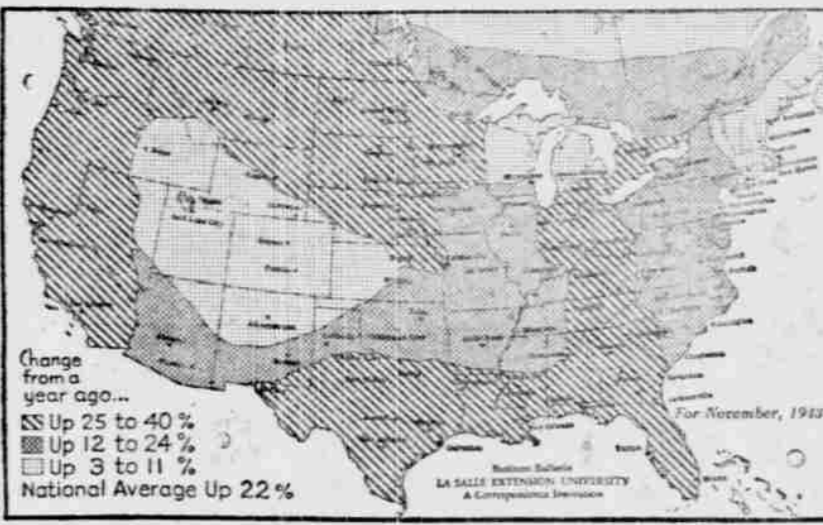


Farmers Completing Record Harvest



By I. G. ELLIOTT, President La Salle Extension University

Harvesting of the second largest crop is now under way on the greatest number of acres in 30 years. Total production has been only about 7 per cent below the record breaking crop of last year—and far above the average of preceding seasons. This achievement shows how successful the farmers have been in their efforts to furnish foods needed for our military forces, civilians and lend-lease shipments.

It is a record of results that should certainly entitle the farmers to a vote of thanks from us all—and by their extra accomplishment and inspiration of the past year they have in my opinion earned the "E" as much as any factory which is today producing war material for our armed forces.

This record-breaking achievement has been made in the face of serious shortages in farm labor—and farm equipment which has been "overworked"—shortages in repair parts and new farm ma-

chinery. However, the shortage of farm help has been eased, as agriculture is now reported officially to be employing 300,000 more men than it employed a year ago.

Farmers' costs for hired labor, rents, taxes, etc., are running somewhat higher—the increases, however, are less than the rise in income.

Milk Production Down.
The output of livestock and poultry products has been even more favorable than the field crops have been. It is 12 per cent above the peak output last year and 27 per cent greater than in any year before that. One major exception to this high record is the production of milk, which is slightly lower than it was last year.

Egg production, however, is much higher. American farmers are obtaining from hatcheries an increasing proportion of the chicks they raise rather than hatching birds on their own farms. The number of layers on farms is greater than for many years, hence egg production is much higher.

While the shortage of livestock and poultry on farms is large, the

supply of feed will probably be short of demand. More livestock is on hand than can be fed at normal rates, and some liquidation will be inevitable. Supplies of high protein by-products will be slightly better than last year, and more soybean meal will be used for human food, so protein feed supplies are likely to be smaller than last year.

Total farm income in 1943 will probably be well over \$16,000,000,000 or \$3,000,000,000 more than 1942—and more than four times the income of farmers in 1932.

Farmers are already planning for still bigger production next year. They may put in over 300,000,000 acres of crops, and if they do the average increase over this year will be more than 5 per cent. To reach this goal will require careful planning and preparation. The winter months will be spent in trying to make the best use of the present supply of feed for livestock.

Machinery to Be Repaired.

Farmers will also spend much time in repairing farm machinery and equipment in order to have it ready for the coming season. Millions of dollars have been spent this year to keep old equipment operating, and 1944 repair needs will be even greater. Old farm machinery faces longer hours in the field and much more use if 1944 is to be as successful as the past two years.

It is encouraging to note that the government is releasing materials to manufacture farm machinery and this should help to ease the shortage which now exists.

Merchants and other business men in small cities and in rural areas are reporting increased business demands for goods of all kinds. Consumer lines, while curtailed somewhat by the switchover from civilian to war production, are still fairly complete. Reductions in some lines of goods that are no longer manufactured for civilians have been more than offset by increases in other lines, and that trend will continue.

Australians In Heavy Attack On Japs In New Guinea

Heavy Fighting at Attempts Made to Drive Japs From Last Held in Huoa Peninsula

Allied Headquarters, Southwest Pacific, Nov. 20. (UP)—Australian troops attacked main Japanese defenses at Sattelberg in a drive to crush the last major enemy pocket on New Guinea's Huoa peninsula while allied planes scored new successes along a 3,000-mile front from Java to the Solomons. It was disclosed today.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's spokesman said the infantrymen who attacked Sattelberg from Finschafen, 19 miles southeast, on Tuesday had advanced to within a mile of the town-ship by Thursday, when Mitchell and Marauder bombers struck the Japanese positions with 44 tons of explosives in four attacks.

(Domei, Japanese news agency) in a dispatch broadcast by Tokyo said 3,000 American troops made the Sattelberg drive with tank support and were repulsed with 500 dead and four tanks destroyed after two days of severe fighting. The enemy dispatch admitted only eight Japanese dead and seven wounded in the battle and said the American troops were being swept back. Allied reports indicated only Australian

ground troops were in the area.)
Blasting of the enemy from Sattelberg may take time. The Japanese held a high plateau where artillery was emplaced. The base of the elevation was ringed with deep defenses. The veteran Australians were closing from the east and south.

The strongest force of Liberators ever sent against the Dutch East Indies raided the former Dutch naval base of Soerabaja on Java with 27 tons of bombs—a record—in a flight of 2,400 miles round trip.

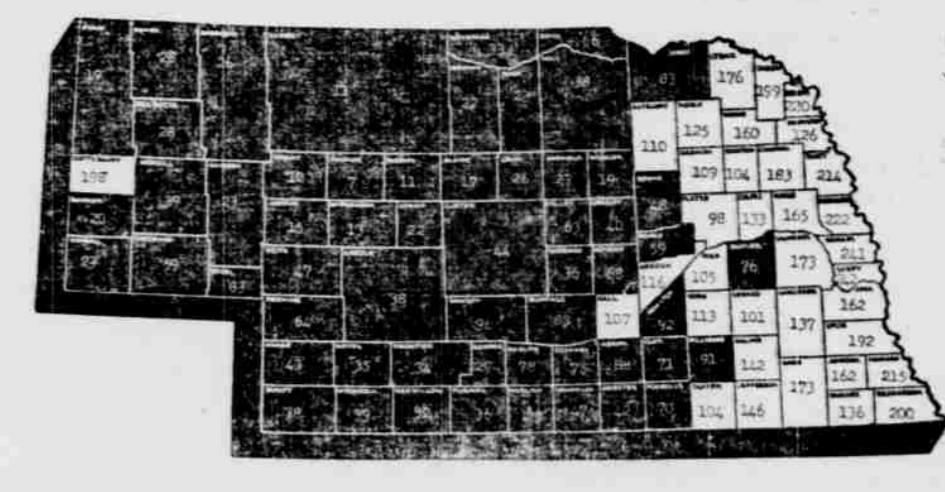
Weather obscured results at Soerabaja and subsidiary objectives, including oil refineries at Tjepoe and the Den Pasar and Tandjoengperak airdromes on Bali, off Java's eastern tip. It was the first raid of the war on Bali.

The islands lie at the extreme western end of MacArthur's zone of operations above Australia. Soerabaja was hit twice before this month. It was indicated the latest raids were timed to coincide with big Japanese patriotic celebrations.

At Bougainville, invaded enemy northern Solomons stronghold, American marine Corsair fighters shot down 16 Japanese planes that attacked a convoy unloading U. S. troops and supplies off Empress Augusta beachhead Wednesday.

More than 35 enemy Medium bombers and fighters made the raid, a dispatch from Admiral William F. Halsey's south Pacific headquarters said. One fell victim to ship's gun-fire. Another crashed into a barrage balloon cable. None of the ships were damaged. Two Corsairs were lost but one pilot was rescued.

Nebr.: Number of high-income farms for each 100 sq. miles of land area.



White counties have the highest concentration of high-income farms, and half the farms in the state, according to an analysis by Successful Farming magazine.

Special Notice

A deputy collector of internal revenue, will be at the following location at the time specified to assist income tax payers to file their Declaration of Income Tax Returns for the calendar year ending December 31, 1943, due on or before December 15, 1943.

If you have never filed a return before, see the deputy collector and he will supply you with the proper form, or write to the Collector of Internal Revenue, Omaha, Nebr., for the proper form.

Dec. Town	Place	Deputy Collector Hesper
1 Elmwood	Bank	
2 Weeping Water	Post Office	
3 Avoca	Bank	
4 Nehawka	Bank	
6 Union	Bank	
7 Murray	Bank	
8 Plattsmouth	Hotel	
9 Plattsmouth	Hotel	
10 Plattsmouth	Hotel	
11 Manly	Bank	
13 Louisville	Bank	
14 Louisville	Bank	
15 Murdock	Post Office	
Deputy Collector Baker		
1 Eagle	Bank	
2 Alvo	Post Office	
3 Greenwood	Bank	

Cass county, with 162 high income farms per 100 square miles, ranks 16th in the concentrated farm buying power among all counties in Nebraska. Nebraska according to a research study just released by Successful Farming magazine.

Based on the 1940 census and special tabulations by the Bureau of the Census, the study shows that Cass county had 893 farms having a gross income of \$1,500 or more out of a total of 1983 farms. Gross income figures have, of course, increased considerably since our entry into the war.

Farm buildings in Cass county were valued at \$5,964,000 according to the study, and 2010 automobiles and 1138 tractors were owned by Cass county farmers. Of the county's farms, 836 had telephones and 734 were lighted by electricity.

Cass county's 162 high income farms per 100 square miles compares with the Midwest average of 131 and the U. S. average of 66.

Other averages for the nation's farms shown in the study include 68 automobiles, 26 tractors, 33 dwellings lighted by electricity and 25 telephones for every 100 farms. Total farm buildings valuation is set at \$10,405,463,000 or an average of \$1,707 per farm.

Shed is Burned

The fire department was called this afternoon to the residence of Elmer E. Johnson, at 11th and Marble street, where a small shed was reported burning. The fire spread rapidly and the shed was soon destroyed. The fire department confined the fire to the outbuildings and prevented its spread to the residence close by.

Mild but Cloudy Predicted

Nebraska weather—A week end of continued mild but cloudy weather was the prediction for Nebraska today with temperatures in the east rising even higher this afternoon. This morning's temperatures were fairly even over the state, dropping from North Platte's high of 62 degrees yesterday to only 6 degrees below freezing at Burwell.

Don't forget Lugsch Cleaners Wednesday Cash and Carry Special. Two ladies' 2-piece mannish suits, mens' 2-piece suits, spring coats, top coats or hats, for \$1.00 (No dresses or vestal shades on special).

GET IN THE SCRAF!



Last year on Thanksgiving Day, five men off a torpedoed boat were adrift on a raft in the Atlantic. Here's their story: "We talked about Thanksgiving in the States. Our water supply was gone

again and we prayed at least that we get rain or something to eat. Thanksgiving Day itself, we couldn't keep our minds off of it... talked about people in the States sitting down for turkey and some fruit. And then at about two... about how

now the people... have finished eating and are sitting around all full of food! "Then... a big bird came flying around the raft. I grabbed for it and missed. The kid, Hoogendam... threw himself forward and grabbed it... It made a squawk,

but he held on. It was about the size of a chicken... a gray bird. We wrung its neck, pulled the feathers out, and divided it up into five parts. The bird had dark meat, just like chicken, and it tasted wonderful. We felt a lot better after that."

From "83 Days" by Mark Murphy, published in The New Yorker

What's YOUR Thanksgiving Menu?

WHAT are you having for Thanksgiving Dinner this year? Perhaps not exactly what you ate last year and the year before, but certainly a good wholesome, appetizing meal, complete from soup to nuts.

True, we Americans have had to adjust some of our eating habits due to shortages of some foods, inevitable as the war goes forward and the demands of our armed forces, our own people, Allies and liberated people increase.

Let's face the fact that in spite of an all-time high in food production... in spite of the fact that the civilian population is getting three-fourths of the total food supply... there is not—

and there will not be—enough total food to satisfy ALL the demands at home and abroad.

But we're being well-fed. And we'll continue to be well-fed. You and your family will have enough nourishing food to eat for the duration and through the post-war period to follow, if you lend a helping hand. That's a solemn promise to you from our Government.

Our food can lighten the task of our soldiers—can help rehabilitate the people of liberated countries—can win lands without a shot being fired—can shorten the war and help write the peace.

Will you help as FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM on many fronts?

Here's what you are asked to do:

1. PRODUCE FOOD, where and when you can. Farmers are urged to meet farm goals. City families are urged to plan a bigger Victory Garden, to help out on a farm or in a food processing plant if possible.
2. CONSERVE FOOD. Can and preserve food. Cut waste. Stretch your food supply by substituting plentiful for scarce foods. Balance your meals for good nutrition.
3. SHARE FOOD. Put the war's food demands first. Share the supplies willingly with your armed forces, your Allies, your neighbors.
4. PLAY SQUARE WITH FOOD. Accept no rationed foods without giving up ration stamps. Pay no more than top legal prices under any circumstances.



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