

EDITORIALS

ANSWERS TWO QUESTIONS

Mr. William O'Dwyer, now Ambassador to Mexico, and formerly Mayor of New York City, recently testified before the Senate Crime committee at a spectacular, televised hearing in that metropolis.

Mr. O'Dwyer was questioned concerning some of his appointments but maintained that he did not know the facts about their connection with some prominent gamblers and big-shot operators. When asked, in respect to one appointment, whether he could not have found someone who was not related to a reputed gangster, Mr. O'Dwyer replied: "There are things that you have to do politically if you want to get cooperation."

This is a revealing attitude but it reflects the widely current philosophy of some of our leading politicians. By "cooperation" they have in mind the backing of various elements and factions that mean votes at election time.

Mr. O'Dwyer gave expression to another common philosophy of the day when he was asked if he could explain the influence of Frank Costello, admittedly a tycoon of the gambling business. Senator Tobey, of New Hampshire, talking about Costello said:

"It's a funny thing what magnetism the man has. You look him over here and he looks like minus zero. What, in your opinion, is his attraction for these people?"

The former mayor knew the answer. He replied: "Well, whether he's a businessman or a banker or a gangster, his pocketbook is always attractive to people."

These replies by one of the highest officials of the republic reveal the callous attitude of the professional politician, ready to get "cooperation" to retain office, and the unfortunate attitude of many Americans who are ready to accept anybody and anything if there is money tied to the package. Until the two attitudes fail to reflect the current philosophy of office-holders and people, there will not be much chance for better government and there is no use to expect it.

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LAUGH AT PERON'S CLAM

The announcement of a revolutionary process for the release of vast amounts of atomic energy, made in Argentina as a marvelous accomplishment of native scientists, is branded as "fantastic" by competent scientists throughout the world.

Without going into the details, the scientists say that, except through the use of uranium, it is absolutely impossible to produce on the earth the temperature caused by an explosion of an atomic bomb. This runs into millions of degrees and even the explosion of a bomb produces a high temperature for a fraction of a millionth of a second. To accomplish the same results by chemical processes, such as burning fuel or in an electric furnace, would melt every known material on the earth.

There is not much use for anybody to be worried about the Argentine claim that the heat energy of the sun has been duplicated. The solar process involves a temperature of 20,000,000 degrees centigrade and the radiation into space every second of a quantity of heat equivalent to that of fifteen quadrillion tons of coal.

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DEFENDS GOOD POLITICIANS

While the revelations and disclosures of the Kefauver Crime Investigating Committee have been sensational, one must always remember that the exceptional represents the news.

Senator Estes Kefauver, who leads the committee, recently stated that, in his travels about the country, in the committee's work, he was convinced that the majority of political leaders, Democratic and Republican, were not involved in crooked deals or in league with the underworld.

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THOUGHT FOR TODAY

A brother's suffering claims a brother's pity. — Addison

The Plattsmouth Journal

Official County and City Paper

— ESTABLISHED IN 1881 — Awarded Ak-Sar-Ben Plaque For "Outstanding Community Service in 1950"

Published semi-weekly, Mondays and Thursdays, at 409-412 Main Street, Plattsmouth, Cass County, Neb.

RONALD R. FURSE, Publisher; HARRY J. CANE, Editor; FRANK H. SMITH, News Reporter; BERNARD A. WOOD, Advertising Mgr.; Helen E. Heinrich & Donna L. Meisinger, Society - Bookkeeping & Circulation



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

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, 20 cents for two weeks.

THE PLATTSMOUTH JOURNAL

Serving Plattsmouth and Cass County for Over Seventy Years

SECTION B CASS COUNTY'S NEWSpaper

THE PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA, SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL Thursday, April 12, 1951 Section B PAGE ONE

Furse's Fresh Flashes

Read where they have organized an "Eight Ball Club" at Chadron designed to eliminate cussing among its members. A newspaper man could never belong if he expected to get a paper out.

About all we can say about one local man we know is that he isn't always as mean as he is most of the time.

Our local pastor tells us that people have become so keyed up and nervous that it is almost impossible to put people to sleep with a sermon. He says he hasn't seen anyone sleeping in church for several years—and that's bad.

Not all the men caught stealing home are playing baseball.

We can remember when we could afford to read restaurant menus from left to right and order what we wanted.

A recent survey of the Bureau of Labor Statistics reveals that women spend more money on clothes than men. We wonder how much of the taxpayers' money was spent to find out what every married man already knows?

Success is the ability to get along with some people and ahead of some others.

It is unfortunate that so many people seek something for nothing. But, it's even more unfortunate that so many of them are getting it.

Judging from the number of men who leave it there IS someplace like home.

DOWN MEMORY LANE

20 YEARS AGO Miss Marjorie Arn, graduate of P.H.S. Class of 1930, a freshman at Peru was elected president of the Y.W.C.A. at the college... Rev. Father Marcelles Agius was assigned to Holy Rosary parish as pastor... A force of men were engaged in moving the two large evergreens at the former Kaffenberger home as part of the landscaping project on the south east corner of the Masonic Home grounds... Eighteen local merchants united in a one day of special offerings... Weiners 17 1/2c per pound. Clothing items included athletic underwear 35c, dress hose for men 11c per pair; tennis shoes 79c.

10 YEARS AGO Corbin Davis, captain of the 1940-41 basketball team of the Plattsmouth High School was designated by the members of the alumni association to receive the trophy for his service and contribution to the team in the years he has served... John Tidball, Doane sophomore, was a returning letterman on the tennis squad... The tennis team of the P.H.S. were at Tarkio, Mo., enjoying a match with representatives of several high schools. The team comprised, Lars Larson, Donald Martin, Corbin Davis and Ralph Hilt... Postmaster Milo Price reported stamp sales at the local office showing a fine gain in the first ten days of April over that of 1940.

The WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

(Copyright, 1949, By the Bell Syndicate, Inc.) DREW PEARSON SAYS: CABINET SEETHES OVER MACARTHUR STATEMENTS; TOKYO-WASHINGTON FEUD REACHES BOILING POINT; RED-TRAINED JAPANESE TROOPS MASS IN MANCHURIA.

Washington.—At two cabinet meetings in the past three weeks, General MacArthur's unauthorized policy statements have come in for important, even heated discussion.

Most heated debate was not last week but immediately after MacArthur's pre-Easter statement of March 24, in which he proposed a peace meeting with Chinese military commanders.

At this cabinet meeting the president remarked that he was sorry he hadn't fired MacArthur last summer—following his out-of-line statement to the Veterans of Foreign Wars. What aroused the president's heat just before Easter was that MacArthur's peace statement was one which Truman himself was planning to make.

What happened was that the Joint Chiefs of Staff had cabled MacArthur, for his perusal and personal reaction, a copy of an Easter appeal for peace which the State Department had already discussed with the British and French and which Truman planned to issue publicly.

But, without a word to Washington, MacArthur made the statement himself. Part of his text was almost verbatim with

"LOOK WHO'S HERE!"



that sent him by the Joint Chiefs, though his threat to bomb Chinese bases was entirely his own.

MacArthur's Political Record Naturally Washington boomed. Next day, Secretary of Defense Marshall sent MacArthur a personal cable ordering him to clear all future policy statements with him. That cable was dated March 25, and MacArthur's letter to ex-speaker Joe Martin was dated March 20, so technically at least MacArthur is in the clear.

In the eyes of the Defense Department, however, he is not. For on Dec. 5, 1950, confidential orders were sent to all military commanders to clear all policy statements with the Defense Department in Washington. Furthermore, MacArthur has had a history of jumping the traces, some of which is well-known, some not, but all of which has made relations between him and his Commander-in-Chief more strained than at any time in recent American history. Here is the record:

Jump No. 1—In December, 1949, MacArthur let off steam to a group of Republican Senators visiting him in Tokyo about sending U.S. arms and troops to Formosa. This tied off the running debate between the administration and the China bloc in Congress over Chinese intervention which continued for months.

Jump No. 2—In the spring of 1950, MacArthur took an unauthorized trip to Formosa and a lot of publicity. Madame Chiang Kai-Shek's hand and openly discussed the idea of building up Formosa as a base. This was in complete contradiction of the government's policy, and he obviously knew it.

Jump No. 3—After we got into the Korean war, MacArthur sent his famous letter to the

Veterans of Foreign Wars regarding the use of Formosa as a base. He was reprimanded by Truman.

Wake Island—It was around this time that Averell Harriman, special representative of the president, went to Tokyo to settle the general's fur. At this time Harriman got MacArthur's solemn promise to make no more policy statements without clearing them with Washington.

Truman is Charmed Following this, Truman made his special pilgrimage to confer with MacArthur on Wake Island. When he first arrived he was a little non-plussed by the way the general strolled nonchalantly down to the runway—a little late—to meet him; and by the fact that MacArthur failed to salute his Commander-in-Chief. He was also disappointed that MacArthur's accompanying party consisted chiefly of his personal doctor, his valet and Ambassador Muccio, whereas Truman had brought the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and a group of experts prepared to discuss important Far Eastern problems.

It was because MacArthur brought no experts to discuss anything that the conference was so abbreviated. However, during their brief time together, MacArthur charmed Truman completely and the president came away singing his praises.

Jump No. 4—Came during MacArthur's November drive into North Korea. This was only partial jump—over-the-traps, because Truman had given him the green light to dash up to the Manchurian border. However, on more than three occasions the State Department relayed warnings that the Chinese were about to attack—one from the French, one from India and several from the British.

Veterans' Column

By RICHARD C. PECK, Cass County Veterans' Service Officer

Death Compensation for Parents* There has been some confusion as to the eligibility of parents for benefits from the V. A. due to death of a veteran.

Only dependent parents are eligible to receive compensation benefits, and those benefits are available only if the death of the veteran was due to service. An award of death compensation will be effective the day following the date of the veteran's death, if the claim is filed within one year from the date of death; otherwise, the award will be effective as of the date of filing an application for the benefit.

Dependency will be determined to exist if the parent or parents of the veteran do not have sufficient income to provide reasonable maintenance for themselves and members of their family under minor age. "Members of the family" is considered to mean those persons whom the parents are under legal obligation to support and will include adult members if their dependency results from mental or physical incapacity. In determining dependency the following items of income

of the parents will be considered: net income from property owned or business operated; earnings by the parents or other members of the family under legal age; contribution made by any adult members of the family, and any Social Security benefits. The following items of income will not be considered: Benefits from U. S. G. L. insurance, any pensions or compensation received under laws administered by the V. A. There will also be taken into consideration the corpus, if any of the parents' estate.

The fact that the veteran made regular contribution to his parents is not conclusive evidence that dependency existed, but will be considered with all other evidence. It is not necessary to show that the parents were dependent upon the veteran at the time of his death. It is sufficient to show that dependency exists at the time of the application. Re-marriage of a dependent parent does not necessarily bar entitlement to benefit, but it will be considered as prima facie evidence that dependency no longer exists. The fact that a widow and/or children may be receiving death compensation does not preclude dependent parents from also receiving compensation without taking anything away from the widow and/or children.

OUT OF OLD NEBRASKA

By JAMES C. OLSON, Superintendent State Historical Society

One of the most pronounced difficulties faced by pioneers on the plains was the absence of wood for building material and for fuel. The substitute for wood in building was the tough prairie sod ("Nebraska marble," the pioneers used to call it). The substitute for fuel was buffalo manure, cow chips, sunflowers, weeds, hay, and corn.

The most generally used of all these substitutes, particularly after the buffalo had disappeared and the range cattle industry had moved west—was hay. I discussed its use and the hay-burning stove in an earlier column.

Of other wood substitutes, corn was perhaps the most widely used. Indeed, one of the reasons behind the development of corn production in certain areas was to provide fuel, and the cob-basket became a standard item of kitchen equipment (as in many places it remains today).

On another occasion, when the State Department urgently proposed a public statement as to the cabinet seethed last week and this week over MacArthur's more recent trace-jumping.

Rayburn's Ghost Troops What Speaker Sam Rayburn had in mind when he told Congress that "non-Chinese" troops were in Manchuria, was not Russian troops, but four divisions of Russian-trained Japanese troops... There has long been a small contingent of Russian troops in Manchuria used for purposes of turning Russian equipment over to the Chinese. But there have never been any Russian combat troops in Manchuria, and are not now... Much more dangerous is the well-substantiated report that 15 divisions of the Red Army are massed around the edge of Siberia, including 3,000 to 4,000 planes plus four airborne divisions. This is the chief reason why the Joint Chiefs of Staff have hesitated about bombing Chinese bases. They figure that if China is directly attacked, her mutual assistance pact with Russia will be invoked and the might of the Red Army will be thrown into battle—possibly in airborne landing operations against Japan... Significantly, Secretary of State Acheson has come nearer siding with the MacArthur thesis of retaliation against China than the more cautious Chiefs of Staff. Acheson has always favored a naval blockade of Chinese ports, at one time even advocated bombing these ports as a lesson to China for thumbing its nose at the United Nations... Prime Minister Attlee, when in Washington, had a hard time combating Acheson's arguments on such a policy.



THE KEFAUVER crime investigating commission has received such widespread publicity and, because of the television, has so impressed the American public so much that there is every likelihood the probing committee which has exposed a nation-wide crime syndicate may be continued by this congress.

Both the nation's top law enforcement officials, Attorney General Howard McGrath and J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the FBI, have urged that the probe be continued. However, both of these enforcement officials oppose the setting up of any overall national crime commission, such as is proposed by Senator Kefauver, on the grounds that such a commission would tend to lessen local responsibility for criminal law enforcement and would lead to the creation of a national police force which is foreign to this nation's Democratic ideals.

McGrath pointed to the fact that he offered a bill in the 81st congress which would prohibit the transmission of race results and other news for illegal purposes, but the congress failed to act on the measure. He again urged the passage of such a bill with safeguards for the constitutional freedom of the press in transmitting legitimate news. The attorney general also asked for another law which would give the attorney general authority to grant immunity from prosecution of witnesses whose testimony is essential in a grand jury investigation or trial.

The attorney general insisted, however, that law enforcement is a matter for state action, and Hoover also stressed this fact, adding that federal law enforcement agencies could give assistance without usurping the jurisdiction of the local police. He urged that the congressional committee urge governors to convene annually a group in each state as a board of inquiry into law enforcement within each state.

McGrath said he viewed with skepticism a proposal of the committee to use the anti-trust laws to deal with wire services which distribute racing news. Senator Kefauver has said that if the com-

mittee is continued beyond its life to March 31, he will not continue as a member since he must give his time to other matters.

So great has been the interest engendered by television of the Kefauver committee sessions that Senator Wiley of Wisconsin, a committee member, has introduced a resolution urging the senate to consider television of its sessions and other important committee work.

The tremendous sum of \$10,000,000 was spent in the election of the 82nd congress, according to expenditure reports filed by candidates for the senate and house seats. According to a survey made by Congressional Quarterly, a non political congressional news reporting agency, 75 organizations have reported spending \$8,118,666 on 1950 federal elections; the 808 candidates for house seats spent \$1,861,689 and 75 senatorial candidates spent \$917,475. According to the agency, this sum is considerably below that actually spent, since candidates do not have to report what committees and friends spend unless they personally authorize it. Fourteen Republican groups reported spending a total of \$3,176,205; 12 Democratic groups reported \$2,971,213; 31 labor groups spent \$1,618,623 and 18 other organizations spent \$302,625. In the senate, Republican candidates spent \$560,955 while Democrats spent \$439,903.

The most costly race was the Dirksen-Lucas race in Illinois, won by Senator Dirksen. The combined spending was \$184,849 with Lucas reporting \$102,741 and Dirksen reporting \$82,108. The most costly house race was in California's first district, where Hubert V. Scauder, Republican, spent \$19,951 to defeat Roger Kent, Democrat, who spent \$16,068.

In six senate races a total of more than \$50,000 each was reported spent. For instance Senator John M. Butler, Republican, spent \$90,603 in defeating Senator Mildred Tedynges in Maryland, who spent \$21,823. The corrupt practices act limits expenditures in senatorial races to \$10,000 or 3 cents a vote for all votes cast in the last senatorial election, but in any case not more than \$25,000.

The stalks also were used as fuel, and in times of extra low prices, the farmer simply fed his stoves corn on the cob.

Another substitute for wood as fuel was the sunflower. Even in the eastern counties there was interest in this form of fuel, and the Nebraska Herald, published at Nemaha City, on January 12, 1860, carried a letter from a man suggesting the sunflower as a substitute for wood.

He advocated planting crops of sunflowers for just this purpose, pointing out that it was possible to grow enough sunflowers on an acre to provide fuel enough to cook for an ordinary family for a year, and that two acres would produce enough sunflower stalks to furnish any family with all of

its fuel requirements for a year, "if provided with a tight house."

Where wood was available it was used with great care. Brownville, in territorial days, had an ordinance which provided that it was unlawful to sell wood in the city without first having it weighed or measured by the city marshal and obtaining a certificate of weight or measurement. For this service the marshal was entitled to a fee of 10 cents a load. Those failing to comply were subject to a fine not to exceed \$3.00.

Hydrogen was discovered in 1766 by British scientist Henry Cavendish.

A Classified Ad in The Journal costs as little as 35c.

Crossword Puzzle grid with clues for horizontal and vertical words.

Answers to Puzzle No. 129 and Puzzle No. 128.