

The Plattsmouth Journal

ESTABLISHED 1881
ESTABLISHED: DAILY 1905; SEMI-WEEKLY, 1881.
Published week day evenings except Saturday at 609 113 Main Street, Plattsmouth, Cass County, Nebraska, by The Journal Publishing Company.

LESTER A. WALKER, Publisher
B. J. ALCOTT, General Manager

Entered at the Postoffice at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, as second class matter in accordance with the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATE—\$3 per year cash in advance. By mail outside the Plattsmouth trade area.

Time for Legal Action

Let us assume John Doe, a property owner, believes portions of the garage and driveway of his neighbor, a physician, are situated on his land. And let us assume John Doe does not take the sensible way of trying to settle the matter by legal means.

Instead he steals into the doctor's garage one night, takes the key from his automobile, puts his own padlock on the garage door, and refuses to surrender the keys to lock or car. Such the doctor's property rights. It is also a source of possible danger to the health and life of his patients.

However right John Doe may have been in his property dispute, his night-handed, irresponsible behavior would undoubtedly earn him public censure and a severe legal penalty. Yet if John Doe headed the labor unions in a basic industry, the situation would be decidedly different. He could, in effect, settle his dispute by punishing the patients instead of the physician, and there would be little that anyone could do.

One reason for the different situation is that in disputes such as the coal strike, which endanger the public safety, everyone seems to have been going on the assumption that there are only two branches of our government about it. The judicial branch has been carefully bypassed.

Labor has resisted any restriction of the right to strike, and successfully except in the case of the Smith-Conally Act. Many industrial executives have joined union leaders in opposing compulsory arbitration even before a government committee, let alone a court of law.

Yet it is obvious that the time has come when industrial disputes which adversely affect the whole country must be settled in the same orderly manner as any other disputes affecting the rights of persons or property. And now at last plans for such means of settlement have been proposed by a senator from each party, Mr. Ferguson of Michigan and Mr. Fulbright of Arkansas.

Both senators would make arbitration of disputed contracts compulsory in basic industries and utilities where the public welfare is at stake.

The constitution extends the judicial power of the United States, among other things, to controversies "between citizens of different states." When John L. Lewis, a citizen of Virginia, can call a strike which paralyzes the nation, such judicial power is clearly applicable.

Senator Ferguson is talking incontestable good sense when he says, "It is now plainly apparent that we have got to set up some legal machinery to do the job. The economic power of disputing parties should not be the deciding factor."

The WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

By DREW PEARSON

WASHINGTON—The War Department and General MacArthur are supposed to be a part of the same army team, but apparently one of them doesn't always believe in letting "the right hand see what the left hand doeth."

NOTE—Roy Howard, GOP Boss of the on the N.Y. World-Telegram than on the other News-Chicks under his wing. (Copyright, 1946, by the Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

But within an hour of the MacArthur statement, the War Department confirmed the accuracy of the MacArthur cable as reported by this column. Here is the United Press report from the War Department.

"The War Department declined comment on a report by Drew Pearson that Gen. MacArthur banned representatives of several important newspapers from making a trip to Japan. The Army said the only comment that could be made would have to come from MacArthur."

"Reliable War Department sources said Pearson quoted correctly from the text of a cable from MacArthur to the War Department. They said the officer or civilian who disclosed the information to Pearson would probably be court-martialed for violating security if his identity were discovered."

Other war Department sources said the accuracy of Pearson's column had been radioed to MacArthur, and the chief of the War Department had urged the general to report to the War Department.

San Francisco chronicle along with the communist daily Worker, the liberal PM and the Democratic Chicago Sun and accused them of "governor quackery and dishonesty."

He said he did not want representatives of these papers making a special tour of Japan. These papers should be kept out of Japan."

Later this week, the general's ban on newspapermen began to prove its effect. The general's ban on newspapermen was reported to be in effect. The general's ban on newspapermen was reported to be in effect.

Last October this column reported extensively on the "Jumper Grove" scandal and the "Jumper Grove" scandal. The "Jumper Grove" scandal was reported to be in effect.

All of the above leads into another nice chapter in the war scandal of the Senator from Mississippi, who was just as good at rooking churches as he was inspiring the beating of helpless negroes.

One of the men who contributed cash to the "Jumper Grove Baptist Church special fund" was Maurice T. Reed of Belsonia, Miss., who through Bibbo's assistance, got an army contract for the Jackson, Miss., Ari Base at a cost of \$1,459,710.

Reed coughed up \$,800 to Bibbo, but since he wanted to be able to deduct it from his income tax, he insisted on paying it to the church fund rather than to Bibbo or otherwise. In the end, it amounted to the same thing. Following this, Bibbo turned round and got Reed's son a coveted appointment to West Point.

The records of the U. S. Military Academy show that Maurice T. Reed, Jr., entered West Point July 1, 1944 and flunked out in June, 1946. The official record says: "Discharged because of deficiencies in study."

In other words, Young Reed didn't have the proper educational qualification to enter West Point in the first place, and probably wouldn't have got in had it not been for the \$3,500 his father paid Senator Bibbo. In other words also, the taxpayers wasted a minimum of \$10,000 sending young Reed to West Point for two years—a total loss.

Finally, there is the fact that young Reed got into the coveted military academy in 1944 while the war was still on, and anyone entering at that time was certain not to face combat until the war was over.

John L. Lewis Fires 'Em Here is how John L. Lewis deals with his own employees when they don't toe the line.

Last week a representative of the United Mine Workers walked into the office of Thomas G. Evans, regional director of UMW's district 50 in Knoxville, Tenn., and handed him a letter. Evans, for ten years employed by the miners, opened the letter. On glance told him what it was.

It was fired. In 13 months Evans had doubled the dues-paying members of John Lewis's District 50 in the state of Tennessee and neighboring parts of Kentucky, Virginia, and North Carolina. But he didn't agree with the big boss of the miners on various policies including the strike, and overnight found himself out a job.

Who Is Scripps-Howard Censor? What's good enough for one Scripps-Howard paper apparently is not good enough for another.

published an editorial congratulating the Kilgore committee on its wise decision not to embarrass international negotiations by probing the U. S. Army in Germany. Pointing out that the vote was strictly on party lines—six Democrats and four Republicans in favor of the investigation, the world-Telegram said:

"They the committee had nothing more to go on than the half-baked compilation of gossip and rumor submitted by the self-inflated committee investigator."

However, the New York World-Telegram, leading member of the news team, sponsored one important part of the Scripps-Howard editorial. Other papers in the Scripps chain carried this significant line:

"Which indicates that some Republican Senators haven't yet realized that when they won show some sense of responsibility for the conduct of our government's affairs."

NOTE—Roy Howard, GOP Boss of the on the N.Y. World-Telegram than on the other News-Chicks under his wing.

(Copyright, 1946, by the Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

Q—How much steel goes into a household refrigerator?

A—About 200 pounds.

SOME GUYS HAVE ALL THE LUCK



Legal Notices

Smith & Lebens, Attys. NOTICE OF HEARING IN THE COUNTY COURT OF CASS COUNTY, NEBRASKA

Estate of Eliza Schulze also known as Eliza Schultz Deceased. The State of Nebraska: To all persons interested in said estate, creditors and heirs take notice, that George W. Hall has filed his petition...

Davis & Peck, Attys. NOTICE TO CREDITORS IN THE COUNTY COURT OF CASS COUNTY, NEBRASKA

A. L. Tidd, Atty. NOTICE TO CREDITORS IN THE COUNTY COURT OF CASS COUNTY, NEBRASKA

Smith & Lebens, Attys. NOTICE OF HEARING IN THE COUNTY COURT OF CASS COUNTY, NEBRASKA

Estate of Sarah C. P. Robine also known as C. P. Robien, deceased. The State of Nebraska: To all persons interested in said estate, creditors and heirs take notice, that George W. Hall has filed his petition...

Attorney Francis M. Casey NOTICE IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF CASS COUNTY, NEBRASKA

GEORGE T. TROOP, et al., Plaintiffs, vs. COLUMBUS NUCKOLLS, et al., Defendants. TO: COLUMBUS NUCKOLLS, ANNIE C. NUCKOLLS, LAFAYETTE NUCKOLLS, F. NICKERBOCKER, first and real name unknown, WILLETT POTTEINGER, MARTHA S. POTTEINGER, MANLEY GREEN, CHARLES N. GREEN, KATE M. GREEN, and their heirs, devisees, legatees, and personal representatives, and all other persons having or claiming any interest in the East 1/2 of Lot 10 and all of Lot 11, in Block 30, in the City of Plattsmouth, Cass County, Nebraska, whose real and true names are unknown:

You, and each of you, are hereby notified that on the 8th day of October, 1946, George T. Troop and Mary May Troop filed their petition in the District Court of Cass County, Nebraska, against you and each of you, the object title in them to the real estate and prayer of which is to quiet above specifically described, as against you and anyone having or claiming any interest in and to said real estate.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 20th day of January, 1947. Dated this 5th day of December, 1946. GEORGE T. TROOP, et al., Plaintiffs. No. 395, Dec. 9, 16, 23 & 30.

Mother Gets The Meat FALMOUTH, Me. — Three days after she returned home from a hospital where she gave birth to a daughter, Mrs. Ralph W. Luce shot and killed an eight-point buck from the back porch.

Edson's Washington Column

BY PETER EDSON NEA Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NEA)—Five important railroad cases now before the federal courts and the Interstate Commerce Commission, and coming up in the next Congress, fit together in a jigsaw puzzle that pictures a battle of the railroad giants against the government. At stake is the whole future of U. S. transportation policy—whether it is to have free-enterprise competition or monopoly control.

The first case to consider is the application of 48 major railroads for ICC approval of their offer to buy and operate the Pullman company's sleeping-car service. In the closing session of these hearings in Washington, Jacob Aronson, counsel for the New York Central and the 45 other railroads in this pool, stated that his clients would like a decision by the ICC on this application before the Supreme Court can hear arguments on another case to decide the same issue. The importance of this statement will appear later.

In May, 1944, Pullman, Inc., was ordered to sell either its car manufacturing business or its sleeping-car service. It chose to sell the sleeping-car service, and in December, 1945, the Philadelphia U. S. District Court approved sale of it to the railroad pool for \$75 million.

THREE months later the Department of Justice asked the Supreme Court to bar the sale, on the grounds that ownership and operation of the sleeping-car service by the railroads would merely perpetuate the monopoly that the court had ordered dissolved.

This case has been set for argument before the Supreme Court in January. The desire of the railroads to get the ICC to approve this sale now is obviously a maneuver to present the Supreme Court with government approval of the deal by the ICC.

Two other railroad anti-trust cases fit into the picture. First is an action against the western railroads and their top financial-controlling interests, in the U. S. District Court at Lincoln, Neb. Briefly, the government's charge is that through monopolistic control, development of the western railroads has been retarded.

RAILROAD attorneys have been pressing for delay of the Lincoln case until after the Supreme Court can dispose of the so-called Georgia rate case. This was a suit initiated by Gov. Ellis Arnall on behalf of the State of Georgia, charging that discriminatory freight rates were charged southern shippers by agreements dictated to railroads of the south and east by their common controlling ownership.

There is little chance the Georgia rate case can be decided before the end of the present term of the Court in June. That gives the railroads time to move in another direction.

Time is of value in these cases because a new Republican Congress convenes in January. And among the bills which just missed passage by the last Congress, but will be up for a second try next year, is the famous Bulwinkle bill. All it would do is exempt the railroads from all action under the anti-trust laws.

Alf Landon's Luck Stronger In Oil Business TOPEKA, Kan. — Alf Landon luck—oil business variety, not political—is still going strong. He went quail hunting and bagged an oil well.

The unsuccessful 1936 presidential candidate, a highly successful 100 miles south of Topeka, shares in a well on the fringe of City, Mo., with the offer of an independent oilman, was approached by Mrs. Ruth Lane of Kansas the Silver City Dome in Kansas, said she would turn over to Landon an interest in the well, then being drilled, if he would bear the cost of finishing the drilling.

For a time it looked as though he had made a bad bargain. Since 1902, the hunt for oil on and around the Silver City Dome has continued intermittently, with only good showings of gas resulting.

A few days before a week-end hunting trip with three friends, Landon checked his new interest—and returned home glut, the well apparently was going to produce nothing but salt water.

The quail hunt in the well's vicinity wasn't going well, either, for a heavy rain was putting a damper on the shooting. Partially to get in out of the wet and partially to check the well "just once more," Landon had his companions duck into the drillers' shack.

He let out a whoop—the well had lunged 10 barrels an hour. The strike being brought in and was producing a new Kansas field.

Subscribe for the Journal

Stibal Variety Christmas Trees Real live trees kept in a cool dark damp place; will not shed. 50c to \$1.50

Tree Decorations All kinds and sizes, colored glass balls, standard size 12 in a box, 60c. Giant size, 12 in a box, \$1.20

Wreaths Electric lighted, a real beauty for your window

Advertisement for Wescott's Christmas Overcoats. Text: 'In the last, pre-embargo express shipment, we received some long overdue CHRISTMAS OVERCOATS. They are beauties. Blue fleece - Full lined and Grey English tweeds. The price is \$39 & \$40. We invite you to participate in this fortunate shipment. Open Evenings Beginning Dec. 11. Green Trading Stamps. Wescott's' Includes an illustration of a man in a long overcoat.