

The Plattsmouth Journal

ESTABLISHED IN 1881
Published semi-weekly, Mondays and Thursdays, at 408-412 Main Street, Plattsmouth, Cass County, Nebraska.
RONALD R. FURSE, Publisher
FRANK H. SMITH, Editor
HAROLD TUCKER, Advertising Manager
O. C. Osterholm, Plant Superintendent
Harry Wilcoxon, Manager Job Department
Helen E. Heinrich, News Editor



SUBSCRIPTION RATE: \$3.50 per year in Cass and adjoining counties, \$4.00 per year elsewhere, in advance, by mail outside the city of Plattsmouth. By carrier in Plattsmouth, 15 cents for two weeks.

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

EDITORIALS

A TIMELY SUGGESTION

It is most gratifying to this writer to receive so many words of praise and words of encouragement for our small effort in suggesting that we here in Plattsmouth clean up and beautify our city.

At this, the spring time of the year, Plattsmouth citizens should be most anxious that our city be a place of natural beauty, and from the suggestions coming into this newspaper office, it seems that many of our people are getting the inspiration along the line of cleanliness and beautification.

Miss Barbara Gering stopped in to the office the other day and made a most worthwhile suggestion. Miss Gering thinks that one day could be set aside in Plattsmouth to be known as "Garden Day." On this day each home owner would be encouraged to make a general clean up of the premises and gardens in an effort to make them more attractive.

Another suggestion that has been made is that each individual of the city be a "policeman." Each time an adult or child sees someone throwing candy wrappers, scrap paper, or other refuse into the street, he should have authority to call attention to the fact and tell them it's against the rules. (Here we might add the city could make its contribution by providing refuse containers at intersection corners as was suggested over a year ago.)

A slogan for this enterprise could be "Help make Plattsmouth the cleanest town in the state."

This little effort on the part of everyone would accomplish wonders for Plattsmouth. It could be done with little outlay of cash if each of us assumed the responsibility to aid in the cause. Just a matter of desire to have our town clean and attractive would get the job done. School students could be a big help in this campaign as well as others known as "Grown-ups."

The least we could do is make an honest effort. What we need here is a "Carrie Nation" chasing dirt and rubbish.

"MOST GIGANTIC AND GENEROUS"

Characterizing the United States as an "internationally outstanding example of brotherhood toward the other nations of the world," Senator Tom Connally, of Texas, pointed to the generous aid extended to nations suffering from the war.

The United States, as Mr. Connally observes, contributed 72 per cent of the money expended by the U. N. Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, to relieve hunger and misery, principally in the countries of Europe. This contribution ran into the billions of dollars.

Since the war we have given to China approximately \$2,000,000,000 for relief. The nation has made generous loans to many other countries and in the Marshall plan offers the world the "most gigantic and generous act of its kind in all history."

With these facts in mind the people of the United States can well afford to believe that they have practiced, not only the vague principles of human brotherhood, but the great principles of the religion which they claim to accept. The United States has given the world, not words, but deeds.

In the light of the record it is almost disgusting to hear spokesmen for various peoples, in certain areas, complaining about the attitude of the people of the United States or about the manner in which this country has divided the wealth that it has generously poured out to other peoples.

Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln and Rutherford B. Hayes were the only presidents who did not belong to a church.

Furse's Fresh Flashes

Lady came to church here the other Sunday carrying one of those old-fashioned ear trumpets. The usher approached her and whispered, "Remember, one toot and out you go."

A fellow in our town expects to get rich in the next few years. He's invented a windmill affair that winds spaghetti.

Scientists report having discovered an odorless limburger. That doesn't make scents.

For a little more than \$2 you can acquire an instrument that indicates which way the wind is blowing and at what speed. We wonder how many congressmen have made this a must item on their shopping lists?

When a woman driver puts out her hand you can be sure of one thing—the window is open.

A striptease artist is one of those gals that believes everyone in the audience is from Missouri.

A local man ruins for the undertaker every time his wife gets sick. He says he can't afford to deal with middlemen.

We just heard about the Indian out in New Mexico who was signaling sweet love messages to his Indian Sweetie Pie a few miles away. Right in the middle of it, an atom bomb went off covering the sky with smoke for miles. "Gosh," cried the Indian enviously, "I wish I'd said that."

DOWN MEMORY LANE

TWENTY YEARS AGO

Rev. Frank G. Smith, Omaha Congregational minister, was selected for Commencement speaker for Class of '29 . . . Union Bridge & Construction company started arranging for building of main pier on the new wagon and auto bridge over the Missouri river . . . Program given by Daughters of the American Revolution marked naturalization ceremonies at court house . . . Upon the occasion of the opening of the tenth national flower show at Buffalo, New York, a greeting from that city in the form of handsome bouquets were presented to Mayor John P. Sattler and R. A. Bates, publisher of the Journal, bearing greetings of Mayor Frank A. Schwab of Buffalo. These bouquets came from the Plattsmouth greenhouse and were the artistry of Henry Jasper, local florist.

TEN YEARS AGO

The high waters of the Missouri river attracted much attention along the river at the Burlington station where a good view of the water could be had; the farms along the river south of the city were covered as river continued to rise higher than in 1928 . . . LaVern Rice and Joe Highfield became members of the Boy Scouts at investiture services held at High School . . . Mrs. Clayton Cross and Miss Florence Beighley entertained at the former's home in the Herold apartments . . . Theodore Hadraba, former resident, who had been U. S. commercial attaché at Prague, Czechoslovakia for several years phoned his father, Joseph Hadraba, local drugist—the first communication received from him since the recent Hitler grab, stating he had been transferred to Brussels, Belgium . . . City election resulted in naming Puls, Painter, Finnefrock as city council members; Dr. Hudson, R. W. Knorr and Edward G. Ofte to the school board.

The WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

(Copyright, 1949, By the Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

DREW PEARSON SAYS: AMERICA WAS ONCE OPTIMISTIC ABOUT PEACE; EARLY PACTS WERE IDEALISTIC, NOT PRACTICAL; NORTH ATLANTIC PACT COULD TAKE US OVER THE HUMP TO PERMANENT PEACE.

WASHINGTON.—Memories of many other peace pacts come back as I sat watching the foreign ministers sign the North Atlantic Pact. Vivid memories, youthful memories, poignant memories, filled with hope for peace . . . the Kellogg Pact, the Washington Arms Treaty, the London Naval conference. As a young newspaperman I attended them all, and with all of them hoped—as did the world—that with each signing a new era of peace was ushered in.

Those were days when I was naive and optimistic. Perhaps America was the same way—at least regarding peace conferences. We were sure that the end of World War I every newspaper in the country heralded the Washington Arms conference—first great disarmament conference—as the beginning of a new era of peace.

THE FIRST ARMS CONFERENCE
Charles Evans Hughes, bewhiskered,

Give the Neighbor's Kid a Break, Son



On round the table went the parchment. It received the signature of Count Uchida, whose unperturbable face gave no hint that four years later he, as foreign minister of Japan, would be snapping his fingers at the treaty he had signed.

So the pen scratched on, affixing to the pact signatures of diplomats who may have had tongue in cheek, but which carried on the hopes, the dreams of all the people.

KING GEORGE III ALMOST SMILED
Then there was the London Naval conference signed April 22, 1936, in the pleasant drawing room where Queen Anne once took tea and which was supposed to limit the weapons that the Washington conference omitted—cruisers. I remember so well the three King Georges looking down from their portraits at the American delegation. And it almost seemed that the radiance of the morning plus the optimism for peace induced George III to forget the sword he usually had for rebellious Americans.

Not only the portrait of George III, but everyone else was in a happy mood, and M. Briand suggested to Senator Joe Robinson that now was the time for him to make his long-promised speech about the naval sacrifices of the sovereign state of Arkansas.

Eight years before, Charles Evans Hughes, winding up the Washington Arms conference, had said: "This treaty absolutely ends naval competition for all time."

At London on that balmy April morning, Ramsay MacDonald, prime minister of England, was more cautious. "This is just the end of the chapter," he said. "We are merely turning over a new leaf in naval negotiations."

But not even the cautious MacDonald realized that nine years later Europe would be convulsed in the throes of war again, **WILL NORTH ATLANTIC PACT BRING PEACE?**

So, skeptic that I have come to be, I sat at the signing of the North Atlantic Pact wondering what was in store for the world, wondering what lay ahead, whether this might be a step toward the millennium—or just another milestone along the stumbling path of man's folly.

On round the table went the parchment. It received the signature of Count Uchida, whose unperturbable face gave no hint that four years later he, as foreign minister of Japan, would be snapping his fingers at the treaty he had signed.

So the pen scratched on, affixing to the pact signatures of diplomats who may have had tongue in cheek, but which carried on the hopes, the dreams of all the people.

KING GEORGE III ALMOST SMILED
Then there was the London Naval conference signed April 22, 1936, in the pleasant drawing room where Queen Anne once took tea and which was supposed to limit the weapons that the Washington conference omitted—cruisers. I remember so well the three King Georges looking down from their portraits at the American delegation. And it almost seemed that the radiance of the morning plus the optimism for peace induced George III to forget the sword he usually had for rebellious Americans.

Not only the portrait of George III, but everyone else was in a happy mood, and M. Briand suggested to Senator Joe Robinson that now was the time for him to make his long-promised speech about the naval sacrifices of the sovereign state of Arkansas.

Eight years before, Charles Evans Hughes, winding up the Washington Arms conference, had said: "This treaty absolutely ends naval competition for all time."

At London on that balmy April morning, Ramsay MacDonald, prime minister of England, was more cautious. "This is just the end of the chapter," he said. "We are merely turning over a new leaf in naval negotiations."

But not even the cautious MacDonald realized that nine years later Europe would be convulsed in the throes of war again, **WILL NORTH ATLANTIC PACT BRING PEACE?**

So, skeptic that I have come to be, I sat at the signing of the North Atlantic Pact wondering what was in store for the world, wondering what lay ahead, whether this might be a step toward the millennium—or just another milestone along the stumbling path of man's folly.

OUT OF OLD NEBRASKA

A JAMES C. OLSON, Superintendent STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Although the name "Nebraska" itself is adapted from an Ojibwa word descriptive of the Platte River, and Omaha, the state's metropolis, is named in commemoration of an Indian tribe, the Indian influence in Nebraska's place names is not as marked as one ordinarily would think it to be.

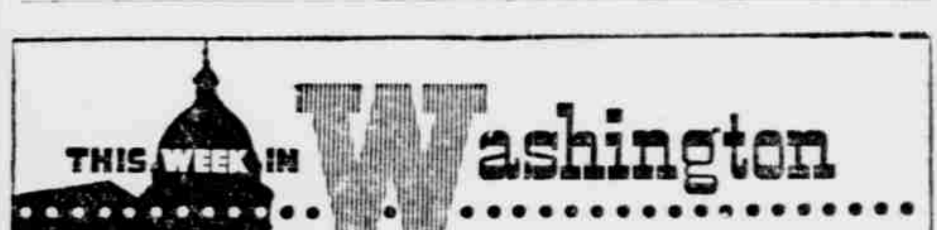
This is particularly true with regard to the names of counties and towns. Of Nebraska's 93 counties, only five are named after Indian tribes: Cheyenne, Dakota, Otter, Pawnee and Sioux. Three others—Loup, Red Willow, and Nemaha—are named for streams whose names, in turn, have aboriginal derivations.

Nebraska's towns show a similarly small proportion of Indian names. A few chiefs are recognized in such names as Red Cloud, Yutan, Osceola and Teacumseh. Omaha has been mentioned as commemorative of a tribe. Among other towns similarly named are Arapahoe, Kiowa, Ogallala, Pawnee City and Ponca.

As is true of the counties, certain Nebraska towns are named after streams which in turn bear Indian names. In this group are such towns as Niobrara, Wahoo and Weeping Water.

If Nebraskans were not prone to give Indian names to their towns and counties, they retain similar names for several of their rivers, and if you look on a map of the state you will observe that a number of the important streams carry names adapted from the aboriginal.

Among these, the Missouri stands out particularly. Opinions vary regarding the origin of the word as applied to the river, al-



DURING this past week in Washington the spotlight of publicity has been turned on the question of public health. So diverse is the opinion on the question that not only congress, but the medical profession itself has been split wide open. Indications now are that the congress may take some action—for instance, to provide for more hospitalization, medical centers and other essentials of the proposed measures—but there is little chance of a meeting of the minds in this session on the highly-controversial subject of compulsory medical insurance.

Publication, only recently, of a plan approved and sponsored by the American Medical Association, which has, until this year, denied there was need for such a plan at all, has stimulated discussion and brought to a focus the state of the nation's health and the question of what to do about it. Is this question a matter for private solving? Should it be done with state and local funds, if at all? Should it be done with federal funds, plus the private compulsion of an insurance plan?

There are already three important measures in the Congress. Senate Bill No. 5, signed by five senators; the Cellar bill in the House (HR 345) and the Dingell bill in the house (HR 783). The latter bill is almost identical with the Senate bill. Both are administration bills. The AMA bill is scheduled for introduction soon.

The principal difference in the AMA measure and the administration bills is that the administration bills provide for financing of hospitals and training of new medical personnel with government grants and of compulsory health insurance with a three per cent payroll tax split one and one-half per cent from the employe and one and one-half per cent from the employer.

The AMA bill contemplates financing the measures with local and state funds almost exclusively and a voluntary private health insurance plan, similar but less costly than the Blue Cross or other similar plans.

The fact that the federal government already is spending something like two billion dollars annually for health services, including the veterans' administration costs, is speeding up the plans to adopt a program which the proponents say will bring about better health conditions and eliminate much of the pres-

ent spending. Whether this is true remains to be seen. The fact is, however, that congress is vitally concerned about the state of the nation's health. Surveys show that on any given day there are approximately seven million Americans absent from their work due to illness or some other disability, a tremendous drain on earning power and production. The Social Security Administration says the cost to the nation as a result of this absenteeism due to illness is about 27 billion dollars annually.

The president's committee on national employ—the Handicapped week, which is October 2-8, is conducting a national essay contest among secondary school children, offering \$2,000 in prizes and closing April 30 of this year. Any student in the 11th or 12th grade in public or private school is eligible. Sources of information concerning the contest are state offices of employment service and vocational rehabilitation and local offices of the civil service commission and the veterans' administration. Judges of the contest are Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin and the United States commissioner of education.

Testimony before the House postoffice committee on the proposed postal rate increases said they were "punitive" and would cause deficits. Principal witnesses the past week included many magazine publishers, including Walter D. Fuller of the Curtis Publishing company and A. E. Winger of the Crowell-Collier company. They claimed the proposed increase of second class rates would cost their companies more than twice the amount of their profits in the first year and more later on.

According to old-timers here, there is every indication on Capitol hill that despite the excellence of the work and recommendations of the Hoover commission, it will not be adopted by congress. Instead, there is every likelihood that congress will give the president authority to make his own suggestions for betterment of the government agencies. The president, however, is known to favor many of the proposals and suggestions of the Hoover commission.

wa, Ogallala, Pawnee City and Ponca.

As is true of the counties, certain Nebraska towns are named after streams which in turn bear Indian names. In this group are such towns as Niobrara, Wahoo and Weeping Water.

If Nebraskans were not prone to give Indian names to their towns and counties, they retain similar names for several of their rivers, and if you look on a map of the state you will observe that a number of the important streams carry names adapted from the aboriginal.

Among these, the Missouri stands out particularly. Opinions vary regarding the origin of the word as applied to the river, al-

Crossword Puzzle

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70

- HORIZONTAL**
- 1 Reception
 - 4 You and me
 - 5 Savory
 - 11 Handwriting
 - 12 Originator
 - 15 Exclamation of approval
 - 16 Country of Europe
 - 18 Italian river
 - 19 Knew
 - 21 Island in the Mediterranean
 - 22 Note of scale
 - 23 Alien
 - 26 Interrogative pronoun
 - 29 Prefix against
 - 31 Aquatic mammal
 - 32 Part of "to be"
 - 33 Part of "to be"
 - 34 Not any
 - 35 Confederate general
 - 38 Cereal grass
 - 39 Chinese measure
 - 40 Pronoun
 - 41 Part of an egg
 - 43 To examine minutely
 - 45 Lower limb
 - 47 Prophets
 - 50 Sun god
 - 52 To denote
 - 53 To cut down
 - 54 To cut down
 - 55 Administrative official
 - 56 To follow
 - 60 Six
 - 61 Entreaty
 - 62 Request
 - 65 Slope
 - 66 Compass point
 - 67 Before
 - 8 Heavenly
 - 9 Body
 - 10 Yander (Yander)
 - 12 Yander
 - 13 Administrative official
 - 14 Artificial language
 - 17 Wading bird
 - 20 Near the request
 - 24 Nictitous
 - 25 Negative vote
 - 27 A chalice
 - 28 To leave out
 - 29 Indigo dye
 - 30 Short letter
 - 32 Minus
 - 36 Dawn goddess
 - 37 Gradient meters
 - 44 Sharp
 - 44 Higher
 - 46 Hacked
 - 48 Woodland bird
 - 49 To have effect (ar.)
 - 51 Handle
 - 54 Through
 - 55 Telegraph cable
 - 56 To perform
 - 57 Blither vetch
 - 59 Babylonian deity
 - 62 Upon
 - 64 You (poetic)

ANSWERS

- 1-(b) April 17.
- 2-(a) Dr. James Boyd.
- 3-(a) April 6.
- 4-(c) Representative John E. Rankin.
- 5-(a) Citation.

ANSWER TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE

POD	TARA	LEDA
ARE	ABUC	AVAZ
SAP	NEOLIOENS	
SLANG	GARD	
RE	YS	ALEU
AGC	BD	GRAI
RO	SOV	MUD RA
SEIFG	FOB	SEW
SEVA	CSBA	AH
ROOM	GLOAF	
PHILOLOOY	USE	
AIDE	AVER	LIS
MEAT	REBS	DAN