphold staunchly the decision of their leaders to continue the struggle against the invader.

China is not fighting for more territory, is not seeking or hoping to direct the destinies of other peoples in the Far East, is not attempting by force to create economic monopolies. She is and has been for four and a half years defending her own soil and fighting not only for survival but for the right to work out her own destiny in her own way.

Despite the fact that she has lost her entire coastline and all of her great cities that were centers of commerce, industry, wealth and learning, China has persisted in the struggle. She has lacked factories to manufacture many war essentials.

Hallett Abend After the Japanese entered French Indo-China, she had first to depend only upon two long highways for connection with the outside world, and now has only one. One of these highways, the famous Burma Road, traverses precipitous mountains and tropical jungles for hundreds of miles.

The other, the road to Russia by way of the Gobi Desert, crosses waterless deserts and a territory that in winter is one of the coldest in the world short of the polar regions. Since Hitler attacked Russia last June, the Soviet has had no surplus of war supplies to send to China.

For more than a year and a half Japan avoided according direct recognition to the Wang Ching-wei puppet regime at Nanking, hoping that General Chiang Kai-shek and the Chungking Government would give some sign of being willing to reach a compromise settlement. But Chungking would not compromise, even when tentative feelers were put out by the Japanese.

China chose to fight on, and hopes to be given a seat at the peace table where the future of the world will be arranged—a seat as a full and honored partner, with equal voice in all deliberations and decisions. When Japan treacherously attacked Pearl Harbor, China did not hesitate, but at once declared war formally against Japan, Germany and Italy, and sent an army to try to relieve Japanese pressure upon Hongkong.

The fortitude of London under the raids of German bombers is now the wonder and admiration of the world. But Chungking has shown fortitude, too, and has endured raids for three years. The heroism of China's continued resistance must not be forgotten just because it is now an old and familiarly continuing story, or because more spectacular events have attracted attention elsewhere.

Partly enlightened self-interest, and partly an ethical attitude, was the way in which a spokesman for General Chiang revealed to me in Singapore the motives that were behind this decision.

China's leaders, he said, had come to the realization that if they made even an honorable peace with Japan while the war in Europe still continues, they would thereby actually be releasing Japan's mired-down armies from China for use elsewhere. Japan, free of her huge China commitments, would then proceed, they believed, to seize all the islands and territories she could get in East Asia and in the South Seas, and in the end China would find herself a virtual prisoner behind a chain of Japanese-dominated islands. She would be at Japan's mercy once again, militarily and economically. So much for the enlightened self-interest motive.

Moral Tie Binding

IN ADDITION to these very practical considerations, the Chungking leaders decided that their country was morally bound to continue fighting with the democracies as a group against the aggressor nations as a group.

"General Chiang Kai-shek is convinced," my authorized informant said to me, "that if China were to make peace with Japan, the task of the democracies would become vastly more difficult. The Japanese navy and

WHILE GREAT projects of this kind continue to be developed in spite of the drain and strain of war, tens of thousands of coolies labor day and night as human transport, carrying war supplies into China in order to supplement the insufficient trickle of imports that come in over the Burma Road and over the long northwest route through Turkestan and on into Siberia.

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and essential commodities. Exceedingly strict laws have been enacted to curb such abuses, and not infrequently some general or some prominent politician is publicly executed by shooting after being found guilty of profiteering at the expense of the national emergency or of the people's needs.

Although Japanese sources have repeatedly manufactured rumors and so-called "reliable reports" about the supposed growing willingness of Chungking to agree on peace terms, there has never been any real chance of peace since the fall of Nanking in December, 1937.

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NEXT: Japan's Liabilities.

TRAIN KILLS 2 HOOSIERS

SCOTTSBURG, Ind., Feb. 10 (U.P.)—Wilbur Weddle, 33, and Raymond Chandler, 23, Austin, were killed yesterday when a Pennsylvania train struck the taxi in which they were riding. Witnesses stated that Mr. Chandler drove the cab directly into the path of the train.

The Chungking Government is also making determined and largely effective efforts to limit profiteering and to prevent the hoarding of rice and other foods

for the Japanese repair the destruction wrought by the Dutch "scorched earth" policy.

Java, 621 miles long and 121 miles wide, holds 46,000,000 of the 67,000,000 who occupy the archipelago. The majority are Moham-

INDIES A PRIZE WORTH WINNING

Japs After One of Richest Raw Material Sources in Whole World.

BATAVIA, Feb. 18 (U.P.)—The Netherlands East Indies constitute one of the world's richest sources of raw materials.

On the islands that stretch for more than 3000 miles along the equator are the materials the Japanese need to feed the enlarging demands of their war machine—oil, rubber, iron ore, coal, tin, gold, silver, kapok, tea, cordage fibre, palm oil.

67,000,000 People

Java, with its population of 821 to the square mile—the densest population in the world—is the chief prize, although the oil wells of Sumatra, second largest island of the archipelago, can produce thousands of tons of petroleum if the Japanese repair the destruction

wrought by the Dutch "scorched

earth" policy.

Java, 621 miles long and 121 miles wide, holds 46,000,000 of the 67,000,000 who occupy the archipelago. The majority are Moham-

medans, with the white population about 250,000.

Batavia, the largest city, houses more than half a million. Sama-

ra, 250 miles east along the north

coast, has 217,000 and Soerabaja,

now the principal naval base of the

United Nations and the principal

port, has nearly 400,000 inhabitants.

A century later the Moham-

medans moved in and in 1511 Por-

tuguese sailors arrived and termed

the Javanese the "most civilized

people in these parts."

Thirteenth Century, but the Hindus

apparently brought their culture

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Mother, This Home-Mixed Cough Relief Is Wonderful

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To get the most surprising relief from coughs due to colds, easily prepare a medicine right in your own kitchen. It's very easy—a child could do it—needs no cooking, and tastes so good that children take it willingly. But you'll say it beats the quick cures.

First, make syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. Then get 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex from any druggist, and pour it into a pint bottle. Then add your syrup.

This gives you a full pint of really splendid cough syrup—about four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and lasts a family a long time.

And for real, quick relief, it can't be beaten. It acts in three ways—loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and helps clear the air passages.

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