

EDITORIALS

DON'T SIMMER IN SUMMER

"Is it hot enough for you?" That's a terrible question to ask on a day like this with Old Sol doing his level best to send you scurrying for the basement. It's bad to even suggest it to a sweltering clerk up the street who is trying to wipe the sweat out of her eyes with one hand while at the same time push out the calico with the other.

But don't mind the heat. Our research department has been active during the past few months and has come up with a host of ways you can "Look Cool! Feel Cool! Be Cool!" (With apologies to Gillette).

First, to feel cool you must look cool and look at cool things. (So the man says.) Did your house of winter rugs and heavy draperies. The motto will help you do this. Get rid of the bric-a-brac and dust catching pictures, and your rooms will appear cooler. Another suggestion—why not move into a tent?

"It's only a state of mind," they tell us about the heat. Hide the fireplace behind a cool green screen of flowers and plants in sweltering weather and you banish a constant reminder of heat. Another good idea is to slip into your bathing suit, pull the lawn sprinkler into the living room, lounge in an easy chair and turn on the water. Use cool colors such as ice-blue, sea-green, snow-white. Place lots of green growing plants sprays of greens and cut flowers in your rooms. These will remind you of cool gardens. A case of iced beer in the ice box properly administered in adequate quantities will help prod your memory. Wrap out bed sheets in cold water; hang before open windows. Warm air coming in will be cooled by the moisture. If this wears you out, try another bottle of beer.

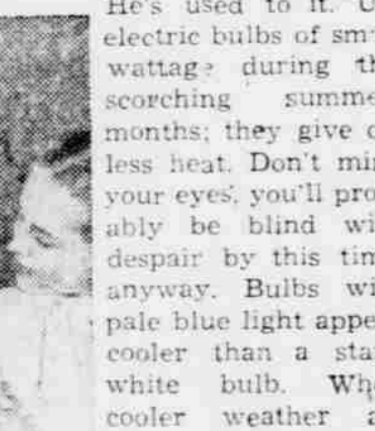
Hide all heat reminders, including fire place, heaters, blankets. Send the old man on a fishing trip. Not only will the house be easier to care for, but the psychological effect will keep you cool. (It says here.) An electric fan isn't of much use if it circulates only warm air. Place a bowl of ice cubes in front of the fan. Then call the ice man, buy a large cake and sit on it for a couple of hours. This will remind you that next year we'll have an air-conditioner.

Sprinkle driveways and walks in late afternoon when they are hottest, to cool them off. This may make the breadwinner hot around the collar for running up a water bill, but don't mind him.

He's used to it. Use electric bulbs of small wattage during the scorching summer months; they give off less heat. Don't mind your eyes; you'll probably be blind with despair by this time, anyway. Bulbs with pale blue light appear cooler than a stark white bulb. When cooler weather arrives you can consult your optometrist.

Do the family ironing and other household duties during the cool early morning hours of sweltering days. Put yourself on a 24-hour schedule, but take it easy and get plenty of rest. Don't worry. Steak is only \$1.00 a pound and the rest won't be due until Tuesday. Don't arrange meals and menus that require constant cooking on top of the stove. Serve the old man a couple of sardine sandwiches. Make him drink plenty of cool refreshing water. (Save the iced beer for yourself.)

If all these things fail, you still have another



Furse's Fresh Flashes

The present sunburn season will probably stop a lot of folks from giving themselves a pat on the back.

The refrigerator is where you put dishes with dabs of food because you don't want to wash them.

School kids should be given credit for original ideas, says a teacher. Except when they concern spelling, we might add.

What you don't know hurts you most when you try to tell it.

Butchers have all kinds of meat now. Which would be swell if we had all kinds of money.

Some parents still remember when keeping a daughter in clothes was only a financial problem.

If accidents couldn't happen, we wouldn't have near so many different kinds of salad.

These new bathing suits certainly reveal that a lot of us are in bad shape.

The man who invented work made one bad mistake—he didn't finish it.

Folks work hard and save money so that when they get old they can have the things only the young can enjoy.

A close shave still makes the course of true love run smoother.

way out. Go over to the finance company, mortgage the furniture and take a nice long trip to the mountains, or the sea shore. It will do double duty. You'll keep warm all next winter trying to pay it off.

DOWN MEMORY LANE

TEN YEARS AGO

Attorney A. L. Tidd and Searl S. Davis returned from an auto trip through western Nebraska where they visited the Nebraska National Forest and other points. Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Petersen celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary at their home, July 4. Mrs. Guy Gould of Denver and Mr. and Mrs. Cheser Houck of Havelock were guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Gobelman. Mr. Gould was formerly chief clerk of the Burlington shops here. Residence of Bert Lamphere was struck by lightning during rain and electrical storm with no serious damage resulting. First Methodist Church announced a gift of \$2,000 Hammond Organ from Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer of New York City to be installed in local church soon.

TWENTY ONE YEARS AGO

James H. Herold of Minneapolis was a guest of his sister, Mrs. A. L. Tidd and his brother Henry Herold and families. Miss Rose Donat and Mr. Forest Rhodes were married at Auburn. Miss Marie Bookmeyer departed for New York for a summer school course at Columbia university at the completion of which she visited at Marblehead and Boston and also at Youngstown, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Briggs attended a picnic reunion of the Osburn family at Des Moines. Mr. and Mrs. Ed Rummel of the Mynard vicinity entertained for group of friends from Sedalia, Mo. Dr. R. P. Westover won championship flight from Jess F. Warga, 1926 city champion, at golf tourney held at the country club.

The WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

By DREW PEARSON

(Copyright, 1948, by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.) DREW PEARSON SAYS: DEMOCRATIC LEADERS CALL ON EISENHOWER; IKE WOULD RUN IF THERE WAS A BONA FIDE DRAFT; DEMOCRATIC DELEGATES GET RESTLESS RE TRUMAN.

WASHINGTON—Up at the president's office at Columbia University, a trek of callers has been going in to see Dr. Dwight Eisenhower.

Those who call on a university president are not published daily as are callers on the president of the United States. But if the list of these particular callers were published, the present president of the United States might be a little less cocksure about winning the democratic renomination at Philadelphia.

For Eisenhower's visitors have included such leading anti-Truman democrats as Senator Olin Johnston of South Carolina, Leon Henderson and Chester Bowles, former OPA administrators; Joseph Casey, former democratic congressman from Massachusetts, and Leonard FINDER, the New Hampshire publisher to whom Eisenhower wrote his famous letter of January 23 withdrawing as a presidential candidate.

All of these have come away with the impression that while Eisenhower is sticking strictly to his letter of January 23 and is not a candidate, nevertheless he could be drafted, if a definite draft movement took place at Philadelphia.

They describe Eisenhower as anxious to be of public service, preferably in a private role, such as Bernard Baruch. They also compare him to Wendell Wilkie, who got a liberal education after he retired from private business and began to study public problems. Like Wilkie, they say, Eisenhower is learning fast.

EISENHOWER LEARNS

For instance, one of his callers gave him a briefing on how the Taft-Hartley act was working out. Another showed Ike a chart of the voting records of democrats as compared with republicans. Eisenhower was visibly impressed with the poor record of the republicans, especially on international issues.

All callers have come away with the impression

that uppermost in Eisenhower's mind is worry about the future of the country when it comes to Foreign affairs, and whether or not Dewey and Warren—for whom he has great admiration—can carry the deadweight of a reactionary GOP congress round their neck.

Leonard FINDER has been in touch with Eisenhower since he received the headline-making letter withdrawing from the GOP race, and is convinced that Eisenhower can be drafted. Recently he wrote Senator Johnston:

"My persistence is, in part, the result of my personal knowledge that he (Eisenhower) will not refuse the (democratic) nomination if it is offered, even though he is sincere in neither desiring nor seeking it."

Meanwhile, the republican FINDER is working with such democrats as Adolph Berle, former Roosevelt brain-truster; David Dubinsky, head of the International Ladies Garments workers; and Harry Carlson, Democratic national committeeman from New Hampshire.

Final conclusion to be drawn from these various visits is that Eisenhower sincerely and definitely did not and does not want to get embroiled in a political race for delegates, therefore was not and still is not a candidate. He was especially dismayed at the thought of going into a lot of republican primaries—or even having his name thrown in by others.

He is also loath to oppose his old commander-in-chief, Harry Truman, and Truman's eagerness to get the democratic nomination makes Ike's position continually embarrassing.

On the other hand, Eisenhower has never turned down a call from his country, and having commanded several million young men who had no alternative than to serve their country, he is loath to turn down a call to service now.

Therefore, should there be an overwhelming, genuine demand at the democratic convention, or should Mr. Truman himself indicate he wanted Eisenhower to run, then it is the firm belief of those close to Ike that he would not turn down that draft.

Straws in the Wind

Here are some political straws-in-the-wind showing how certain important democratic groups are leaning:

Indianapolis—when the Teamster's International executive board met recently, it was decided not to endorse Harry Truman or anyone else. The decision was postponed until the national convention of teamsters after Labor Day. Dan Tobin, though elected a democratic delegate to Philadelphia and though attending the four last democratic conventions, has withdrawn as a delegate this time. He leans toward Eisenhower.

Incidentally, Bill Hutcheson, head of the Carpenters union and a delegate to past republican conventions, was not elected an Indiana delegate this year; causing Indiana labor leaders to remark that the republicans are so cocky they don't think they need labor support.

Brainard, Minn.—When the Minnesota democratic executive committee met recently, they finally voted to send an unstructured delegation to Philadelphia—

Another Trap?



Out Of Old Nebraska

By James C. Olson, Supt., State Historical Society

Overlooking the Missouri river in the southeastern corner of Richardson county is a high, heavily wooded bluff on which stands one of the most significant landmarks in the state—the ancient iron monument which marks the boundary between Kansas and Nebraska and is the starting point for all Nebraska surveys.

The monument was erected on May 6, 1855 by Col. Charles A. Manners, who had a contract to establish the line between Kansas and Nebraska territories at the 40th parallel. It was brought up the river from St. Joseph and was ferried across to the Nebraska shore by an Indian who had a canoe. Col. Manners' letter describing the job is in the files of the Board of Educational Lands and Funds located in the State Capitol.

According to that letter the cast iron post was imbedded two feet in the ground on a foundation consisting of a flat stone and rammed with earth and small stones. The post is about seven feet high, fourteen inches at the base and eight inches at top. On the south side it has the word "Kansas" and on the north the word "Nebraska."

For many years the existence of the monument was not generally known. Then in 1890 David D. Reavis and Fred W. Miller, surveying the Iowa Indian reservation, found it toppled from its upright position and lying almost obscured in the thick underbrush. These two men reset the monument in its original position and once again it was well nigh forgotten.

In 1919 A. R. Keim, looking for material to fill a semi-centennial issue of the Falls City Journal, made a trip to the supposed site of the monument and again the iron post was found toppled from its moorings and obscured by the underbrush. Once again it was placed in a vertical position. Apparently the job has to be

which means Eisenhower, Reason is that the committee is controlled by Americans for democratic action, who are strong for Eisenhower and Douglas. Democratic state chairman Orville Freeman is ADA chairman; democratic national committeeman Barry Allen is an Ada member; democratic national committeewoman Eugenie Anderson is vice-president of ADA; while democratic state treasurer John Lyons is also ADA.

Milwaukee—When the Wisconsin democratic convention met for a routine endorsement of Truman, such a strong pro-Eisenhower demonstration was touched off by one speaker that the Chairman abruptly adjourned the meeting, even though no adjournment motion had been made. Flabbergasted national committeeman Robert Tehan reported to other democratic leaders that he had never seen anything like it.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Democratic boss David Lawrence had a tough time at a state caucus quelling rebellious democrats who wanted to endorse Eisenhower.

WASHINGTON COLUMN

New U. S. Timetable Needed To Allay Political Confusion

BY PETER EDSON, NEA Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON—(NEA)—Compounded confusion of the last two weeks' rush in Congress, followed immediately by the Republican Convention in Philadelphia, bring out the fact that what this country may need most is a new timetable. The one which the U. S. has been running on has been revised only once in recent years. That was when Inauguration Day was changed from March 4 to January 20, for Roosevelt's second term. The idea of that change was to cut down the time lapse between election and inauguration of a new administration from four months to two. The railroad had made it possible for a newly elected official to get to Washington in less than four months, but it took the government 100 years to wake up and admit it.

Before the war, Congress had so little to do that it could easily wind up its business in time to adjourn and go home before the conventions. Forty years ago, Congress adjourned May 30. Twenty years ago, Congress adjourned May 29.

THIS year Congress wound up on June 20 only by working overtime on overtime. The amount of work it did was really remarkable. Even so, it had to hurry through a lot of business without careful consideration and it left a lot of matters undone. The Legislative Reorganization Act of two years ago set July 30 as adjournment date. If Congress had had another month to work in, it could have done a better job. But nominating conventions have traditionally been held in late June and early July, so that when they had to be held this year.

This schedule may have been all right before the days of the telegraph, radio, the airplane and television. When the country was strictly on a mud-road schedule, it was necessary to have four months between nominating convention and election. That gave the candidates time to tour the country by horse and buggy if necessary to let the voters hear their golden voices and see how handsome they were. With today's faster media of travel and communication, the voters don't need that much time to make up their minds. And no particular point is served by keeping the country stirred up for 10 months of every fourth year, just to play politics.

Conventions in cooler September, with elections in November or later, would do the trick just as well. The country doesn't close down in early winter as it did before the automobile.

PERHAPS the most hopeful plank in the Republican platform adopted at Philadelphia is the one calling for revision of procedure for election of president and vice president to reflect more exactly the popular vote. This is another of the good ideas from Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Massachusetts, who was chairman of the Resolutions Committee that drafted the Philadelphia platform.

Under the present system, Roosevelt in 1936 got only 60 per cent of the popular vote, but he got 98 per cent of the electoral vote. Three times in U. S. history this system has resulted in election of a president who did not receive a majority of the popular vote. They were John Quincy Adams in 1824, Rutherford B. Hayes in 1876 and Benjamin Harrison in 1888.

On top of this, the whole primary election system and the random methods of selecting delegates to national nominating conventions could stand a going over. Less than half the 1954 delegates at the Philadelphia GOP convention were elected by the people. The other half being appointed by the bosses, it was only natural that they acted accordingly. That's why many students of government believe there is merit in the idea of direct primary election of candidates for the presidency, going away with the whole cumbersome and out-moded convention procedure.

AHA said, was the fact there was a 76 per cent increase in the number of babies born in hospitals.

Table with 2 columns: Year, Number of babies born in hospitals. Rows: 1936 (900,516), 1940 (1,026,171), 1946 (1,239,454). Also includes data for nurses and ratio of nurses to U.S. population.

Advertisement for ALSCO Aluminum Combination Storm Windows and Doors. Includes image of a window and text: 'All Eyes ON ALSCO ALUMINUM Combination STORM WINDOWS and DOORS'.

"Check Your Car" Is Slogan CHICAGO, (UP)—The slogan "Check your car — Check accidents" has been adopted by the National Safety Council for its campaign during May.

"Only by filling nursing school quotas this year," Miss Riese explained, "can a sufficient number of young women be prepared to meet the nations rapidly expanding health needs."

Demand Up 50 Per Cent The AHA said that the demand for hospital care had increased more than 50 per cent since 1940. The association listed 8,646,885 admissions in 1940 as compared to 15,153,452 in 1946. One reason for the increased demand for hospital care, the

TAKE the SIZZLE out of SUMMER

Advertisement for Wescott's Slacks. Text: 'Relax with Slacks. It's a well known fact that here you will find every size and every style of cool summer slacks your heart could wish, in tan, blue, brown, gray, or green. French waist bands, zippers. PRICED \$6 to \$10. Cool Washable Seersuckers \$3.95. Wescott's SINCE 1879. Our Store Closed July 5th. Drive Carefully the 4th.'

Advertisement for NEBRASKA SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION. Text: 'Security...A PART OF HAPPINESS! Every man should have a savings account equal to one year's income at least. Invest your savings here, where they will earn a dividend twice a year. NEBRASKA SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION 211 South 18th St. Omaha 2, Nebraska.'