World Collection
https://newscomwc.newspapers.com/image/314208217

Downloaded on Feb 6, 2022

D—TWO LINCOLN SUNDAY JOURNAL AND STAR, JUNE 28, 1942

Sunday Journal and Star

Published every Sunday morning. Entered as second class matter at the postoffice, Lincoln, Nebraska.

MEMBERS OF ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published herein.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved.

PRICE BY MAIL.

Nebraska and North Kansas.

	Daily	Sunday	Both
Per Year	$6.00	$2.00	$7.00
Six Months	3.25	1.25	3.75
Three Months	1.70	1.00	2.00

In other states: Sunday, 15c extra per month additional. Daily or Daily and Sunday, 45 cents per month additional.

PRICE BY CARRIER IN LINCOLN.

Per Month	Journal	Star
Evening	$ .45	$ .45
Evening and Sunday	1.00	1.00
Morning and Evening	1.00	
Morning, Evening, Sunday	1.20	
Sunday (Journal and Star)	1.20	

Two top executives in the moving picture world were recently sent to prison, but not for what you think. They were sent up for income tax evasion, alibis in receipt of princely salaries they could not possibly spend.

Mahatma Gandhi has relented to the point of agreeing to the presence of British troops, since they are fighting for freedom, a principle for which he has been battling. Been reading up, possibly, on how Japan acts when she takes over territory.

Returned reporters sky that in his residence Hitler has seldom of the finest Gobelin tapestries ever woven. Ah Austrian says that he stole them from Vienna where they have been prized so highly for years that only on occasion were they exhibited. Herr Hitler appears to be something besides a fatalfer.

An eastern observer who recently paid a visit to Kansas was surprised to find that the jayhawk, the symbol of the Kansas state university, is an imaginary bird. He also found that the representations of it used for advertising lack in artistry. He might have had a better opinion of it if he had seen it before the Cornhuskers first set to work on it.

Private who flunked in mathematics when they were in school are going to find it difficult to tell the time now that the army and navy have both adopted the plan of beginning the day at midnight and numbering the hours around the clock. Under this plan 8 a. m. will be 08:00, 4 p. m. becomes 16:00 and 7:52 p. m. becomes 19:52 or 19 hours and 52 minutes past midnight.

The death of the chaplain of the United States senate has left a vacancy, and the statement is made that the employment of guest ministers to give the daily prayer is in the nature of a test to determine his successor. The position is one widely sought, as one prayer a day when the senate is in session is all the work the chaplain is called upon to do. Praying for either house of congress ought to be a real test of the efficacy of prayer.

You can take your choice once more. One writer who has been investigating the situation says that the experiences the engineers have secured in handling war production will be reflected after the war in an automobile that will mark a tremendous advance. Another one who must have been interviewed by two other fellows says that it will take two or three years to tool up machinery before new models can be turned out.

Washington correspondents predict that Vice President Wallace, who made a real hit in the literary world as well as the world of people generally with his what-are-we-fighting-for speech, is preparing another one picturing the kind of a world we should insist upon after the war. A vice president in wartime is a little more helpless than usual when it comes to planning for action, but he need not be voiceless when it comes to helping keep up morale by needling of the type he has been employing.

Someone has been editing the five dollar auto stamps which were recently put on sale. These are numbered serially, and when gasoline rationing comes that serial number will be placed on the rationing books, thus limiting purchases to the man who owns the car. On the back of the stamp are blanks to be filled out giving the make of the car, the model, the engine number and the state tag number. These will have to be filled out by the car owner, and will protect against loss or theft.

Twenty years ago the fire insurance companies doing business in Missouri had 13 millions of premiums impounded pending a final decision as to whether the increased premiums charged were justified. The battle over them has not yet ended. While the matter was pending, a settlement was made by state officers, one of whom served a term in prison because he was paid to make it. A half dozen cases of one sort or another are pending, along with a suit contesting the companies that contributed to what has been denounced as a bribery fund and one to recover 3 million of the original sum. Missouri justice appears to have become hopelessly entangled with Missouri politics.

A bill is pending in congress to appropriate 25 million dollars to be spent in teaching drafters how to read and write. Draft board figures show that out of the 453,000 illiterates who registered 250,000 are physically fit. It is upon these the army boards of education will proceed to work. In the country at large 4 percent of all over 10 years of age are classed as illiterates. Native born whites furnish the largest percentage of this group. Foreign born are next and Negroes and other races are at the bottom. The large proportion of native born whites who cannot read or write is found in the southern states, mostly among the cotton belt farmers and the mountaineers. Industrial areas in the east supply most of the foreign born illiterates. It is to be noted that in two of the axis countries, Germany and Japan, the percentage is lower than in the United States.

ABOLISHING POVERTY

The mistake made by those organizations and individuals who have undertaken to abolish poverty is in proceeding upon the assumption that the sole cause of poverty is to be found in the economic field. In so far poverty has direct result in correcting long-standing abuses in that area every normal person will welcome them. But the wisest of teachers and long ago that we will have the poor with us always, and the facts of experience justify that conclusion.

The great majority of individuals who are industrious and thrifty have been able, save where long illness and accident have intervened, to keep out of the clutches of penury. The reason is that they were industrious and thrifty.

The vagaries and weaknesses of human nature are responsible in a great degree for the poverty of many. Indulgence in drink and drugs that have not only sapped earnings but decreased earning power contribute heavily to the low economic condition of great masses. Gambling is another factor. Most of the gambling losses are sustained by persons who cannot afford them. Laziness and worthlessness have taken a considerable toll. Extravagance and the Joneses have also contributed.

When Lincoln was a wide open town the chief support of vice came from the working classes. When Attorney General Stearns utilized the powers of the county to stop gambling at Omaha races he presented evidence to show that as a result of such indulgence many families were impoverished and merchants unable to collect for the necessaries of life furnished families of addicts.

Eighty-five percent of the national income is represented by wages and salaries paid to workers, yet the majority of those who reach sixty-five years, the life insurance companies report, belong in the dependent class. Making allowance for those who are underpaid and those whom financial misfortune has overtaken in their declining years, there yet remains sufficient evidence to justify the conclusion that most of us have within our own powers the ability to prevent poverty from being our companion.

THE WAR WILL BE LONG.

Complaint is heard that the war is being prolonged. That complaint is made in this country and in Great Britain.

When the war began, the people were warned by leaders in both countries that it would be long and costly. When war came to Great Britain that country was unprepared. It faced an enemy with seven years of careful preparation for war and with that long a time for production of war materials. This country had little forewarning. It was edging into the war gradually until the Pearl Harbor attack. When that happened, we were immediately surrounded by enemies. Because of our participation in the aid to Britain and other countries we had made some start toward war production. We had begun to train men a year before. The army had been somewhat enlarged, but still was ill equipped.

Since Pearl Harbor our industries have plunged into war production as rapidly as possible. Because of lack of long preparation, we were caught short of many critical materials. Supplying these became the first task. Before that we had been warned that the war would last for years, and that there was no reason or room for apathy or complacency in the situation we faced.

It may be that lack of preparation, inefficiency in management and material shortages will have a tendency to prolong the war period. For many years we had built for peace instead of war, and at all that time our enemies were preparing for war. Naturally they were better prepared than this nation.

It is probably true that our production today, after a few months of war, is no great as the total production of our enemies. No one knows certainly whether that is true, but the assertion has been made by people who should know most about it.

AUXILIARY CRAFT

The submarine menace on the eastern coast has so thoroly aroused residents of that area that they are demanding that the navy relax its regulations of eligibility for season to permit fishermen and operators of pleasure boats, of which there are thousands, to enlist in the war against the U-boats. This was done by the British and there are few reports of submarine operation along its coasts.

Under authorization of congress the navy is building a large number of submarine chasers, many of them no larger than a considerable percentage of pleasure and fishing craft. On this basis it is argued by owners of the latter that as most of them have wireless telephone equipment and are equally able to spot an underwater boat, they should be allowed to take part in the chase.

A nice balance has to be maintained in building these armed navy craft, since production of boats can easily exceed production of combat equipment. This has brought the navy under fire because its demands for fittings slow down production, and the people along the coast want it more and more fighter boats. It has refused to the point where it is willing to substitute wood for steel in a third of the boats first ordered. There are also critics who say that production is also being slowed down because the navy insists on diesel engines and brass fittings.

Fighting the submarine calls for two types of boats, those with detectors and those with guns and bombs. The detector has been so finely developed that tests show that once it picks up an undersea boat it is almost impossible to throw it off the track, and in this way it leads the fighter craft to its quarry.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

The Adams county board has approved the operation of the Adams county library. The library will have headquarters at the courthouse. From that center it will distribute literature to the entire county. It gives service to the young and the old in the isolated rural districts. The proposition was voted on in 1940, and it was endorsed, definitely indicating that the people appreciate the advantages the facility offers. The county board has now moved to put the program into operation.

Lancaster county may, in the near future, be asked to act upon a similar proposition. The WPA has been financing a project that has made possible the distribution of books in those parts of the county from which requests have come. This is a proposition that should not be decided before it has been carefully studied. There has been opposition to its installation in this county because of the cost. A popular estimate of the cost to the county is at the neighborhood of $10,000. The worth of this service should be considered.

There is more than a million acre feet of water in storage along the Platte river in the Nebraska state line. This water is contained in the Sherinne, the Alcova, the Pathfinder and the Guernsey reservoirs. The amount of storage behind the Kingsley survivor dam and in the Sutherland reservoir is not given in the week's report. The flow of the river, however, between Brady island and Kearney, at the various measuring points, is in excess of 50,000 second feet. In addition to the water in reserve and in reservoirs, most of Nebraska's soil has been watersoaked by recent rains.

For a number of years the people of Grand Island and vitinity have enjoyed the advantage of a summer resort known as Schimmer's Lake. It is located but a few miles outside the city on the Wood river. The lake was supplied with water by a dam across the Wood river. Muskrats and beaver undermined the structure until it gave way. The dam went out recently. The lake is drying up. It is privately owned. Now the people of Grand Island are considering the advisability of a more permanent dam that will make it possible to maintain this resort.

Nebraska has a specimen of the perfect physical man in the army. He is the 28 year old son of a German-American farmer of Hitchcock county. He has been the Lutheran policeman for four or five years. He is Jake Frick of that city. Not long ago he took his physical examination at Leavenworth. He was inspected and examined from head to toe by a large number of medical men. It was found that he weighs 178 pounds and is five feet eleven inches tall. The examination final report was being written by an examining officer. The officer, a bit puzzled, asked: "Are you 28 years of age?" He received an affirmative reply. The officer said, "I didn't know there was a perfect man in the United States 28 years of age." The man about to be inducted reports that the remark "made me feel like a million dollars. I knew I was good, but not that good." Frick grew up on a western Nebraska farm, was for a time an amateur pugilist, worked hard and for long hours on the farm, and became a policeman about four years ago. He wants to meet the Japs and he says he doesn't propose being taken prisoner.

This soldier will give a good account of himself. The trouble is that in modern warfare an enemy of magnificent physical proportions, and possibly a mental pigmy may be just as effective with a rifle or a machine gun as a physically perfect man well endowed mentally. Where the physically perfect man has it over his inferiors in the armed service is in endurance and in capacity to do those things that require strength and agility. The Nebraska man has both.

County Superintendent Viola Weatherfield reports that three rural districts in Nemaha county that have been closed for several years will reopen next fall, thus giving the county the distinction of having all of them in operation. Twelve rural schools are without teachers, but the shortage is not great enough to call for consolidation. Rural teachers in that county are averaging $72 a month as compared with $58 in past years, which is higher than for the state generally. Mrs. Weatherfield adds that some of the districts that are holding off for teachers of high qualifications are willing to pay more.

The four farmer union creameries operated at Fairbury, Beatrice, Tremont and Fairbury report an output last year of over 10½ million pounds of butter, nearly a million more than the previous year. They have assets of over a million. Sales last year totaled $3,495,000, and there was a combined profit or saving of $119,000.

The monthly reports of the state highway patrol indicate that automobile drivers consult about all of the law violations that the legislators have seen fit to enact. Many drivers try to get by without operators' licenses, and some even hope the fact they have no 1942 plates will be missed.

FOOTNOTES

The war long has battled for political and economic reforms. Slowly over the years it has won, here and there, in law making. It occasionally has not. What might be best for the west is not always best for the parts of the nation. The west has not been strong numerically, and has not always had its way. Nevertheless it has continued its demands for more progressive and better laws. Some of the reforms agitated in the west have been taken up and pushed thru legislatures and congresses, but where success has come, aid in the development of better conditions has come from the east or south. In such cases, other sections have felt the need for change. Nevertheless, agitation has been more insistent in the west. Here eastern money was being loaned or spent—sometimes lost—for the privilege of securing benefits for the east that the west could offer. Long ago the feeling grew that the east was taking too much, regardless of any losses on capital invested and money used in development or risked in secure future gains.

In the 1880s Nebraska pioneers brought about the beginning of statehood. That period also witnessed the rapid development of the territory east of the Missouri river. The 70s continued the development east of us and initiated the land rush to Nebraska, a rush that was carried over into the eighties. Then came the 90s with a national panic, a depression following and a few bad crop years. That and the previous decade witnessed a migration from Nebraska to the east—adventurers who had risked and lost and were in retreat.

It was in the 90s that men in the east risked most on the gamble of attempting to build up a great agricultural empire west of the Missouri river. It was in the 90s that eastern capital built hundreds of miles of railroads, markets near the farms and modern conveniences. This state was on its way, and but for a few bad crop years and depressions no one can say now where or in what way the check would have come. Land hungry men who knew of no way to live but from the soil, with here and there a merchant or a speculator, peopled the state. Some of these realized a competence and some did not. Rising land prices accounted for much of the gains, receding prices following poor crop years accounted for losses. Some left the state, but the great majority of land seekers stayed and tried to recoup their losses. They were regarded somewhat as we look upon our heroes of today. They had what a new country requires. That was stamina, the will to win. They were builders for the future as well as for the day.

It has become commonplace to compare the hardy pioneers with the present generation and its requirements of conveniences and luxuries. The comparison has not always been favorable to the present generation. It has lived for the savings of the day rather than for the fortunes of the future. Possibly the older generation has been over-glorified and the people of today underrated. Today risks are taken, but losses are less and the winnings less important. Yesterday the risks were great and the winnings, if and when they came, were sufficiently large to continue risks.

The other day a long ago Nebraskan returned to meet old friends and, as is usual, reminiscences were the feature of the reunion. The former resident had made money here, but he made it more rapidly when he returned to the east. Later in life, war and political honors had come to him. Today, with the shadows of the great beyond not far away, he leaves risks and the details of business to younger men. Naturally, when he gathered with men he knew when he was young and a fellow adventurer himself, he contrasted the builders of yesterday with those of the present. It was the man's opinion that Nebraska would not have been developed as it was, that railroads and what came with them would not have been built, and that consequently population would not have increased as it did, if great rewards for tremendous risks had not been possible. Today, under changed conditions, it is not prudent to take such risks, nor to gain such profits. A new order, a new economic system, accompanied with a new set of rules that relate to business of every kind, prevails. The newer generation has kept step with a new order. It has fewer regrets than the old.

Even while thinking out loud among his friends, the visitor recalled that he, in that day, had fought the inequities and had opposed the tribute that the east had laid on the west. The tribute had come in the way of excessive interest, higher freight rates, and thru these rates lower prices for what the west produced and higher prices for what the west bought. Nevertheless he regrets the passing of the time when bold men found much to induce risk, when fortunes were wagered and won or lost on a new territory in development. Men who risked made it possible for a western state to overtake quickly a well developed east.

There is little profit in retrospection unless the lessons learned in other days can be applied to situations of today. As we analyze the knowledge gained from the pioneers and the reasons for their struggles to secure better economic conditions, a more equitable opportunity for themselves and their fellows, and what has followed, some are perplexed. Others see light ahead, a better world for all. Yet we are all impressed that the sum total of reform progress in a few decades is not large, and that the struggle for personal and economic freedom, in progress for thousands of years, has not yet made certain that the objective will be reached, or that even the progress so far made will be retained. Today our liberties, our individual freedoms, are threatened and we are in a struggle to maintain what we have rather than secure anything what we still desire. It is that we fight and which we shall win or perish in the attempt.

CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

ONE WHO WON'T BE CAUGHT NAPPING

—Whitaker in London Daily Herald.

STRETCH IT TO THE LAST SHOT.

—Little in Nashville Tennessean

RETURN OF THE REIGN OF TERROR.

—Herblock in Lynchburg News.

TIME TO LOOK IT IN THE EYE.

—Knox in Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

THE PASTOR SAYS—

The man has not descended from the monkey, he apparently hasn't ascended much either . . . When a man loses his head and asks a woman for her hand, it is called an affair of the heart.

JOHN ANDREW HOLMES.

LOOKING BACKWARD

SEVENTY YEARS AGO TODAY.

Saltillo was planning a regular old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration in a grove, and invited the people of Lincoln to attend.

The artesian well reached a depth of 251 feet and the engineer in charge, Mr. King, was driving down the tubing.

SIXTY YEARS AGO TODAY.

The city was divided into four wards instead of three. The new fourth ward was south of M and east of 12th.

The Capital City baseball club voted to disband. John Newman was made custodian of the funds.

FIFTY YEARS AGO TODAY.

Preliminaries were in national convention at Cincinnati.

Weaver of Iowa was far in the lead for president in the preliminary talk in the national populist convention at Omaha.

FORTY YEARS AGO TODAY.

Rain was causing great loss at St. Louis and along the valley.

The weather in the northern summer resorts was so cool that early birds were wishing themselves back in Nebraska.

THIRTY YEARS AGO TODAY.

The Masonic temple board was preparing to begin work on a new structure to stand at 11th and M.

The Barrow-Winniger Stock company was presenting "D'Arcy of the Guards" at the Oliver. Arthur C. Howard was the principal player.

TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY.

Engineer W. N. McLennan was killed and Fireman Henry Dart perhaps fatally scalded when a Rock Island train left the rails three miles west of Alvo.

Dominant figures of northern and southern China agreed that the united government should be as much like that of the United States as possible.

TEN YEARS AGO TODAY.

Col. Lindbergh testifying in the trial of John Hughes Curtis for obstructing justice said he did not believe Mr. Curtis ever had contact with the kidnapers.

Four Lincoln youths, Reed Smith, Gerald Frost, Buel Hayward and Hardy Clark were injured in a headon collision near Rice, Minn.

PERSONAL VIEWS OF THE NEWS

By J. E. Lawrence.

Two Czech communities—Lezaky and Lidice—scarcely more than pin points on the map even in so tiny a country territorially as Czechoslovakia, but fair in occupy a unique role in modern civilization. They mark the spot where terrorism ran berserk. They were reduced to ruins, their men lined up before firing squads and shot, and their women and children herded into concentration camps and "corrective" schools for the purpose of avenging the death of Reinhard Heydrich.

* * *

We do not know what the wars will produce in standards of cruelty and inhumanity. There simply isn't a civilization where innocent people pay for the wrong—if by any twist of the imagination the shooting of Heydrich—a weasel-faced, lust-bestowed murderer if ever there was one—can be classed as a wrong. When mass murders of the nature that took place in these two tiny communities occur, the thin veneer which separates a civilized man from a brute disappears, and a primitive savage takes his place, actuated by the single instinct to kill, no matter who satisfies his blood lust.

* * *

A busy reading public hasn't had a great deal of time to deliberate upon what happened first at Lidice and now Lezaky. If people did read the dispatches dealing with those two developments, they knew that in other parts of Europe, Asia and Africa, thousands and thousands of men were dying each day; and the natural revulsion which these mass murders would have inspired was tempered by developments taking place on the battlefields. That is one of the strange paradoxes of a conflict such as now exists. Property and human life are of no consequence. Both represent civilization, together with the intelligence, and the spiritual and the cultural instincts which flourish under peaceful relationships.

* * *

The Czechs are a great race—sturdy, industrious, and most of all imbued with the ideals of independence and of liberty. They have a pride in their language—their native tongue. They have a pride in their songs, and folk dances. They love their land. They love their homes and their businesses, their crafts and their manufactures. They are a people possessed of a will to live which, had they lacked, would have condemned them to death centuries ago. For they, thruout much of their existence, have known only the tyrant, the oppressor, tyranny and oppression. How could anyone, even in racial misunderstanding and hatred, have anything but deep admiration for people so born?

* * *

In Lidice approximately 350 men faced the firing squad. Within the ranks of the victims of the nazi gestapo may or may not have been the man or the men guilty of the murder of Heydrich. If that be true—that is, if the accumulated evidence actually furnished justification to the gestapo to wipe out Lidice—then how possibly can the mass murder of Lezaky be defended? Obviously the man or the men who got Heydrich hasn't or haven't one lives. "Justice—and it seems almost a sacrilege even to repeat the word because for its brutality—supposedly had been meted out in the destruction of Lidice and of its male population. Now, days later, the gestapo which rules Czechoslovakia is going thru the motions again. There isn't any plausible, acceptable explanation but a fiendish, devilish determination to sow every Czech man, woman and child into submission.

* * *

People are supposed to speak and to write with some moderation when a fiend crime of this character comes to attention. How can the American people be moderate toward a crime of this nature? How can they speak with moderation—if they speak at all—against such developments?

* * *

In the case of Poland curtains were pulled down along its frontiers in 1939 when, after a 20-day blitzkrieg, the Polish armies were conquered. Not since those closing days of September has the light trickled thru those drawn curtains. In the spring of 1940 Denmark, Holland, Belgium, and France suffered a similar fate, and in the case of occupied France, as well as these smaller countries, again it was curtains. That is not about as bellish a situation as Dante might have conjured for the infernal regions. Out goes the light. Out goes any information except that which Berlin permits to come thru—or in very rare cases that which accidentally comes to light. There is no way of knowing what occupation of these subjugated countries has meant to defenseless people.

* * *

They were caught in the punishing grip of a relentless gang, as criminal in its temperament and the practices as any gang of criminals of ancient or modern times. It makes this struggle just that much harder. There is in civilization the inflection to be civilized, which is a decided handicap when toughness and hardness are prime requisites. There are thousands of individual instances of ruthless execution carried on by the nazi gestapo. Yet the full story is to come in all of its depravity to stun and shock the world. Tourists to ancient Bohemia and Moravia will stand upon the soil where Lidice and Lezaky stood, perhaps years ahead, in a pastoral atmosphere, charged with peace and serenity, and ponder upon that strange insanity which gripped men, and made them inhuman. We have been passing thru the high tide of blood lust. It has spread itself across continents in the most amazing fate of unbridled, murderous license that the modern ages have known. There are in those two little towns one of the most impressive lessons of this war. Who would want to crawl in bed and sleep with the gestapo agents who destroyed Lidice and Lezaky?

Copyright © 2022 Newspapers.com. All Rights Reserved.

Powered by Newspapers.com