

EDITORIALS

Furse's Fresh Flashes

THE NEW FARM BILL

Passage of President Eisenhower's flexible price support farm bill is one of the Administration's greatest legislative victories. If one will think back a few months, it will be remembered that in January chances for a flexible price support system were considered nil.

Even as late as April, and May, Congressmen on both sides were confidently predicting they would extend rigid price supports at ninety per cent, and there seemed little to indicate they were wrong. The President's forces, however, worked slowly but steadily, and finally emerged with a victory in the House, reducing supports from a fixed ninety per cent to a flexible eighty-two and a half per cent to ninety per cent.

In the closing days of the Senate's session, the same proposal was adopted, by a narrow decision of 49 to 44. Had any three of the ten Democrats, who joined thirty-nine Republicans passing the measure, switched sides, the President would have been defeated.

President Eisenhower himself has called passage of the new farm legislation a sweeping victory for his administration. It represents a tactical victory in Congress, since formidable opposition had to be overcome before the bill passed both Houses.

The lone remaining question is now whether the bill will be a political asset or liability to the administration, and whether it will result in better or worse conditions for the farmer. November's elections may give a clue as to the political wisdom of the administration's farm program.

We believe the new farm program will not better the farmer's plight and that the President's farm program will prove a liability. It will take effect January 1st, and it may be until the Fall of 1955 before the result is completely obvious.

STUDEBAKER WORKERS ACCEPT CUT

The automobile workers at the Studebaker Corporation's South Bend, Indiana, plant recently voted to accept a sizeable pay cut rather than force the company to close down its plant.

The company had warned workers to accept the cut or see the automobile-producing plant closed down. The workers had at first refused to accept the pay cut, and Studebaker had notified the union that it was terminating its contract. Studebaker also said it was paying wages higher than the average in the industry and that it could not continue to pay such wages and remain in a competitive position.

The company had also only recently released a statement showing it had suffered heavy financial losses in 1954.

By accepting the cut, even tardily, the automobile workers in South Bend will save the Studebaker plant and retain jobs for themselves which would otherwise have disappeared. It was the only solution, and any other course by the auto workers would have been one of blindness and folly.

Union leadership in this case has consistently urged the workers to accept the pay cut, although they did not at first agree.

What narrowly missed being a labor tragedy has been averted but the seriousness of the squeeze in the automobile industry is unmistakably clear. No doubt the automobile workers in South Bend, Indiana, are not aware that the economic recession is over and such situations, if magnified on a broad scale, will certainly be reflected at the polls in November.

THOUGHT FOR TODAY

He who would climb and soar aloft, must needs keep ever at his side, the tonic of a wholesome pride. —Clough

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A fried chicken dinner always reminds us that a bird in the hand is worth two in a bush.

A wise merchant is the one who puts the "ad" in trade.

It is not necessary for a politician to be a good liar, but it helps.

Our idea of a philosopher is a man with a good liver, heart, stomach and bank account.

We know an ice cream man that will never be able to follow his trade in the next world.

We never have any trouble meeting expenses — they're right there at every turn.

We couldn't tell what the weather was like the other morning. We couldn't see it for fog.

A Plattsmouth man says he never tells his wife everything — she already knows everything.

A local fellow picked a fight with a stranger in a bar here the other day. All his friends are away on vacation.

We know a bachelor here that will never marry. Says he's ate in too many restaurants that advertise "Home Cooking."

Down Memory Lane

20 YEARS AGO

Democratic vote far overshadowed the Republican vote in the county primary. Approximately 2,200 Republicans and 2,800 Democrats cast ballots in selecting party nominees. . . . Miss Mayone Eileen Capwell was united in marriage to Mr. William LeRoy Cook in a pretty church wedding solemnized at Elmwood. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard F. Capwell and the groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Cook. . . . Fred L. Carsten of Avoca has won the democratic nomination for state representative from the second district comprising Cass, Sarpy and Otoe counties. . . . August Rieke of Wabash sustained a fractured ankle when a cow which he was milking kicked him. . . . Contract for \$1,182,251 has been awarded for construction on the St. Marys-Plattsmouth bend of the Missouri river. . . . Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Marie Schneider of Omaha and Leslie Gansemer of Mynard.

10 YEARS AGO

William R. Holly of Plattsmouth has been elected garde de la porte of the state 40 & 8 society. . . . An average reduction of 10 percent in electrical rates has been announced by Consumers Public Power District. . . . One of the city's oldest landmarks is gone. A well on North 5th street has been concreted up and the pump that stood there for many years has been removed. . . . While the county is billing the present fair as the 24th annual county fair, the records show that county fairs were held as early as 1883. Don Johnson was president of the fair from 1883 thru 1885. . . . John Barkhurst, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Barkhurst, has been wounded in France and is now hospitalized in England. . . . The Child Care Center started here recently will continue throughout the year, following a grant in aid to the board of education from the federal government. . . . Mrs. Doris Coatman Frohlich of Alvo has been named to the faculty of Elmwood high school.

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

(Copyright, 1954, by the Bell Syndicate, Inc.)
DREW PEARSON SAYS: EISENHOWER DISPLAYS INCREASING SKILL AS ANOTHER CONGRESS COMES TO END; GAINS POLITICAL PRESTIGE WHILE HIS LEADERS LOSE FACE; TIME CONFIRMS BRADLEY-ACHESON CONVICTION RE CHIANG.
WASHINGTON — Most important development to come out of the current session of Congress was not the legislation passed but the education of Dwight D. Eisenhower. He has now learned the techniques of being President.

Ike went into the first session of Congress more than a year ago, nervous, ill-at-ease, dubious about his job. He has come out of this session with political know-how. He now knows how Congress works, how to crack the whip, how to push a program through despite opposition.

He knows how to stay back in the general headquarters tent and let the Lieutenants slug it out in the first line trenches. This was something Franklin Roosevelt knew how to do to perfection, but which Harry Truman never learned. Truman could never resist going into battle himself, almost seemed to relish getting his nose bloodied. He never let his cabinet members take the punishment for him. Ike does.



"But there must be something wrong with it."

Some of Ike's leaders have been so battered and bruised that their political future is dubious. But the Gallup Poll shows Eisenhower's rating is still in the upper brackets. Senator Knowland has been so tough, has aroused so much resentment that he may be ditched at the next Congress. Congressman Halleck in the House cracked the whip so hard some of his Republican colleagues hate him. The President was able to stay aloof, unsullied.

Collected His Fee Late

Most important lesson Eisenhower learned was what every lawyer knows: "Collect your fee while your client's tears are hot." He failed to collect his fee in the first session of Congress last year when his popularity was at its height and his power over Congress at its peak. Instead of collecting he let Congress adjourn last summer after passing only the Refugee Immigration bill, a curtailed military budget, and other minor legislation.

Almost the entire program was postponed until this year. That was the reason for the log jam, for the killing pace at which Congress has been working in recent weeks. For by this time Ike knew he was up against the wall, that he had to get his program passed at this session or never. He had learned the importance of collecting your fee while your client's tears are hot.

He had also realized that history would mark him a mediocre president unless he got results this time around. To a close friend he had confided last winter: "If I had remained a military man, my record would have stood alongside that of any of our great military figures."

Then he went on to say that now, as President, he realized his place in history would not be based on his record as a military man but on his record as President. And he sounded a bit sorry that he had taken on the job — but also determined to make it a success.

That's the background behind the drive, the determination to keep Congress at it far after the scheduled time for adjournment. It's been a rough session, but it should pay political dividends in the end.

Ike's Tough Machine
Every President develops his "machine" to influence votes on Capitol Hill. But none has ever operated more efficiently, more ruthlessly than that which crammed Ike's program through Congress. Instead of one lone Capitol Hill contact man, such as Jim Barnes or Joe Feeny, used by Truman, Ike had a battery of eight. His leaders were: Maj. Gen. "Slick" Parsons and Gerald Morgan, once paid \$10,000 a month to lobby for private business. In addition, various cabinet members backed up the battery. Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey was chief backstage whip-lasher in passing the St. Lawrence dam; while Postmaster General Summerfield took the prize of heaviest-handed.

When Congressman Robert Corbett and James Fulton of Pennsylvania, both Republicans, failed to support Summerfield's Postage Stamp Increase Bill, a traveling post office hatchet man named Gerald Cullinan turned up in their home districts to apply the pressure on the voters back home.

Other non-conforming Congressmen were hauled down to Summerfield's office. Congressman Joe Ewins of Tennessee was told to vote "right" or expect no help on a mail transportation problem in his district. And when Congressman Otto Passman of Louisiana signed a discharge petition to force the Postal Pay Boost Bill out of the Rules Committee over Summerfield's head, an unusual thing happened in New Orleans.

Summerfield had fired the Postmaster of New Orleans, A. Frank Fairley, who happened to be a good friend of Congressman Passman's. But, believe it or not, when Passman agreed to take his name off the petition to force a vote on the Postal Pay Bill, Postmaster Fairley was reinstated.

Such were the tactics used in one of the roughest, toughest sessions of Congress Washington has seen in this century. Ike got

Capitol News

By Melvin Paul
Statehouse Correspondent
The Nebraska Press Association

LINCOLN — The Democrats and the Republicans in Nebraska proceeded this week with plans for their post-primary state conventions next month.

The Democrats meet at Hastings Sept. 2 and the Republicans go to Norfolk just two weeks later. Party organizations for the next two years will be completed, and strategy outlined for the coming fall election campaign.

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Benson will headline the Republican convention program. Although billed as the Keynote, he probably will not give his address until the convention has completed its formal business sessions.

A "testimonial" dinner is scheduled for the evening of the convention day at Norfolk, and changes are that the auditorium will be opened to the public after the dinner so any who wish may hear the secretary.

Only real business for the convention to transact is the naming of state central committee members to serve for the next two years, and selection of state party officers.

The Republicans are expected to keep William W. Spear of Fremont, who took over as chairman last Spring to run for the U. S. Senate.

For the Democrats, it is more of a problem. William H. Meier of Minden, President Chairman, won the nomination for short-term Senator, and is leaving the chairmanship. Those mentioned as possible successors include Charles Knowles of Omaha, an avowed candidate; Willard Townsend, Lincoln; Paul Busch, Howells editor; Henry Ley, Wayne; Leon Samuelson, Franklin; and Fran Reed, Venus.

More Plans
Nominees of both parties held planning sessions this week at Omaha, and the Republican candidates for statehouse offices will get together again Aug. 28, in Lincoln.

One thing the Republican campaigners must consider is the caravan, which has been a fixture of Republican general election drives in Nebraska since 1940.

The process which culminates with selection of top party officials at next month's state conventions began with the naming of precinct delegates to county conventions at the primaries Aug. 10.

These delegates now must meet in county conventions to choose delegates to the state conventions.

At the state conventions, the delegates will caucus by legislative districts to choose central committee members. Each of the 43 districts has a commit-

teeman and committeewoman on the state committee of each party.

In the case of the Republicans, the 86 state committee members meet apart from the state convention to elect their state chairman. The Democrats name their state chairman in open convention.

Chopping Block
State Tax Commissioner George Peterson's job may be on the political chopping block next January, no matter which candidate for Governor wins in November, and despite the fact he holds a six-year office.

This comes about through the fact that the Legislature last spring did not confirm him along with some other interim appointments Gov. Robert Crosby had made.

The reason Peterson was not confirmed is that the Legislature hesitated to do so in face of the fact that the voters in November will have before them a proposed constitutional amendment providing a tax commission could be set up in place of the present office of tax commissioner.

Peterson would be safe until 1959, if he had been confirmed by the Legislature. But the lawmakers chose to wait and see what happens to the commission proposal.

William Ritchie of Omaha, Democratic nominee for Governor, says L. C. Sholes, member of the Omaha Tax Appraisal Board, would make a good tax commissioner. Sholes is a Republican, but Ritchie said this state should not be deprived of his services for partisan reasons.

The name of state Sen. Arthur Carmody of Trenton has come into speculation in connection with the possible election of the Republican nominee, Victor E. Anderson of Lincoln. Anderson says he has heard Carmody mentioned, but adds "I have made no commitments."

Day to Honor Writer as New Book Published

Nebraska's Governor Robert E. Crosby has designated August 23 as "Mari Sandoz Day" in honor of her new book, "The Buffalo Hunters" to be published on that date. This will be a fitting tribute to a Nebraska woman who has already so magnificently recorded life in the frontier days of the "Plains States in her "Old Jules," "Crazy Horse," and "Cheyenne Autumn."

This book tells the epic but tragic story of the incredible

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slaughter and near-extirmination of the American buffalo and the far-reaching social impact of this. In 1867, there were from 75,000,000 to 125,000,000 buffaloes ranging the Western Plains. By 1883, only a few hundred were left. But the country had been opened to settlers, the post-Civil War unemployed from the East and South found jobs as buffalo hunters, and the newly building railroads were saved from bankruptcy by buffalo hides as freight. At the same time, however, the Indian wars were an outgrowth and there were other bitter legacies bequeathed to future generations.

Mari Sandoz was born in the homestead era of northwest Nebraska, and experienced all its hardships and thrills. As a child she knew many of the famous Indian warriors, fur traders, trappers and hunters; stories of great buffalo hunts were "common around our winter hearth stove," she recalls. "I knew two old-timers who helped destroy the last of the Republican Herd of buffaloes by building fires along the South Platte — and shooting every buffalo that approached the river in his desperate thirst."

Packed Soil By Tractors Reduces Water Penetration

A tractor moving over soil shortly after irrigation can reduce the water infiltration by a third, University of California irrigation specialists report.

A single pass with a tractor a few days after irrigating cut down water penetration from 1 1/2 inches a minute to only 1/2 inch in tests there.

Once a soil is compacted, it is difficult to correct the condition. The best method is to wait until the soil is very dry and chisel or subsoil the compacted area.

MEDICAL RESEARCH

The U. S. Public Health Service has granted \$14,685,671 for 1,442 medical research projects on major diseases. The awards went to scientists at 355 colleges, universities and research institutions and cover research into the causes and treatment of cancer, heart disease, mental illness, arthritis, multiple sclerosis, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, tooth diseases, influenza, the common cold and other diseases.

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