

The Plattsmouth Journal

ESTABLISHED 1881

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EDITORIALS

THE FINAL CURTAIN

The following editorial is reprinted from the Leader-Press, Elsinore, California:

"British Doctors Will Be Paid \$1,200 Yearly For Practice in Socialized Medicine."

"That headline . . . over a press report from London heralded the decline of British medical practice to the point where the State has finally become the General Practitioner, and the patient a numerical nonentity."

"The new British system, virtually wiping out private practice, stops just short of telling the doctor what diagnostic procedures he shall use, or what color pills he shall prescribe. Everything stems from the Minister of Health in London and not only doctors, but dentists, druggists and opticians alike must bow to a supreme hierarchy."

"As one writer observes, perhaps it was inevitable from the first day of the panel system in England—now being discarded for the new regulations—that the doctors would one day lose their freedom of action entirely. The fact that the quality of medical care degenerates under State control seems to have been completely ignored, and the British Medical Association's complaint that doctors will be obliged to divide their loyalties between patient and State has been unavailing."

"In America . . . socialized medicine has failed to fix its talons on the doctor or to turn his patient into an anonymous pill-seeker, because the doctors are leading the fight to provide prepaid, budget-basis care to the millions needing it, within the framework of voluntary choice."

"It is this sort of enlightened self-restraint which will prevent the final curtain from being rung down in this nation as it has been in England, on the private practice of medicine."

STORES AND IDEOLOGIES

It isn't often commented upon, but retail stores here and in the Soviet Union are an excellent example of essential differences between free enterprise and government enterprise.

In Russia, for instance, there are various "classes" of stores. A few modern shops carry good stocks and go in for attractive displays and high standards of service. But these stores, under present policy in the workers' paradise, are open to only a relatively few top level people—important officials, high-ranking officers, artists whose work is in favor with the ruling clique, foreigners with diplomatic status, etc. The stores which the masses of the people can patronize are dreary and dirty, and carry only the barest of necessities and few of those. The worker has to deal in the black market to keep alive. There isn't of course, any competition between stores—the state owns and runs them all, and the customer is always wrong.

By comparison, America has the finest retail system in the world. Every store is in direct competition with many others. Chains and independents, department stores and super-markets, specialty shops and mail-order houses, are all out for the business. The customer is king, and every possible device is used to attract him—courteous service, lower price, interesting advertising, colorful displays, and so on. Anybody can buy wherever he pleases, and if he doesn't like one store he is free to take his money down the street. The average Russian just wouldn't believe the truth about American retailing—just as, living in his totalitarian darkness, he wouldn't believe what free enterprise achieves for all the people.

DOWN MEMORY LANE

TEN YEARS AGO

Stuart Porter, junior in Tarkio college, completed eighteen hours of "A" scholastic work during the first semester . . . Dr. O. Sandin, chief and Franklin Kief, president of the fire department attended school of instruction at Grand Island . . . Charles A. Patterson of Arapahoe visited at the T. H. Pollock home . . . Four former Plattsmouth high school athletes were awarded gold footballs as co-champions of the Missouri conference at Tarkio, they were Geo. Adam, Kenneth Armstrong, Stuart Porter, Joe Case . . . First Christian Church completed addition of new room in the basement . . . Edgar S. Wescott was named advertising manager of Bankers Life Insurance company of Nebraska at Lincoln.

TWENTY-ONE YEARS AGO

St. Luke's Guild was entertained at the home of Mrs. V. V. Leonard . . . Methodist Church choir visited the Masonic Home to entertain them with a musical program. Solo numbers were given during meeting held with Girls Restive Home Eco-

Furse's Fresh Flashes

When a man is built like a sturdy oak, many a girl pines for him.

A local little girl told her mother she didn't care for any supper. "I just ate the raisins off the fly paper."

A woman approached the "Pearly Gates" and spoke to St. Peter:

"Do you know if my husband is here? His name is Smith."

"Lady, we have lots of them here. You will have to be more specific."

"Joe Smith."

"Lots of them, too—you'll have to have more identification."

"Well, when he died he said if I was ever untrue to him, he'd turn over in his grave."

"Oh, you mean 'Pinwheel Smith.'"

Flipper Fanny, our dainty little contour twister, says tight clothing may prevent circulation, but she assures us it's what keeps her circulating.

No question about who's the best man on earth—he's the fellow your wife could have married but didn't.

The surest way in the world to get your pants kicked and your reputation run down is to devote yourself and your time wholeheartedly to work that you think is for the betterment of the community.

A reader tells us his wife's pancakes are so tough he can play them on their new console phonograph, but they're hard on the needles.

romis and Manual Training departments in charge of program . . . Mrs. Roy Gregg of near by Mrs. William Weber, Miss Vyril Fossler, Mrs. Edward Roman, J. A. Capwell, Jesse P. Perry and Mrs. E. H. Wescott . . . Alvo Parent Teach-Murray entertained honoring Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Fulton recently married . . . Eight Mile Grove residents tendered farewell party for Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Puls who were leaving to reside in Greeley, Colorado . . . Street Commissioner Jess Elliott completed work of installation of stop signs on side streets in business section leading to Main Street.

The WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

By DREW PEARSON

(Copyright, 1948. By The Bell Syndicate, Inc.) DREW PEARSON SAYS:

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT HOSPITALITY STIFFENS TOWARD RUSSIAN AGRICULTURE MISSIONS; U.S.A.'S GRAND DRAGON GREEN TELLS KLANSMEN HERMAN TALMADGE IS PRO-LABOR; U.S.A.'S COLDEST TOWN TURNS DOWN BLACK-MARKET OIL

WASHINGTON.—For two years the Agriculture Department has been trying to crack the "Iron Curtain" and inspect a Russian project that might teach us new lessons in how to conquer the southwest's great "dust bowl." But repeated appeals for a look-see have been turned down by the Russians. As a result, the Agriculture Department will now stiffen its own hospitality toward Russian agriculture missions.

The Russians project is a scientific "shelter belt," planted with trees to save the soil from erosion. Reportedly it was started more than 50 years ago, but American soil experts didn't learn of it until after the war. By visiting it, they hoped to learn new methods for controlling the restless topsoil in our own southwest.

Despite Soviet secrecy, however, the Agriculture Department so far has turned the other cheek and shown Russian experts all aspects of American agriculture, even though the Russians always carried cameras and asked exhaustive questions.

For example, a Russian mission inspecting the Forest Product laboratories at Madison, Wis., wanted to know the cubic measurements of each building, how many people each would hold and intricate details about the equipment. On the other hand, they refused to participate in a seminar and exchange information about their own research.

Also the Soviet embassy always sent more people than stipulated, such as a recent mission to Oregon State college. Arrangements were requested for two, but five showed up and stayed on until they wore out their welcome.

From now on, U. S. hospitality, if at all, will be frigid.

THE MERRY MORTICIAN

Senator Kenneth Wherry, Nebraska's "Merry Mortician," can't resist a snicker when Indian names are read on the floor of the Senate.

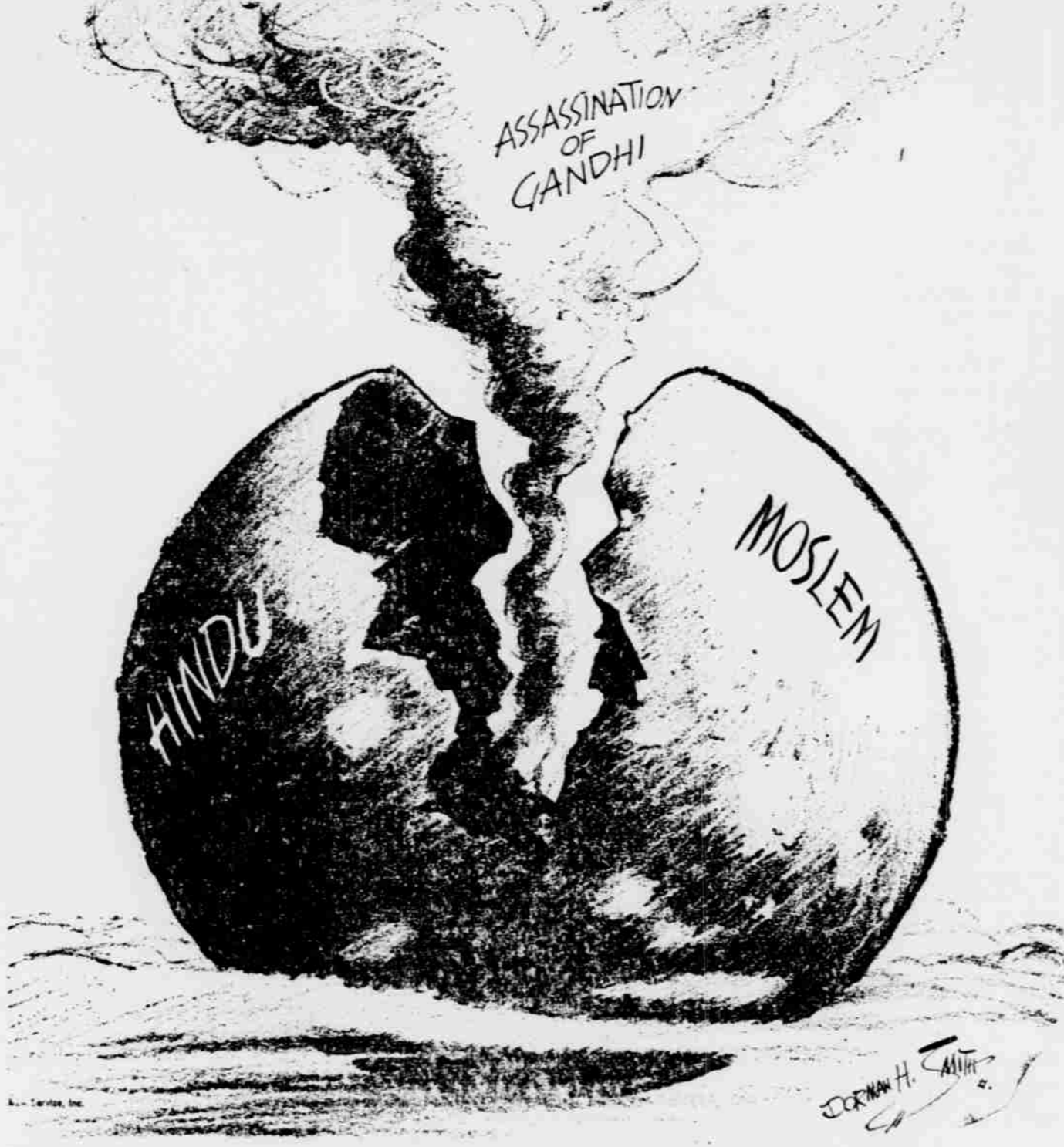
Three years ago it was he who demanded an explanation of the name, "Winnie L&ft Her Behind," an Indian woman who had a claim before Congress. Senator Harlan Bushfield of South Dakota replied—without developing the thought—that he thought there were some with funnier names in the Senate than most of the Indian names.

Last week Wherry again jumped up when the reading clerk made an error in reading the bill by Montana's Senator Zales Eaton to authorize the issuance of a patent-in-fee for land to an Indian lady, "Mabel Townsend Petty On Top."

Immediately Wherry was on his feet.

"What's that?" he snickered. "What was that name?"

None of his colleagues seemed interested. Wherry subsided as the clerk corrected his reading to: "Mabel Townsend Pretty On Top."



Inside the KKK

Grand Dragon "Green" came back to Atlanta the other day very irate to find that during a two-weeks' absence, some of his klanmen had kicked over the traces against Herman Talmadge.

So, resuming his role of Grand Cyclops of Klavern No. 1, Green gave the klanman a long pep talk. Here are the minutes of what he said:

"Dr. Green was also sore because so few were present at the meeting and because only seven were initiated. However, he seemed even sorer because secrets were leaking out of klan meetings. So he started off by blasting Drew Pearson for reporting that Herman Talmadge was not for the workingman. Green said that he had talked with Herman, and that Herman was going to back up labor strong."

"Since Drew Pearson came out and said there was a big row in the klan about supporting Talmadge," proclaimed the Grand Dragon, "it proves that we still have a rat present who is telling about every move we make. I want all klanmen present to try to find this stool pigeon. If you have any suspicions, come and tell me. I am going to find that dirty rat if it's the last thing I do."

"Dr. Green also said he thought the reason no more people were joining the klan was because Pearson had scared them."

The Grand Dragon reminded the klanmen that the hearing on the Negro policemen is coming up before Bond Almond, a former klanman. The date, he said, was not announced, but Green was sure a decision would be handed down that would suit the KKK.

The klanmen were invited to participate in the Swainsboro parade which the Grand Dragon said means much to the klan because it seems there has been some trouble with the Negroes and this will put them in their place.

Several klanmen wanted to know why the klan was not more active in Atlanta. They wanted to see some activities similar to the old days. Dr. Green promised that as soon as possible he would see that they got plenty of action.

"The year 1948 is going to be a hot year for the Ku Klux Klan," he said. "There will be a lot of parades and cross-burnings."

He also said the klan had been busy in many ways that it had not told its members about, since he had been afraid to talk too much about klan activities because Drew Pearson or someone might announce it before it could even take place.

Note.—Meanwhile a new klavern is being established in Chattanooga, Tennessee, with a membership of 289 klanmen. Coldest Town in U. S. A.

The hardy little town of International Falls, Minn.—coldest city in the U. S. A.—would rather buck 40-below temperatures than buy fuel oil on the black market. Hearing of the town's anti-inflation fortitude, President Truman, himself, has pro-



WASHINGTON REPORT by Howard Buffett Congressman, 2nd Nebraska District

What would be the consequences of another world war? One thing sure—the consequences would not be the promised intentions. "When a war is begun, it will run its course and bring its consequences. What the intention was makes no difference."—William Graham Sumner.

Before World War II you were promised the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms—"for everybody, everywhere." Where are those intentions now? The leaders who beat the war drums didn't tell you that communism would be the real victor, did they? Also they didn't tell you that after Churchill's "joybells of victory" rang in London, England would be herded into socialism and labor slavery, did they?

They didn't tell you that 457,000 American boys who left home with sound minds would now be drawing payments as

psychoneurotics, did they? Ponder that tragedy a moment. 396,000 American heroes died in uniform. But those who came back mentally wounded, and their families, have a daily fate often worse than death.

Going way back to World War I, what were you told? That when the Kaiser was licked, the world would have lasting peace and would be saved for democracy. Actually, as afterward admitted by Mr. Churchill, our intention prolonged that conflict and resulted in communism coming to power in 1918 in Russia.

As scare stories, appeals for intervention, and propaganda for the 1948 handout on Operation Rathole in Europe passes before you, ponder this challenge from Reverend James M. Gillis: "The job of combating communism cannot be done by diplomatic strategy or economic pressure. Nor by the distribution of cash and credit. Least of all can it be done with the atom bomb. Killing Communists is not the way to kill communism. If we drop another one of those bombs, we shall create more Communists than we kill."

Commissioned strength of the U. S. Army by grade as of June 30.

	1939	1947
TOTAL	28,129	153,052
Gen. of Army	0	4
General	1	10
Lt. Gen.	0	29
Maj. Gen.	59	195
Brig. Gen.	108	440
Colonel	1,554	7,698
Lt. Colonel	3,232	13,567
Major	5,736	20,552
Captain	8,298	44,439
1st Lt.	4,550	54,083
2nd Lt.	4,591	12,035

(Note: World War II ended August 14, 1945).

OUT-OF-SEASON DUEL VETOED IN PARIS

PARIS (AP)—Certain Paris social circles say the 1948 dueling season does not open until Feb. 15.

"It's much too early to duel," said Michael de la Confrevon, a young industrialist who claims to be an authority on such matters.

At any rate, the first duel of 1948, scheduled this month between Jacques Hebertot, Paris theater manager, and Herve Lauwick, drama writer for a Paris weekly, was called off. Lauwick had written that Hebertot's lat-

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EDSON'S WASHINGTON COLUMN

BY PETER EDSON
NEA Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NEA)—A Turkish embassy official here in Washington was talking about the highway system of his native country. He threw up both hands in a gesture of complete helplessness. "Mud!" he exclaimed. "You never see such mud." He dropped his hands to his hips. "Up to here. And in summer! Dust! Ah, you never see such dust." He dropped his hands again to his knees.



The Turk then told stories about the sport of going hunting in an automobile, and being held up by brigands. Somebody asked him if there were filling stations along the road, and garages where cars could be repaired. He just smiled. "Gasoline," he explained, was sold only in the bigger towns and in cans. The main highway from the capital at Ankara to Istanbul was 300 miles long, but it took a whole day to make it by car—in good weather.

The general impression was that it was hopeless to expect that things could ever be better. But a team of American highway engineers is now about to tackle the job of helping Turkey lay out a modern highway network—in two years. Under H. E. Hiltz, deputy administrator of the U. S. Public Roads Administration, the first task force will supervise the work.

A COUPLE of million dollars' worth of road-building equipment has already been placed on order. Some of it has already been shipped and is being unloaded under U. S. Army supervision at Istanbul and Iskenderum—formerly known as Alexandretta—a tiny port at the northeast corner of the Mediterranean.

The whole highway job has to be done from scratch. The first thing Hiltz plans to do when he arrives is set up a laboratory to test soils, sand, gravel and rock—the materials he will have to work with. When his engineers know about them, they will place orders for American rock and gravel crushers, cement and asphalt plants.

In all Turkey, there are now only four small cement plants, which combined might equal the output of one fair American plant. Asphalt is now shipped into Turkey by the oil companies in drums. The country has only one small steel mill. It may be able to produce enough reinforcing rods, mats and small shapes. The bridges will probably have to be built in the U. S.

Full U. S. participation in this Turkish road-building program will cost \$5 million. The money comes from the \$100 million appropriated by Congress for aid to Turkey under the Truman doctrine. The original amount earmarked for roads was \$1 million, but when it was pointed out to the military that their modernization of the Turkish army would be wasted and useless unless there was a modern highway grid over which to haul it, the allocation was increased five times.

ON top of this the Turkish Republic has appropriated \$13 million to pay native labor and buy materials. About 5000 Turkish workmen will be employed at peak construction. Part of the job of the Hiltz mission will be to train Turkish engineers.

This road building is perhaps the only part of the Turkish aid program with which there can be no quarrel. Benefits aren't just military. Turkey has big farm and livestock areas which are now isolated. They can't move their crops to market.

Of the 27,000 miles of roads on the Turkish map, 12,000 miles are classified as macadamized and 15,000 are dirt. But only a third of this mileage is considered passable.

When the American road mission gets through, it hopes to have a 20,000-mile net of main highways surveyed. Construction will begin next spring. There will be three classes of road, ranging from 24 to 30 feet in width. Little of it will be modern concrete highway in the modern American sense, outside the cities.

In 1944 Turkey had only 13,000 motor vehicles, which is half as many as Puerto Rico has, and a third of what Cuba has. With a more or less modern highway system, the Turks should provide a good market for American cars, trucks, filling stations and probably even roadside hot-dog stands.

est play "stinks." Their seconds met in a court of honor and decided, rather than to authorize a duel out of season—"a grave breach of form,"—according to Confrevon—that "the challenge and acceptance resulted from a misunderstanding, not an affront."

Fire losses during 1947 are expected to reach the all-time high of \$700,000,000, a figure that equals the estimated cost of running the New York State government in 1947-48.

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