

### No Letup, and No Letdown

The end of America's third year of participation in this war finds our forces in Europe approaching the climax of what may well be the greatest and most fateful battle in history. In the Pacific, against the enemy whose attack brought us into the struggle, we have overcome his tremendous early advantage and, after months of slow, painful effort, have definitely taken the offensive.

Three years ago our military leaders chose to concentrate our major force upon our stronger enemy to avert our greater danger. And today the wisdom of that decision to beat Germany first is more apparent than ever. For the latest horde of barbarians to overrun Europe presented a greater danger to civilization than all the Vandals, Huns, Turks and Tartars who had scourged the continent in 2000 years.

Civilization was more vulnerable because of the centralization that its advancement had brought. It was prey to the cunning of its own science. Vast territories and resources and populations of that civilization had been devoured by Hitler to give him strength.

Three years ago this country joined the last two great free powers of Europe to free and restore all that Hitler had taken.

Today that freedom and restoration are almost complete. From the critical days when it seemed that America as well as her Allies might be faced with destruction, we have come to the place where the battle of Europe is now the battle of Germany. We have reached that point at the price of death and pain and unremitting effort. And the price will remain the same until both Berlin and Tokyo have fallen.

Here at home there has seemed to be a feeling recently that the closer we came to victory the less effort is needed to win it. It seems to have been forgotten that it takes more power to overcome a stubborn enemy than it does simply to hold him in check.

This is total war, and total war is no sport at which spectators may sit in the grandstand and watch the thrilling finish.

The least we can do is to stay on the job, buy War Bonds, and make our small sacrifices, not with complaints but with penitence and humble gratitude that they are no worse.

At the end of three years of war we are on the road to victory, but it is a road on which there is no coasting. Germany must be hit with our maximum power on the day she capitulates. Any letdown after that day will only lengthen the war with Japan, which at best must be long and bloody.

What needs saying on the Pearl Harbor anniversary has best been said by General Eisenhower: "War is like pushing a heavily loaded wagon up a steep hill in a fog and never knowing when you are going to reach the top. So you have to push like hell all the time."

### Smokes for Britain

An American newspaper was complaining editorially the other day that one-quarter of this year's tobacco crop had been allocated to the British Empire.

"Why," it wanted to know, "should we turn over so much of our tobacco to the British when we're pinched for it ourselves?"

A pretty good answer to that querulous question might be found in the British White Paper that was made public the next day, even though there is no tangible connection between our cigaret shortage and the document entitled "Statistics Relating to the War Effort for the United Kingdom" which tells, in the quiet understatement of figures, the tragic, magnificent story of British resistance. The White Paper reveals that war casualties in Britain's armed forces are greater than ours even though Britain has only a third of our population. It reveals 57,000 civilians killed by enemy action, and 84,000 wounded; one out of three British dwellings damaged, and one out of 30 destroyed. It tells that two-thirds of the pre-war shipping tonnage has been lost, and with it the lives of 30,000 merchant sailors.

Statistics tell of the mobilization of almost all Britain's manpower and of half its womanpower. Tabulations unfold a story of soaring taxes, poor food, worn-out clothing, complete disrepair of almost everything.

They tell of immense debt and of foreign gold reserves exhausted to purchase war supplies.

But there is more to the story than the White Paper tells. American correspondents who have been in France, Belgium and Italy report that nowhere in these countries did they see the marks of strain and suffering that they observed in England.

England is tired and hungry and nerve-wracked. The people of its southern coastal towns were literally in the front line for four years, under unrelenting fire from planes, cross-channel artillery and, finally, robot bombs. They lived in caves and, like London's millions, groped nightly month after month through the depressing, dangerous blackout.

But Britain has endured it all with courage and with austerity—"austerity" fashions and "austerity" living. Nor have the English complained like the Italians who, almost before they laid down the arms they had borne against us, were finding fault because we did not do more for them.

Surely we have helped the English mightily. But did they not help us too, when they alone in all the world fought back the conquering Nazis?

Somewhat, in the light of all this, it doesn't seem too important whether the British Empire will actually get a quarter of our 1944 tobacco crop or not. Few Americans would think it a great sacrifice to offer a cigaret to a friend and neighbor who had been through a harrowing experience.

It seems rather ungracious that some of us should resent it when this simple, friendly gesture is performed on a national scale.

A gap in the written history of the Confederate States of America has been filled by a book recently published by the Louisiana State University Press. It is "Jefferson Davis and His Cabinet," written by Dr. Rembert W. Patrick, associate professor of social science at the University of Florida.

### Hilarious Celebration of Pearl Harbor



### Burlington Gives Aid In Sixth War Bond Drive

Henry Frey Notified That Burlington is Crediting \$10,000 to Cass County

The Burlington railroad that has operated in this city and the northern portion of Cass county since in the late seventies, is again doing their part in the quotas assigned in the counties through which the railroad operates.

The railroad has allotted the sum of \$10,000 in government war bonds that will be credited to Cass county and Plattsmouth in the sixth war bond drive.

This is a fine demonstration by the railroad of its interest in the counties through which it operates in the state. The bonds will be handled from the Chicago headquarters.

### Mrs. Briggs Critical

Mrs. M. S. Briggs, who has been in feeble health for the past year, was taken much worse Wednesday, and is now in very critical condition at the home on West Locust street. Mrs. Briggs was reported as resting a little easier this morning but very weak.

### BARBS

AN appropriate holiday slogan: on with the Christmas seals!

It does no good to bury the hatchet if you keep the hammer out.

Goebbels has ordered the German people to stop talking about the war situation. Unfortunately for him, he can't stop them from thinking.

If you want to play safe, hide the children's presents with their school books.

The more War Bonds sold the quicker peace will come. Lay your share away for a reigning day.

### Undergoes Operation

Thursday morning Mrs. Davis Pickrel departed for Omaha where she visited at the St. Joseph hospital with her husband, David Pickrel, former police officer. Mr. Pickrel has been in poor health for several months and was operated on this morning. He has been at the hospital for some time under observation.

### HUNTERS GUIDE

Thursday—Sun sets 5:56.  
Friday—Sun rises at 8:13, Sun sets at 5:56.

### Report Intense Earthquake From Vicinity Of Japan

California Institute Reports Record of Intensity Greater Than 1906

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 7, (AP)—California Institute of Technology today reported an earthquake of catastrophic intensity in southern Japan. Recorded last night at 11:48:05 a.m., it was stronger seismologists said, than the earthquake of 1906 in San Francisco.

Dr. Beno Gutenberg, head of the department, said the record showed the powerful tremors were some 5,700 miles to the northwest and in the general region of southern Japan, although he could not determine whether the shock was centered in a land or sea area of the chain of Japanese islands.

The general shock waves spread from the epicenter around the world, Gutenberg said, and were recorded from Japan for a number of hours after the initial shock.

### FREEZE SOCIAL SECURITY

Washington, Dec. 7, (AP)—The Senate Finance Committee today approved 13 to 2, a bill to freeze the Social Security Payroll tax at the present one percent level through 1945.

### EDSON'S WASHINGTON COLUMN

BY PETER EDSON  
NEA Staff Correspondent

A NUMBER of proposals to limit postwar immigration into the United States will die unacted upon when the 78th Congress goes out of business within the next few days, leaving for the next session determination of what U. S. policy will be on admitting foreigners to this country when the war is over.



Edson

Many of the bills now pending will probably be re-introduced. They range from banning all immigration for the next five years to increasing the present quota restrictions to admit many of refugee millions.

Pressure from without to admit these millions is in direct proportion to resistance from within against lowering the bars. With the fear of postwar unemployment for perhaps five or 10 millions new citizens of the United States, there is a natural reluctance to admit more millions if they would only increase the burdens.

On the other hand, every humanitarian impulse calls for giving every possible relief to the homeless war refugees.

AGAINST the plea for admission of large numbers of immigrants to this country, however, there is the sound argument that when the war is over the countries of Europe and Asia will have a manpower shortage and a great need for labor to rebuild their economies, whereas the countries of the western hemisphere will have a manpower surplus.

War-time manpower shortages in the United States can be attributed directly to restricted immigration, if you are interested in making the best possible case in favor of increasing immigration on a long-term basis. Between 1905 and 1914 U. S. immigrants averaged a million a year. After the first world war the Quota Act of 1921 restricted immigration to an average of 300,000 a year for the next 10 years, while from 1921 to 1941 the average was less than 50,000 a year. In 1942 the number dropped to 23,000 and in 1943 was 23,000.

Because of this drop in immigration and wartime unskilled labor shortages, it has been necessary for the United States to bring in on temporary permits over 100,000 workmen from Mexico and the Caribbean areas to harvest farm crops and maintain railroad lines.

HOW all this will shake down after the war is over no one can say. As a result, there is considerable belief that there should be no immediate change in the present quota restrictions, limiting annual immigration to 3 per cent of the number of nationals of each foreign country already in the United States.

For a long-range immigration plan, there is growing interest in proposals for selective immigration, under which quotas would be made up of skills for which there would be ready employment.

That would do away with the more democratic, unrestricted, first-applying-first-admitted type of immigration on which this country was built, but it is argued that selective immigration would be best for this country and also best for the immigrant.

### Cpl. Frank Kalasek Home from Iceland

Cpl. Frank C. Kalasek is home for his first furlough since he joined the armed service over two years ago, coming home from Iceland, where he was stationed for the greater part of the time of his service.

He states that in this country one doesn't know what cold, snow and wind can be until they have visited the bleak lands of the north Atlantic, snow often covering the huts of the American forces as well as the homes of the native residents.

On his way home from Iceland Frank lost fifteen pounds in weight as the result of the severe voyage.

### Calls from Mississippi

Wednesday evening Mrs. Sherman Adkins was most pleasantly surprised when her husband, Pvt. Sherman Adkins, called from Camp Shelby, Mississippi. He stated that he was well and hard at work in the training course at the camp.

### Car is Returned

Saturday evening Fay Wise left his car parked on South 9th street where it had run out of gas, on his return discovered the car had been brought in by the authorities, he contacted the office of the sheriff and found that there had been no report of a tow-in.

Later it was found that the car had been seen operating over the city and driven by some local youth but the sheriff was unable to overhaul the car.

Late Monday the car was returned to its parking place.

### Buy War Bonds

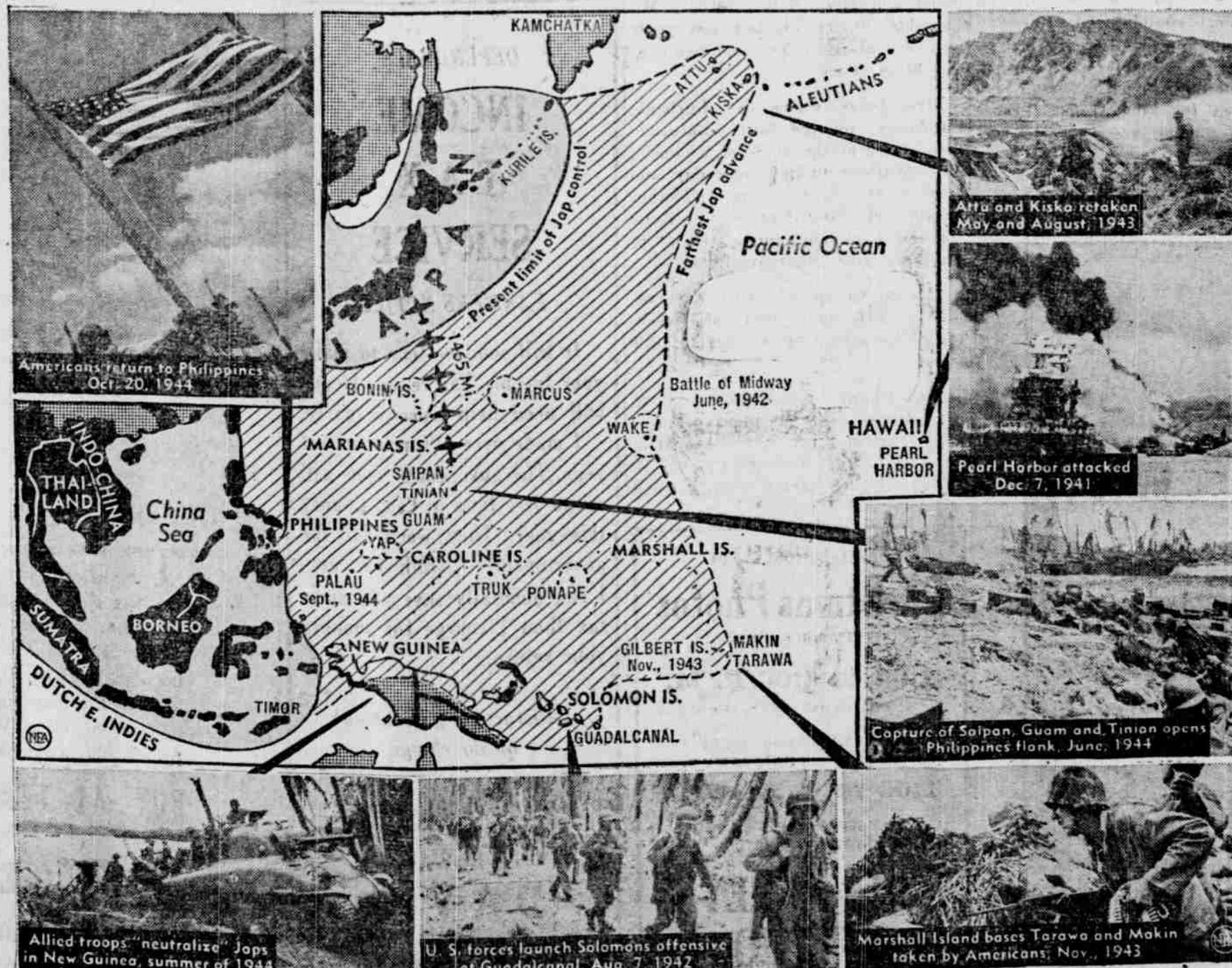


Essentially classic in feeling is this boxy coat in Herringbone Tweed which continues in the traditions of good taste, simplicity and subtle flattery. Clever pockets trimmed with stitching... attractive buttons...raglan sleeves for comfort...fashioned in deep rich autumn shades.

\$27-50

Ladies Toggery

### WE'VE COME A LONG WAY SINCE PEARL HARBOR



Map and photos above graphically illustrate the incredible advances made by Allied forces in the Pacific since the Japs struck their treacherous blow at Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941. Not only have the Japs steadily been pushed back from the line of their farthest advance, but most of the ships sunk or damaged in the Pearl Harbor raid are back in commission and have seen vengeful action against the foe.