

EDITORIALS

MOST AGREE WITH SWEET

Mayor Gold's recent order to the police department to turn back unused time on parking meters is bringing a great deal of unfavorable publicity to the City of Plattsmouth. Neighboring towns and cities are quick to pounce on any action detrimental to the well-being of our merchants and Plattsmouth as a shopping center, and this action has struck like a thunderbolt.

J. Hyde Sweet, publisher and gifted pen artist of the Nebraska City News-Press, is quick to catch any local action that will steer traffic south and away from Cass County's capital city. Here's what he had to say in Monday's edition:

"There is no greater satisfaction," I said here recently, "than parking on what is left of the other fellow's nickel." At Plattsmouth, as soon as a car leaves a parking spot and has a few minutes' reserve left on the meter scale, a policeman flips the handle and destroys the surplus. I ask you, is that cricket?"

Although Mayor Gold at Monday night's council meeting stated the action was taken only to check mechanical condition of parking meters, nonetheless this action has got in its licks at creating animosity among businessmen, local residents and out-of-town shoppers alike. In fact, you can hear the screams from Des Moines to Denver.

It was the understanding of this newspaper when parking meters were installed a few years ago they were to be used for providing parking space on Main Street and eliminate the "all-day roosters," as many motorists were referred to. It was emphatically stated they were not installed as a revenue measure—although in this day and age there are certainly plenty of places the money can be used.

The purpose of the meters, in our estimation, was accomplished. No longer is it necessary for a visitor to Plattsmouth to park his car two to six blocks from Main Street to enter a local store. For a penny or nickel most times he can park in front of the place he wishes. We have found a majority favor meters if they are properly supervised.

Now is not the time to go overboard on meters. It's the little things that irritate the American public. We'll go along with Editor Sweet—it just ain't cricket to take these little pleasures out of life.

Whatever the reason for turning back parking meters, we believe the police order should be rescinded at once.

GI LOANS REPAID

The Veterans Administration recently reported that, as of April 25th, full payment had been made on 853,541 GI home loans. This represents about twenty per cent of the GI home loans made since the program began in 1944.

We think this is an excellent record, and speaks well for the GI home loan program. At the same time, the VA reported that the percentage of repayment of GI farm and business loans is much higher, because most of these loans were made on shorter terms.

More than half of these loans had

THOUGHT FOR TODAY

Conscience has no more to do with galantry than it has with politics.

—R. B. Sheridan

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Furse's Fresh Flashes

A youthful figure is something you get when you ask an older woman her age.

A psychologist is a fellow who uses a \$2 word to explain a failure caused by laziness.

A good excuse has never got the job done for us, but it has saved our hide on numerous occasions.

An echo is the only thing that can cheat some people out of the last word.

A vacation is a succession of 2's. It consists of 2 weeks which are 2 short. Afterwards you are 2 tired 2 return 2 work and 2 tired not 2.

Best thing you can do for a sprained ankle is limp.

Doctors claim a man who will sing at the top of his voice for an hour a day will not be bothered with chest pains in his old age. In our neighborhood he probably wouldn't be bothered with old age, either.

Business is what, if you don't have any, you go out of.

been repaid as of April of this year, according to VA figures.

Interesting is the figure released by the VA showing that 18,500 GI home loans were repaid in full during the month of April, of this year. During the same month, about 43,000 new GI home loans were made.

Considering the fact that most of these GI home loans were for periods of twenty years, or more, the fact that twenty per cent have been paid up only twelve years after having been made speaks well for the program. As a service to its veterans, this program seems to have justified itself, and extended opportunities to service men who otherwise might not have been considered good home loan risks.

Down Memory Lane

20 YEARS AGO

Mr. and Mrs. Edward G. Ofc bought a home at Pershing Avenue and Holdrege Street. Frederick Fricke left for Yellowstone Park accompanied by his aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Fricke of Ashland. Max Bowman, South Sixth Street barber, received treatment in an Omaha hospital for a finger infection. Byron Halstead, Jr., and James Robertson were aboard a U. S. Naval ship which was sailing for Spain to help protect American citizens living there during the Spanish Civil War. Dr. A. S. Fritchman of Decorah, Iowa, was visiting here with Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Gobelman. A carnival was headed for Plattsmouth, planning to set up its shows at the ball park. Ed Stava began employment as a relay telegraph operator for the Union Pacific in Green River, Wyo.

30 YEARS AGO

Mrs. Albert Clabaugh of St. Louis was here visiting with her parents, Col. and Mrs. M. A. Bates. A bridge party was held at the home of Mrs. Fred Nolting. First prize was won by Miss Mary Tidball. A thunderbolt splintered the flag pole on the federal building. Thomas Noell of Weeping Water suffered injuries when his motorcycle hit a cow. John Blotzer reported he was getting 40 bushels of wheat to the acre on his farm southwest of Plattsmouth. Modern methods of fruit canning were demonstrated in the gas and electric company office. Sheriff E. P. Stewart was investigating reports of tire thefts in the Louisville area.

The WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

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DREW PEARSON SAYS: STEEL NEGOTIATIONS SUFFER FROM ABSENCE OF BEN FAIRLESS; AUTO INDUSTRY SUSPECTED OF FAVORING STEEL STRIKE; IKE'S NAVAL AIDE GETS COLD SHOULDER ON TV APPLICATION.

Washington — One factor handicapping the steel-strike negotiations is the absence of Ben Fairless, kindly, powerful former head of the U. S. Steel Corporation, who always dominated past wage talks.

Fairless, an orphan raised by an uncle who was a coal miner, was sympathetic to labor. And though he rose to become head of the world's greatest steel company, he was largely responsible for okaying healthy wage increases to steelworkers. He and Dave McDonald, head of the United Steelworkers, were understanding friends.

During the closing days of the steel negotiations just before the strike was called, U. S. Steel still seemed more sympathetic to the Union's position than other

In the Spotlight



companies. But there were several roadblocks, as follows:

Roadblock No. 1 — The two companies which do most of their business with the automobile companies, Bethlehem and National Steel, were the toughest negotiators. It looked as if they wanted a strike.

This fits in with the word, passed down inside the industry, that Ernie Breech of Ford and Harlow Curtice of General Motors were not at all averse to a steel strike which would give them an excuse for closing down, thus using up the huge car surplus on hand this year as a result of overselling last year.

Roadblock No. 2 — With Fairless now on the sidelines, the steel moguls adopted the boulder technique in their negotiations. This technique, developed by Lem Boulware of General Electric, is a take-it-or-leave-it approach. Industry approaches the conference table and says: "This is it, boys. This is all you're going to get. The longer you delay, the more you lose, because you won't get retroactivity."

General Electric has been able to get away with this because many of its workers are not unionized. But Westinghouse used this approach and found itself with one of the longest and bitterest strikes in recent years. It still hasn't recovered. The steel moguls tried the boulder technique in their recent talks—against the advice of U. S. Steel's John Stephens—and ended with a strike. The Stephens-Fairless technique has been to work up gradually to terms which seem about right for both sides.

Roadblock No. 3 — Wall Street bankers who have a hand in guiding the steel industry want a five-year contract. They want this in order to figure their tax depreciation writeoffs in financing new plants for the steel industry. Negotiations were held in New York, incidentally, to be near the bankers, who have the last word. Labor, on the other hand, doesn't want a five-year contract.



Frequently at this time of year, this column devotes itself to notes about the early history of the University of Nebraska, which since it opened its doors in 1871 has been a major force in the state as a whole, and has been a subject of great interest to all thoughtful Nebraskans.

Illustrative of that interest is an editorial which appeared in the Blue Valley Record of Milford, July 4, 1872. The editor wrote:

"The closing exercises of the State University, on Wednesday the 20th ult., was well attended by an appreciative and intelligent audience. The address of Hon. J. M. Woolworth of Omaha was a scholarly effort, clearly and convincingly setting forth the duties of the state to furnish the higher education.

"Chancellor Benton, in a few brief remarks, reviewed the work of the year and gave flattering evidences of the success of the next. The University should be the pride of the State and the evidences of its present prosperous condition should awaken further interest, that it may soon take its position side-by-side with the leading Universities of the older States.

"We hope to speak at length of the University during the present vacation, as our space is too limited to say all that we would desire at this time."

The editor of the Blue Valley Record became immersed in politics during the election sum-

mer of 1872 and there is no evidence that he found time to comment again on the University. Others did, however, and unfortunately for the institution in its early years, many were not so generous as the editor of the Blue Valley Record, with the result that the University in its beginning years suffered not only financial vicissitudes, but harassment from various forces from across the state.

There were those who felt that the State was wasting its money in trying to establish and operate a university when so few opportunities existed for secondary education. Others opposed the establishment of professional schools and colleges as an unwarranted extension of publicly supported education. Still others looked with skepticism upon the activities of the professors, doubting, for example, that the theoreticians at the Agricultural College had much to offer to practical farmers of the State. Various religious groups opposed the University as a "godless institution" and, indeed, the religious problem vexed the school for many years.

Through vicissitude and controversy, however, the University of Nebraska continued to develop both the teaching and research aspects of its mission as understood by the faculty, and by the turn of the century was recognized as one of the great institutions in the West.

Inside fact is that the steel executives have been much tougher in their negotiations than appeared in the press. On the last night before negotiations broke up in New York, industry leaders met most of the night. Afterward they told newsmen the union was offered a 20-cent package with a three-year agreement. Actually no such offer was ever made. The industry stood pat on its five-year offer.

Note—During all this period, and not until after the strike was called did the Federal Mediator service make any overtures toward a settlement. Ike's Ex-Naval Aide

Probably there had been no man closer to Eisenhower during the years, outside of his brother, than Harry Butcher, Ike's Naval aide during the war. They got to know each other before the war when Ike was stationed in Washington and Butcher was working with the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Later, when Captain Butcher went abroad with General Eisenhower, their wives waited out the war in the same Warman Park Hotel together. After the war, Butcher wrote a book, "My Three Years With Eisenhower."

Last week, however, Harry Butcher got the brushoff from Ike's appointees on the Federal Communications Commission in what looked like a political move. He had applied for a TV license in Hartford, Conn. Opposing him was the Travelers Insurance Co. Butcher has had vast TV-Radio experience, now operates station KEYT in Santa Barbara, Calif. Travelers operates a radio station in Hartford.

The applications were somewhat complicated, and the FCC could well have found for Butcher, or at least given a split decision. It did not. It was unanimous 6 to 0 against Ike's old friend and naval aide.

The decision had all the earmarks of discrimination against a friend, on the ground that a decision for a friend might have boomeranged in an election year.

But, though he introduced the bill, he kept it tightly corked up in the House Agriculture Committee of which he was then chairman. And he also quashed the companion Aiken Bill which was passed by the Senate and referred to Hope's committee for house action.

Thus he kept faith with the principles of conservation which all his life he has followed. And during the closing hours of the 83rd Congress, when Sen. Clinton Anderson (D., N. M.) made a last-ditch effort to pass the Aiken Bill by attaching it as a senate rider to the unrelated farm subsidy bill, Hope killed it once and for all. He even ignored personal letters from President Eisenhower.

Note — Besides Gutermuth, Charles H. Callison of the National Wildlife Federation and Michael Hudoba of Sports Afield Magazine joined in praising Hope, the retiring congressman, as "one of the greatest conservationists."

In 1955, 10 per cent of the rodeos accounted for nearly 50 per cent of the money. All of the 10 per cent had purses larger than \$5,000 and the biggest purse of the year—\$74,400—was put up by the Madison Square Garden Rodeo in New York City.

Note—The FCC hung a deliberate hook on its decision—but in favor of a Democrat. It reserved the right to transfer Hartford's VHF Channel 3 to Providence, R. I., where Senator Pastore, Democrat, has a partner in the TV business. Pastore is a member of the Senate subcommittee which has been investigating the FCC.

Washington Pipeline

Southern senators are talking privately about turning the tables on northerners and investigating discrimination against negroes in the north—among other things, how police keep negroes off certain parts of Atlantic City, N. J., beaches. Senator Smathers of Florida will propose that the transportation tax on airline travel be used only for improving air safety. The tax, imposed during the war partly to discourage air travel, brings in over \$100,000,000 a year.

Senator McCarthy's publishers, Devin-Adair, will publish a book in September by Secretary of Agriculture Benson, called "Farmers in a Changing World." It's ghostwritten by Washington public-relations expert Carlisle Barberon. The Democrats are considering a proposal by the Harry E. Brager Fund Raising Syndicate to conduct a drive to collect funds. The Syndicate claims it could raise \$7,000,000—about as much as the Republicans have on hand before the campaign starts.

The Greatest Conservationist

Rep. Clifford R. Hope, the Kansas Republican who is retiring from Congress this year after a long and honorable service, was toasted at a private luncheon the other day by four outdoorsmen who called him "one of the greatest conservationists this country has ever seen."

"We wouldn't do this for anybody who was staying in Congress," Hope was told at the luncheon by C. R. "Pink" Gutermuth of the Wildlife Management Institute. But since you're leaving we figure it's all right."

Reason for the kudos was Hope's behind-the-scenes fight in 1953-54 against the Stockmen's grazing Bill of former Congressman Wesley A. Dewart of Montana. D'Ewart is the same man who is now fighting for Senate confirmation as assistant secretary of interior.

Hope opposed the D'Ewart proposal quietly and effectively, though at the time most people thought he was for it. Actually the original D'Ewart bill aroused so much opposition that it never got out of committee. This was because it would have conveyed permanent grazing rights in the national forests to stockmen, rights which they could and have sold as property even though the land belonged to Uncle Sam.

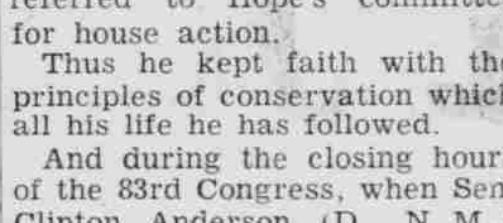
After the D'Ewart bill died, the administration continued to urge enactment of some such measure to benefit western cattlemen. Finally Hope bowed to the Administration and agreed to reintroduce the D'Ewart proposal under his own name, even though he was opposed to it.

But, though he introduced the bill, he kept it tightly corked up in the House Agriculture Committee of which he was then chairman. And he also quashed the companion Aiken Bill which was passed by the Senate and referred to Hope's committee for house action.

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By Stanley James, Journal Washington Reporter

WASHINGTON, July 26 —

There is a good chance that President Eisenhower, now getting ready for a surprisingly active presidential campaign, will astonish some of his own supporters with the strength he shows at the polls in November.

Recent polls conducted by the leading pollsters show President Eisenhower ahead of the leading Democratic candidate by a wide margin, indicating he would now receive more than sixty per cent of the total vote!

The leading Democratic candidate, Adlai Stevenson, would get under forty per cent of the total vote in an election today—the polls say. Now, of course, it is possible for Stevenson to win the election and receive less than half the popular vote. But it is improbable.

When the polls showed Governor Dewey ahead of Harry Truman back in 1948, the margins were much closer. The polls turned out to have been wrong, but they had predicted no such margin for Dewey as present polls indicate for Mr. Eisenhower. This is significant.

The plain truth now emerging is that if the President and his party do not suffer some setback between now and November, they may enjoy a landslide victory. The Democrats might as well face these facts, now, although there may be little Democratic campaigning can do about them.

Because there are more registered Democrats than Republicans the President must count on support from many Democrats to win a landslide victory. The polls, which are not necessarily accurate, show that the President would now receive as high as thirty per cent of the votes of Democrats selecting between Ike and a leading Democratic candidate!

What the Democrats are up against is pretty obvious. They have no big issues that stir up people. The Republican Administration has produced peace in Korea. True, the negotiations were begun by President Truman, but nevertheless the fighting came to an end in Korea soon after the President took office.

The Republican Administration has brought prosperity to most people, though many farmers and little business men, and some labor groups, in the automotive and textile fields, have not enjoyed prosperity.

The Democrats are concentrating on defense and foreign policy and hope to get a solid labor vote. On defense they have a good issue, though it is hard for the nation to believe that President Eisenhower—the former Supreme Commander in Europe in World War II—is not following sound defense policies.

Yet there are indications of weakness in defense planning and policy and Defense Secretary Charles Wilson is a controversial figure in the minds of many. In the end, however, probably not a mass of voters will turn thumbs down on Ike because of these questions.

In the field of foreign policy, the Democrats believe our efforts have been uncoordinated, and that the Republican Party itself is so split between isolationism and internationalism that the President is not actually free to follow liberal foreign policies.

There is something to the Democratic contention. Certainly the Republican record in the field of foreign policy is woefully weak. And we have committed some blunders in recent years.

But the President has brought about peace, and this is an accomplished fact, while most of the issues the Democrats raise, in criticism of Republican Administration foreign policy, concern theory or less spectacular question. It is doubtful, then, if this issue alone can turn the tide against Ike in any major way at the polls.

In the labor field the Democrats may have trouble holding their position. A movement strength among labor union members. And it must be remembered that Ike pulled a labor vote in 1953, despite decisions of labor bosses to support Stevenson.

In the South a new labor movement is underway, designed to uphold the segregation customs in effect in these areas now under attack by the AFL-CIO labor combine. And while this new labor movement might support the Democrats, it might also split organized labor.

So the President's outlook is very good, as far as November is concerned. The Democrats must turn up something, change the trend or pull some rabbits out of the hat, if Ike doesn't come in far out front.

CURIOSITY CATCHES THIEF

TACOMA, Wash. — A man, who had previously robbed a grocery store returned to the store and bought a package of coughdrops just to see if the proprietor would recognize him. He did and the man, George Emery Morissette, 42, was turned over to the police.

A Classified Ad in The Journal costs as little as 35 cents

Vic Vet says

KOREA VETS HAVE UNTIL JANUARY 31, 1956 TO USE THEIR GI LOAN BENEFITS FOR HOME, FARM, OR BUSINESS PURPOSES—ENOUGH TIME TO MAKE SURE THEY ARE USING IT WISELY.

For full information contact your nearest VETERANS ADMINISTRATION office

WEEKLY CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Musical Instrument

- HORIZONTAL**
- 1 Depicted musical instrument
 - 3 The player — across the top
 - 13 Narcotics
 - 14 Consumed
 - 15 Apple seed
 - 16 Abstract beings
 - 18 Beverage
 - 19 Green vegetable
 - 20 Severe
 - 21 Choose
 - 22 From (prefix)
 - 23 Exclamation
 - 24 Distribute, as cards
 - 27 Vehicles
 - 29 Anent
 - 30 Mystic ejaculation
 - 31 Pronoun
 - 32 Down
 - 33 Frees
 - 35 Finishes
 - 38 Higher
 - 39 Near
 - 40 Resting place
 - 42 Harmony
 - 47 Anger
 - 48 Playing card
 - 49 Missile
 - 50 United
 - 51 Sharp flavors
 - 53 Handled
 - 55 Group of eight
 - 56 Scatters
- VERTICAL**
- 1 Burst open
 - 2 Each

Here's the Answer