

Another Year

It is hard to believe — as always — but 1956 has run its course in what seems like only a few months. Now, 1957 crowds into the act.

The year 1956 was one of general prosperity in the United States, of politics, and international crises. It was a year in which the American people chose President Dwight D. Eisenhower to serve another four years, although they gave him a Democratic House and Senate in the process.

It was a year in which Egypt's President Nasser precipitated an international crisis by seizing the Suez Canal. England, France and Israel precipitated another when they invaded the canal zone with troops, although they had pulled out by the latter days of December.

It was also a year in which the Russians savagely attacked the free people of Hungary, a move which aroused the widespread sympathy of freedom-loving peoples everywhere.

The United States stayed out of war, and prosperity — for most Americans — continued. It is true that many farmers, small business men and some workers, whose employers went out of business, did not enjoy the prosperity experienced by many.

And 1957 may well be the year in which the economy makes or breaks itself. A continued worsening of the situation for the group of Americans, who are not now as prosperous as they have been, could mean a recession. A change for the better, which would provide them their share of U. S. prosperity, could mean many more years of good times.

Therefore, 1957 is a year of hope. It should be a year of prayer also in behalf of peace. Since most of the economic forecasters and corporation executives predict that 1957 will be another good year, the prospect is that 1957 will prove to be another highly successful year for Americans.

Time To Check Policies

The explosion that destroyed the Ord, Nebraska, high school building and sent board members scrambling to state and federal agencies for financial assistance (which they didn't get), should be a warning signal to other school boards to make a close inspection of present insurance policies.

Ord school heads discovered to their dismay that insurance carried on their school buildings did not cover boiler explosions and now find themselves in a most difficult financial situation. Bonds totaling several hundred thousand were recently issued covering construction of a new school building are outstanding. The damaged building is a near total loss amounting to two to three hundred thousand. A rebuilding job here added to outstanding bonded indebtedness can put the district in dire straits.

Our opinion is that every school building, or any public building for that matter, should be adequately covered with insurance as any private individual covers his own holdings. The insurance should cover anticipated loss from any cause it is possible to buy insurance for. A stiff premium each year is easier to meet than

THOUGHT FOR TODAY

The man who lacks patience also lacks philosophy. —Sadi.

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Official County and City Paper

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NATIONAL AWARD WINNER

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Did you ever notice how quick your wife's voice changes when she stops scolding long enough to answer the telephone?

Everytime we see the sign "Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Clothes" we think it is about time.

Flipper Fanny, our dainty little contour twister, thinks she is losing her appeal. She took a job in a local cafe during the holidays and reports that men are beginning to count their change.

A local new father says he always knows when it is time to get up because the baby is asleep.

If a girl's kiss speaks volumes, you can be pretty sure it is not a first edition.

What this country needs is more whittlers and fewer chislers.

Night after Christmas is the time grandparents, bushed after a day of minding noisy youngsters, feel that the Lord knew what he was doing when He gave little children to young people.

a stiffer loss in case of disaster.

We suggest that Cass County boards of education make an immediate examination of present insurance policies, bring them up-to-date in order to prevent a possible accidental financial disaster striking local school district taxpayers.

Down Memory Lane

20 YEARS AGO

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mullen who have been visiting here, departed for California, taking with them Mr. and Mrs. Lon Henry and children, who are to make their home in the Los Angeles area — Mrs. Robert Sedlak entertained in honor of the 22nd birthday anniversary of her husband. Present were Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Wilson, son, Leroy and daughter, Mildred, Mr. and Mrs. Clelland Gansmer, daughters, Joan and Phyllis, of Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Sedlak and son, Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. John Wondra, Mrs. George Trotter and daughter, Beverly of Fort Crook — Ralph Bayly was taken to Omaha for treatment.

30 YEARS AGO

The Blue and White triumphed over Weeping Water in the first basket ball game of the season 49 to 8. George Perry scored 13 points and Ed Wescott 14. George Rebal 12, Gerald Smith, 6 — A new monument company opened their business here, with A. Blythe, H. Lemke and S. L. Parish forming the members of the firm — Miss Elvera Born and Mr. Herman Hennings were married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Born, west of this city. The marriage lines were read by Rev. O. C. Wichmann, pastor of St. Paul's church of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Hennings left for a wedding trip and on their return will reside on the farm west of this city.

The WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND BY DREW PEARSON

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DREW PEARSON SAYS:

NEHRU WAS IMPRESSED WITH

IKE'S GOALS FOR PEACE; EISENHOWER DECIDED NEHRU IS NO

MYSTIC; CHIANG KAI-SHEK

COULD BE VICE PRESIDENT OF

CHINA.

Washington — Details of the tremendously important Eisenhower-Nehru conversations are now beginning to leak.

State Department officials have been a bit worried over the possibility that conflicting versions of the talks will plague them in the future. For no third party was present, no stenographer took notes. The two men were alone for large parts of about 18 hours.

However, the President called in a stenographer after the talks and dictated at length his recollection of the conference.

It can be stated from those who talked to both men that the following general impressions were scored.

1. Nehru became convinced that Eisenhower was not merely a military man interested in polishing his medals. He found the President sincerely devoted to peace, a man not likely to be pushed by trigger-happy generals into atomic war.

2. Eisenhower in turn was impressed with Nehru's realism. Contrary to reports that Nehru was an impractical mystic, he found him a practical, realistic leader.

Unlike many other foreign visitors, Nehru did not ask for American aid. The President gave him several opportunities. He knew India desperately needs funds for its new Five-Year Plan. But Nehru preferred to talk about what the United States and India can do to promote peace with Russia and Red China?

Vice President Chiang?

There was no agreement about



Capitol News

By Melvin Paul

Statehouse Correspondent

The Nebraska Press Association

LINCOLN — What kind of a legislative session will there be in 1957?

Most observers say the session, which convenes at noon on New Year's Day, will be one of the most difficult on record. It will be faced with the demand for more services and thus more money on one hand, and whether the people can stand the bill, on the other.

Gov. Victor Anderson in recent weeks has set the keynote for the affair — by using such phrases as "hard tack" budget and a "hold the line" approach to sending.

The matter of new taxes will be foremost in thinking of the senators. Indications are that the perennial sales tax issue, and that of an income tax, will be taken up.

Roads will occupy much time as will regulation of pump well irrigation and school matters.

A legislative council committee that studied Nebraska's tax problem for 18 months came up with a recommendation for legislation to "put teeth" into existing laws. In other words, laws to enforce statutes already on the books.

The committee took no stand on the matter of a sales tax but this could prove to be one of the hottest issues in the 1957 session.

The reason is some senators will be looking for new taxes on the theory that people want more services, need them and want to pay the bill. New taxes would ease the burden on the property owner.

On the other side of the fence will be the senators who feel that the drought the past two years in the state means that there must be no increased state spending, and no new taxes.

Road revenue measures will be dumped into the legislative hopper. They are expected mainly to evolve around higher license fees for trucks and cars and

his mouth on anything important.

Dulles had once aroused Indian wrath with his statement championing Portugal's right to the Colony Goa, on the Indian coast, also by a statement appearing to side with Pakistan in the dispute with India over Kashmir.

Nixon got in wrong with Nehru when Nehru, accepting aid from Moscow for a steel mill remarked, "Of course there are no strings attached."

Nixon promptly fired back: "Russia doesn't offer aid with a string, but with a rope."

Is Ike A Neutralist?

One factor which helped the Nehru-Eisenhower conversations was the statement the President made one day before his flimsy attack last June expressing sympathy with the neutrality of India and other Asian neutralists. His statement caused a furore in Pakistan, the Philippines, Germany, and other non-neutral nations which have signed definite pacts to fight alongside the United States. The Philippine government asked for a formal explanation and the German ambassador expressed the concern of his government.

As a result, the State Department issued a "clarifying" statement the next day, in effect correcting the President of the United States.

However, as Eisenhower remarked publicly last June, the United States itself was once neutral. And in his talks with Nehru, he seemed to reflect a strong, personal sympathy with neutrality.

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a stiffer gasoline and diesel fuel tax.

The reason more money is needed, proponents say, is to match increased amounts of federal funds. However, probably the farm, trucking and petroleum groups will line up against this proposal using the argument that no more funds are required.

There has been increasing attention devoted to the matter of irrigation, especially in view of two dry summers in many areas of the state.

Senators probably will delve at length into the matter of requiring some type of regulation on irrigation weirs — probably in the form of a restriction on spacing of them.

On the school scene, will be the question of higher standards for teachers and stronger restricting laws. Battle lines have formed the matter of restricting. This opposition is directed against any moves to make restructuring compulsory or to strengthen the state committee by giving it the veto power over local plans.

Brook In 1958

A matter of top speculation for the 1958 political year will be where Lawrence Brock, unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Congress, throws his hat.

Brock decided not to contest the outcome of his nip-and-tuck but losing race with Rep. Robert Harrison of Norfolk, Republican, in the third Congressional district.

One thing for certain, Brock is the strong man as of now in getting ability for the Democratic party in Nebraska.

There are growing indications Brock may be the party's candidate for governor. But Brock said he has made no decisions on his political future.

Party officials would like to land Brock, a Wakefield farmer in the senate, but pairing him against Sen. Roman Hruska in 1958 is not to their liking because of the widespread popularity and vote getting ability Hruska has.

Instead, party officials have reckoned on possibly putting Brock up against Sen. Carl Curtis in 1960, but in the meantime see if Brock can't win the governor's chair.

Gov. Victor Anderson, Republican incumbent, meanwhile has not thrown cold water on any talk that he would be interested in seeking a third term.

Tuition Hikes

The matter of tuition at the University of Nebraska is in the limelight again.

A suggestion that the school look over its tuition rate came up recently at a budget hearing before Gov. Victor Anderson.

Then, Dr. D. D. Welch, retiring president of Hastings College, said the University ought to meet its money problem partly by increasing tuition. He suggested a doubling of the fees.

But, Dr. F. B. Decker, state commissioner of education, said Nebraska should be careful not to price education at the University out of reach of average youngsters.

A substantial hike, Decker said, would keep many youngsters from going to college at all.

Ag Rates

The matter of putting agricultural truck shipments under state regulation has been brought before the Nebraska Railway Commission.

A petition was filed by the Independent Truckers Association of the Midwest, asking the commission to establish rates for hauling livestock and other agricultural products — now exempt from rate regulation.

In the past, produce companies and other shippers have fought any efforts to bring agricultural shipments under commission jurisdiction.

Another part of the petition calls for a new, low rate for goods hauled by truckers operating over irregular routes. Larger truckers probably will oppose this since it would permit irregular route operators to get some business from larger firms.

The larger firms must operate on regular schedules over fixed routes.

Butter-Fingered Burglar

OMAHA, Neb. — It must have been a butter-fingered burglar who recently broke into a packing company here. The burglar slashed his hands on broken glass; jimmied a door only to find it led to an outside loading dock; tried again and tried two padlocks free to find they guarded a cooler door; found a quarter of beef too heavy to carry and settled for a small piece of beef cut from a quarter, which was of the very poorest grade.

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By Stanley James, Journal Washington Reporter

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27. — There is growing concern in the business circles of the country, and among some members of the new Congress, over the tight money policies being followed so religiously in Washington.

Tight money is and was a check on a threatened boom, but it did not check continuing wage increases and the price increases spiral. The result is actually, that the value of the dollar steadily decreases while the tight money policy of the government makes it harder and harder to borrow a dollar, buy a house or buy a car.

When the first checks on easy money were announced in Washington, and credit made more expensive, that tended to check a situation which could have developed into a wildly inflationary one. But now, after the check has definitely headed off a big boom, tighter and tighter money can cause serious complications.

Business must expand and improve its production methods to keep pace with ever-increasing wage increases. The only way a producer can continue to grant wage increases and not run the price of his product up, each time, is to find newer and cheaper, or more automatic, ways to produce his product.

Business expansion, at today's money prices, is to be slowed. Confidence in government bonds is now threatened. Wage-increase demands are to continue. Should business expansion be curtailed for long, with money getting tighter and tighter, general business and even employment could be affected. When this time comes, serious economic difficulty might follow.

There are few who deny that the check-inflation policy of the Administration was the right one when first applied. But there are many — especially among the Democratic majority of the new Congress — who feel that tight money cannot continue to be tightened and that the last tightening, so to speak, might have been a mistake.

Eventually, the issues of continuing price increases, partly caused by continuing wage increases, must be faced. Either business increases production and improves production methods (expansion and modernization) to enable it to pay higher wages and avoid continuous price increases or it pays the wage increase and ups the price of its product. This process has already reached the excessive stage, according to some economic experts.

A battle will almost surely develop on this issue in the first session of the 85th Congress.

Conflicting and confusing reports are streaming out of Egypt concerning that country's economy these days. Western observers have been expecting a collapse in Egypt for weeks and months now but President Nasser apparently is managing to maintain stability so far.

Yet Egypt's sterling funds are blocked in London, revenue from

the canal has been cut off for some time (and Egypt is obviously in no hurry to get the canal in operation again) and revenue from agricultural products has been down. In addition to all this, Egypt suffered a first-class defeat when she was attacked by Britain, France and Israel.

She lost much military equipment which will have to be replaced. The question is, then what is holding the economy of this small country up? Several newspapers have helped. For one thing, Russia sent most of Egypt's arms to Nasser in return for Nasser's cotton-some now and much in the future.

Nasser is mortgaged, so to speak, to the Russians. Also, Communist China has stepped in to aid Egypt, to an extent which is not positively known. At least one other Arab country has also come to Egypt's rescue, financially. But even these measures may not be enough to keep Egypt solvent.

If the country's economy ever collapses and inflation and a lack of confidence takes over, Nasser's head may go on the block. That is what many westerners are and have been hoping, but surprisingly, Egypt's economy seems to remain standing on its own two feet.

Encouraging signs have been spotted on the Nebraska business front by the University of Nebraska's business bulletin, Business in Nebraska.

The December issue said, "The most encouraging thing is that all but three of the major cities and most of the counties showed an increase in October retail sales as compared with September."

Cass County, although down 1.4 per cent from October 1955, was 0.6 better than September 1956.

October sales were up 3.1 per cent for the state, compared with the preceding month, but still down 5.2 per cent over a year ago.

North Platte, Alliance and Beatrice were the only three major cities reporting better retail sales than a year ago. Better business administration's business research department, the bulletin said that the city business indicators for October "may be evidence that the tide has turned."

The indicators, unadjusted for seasonal or price changes, include bank deposits, building activity, retail sales, electricity and gas consumed, water pumped, postal receipts and newspaper advertising.

The state as a whole was up 1.6 per cent over a year ago, with Broken Bow leading the way with a 7.1 per cent climb.

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

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WEEKLY CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Stringed Instrument

HORIZONTAL

1 Depicted musical instrument

6 It has four strings

13 Mistake

14 Food element

15 Ship's record

16 Sign of zodiac

18 Malt drink

19 An

20 Skeleton parts

21 Golf term

22 Tellurium (symbol)

23 Area measure

24 Revise

27 Boys

29 Down

30 Silver (symbol)

31 Hebrew deity

32 Pronoun

33 Container

35 Rim

36 It is used — orchestras

39 Egyptian sun god

40 Peculiar

42 Run away to marry

47 Roman bronze

48 Falsehood

49 Paris

50 Rodent

51 Slanting type (pl.)

53 Get up

55 Portia's maid

56 Beneath

VERTICAL

1 Veiled

2 Pressed

3 Revelry

Here's the Answer