

EDITORIALS

BASIS FOR FUTURE PROSPERITY

One of the guarantees of good business in the future is the brighter prospect for income for those over the age of sixty-five. A recent study showed that only about one in every four persons in the United States over the age of sixty-five has any significant income (\$1,000 a year or more).

Obviously, this condition is certain to change drastically in the next decade or two. For one thing, social security will boost the income of those over sixty-five both in dollars and in the percentage of people receiving a significant income.

In addition, industries are now offering pension plans, retirement systems and all sorts of old-age benefits which were not in effect in the past. This trend in industry is certain to increase the number of persons over sixty-five who will receive significant income in the future.

This fact, plus the fact that the United States is a rapidly growing country, with population gains being registered in the millions each year, plus the fact that the living standard is continuing to rise, makes it positive that the market for goods in this country will increase in the next decade and thereafter.

This does not mean there cannot be an economic recession. It does mean, however, that the general trend, as separated from the local vicissitudes of business as depicted in charts, is upward. There is still plenty of opportunity in this country for those who will plan for the future and take advantage of it.

HENRY FORD'S ADVICE

Henry Ford II, speaking out on the question of the first public sale of Ford Motor Company stock in Ford's history, warned the American public not to expect riches to suddenly flow from Ford stock.

It was a refreshingly frank statement which came from the President of the second largest automobile producer in the industry. Ford noted that the automobile business is a highly competitive one and is aware of the fact that sales will probably drop in 1956 from their 1955 records.

Some 10.2 million shares of Ford stock, coming on the market January 18th, at \$64.50, comprised approximately 22 per cent of the non-voting shares held by the Ford Foundation. Seven hundred investment houses handled the sale of this stock.

Mr. Ford, hoping to prevent the creation of a number of disappointed investors, attempted to speak soberly to the American public about possible illusions of big profits, immediately, by stockholders of the Ford Motor Company.

Said Ford at one point: "It is my personal belief that we will have a good year in 1956—but I don't know for sure." Public acceptance of the Ford stock indicated that the public thought his stock was a good buy.

EXPERIENCE OF A LIFETIME

Sergeant James Closson, a paratrooper in the U. S. Army, was recently taking part in a drop at Fort Campbell, Kentucky. It was a drop involving many paratroopers and a number of large aircraft.

Sgt. Closson leaped from the door of the aircraft at the given signal, as he had done before, and pulled his chute cord at the appropriate moment. The chute failed to open and it looked as if Sgt. Closson's time might have run out.

At the last moment, Sgt. Closson was given a hand. Private Leslie Smith, who was involved in the same jump and had jumped ahead of Closson. He noted that Closson's chute was not opening and was near enough to do something about it.

THOUGHT FOR TODAY

The man of true greatness never loses his child's heart. —Mencius

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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PHONE

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Entered at the Post Office at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, as second class matter in accordance with the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATE: \$4.00 per year in Cass and adjoining counties, \$5.00 per year elsewhere, in advance, by mail outside the city of Plattsmouth. By carrier in Plattsmouth, 25 cents for two weeks.

Furse's Fresh Flashes

In case of an air raid, crawl under that slot machine in a local club—it's never been hit.

If you've got anything left over after paying your income taxes, you might like to know that right now is the best time to do your Christmas shopping.

Just read where George Washington could broad jump a distance of 26 feet. Hell, we can sidestep further than that.

Women can keep a secret as well as men, but it takes three or four of them to do it.

We'll never have to fear an invasion from Mars if the boys up there have ever got a look at the tax rate down here.

Flipper Fanny, our dainty little contour twister, has never been a drum majorette—men follow her without a band.

Inflation is when you have a radio that cost you \$10 before the war and now costs you \$15 to get it fixed.

There are two kinds of egotists: Those who will admit it and the rest of us.

As Closson fell near Private Smith, Smith managed to reach out and grab Sgt. Closson's parachute lines and retain his grip, even though the stress of slowing his fall was substantial. As a result, Closson hit the ground at a rate of fall only slightly greater than that normally experienced.

It was a once-in-a-lifetime experience and one might conclude that Closson is living on borrowed time. Needless to say, he has a high opinion of Private Smith, who—we assume—will be able to borrow \$5 from the sergeant any time he wishes.

Down Memory Lane

20 YEARS AGO

The office of County Treasurer John E. Turner was engulfed when 200 license plates were issued in one day as the Feb. 1 deadline approached. The Cass county court heard a damage suit asking \$1 thousand, Donald Whitmer and his mother, against Raymond H. Norris following an auto-bicycle accident. 150 bonus applications were received by the Plattsmouth American Legion post starting the ball rolling on converting adjusted service certificates into baby bonds cashable after June 15. Sherman Hardaway and Harold Richards went to Lincoln for the weekly truck load of supplies for the Wash store, parked the truck in a warm place, and went to a theater to see Major Bowes' Amateur Hour before returning.

Ten thousand "typically American" small businessmen met in the nation's capital this week in the opening gun of a pitched battle for survival. They're the owners of the nation's auto agencies and, like thousands of other small businessmen around the country, they find themselves today on the "brink" of an uncertain future.

30 YEARS AGO

Mrs. Clarence E. Tefft, president of the Weeping Water Woman's Club, was in charge of a convention of Cass County Woman's clubs at Weeping Water. Ted Hadraba of Plattsmouth tied for the highest rank in a chemistry class of 240 at the University of Nebraska. The battle of oratory was about to begin after Judge Lightner, a stranger in Cass county, adjourned court to the scene of the fuss over whether it was a private road or a public road in a suit by the King of Trail Bridge company against the Plattsmouth Auto and Wagon Bridge. A bridge across the Missouri river at Plattsmouth was being studied.

The WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

by DREW PEARSON

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DREW PEARSON SAYS:
GENERAL MACARTHUR AND HARRY TRUMAN TANGLE AGAIN SOON; DULLES PUTS TOO MANY BIPARTISAN EGGS IN THE WALTER GEORGE BASKET; TEN THOUSAND AUTO DEALERS DESCEND ON WASHINGTON.

Washington — The Douglas MacArthur-Harry Truman feud is going to blaze into headlines again—thanks to Life Magazine.

Life editors have the advantage of reading Harry Truman's memoirs before anyone else and have been using this to their own advantage. Mr. Truman's first installment on the Marshall mission to China was answered by Life in the same issue in which it was published.

In addition, Life editors slipped Gen. Douglas MacArthur an advance copy of Truman's memoirs which refer to him.

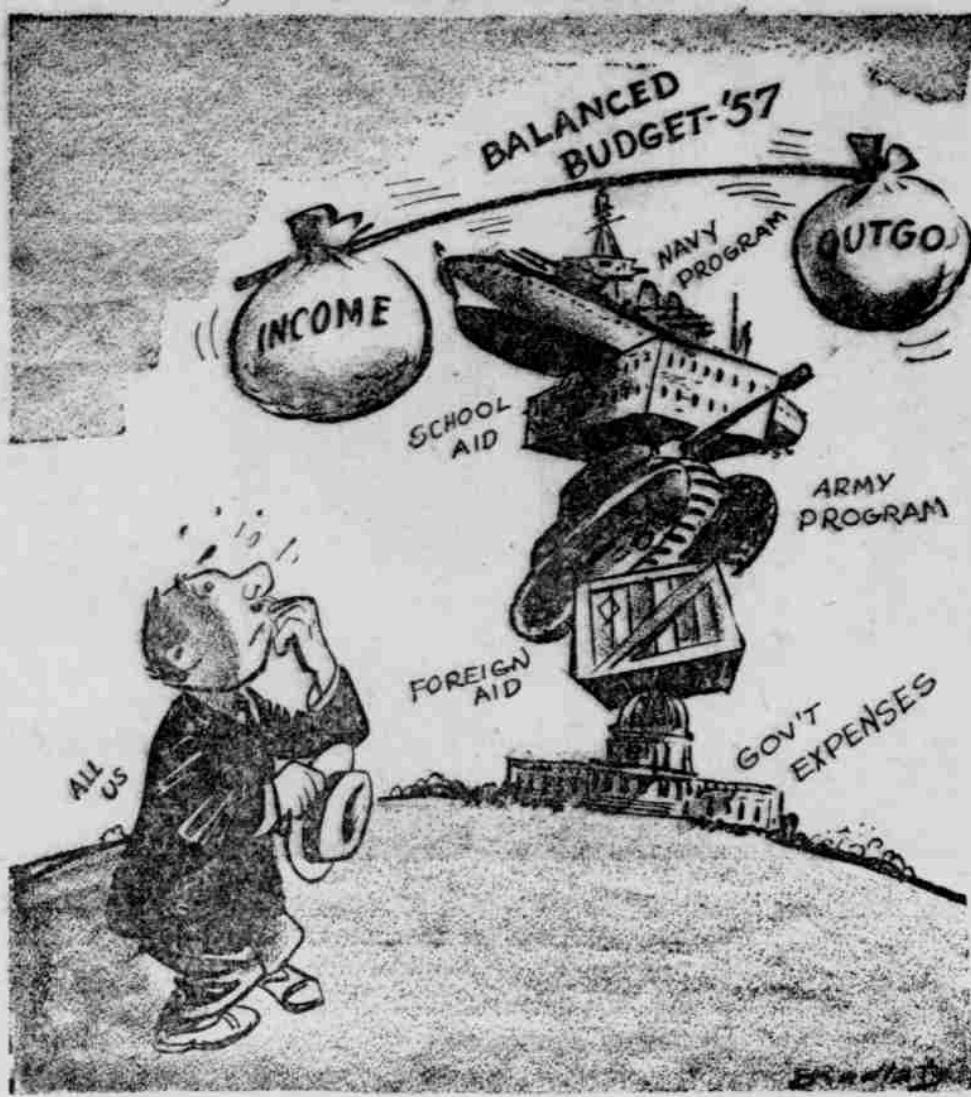
This particular installment is not due to be published until late February, but MacArthur has already written a 5,000-word stinging rejoinder—courtesy of Life editors and his ghost-writer, Gen. Courtney Whitney.

The MacArthur answer is so hot that Life circulation experts are ordering around a half million extra copies.

Dulles's One Friend

Reason why John Foster Dulles isn't getting as much bipartisan policy as he

Hold Your Breath—



wants is that he pins everything on one Democrat, the much-loved elder statesman from Georgia—Senator George. However, a lot of other Democrats don't relish the way George walked out on the Democratic party on tax reduction or other domestic matters last year when the White House invited him to lunch.

That's why George's influence on foreign affairs with other Democrats has diminished.

In handling the Bulganin-Eisenhower letter exchange, for instance, Secretary Dulles did consult Senator George. But he ignored other Democratic leaders completely.

At 11 a.m. Saturday, after release of the two letters already had been decided, Congressman John McCormack of Massachusetts, Democratic leader of the House, telephoned Congressman James Richards of South Carolina, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Richards is supposed to know what the score is at the State Department just as much as George, but he didn't know. He hadn't been informed.

"I don't know anything more than what I read in the newspapers," he told McCormack caustically.

Auto Dealers' Gripe
Ten thousand "typically American" small businessmen met in the nation's capital this week in the opening gun of a pitched battle for survival.

They're the owners of the nation's auto agencies and, like thousands of other small businessmen around the country, they find themselves today on the "brink" of an uncertain future.

The auto dealers didn't sit around twiddling their thumbs and moaning, however. They worked through their powerful organization, the National Automobile Dealers Association.

"We're disturbed about the profit situation," explained W. L. Carpenter, a small Ford-Mercury dealer from Pontotoc, Miss., who sells about 175 cars a year. Carpenter employs 18 people, including his son-in-law, and grosses about \$500,000 a year.

"We're not making any money," Carpenter says, which is why attendance at this year's NADA convention is so much greater than usual. "When we were making money there wasn't much reason to go to conventions."

Sentiment among the dealers is aimed at the manufacturers, the chief gripe being overproduction of new cars. The dealers want output cut back to a reasonable level, so some of the sales pressure can be lifted. Overproduction, they feel, leads to factory pressure on them to sell an impossible quota of cars, also to "bootlegging," and to inability to give adequate service.

"We're here in Washington to demonstrate our power," agreed

Carpenter. "These manufacturers don't like the NADA. We just want to show 'em we have some backing."

Government Regulation???
Asked whether he thought government action would be needed, Carpenter answered "no."

"I think the industry can solve the problem, when the manufacturers and dealers get around a table and talk in a way that will be profitable to both parties."

"Of course, we're not having much trouble down south. Mostly it's up north. We're not having any trouble with the Ford Company, either. In our state we elect delegates every year from among the Ford dealers to go up to Detroit and talk with the factory people."

In another corner of the Sheraton-Park Hotel lobby two Chicago dealers were talking. They were Jerry Cizek, a Chrysler agent, and M. F. McCarthy, who sells International trucks. Their feelings echoed Carpenter's.

"The industry should solve the problem without government intervention. It'll be better for the dealer, and better for the industry."

However, Cizek and McCarthy agreed that if the industry doesn't act, NADA will turn to the government. They were both glad their convention was being held in Washington, partly because NADA is making an impression on Congress.

A small minority of the dealers isn't alarmed about overproduction and bootlegging. They're the second-hand dealers, typified by Thornton Anderson of Philadelphia's Mayfair Motors.

"We like it fine the way it is," quipped Anderson. "The more new cars are sold, the more used ones there are, and the cheaper they are."

"As for bootlegging," Anderson said, "there isn't 10 per cent of the bootlegging that there was a year ago. The new car dealers undercut us now. You can't make a dime bootlegging any more."

Note—Most of the dealers aren't sorry they got into the auto business. "It gets into your bloodstream," explained one, "and you can't get out."

ONE OUT OF THREE WOMEN WORK

There are more working women today than ever before—21 million with paying jobs. Before the war only 27 per cent worked, in 1955 36 per cent did. At present 30 per cent of married women are working, twice as many as in 1940. The number is rising. Women's jobs are plentiful and young couples need the money to lift themselves in living standards. On the national average, the pay for women's jobs has risen less than men's. —The Kiplinger Letter

Cass County's Greatest Newspaper The Plattsmouth Journal

I See By The Papers....

By Bill Murdock

Loren Hatfield, supervisor of Custer County District No. 2, said in the Custer County Chief that the board evaded the law in rehiring the county supervisor at \$400 per month, creating the office while the regular office of highway commissioner was filled by appointment at no pay.

Signs of chaging times was sighted by Stu Rohacek in the Wilber Republican when he told of what was probably (maybe) the oldest thrashing rig being sold and was about to be disassembled.

Jack Lough, publisher of the Albion News, took the county commissioners apart for putting legal advertising in other county papers. In turn the St. Edwards' Advance analyzed Jack Lough's gripe then Jack Lough printed the analysis on page one.

Will J. McCorkindale of Bellevue was selected to fill a vacancy on the Sarpy County board of commissioners to fill the unexpired term of Harry F. Lindberg, who resigned Jan 10. Nineteen applied for the job.

Capitol News

By Melvin Paul
Statehouse Correspondent
The Nebraska Press Association

LINCOLN — The buildup toward the rush of filings for the May primary election in Nebraska already has begun — and filing fees are causing some confusion.

This came to light when Paul Kruger, Fort Calhoun, was a "overcharged" on his filing fee for Blair for the Republican nomination for Congress in the second district.

This drew comment from Deputy Secretary of State Roland Luedtke.

Kruger's filing was delayed while the matter was corrected. Luedtke said Kruger should have been charged only \$10 instead of \$25 and said the Washington county board could direct the county treasurer to return the overcharge.

Candidates for University of Nebraska regent, presidential elector and covenant delegate, are not required to pay a filing fee, Luedtke explained.

For other district and state offices, including Congress, the fee is \$10 except that the charge is \$50 for United States Senator.

The fee for filing for county office, including county judge and county superintendent of schools, is \$5. The fee for district judge is \$10, the same as for judges of the Nebraska Supreme Court.

There also is confusion as to where the fee is to be paid. Luedtke explained this must be done at the county seat of the candidate's own county. The receipt must be presented or mailed to the Secretary of State with filing papers before a name can be entered on the ballot.

Bids Called
Contracts are slated to be awarded Feb. 24 for constructing four buildings to serve as division engineer and safety patrol offices for the Highway Department.

The offices will be located at Norfolk, Grand Island, McCook and North Platte.

State Engineer L. N. Riss said plans are available to all interested contracting firms. The work will consist of constructing a one-story structure at each site. Also included in the work will be grading, sidewalks, parking space and all other minor items as specified.

Riss said the department has long advised the "decentralization" of the department so that local problems may be more easily handled at the division level.

Said Riss: "Until such decentralization is brought about, the department's main offices in Lincoln must continue to act on all highway and safety patrol questions."

The state is divided into eight divisions for highway administration purposes, two of which have offices in the statehouse. Plans for new division offices in Ainsworth and Bridgeport will be drawn up and released at a later date, Riss said.

George Morris ousted head of Men's Reformatory, has taken his drive for reinstatement to Lancaster County District Court.

His attorney, Frederick Wagener, filed a petition charging the Board of Control, which fired Morris, with error.

The petition charged basically what Wagener and Morris have claimed all along:

1. That Morris was wrongfully discharged.

2. He was not given a "full and proper hearing" according to law.

3. A referee should have been designated to take testimony at a public hearing, instead of the board.

4. There was error in conduct of the public hearing.

The board fired Morris last Sept. 8 on grounds he made public statements which hampered efficient operation of the Penitentiary and Reformatory. It also said he failed to cooperate with Penal Director B. B. Albert.

In a statement, Wagener said that the board had taken the position that the "KING CAN DO NO WRONG."

The Morris hearing and the ruckus over it some weeks ago touched off a sharp series of statements from Albert who said the Reformatory was "dirty and rundown" and badly in need of repair.

Albert Hopeful
Penal Director B. B. Albert has notified the Board of Control he hopes to return soon to his advisory post.

But, he said in a letter, that depends upon the outcome of his physical examination this week at Walter Reed Army Hospital.



By Stanley James, Journal Washington Reporter

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 — President Eisenhower is now confronted with the bluntest criticism from a top member of the nation's honored military circle he has encountered since becoming the Chief Executive.

Moreover, the attacks come from a man who has had enough experience to be qualified in many phases of defense.

General Matthew Ridgway, who took over in Korea and stopped the retreat that had sent Americans all the way from the Yalu River to below the 36th parallel, who commanded an airborne division in World War II, who was commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces, and who was Chief Staff of the Army, has had the experience to entitle him to the role of adviser, or critic, as the case may be.

In addition, Ridgway has never been one to sit quiet about his convictions when he thought the time for speaking out was at hand. This does not mean that he is always right, but it does mean he has the courage of his convictions. One can appreciate that factor when he realizes that it was this trait that lost Ridgway his job as Army Chief of Staff.

Eisenhower has always been a team man. They said in Europe, in World War II, that Ike was a great politician. He had to be, in a sense, to mold all the different elements under his command into a harmonious fighting force. And there has been ample evidence to indicate that the appraisal of Ike in the early forties was highly accurate.

He has become President of the United States and as a President and politician he has taught the press a few things in recent years. His biggest lesson was given in 1952, of course.

But Ridgway believes Ike is too much of a politician. Ike believed that Ridgway was not enough of a team man to work harmoniously with the Joint Chiefs. There could be something in the contention of each. Certainly, however, the President has had the toughest job.

Ridgway could fight for his service, the Army, and complain that it was not being given enough money, Eisenhower had to listen to this, the other services, complaints from the Secretary of Treasury and the Senators and Congressmen on Capitol Hill, and to many others, including party men.

As Ike has always done, it seems, he took the compromise course. In Europe, faced with a hot issue between the Americans and the British in August and September of 1944—as to how to bring Germany to her knees before the end of the year—Ike also compromised. He did not let Montgomery have all the forces he requested, to try to knock the Germans out in one major drive.

On the other hand, he did not stop Patton, and, therefore, he tried to advance into Germany on a "broad front." This, in the opinion of many observers, allowed the Germans to form up

a defensive line that brought the Allies to a halt in the West by December, and resulted in another winter of war.

Whether this is right or not, the facts support the claim that Ike is a teamwork man, who compromises differences. It is entirely possible that the Army has been too much neglected, it is also obvious that Mr. Eisenhower — or any other President — cannot please all of the people all of the time.

As to Ridgway's charge that Ike did not speak the truth when he told Congress in a State of the Union address that his military recommendations were the unanimous recommendations of the Chiefs of Staff, it appears that the misunderstanding here comes from two different versions of teamwork.

Eisenhower has always said that once a decision is made on the highest level, that is, in the Joint Chiefs, then everyone must follow that decision and support it. Ridgway did not believe it in the best interest of the country to remain silent. Ike thought when he submitted his speech to the Defense Department that it was taken for granted that top service chiefs would go along with the final version, even though there had been arguing and debate on the conclusions reached.

But Ridgway could not be a "team man" to that extent. He saw the safety of the country involved. Both men, and their courses of action, can be easily understood, if viewed from this perspective. History alone will prove which was right and which was wrong.

The stock market is reflecting the President's state of health. After Ike's heart attack it dropped heavily. Then it slowly regained the losses, as the opinion began to grow that Ike could run again.

In late January, however, after the President's first news conference, and after his speech to Republican clubs in the major cities throughout the country, the market fell off again, apparently since Ike talked like there was a good chance he wouldn't make the race again. Betting is about even, among reporters, that he will run again, despite the latest turn of events.

COLLEGES HAVE MONEY TROUBLE
Colleges will need about 800 million dollars a year for the next ten years, says the Kiplinger Letter, if they are to come anywhere close to taking in all of the new applicants.

Tuition doesn't pay the bills and endowments bring inadequate returns. Colleges collected about 100 millions from business sources in 1955 and the Ford Foundation's additional 300 millions was huge, but only a drop in the bucket. So business giving to colleges will get new emphasis in the future.

If private giving is not sufficient, the time may come when there will be direct government aid to colleges.

WEEKLY CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Famous Statue

- 1 Depicted famous statue by Praxiteles
- 7 Copies are in almost every large
- 13 Waken
- 14 Puzzle
- 15 Cistern
- 16 Titled
- 18 Choose
- 19 While
- 20 Reduces in rank
- 22 Pronoun
- 23 Roman emperor
- 25 Peel
- 27 First man
- 28 Passage in the brain
- 29 Mixed type
- 30 Negative reply
- 31 Preposition
- 32 Decimeter (ab.)
- 33 Mirth
- 35 Wild beast
- 38 Unusual
- 39 Unbleached
- 40 For example (ab.)
- 41 Slices of bacon
- 47 Not (prefix)
- 48 Eternity
- 50 Musical instrument
- 51 Goddess of the dawn
- 52 Covered
- 54 Mere
- 56 Whole
- 57 Whirls

Here's the Answer

