

# The Plattsmouth Journal

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## Labor's Day

American labor, the great production army of our long war, deserves more than usual praise and encouragement on this, the day set aside for recognition of the working man.

Praise for the manner in which, with unprecedented efforts, it transformed our cumbersome industrial machinery into the greatest, speediest production line ever known. Old men and young boys, war wives, mothers, sweethearts and daughters went into the mills and shipyards and factories.

And with the exception of a few misguided, hotheaded strikes, American labor staged a historic exhibition of teamwork and unselfishness.

Because there was a war to be won. Their success amazed and confused, and ultimately defeated, the enemy. The war is over, the equipment that made our victory possible is no longer needed, so the industry which produced that equipment has come to a standstill.

Now there is a peace to be won. And labor has probably as big a job in winning that peace as have the admirals and generals and statesmen at the conference tables. For there are problems in the reconversion to peacetime economy that only labor can solve.

Only labor can decide whether the changeover to new production lines, and the unavoidable interim of idleness, shall be marked by orderliness or strife. Only labor can work out rehiring provisions equitable both to the job hunting war veteran who deserves the best this nation can supply, and to the worker who stuck to his job for the duration just as faithfully as the soldier stuck to his gun. For no arrangement established by industry or legislators can be workable if it is unacceptable to labor.

This is labor's day, and if the great army of working men and women pitch into their new problems with as much practical sense and enthusiasm as they pitched into the war problems, and if they exhibit the same spirit of co-operation and teamwork that they have exhibited during the war, labor can look forward to a new day, brighter than any yet seen.

## QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

Q—Who is head of the national geographic society?  
A—Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor of Washington, D. C., is president.

Q—What baseball team has won the most championships in the history of the game?  
A—The New York Yankees, with 10 championships.

Q—When was the first war loan drive of World War II conducted?  
A—In December, 1942.

Q—What is the Edward J. Neil memorial trophy?  
A—An award presented by the New York boxing writers' association every year to the one who has done the most for boxing in the preceding year.

Q—How are Russian occupation forces proceeding in cleaning up Budapest?  
A—Residents of the city are required to work one day each week removing the debris of war.

Q—What sources of uranium, atomic bomb metal, are known today?  
A—Ore is found in Czechoslovakia, Belgian Congo, Canada, Utah and Colorado. Nearly entire output of the ore was in Canada and Belgian Congo before the war.

## 'Thanks for the Grand Job, Son --- and Carry On'



## 1 - NUMBER - 1

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ish marines were scheduled to begin occupying the island Monday.

Singapore—British military engineers began clearing Malacca straits, gateway to Singapore. British forces may enter the former British naval stronghold Tuesday or Wednesday.

New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland and Solomon Islands—The Japanese are expected to surrender their south Pacific garrisons at a meeting aboard British aircraft carrier Glorious off Rabaul in the next few days.

Kurile Islands—Generalissimo Stalin announced that soviet occupation of the northern stepping-stone islands to Japan has been completed.

## 2 - NUMBER - 2

(Continued from Page 1)  
Gen. Nathan F. Twining, three men who bombed Japan to her knees, said Monday that the damage their air forces inflicted on Japan was even greater than photographs led them to believe.

LONDON, (U.P.)—Radio Tokyo reported Monday that Yokohama restaurants are advertising for 500 waitresses "preferably with some knowledge of English."

MOSCOW, (U.P.)—The Soviet Union observed V-J day Monday without gun salute, military parades or other popular demonstrations. Monday's edition of Pravda, devoted all but three columns to the Japanese capitulation beginning with Generalissimo Stalin's speech and ending with an eye-witness description of the surrender aboard the U. S. S. Missouri. Statements by President Truman, Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and General Douglas MacArthur were carried comprehensively.

WASHINGTON, (U.P.)—President Truman boarded the presidential yacht Potomac Monday for a labor day cruise.

## 3 - NUMBER - 3

(Continued from Page 1)  
fer of the police chief and mayor of Hiratsuka.)

Japanese radio broadcasts said 3,000 troops of the eighth army began landing at the Tateyama naval and air base on the Chiba peninsula at the southeastern entrance to Tokyo bay at 8:20 a. m. (8:20 p. m. Sunday, est.)

They will take over occupation of the area from an advance landing party of marines.

Radio Tokyo also said 15 American soldiers arrived at the city of Chiba, 20 miles east across Tokyo bay from Tokyo, to make preliminary arrangements for American occupation of the city. (A Tokyo broadcast heard in

## EDSON'S WASHINGTON COLUMN

BY PETER EDSON  
NEA Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Now you take this issue of pleats, tucks and shirrings. It just goes to show that there are still going to be plenty of things to get all hot up about, even if the mean old war is all over but for the reconversion.

You'd never dream how much peacetime economic significance there was in a pleat, a tuck, a shirring, a Dolman sleeve, a swirl, a drape, a bustle, a train, the length of a skirt or suit coat. Or would you?  
Male reporters shouldn't have to write pieces about these things. But for the past week or so, great gatherings of the hairy-chested sex have been holding two industry advisory committee meetings per day and far into the night out at the War Production Board, trying to decide what should be done about pleats, tucks and shirrings.

It seems that the Marquis of Queensbury rule governing pleats, tucks and shirrings is WPB OR-der L-85. L stands for Limitation. Back when the war was new and there was a shortage of everything, it seemed there wouldn't be enough cloth.

SO, to conserve textiles, the garment industry leaders were called together and submitted to L-85 after 84 other things had been taken care of. Among other things, L-85 took all the pleats, tucks and shirrings out of female attire. For the duration.  
But comes V-E Day. Comes V-J Day. Comes cut-backs of textile requirements for uniforms, tents, parachutes, bandages and blankets. Lo and behold, first thing you know there's a coming surplus of cloth. Three points of view, and the industry split down the middle on each question. The Children's Sportswear Industry A. C.—no, not Athletic Club, Advisory Committee—says take off the controls and put back pleats, tucks and shirrings now. The Women's Dress Industry A. C. says keep 'em out till after Dec. 1. The Women's Cloak and Suit Industry A. C. says keep 'em out till March 1, 1949.

THE trouble is that a lot of the garment makers have their fall and winter models already made up—and without pleats, tucks or shirrings. If WPB now knocks out L-85, the high-price-line manufacturers will immediately put all these extra trimmings in new models and the women—silly dears that they are—after four long weary dull years without pleats, tucks and shirrings will flock to buy them.  
But then Paris comes into the picture. The Paris dressmakers haven't any L-85 to cramp their style, and they're draping yards and bolts of stuff on every conceivable curve.

Who's in charge around here, anyway? Did de Gaulle bring his minister in charge of pleats, tucks and shirrings along to work this out with Leo Crowley? Won't the French settle for a few million tons of coal and keep pleats, tucks and shirrings out for six months more? Hurry on back here, Congress, and let's get some of these important things settled.

San Francisco said Japanese foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu called on Gen. Douglas MacArthur at his Yokohama headquarters in the New Grand Hotel at 8:30 a. m. (6:30 p. m. Sunday est.), and conferred lengthily.)

## Return Of Export, Import to Private Business Urged

WASHINGTON, (U.P.)—Two administration leaders Monday urged the return of the export and import business to private trade interests by elimination of monopolistic government buying.

Foreign Economic Administrator Leo T. Crowley said the federal government ought to "get out of buying and selling" as soon as possible.

Wayne Chatfield Taylor, president of the export-import bank, said he "preferred" that all foreign buying here be done through "regular trade sources."

Crowley and Taylor expressed their views as the administration sought to frame a foreign trade policy for submission to the proposed international commerce conference now under consideration for next winter or spring. The government

# The WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

By DREW PEARSON  
CONGRESSMAN HOFFMAN SAYS: Pearson is Most Unreliable of Columnists; Commentators Generally Deceive People; Columnists Are Not Self-Appointed Spokesmen for the Public.

NOTE—Before leaving on his vacation, Drew Pearson wrote to several congressmen he had criticized, and offered them the courtesy of using his column to even up the score. He gave them the privilege of saying anything they pleased about him or on any other subject, provided it was about 1,000 words in length. Congressman Clare Hoffman of Michigan, accepting this invitation, has contributed the following guest column.)

By CLARE E. HOFFMAN  
Republican Representative from Michigan

ALLEGAN, MICH.—An editorial in the Saturday Evening Post of August 11 justly complains of the "reckless irresponsibility" of certain radio commentators; then refers to one it charges with having made a misstatement with reference to the Post.

Hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of patriotic Americans who have no knowledge of the merits of the Post's controversy with the named radio commentator, who, in the opinion of many of us, expresses sound American views and is usually accurate in his news broadcasts, agree that radio commentators and columnists have exercised an influence (which they are rapidly losing) out of all proportion to the degree of authority they possess, the responsibility they should assume.

A few columnists, several broadcasters who also write columns—and Pearson happens to be one of them—deceive the people, not only by pretending to give us advance, exclusive information news which has already appeared, or shortly will appear, in dispatches of the AP, UP, INS or some local publication, but also by deliberately or ignorantly mistating the facts—and are at times downright vicious in their unfair comment on the actions of public officials.

Some people realize that this conduct may on occasion be due to personal animosity, a depraved nature, but more often the result of an overpowering greed; an unscrupulous desire and search for the almighty dollar, as well as for the publicity which may be turned into money.

Although assuming it, neither columnists nor news commentators have any authority from the people to speak as their representatives. Yet some, without any experience or background justifying their conduct, with an air of "I'm telling you," from day to day lay down a course of conduct for the people's chosen representatives, or unfairly and without suggesting a sound, feasible alternative, criticize their acts.

Seldom, if ever, do some of these self-anointed prophets and judges have a word of approval for any public servant, except as he happens to be someone who can serve their selfish interests.

A few—a very, very few—of Pearson's avocation, like the sellers of spurious merchandise, live upon the gullibility of those who are so simple-minded or so honest that they still believe, without applying the test of common sense and good judgment, the word which comes over the radio or through the newspaper. Many do not distinguish between the accuracy of the reporter and the unreliability of some broadcasters and columnists.

Pearson and others in his position have a marvelous opportunity to render to the people and the nation a worth-while service. Many are doing it. Others, like Pearson, have established a reputation for inaccuracy, for vilification and for sensationalism.

In my judgment, while they may succeed for a time—as do others who thrive by catering to those who have a taste for the bizarre, for indecency, scandal and plain dirt—in the end, the sound-thinking, patriotic citizens and sponsors will—unlike Pearson and his ilk repent and reform—throw aside, disregard your offerings, because of their worthlessness and their trend to aid in the destruction of all that believers in honesty, decency, truthfulness and patriotism hold dear.

Columnists "Stink"  
Already, in some communities, in some congressional districts, the effluvium (colloquially known as a stink) which accompanies so many of Pearson's emanations renders them less harmful than in the past.

Many columnists and radio commentators have a far greater audience, a wider opportunity, than senators or congressmen, the people's chosen representatives. They have it within their power to mold the thought and the action of millions of Americans.

They and their sponsors, until the public becomes fully aware of their motives and their methods, of their purpose and their program, may be able to influence legislation which will vitally affect our national life, the permanency of the republic.

The present responsibility which rests upon them is far greater than that which rests upon either the executive or the legislative departments of our government. As you, Pearson, have so often pointed out to the congress and to the individual members of both branches their duty, permit me most respectfully to suggest that you, if you have one, consult with your conscience and hereafter follow a course, adopt a policy that will promote the best interests of our country and its people.

NOTE—Since Congressman Hoffman ran a little short of the required length for Drew Pearson's column, we take the liberty of quoting from another statement the congressman made about Pearson as printed in the congressional record of March 15, 1945, at which time apparently he had a different idea regarding Pearson's reportorial accuracy:

"I recall not long ago when the republicans had a conference, much of the proceedings that took place at the conference were reported by Drew Pearson. We wondered whether it was some republican who was at the proceedings or whether it was some house employee who was listening in. I would like to know who is listening in on the conferences and sessions."

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## OUT OUR WAY

By J. R. Williams



## Liquidator



George E. Allen, above, Washington insurance man, has been named President Truman's personal representative to study and recommend procedure for the liquidation of war agencies. Allen has been closely identified with important Red Cross activities.

## Blow Rites Tuesday

Grave services will be conducted in Oak Hill cemetery at 4 p. m. Tuesday for Inez Stenner Blow, who died Friday in Cedar Rapids, Ia. Rev. J. W. Tenzler will officiate.

Visiting hours at Sattler's funeral home will be from 1 to 3 p. m. Tuesday.

## Wainwright Sees Bataan Butcher Sing Surrender

BAGUIO, THE PHILIPPINES, (U.P.)—Lt. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, bullet-riddled "Butcher of Bataan," was in Manila's Bilbid prison Monday after surrendering the last Japanese forces in the Philippines in a brief 11-minute ceremony.

Lt. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright and Lt. Gen. A. E. Percival, Great Britain's last-ditch defender of Singapore, watched grimly as the 59-year-old Yamashita affixed his signature to the eight-paragraph surrender document in a room of the high commissioner's building in Baguio, summer capital of the Philippines. Yamashita, once called the "Tiger of Malaya" by his swaggering countrymen, probably faces charges as a war criminal. American military police escorted him from the room immediately after the ceremony, and he was led away to join 10,000 of his countrymen behind bars.

Maj. Gen. Edmond J. Leavelle, Deputy commander and chief of staff of the armed forces of the western Pacific, signed for the allied nations. Using gold pens, he gave one to Wainwright who had defended Bataan and Corregidor in the dark days of the war. He gave another to Percival and a third to Lt. Gen. William D. Styer, commander of the armed forces of the western Pacific.

The surrender ceremony had

been delayed several hours awaiting the arrival of Wainwright and Percival in a special plane that carried them from Tokyo, where only 27 hours earlier they had watched Japan's formal surrender aboard the U. S. S. Missouri. Yamashita, who enjoyed a steak washed down with beer Sunday night, gave himself up to the American 32nd division Sunday and he was brought to Baguio by plane and jeep. He called off all fighting for approximately 40,000 Japanese troops which are haphazardly scattered through the wilds of northern Luzon, Mindanao, and a few other islands.

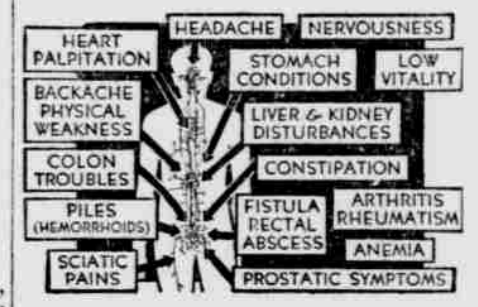
The ceremony began in a brilliantly lighted room a few seconds after noon (10 p. m. Sunday est.). The surrender document was read. It was similar to that signed by Japan on the Missouri Sunday. Leatherbound copies in English and Japanese lay on a plain board table. The table was surrounded by allied military dignitaries and Yamashita's Japanese army and navy aides.

After it was read, Yamashita stepped forward at 12:04 and wrote his signature across the 18 by 10 inch documents. His entire body was rigid as he signed.

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