

The Plattsmouth Journal Official County and City Paper

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A THOUGHT FOR TODAY

God grants liberty only to those who love it, and are always ready to guard and defend it. —Daniel Webster

EDITORIALS

PLATTSMOUTH IS CLEANING UP

It was a most welcome sight Monday to see city trucks loaded to the hilt with refuse headed for the city dump.

Not only seeing these loaded trucks, but a drive around town early in the week lent encouragement to a dream of having the cleanest, spic and span city in eastern Nebraska.

If readers of The Journal want an example of what some paint, a hammer and a little effort will do, take a drive up First Street on Wintersteen Hill or down Lincoln Avenue.

On the average, Plattsmouth is cleaning up. More and more of our people are taking pride in their town and the appearance of their homes.

Plattsmouth is one of the most beautiful cities in the midwest. It is becoming more attractive and pleasant as each season passes.

PROSPERITY DEPENDS UPON MANY FACTORS

"Genuine prosperity must be based on productivity," declares a brother editor who reasons that anything else provides an artificial state that must sooner or later collapse.

It would appear, if this statement is correct, that the greater the production, the greater the prosperity and, presumably, the producer or manufacturer should share in the prosperity resulting from great production.

The theory did not work for the farmers of the United States. It came about twice during a period of war-financed yields. In ordinary times farmers discovered that the more they produced the less the unit price and that, very often, a smaller crop returned a larger net income.

It may not be fair to use agriculture as a case in point in discussing this broad generalization. After all, the farmers of the nation sell most of their crops on a base that rests upon disposal of the surplus in foreign countries and the price has been sustained in recent times by government support policies.

Let's discuss a manufacturing company. There is not one in the United States today that conducts its operations upon the theory that the more units manufactured the greater the prosperity.

If there was any reason to believe that

Furse's Fresh Flashes

We haven't much sympathy with the fellow who is eager to be generous with our money. Sad part of it is, the average taxpayer fails to realize that all this heavy spending requires he pick up the check.

We don't know where our money goes these days. It costs us nearly twice as much to live beyond our means as it used to.

People of the Far East are being told about America through a deluge of comic books. Little wonder our state department is on the pan.

We agree with Art Sweet. We also trust the county employees planted a few trees while off duty Arbor day.

Don't lie, cheat, or swear. Be an honest man and then you'll be sure there is one less ?) !-? in the world.

The upsetting thing about American politics is that it's always election year — or if it isn't, next year is.

Nothing is any more interesting or irritating than a brilliant young college graduate equipped with hot and cold running ideologies and drawing his conclusions on the basis of limitless inexperience.

The greatest surplus facing the American people is a surplus of government.

Russia's foreign policy seems to be an iron hand equipped with a boarding house reach.

the sole key to prosperity is to be found in ratio to productivity, it would be foolish for manufacturers to cut their output. All they would have to do, when lack of prosperity threatened, would be to increase production and reap the harvest to follow.

COURTESY TO SAVE LIVES

A traffic expert in a large city expresses the opinion that most fatal traffic mishaps would not have occurred "if the drivers involved had not been heedless of the rights of others."

The observation of this expert emphasizes the necessity for constant vigilance in the enforcement of all traffic regulations. The habit of beating the lights or taking a chance at a corner may not produce an accident every time, but it produces a carelessness of mind which, in the end, will undoubtedly provide a traffic accident.

It has long been our observation that individuals, once they get behind an automobile steering wheel, forget their manners. Everybody who drives a motor vehicle has witnessed numerous exhibitions of bad manners by motorists trying to get ahead of somebody else.

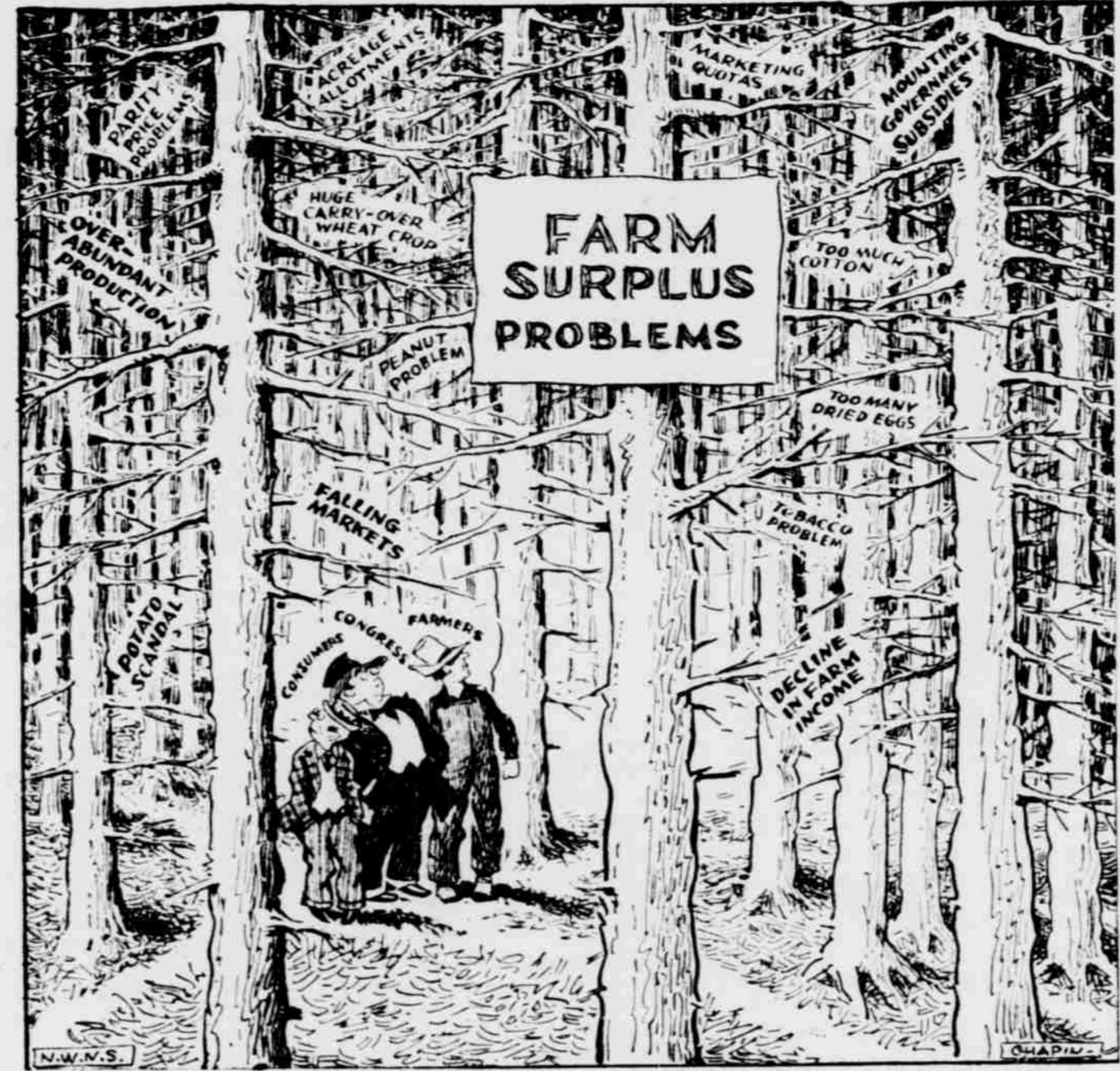
DOWN MEMORY LANE

Local I. O. O. F. and Rebekahs observed their 11th anniversary with address at banquet given by Rev. H. E. Sortor, noble grand of the local lodge.

The WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

FLORIDA STAGES DUPLICATE OF TRUMAN-DEWEY CAMPAIGN; SENATOR PEPPER, STAUNCH NEW DEALER, FIGHTS FOR POLITICAL LIFE; REPUBLICANS TRY TO OUST TRUMAN-ROOSEVELT SENATOR.

LOST IN THE WOODS



one candidate. And when you see all the boys ganging up on one side, I can't resist the good old American custom of seeing what's to be said on the other side.

The Florida election battle is not only a lollipop, but it has all the earmarks of another Dewey-Truman campaign.

On one side, and fighting for his life is snarled, weather-beaten Sen. Claude Pepper with 14 years in the senate at stake, with his chief financial support from labor, and waging an effective, tireless, whistle-stop campaign almost identical to Truman's.

The Dewey-Truman comparison is so striking that it caused the staid New York Times to comment: "The senatorial challenger is a young and handsome man with a rich, well-trained voice, and a reporter might almost imagine he was back on the 'victory special' listening to a rear-platform speech by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey."

Most interesting issue in the Florida battle, however, is Smathers' charge that Pepper is a pal of Joe Stalin's. He says—to quote the Saturday Evening Post—that "by the summer of 1945" he, Smathers, was convinced someone should run against Pepper; that "he couldn't get out of his craw that Pepper had become so involved with Henry Wallace."

The real fact, however, is that well after the summer of 1945—on Jan. 16, 1946, to be exact—Smathers wrote a letter to Pepper's secretary referring to "our good friend Henry Wallace."

It was also after the summer of 1945, when he now says he decided Pepper must be defeated, that Smathers actually was writing Pepper a stream of letters asking his aid in getting him out of the marines, in getting him a job as assistant U. S. attorney, and later in helping him run for congress.

Real fact about the Pepper-Smathers fight, however, is that it's a straight, down-the-line Republican-Democratic battle. When you get away from all the dust-throwing, the issues are clear and clean-cut as between the Truman liberals and the Republican conservatives.

Long ago young Smathers began conferring with Ex-Speaker Joe Martin, leading Republican in the house of representatives. Long ago, he quietly began accumulating GOP money and GOP support.

And as that support accumulated, Smathers began swinging over to the Republican side of the congressional aisle. When he first came to congress, Smathers was hailed as the liberal Sir Galahad of the south.

While casting his vote against steam clearance, he simultaneously promoted the real estate lobby's idea of increasing the amount they could borrow from Uncle Sam up to \$750,000. Thus Smathers voted to deny the poor man low-cost housing, but give the big real estate operator the right to use three-quarters of a million dollars of the taxpayers' money, 90 per cent guaranteed by Uncle Sam.

Smathers also voted against social security for traveling salesmen and others, against the minimum wage, and, perhaps most important of all, for the bottling of bills in the rules committee instead of open debate on the floor of the house.

On various occasions Smathers even voted to override Truman's veto on important party policies. Pepper, on the other hand, has voted consistently for fair deal projects.

The payoff is that on April 22, 1946, six months after Pepper's much-touted interview, George Smathers himself said: "We have got to work with Russia and all the nations of the world if we are going to work out a satisfactory peace."

ANSWERS 1. (c) Preference. 2. (a) John Marshall, (b) John Jay, (c) John Rutledge, (d) Roger B. Taney. 3. The food known in Britain as sultanas is known in the U.S. as (a) nuts, (b) raisins, (c) candy, (d) prunes. 4. While traveling submerged, a submarine is powered by (a) batteries, (b) gasoline, (c) fuel oil, (d) steam. 5. What American general refuses to write his memoirs because they cannot be both accurate and pleasant? (a) Omar Bradley, (b) Douglas MacArthur, (c) George Marshall.

In other words, Smathers was largely built up by the unsuspecting senator whom he is now trying to defeat.

To read the Saturday Evening Post's glowing account of George Smathers one would think that the justice department was clamoring to hire him and that the Florida public couldn't wait for him to get out of the marines and run for congress.

Pepper probably regrets that interview more than anything else in his political life. But at that time many people were visiting Moscow and it was not considered a crime to urge U. S. A. U. S. R. cooperation.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS Charles Henry Greer, et al. to Emmeline Tood and Walter F. Wolbrecht 3-10-50, L. 288 & N 1/2 L. 289, Greenwood, \$2900.00.

Lillie Martin Foster and Henry W. to Christian E. Metzger and Belle, 10-7-46, SW 1/4 NE 1/4 & E 1/2 SW 1/4, L. 6, 7, 12, 26, 30, 23-11-13, \$5000.00.

Phyllis O. Talcott and Dwight M. to Henry J. Thiele and Edith S., 3-10-50, sublots 1 & 2 L. 73 SW 1/4, SW 1/4, 18-12-14, \$666.00.

THE PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA, SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL Thursday, April 27, 1950 PAGE ONE



PRESIDENT TRUMAN won his first complete major victory in the second session of the 81st congress when the senate, by a vote of 49 to 25, passed the Kilgore liberalized displaced persons act which was substituted for the measure backed by Sen. Pat McCarran of Nevada.

In signing, under protest, the bill which would give temporary relief to acreage restrictions for cotton and peanut growers and which attempts to remedy the potato situation in 1951, President Truman sent a special agricultural message to the congress, which gave rise to rumors that this congress may still try to do something about a long-range agricultural program.

Said the President: "What is needed is for the congress to approach this problem with a view to correcting the fundamental shortcomings in the present farm program rather than patching it up with makeshift legislation."

"In spite of the shortcomings of the present joint resolution, I have decided that the urgent need for the relief which it will give to cotton producers, and the promise that it holds out for making some improvement in the potato program outweigh the defects of the measure."

"I again urge the congress to authorize a system of production payments for potatoes and other perishable commodities so that unavoidable surpluses can be sold to consumers and used instead of taken off the market and largely wasted . . . ."

"We face no small task in providing a system of agricultural legislation which will serve the needs of farmers for a fair income and will, at the same time, serve the needs of consumers for ample supplies of foods, fibers and other crops at reasonable prices, and the needs of the nation for a growing, expanding economy and a healthy world trade."

"I urge the congress to proceed to consider fundamental improvements in our agricultural legislation to make it more efficient, less costly and more conducive to abundant production of farm crops."

yielding a fair return to farmers and selling at prices consumers can afford." What the message spells out is enactment of the Brannan agricultural program.

Senate debate on the displaced persons measure was one of the most bitterly fought in the session. It was taken up early in March and saw a continuous wrangle over more than 80 amendments proposed to the McCarran bill, many of them by Senator McCarran himself, in an effort to save his own bill. During the hours of debate party lines were repeatedly shattered and the margin of victory with few exceptions was narrow. So confused were the senators that shortly after dinner one evening Senator Taft of Ohio discovered the senate had amended a section of the bill which did not exist, as it had been knocked out already. So the senate had to back up and start over. The bill as finally passed differs slightly from an already-passed house bill.

It provides for admission of 344,000 displaced persons through July 1, 1951; permits entry of 20,000 war orphans from all European countries on a non-quota basis; includes in the total number 4,000 Chinese refugees, 18,000 Polish army veterans now in England, 10,000 Greek refugees, 5,000 former residents of Venezia-Giulia and 57,744 Germans; denies visas to any person who has supported, or does support any political or economic system directed toward overthrow of free competitive enterprise.

This far, President Truman has sent 69 proposals to the congress for enactment. At this writing, 24 have received no attention, either in committee or on the floor; 31 have received some kind of action, either hearings, placed on calendars or some floor action; five have been virtually killed, namely \$300-million aid to education, postmaster appointment from ranks of postal workers, a mine aid bill, aid bill for prefabricated housing and the cooperative loan feature of the middle-income housing program.

Und. 2-15 Int. NW 1/4, 3-12-12, Ls. 16, 17, 18, 19, B. 3, Murdock.

Platts. Realty Corp. to Ronald R. Furse, 2-27-50, L. 8 Hillcrest Subdivision of Hayes Add. to Plattsmouth, \$1150.00.

Henry Kuhman to Florrie Yates & John & James Dillon, 5-12-48, Ls. 14, 15 B. 4, Murray, \$700.00.

Charles C. Wescott to Alice Louise Wescott, 4-17-50, L. 1 & 2, B. 37, \$100.

Ronald R. Furse to Roy W. Knorr, Jr., 4-17-50, L. 8 Hillcrest subdiv., \$100.

Mabel Joy Rothrock and Fred to Vincent G. Phillips and Mary, 4-14-50, Ls. 14 - 19, B. 24, Elmwood, \$2500.00.

Marie M. Westover and Raymond to Paul Davis, 4-10-50, E 1/2 NW 1/4, 13-10-13, \$15400.00.

Murdock Coop. Cr. Ass'n. to Corn Growers St Bank 1-9-50, Ls. 13 & 14, B. 12, Murdock, \$2800.00.

Willard W. Wilken and Geraldine E. to Henry J. Amgwert and Esther, 6-10-50, L. 9 to 12, B. 4, 1st Add. to Murdock, \$550.00.

Martin Blum & Florence and Myrtle Zaar to Henry Amgwert and Esther, 1-10-50, Frs. S 1/2 NW 1/4, 22-12-10, \$6000.00.

Claude Carter to Mary May Troop and George T., 4-11-50, E 1/2 L. 10, B. 30 Platts, \$100.

Lovetta Cox and Earl H. to G. W. Weik and Joyce, 1-21-50, All B. 12, Nehawka, \$2325.00.

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Crossword Puzzle grid with clues and answers.