

## The Plattsmouth Journal

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## EDITORIALS

### PORTRAIT OF A TYPICAL AMERICAN

For the typical American who boasts he's a typical American, Dr. George Gallup, tireless tester of the nation's tastes, has presented his voluminous findings on what eleven years of poll-taking revealed about the species homo Americanus.

Ninety-six per cent believe in God, 76 per cent in life after death, half go to church, and one-third say grace. Thirty-eight per cent are very happy, 57 per cent fairly happy, 4 per cent unhappy, and 1 per cent don't know.

The average male is 5 feet 9 inches tall, weighs 158 pounds, likes best to watch baseball and basketball, spends fifteen minutes traveling 2 miles to work, gambles occasionally, and says he loses more than he wins.

Six-tenths prefer brunettes, only three-tenths blondes, the rest redheads. The typical male thinks married men are happier than bachelors. To him, a wife's most important qualities are not beauty, but good companionship, intelligence, and homemaking talent. He complains that modern girls kiss and pet too much before marriage, thinks women nag too much, and opposes the idea of a woman President.

The typical female is 5 feet 4 inches tall, weighs 132, swims and walks for exercise, plays cards for fun, thinks she eats too much for her health, wishes her husband wouldn't drink so much, wants to be her husband's partner in household finances, and prefers marriage to a career. She would excuse the word "obey" from the marriage ceremony but wants deferential courtesies from men.

To her, a husband's most important qualities are kindness, good temper, and consideration. She wishes her husband would be more romantic after marriage and would shave more regularly, but thinks it's silly for him to kiss her hand. She also hopes her husband will help take care of the three children she wants.

They go to bed at 10 p. m. on week nights and 11 p. m. on Saturdays, fall asleep easily and get up at 6:30 a. m. on weekday and 8 a. m. on Sundays.

### WHAT ABOUT YALTA?

There has been a considerable tendency on the part of critics to denounce the agreements made with the Russians at Yalta by the late President Roosevelt. It is fairly easy, of course, to denounce the pacts when one forgets the circumstances under which they were made.

Former Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, referring to the Yalta Agreements, says there was "nothing wrong" and that "the Soviet Union later made a mockery" of them. Mr. Byrnes says that a realistic approach to the agreements reveals that the Soviet Union got very little that it was not able to take "without agreements."

In view of the course followed by the Soviet Union since the end of the war in Eastern Europe, it is evident that Mr. Byrnes speaks the truth. When the United States withdrew its soldiers from Europe, in response to the almost hysterical demand from the homefront, it left the Russians in a position to do what they pleased, agreement or no agreement.

### IS YOUR JOB RIGHT?

Speaking of the road to success, Lorin F. Deland, noted advertising man, once made this comment: "Neither enterprise, nor thrift, nor industry, nor sagacity, nor courage, nor all of these qualities combined, can supply the place left vacant by imagination."

When a man is in the wrong job, each day's work is a distasteful chore. His imagination is stifled; he is not inspired to think creatively about his work, and consequently he does not originate ideas that might increase his usefulness. He is wasting his capabilities as well as his chances for success.

## DOWN MEMORY LANE

### TEN YEARS AGO

Miss Vestetta Robertson entertained for a from Lincoln for a vacation trip that took her to Banff in Canada; she also visited at Vancouver and Seattle. Work was begun on a new fire station at the south end of the city hall. Director C. A. Marshall presented the Plattsmouth Legion drum corps of some thirty-eight uniformed members in an exhibition drill. Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Evers took a carload of Boy Scouts to court of honor in Lincoln. The group consisted of George Jacobs, Robert Grassman, Robert Webb and Raymond Evers, all advanced to second class scouts. Mrs. William Wol-

## Furse's Fresh Flashes

Senator Barkley closed his speech at the Convention Monday night with a prayer. We've always thought the Democrats should do a little praying, but whether they've started soon enough only the November elections will tell.

A local little girl after her first trip to church says she liked the music very much, but she thought the commercial was a little long.

The human goose keeps on growing a fresh crop of feathers no matter how often he gets skinned.

"I'll bet you wouldn't marry me," a local young swain said to his best girl here a few years ago. Well, she called his bet and raised him five.

Politics makes strange bedfellows they say, but we've noticed they all soon get used to the same bunk.

Under present conditions about the only thing that is holding us on this earth is the law of gravity. We don't know how they held on before the law was passed.

A wife is not experienced until she can tell whether her husband is putting about something or just trying to be dignified.

Business gets cold feet, labor gets hot headed and the consumer gets the chills.

cott and daughter, Helen, entertained for group of members of the class of 1933 at a party at their home.

### TWENTY ONE YEARS AGO

Miss Vestetta Robertson entertained for a number of school friends in honor of her house guest, Miss Brownie Bess Bergquist of Omaha and Josephine McKarron of St. Joseph. Ghrist & Ghrist, local furniture dealer, shipped a load of furniture to Crete to be used in one of the summer cottages there. The Murray Bathing Beach was a popular spot for old and young during the heat spell. William Weber, Jr., foreman of local machine shops of the Burlington, was transferred to the shops at Aurora, Illinois. The South Omaha area of Eagles prepared tract of land near La Platte for a summer camp.

## The WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

By DREW PEARSON

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

ANTI-TRUMAN PLOTTERS' PHILADELPHIA HOTEL ROOM FILLED WITH COCA-COLA BOTTLES, NOT CIGAR SMOKE; TRUMAN'S NOMINATION MEANS VOTES FOR WALLACE; JOE DANIELS' 1944 DESCRIPTION OF DEMOCRATS EXPLAINS PARTY'S CONFUSION TODAY

PHILADELPHIA.—The smoke-filled room that put Harry Truman into the White House was Ed Flynn's suite at the Blackstone Hotel in Chicago in 1944. The so-called smoked-filled room "that tried to take Harry Truman out of the White House in 1948" was the club room at the Drake Hotel in Philadelphia. Only it was filled with Coca-Cola bottles rather than cigar smoke.

In Chicago, Mayor Kelly of Chicago, Mayor Hague of Jersey City, Ed Flynn of the Bronx and Bob Hannegan gathered to chart the Truman strategy, and to talk long distance to FDR on his special train enroute west.

In Philadelphia, Kelly, Flynn, Hague and Hannegan were all unhappy about Truman's insistence that he run again. But the real plotting against Truman was chartered by Bill Ritchie of Nebraska, Harry Carlson of New Hampshire, Barnet Hodges of Chicago, August Scholle of Michigan, Carl Rice of Kansas, Senator Claude Pepper of Florida, George Gooch of Florida, and Jack Kroll of Ohio.

Whereas the pro-Truman bigwigs met late at night and in strictest secrecy at the Blackstone, the anti-Truman plotters at Philadelphia met with half a dozen newsmen banging on the door demanding to be let in. They were not admitted.

Bill Ritchie, Democratic National Chairman from Nebraska, presided. He said he was tired of "phantom candidates," such as Eisenhower, and wanted one he knew was ready and willing to run.

Jimmy Roosevelt's representatives — Irving Schuman and Joe Di Silva — reported that Jimmy had phoned Justice Douglas asking him to run not for vice president but for president and had urged Douglas to make a forthright statement publicly that he would resign from the court.

### "WHY PICK A LOSER?"

Several present did not think Douglas would do that, and meanwhile they proposed Senator Pepper of Florida.

Truman's renomination without a fight guarantees another 5,000,000 votes to Henry Wallace, warned Jack Kroll, head of CIO-PAC, who is also a delegate from Ohio. "The party is certain to lose with Truman," he continued, "so why pick a loser?"

The only man willing to run who could take several million votes away from Wallace, Kroll continued, is Claude Pepper.

"The Democratic Party will be out of power for at least twenty years," Kroll warned, "if Truman goes unchallenged."

Joe Di Silva of California agreed.

"Why nominate a guy that you couldn't get enough names on petitions for to get him on the

## Sort of Took the Spring Out of the Springboard



ballot?" He asked, adding that Jimmy Roosevelt had called him to ask that he get a petition signed for Truman in California.

"I had to put 16 men on the job and it took several days," explained Di Silva. "I don't deal with politicians or rich people. I deal with workers, and I can tell you they're against Truman."

Also present was Leonard Finner, New Hampshire publisher and initial booster of General Eisenhower.

"I speak as an independent Republican, not as a delegate, and as one who carried the flag for General Eisenhower as long as it could be carried," Finner told the Democrats. "I know that I am speaking for thousands of independent voters when I say that if the Democrats nominate Harry Truman they will forfeit any chance of winning independent Republican votes."

Josephus Daniels' Diagnosis  
The late much-loved Josephus Daniels, Woodrow Wilson's secretary of the Navy gave this description of the Democratic Party in 1944: "We are a party of minorities. There is the south, where the party is the strongest. Yet no southerner can be elected President. One of the biggest Democratic groups is the Catholics, yet no Catholic can be President. Another group is the Jews, and no Jew can sit in the White House. Finally there are the Negroes, and they are excluded from being President. Thank God," concluded Daniels, "for Franklin D. Roosevelt."

That description explains the confusion at Philadelphia, for Roosevelt is no more.

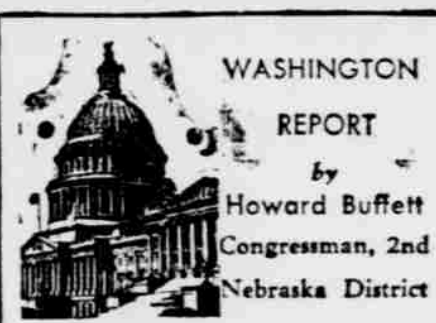
Merry Go Round  
First thing the South Carolina Democrats did when they moved into the Philadelphia Hotel was to rip down all pictures of Truman and hoist the South Carolina State flag instead.

Democratic leaders tell you on the Q. T. that Truman will swing more than a million votes to Henry Wallace in New York State alone. The right-wing liberal party in New York will do its best for Truman but won't be able to stop the overwhelming tide to Wallace. Frank Palumbo, Philadelphia restaurateur, was the height of hospitality to the Democrats. He also bought an airplane, which he placed at the disposal of delegates for emergency trips home.

After the Eisenhower boom fell to pieces, South Carolina's Senator Olin Johnston coined this phrase to prescribe the confusion: "Organize inertia."

Just An Ex-Cabinetier  
One prominent convention delegate is popular ex-Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson, now running for the senate from New Mexico. Anderson flew from Washington to Philadelphia with a group of his old cabinet colleagues, including Attorney General Tom Clark, Secretary of the Treasury John Snyder, Secretary of Agriculture Charles Brannan, and Secretary for Air Stuart Symington.

The group was met at the Philadelphia airport by a police escort and a fleet of official cars. When the police lieutenant



The 1947 World Almanac estimates the population of the world to be 2 billion, 151 million people. The U. S. Army and Navy together now have on hand around 12 million tons of ammunition. Measured in pounds these stocks come to 24 billion pounds, or about 11 pounds of ammunition for every human being on earth.

These supplies of ammunition would seem to be sufficient to blow every person on earth into eternity—with enough left over to take a good whack at Mars or the Moon. In 1939, however, our ammunition supplies were nil—that is, we didn't have any. Yet some folks claim that our national defenses are like 1939.

In World War II Allied Air Forces did a pretty thorough job of wrecking Germany, Japan, and way stations enroute. Most of the big cities in those lands were largely reduced to rubble, rats and ruin.

That unlimited destruction only required a fraction of our present ammunition stocks. The entire bomb tonnage used in the German and Japanese wars by all Allies was 3,356,400 tons. That was the total for 6 years of war.

Our present ammunition stocks are not directly comparable because they include not only bombs but also all other ammunition. Yet the atomic bomb is not included. It may be as destructive as our whole 12 million

ant in charge read out the car assignments he made no mention of Anderson.

"Well, Clint," quipped Secretary Symington, "here's where you find out you're not a cabinet member any more."

The Illinois convention train, dubbed the "Eisenhower Special," was about as good as its candidate, arrived seven hours late. Chicago's ex-Mayor Ed Kelly claims to have a \$300 "atomic medical gadget" which will cure anything from rheumatism to gallstones.

A newsman, reporting the dullness of the convention, wired his editor: "I hope you won't deduct my time here from my vacation." When Clint Anderson was Secretary of Agriculture, he gave an occasional ride in his government car to one of his assistants, Charles Brannan. Now that Brannan is Secretary of Agriculture, Anderson promotes rides from his successor.

The Bellevue-Stratford Hotel offered the Democrats a giant rubber donkey inflated by compressed air to decorate the hotel marquee. But the Democrats, mindful of how the G.O.P. elephant was repeatedly deflated by smoldering cigarette butts, declined with thanks. Instead, the Democrats trotted out a papier mache donkey with electric eyes that flash on and off.

ton supply of other explosives.

Military appropriations for the current year are equal to U. S. military spending for 18 years ending July 1, 1939. Does this colossal war preparation plus peacetime conscription indicate that America is moving into militarism?

"We oppose militarism. It means conquest abroad and intimidation and oppression at home. It means the strong arm which has been ever fatal to free institutions. It is what millions of our citizens have fled from in Europe." —Democratic National Platform, 1900.

## Out Of Old Nebraska

By James C. Olson  
Superintendent,  
State Historical Society

Nebraska's present day problem of providing an adequate highway system is in a sense but an extension and an aggravation of a problem which has existed since the beginning of white settlement on these plains.

American explorers discovered very early that if they were going to get through the central portion of the Trans-Missouri west they would have to go on land; the rivers simply weren't suited to navigation. Out of this condition developed the great overland trails which carried thousands of wagons through the Platte Valley to California, Oregon and Utah. The valley itself served as the highway and the heavy wagons ground ruts into the prairie sod. Sometimes the actual roadway was hundreds of feet wide as successive waves of migrants sought to avoid the ruts dug by their predecessors.

Shortly after the territory of Nebraska was created the Federal government provided for a number of through roads. One of these was to lead from Omaha to Fort Kearney, another was to connect the Platte and Running Water (Niobrara) rivers. Still another was to run from Omaha to Virginia City, Montana by way of Turtle Hill river. These roads —not all of them completed— were designed primarily from military considerations.

The local interests of the settlers were looked after by the territorial legislature, which in its first session in 1855 made provision for township, county, and territorial roads. Under this legislation 10 territorial roads, totaling approximately 750 miles, were designated. These were to connect the principal communities already in existence and the prospective counties which the legislature had designated as county seats.

In addition, the legislature sought to improve transportation by encouraging individuals to establish ferries across the more important streams. Ferry companies were chartered with exclusive rights in certain prescribed areas. A few bridge companies were chartered also, but bridges were looked upon as too expensive ever to come into general use.

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## ★ WASHINGTON COLUMN ★

### 30th Congress' UN Support Leaves Much to Be Desired

BY PETER EDSON  
NEA Washington Correspondent



WASHINGTON—(NEA)—What the last Congress did to the United Nations was both good and bad. Congressmen still view UN with fishy eyes.

Most important favorable action was Senate passage of the Vandenberg resolution, reaffirming U. S. intent to work for peace through UN. Being just a Senate action not requiring a vote by the House nor signing by the President, the Vandenberg resolution is not law. But it is an important policy statement. It backs up the President, State Department and U. S. mission to UN.

Ultimate revision of the UN charter is cautiously called for by the Vandenberg resolution if other, voluntary means for ending use of the veto on international dispute cases and admission of new members do not prove successful. Main purpose of the Vandenberg resolution, however, is to let the world know that the Senate is behind all efforts to promote regional security pacts and disarmament, while at the same time strengthening the United Nations world police force.

RECORD of the last Congress falls short of this goal. Congress provided enough money—over \$13,000,000—for the U. S. share of UN expenses. It provided another million plus for pay of the U. S. mission to the UN—now numbering 183. Congress failed, however, to authorize appointment of another U. S. deputy to serve on the Security Council with Ambassador Austin and Dr. Philip C. Jessup. Congress also failed to complete action on a \$65,000,000 non-interest loan to finance construction of new UN headquarters buildings on the Rockefeller-donated site in New York.

Toward auxiliary organizations of the United Nations, the Congress showed pretty general indifference, if not outright distrust. After much pressure upon it, Congress approved U. S. affiliation with the World Health Organization. However, three restrictive conditions were tied on to the measure.

Congress also tied conditions onto U. S. participation in the International Children's Emergency Fund relief work. Last year Congress gave ICEF \$40,000,000. This year Congress was asked for \$60,000,000 more. It cut this to \$35,000,000, specifying that none of this money could be spent behind the iron curtain. It also provided that other countries would have to put up \$28 for every \$72 put up by the U. S. For International Refugee Organization, Congress also did some fancy cutting. It provided \$70,000,000 for the U. S. share, with other countries putting up \$54.25 for every \$45.75 from the U. S. Another qualification was that only 60 per cent of the U. S. funds could be spent unless the diet in the refugee camps was reduced.

Whether any of these limitations on an international agency by the U. S. Congress can be made binding is a question no one can now answer.

Congress also refused to ratify a convention on privileges and immunities for officials of other governments serving the UN in the U. S. Authority to loan U. S. government technical experts to UN organizations also failed to get action.

Revisions in the International Labor Organization charter were approved, but some of the ILO conventions were not ratified. U. S. membership in an Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization was not acted on.

An international wheat agreement which would have set top and bottom prices for the principal exporting and importing nations failed to get action. As a result, the cost of Marshall Plan relief purchases of wheat is expected to be increased.

Charter of the new International Trade Organization was not submitted to Congress for ratification this year. That, the UN building fund loan and many of the other matters which could not be considered will be up before the next Congress.

As soon as the land was occupied settlers began forming their own roads, thus providing means of communication with their neighbors, the village and the various territorial roads. These roads ran along section lines, which were designated road ways in the Federal survey act dividing the land into townships and counties.

Until the coming of the automobile the railroad served as the primary means of through transportation. Thus, there was no particular need for additional through routes. The automobile, however, changed the picture, making through routes as well as improved and highly expensive local roads an absolute necessity.

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