

EDITORIALS

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Furse's Fresh Flashes

There is always something suspicious about the charity that is practiced to the accompaniment of a brass band.

The only person that should worry is the guy who gets paid for it.

Comes spritely spring—freshly fair,
And fickle as a hen;
We doff our winter underwear,
Then put it on again.

The most popular scientific feat at the present time seems to be getting money.

The cost of living has been going up ever since people quit eating each other.

A grouch by any other name would be just as contemptible.

You should smile at some of these wisecracks—your grandfather did.

There's one thing you can say for the men in charge of our government—they're running it like nobody's business.

A local youth showed up at the draft board here the other day and claimed exemption on account of his eye sight—and brought along his wife to prove it.

Broadmindedness is nothing but high-mindedness that has been flattened by experience.

A fellow really doesn't know how many parts an automobile has until it hits a ten-ton truck.

Pretending to be rich keeps a lot of people poor.

DOWN MEMORY LANE

10 YEARS AGO

Dorothea Mae Duxbury was named as the Plattsmouth representative to Girl's State at Lincoln with Helen Minniear as alternate...

The tables are turned also in another interesting manner. MacArthur, after driving out the bonus army, was unpopular in the extreme...

20 YEARS AGO
Harlan Gorder, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Gorder of this city student at college of pharmacy at Des Moines, passed the state test and received permit to practice his profession as a pharmacist...

The WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

(Copyright, 1949, By the Bell Syndicate, Inc.)
DREW PEARSON SAYS: MACARTHUR RIDES DOWN PENN. AVE., ON TWO HISTORIC OCCASIONS UNDER TWO UNPOPULAR PRESIDENTS; MACARTHUR'S CRITICS DURING BONUS ARMY SING HIS PRAISES NOW; MACARTHUR'S POPULARITY INCREASED BY AMERICAN SYMPATHY FOR THE EVICTED.

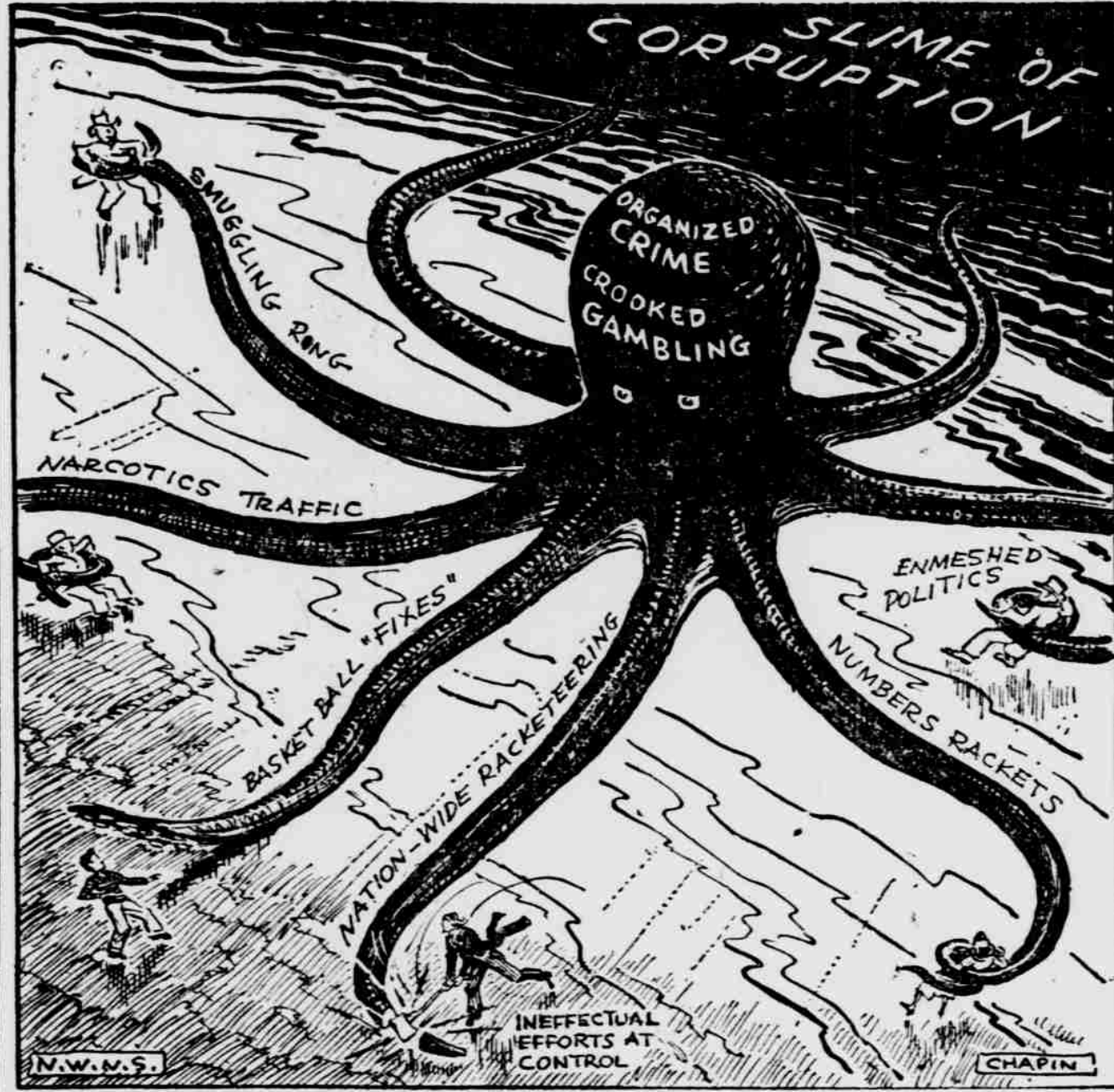
Washington.—It is symbolic that Douglas MacArthur has twice ridden up and down Pennsylvania avenue on historic occasions, each time under unpopular presidents, and each time when the principle of civilian versus military government was at issue.

The first time was nearly 20 years ago under the Hoover administration, when a cautious, timid president had been so slow in handling a group of veterans lobbying for a bonus that extreme military measures were finally used to evict them.

The second time is today under a president with more courage than caution, whose injudicious utterances and precipitous actions have brought his administration to the same low stage of unpopularity as Herbert Hoover's.

Significant also may be the fact that MacArthur's previous advance down Pennsylvania avenue, behind tanks and cav-

THE OCTOPUS



alry, drove a decisive nail in the Hoover political coffin and led to the Republican party's disastrous defeat.

Today, the tables are turned, and MacArthur's second ride up Pennsylvania avenue may drive a nail in the Truman political coffin and lead to the democratic party's defeat.

Press Comment Turns
The tables are turned also in another interesting manner. MacArthur, after driving out the bonus army, was unpopular in the extreme...

MacArthur would have escaped any blame had it not been for two things. As Chief of Staff he did not have to participate in the bonus army's eviction. It was a minor police operation which should have been commanded by a colonel from the Mves across the Potomac.

Unfortunate Press Conference
His second mistake was to hold a press conference, which again was outside the line of duty, and during which he made unfortunate statements taking credit for the "victory."

MacArthur has never seen this park before. For, during that

other march down Pennsylvania avenue, it was partly a grove of trees around dilapidated houses, headquarters for the 20,000 nondescript, pathetic veterans who came to Washington during those depression days seeking relief for their families.

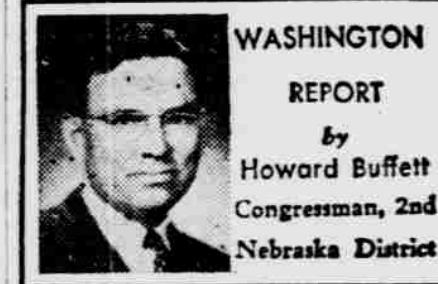
MacArthur will also pass by the Mellon Art Gallery, one of the most beautiful buildings in Washington, which he has not seen before. It was at this point, when he passed on his previous march down the avenue that a negro veteran waved a big American flag and dared MacArthur's cavalry to advance.

Two troopers brought their sabres to salute. Others stood at attention. An officer gave a command. The negro was ridden down.

The scenes on that other march down Pennsylvania avenue were at one time awful, gruesome and amusing—booming spectators, tanks, tear gas, veterans taunting troops.

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WASHINGTON REPORT
By Howard Buffett
Congressman, 2nd Nebraska District

A short time ago the president of France came to Washington. You—if you are a taxpayer, helped pay for his trip—because our treasury funnels hundreds of millions of your tax dollars into France each year—but that is not all!

When the President of France comes to Washington for a handout, he must do things up in style. Just because France is parading us for everything in sight—is no reason why you should expect the French not to "put on the dog." And so, for a dinner party, the French president brought:

"Four huge elaborate silver candelabra and two smaller ones all the way across the ocean from the Elysee Palace in Paris... and three sets of Sevres china, including articles from the Louis Philippe and Napoleon III period... also, silver service and gleaming gold plates used with gold dessert service and gold finger bowls... also, 1,000 bottles of champagne for one reception."

"We are told what fine things would happen if every one of years," he announced, "and I know what their gratitude means. But never have I seen, even in those days, such expressions of gratitude as from the crowds today."

The Washington Board of Trade, quite a conservative organization, meanwhile passed a resolution praising the Washington police for their compassionate feeding of the bonus army.

Historians, who will have a chance to view the events of the past week more dispassionately than the public comment of today, will be interested in evaluating the steps by which General MacArthur, a none-topical figure two decades ago, staged such a terrific popular comeback.

One reason of course, is his brilliant handling of the occupation of Japan—a management of a conquered people which history will probably say far surpassed his military achievements.

Several others should share credit for victory in the Pacific—Admiral Nimitz, Admiral Halsey, Gen. Walter Krueger and Gen. Robert Eichelberger. But no one can ever detract from the superb manner in which MacArthur stabilized Japan and transformed a suspicious, hostile people into genuine admirers of the United States. That, historians are sure to say, will be MacArthur's greatest claim to fame.

Veterans' Column

By RICHARD C. PECK
Cass County Veterans' Service Officer

Observation on the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act
The protection provided by the Act does not automatically provide forgiveness of debts or other obligations incurred by a man before he enters service. It does provide an opportunity for a serviceman to arrange for suspension of court suits, divorces, and other legal actions against him, and to arrange for the adjustment of payments on his debts in accordance with his ability to pay.



The man owing debts at the time he receives notice to report for active duty should first of all contact his creditors to work out any reduction of payments which will be equitable to both, and to have a new contract written which includes: (1) the new monthly payments agreed upon, and (2) if possible, a provision which puts the extra debt accrued by reason of the payment reduction at the end of the contract period, so that he won't have to make up in a single payment

this larger amount at the moment of his discharge.

Remember, there is nothing in the act which keeps a creditor under an unpaid conditional sales contract covering automobiles, refrigerators, etc., from asking for repossession of the articles covered during the absence of a man in the armed forces. But, unlike the usual civilian case involving repossession, the creditor must get a court order to repossession from a serviceman, and the latter must be represented by an attorney. Then if, in the opinion of the trial judge, the family's ability to pay has been impaired by reason of the man's being in service, the judge may grant whatever relief he desires. Should the plaintiff wish repossession, as if in the case of an automobile, he must sell the car at its market value, and he can only retain the money owed him. The remainder goes to the serviceman as his equity, less the court costs. Evidence submitted in a repossession case to show that the serviceman tries to work out an equitable agreement with his creditor will weigh in the serviceman's favor. That is why it is important for him to try and arrange these matters before he leaves home.



AFTER A HIATUS in the proceedings of its many "side show" investigating committees, the congress appeared ready to get down to some real work on vital legislation affecting the welfare of the entire nation.

In the meantime the "great debate" on troops to Europe dropped on in the senate, and before the issue came to a vote, about as many resolutions and amendments to proposed resolutions had been introduced as there are senators in the chamber.

Democratic leaders in Washington are pretty low in spirits as a result of the recent probes because of the fact that the crime investigation had shown a link between the mob leaders and political machines in the larger cities, mostly Democratic. On the other hand the Republicans were exultant and were bending every effort to have the probes of crime and the RFC continued indefinitely for political purposes, and as Senator Fulbright, of Arkansas charged, to "turn up a little more dirt" for the election in 1952.

The political observers are pondering the statement of the President at a recent press conference to the effect he had made up his mind on what he intended to do in 1952, but declined to say what he had decided. Of course, these observers say, it would be political foolishness for the President to announce this far in advance of the 1952 convention that he would NOT run, since by so doing he would cut himself off from any influence he may have in the congress. But the first prediction was made about 1952 when Michael J. Galvin, undersecretary of labor, told a Lancaster, Ohio, audience that the President would run, that he would poll about 56 per cent of the vote and would be reelected president.

In spite of the halt in the two big probes, others are up-coming for immediate action are hearings on the rubber program before a senate small business committee; hearings over defense mobilization officials' handling of

the tax amortization feature for plant expansion in the defense production act of 1950; probe of aluminum production and allocation; probe into conditions surrounding an air force base at Sampson, N.Y., at Camp Pickett, Va., and at Ft. Jackson, S.C.; probe of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad; a mining house-subcommittee on production of critical minerals and metals; hearings on the two-year railway labor dispute which has brought about two strikes; the Tideland Oil question; and the un-ending un-American activities committee probes.

The house and senate have both passed the bill to authorize planting of more peanuts, a big crop in the south, in 1951, than the present marketing quota, but the bill is now stalled and sidetracked, since the house has refused to accept senate amendments to the measure. Although Congressman Harold Cooley, North Carolina, tried to get the house to accept the bill as amended, saying it was better than none at all, the members voted him down.

Some political footnotes which are considered indicative by sage observers here include: for the first time in three years post office patronage has been restored to Mississippi congressmen; Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina has announced he would not seek the presidency on a states right or any other ticket in 1952; the Democratic party in Kansas City, united for the first time in 10 years, failed in an attempt to win the mayoralty election March 27; the attorney general of New Hampshire announced he would check campaign funds of Senator Charles W. Tobey of that state, a result of the charge made by former Mayor O'Dwyer of New York before the Kefauver committee in New York (the former New York mayor charged Senator Tobey did not know the source of his own campaign funds); the Democratic national committee plans a resurgence of activity in the upcoming Jackson day dinners and the word is that President Truman is planning a stiff special message to the congress.

us would go and do something for the welfare of somebody else; but why not contemplate also the immense gain which would ensue if everybody would do something for himself?" —William Graham Sumner, 1889

Realty Transfers

Catherine D. Egenberger et al. to Stewart I. Gochenour & Murra L., 3-15-49, S. 72' L. 12, B. 33, Plattsmouth, \$1,000. Helen Egenberger Carter et al. same, 3-13-51, same, \$1,000. Walter Gochenour to James S. Gochenour, 1-19-42, L. 12, NE 1/4 NW 1/4 4-11-14, \$1,000. Raymond E. Johnson & Helen Marie to Paul A. Johnson & Esther E., 3-30-51, 1/2 Int. L. 799, Louisville, \$1,000. Orville Julian & Marjorie E. to Della Johnson, 2-14-51, L. 6 & 7, B. 20, Elmwood, \$4500.00.

Crossword Puzzle

Table with crossword puzzle grid and clues for horizontal and vertical words.

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Table with subscription rates and contact information for The Journal.

BIG PROFIT ON WAR SURPLUS DEAL

The people of the country will probably be amazed at the profits made on deals in surplus war material. While it is not feasible to attempt to give details of individual actions in these columns, one transaction seems to be worthy of note.

It seems that two Chicago truck dealers made a profit of \$425,000 on the resale of 872 surplus trucks, bought from the Philippine Government. They were Army trucks, sold by the Filipinos for about \$250,000.

One man was paid \$85,000 for his services in negotiating the purchase. A Cleveland law firm got \$95,000 to obtain a release of the trucks for sale in this country after they had been purchased for sale in the export market. Another man got \$42,500 for a claim that he had been instrumental in getting the purchase-deal through. Three men, who did the buying, drew \$340,000. A company was paid \$125,000 for "finding" a buyer.

It is interesting also to note that the biggest customer for the surplus trucks was the Atomic Energy Commission. Another detail which arouses interest is the fact that the Philippine Government, which originally got the trucks from the United States, acquired ownership in a post-war settlement and got the money when the trucks were sold. Meanwhile, the government is making an effort to collect an excise tax which was not paid in this, and similar, transactions.

THERE IS OPPOSITION TO CONTROLS

There is talk now that prices would be lower if there were no controls and the government is being urged to drop price and wage controls immediately.

We are inclined to believe that they might be dropped with profit unless action is taken to prevent business and industry from making huge fortunes out of war contracts.

Nevertheless, never let anybody fool you into the idea that wage and price controls do not have a tendency to keep prices down. The same argument was used, just after World War 2, when the politicians in congress and the big business boys got all controls removed upon the silly theory that competition would cause prices to drop.

In case anybody doesn't know what happened after the controls were removed it might be a good idea for the individual to do a little research to see what the record shows.

The opposition to wage and price controls is based upon the very positive fact that they do slow down increases. This is why some people fight them bitterly. The boys who want to take advantage of the governmental emergency, whether they labor, farm or do business, congenitally oppose any plan that will control profits. They would not fight the scheme if it did not have some effect.

OFFERS SOUND ADVICE

Bernard M. Baruch offers some good advice when he urges the nation to quit "blowing hot and cold" and proceed to enact legislation for universal military training.

The industrialist, described by his press agents as an adviser to presidents, might address his remarks to the members of congress. Only when the elected representatives of the people are ready to attend to the necessary business of building our military strength to equal that of Soviet Russia will there be any chance of a universal military training law.

Like Mr. Baruch, we do not know, and nobody else knows, whether the Russians will plunge the world into another war but, like him, almost everybody knows that the peril will be less if this country swiftly and enduringly builds its military strength. Likewise, it is apparent that a peaceful solution of world problems, and an opportunity for the free economic development of nations, depends upon "our standing guard with ceaseless vigilance."

THOUGHT FOR TODAY

Ill-gotten goods never descend to the third heir. — Latin Proverb

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