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A THOUGHT FOR TODAY

Philosophy goes no further than probabilities, and in every assertion keeps a doubt in reserve. —J. A. Froude

EDITORIALS

"RUTHLESS AND BARBARIC"

One phase of the testimony of naval officers before the Armed Services Committee questions the use of the atomic bomb as "ruthless and barbaric" and "contrary to our fundamental ideals."

These are expressions used by Rear Admiral Ralph A. Ofstie, who declares that it is time for this country to study its strategic bombing program "in relation to the decent opinions of mankind."

As we have pointed out repeatedly in the past, the indiscriminate use of the atomic bomb against industrial and transportation centers in any country inevitably means the death and injury of thousands of civilian non-combatants.

JUDGE MEDINA'S LAST LAUGH

The trial of eleven Communists in a New York Federal court has ended after something like nine months, in the conviction of the defendants. The jury reached its verdict in seven hours despite the long and tedious ordeal of the proceedings.

Interesting as the verdict itself was the action of Federal Judge Harold R. Medina, who promptly sentenced five defense attorneys and one defendant who argued his own case, to jail sentences for contempt during the trial.

TOO MANY LETTERS

We see by the newspapers that the week of October 16th to 22nd was National Letter-Writing Week. This moves us to the thought that it might be a good idea, perhaps, for us to answer some of the letters which have been awaiting our attention for the past year or two.

After all, one may reasonably question the prolific habit of some letter-writers. Most of the epistles contain a lot of junk, which would be better left unwritten.

In the business world, particularly, the smart executive is a letter-writer to the nth degree. This curse of civilization is to be attributed in part to the invention of typewriters and in part to the ubiquitous talent of the modern stenographer.

WAR FLEET OBSOLESCENT?

During the last war the United States built hundreds and hundreds of ships. When the conflict ended the nation had a tremendous reserve of vessels. Apparently, we had enough shipping to last us for a decade or two.

This seems to be a mistake, however, in view of the report of a Senate subcommittee which reports that our war-built merchant fleet is becoming obsolete. This is something of a mystery to this landlubber. It is surprising that vessels become worthless in less than ten years and to hear that a "replacement program" of ship construction may be in order.

Furse's Fresh Flashes

A Hollywood film star now declares that all the talk about him is merely "girl wives" tales.

If you can't get rich, and yet long to feel free and independent and arrogant, get a job driving a truck.

We have often been puzzled as to what the yesman says to a house-to-house salesman.

Flipper Fanny, our dainty little contour twister, says there are "plenty of fish in the sea," but some of the young Galahads around here will have to get a better line or they'll all stay there.

Perhaps before we give arms to other countries we should know who they are going to embrace.

Happiness is the perfume you can't pour on others without getting a few drops on yourself.

A local farmer complains about not feeling well. All he needs is a little exercise. He should spend about two months here in town dodging automobiles.

A fellow here in Plattsmouth has been going with his girl for three years now. He won't marry her, he says, because if he did he wouldn't have any place to go nights.

Never worry about what you would do if you get sea sick. You'll do it.

DOWN MEMORY LANE

TWENTY YEARS AGO

Mrs. Robert B. Will was named as president of the Legion Auxiliary. Variety store of R. W. Knorr was moved from its location in the Golding building to its new store room in Masonic building.

TEN YEARS AGO

Madge Garnett, member of the law firm of Fouchek and Garnett, spoke at the state convention of Nebraska Federation of Women's Clubs at St. Paul's church, Lincoln.

The WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

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DREW PEARSON SAYS:

NAM LENDS SUPPORT TO BRANNAN FARM PLAN; PREPARES DETAILED ANALYSIS WHICH IS SURPRISINGLY PRO-BRANNAN; POINTS OUT THAT MORE FARMERS WOULD BE HELPED UNDER THIS PROGRAM.

WASHINGTON. — The last pressure group you would ever expect to support President Truman's fair deal is the National Association of Manufacturers.

In fact, if the powerful NAM says anything good about the White House, it's headline news. However, believe it or not, but the NAM is now sending its members a confidential analysis of the most controversial feature of the fair deal — the Brannan farm plan—putting it in a favorable light.

Without hysteria, the NAM has prepared a detailed, factual analysis of the Brannan plan, which is neither for nor against. But the sum total of these facts is surprisingly pro-Brannan.

Though not yet off the press, preview copies have been sent to several NAM members along with a letter explaining: "Many, even though they recognize the importance of the Brannan plan, nevertheless found it too abstruse for ready understanding. To help remedy this, the NAM research department has done a painstaking analysis of the plans, objectives, operations, etc."

Here then is what the NAM says about the Brannan plan:

"Qualified persons have pointed to several apparent advantages in using the Brannan plan to support farm income. They emphasize its directness and simplicity of method, fairness of the period 1939 to 1948 as a starting point for an income base or 'yardstick,' encouragement to continued high level production or nutritional foods, logical classification of storable and nonstorable farm products, 'orderly marketing' provisions, financial coverage of farm groups hitherto inadequately provided for in farm programs,



NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS

and its importance to national security.

BRANNAN WEAKNESSES

"On the other hand, several weaknesses in the plan are apparent. These shortcomings mainly concern the objective of trying to narrow the gap between farm and nonfarm income, the price distortions present in the period of years selected as the starting point for an income base or 'yardstick,' the unsoundness of attempting to project these distortions into the future, the discretionary power to alter prices dictated by the pricing formulas of the plan, the lack of built-in flexibility in the pricing formulas, and the practicability of again resorting to subsidies, production controls, marketing controls and other techniques of manipulation designed to implement the support of farm income."

Then the NAM proceeds to answer some of these criticisms.

"From the standpoint of those who believe that agricultural prices must be maintained at near wartime levels in order to keep agriculture healthy," the NAM diagnosis continues, "the choice of the base period 1939 to 1948 is a logical one. Considered from this viewpoint, it must be pointed out that only with the price relationships existing in these years were farmers as a group in a position to lift their social and financial standards from the depths to which they fell following World War I."

"It was the level of income from 1939 to 1948 that enabled farmers to correct many of the maladjustments that were said to be depressing agriculture in the preceding twenty years. With this income, mortgage debt was reduced, housing and living conditions improved, more machinery and efficiency in farming operations were introduced, the number of tenant farmers were substantially reduced, schools, roads and other transportation facilities serving farmers were expanded and improved."

MORE FARMERS HELPED

The NAM report also points out that past price supports have chiefly added a few basic and storable commodities. The Brannan plan, on the other hand, would help a much broader group of farmers.

It would support, the NAM continues, "income of the producers of most of the nonstorable commodities such as meat, dairy and poultry products and fruits and vegetables. Thus, this plan would extend financial assistance in times of stress to a large and important segment of the agricultural industry that has so far probably not been adequately provided for in the basic farm programs of the country. In this respect, the Brannan plan would probably be more closely integrated with the entire farm problem than has been the case with the farm programs in past years."

The NAM analysis also lauds the idea of continued high-level production "without resorting to production controls or a program of 'scarcity production.'"

ARMY SELLS LAND FOR GAMBLING

Wayne Morse, the energetic G. O. P. senator from Oregon, is keeping his eye on the army



"BE SURE AND KNOCK BEFORE ENTERING - MR. DILLINGHAM PRESSES HIS OWN PANTS."

these days. He has just dictated a hot letter to Secretary of the Army Gordon Gray, scorching the army for "giving away" valuable Florida beach land to be built into night clubs, gambling casinos and resort facilities.

Thanks to Senator Holland of Florida, a special law was passed authorizing the army to turn over a three-mile beach strip to Okaloosa County, Florida, for a small per cent of its fair value. It was frankly acknowledged in the law that Okaloosa County would convert the beach into a gambling and bathing resort to raise revenue.

What the army did was appraise the property at the ridiculously low price of \$2,500, though some appraiser said it was worth \$65,000. This would permit Okaloosa County to buy the beach for only \$1,250 — a saving to them, but a great loss to the taxpayers of Okaloosa County.

Wrathfully Morse wrote to the secretary of the army: "I have looked into the value of beach resort property in this area of Florida sufficiently to assure myself that any such appraisal on this property would have to be classified as an unconscionable low one, and I wish to advise you at this time that I intend to follow very carefully this case in order to satisfy myself as to whether the department of the army, when such bills as this are passed by the congress, takes the steps necessary to see to it that a fair market value is placed on the property."

Declaring that he was authorized by the senate armed services committee to protest, Morse continued: "I seriously question whether we should have, in the first instance, granted to Okaloosa county the right to obtain this property at 50 per cent of its fair value. I think a strong case could be made for requiring Okaloosa County to pay one hundred cents on the dollar . . . I see no reason why the people of the United States as a whole should make that kind of a grant to the people of Okaloosa County . . ."

"Unless a fair appraisal is placed on this property," the senator from Oregon wound up. "I can assure you this will be the last bill that will ever receive unanimous consent in the senate authorizing the army to place its own appraisement on property . . ."



by JAMES C. OLSON, Superintendent STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

When the Republicans were casting around for a candidate for governor in 1874, to succeed Robert W. Furnas, at the end of a stormy term had decided not to seek re-election, they selected Silas Garber, a man 41 years of age who had been in Nebraska only about four years.

Despite his youth and relatively brief residence in Nebraska—neither of which were serious disqualifications in pioneer politics—young Garber handily defeated his Democratic opponent, and went on to win re-election in 1876.

Silas Garber was born in Logan county, Ohio, and at the age of 17 removed to Iowa where he engaged in farming. He served in the Union army during the Civil War, attaining the rank of captain in the 27th Iowa Infantry. In 1870, accompanied by his brothers, Joseph and Abram, he came to Nebraska, homesteading in what is now Webster County. Joseph was the father of Daniel Garber, veteran Nebraska legislator.

Gov. Garber's early career in Nebraska is closely identified with Webster county beginnings. The election for organizing the county was held at his home, April 19, 1871. The next year the town of Red Cloud was laid out on the Garber homestead.

The public governor's first first public office in Nebraska was that of probate judge for Webster county. In 1872 he was elected to the House of Representatives of the state legislature. The next year he was appointed register of the land office in Lincoln and was serving in that capacity when nominated for the governorship.

Dale Carnegie Author of "HOW TO WIN FRIENDS and INFLUENCE PEOPLE", Worry Without Cause

NEEDLESSLY WORRIED! What a book could be written about that. Here's an example of what I mean. He is Gerald V. Myers, St. Joseph, Missouri.

Now we'll have to hop back in time. It is December 10, 144. Gerald Myers was sitting in a fox hole just outside of Genieveiller, France.



CARNEGIE

He had been in combat for three months and now was in an active sector where bullets were as thick as grapes in a California vineyard. That afternoon he had received a letter from his wife saying that everything at home was all right; at the bottom of the letter, the little daughter had painstakingly printed a message. Gerald had been overjoyed to receive it.

But now at 11 o'clock, sitting there in the dark and straining his ears for any movement of the enemy, he began to think about the welcome letter he had received and the loving postscript his daughter had printed. Then the thought came to him: "But suppose they are not all right now! They were all right when the letter was mailed, but many things could happen to them."

Under tension as he was, these thoughts began to prey on his mind. "Even if one of them were dying," he thought, "I could not get back to them. I might never see her again."

He worried until he was relieved from duty, but next day this terrible worry was still within him; it felt like a stone in his stomach. His friends saw the difference and asked him what was the matter, but he didn't want to tell them that he was worrying about his family, so he said, "Oh nothing, I'm all right."

The strange thing was that he was in danger, every minute, night and day, but he was worrying about his family at home. But that is the way the human mind works.

He went to the chaplain and, very much embarrassed, told him that he was so worried that he was becoming a nervous wreck. The chaplain patted him on the back and said, "Sergeant, just remember this . . . mathematics are with you. Most worries never come to pass. We worry about worries more than we do about facts."

The talk helped him. He got an outside point of view on himself. After a reasonable length of time he got a letter from home saying that things were going fine . . . but they were worrying about him. And he was worrying about them.

When the war was over, he went back. Nothing bad had happened at all.

And that's the way it is with most worries. We stew and fret about needless worries. The next time you are worrying, say to yourself, "Is this a needless worry? May I not be worrying about something that I can't possibly help and that is pulling me down?" Do this and it'll help you stop your needless worrying.

for the next year's planting. Through all of his messages to the legislature Gov. Garber stressed the importance of encouraging immigration and agriculture and increasing the amount of information available to the farmers of the state.

At the completion of his second term as governor, Mr. Garber returned to Webster county, where he lived until Jan. 12, 1905, engaging in merchandizing, banking and stock raising.

PURCHASES BULL

W. C. Renwanz, Greenwood, Nebraska, has recently purchased the registered Brown Swiss bull, Laddie Boy Bill 97037, from H. E. Iske, Ashland, Nebraska, according to a report from Fred S. Idtse, Secretary of the Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Association, Beloit, Wisconsin.

The distance of a light year is about six trillion miles.

Trained for Hospital Work

Pvt. Francis D. Jenkins, Plattsmouth, son of Mrs. Blanche C. Jenkins, Lincoln Hospital, Lincoln, Neb., is now a student in the Hospital Technician Procedure course being given at Medical Field Service School.

FEEDS LEGIONAIRES

The members of the American Legion attending the Louisville convention enjoyed a dinner at the American Legion club that was prepared by the ladies of the Christ Lutheran church in stead of the Christian church, as was first stated.

Use Journal Want Ads.

Successful Parenthood

BY MRS. CATHERINE CONRAD EDWARDS Associate Editor, Parents' Magazine

It would be to hire grandmothers as baby tenders, rather than young girls. We feel called upon to suggest a few other money-making chores for the teen-age would-be baby sitters. An article in October SENIOR PROM called "You Don't Have to be a Baby Sitter" describes several interesting ways of building a bank roll to buy things a girl's allowance won't provide.

Is your daughter fond of animals and does she take good care of her own pets? Then we suggest that she canvass the neighborhood for week-end jobs as caretaker of pets. Their owners would much prefer to leave them at home rather than take them to a boarding kennel or a cat or bird hospital, especially if they are going to be gone only a day or two. Giving the canary fresh food and water, feeding the cat and changing his box, walking the dog—you can charge by the job, so that the fee for looking in on a bird is less than providing for a dog's many needs. And giving dogs shampoos is a special service that commands a good fee.