

EDITORIALS

THE 53 CENT DOLLAR

The fact that the dollar today is worth only about 53 cents as compared with 1939 will come in for consideration as the various national candidates express their views in an effort to favorably impress the voters of this nation before the election this fall.

The Republican line is of course that the white collar workers and others who are unorganized and unable to get wage raises as fast as prices go up are suffering from the Democratic party inflation. People living on pensions or other kinds of fixed incomes are certainly not being treated fairly by an administration which apparently encourages continuous inflation.

The Democratic candidates take the position that this sponsored inflation has prevented a depression and urge the voters not to take a chance on changing the administration and bringing on a national depression.

A number of responsible observers feel that the dollar is not likely to lose value in the immediate future. There are others who are frankly worried because of the prospect of another round of wage increases, and because the government has returned to deficit financing.

In terms of the 1939 dollars, today's dollar will buy only 41 cents worth of food, 50 cents worth clothing, 75 cents worth of rent, or 65 cents worth of domestic help. If you want to buy a new house, today's dollar is worth only 43 cents. It's worth 40 cents if you want to buy a farm.

There can be no question about the fact that what the dollar is worth affects each one of the citizens of Cass County. It is important that each of us in trying to select a presidential candidate should consider, however, his views on this vital issue.

There are a number of forces at work today that will affect the worth of the future dollar. People are buying cautiously now and this has a stabilizing effect on the value of our currency. Another thing that indicates no runaway inflation is the large supply of goods on hand.

This forecast could change with a new war flare-up. And, of course, there is always the possibility of a new administration in Washington which might be inclined toward economy with a resulting deflation. We don't put too much faith however in what the candidates are saying, because we remember that FDR campaigned on a program of drastically curtailing Federal spending—which he did for about six weeks.

WHY GOVERNMENT COSTS SO MUCH

A government employe recently complained to his boss that he had nothing to do, that he was bored, and so was thinking of quitting. In reply, the boss asked him to be patient; in a little while, he'd get an assistant. The point was this: the boss supposed that he was being asked indirectly for a raise, and with equal indignation, he offered one. In government, people get raises in proportion to the number they "supervise."

This may be a clue to why almost everything in government costs so much money. A man works, say, for Agriculture as a research chemist. He's a top scientist and year by year, through papers he contributes to the learned journals, develops a reputation for himself. To get more money, he must quit the laboratory for the desk and become an executive. To rate as an executive he must have a staff. There are thousands of people in just that situation who can get more pay only by becoming relatively useless.

Then there's the way budgeting works. It's found that something or other must be done. This is called creating a "function." If there's a function, there must also be an organization. One person handling a job is impossible ordinarily, since the man doing it, whatever his talent, would be under-

THOUGHT FOR TODAY

Better keep peace than make peace.

—Dutch Proverb

The Platt's out' Journal

Local County and City Paper

ESTABLISHED IN 1881

Twice Winner Ak-Sar-Ben Plaques for "OUTSTANDING COMMUNITY SERVICE"

1949 - 1951

Presented Nebraska Press Association "GENERAL EXCELLENCE AWARD" in 1951

(Thanked Second in City)

Published semi-weekly, Mondays and Thursdays, at 102-413 Main Street, Plattsmouth, Cass County, Neb.

RONALD R. FURSE, Publisher

HARRY J. CANE, Editor

FRANK H. SMITH, News Reporter



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.

Furse's Fresh Flashes

This is the time of year when the June graduates with an A.B. degree start learning the rest of the alphabet.

It's alright with us if some guys want to leave foot prints on the sands of time. We're satisfied if we can just cover up our tracks.

Big shots are usually small shots who kept on shooting.

Flipper Fanny, our dainty little contour twister, says that dew you see in her eyes usually turns out to be don't.

Golfing is just like taxes—you drive hard to get to the green and then wind up in the hole.

Which reminds us of the local golf enthusiast who asked his caddy what he thought of his game and the kid said he liked golf better.

A Plattsmouth woman beamed in church last Sunday when the preacher lit into drinkin', dancin', and gamblin', but accused him of meddlin' when he started in on gossips.

A candidate here the other day spoke for two hours and drank three pitchers of water. It's the first time we ever saw a windmill run by water.

We get something for nothing and then complain because we do not get any dividends.

To be appreciated, he must become a boss. That involves getting assistants, stationery, equipment—all the things that go with functions.

A great deal of time is spent also in creating and then attending meetings of "inter-departmental committees." The purpose of these is to build up personal connections. It's the lawyers, mostly, who do this, just as in private life their search for clients brings them into all sorts of clubs where they meet each other.

Down Memory Lane

10 YEARS AGO

Defense Girls of Plattsmouth are joining in the civil fight to win the war. The girls have been assisting the County ration board and report large purchases of saving stamps. Girls participating are of ages 14 to 18. Clarence Boynton has enlisted in the army motorized forces. He will leave for camp in a few days. 292 Cass county young men between the ages of 18 and 20 have registered for the draft. Harry Porter and Cecil Niday of Plattsmouth and Hubert Stacey of Union are stationed at Fort Leonard Wood. Mrs. Earl Slegitz of Calico, Calif., is here visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. Mike Lutz. Willard Waldo, county agent, will be a guest at the Chamber of Commerce meeting.

20 YEARS AGO

Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Egenberger have made a fairland of beauty and natural charm at their residence on Vine street. Sunken gardens, clinging vines and attractive flowers are the components. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peterson and children are vacationing in the south and east part of the United States. Mrs. Ralph Wiles, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Nolting, Judge and Mrs. A. H. Duxbury, Miss Mary Peterson, Mrs. Leonard Barn, Mrs. Floyd Becker, Mrs. Harry Nielsen, Mrs. C. C. Gerner and Mrs. Martha J. Peterson attended an O.E.S. meeting at Omaha.

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Copyright 1949 By the Bell Syndicate, Inc.

D. W. PEALSON SAYS: STATE DEPARTMENT SURVIVES MASTER BONERS; LATTIMORE MATTER AND CHINA LOBBY NOTABLE SNAFUS; YALU BOMBING SECURITY ALMOST ENDANGERED ANTI-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

Washington—Those who know the inside on several State Department errors recently are beginning to wonder how our "good" diplomats have been able to keep the U.S.A. out of war as well as they have. Boner after boner has been pulled by State Department men, which, with the common sense of a railroad yardmaster, could have been prevented. Here are the three latest:

1. The Lattimore snafu could have been softened even at the last moment when Michael McDermott, State Department press officer, was asked if it wasn't true that the department frequently acted on rumors in banning citizens from foreign travel.

Grandiloquently replied McDermott: "The State Department does not take action on fantasies or innuities."

Yet, in the Lattimore case that was exactly what the State Department did.

2. For months the State Department

The Fireworks Are Not Over Yet



has had in its hands amazing details of how the China lobby has been trying to buy, bribe and subvert American foreign policy. Yet it's done nothing. Now Senator McCarran, worst State Department enemy, has moved in with a secret probe to browbeat State Department witnesses.

A failure to notify the British in the Yalu Dam bombings is one of the most nonsensical boners in years. It was such a cock-eyed comedy of errors that it's unbelievable. Here is a play-by-play account of what happened.

Lord Alexander's Rug For weeks Churchill's government had been getting some rough criticism from the Laborites over lack of cooperation in Korea. So Lord Alexander, British Minister of Defense, went to Tokyo to iron things out. Lord Alexander got along beautifully with Gen. Mark Clark, top everyone that we were doing a fine job, and that Anglo-American cooperation couldn't be better.

He was planning to make a glowing report for this effect on his return to London. But, while in Washington en route home, he had the rug pulled out from under him. The Defense Department telephoned Acting Secretary of State David Bruce to say that General Clark had advised that he was about to bomb the hydroelectric dams.

"I assume the British are being notified," was Bruce's comment. "I assume so," was the Pentagon's reply.

But neither one did anything about the assumption. They went serenely about the ban-drum routine of Washington without even bothering to pick up the phone and notify Lord Alexander who was a few blocks away in Washington praising American cooperation.

Dean Acheson, at that particular time, was on a plane bound for London. It was not his fault. His Undersecretary of State, Bruce, who has been responsible for more than one bad boner in the past, was in charge.

September's Agreement As to legal necessity of notifying the British, there are mixed opinions. Foreign Secretary Morrison had stopped in Washington en route to Ottawa last September at which time two agreements were made regarding Korea. One was a list of moves we would make in negotiations broke down, such as blockading the China coast. Most of these moves are still secret. The other was a list of threats we would bomb if the truce

VETERANS' COLUMN

By RICHARD C. PECK
Cass County Veterans' Service Officer

In order to give a more complete understanding of the new pension and compensation rates which are effective as of July 1, 1949, the following tabulations have been made:

A tabulation of the old and new monthly compensation rates for veterans with service during war time or since June 27, 1950 is as follows:

Disability	Old	New
10%	\$ 15.00	\$ 15.75
20	30.00	31.50
30	45.00	47.25
40	60.00	63.00
50	75.00	82.25
60	90.00	103.50
70	105.00	120.75
80	120.00	138.00
90	135.00	155.25
100	150.00	175.00

A tabulation of the old and new compensation rates for dependents of deceased veterans who died in service connected disability is as follows:

Dependent	Old	New
Widow	\$ 75.00	\$ 75.00
Widow, 1 child	105.00	121.00
Each additional child	25.00	29.00
No widow, 1 child	58.00	62.00
No widow, 2 children	82.00	102.00
No widow, 3 children	106.00	126.00
Each additional child	20.00	23.00
1 parent	60.00	60.00
2 parents, each	35.00	35.00

A tabulation of the old and new death pension rates for dependents of deceased veterans who died from non-service connected disability is as follows:

Dependent	Old	New
Widow	\$ 42.00	\$ 48.00
Widow, 1 child	54.00	60.00
Each additional child	6.00	7.20
No widow, 1 child	21.00	26.00
No widow, 2 children	32.40	39.00
No widow, 3 children	43.80	52.00
Each additional child	4.80	7.20

Legislative SIDELIGHTS..

by BERNIE CAMP
(Legislative Sidelines is available to subscribers as a service of the Plattsmouth Farm Bureau Federation.)

By the Plattsmouth Farm Bureau Federation

Calling upon Americans to "act in a responsible manner" in one of the most important and vital of all matters ever to appear in the official publication of the Plattsmouth Farm Bureau Federation presents a "platform for American" which will be recommended to the Republican and Democratic national conventions in July.

"Farm-price supports are an appropriate and necessary protection against unreasonable price declines," the platform declares. "It is not, however, the responsibility of government to provide price support at levels which represent profitable returns for farmers."

The platform warns against the trend toward centralized federal government in the selection of labor organizations. This trend is accelerated by the fact that labor organizations have, in many fields, established an effective monopoly. . . . The existence of monopoly power creates the necessity for government control. The answer in this instance is not more government control, but less labor monopoly. . . . The statement insists that no worker should be coerced into joining a union.

The statement calls for inflation control through increased production, a balanced federal budget and effective exercise of the authority of the Federal Reserve Board to regulate the supply of money and credit. "Price and wage control has no place in a coordinated attack on inflation," the platform declares.

"The welfare of the United States currently requires balancing the budget," the AFBA article continues in urging all groups to agree to reduction of government expenditures from which they derive special benefits.

A critical look is taken at defense expenditures in a declaration that we will be better able to defend ourselves "if we keep our defense program within our ability to pay the cost currently from taxation than if we over-extend ourselves and create a disastrous inflation."

The comprehensive platform says that generally local and state governments should be responsible for any function they can perform as well as, or better than, the federal government; and asks that national agencies be decentralized to the states as far as possible.

"The use of federal funds to develop public support for specific policies and programs recommended by executive agencies should be prohibited," the statement continues.

The fundamental basis of farm prosperity, the Farm Bureau publication asserts, lies in maximum production per man, freedom of opportunity, sustained and efficient employment in the rest of the economy, and a sound foreign trade.

The Agricultural Act of 1949, with its flexible price supports, is viewed as consistent with maintaining the incentive system in agriculture because it permits farmers to retain the opportunity for profit from their own productive efforts. Government payments are not, the statement declares, a desirable substitute for price supports.

International trade is considered vital to America because it provides markets and sources of supply for vital needs; and, further, because it is vital to world peace and economic stability.

On foreign aid programs, the platform calls for enhancing the ability of free nations to produce for themselves and early reduction of the drain upon U.S. resources. Furnishing aid to nations manufactured and-use products fosters artificial dependence upon American industry; and the platform sounds a warning that if we fail to supply Western European countries with food and raw materials they need, "they must necessarily turn to Iron Curtain countries to supply these requirements."

The platform expresses a need of and support for cooperatives, urging defeat of all efforts to destroy such consumer or producer owned businesses.

Also opposed is monopoly in industry and commerce; and the philosophy of "fair trade" pricing legislation. Opposition is strongly expressed to Universal Military Training, compulsory health insurance and federalization of the unemployment insurance program.

RAMS WINDOW FORT WORTH, Tex.—Elsworth Jones knows from experience that windows in the Rock Island Railroad offices are clean. Someone closed an open window. Then Jones heard a siren, ran to stick his head out the window to see. Result: one broken window, one slightly cut head.

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



By Stanley James, Journal Washington Reporter

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3.—The G. O. P. convention is finally at hand, and the drama has reached such heights the climax is sure to be electric. Whatever the outcome in the Bob Taft-Ike Eisenhower battle, Republicans will look back upon the year 1952 as one of the humdrums of G. O. P. history. Senator Taft went on the last week ahead in delegates, apparently confident. General Ike was not so sure, but he was trying to stage another Willie groundswell, and definitely had a chance to accomplish it. He was finding the going quite different from that of the regular army, but plugged away undismayed.

Looking back over the past six months, it is interesting to recall the two candidates' ups and downs. Perhaps Bob Taft's low point came after the Minnesota primary, which Ike took with a surprising write-in vote. Ike had just won the New Hampshire primary and this looked to some like the start of an Eisenhower bandwagon. Taft, at about this time, suffered a definite letdown, and some reports were stories mentioning the fact that there were a lot of sad faces in the Taft entourage.

Even Taft himself looked downcast a couple of times during that period. Ike's low point came later. Perhaps it was reached three or four weeks before the convention. It was after Ike was reported to have remarked that he could cut 40 billions off the budget, and after he had reportedly reversed himself on tideland oil. His backers became obviously nervous about the expected and hoped for boom.

Ike's speeches had not ignited any prairie fires and the results of his meetings with delegates were not clear. He still trailed Taft, and the latter candidate was claiming victory on the first or second ballot. The General was definitely the underdog at this stage, and there was no hint of a drive hadn't begun to roll as some had hoped, and time was getting desperately short. Now it's just about up, and by the time you read this the battle may be in the voting stage.

United States air power (and U. N. supporting air power) is getting bolder in operations against the Communists in Korea. The strike against the huge hydro-electric plant on the Yalu river recently was a move which had been contemplated for many months. It was a successful attack, and a warning to the Reds to agree on a truce or face more of the same.

The air forces on the U. N. side claim to have killed or wounded almost 200,000 enemy soldiers since operations in Korea began. The Communists, though they have considerable lighter strength in North Korea and Manchuria, still do not employ it in the kind of attacks the U. N. staged on the Yalu river hydro-electric plant. It might be that the Communists have little bomber strength. This is the opinion of U. S. Air Force officials.

Whatever the reason offensive air power is the one field in which the U. N. completely outclasses the enemy, and in which the enemy is almost totally inactive. If this ad-

vantage is pressed home to the Communist forces it may bring about a real desire for an armistice. At least the U. N. command hopes so.

In Europe there is a feeling that if the continent escapes a major war crisis this summer it may be some years before any war engulfs the world. This is thought to be the best year in which the Russians could easily overrun western Europe. By next spring and summer British, French and Italian rearmament programs will be well along the way—they began only last summer and fall.

In addition German troops may compose parts of the NATO defense team by summer 1953. Thus if the Reds want Europe enough to fight for it they must take it now or face a tougher and tougher proposition as the democracies grow stronger. And this summer is moving along—it is already July, and the Russians, though talking big, haven't moved. Western Europeans are hoping to get through 1952 without war, and then the democracies can breathe a little easier.

The Senate acted wisely recently when it refused to go along with the House and put the Marine Commanders on the Joint Chiefs of Staff. That would have made the Marines, for all practical purposes, a fourth equal military service. The feeling in the Senate was that three military services—a land, sea, and air—were enough. The naval complaint that the Air Force tends to look at questions from the Army viewpoint was considered, but Senators knew that this criticism, though not groundless, was expected to be temporary.

The Air Force must be a completely independent service. Its chief, on the JCS, must not be partisan. Though this is difficult sometimes because West Pointers go into the Air Force while Annapolis graduates go into the Navy's own air force, that is the goal being sought under unification. And until this hope falls completely it will not solve any problem to add a pro-naval member to the JCS and create a four-member group. The Marine member would naturally be inclined to view problems in a naval light, the Marines having been under the Navy so long, and this would probably tend to create an Army-Air Force alliance, just the thing officials want to prevent.

There are thousands of questions children can ask parents, but the most aggravating of all is the one-word question: "Why?"

REAL ESTATE LOANS!

5% Percent Interest
Charge Reduced for each monthly payment.

Plattsmouth Loan & Building Ass'n.

WEEKLY CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Jungle Creature

Here's the Answer

HORIZONTAL

- 2 Interstice
- 1 Pictured monkey
- 7, 13 It is native to — and
- 14 Grief
- 15 Color
- 16 Lateral parts
- 18 Creek letter
- 19 Artificial language
- 20 Set free
- 22 Transpose (ab.)
- 23 Otherwise
- 25 Benevolent
- 27 Platform
- 28 Possesses
- 29 Saint (ab.)
- 30 Thallium (symbol)
- 31 Preposition
- 32 Id est (ab.)
- 33 State
- 35 Simmer
- 38 Dreadful
- 39 Former Russian ruler
- 40 Month (ab.)
- 41 Heliocentric
- 47 Yes (Sp.)
- 48 Sick
- 50 Languished
- 51 Cavity
- 52 Pestered
- 54 Meal course
- 56 Walked vigorously
- 57 Toils

VERTICAL

- 1 Blocked