

Senator George Suggests Postpone 1942 Income Tax

Would Have Taxpayers Pay on Anticipation of 1943 Taxes Starting in March

Washington, Jan. 9 (UP)—Chairman Walter F. George, D., Ga., of the Senate Finance committee suggested today that 1942 taxes be postponed until after the war if President Roosevelt and congress are unwilling to cancel a full year's collections in order to put taxpayers on a pay-as-you-go basis.

"We might postpone payment of 1942 taxes until three years after the war, and then amortize it over a four or five year period," George told reporters.

"That would be a simple way of accomplishing the desired objective," he said. "And the whole question of whether the taxes ought ultimately to be forgiven could be considered by congress after the war."

Mr. Roosevelt told his press conference he favored pay-as-you-go tax collection but was worried about adoption of any plan which would involve forgiving taxes already owed. Such a plan, he said, would result in ultimate loss to the treasury.

The most frequently mentioned pay-as-you-go plan — embodied in bills already before the House and Senate — would cancel taxes on 1942 income. Tax payments based on last year's earnings would begin as usual next March 15, but they would be treated as current payments on 1943 income, thus enabling individuals to pay taxes on income during the same year in which it is earned.

George admitted such a plan would mean a "theoretical" loss of one year's taxes, since taxpayers no longer would die owing the government a year's taxes.

"But I don't anticipate a terrific loss to the Treasury," he said. "The loss at death would be partially offset by high inheritance taxes and by the fact that we'd begin collecting taxes a year earlier from new taxpayers."

Although he said he was not yet ready to accept a plan involving the forgiveness of a full year's taxes, George said that it was essential to institute a pay-as-you-go basis unless the treasury is to suffer heavy losses through defaults.

District Court Notes

In the district court Wednesday Judge W. W. Wilson heard a number of motions and rulings in several of the cases.

In the case of Ervin C. Buchelman vs Pauline Buchelman, the court ordered a decree of divorce for the plaintiff. The defendant was awarded the trailer house of the parties and also the possession of her personal belongings.

In the case of Joseph M. Sedlak vs Ferdinand Duda, the court overruled the motion and demurrer of the defendant Duda presented on December 19th. The defendant was given one week to plead.

In the partition suit of Mae Martha Beam vs Pearl Jones, et al. A judgment in partition was entered and J. Howard Davis named as the referee.

Civilians Are Promised Quick Relief, Shortages

Supplies of Meats, Butter and Other Scarce Foods Promised to The Public Soon

Washington, Jan. 7 (UP)—Civilians were promised quick relief today from local shortages of meats, butter and other scarce foods.

Food administrator Claude R. Wickard began organizing local and state food committees to deal with the shortages, which he said arose mainly from maldistribution of food supplies.

But Wickard and other officials said there was little they could do to answer complaints of housewives that restaurants and hotel are serving beefsteaks while grocery meat counters have no beef. Meat distributors may apportion their supplies among local customers as they wish, they said, and public eating places—always preferred customers—probably are being favored by some distributors.

"Organization of the food committees, however, does not mean that everyone will be able to go to the grocery store and buy all of every food that he would like," an official said.

"It does mean that we will meet local shortages of meat, although you may have to take pork or lamb when you would like beef, or canned beans when you would prefer canned peas."

The committees, composed of food industry representatives and food distribution administration officials, will promptly investigate all reports of local shortages and relieve them by shipping the nearest available supplies. They are expected to be functioning within 10 days.

Local scarcity of some foods does not justify widespread fear of a food shortage, officials emphasized. They said there is no reason to doubt Wickard's assurances that the United States will continue to be the best fed nation in the world.

Supplies of many foods, particularly beef, canned fruits and vegetables butter and vegetable oils, are insufficient to meet both expanded military and civilian demands. The military demands will be met first.

The committees will serve as a stop-gap to direct the flow of foods until direct ration of many foods is instituted. They will draw on local supplies to meet shortages, or arrange for statewide or interstate redistribution if necessary.

"If there is no beef there is plenty of pork, lamb and mutton or poultry in stores," one official said. "There is, as we view it, no meat shortage. Housewives may have to shift some of their buying from scarce to plentiful foods."

Transferred to Fort Crook

Robert McClanahan, whose face was familiar to many patrons of the Conoco oil station where he worked before being inducted into the army, has been fortunate enough to be assigned for the time being to Fort Crook. Inducted about 3 months ago, McClanahan has been in mechanical training at Ft. Warren, near Cheyenne, Wyo.

Allied Offensives Reported Opening In North Africa

The Army of General Montgomery Is Reported as Showing Renewed Activity in Tripolitania

London, Jan. 8 (UP)—Axis radios broadcast reports of big-scale allied attacks both in Tunisia and Tripolitania today.

Radio Vichy, controlled by the Germans, said there was "exceptional activity" by Lieut. Gen. Bernard L. Montgomery's British Eighth army, near Misurata, 120 miles east of Tripoli.

Radio Paris quoted German reports that British troops had contacted Italian and German forces at several points along the Gulf of Sirte, just below Misurata, and said "it may mean the beginning of a new offensive by Montgomery."

The London Daily Mail said the axis had reported a large-scale British attack in Tunisia, but the axis claimed, as usual, that it was "repulsed."

Allied forces in Tunisia were expected to open an immediate drive to hurl the Germans and Italians from a pass that dominates the approaches to Mateur, and to the naval base of Bizerte, 25 miles to the northeast.

The pass has changed hands twice since Tuesday, when British forces captured positions north of Mateur. On Wednesday, the axis counterattacked and forced the British to relinquish their gains, and fall back into the valley west of the height north of the Mateur road.

Because alternate roads are few, it was considered almost impossible for the allies to advance in northern Tunisia without controlling the pass. Hence, it was not believed the allies would let the Germans and Italians hold it long.

Far to the southeast, the fighting French forces of Brig. Gen. Jacques LeClerc won their most important victory since they started their drive from the Lake Chad region.

They captured Oum-el-Araneb, the main axis outpost in Fezzan, some 475 miles below Tripoli. The possibility was seen that the axis would soon have to divert considerable forces to fight this column, or have it cut communications between Tripolitania and Tunisia before the remnants of the Afrika Korps can retreat into Tunisia.

After a three-day attack, fighting French forces swept into Oum-el-Araneb, took several hundred prisoners, and captured 10 guns, many machine guns and mortars and much other booty.

So far as loss of material and men were concerned, the allies came out far ahead of the axis in the fighting north of Mateur. Four axis fighter planes and a bomber were shot down the day the allies advanced. Allied north African headquarters announced yesterday that three more enemy aircraft had been shot down.

Delta Deck

Delta Deck bridge club met at the home of Miss Margaret Scotten last night. Guests were Mrs. John Wolff and Mrs. Fred Lusch, Mrs. John Wolff, Mrs. E. G. Egenberger, and Mrs. Tom Walling were awarded playing honors. Following the games members were treated to a delicious dinner.

Japanese Army Of 15,000 Report Toll Of Buna Campaign

General MacArthur Reports Result of Land Operations and the Great Plane Attacks on Japs

Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Jan. 8 (UP)—Allied planes from all over the New Guinea area hammered today at the remnants of a Japanese convoy, after sinking two of its big troop transports, damaging a third, destroying thousands of enemy troops and downing or damaging 27 protecting planes in a ferocious 24-hour attack.

A communique announcing the attack implicitly confirmed Australian assertions that the Japanese were massing ships and troops for a desperate offensive operation somewhere in the southwest-south Pacific zones.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported that one 14,000 ton transport fully laden with troops, and a second big transport had been sunk and a third big transport hit direct with a 500-pound bomb in an attack which started Wednesday afternoon in the Huon Gulf off the north New Guinea coast on a convoy comprising two cruisers, four destroyers and four transports.

In his communique, one of the longest of the war, Gen. MacArthur announced that the last remaining Japanese stronghold in Papuan New Guinea, around Sananda point 2 1/2 miles from Buna, had been completely enveloped by American and Australian troops and its garrison was doomed.

Summing up the Buna campaign, he said an army of 15,000 Japanese troops had been wiped out and 539 Japanese planes had been destroyed or damaged since the start of the fighting July 23.

In addition, untold thousands of Japanese were killed in ships attacked off the coasts. These included six cruisers, 13 destroyers, one destroyer tender, two seaplane tenders, two gunboats, 83 merchantmen and up to 200 barges sunk, destroyed or seriously damaged.

Allied planes had destroyed nine Japanese transport, supply and warships for certain, and probably 10, in an attack Tuesday on Rabaul Harbor, New Britain Island, 375 miles northeast of the Huon Gulf, which in turn is 150 miles up the New Guinea coast from Buna.

Wednesday morning a lone American reconnaissance plane sighted the new convoy off Gasmata, on the south coast of New Britain Island, heading toward Lae, the big Japanese base on the Huon Gulf in Australian-mandated northeast New Guinea territory.

A flash to base sent Boeing B-17 Flying Fortresses and crack new Lockheed Lightning P-38 fighters roaring to the scene.

Consolidated B-24 four motored bombers, big consolidated PBV flying boat patrol bombers, North bombers and Martin Marauder B-26 bombers followed the Fortresses and Lightnings.

From Wednesday afternoon, when the first planes reached the spot, until yesterday afternoon when MacArthur drafted his communique, the attack proceeded without interruption and the communique said: "Our attacks are continuing."

The 14,000 ton transport, which probably contained 5,000 or even more Japanese troops, was sunk Wednesday night in black darkness. Every man aboard it was killed.

A second great transport burst into flames and sank.

The third was believed crippled by a direct 500-pound bomb hit and by now probably has sunk.

The Japanese sought desperately to protect the convoy with an umbrella of Zero fighter planes but the allies ripped the umbrella to pieces.

Find Body of Miner

Morgantown, West Va., Jan. 8 (UP)—Rescue crews fighting through a wall of flames and smoke today found the body of one of the eleven miners trapped two miles inside the \$15 mine of the Pursglove Coal Co., five miles west of here.

Joseph Stewart, Assistant Manager of the mine, reported that the dead miner was found near a fire which started from an overheated mine motor. He said ten other men were unaccounted for. Approximately sixty-two other miners who were in the mine when the fire started made their way to the surface via the sloping entrance of the drift-working.

Food Producers Can Secure Help For Coming Season

FSA Points Out That Many Cass County Farmers Can Participate in the More Food Campaign

Any potential food producer, or present producer who could produce more, who can't get necessary credit elsewhere, is in line for help from the Farm Security Administration, reported Leonard Hanks, county FSA supervisor.

The enlarged food production program of Farm Security will make it possible for quite a number of Cass county people to contribute to the needed stock pile of food for American and lend-lease uses, Mr. Hanks said. Much of the demanded increase will have to come from low-income and part-time farm operators. Any family with unused labor resources, a piece of land, a willingness to work and a need for credit that banks or other lending agencies cannot supply can and must be included in the food production program this year.

Mr. Hanks said special attention is being placed on the importance of the small loan, known last year as the "food for freedom" loan. Results from that program last year were so satisfactory that it is being enlarged this year, with extremely liberal eligibility requirements. The small loan program last year was extended to include people living in or near the edges of towns, provided they could get a little land for at least a garden or could handle a cow or some chickens and hogs.

This year's program will not only go as far as it went last year, but the Farm Security people will give every assistance to potential producers who may want to get their credit from a bank or elsewhere. When other credit is not available FSA is in position to furnish it, if it will lead to increased food production. Some small producers, after going over production plans with Farm Security people, may find themselves in position to be referred to banks. The Farm Security office will help in this direction, and will offer planning assistance.

The farm labor problem created by farm workers going into military duty as well as defense plants and other war industries is the basis for another phase of FSA work, Hanks said. FSA and the United States Employment Service are teamed up to bring surplus labor to idle or practically idle land, thus to increase food production. Areas of surplus labor and of labor shortages will be sought out. Workers will be recruited, trained in certain farm work if necessary, transported and placed on farm jobs on a year-round employment program. Before such action is taken, however, local labor resources will be utilized to their full extent. Farmers are to be helped in developing such resources as swapping work, group or cooperative use of machinery, horsepower and equipment, neighborhood butchering pools, and so on. Slightly different from the year-round program is one in which FSA and USES cooperate to relieve seasonal peaks of labor demands in such concentrated jobs as beet harvest, potato or fruit harvest.

Another FSA program in line with reaching food production goals is the milk conservation and distribution program. Program purpose is to prevent producing cows from going to the slaughter houses, and place them in hands of people able to feed, care for and milk them. Details of this program are not yet wholly worked out. In both the labor and milk programs the FSA is expected to serve all farmers and not just the borrower families.

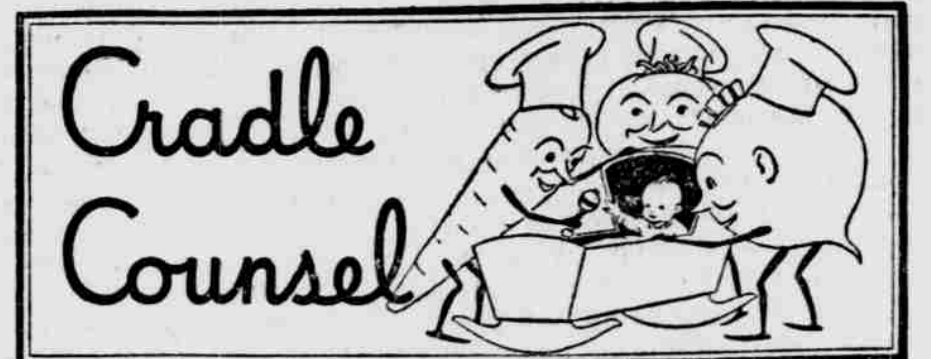
Mr. Hanks said the county FSA office enlists the support of civic groups, women's groups, War Board farm groups, other agencies, business leaders, religious groups, educators and farmers and other citizens generally to help to get this job done. It is a mutual community job, he said, and only if the whole community gets behind it will it result in the increased food production that must come from our families.

May Be Warmer

Cold murky weather held Nebraska in its grip today with little change in temperature expected throughout the state except west and central portions were not quite so cold—was the forecast for tonight.

The mercury dipped sharply this morning following yesterday's 30 degree temperatures with Burwell recording a four below zero temperature.

Other ranges included Lincoln 34-7, Omaha 37-8, North Platte 30-9 and Valentine 14-0.



By JEAN MERRITT
Meigs Home Institute



Count Your Blessings

Among the good things left to us these days are strained baby foods. In a world of fast-windling consumer commodities and conveniences, time-saving strained foods, fortunately, are still available to busy mothers. Strained fruits, cereals, vegetables, and soups—all completely prepared and packed in cans.

No need, yet, to face the uncertainties of shopping in seasonal markets—the washing, scraping, chopping, peeling—the cooking, straining, rinsing, re-heating. All we busy mothers have to do is open, heat, and serve. A wide variety of food is thereby guaranteed for baby, regardless of the time of year. And the quality is uniformly high in every can.

This time-saving triumph, which science and industry have conjured up to ease our crowded days, gives us hours and hours of extra freedom. Have you ever reckoned the

time and trouble it takes to do your own shopping—cooking—straining, against the minutes required to open—heat—and-serve prepared strained foods? Try it, and you will be amazed at the span of hours this service frees for you each day.

Extra hours are something all of us need plenty of these days. And we may need them with a double urgency in the future. For, if this war continues very long many women will be drawn into wartime work besides.

They have in England lately. In London, alone, so many mothers of babies have gone into war plants that a hundred and fifty-three day nurseries have sprung up. And one hundred and forty-five more are reported in the making. To these nurseries—the intrepid British mothers bring their babies at 6:30 in the morning. And here they call for them at 6:30 in the evening.

Faced with such a crisis schedule any mother knows which are the necessities to cherish, and which the luxuries she can discard during wartime. These ready-to-serve strained foods, which save hours of time and assure high quality in baby's meals, do rate high among the blessings available today.

Army Emergency Relief Aid To Man And Family

If a soldier is to give all of his attention to the task at hand he must be free from worry about both his own financial affairs and the welfare of his dependents. Worry, gnawing at a soldier's morale, may counteract months of training, months of physical care by the army. It may be as destructive to his fighting strength as wounds or disease.

To the soldier separated from his dependents by thousands of miles and by days necessary for completion of communication with them, it is not difficult to imagine the worst. Possibilities that one may die suddenly through unexpected illness or accident, that his home may be destroyed by fire, flood or wind, that arrival of a usual allotment may be long delayed, that unforeseen and critical shortages of food or fuel may develop, are only some of the most tenacious worries that may dog his steps until impairment of his army service results.

In an attempt to remove as far as possible the soldier's worry that, should an emergency arise, funds to meet it would not be forthcoming immediately, the war department established February 8, last, Army Emergency Relief, the sole purpose of which is to provide temporary aid to either the soldier or his dependents, immediately and adequately.

This organization should not be confused with, nor regarded as a duplication of, either the American Red Cross or any municipal, county, state or federal relief agency. It is closely allied with the American Red Cross, however, and dependent upon it for much operational assistance. Often Army Emergency Relief supplements the work of other agencies but at no time seeks to displace or duplicate it.

Army Emergency Relief is strictly an army organization, authorized by and under the control of the war department, operated exclusively for the benefit of soldiers and their dependents. It charges no dues, no brokerage, no interest. An application for aid does not affect a soldier's standing in the army nor reflect on his dependents.

The form of aid may be a cash loan or a cash "grant" to either the soldier or the dependent, or, it may be "relief in kind," as actual food, fuel, clothing, rent or medical attention to the dependent. It is assumed by the army that the soldier will repay as he is able. Should the aid given be so extensive that there is little possibility of the soldier ever being able to repay in full, a part of the assistance may be a loan and another part a grant. Under all circumstances, the soldier must retain for his own essentials not less than ten dollars of his pay each month.

Army Emergency Relief may be asked by any member of the army on active duty or on the retired list September 16, 1940 (the date of the induction of the first national guard units) or since; by those honorably discharged since; by the dependents of soldiers deceased since;

by dependents of a deserter and without waiting for his apprehension; by a soldier confined in jail, other than in the guard house at his own post, and on condition that he has not been dishonorably discharged from the Army; by a common-law wife, or by a divorced wife, if the latter has not remarried and is in dire need of aid.

Those persons not eligible are former members of the new defunct Army Specialist corps, the WAAC, civilians employed by the war department and relatives of those civilians.

One of the fundamental requisites of Army Emergency Relief is that aid, if given at all, shall be given immediately. There must not be the delay of compiling long, detailed case histories, of making technical studies to be taken under advisement, of prolonged and unnecessary correspondence. If Army Emergency Relief is not immediate its purpose is defeated.

After emergency assistance the case may be given to another relief agency should further or prolonged assistance be advisable. In that it is not the intent of Army Emergency Relief to dictate to, to duplicate or to replace any other agency but rather to supplement by taking immediate and active charge of "the army's own" until the permanent agency, if needed, shall be brought into action.

Application for Army Emergency Relief may be made by a dependent without notification of the soldier upon whom the applicant is dependent, if the need is urgent and the soldier cannot be located readily.

When possible, the application should be made to the commanding officer of the nearest army post, station or camp unless a chapter of the American Red Cross is nearer. If neither is convenient, application may be made to the commanding general of the service command in which the applicant is a resident. Included in the Seventh Service Command, headquarters of which are in Omaha, Nebraska, are nine states—Colorado, Wyoming, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota. If the application is made by the soldier it should be made to the commanding officer of his post.

Before declaration of war by the United States a year ago, needs for such emergencies were supplied by either the American Red Cross or from post emergency funds. War conditions greatly increased these needs and led to the organization of Army Emergency Relief. Funds with which to begin its operations and much other able assistance have been given by the American Red Cross and an especially kindly, cooperative attitude exists between the two organizations. Nevertheless, there are specific types of emergencies as in the sudden and secret movement of troops, their arrival at places where the Red Cross has not yet been set up, and other like conditions which prevent any organization other than Army Emergency Relief from functioning quickly and freely.

Funds for its operations are being obtained, when not from the Red Cross, through Army Shows, Inc., This Is the Army, Inc., other entertainments and activities and some unsolicited subscriptions.

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