

EDITORIALS

FARM POPULATION DROPS

One of the largest minorities in this country today, and one almost entirely unorganized, is composed of the people who live on the farms of the nation and raise the food, feed and fiber upon which life itself depends.

One hundred years ago, seventy per cent of our population lived on farms and raised enough food for themselves and the other thirty per cent of the people of this country.

In 1950, only eighteen per cent of all Americans were engaged in producing food and, nevertheless, the nation has more to eat than ever before in its history. The explanation, of course, is in the application of science to the production of crops. Mechanization has helped the farmer to produce larger yields on fewer acres but, more than that, scientific development of sprays and other discoveries have helped in the production of larger yields.

The introduction of hybrid corn, alone, is credited with increasing the yield by around 750,000,000 bushels annually. This makes possible a larger number of hogs and cattle and, besides, makes a market for crops which used to be used to keep horses and mules alive. Now, animal power has been replaced to a considerable extent by the 3,800,000 tractors that have come to our farms since 1915.

This is an interesting picture and one which is reassuring to the eighty-two per cent of the population that depends upon the farmer for abundant yields of the crops that are necessary to modern life. However, there is a picture that is not so inviting. It revolves around the standard of living for many of those who work in the production of crops. It involves also the operation of laws which have favored industry against agriculture and the disparity in the average income of farmers with those who work in other lines for a livelihood.

A GOOD VETO OF A BAD BILL.
The President of the United States recently vetoed a Congressionally-approved bill, which had nothing to do with veterans disabled as a result of military service but concerned itself "solely with pensions paid to disabled veterans, whose disabilities have no connection with military service."

While the bill, in its first year of operation, would cost only \$16,700,000, a projection of the cost, on the basis of other experience in pension legislation, "indicates that toward the end of this century the cost... would approach \$400,000,000 a year," or more.

The point for the people of this country to note, in connection with the legislation being discussed, is that it has no reference to injuries received by those who fight for this country. It refers exclusively to what may happen to a veteran after his military service.

The President's position is that the pensions of the nation should meet only the "special and unique needs which arise directly from military service." He takes the sound position that other needs of veterans, not rising from military service, should be met on the same basis for veterans and non-veterans alike.

"FRAISES DES BOIS"
Have you ever eaten "those famed fresh fraises des bois" that are advertised as a gastronomic treat by a New York department store?

Frankly, we have not. In fact, we were a little bit afraid that the French term might mean something that we do not care to eat, fearing some interference with normal digestion. But, you can rest easy, if you want to try the delicacies. They are nothing but "wild strawberries," imported by airplane from France and going on the market the day after being

THOUGHT FOR TODAY
These are the three pillars of society— education, charity and piety.

— Hebrew Proverb

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Furse's Fresh Flashes

The average man is a fellow who spends a lifetime trying to prove that he is not.

It's a good thing that some of our philosophers trying to make the world over do not succeed.

Flipper Fanny, our dainty little contour twister, says one reason she would rather have beauty than brains is that the average man would rather look than think.

Those bathing suits the gals are wearing on the beach these days are nothing to be sneezed at.

It's very simple to figure out the "why" in our present high cost of living— everything has gone up because everything else has.

It's probably a good thing that people do not know what the world is coming to. If they did, instead of having the jitters they would probably be having running fits.

We're afraid to tip a waitress. She either regards us as a cheap-skate, or, if we remedy that, the wife gets suspicious.

Nature is grand as long as men and women leave her alone.

Our doctor charged three bucks for painting the kid's throat and we had the whole darn kitchen painted for five.

It's always easy to stand on the sidelines and criticize the players.

gathered.

Our own advice, if anybody wants it, is to forget about the fresh wood strawberries (fraises des bois) and concentrate on enjoying the strawberries that are grown at home. We imagine that they are at least equal, if not superior, to the imported product and, besides, you won't have to pay \$2 a pound for them.

Down Memory Lane

20 YEARS AGO
A two inch rain, one of the best of the summer season, fell in this vicinity, bringing relief to the residents and benefit to the pastures and crops. . . . Helen Wescott departed for Lincoln to take up her duties as secretary to Rev. Dr. Murdock, pastor of Trinity Methodist church in that city. . . . Jean Hayes, graduate of class of '31 P.H.S. was preparing to take up her college work at Morningside college at Sioux City, Ia. Her mother, Mrs. R. B. Hayes was a graduate of this college. . . . Work of piping the town of Glenwood was started by the United Gas Service of Oklahoma, affording the residents of our neighboring city service from the same line supplying this locality by Iowa Nebraska Light and Power Co. . . . Coach Rothert was completing final plans for the athletic department of the city schools, with excellent prospects for a fine football team.

10 YEARS AGO
Judge A. H. Duxbury, member of the State Fund Relief committee was designated chairman of the committee by announcement from State Commander of the American Legion J. F. McDermott. . . . Dr. Marion Fitch of Wichita, Kan., visited his parents Dr. and Mrs. Leonard F. Fitch. . . . Contributions were being received for the Tenth King Korn Carnival to be held Sept. 17th. . . . Harold Huestis, former English instructor, was stationed at Camp Roberts, California in the radio department. . . . Lyle Schafer of Mt. Pleasant precinct was named 4-H grand champion baby beef winner at the 73rd annual Nebraska state fair.

The WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND
(Copyright, 1949, By the Bell Syndicate, Inc.)
MICHAEL V. DI SALLE SAYS: OPS IS AN UNWANTED CHILD: CHIEF JOB IS TO PREVENT PROFITEERING: EVERY AMERICAN CAN FIGHT INFLATION.
(Ed. Note—While Drew Pearson is on a brief vacation, the Washington Merry-Go-Round is being written by several distinguished guest columnists, today's being by Michael V. Di Salle, Director of the Office of Price Stabilization.)
Washington.—Writing this column for Drew Pearson today instead of reading it, deprives me of a pleasure I enjoy each morning. For each morning I read the column to find out what his predictions are on what we are about to do—and surprisingly enough sometimes the predictions have been right. Occasionally, reading the column is not a pleasure for it steps on the toes of some my friends. But I guess no one likes to see his friends unhappy.
Generally, however, I enjoy the column because of its hard-driving support

Laff of the Week



"NOW HUITON HAS A COMPLETE FOLLOW THROUGH."

of the stabilization program which we feel is so right and so necessary. We appreciate this support because of the attitude of some people in treating the Office of Price Stabilization like an unwanted child. Like the unwanted child, we did not ask to be born. We were not self-created. We were born out of the emergency in Korea plus the need for a strong American defense against aggression. Our work parallels the work of the other emergency mobilization agencies created by the Defense Production Act to build this defense for America.

Other agencies have the obligation of spurring production and channeling materials. Our job is the control of prices which are so susceptible to rises in times when the nation's economic resources are under pressure. This obligation is bound to place us in conflict with those individuals who look on the nation's emergency as a time for systematically plucking its citizens. These short-sighted individuals do not seem to know or care that this process produces only phony dollars. Their own actions strike at the strength of the system which they prate about, but so poorly serve.

The dangerous thing is that these people are a minority but they become pace-setters if the nation leaves them unrestrained. It takes just a few people to destroy the normal reliance on and compliance with the laws of the land. The murderer and the thief are the exceptions in a society. Yet we build vast and expensive law enforcement systems to protect the many from the lawless few.

We must protect the business community from the few who will profiteer. The retailer works on a margin. He is in daily contact with the consumer. He certainly enjoys very little pleasure in constantly increasing his prices. But if he is to stay in business he has no alternative if his costs continue to increase. The wholesaler, the manufacturer, all face similar problems. It takes only a few increasing costs to set the upward pressures in motion, for each segment of business must maintain its competitive position.

It takes many hours of hard work by a great many people to cost the nation a great deal to support an economic control program. But the alternative is far more costly.

From Korea to February 15, 1951, the cost of living in the United States increased 8 per cent. Translated into dollars, these price rises cost the American people 16 billion dollars. The increase from February 15, 1951 to June 15, 1951 was eight-tenths of 1 per cent or less than 2 billion dollars.

What we were holding this line, the index in our neighboring nation Canada—which has no direct price controls—increased 5.3 per cent during the same period. If our prices had been going up at the same rate as Canada's, it would have cost the American consumer a billion dollars—about \$150 per family of 3 persons. Instead, this same family paid less than \$1 to help the government run our American price control program during this same period.

price control program. What would it profit us if we strain our resources to build military strength and at the same time tear down the American economy? The Kremlin could ask nothing better.

So many Americans ask, "What can I do to help in these times?" So many feel hopeless because they cannot carry rifles or cannot fly planes or man tanks. But this fight against inflation is something in which every American can play a part. The business man can practice restraint in his pricing practices. The consumer can avoid buying all except those things he really needs.

There has been what the economists call a "softening" of prices on many items at this time. But the American people need to know that the inflationary bomb has a delayed fuse. The pressures ahead are building up—rising world prices, a billion dollars a week in U. S. defense costs, less civilian production in relation to civilian spending power.

Common sense, hardheaded realism and a determination by the people to act together for the national security will see us through a difficult two years ahead.

Certainly this is a small price to preserve the freedom, the security and the abundant living standards that Americans have built for themselves through the years.

New Rye Variety Is Recommended; But Not Here
Pierre Rye, a new variety with outstanding winter-hardiness and somewhat superior in yield to others, has been recommended for production in the northern part of Nebraska. University of Nebraska agronomists after tests in the out-state project, C. R. Porter, agronomist and chairman of the university's varietal recommendations committee, said the variety made excellent seed yields in 1951 and was superior to both the Balbo and Rosen varieties.

Pierre was developed in South Dakota. In that state it has produced excellent yields and has a high test weight, superior to Emerald and Dakota, two widely grown varieties in South Dakota. Pierre is not recommended to replace Balbo in the eastern and southeastern parts of Nebraska, however.

Capitol News

LINCOLN — The Capitol City stood braced this week for the annual onslaught of tens of thousands of State Fair visitors. Edwin Schultz, the genial boss man of the 82nd annual exposition, reported that the fair board and the 30 men and women who are superintendents are ready to make the motto of the 1951 fair—"It's a Family Affair"—come true.

More than 3,000 4-H clubbers will descend on the sprawling fairgrounds this week end with their prize baby beebes, their hot-shot demonstration teams and their homemaking exhibits.

This, then, is to extend a cordial welcome to Lincoln during Fair Week and a special invitation to visit your ten million dollar capitol.

Buck Passing
President Truman is passing the buck on Missouri Basin development, in the opinion of Gov. Val Peterson.

With some heat, Peterson told a news conference last week that the letter Mr. Truman sent to Dan S. Jones acknowledging receipt of resolutions passed by the basin governors at Kansas City the month earlier, calling for a speedup in Pick-Sloan plan projects was "very unfair."

Here's what the president wrote Jones, who beside being assistant chief of the state irrigation bureau, is secretary-treasurer of the Missouri Basin States Committee:

"I am most happy to have the resolutions, but there has been too much 'resolving' in the past and not enough action. It seems to me now that it is about time for the Missouri basin states to awaken to the fact that a complete over-all plan for the Missouri and Mississippi rivers north of St. Louis is a necessity. However, I suppose the situation will develop just as the situation developed in the old man in south Missouri who had a leak in the roof when it rained he couldn't fix it and when it wasn't raining, it didn't need fixing—and that has been the attitude of the Missouri basin states toward proper harnessing and control of that great river."

Peterson protested that the Pick-Sloan plan, along with the department of agriculture (Young) plan, is a complete program, and the fact that the two plans haven't been pushed is the responsibility of the president, Secretary of Agriculture Brannan and Democratic leaders in congress.

Sudden Death
Nebraska has few state agencies so free of criticism and so deserving of praise as its Safety Patrol. Under able Colonel C. J. Sanders, patrolmen work 12-hour-a-day shifts battling the ever-growing traffic fatality rate.

Last week, Sanders admitted the patrol was behind in the struggle. Despite redoubled safety efforts during the current tourist season, Nebraska had established a traffic fatality record. The first 22 days of August saw 35 persons killed on the highways and streets. The figure was almost certain to be larger by the time this is in print.

Previously the record for the month of August stood at 34.

Help Wanted
Freeman B. Decker, state superintendent of public instruction, sent out an appeal for teachers this week, as school bells were beginning to ring across the Nebraska countryside.

About 300 teachers, mostly in rural schools are needed desperately, particularly in northern Nebraska, Decker said. If the teachers don't show up, there just won't be school in many places, he warned.

Decker said that there are enough certified teachers to fill the demand, but several of them have taken better-paying jobs in other fields.

Going Down
State Assistance Director Neil C. Vandemoer, did some checking up last week and liked what he found: Nebraska is gradually trimming its assistance rolls.

Of the three types of aid cases—old age, blind and aids to dependent children—the state opened 16 per cent fewer during the fiscal year ending June 30, than in the preceding 12-month period.

At the same time, 23 per cent more cases were closed.

DALE CARNEGIE

AUTHOR OF "HOW TO STOP WORRYING AND START LIVING"

Conquers Alcoholism

MORGAN C. JUDD, Knoxville, Tenn., says before he could solve the Big Problem in his life, he had to form a whole new philosophy of living. He learned that this had to be done by his own self and that anything another contributed in the way of help was merely help.



Carnegie

He awoke one day about six years ago to find himself definitely an alcoholic. He had suddenly realized that every time he took a drink, he wanted to keep on drinking until he "drew a blank." The habit, of course, had come upon him by degrees, and in the full belief that when he wanted to stop drinking, all he had to do was to stop. Now he knew it was not as simple as that.

Every time he had occasion to worry, he had taken a drink; every time Fear had risen within him, he had taken a drink. Now he could not stop, for his will power had been, if not destroyed, at least stymied.

Realizing the seriousness of his condition, knowing that since it couldn't get better by putting off from day to day, from drink to drink, the actual discarding of the now terrifying habit, he appealed to that Society that has done so much to help men who have similarly suffered, Alcoholics Anonymous. After telling him that his case was most hopeful, since he really wanted to cure himself, they gave him rules to practice. Here are two; the first one was the most important:

- 1—Every day decide that you won't take a drink today. Never mind about tomorrow, that will take care of itself. Live for today only.
- 2—Forget your own problem by becoming interested in others.

There were other sage pieces of advice, but Morgan Judd says these two alone were sufficient for him.

were few reported cases of carnival gambling games in 1950, but they've been cropping up across the state this year.

PLANES PUT FOXES ON SPOT
CICERO, Ind. — Flying fox hunting is a regular sport for residents of this central Indiana town. Lowell Millikan and Wayne Beck report they have killed as many as five foxes a day. Fox shooting from planes is prohibited by law, but they serve as "eyes" of ground hunters, who move in on the kill.

SMALL FRY TAKE OVER
PENSACOLA, Fla. — Pensacola's police chief has a couple of apprentices on the payroll. Coming home, the chief noticed traffic stopping and starting in a mysterious way in front of his house. He found his two four-year-old grandsons directing traffic in the middle of the street.

Corn Borer Survey Still On
LINCOLN — There is little damage from corn borer in the entire southeastern corner of Nebraska except in a few widely scattered fields.

Dr. Harold J. Ball of the University of Nebraska entomology department said some corn production lost through late planting will probably be recovered from plants having fewer borers than they would have had otherwise.

He said there has been little change in the corn borer situation during the past week. First moths have emerged and will continue to emerge now for several weeks. Dr. Ball said practically all egg laying has been reported.

But, he warned, another warm and humid period could result in a heavy sudden egg laying party by the borers.

He reminds farmers that treatment for the second generation of the corn borer does not pay unless there are at

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