

# The Plattsmouth Journal

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### Bad Bargain

The right of veto, says Trygve Lie, is "the price . . . which the United Nations paid for big power collaboration. In return, the nations of the world expected and demanded one thing from the Big Five: they required that the big powers would seek and find agreement among themselves."

Well, the nations of the world didn't get their money's worth. They didn't get collaboration or agreement among the great powers. They were even cheated out of an unofficial guarantee that the veto would not be used "willfully to obstruct" the Security Council's operations, and that it would be employed only in a crisis where approval of the Council's majority wishes might lead to war.

Instead, they have seen the Russian Security Council representative, Mr. Gromyko, veto the potentially powerful, peace-protecting Council into a state of virtual impotence.

The climax came, of course, when Mr. Gromyko used the veto three times in the stormy council session which ended in disagreement and an indefinite recess. Mr. Gromyko, ostensibly protesting majority proposals for action in the Spanish question, actually did more. He vetoed once more the idea of majority rule. He vetoed away any semblance of authority in the almost powerless Security Assembly. He even insisted on the right to veto the question of whether matters before the council are subject to veto.

What next? Guillermo Belt, Cuba's representative in the UN Assembly, has said that he will try to call a conference of all UN members in an effort to eliminate the veto power.

It seems unlikely that Mr. Belt will get very far with his idea. At least one might guess, from Russian policy in the past year, that the USSR might walk out of the United Nations rather than give up this right.

But suppose this highly desirable miracle should take place. Would it solve everything? The chances do not seem very hopeful. We need only look at the recurrent and largely unproductive meetings of the Big Four foreign ministers to see that serious disagreements would not be eliminated. Mr. Molotov can be just as adamant without a veto as can Mr. Gromyko with that weapon in his pocket.

For whatever the rules, it seems that big-power agreement is the only hope, however it may be achieved.

In the meantime, we might end this editorial on a note of "cautious optimism," according to the current custom in discussing international relations. Mr. Gromyko, be it noted, has leased for a year the palatial Long Island house and elegantly manicured grounds of the late, Republican, anti-Russian Ogden Mills.

Q—Where are British headquarters in Germany?

A—At Minden, Luebeck, Herford, and Detmold. But plans are afoot to centralize HQ at Hamburg.

Q—Who was the highest paid woman in the nation for the 1944 calendar year and fiscal year ending in 1945.

A—Actress Carmen Miranda, \$201,458.

Q—What city is known as the City of Spindles?

A—Lowell, Mass., for its cotton spinning.

# The WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

By DEW PEARSON

WASHINGTON—Veterans who go to college will be living in houseboats if a plan by Gen. Erskine, chief of the Labor Department's retaining and reemployment administration, is adopted.

In order to alleviate housing problems for war vet students at colleges and universities, General Erskine has persuaded the maritime commission to provide surplus river boats for colleges in waterfront cities. The boats will be loaned to the schools at no cost, except for upkeep, and will be used as floating dormitories for the vet students.

The vets will be charged a small sum for lodging and will be furnished two meals a day by the government at low cost.

Two such vessels with stateroom accommodations for 400 veterans each, soon will be brought to Washington, D. C., to house overflow students in this area.

Note—General Erskine is being bombarded with reports that with increased living costs brought on by congressional scuttling of OPA, many war vets college students cannot make ends meet. In many cases, veterans have been compelled to restrict themselves to two meals a day.

**Why Truman Has Trouble**  
At a recent White House cabinet luncheon, Judge Fred Vinson proposed the appointment of Gael Sullivan, hard-hitting assistant postmaster general, as the new director of the budget.

Attorney General Tom Clark immediately added his enthusiastic endorsement. Bob Hannegan also gave his support, though he said he would hate to lose his assistant.

The presidential lunchers then looked at the new secretary of the Treasury, John Snyder. He is the cabinet executive who would have to work closely with the new director of the budget and his OK would be essential.

Snyder, however, said nothing. It was obvious he did not approve of Sullivan.

This illustrates one of the little-understood factors which operate inside the administration. It is doubtful that even the president himself fully understands it. His friends don't tell him. Truman has been constantly bemoaning the fact that he cannot enlist good men for government service; but he does not seem to realize that many good men refuse to serve because of the Missouri gang.

They know that their work would be constantly vetoed.

**Missouri Gang Has Last Word**  
One such case occurred the other day when Truman invited J. R. Parten, wealthy Texas oil man and ex-member of the Texas university board of regents, to become chairman of the full employment committee. Later Truman announced Parten would not accept because he was making too much money. That, however, was not what Parten told either the president or speaker Sam Rayburn who had urged his appointment.

Parten told the president that he thought the job of full employment chairman and director of the budget should be rolled into one. If the committee to bring full employment is to promote government spending, then it cuts across the bureau of the budget, and the two jobs must go hand in hand.

Knowing the close friendship between Truman and John Snyder, Parten did not add (what he told others) that he could not work with John Snyder. So, since Snyder and the director of the budget must cooperate, the Texas oil man politely declined on the ground that he had to undergo an operation.

Many other well-qualified men have declined presidential appointments for exactly the same reason. They don't like the Missouri gang veto any more than members of the United Nations like Ambassador Gromyko's veto. They know that some of the old, old friends who sit very close to Mr. Truman have a lot more influence with him than members of the cabinet.

**Roosevelt Children Row**  
For years, the voters of Seattle have been watching a red-hot family contest between the two most political-minded of FDR's children.

Jimmy, now political director of the independent citizens committee, has thrown all his weight behind fighting Representative Hugh Delacy, while sister Anna Roosevelt Boettiger is trying to help Howard Costigan retire Delacy in the Washington state primaries Tuesday.

The family warfare started last month when Jimmy, ill and unable to appear in person, sent a warm endorsement of Delacy to a Seattle meeting of the independent citizens committee. Jimmy also supported Senator Hugh Mitchell and Congressman John Coffey, Henry Jackson and Charley Savage, all of Washington and all democrats.

However, Howard Costigan, a former political ally of Delacy's, jumped into the race at the last minute and wrote Jimmy protesting the Delacy endorsement.

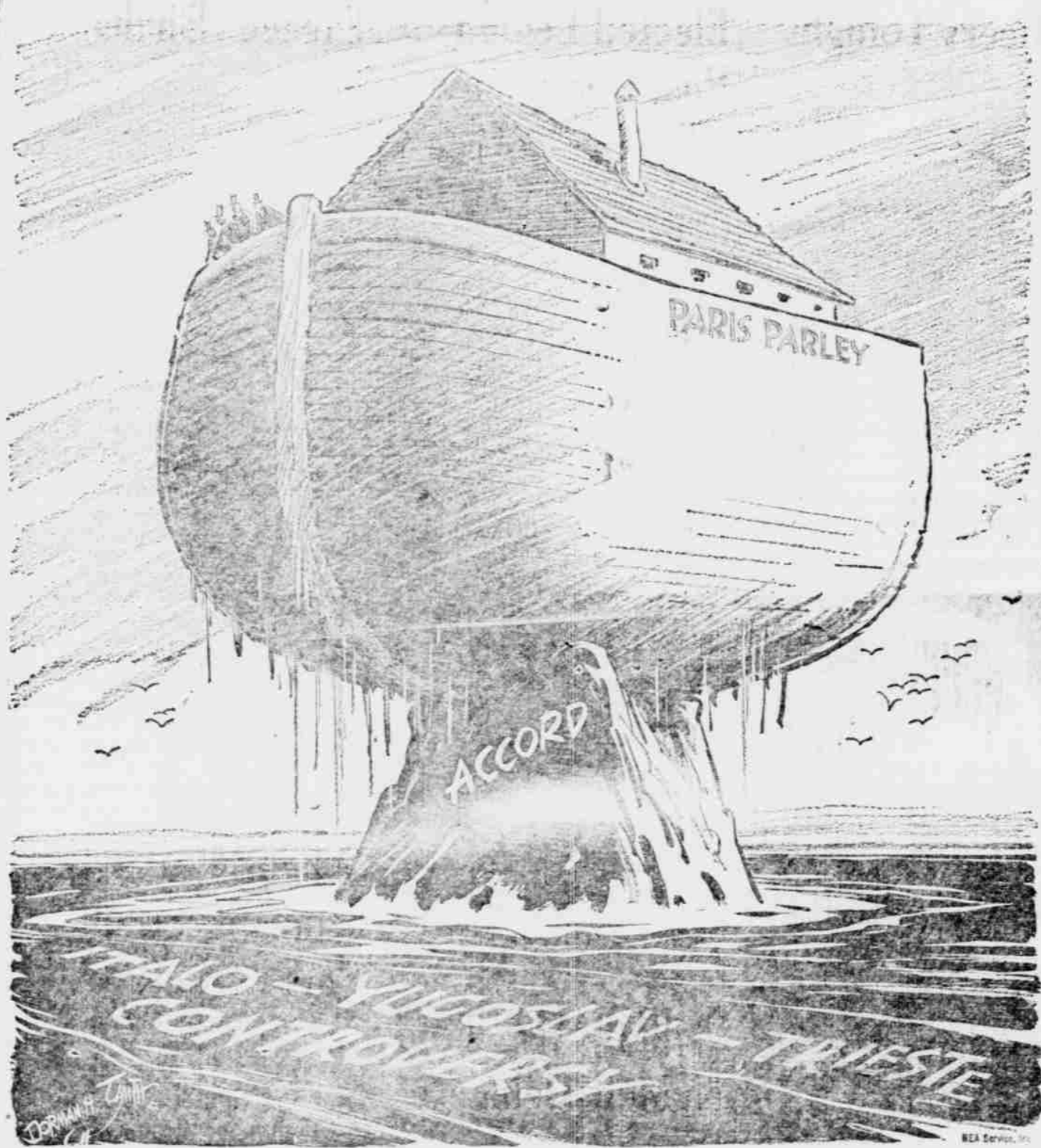
Jimmy asked for a letter from Delacy outlining his political philosophy, got the letter, and then sent Costigan a sweeping endorsement of Delacy.

Meanwhile, sister Anna, who has lived in Seattle for some years, viewed her brother's intrusion from California with jaundiced eye. Doubtless she felt somewhat like Senator George of Georgia when her father invaded the Senator's home state and proposed that George be defeated.

Anyway, Sister Anna wrote brother Jimmy a letter attacking Delacy and praising his opponent Costigan. She also wrote Costigan giving him her unqualified support. Finally she authorized publication of both letters. Meanwhile, Delacy, unable to get equal publicity in the Seattle papers, has made recordings of Jimmy's endorsement, and is playing them over Seattle radio stations.

So tomorrow, the people of Seattle will have to choose between the two opposing candidates of the Roosevelt family: In one corner, Howard Costigan, wearing the colors of sister Anna, and in the other corner Hugh Delacy, present holder of the title, wearing the colors of brother Jimmy. It should be a good bout.

## Well, Well, Mt. Ararat at Last!



Mary Stuart, above, comes from Tulsa, Okla., which is a lot nearer to Hollywood than New York is, but she found that the longest way 'round is the shortest cut to a film career. She went to New York, worked as a model days and a photographer at night. While on the latter job, producer Joe Pasternak saw her. Result—a screen contract.

## UNDER THE DOME

**From the Pathfinder**  
HIGHER PRICES are ahead. Regardless of controls, government financial policies and securities of goods make upward changes certain. Some kind of federal rent control is strongly possible. Everybody agrees houses can't be produced quickly.

**WATCH FOR EFFORTS** to corner raw materials. Some manufacturers, feeling their markets will now be unlimited for several months, will try to build up inventories.

**EFFECT OF PRICE CHANGES** will be watched closely by international economists. Loans to France and Britain may have less dollar value but higher prices would put those countries in better selling position here. And a lower-value dollar would make it easier for them to repay the loans.

**RESIGNATION OF DEAN ACHESON** as secretary of state is in the cards as soon as the international situation clears a little. Same old story: He can't afford to work at his salary.

**ANOTHER STATE DEPARTMENT RESIGNATION** is expected. Sen. Spaulding Braden, in charge of inter-American affairs, will either leave or change posts. He can't hold his present job under the new U. S. policy toward Argentina.

**PRESIDENT'S ACTION** on price control was based somewhat on advice from Paris. During long-distance foreign policy talks with Secretary Byrnes he also got advice based on Byrnes' experience as war stabilizer.

**FAVORITISM CHARGES** will be made against army for its retirement policies. Critics claim not one of more than 1,000 regular officers has been denied disability pay running up to 75 per cent of base pay, but that 60 per cent of some 25,000 retiring reserve officers have been turned down.

**FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE**, designed to protect farmers against losses due to weather, floods, pests, etc., will be ended in 1947 unless more farmers participate, thus cutting down cost to government.

**EFFORTS OF SOME PETROLEUM GROUPS** to form a peace-time version of the petroleum administration for war have run into a snag. Justice Department has warned against possible anti-trust violation.

**PAC IS BEING CRITICIZED** by some of its best friends on the grounds that while it has shown ability to defeat some of its enemies, it hasn't been effective in aiding the candidates it supports.

**WAR SCRIPTS DISPOSAL ABROAD**, now handled by State Department, will go to anybody who will take it. State wants no more of it.

**RECENT LONG SENATE SESSIONS** frayed legislators' tempers. Members have been sniping at each other with little regard to ministerial courtesy.

**WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS** may have to retire thousands of their former civilian employees if congress finally okays optional leave pay for enlisted men. Records of every serviceman would have to be checked.

**OPA'S PAUL PORTER** will follow Chester Bowles out of the government. He's expected to take a post with a national radio network.

**FREIGHT CAR SHORTAGE** will remain acute for months. Because of material shortages, some makers are as much as six months behind on deliveries. More than 40,000 cars are on order.

**INDIVIDUAL INCOMES** are still high, according to Treasury figures. Rate is now about \$12.7 billion monthly, about 3 per cent below last year.

**ARMY IS CHANGING METHODS** of paying troops in some European countries. Hope is to cut down amount of American dollars reaching the black market.

**FEDERAL AID FOR HOSPITALS**, particularly in poorer states, is due to pass congress. Senate has already approved a bill allotting \$275 million.

**BREAD SHORTAGE** will be most acute in next two months, will ease by October.

## Real Estate Transfers

Clara M. Swan and others to Wesley Copenhafer, Fr. SE 1/4 SW 1/4, 23-10-18.  
Ervin Dobberstein and Mildred to G. E. Dordill, W 1/2 SW 1/4 G and NW 1/4, 7-10-9.  
H. F. Jacobs and Mabel to G. E. Dordill, same as above.  
Delbert Sampson and Mary to G. E. Dordill, same as above.  
Dora Riester and others to Mat Rida Joehin, W. 100 Ft. lots 7, 8, 9, block 7.  
Arthur Johans and Hilda to M. H. Williamson and Lucille, E 1/2 1/2 Blk 23 Plattsmouth.  
Rachel Lush Sisson to F. L. Rogers and Helen, W 1/2 SE 1/4, 18-10-14.  
Mary Slattery to Edward Slattery and Marie, W 1/2 NW 1/4, 15 and E 20 A. NE 1/4.  
Winifred Slagle and others to

## EDSON'S WASHINGTON COLUMN

BY PETER EDSON  
NEA Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NEA)—Those who remain of the New Deal politicians and the Progressive Republicans are now worried because the people seem to be too prosperous. The line is that when voters are well off financially, they tend to go conservative.

Put it the other way around. Voters are not interested in progressive movements or liberal reforms when they have money in their pockets and food in their bellies. The great reform movements always seem to follow depressions, when things have gone wrong.

If these are political truths, the amount of money in the pay envelope becomes an important factor in the November elections. They're four months away. That's not very long, but a lot of things can happen in the meantime.

Bureau of Labor Statistics figures just released put the average earnings of the nearly 12 million factory workers in the U. S. for May at \$1.07 per hour for a 40-hour week.

It sounds like a lot of money. In terms of weekly earnings, the U. S. average for factory workers for May is given as \$42.67. Compare that with the average weekly earnings of \$35.25 in 1939. Compare it with the \$25.03 average weekly earnings in 1929, or with the \$22.08 of 1919.

FACTORY earnings have practically doubled in the 25 years since the end of World War I. The all-time peak in weekly earnings was the January, 1945, average of \$47.40.

Radicalism can't flourish on earnings like that. But prosperity can't be measured just by the dollars you have to fiddle in your pocket, purse, or piggy-bank. It's what they'll buy that counts. So take a good look in terms of the purchasing power of today's dollar, as compared with that in past years, and see where you come out.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the goods and services that \$42.67 will buy today could have been bought for \$23.36 in 1939. Or put it the other way around. It takes \$56.35 today to buy what \$22.08 would have bought in 1939.

THE point of this is that the purchasing power of the dollar was high in 1939—higher than in any recent year, save 1932—for those people who had money to spend. If a family of four people spent \$40 on food in 1939, today that family would have to spend \$60 on food. For every \$12 spent on clothing in 1939, \$18.50 would have to be spent today.

For the politician, the importance of these figures becomes apparent when they are taken into consideration along with what may happen to price levels between now and election.

Now that OPA price controls have been removed, sharp increases in the cost of living are unavoidable. These increases are political dynamite.

## Detective Tells Why Men Leave Home-Women

NEW YORK, (AP)—Detective George Lamb has the answer to why men leave home.

It's women.

In the 30 years he has headed the Abandonment Bureau, Queens district attorney's office, Lamb figures he has brought back 1,900 husbands, and in more than half of these cases they left their wives and children "on account of getting some infatuation for a woman."

"The other ones pick women up when they land," Lamb added. Lamb makes a business of getting his men back. On a recent trip to the west coast with 28 warrants for abandonment, he came back with a record of 25 arrests. Nine of these he brought or sent back to New York and 16 already have gone to Sing Sing Prison.

**Job Better Than Jail**  
He made settlements with the other 16 on the theory that they wouldn't be able to support their wives and children while in jail. In all his years as a detective, he has only sent about 100 husbands to jail.

Lamb believes that too many children are quickly working wives and a lack of mutual interests contribute to breakups in marriages.

"Too damn many kids," he explained. The responsibility is too great, so the man walks away from it, but the woman has to stick with it, sink or swim.

"Women working hasn't helped the matter any. Women's place is at home mindin' the kids. If a woman is bringing up a family she ought to stay home.

**Man's Job to Provide**  
"When a woman's workin' she's THIS CURIOUS WORLD

**IN CHINA, MILLIONS OF PEOPLE HAVE LIVED FOR CENTURIES ON SOIL THAT CAME FROM THE GREAT MOUNTAINS OF TIBET.**

**Quoting Odds**  
ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR!  
A BALL PLAYER CAN STRIKE OUT WITHOUT STRIKING. Says MRS. GORDON HILL, Jerome, LaSalle.

TEMPERATURE CAN BE ESTIMATED BY COUNTING THE NUMBER OF TIMES A CRICKET CHIRPS PER MINUTE.

NEXT: Could we live without birds?