

Americans Moving On New Georgia After Fall of Munda

Reconstruction of the Airfield by Americans Will Start to Form New Base

An Advanced South Pacific Base, Aug. 7. (UP)—American troops bent on the complete annihilation of the remaining Japanese forces on New Georgia Island in the central Solomons, moved against isolated enemy groups today as engineers started the rehabilitation of the captured Munda stronghold to facilitate further U. S. offensives.

In view of the fact that more than 15 Jap ships and numerous barges and small craft were sunk during the course of the campaign and all but the remnants of the enemy garrison on Munda wiped out, it unofficially was believed the defense of Munda cost the Japs between 5,000 and 7,000 men.

Seven months ago Admiral William F. Halsey, American commander in the South Pacific, declared: "The Japs will build Munda and we will use it."

South Pacific headquarters announced that Munda airfield officially fell during mid-afternoon of Aug. 5.

A column of American troops fought through from the coast and on to the airfield Aug. 3 and began a systematic destruction of a Jap pocket immediately northeast of Munda. Another American force advancing from Biblio Hill completed the wiping out of this pocket with a continued rain of bombs, artillery and mortars.

Still further north, a large force of seasoned American veterans of the Guadalcanal campaign swung northwestward into the jungle, forcing the Japanese defenders to begin evacuation of the airbase.

It was estimated that it won't be more than a few days until emergency repairs on the airstrip will be completed. This involves filling bomb and shell craters and clearing revetments and approaches to the 4500-foot coral runway.

These repairs naturally are only preparatory to the large-scale task of making Munda a permanent and well-equipped air base, there is good reason to believe it won't be long before Munda-based American aircraft will begin the task of softening up Jap-held islands to the north as far as their big base at Rabaul, New Britain.

In spite of the cooperation of perhaps the strongest air force ever concentrated in the South Pacific and naval forces which roamed the sea and bombarded Jap bases almost without interference, the campaign to capture Munda was one of the most difficult American ground forces ever had undertaken.

The first landings in the New Georgia sector were made at the southern tip of the island where marines were sent ashore for preliminary patrol work on June 30. The landings were successful without much ground opposition being encountered.

On July 1 the marines who had landed on the southern tip of New Georgia made a surprise attack on Jap forces at Viru Harbor from the rear and opened the way for American landings there.

Additional landings were made north of Munda at Rice Anchorage and east of Munda at Zanaba Beach on July 5.

Marines and soldiers, starting from Rice Anchorage, then fought

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BY PATRICIA DOW



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their way overland through jungles believed impassable and captured enemy positions at Enogai Inlet five days later, completely surprising the Japs.

Goes to Navy

Four of the Cass county boys that were passed at Fort Crook this week for service, have been assigned to the United States navy as they had asked. Those comprise: Ralph Den, Donald H. Wisnink, George Grover Eledge, of this city, and Harlan Heil, of Louisville.

Fighting Reported at Paris

Algiers, Aug. 7. (UP)—Hand to hand fighting in the streets of Paris was reported today by the French committee for national liberation. Information reaching the committee from underground sources told of increasing daylight attacks on German personnel and installations and of rising unrest elsewhere in France.

This Week in WASHINGTON

Washington, D. C. — (NWNS)—From now on, practically anything the President says will be interpreted from the viewpoint of its political implications—its relationship to fourth term ambitions.

This was made obvious following the President's recent address to the nation when he outlined what he would recommend be done to help the men in the armed services when they are mustered out. He recommended: (1) mustering out pay large enough to take care of each soldier's needs for a reasonable time while looking for a job; (2) government-paid education; (3) unemployment insurance; (4) credit under old-age insurance for the time the men were in the service; (5) liberalized medical care for the disabled; (6) pensions for the disabled.

Although his plan seems to have been well accepted by the people, members of congress and spokesmen for groups of anti-New Dealers immediately interpreted this outline as a bid for votes from millions of soldiers and their families and relatives. Harrison Spangler, chairman of the Republican national committee, expressed the views of most political opponents of the President's when he said:

"Under the pretext of a major report on the war situation, he made a straight-out political speech and a bold bid for the vote of our soldiers and sailors who are risking their lives for freedom. . . . Every American is determined to take care of these returning heroes. It will be the nation that does it and not a personal beneficence of the President."

On the other hand, the Republicans, led by Senator Lodge, have been trying for some time to get action to make adequate plans for

taking care of the returning soldiers. So the New Dealers feel the present Republican attitude is part of "sour grapes" because the President got the jump on them in formulating a plan.

But there is little doubt left that the President is considering running for a fourth term and, with that being the case, it is only natural that political implications will be seen in all moves he makes from now on. Few people have found much to criticize about the actual plan he presented for taking care of our armed forces, but from the political viewpoint, if the plan is carried out and credited to the President, it cannot help but be a powerful vote-producer.

While the President may have amassed many potential votes by this step, political analysts here figure that he has lost a lot of ground over the widespread publicity given to the OWI broadcast in which the foreign division OWI attacked the present government of Italy when peace moves were being made. This attack brought to light the fact that OWI's foreign branch has been quoting fictitious characters in its broadcasts, has been embarrassing the governments of occupied countries, and has, at least in some cases, substituted manufactured propaganda for truth. This has cast suspicion on the whole OWI set-up and on the President for permitting such action to go on unchecked. The investigation of OWI's activities by a congressional committee will keep the subject before the public for some time and there will probably be increased fireworks when congress reconvenes. Since the OWI has worked so closely with the president, much of the blame for its failings will fall on his shoulders.

MANLEY

By Journal Field Representative

John A. Stander and family were guests for the day on last Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Sieker. Mr. Sieker and Mrs. Stander are brother and sister.

Philip Schafer, residing a number of miles east of Manley, was in town the past week looking after some business matters.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Bergman were at Lincoln on Monday of last week, visiting friends and relatives.

Miss Gladys Hohman, who is employed as a nurse at the Veterans hospital in Lincoln, was an over Sunday guest at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Hohman, last week.

Miss Anna Marie Moeckenhaupt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Moeckenhaupt, who is attending school, was a guest at home last week end.

Miss Anna V. Rauth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Rauth, and her friend, Miss Opal Petersen, of Omaha, were week end guests last week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Rauth. Others in attendance at the family dinner were Mr. and Mrs. Walter Moeckenhaupt.

John Crane, who has been visiting in Omaha the past two weeks has returned to Manley.

Mrs. Schafer has been enjoying a visit with her father and sister the past two weeks. They have returned home.

Mrs. Alice Jenkins, past 84 years of age, who sustained a fractured hip and has been hospitalized in Lincoln for a number of weeks, has returned to Manley and is staying with her daughter, Mrs. Elmer Pearson. Mrs. Jenkins is reported as doing very nicely, although as yet she is unable to get around much.

Hold Line on Clothes

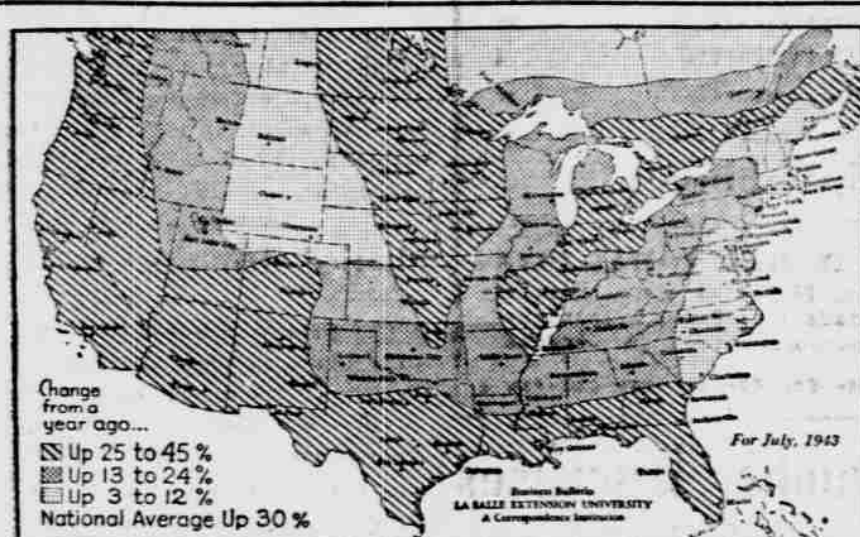
Washington, Aug. 7. (UP)—The Office of Price Administration today issued its "hold the line" order for women's, girls', children's and toddlers' fall and winter clothes which will maintain price levels equal to those prevailing last fall.

Announced in July the official order, designated as amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation 330, is effective now.

With a previous order governing spring garments regulations now apply to clothing sales which were made.

OPA said the highest selling line that wholesalers or retailers may use for the fall selling season may be either that of their March, 1942 sales or that of the base period which is August 1st to Dec. 31st, 1941 for retailers and July 1st to Oct. 31, 1941 for wholesalers.

Outlook for Farmers Improves



L. G. ELLIOTT
President, La Salle Extension University

Although the farm situation continues critical in view of the unparalleled 1943 demands for home consumption, requirements of our armed forces, and quantities earmarked for lend-lease shipment, conditions have shown a decided improvement during the past few weeks. Growing conditions have been much more favorable, with the termination of the unusually wet period which prevailed throughout the spring. The farm labor situation has been eased by releasing essential agricultural workers from military service, by encouraging the return of young men from industry to the farm, and by recruiting students from cities to form a "land army" to assist in vital food production on farms. Barring adverse weather conditions, and unanticipated dislocations of labor, the 1943 season should turn out to be a much better farm production year than earlier estimates indicated.

By much hard work and long hours after the planting of crops had been delayed for several weeks by wet weather, farmers in most parts of the country have almost caught up and are now caring for about as many acres of growing crops as they had last year. Although several of the major crops are not so far along as usual, there is still time enough to make better than average yields if weather conditions continue favorable and if the growing season is not cut short by early frosts in the fall.

According to present indications, total farm output will be large although it can hardly equal last year's record production. Some decline is natural after several years

in which harvests were unusually good. Yields of the small grain crops now being harvested show considerable variations in different sections of the country but in many places they are quite a little above the average of the last 10 years. The estimated yield of winter wheat, for example, is about one bushel per acre more on average, even though it is close to 15 per cent lower than the crop last year. Spring wheat, oats and barley are making a slightly better showing.

The situation in the production of commercial truck crops is typical of a large number of farm commodities. Production so far this year has been 13 per cent below last year, but 2 per cent above the 1932-1941 average. However, these figures do not take into account one factor which will contribute to a considerable degree in easing demands for farm produce, as well as effecting a big saving in transportation requirements. That factor is the millions of Victory gardens, already a source of early fresh vegetables on the tables of the nation, and, in many instances, expected to provide the major portion of the vegetable needs of families, not only during the summer months, but for home canning for use next winter.

The feed situation presents the most critical aspect in the agricultural picture. With an increase in number of livestock on farms amounting to between 10 and 12 per cent, the ratio between feed supply and demand has changed, the feed requirements now running well ahead of this year's expectation of feed crop production. This has been aggravated by a large in-

crease in the commercial use of grains for such purposes as the manufacture of alcohol for use in synthetic rubber production. Farmers will be forced to rely to a far greater extent upon supplying their own feed requirements. Alleviating this situation somewhat has been the recent improvement in the condition of pastures, in nearly every section of the country, as a result of the rapid growth of grass brought about by the heavy early rains.

Current output of several farm products is even more favorable. Milk production is within 2 per cent of the unusually high rate a year ago. Egg production is higher than at any previous time and about 13 per cent above last year. While production is high, the demand for foods has increased enormously because consumer incomes are much larger and the requirements of the military forces are mounting rapidly.

Farmers are doing much to overcome the shortages of farm machinery, even though not all of them have been able to get enough equipment to operate their farms most efficiently. The removal of limitations on the production of machinery and the allocation of more steel to manufacturers will help in the future.

Farm prices are higher than they were a year ago and cash farm income has been increasing quite steadily. The general average of the prices which the farmer receives for what he sells has risen more than have the prices of what he has to buy. In some lines, however, prices have been declining. The drop in prices of livestock has been most significant. It has made feeding slightly less profitable, but the ratio of feed prices to livestock prices is still favorable. The upward trend in farm income is likely to continue for some time yet. The influence of these gains in farm income has been felt in retail trade in rural areas, with both retail stores and mail order concerns reporting new high records in dollar volume, despite shortages in some commodities.

While farmers are working hard to produce adequate supplies of foods and fibers, factory workers are also turning out increasingly large quantities of war supplies and essential civilian goods. Total output of factories is expanding each month and is now running about 15 per cent higher than even the high rate of a year ago. It is double the rate which prevailed at the outbreak of the war in Europe. The increase in war production has much more than offset the decline in the production of the less-essential civilian goods. Indications are that this trend will continue and the industry will make a new record this year.

May Abandon Kharkov

London, Aug. 7. (UP)—Military sources believed tonight that nazified Kharkov was doomed after a German news agency had reported that the Russians had launched an attack upon the Chuguev sector, south of the key base.

With Kharkov already threatened from the north, it was said here that the nazis might soon start evacuating Kharkov because the Russians at one point were believed only about 12 miles from the city and the pincers from north and south were within perhaps 35 miles of each other.

Greeks Fight Italians

London, Aug. 7. (UP)—A Greek government spokesman said today that Greek guerrillas are operating inside Albania, constantly attacking Italian communications at Epirus.

All land convoys between Valona and Jannina are escorted by tanks and reconnaissance planes as a result of the forays, he said.

Destroy Axis Shipping

London, Aug. 7. (UP)—A total of 9,045,683 tons of axis shipping has been captured, sunk or damaged in the 46 months of war ending June 30th, an admiralty report said today.

The toll was credited to all types of attack on ships, including surface vessels, submarines, aircraft, and mines.

Large Income Payments

Washington, Aug. 7. (UP)—Income payments of individuals in the United States reached an annual rate of \$142,100,000,000 in June, Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones announced today. In 1942, the income of individuals was \$114,039,000,000.

Jones explained that an increase of a little more than \$1,000,000,000 in June over May resulted from the usual May-June rise in dividend and interest payments and from the continued expansion of payrolls of manufacturing establishments engaged in war production.

Kentucky Votes Today

BY UNITED PRESS
Kentuckians went to the polls Saturday to nominate a democratic candidate for governor to oppose the republican nominee who hopes to hand the administration a defeat on the border of the south.

The republican candidate, Judge Simeon Willis of Ashland, Ky., was supposed for the GOP gubernatorial nomination. National republican leaders were expected to lend him support in the general election next fall in an attempt to win Kentucky for the first time since 1931.

Four candidates sought the democratic nomination for governor. J. Lyter Donaldson, Carrollton, Ky., bank president and former state highway commissioner, was the favorite, with the backing of Gov. Keen Johnson and many of the state's influential democrats.

To see war equipment

Omaha, Aug. 6. (UP)—If Nebraska's 4-H club members needed any convincing that they have a tremendous war-time agricultural job to do, Fort Crook and the U. S. army will see to it that the youngsters are convinced when they meet at Fremont this week for their state convention.

Officials at Fort Crook announced today they will send a fleet of motorized war equipment to Fremont next Wednesday evening for display to the 4-H'ers. The exhibit will include a mobile kitchen in action, a team of ten motorcycleists, a scout car, a bomb service truck, three half-trucks, two armored cars and a 10-ton wrecker.

Back the attack by upping your payroll savings your very next payday. Measure your savings by your new higher income.

"Meet the People..."

(Each week in this space will be presented a picture and word portrait of someone whose name is news.)



Leo T. Crowley

For four years Leo T. Crowley has been working for the United States government without pay as chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and as Alien Property Custodian. So the financial sacrifice attending his appointment as director of the new Office of Economic Warfare is nothing foreign to him. His new salary has been estimated at approximately \$35,000 a year less than he has been receiving as chairman of the Standard Gas and Electric company.

Tall, white haired and ruddy faced, Crowley is a bachelor in his middle fifties who is deeply rooted in the business field with interests in chain stores, banks, service station chains, utilities, insurance companies, and paper factories.

In typical Horatio Alger style, Crowley worked as a delivery boy while in high school at Madison, Wis. He attended that state's university and at the age of 21 was president of the General Paper and Supply company of Madison.

The new OEI will take over the supervision of purchasing and stock piling abroad formerly administered by the now abolished Bureau of Economic Warfare. The financing of these operations, formerly a function of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, was also transferred to Crowley's office.

Crowley has made a practice of keeping clear of Washington squabbles. Although he is reported to have a quick Irish sense of humor, he is not known as a social lion.

SUCCESSFUL PARENTHOOD

By MRS. CATHERINE CONRAD EDWARDS,
Associate Editor, Parents' Magazine.

TEACHING YOUNGSTERS TO FINISH THE JOB

Everyone knows that a child's enthusiasms are often short-lived, but the mother who wrote the following letter is concerned over the fact that her children never finish anything. She writes: "Almost every week some new project is started at our house. Dad is naturally a little over-generous, so he doesn't ask many questions when Don wants a quarter for wire or tin for an airplane, and Marian wants money for knitting needles, although just last week the extra 50 cents was for beads with which to embroider a headband. Unfortunately, these ambitious plans rarely get beyond the spending and planning stage. How can I teach my children to finish what they begin?"

Like many virtues which we used to value without analyzing them, this matter of sticking to each project until it is finished is open to question. Some things we start aren't worth finishing. Perhaps we find we have no knack for them at all. So begin the study of this problem, if you have encountered it in your children, by admitting that many things are worth trying just for the varied experience they offer, but that they may not all be worth finishing it, with the best will in the world, the child's performance of them is bound to be extremely poor.

However, I am not minimizing the importance of seeing a job through to the end. To begin with, it may be one in which skill is

required, and so if the child gives up at the first sign of discouragement he may never discover whether or not he has a gift for it. Besides, there is joy and satisfaction in viewing finished things—a row of jars of canned fruit will give most women a genuine glow of satisfaction. A doll dress with the hem and both sleeves neatly finished is something for a little girl to be proud of. One completed model plane of simple design is better than a half dozen laborious ones left unfinished when the work becomes too intricate.

So encourage your children to finish their scrap books and rabbit pens and pirate caves, to tend their Victory gardens until frost. But don't go to the extreme of insisting that the bug collection started one summer on the farm become a major hobby after your boy has returned to school in the city. What are boys' pockets for if not for string and nails and marbles, and what are girls' ever-sewing waxes, though perhaps "cabbages and kings" would be a bit unwieldy? Anyway, they were certainly meant for a "number of things"!

Finally, the most effective teaching is to set the family a good example by finishing your own tasks one at a time. We all know women who tear up the whole house in a perfect frenzy when they should know from experience that they'll finish only half the jobs they've begun.

A FEW BILLIONS— A MERE TRIFLE

It's your job to help finance the kind of all-out war which we expect of our country's fighting forces. As our gallant sons pay with their lives for each victory, our share on the home front seems such a mere trifle. All we are asked to do is to LEND ALL OUR SAVINGS TO UNCLE SAM, through the purchase of bonds.

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