

EDITORIALS

ENTER THE HAY FEVER SEASON

The experts tell us ragweed pollen begins to enter the atmosphere in August, and that in August and September of each year as much as a half a million pounds of it are released in the United States, possibly more.

Since ragweed pollen is the main cause of hay fever in the United States, this means that millions of Americans will soon begin to suffer their annual siege of hay fever. There are only three defenses. First, shots can be taken, which reduce the allergic reaction to ragweed pollen.

Second, one can always leave the hay fever belt and go to areas where the pollen count is very low. A copy of a free pamphlet, "Hay Fever Holiday," may be obtained by writing the Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill., in care of the Pollen Survey Committee, of the American Academy, Chairman Oren C. Durham.

This pamphlet shows the average pollen count found in some 600 cities of the United States and tells where one can go to get away from ragweed pollen. It also shows that generally speaking, the pollen is heaviest in the Mississippi Valley and lightest in the Cascade Mountain regions in Oregon and Washington.

If you wish to escape the pollen and can't go to Oregon or Washington, you can find areas of low pollen count in some parts of California, in the Rocky Mountains, or in Idaho, Utah and Nevada.

In addition, you can find good conditions in the Central Adirondacks, in the woods of Maine, in New Hampshire, Northern Minnesota and Northern Michigan, or in the extreme southern tip of Florida, where the sea breezes carry away the pollen.

There is a third remedy for some sufferers. That is air-filtering. By staying in buildings which are air-filtered, the allergy can be controlled. However, this rules out all football games, outdoor sports such as hunting and greatly limits one's activities.

The world is full of willing people—some willing to work and some willing to let them do it.

GETTING ON TOP

Steve Allen, currently a favorite of many night owl television fans, and an actor of some sorts as well as song-writer and radio performer, has some interesting comments on the fellows who reach the top. Mr. Allen as already reached the top, and is therefore qualified to comment on conditions he has encountered at the summit.

Speaking frankly, Allen says he has refused all advice to limit his activity to one field, because it is so much easier to achieve success in other fields—once success in one field has been achieved.

Allen is saying, in other words, that success begets success, and this is an old truism. It all adds up to the fact that crashing that first barrier to national fame is the hardest one, and once that is done the competition is less and opportunities far greater.

We are reminded of the words of several famous financial tycoons, who claim that they had to make money so that they could get up into brackets where the competition was not so keen.

The lesson to be learned is that once a person becomes successful, he or she can get by with a quality of performance that a beginner, or an unknown could not earn a living at. Those on top, in other words, have everything going for them, while the little man — at the bottom — must produce or starve.

THOUGHT FOR TODAY

Judges are apt to be naive, simpleminded men. —O. W. Holmes

The Plattsmouth Journal

Official County and City Paper
— ESTABLISHED IN 1881 —
Published Semi-Weekly, Mondays and Thursdays, at 410 Main Street, Plattsmouth, Cass County, Neb.

Three Times Winner Ak-Sar-Ben Plaques for "OUTSTANDING COMMUNITY SERVICE" 1949 — 1951 — 1952
"Honorable Mention" 1953
Presented Nebraska Press Association "GENERAL EXCELLENCE AWARD" First in 1952 — Second in 1951 and 1953 (In Cities over 2,000 Population)

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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

Farmers really should not worry about their problems — it won't be long until all our farms are turned into parking lots, anyway.

One way to solve our peace problems would be to include a contingent of congressmen in the next draft.

Some people complain the newspaper isn't accurate enough. Wonder if they overheard six eye-witnesses testify to the same automobile crash.

It won't be long until our cute young things will be out of bathing suits and shorts into their sweaters.

The man who wears a coat to church these days deserves a lot of credit.

Flipper Fanny, our dainty little contour twister, says from the wedding presents her girl friend got, it looks like they will have to live on a diet of pickles and butter.

A book agent told a local father that he ought to buy his son an encyclopedia now that he's going back to school. The old man refused, says the kid can walk the same as he did.

To a lot of married couples the word "love" is nothing more than the 10th word in a telegram.

Down Memory Lane

20 YEARS AGO

Guenther family reunion was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Sattler, Jr. Attending were Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wm. Guenther, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Guenther, Mr. and Mrs. George Wallinger, and daughter Ila, Ashland; Mrs. J. J. Lohies, Mr. and Mrs. Clinton England, Murray; Gordon Wilcoxen, Mrs. Louisa Bauer, Mr. and Mrs. William Schmidtman, Jr., and daughter, Janis; Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Becker Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Ward Egenberger, Mr. and Mrs. John Sattler, Jr. . . . Oscar Melander, working at a rock quarry south of Plattsmouth was seriously injured when peppered with rock pieces when a dynamite charge exploded prematurely. . . . James Frederick Begley of Plattsmouth, received a law degree at the University of Nebraska. . . . Robert M. Walling enlivened the program at Plattsmouth Rotary Club meeting with a graphic story of flying from Omaha to Los Angeles. . . . Mrs. Chester Wiles was hostess at her home in Myrard for a shower honoring Miss Riene de Les Dernier who had become Mrs. Edward Britton of Omaha.

30 YEARS AGO

Miss Mary Bornemeier and Ed Rosenow of Elmwood were married at the home of Mrs. Catherine Bornemeier, the bride's mother. . . . Ray Larson of Plattsmouth made it into quarter-finals of the State Tennis tournament held a Lincoln. . . . Miss Myrtle Copenhaver of near Union was married to Ralph W. McNamee of Brush, Colo. . . . Christine Soennichsen Coughlin was married to Frank Kirkpatrick at Los Angeles. . . . H. B. Koop was selected by stockholders of the Home State Bank at Louisville as cashier to succeed George H. Wood, who resigned. . . . Third annual Ford Day, "peculiar celebration of the autumn at Murdock" was set for Aug. 27-28. . . . Dr. Joseph Stibal lit out for North Dakota and a two weeks vacation.

The WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

by DREW PEARSON

(Copyright, 1955, by the Bell Syndicate, Inc.)
DREW PEARSON SAYS: IKE IS DEADLY SERIOUS ABOUT BUILDING BRIDGE OF PEACE WITH RUSSIA; IKE ADVISERS WARN THAT SNARL OF RED ARMY LURKS BEHIND RUSSIAN SMILE; WINNING RUSSIAN PEOPLE COULD UNDERCUT THE RED ARMY.

(Editor's note—Drew Pearson's column today takes the form of a letter to his stepson, Tyler Abell, a private in the Army at Ft. Devens, Mass.)

Washington, D. C.
August 13, 1955.

Dear Tyler,
You have now been in Uncle Sam's Army for nine months, which under the normal gestation tables should have got you pretty well out from the embryo soldier stage, and also has given the Pentagon time to catch up with the fact that you spent some 20 years under my roof and are pretty well identified with me.

I hear from the Pentagon grapevine that they now plan to link up anything unfavorable I say about the Army with you.

So congratulations on plugging away like a good soldier, and commiseration on being connected, through no fault of your own, with a newspaperman who has probably criticized the Army more than anyone else in Washington when they were wrong

Ticklers

By George



"Honey! I found a pair of pliers in the glove compartment. Would they help?"

and defended them with equal vigor when they were right. Of course, as the ex-veep, Alben Barkley points out in his famed story "What have you done for me lately," people forget the help and remember only the criticisms.

I am glad therefore that you have not written me anything about the Army. And I am glad I have not mentioned to anyone at the Pentagon that you were in the Army. But I do intend to write some things about the Army, as I have in the past, and I can only hope that despite grapevine reports to the contrary, the brass hats will not be so small as to hold these things against you.

As a matter of fact, I have been planning to write you following my return from Geneva about some conclusions I reached at Geneva regarding the peace of the world—conclusions which affect the Army.

To Build A Bridge
I felt that Eisenhower did a fine job at Geneva, and for your sake and the sake of all who may have to fight another war, I hope this meeting may turn out to be a historic milestone for peace.

But it goes without saying that the more successful Ike was at Geneva, the more it's likely to curtail the organization which made Ike what he is and which you're serving in today—the Army.

Already the military — and this includes the Navy — are griping backstage about the danger of a phony peace atmosphere which will cut down congressional appropriations and put us in danger of being caught unprepared. They are quite sincere in this, and it's their duty to warn the President and Congress of this possibility.

But mankind can't long exist with two powerful, heavily armed countries making faces at each other; so to me the most important thing Eisenhower said at Geneva was that "we must build a bridge" between the United States and Russia. He kept coming back to this time and again, and it convinced me he meant what he said.

Then at the last minute he brought forward one of the ways to build that bridge — lifting the iron curtain and people-to-people friendship.

Friends in To Russia
I remember talking to Ike about this same idea at a luncheon in New York a good many years ago, in 1948. I even suggested a friendship train to Russia to show its people that we weren't trying to warmonger the nation. The Moscow radio and press said we were. Ike seemed skeptical then. But there's no question about the fact that he's completely sincere today.

Furthermore, people-to-people friendship is already working. The exchange of farm experts between the United States and Russia which is making a tremendous impression in Russia and is being played up in the Russian press, is the first step. I don't know whether you've seen it or not, but the Russian papers have even quoted American farmers now in Russia on the advantages of the American farm system — in other words, private ownership rather than collective farming. This would have been rank heresy a few months ago.

You may recall that it was also rank heresy — in Senator McCarthy's eyes — when I proposed some years ago that we offer to bring Russian students to the United States to let them get acquainted with our people and our democratic system.

The top men in your army were all for this — and still are — though of course some members of the "preventive war" school are not. I remember General Omar Bradley, then Chief of Staff, used to tell me when I talked to him about these things: "I could go fishing if that happened."

Nuts to White House
For he knew that a nation can't wage an aggressive war on us or on anyone else, if its people don't want to fight; if its people feel friendly toward the people of other nations. If Eisenhower or any other President to declare war on Canada or Mexico or England or Cuba or any other friendly nation —

Capitol News

By Melvin Paul
Statehouse Correspondent
The Nebraska Press Association

LINCOLN — The State Board of Control appeared this week to be in a self-reformation program which could be of considerable importance in state government.

The Board has been the target of much criticism in recent months, culminating in an effort in the 1955 Legislature to place on the ballot a constitutional amendment to abolish the Board system. That bill was killed by a bare 21 to 19 majority, showing a lot of senators weren't satisfied with the present setup.

The quencing of that bill has given the Board at least another two years of respite and indications are growing that the present membership is sincerely interested in making some improvements that its critics have demanded.

The reformation is taking place under a "new" membership. The term of former Chairman William Diers of Gresham ended June 30 and Tom Dreda of Crete stepped into the top spot. Mrs. Catherine Martin of Kearney became vice chairman. Added to the board to make the third member with Diers gone was William Hulsizer of Omaha.

The Board is feeling its way and not making rash statements about its plans. But certain straws in the wind can already be seen.

1. The Board has hired Harold Peterson of Lincoln as an administrative assistant. As a former superintendent of the Beatrice State Home and as a former employee in both the Board's office and the State Penitentiary, Peterson has a working knowledge of the Board's complex activities from the ground up. Observers feel that if he is allowed a free hand, he can save the Board a lot of bother with details. This is an important factor because critics have alleged that the Board has been so busy with details that it hasn't had time to really think out its policy.

2. The Board is going to considerable lengths to improve its relations with the press. When Mrs. Mary Prince of Grand Island was chairman before her resignation in 1953, information was given to the newspapers so freely that her department heads often privately complained they learned of important decisions first by reading them in the press. Diers went to the opposite extreme, frankly telling reporters that he figured the Board, the better. In theory that was fine except that it provided a field day for critics of the Board's policies. Newspaper reporters found it harder to learn something good about the Board than to garner critical comment against it.

3. Some definite changes in program are in the wind. Chairman Dreda has promised that a personnel manager will be hired, indicating some alterations in policy along that line. A children's ward is to be added at the Lincoln State Hospital for the mentally ill. Some of the most important changes may come in the accounting and business fields as the Board tries to tighten up procedures to save money for the taxpayers.

Teamwork
The Board on Control is also giving signs of cracking down on some of its maverick superintendents. Some of its best institutions heads, such as Dr. G. Lee Sandritter of the Hastings Mental Hospital, have been outspoken critics of Board policy. Sandritter even made a speech to the Legislature on the subject.

This may be the hardest part of the Board's program and its advisability will be the subject of debate. On the one hand will be the argument that an employee should not "sass" his boss. On the other hand will be the argument that institutions heads should be given freedom to do their job without having detailed instructions from the Statehouse of Lincoln.

Influences
Informed sources say that

Ten Word INTELLIGRAM

Check the correct answer to each question:

1. The (U.S.) (Britain) hopes to launch the first man-made earth-satellite.
2. The device may be launched by (1969) (1958).
3. Development program is expected to cost at least 10 (billion) (million) dollars.
4. The device presumably will be about the size of a (basketball) (blimp).
5. It may carry (instruments only) (instruments and small animals).
6. It will circle the earth at an altitude of (2000) (200) miles, approximately.
7. It will travel in its orbit at a speed of about (1800) (18,000) m.p.h.
8. It will circle the earth (indefinitely) (for a limited time).
9. (Atomic) (liquid fuel) rockets will lift it to its place in the upper atmosphere.
10. A person (will) (may) be able to see it with the naked eye.

Count 10 for each correct choice. A score of 0-20 is poor; 30-60, average; 70-80, superior, and 90-100, very superior.

Decoded Intelligram

1—U.S. 2—1958 3—Million 4—Basketball 5—Instruments only 6—2000 7—18,000 8—8 9—Liquid fuel 10—May

much of the push for the "new" mission notified Consumers Public Power District it was not accepting its application to build a peacetime atomic energy plant in Nebraska. Later announcements from the commission indicated, however, that the door was not being finally closed. There appeared to be some technical details still unresolved, such as the question of how much money Consumers was willing to furnish. This left hanging fire a question of the greatest significance for Nebraska.

Electric Talks
Meanwhile Gov. Anderson asked the presidents of the various power districts to meet with him Aug. 25 to see if something could be done about breaking the deadlock over who is to be allowed to build new power generating facilities. Consumers has been battling the so-called "hydros," Loup River and Platte River Public Power Districts for the right to build a hydroelectric Railroad. From these three may be expected a business approach to the complex problems of the Board.

Two years from now the 1957 Legislature will undoubtedly give its verdict on whether this was the proper approach.

Lease Cancellation
The State Board of Educational Lands and Funds took the usual step of canceling a school land lease for alleged improper land conservation practices.

Canceled was the lease on a section of land in the southeast corner of Platte County leased by Adolph Polinske of Madison. The Board had ordered Polinske to quit grazing cattle on the land, which was badly blown, and to construct fences around the dunes. An investigation two months after the order showed that Polinske had taken his cattle off but hadn't built the fences.

Polinske appeared at the formal hearing on the question of lease cancellation and had no complete answers on why he hadn't taken action. The Board then canceled the lease and ordered it set up for sale at public auction.

The action was generally viewed as a wise one. If the state does not insist on good conservation practices on its own land, how can it expect such practices on private land? It could be argued. Still facing the Board, however, is the question of whether it should allow relief on rentals to those who spend their own money for inaugurating conservation practices on their leases. The Board is making a study with the possibility of making some proposals to the Legislature.

Atomic Project
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