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YOUR kidneys are constantly filtering waste matter from the blood stream. But kidneys sometimes lag in their work—do not act as nature intended—fail to remove impurities that poison the system when retained.

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DOAN'S PILLS

Young Democrats of Nation to be a Vital Force

Local Group to Aid Cause for Betterment of Party and Nation and to Battle Un-Americanism.

At the National Democratic convention of 1932, in Chicago, Illinois, special recognition was given to the youth of our country. As a result a movement was made and adopted for the organization of the Young Democratic Clubs of America. The object of this organization was to promote an increasing trend toward political science as well as acquainting the members thereof with the ideals and endeavors of the democratic party. In 1934 the Young Democrats were given their first opportunity to show their worth and at which time an army of young voters marched to the polls to cast their first ballots. Census enumerators disclose that since the last national campaign, 16,000,000 youths have reached voting age and the prediction of an even greater democratic landslide, this fall.

Despite its political issues, an organization that strives toward good citizenship is a worth while investment and a human asset to any community.

The Young Democratic clubs are represented in every county in the United States and its tributaries. This system of organization permits the young people to know each other and affords them the opportunity of uniting their efforts in obtaining clean and wholesome entertainment, to acquire a familiarity with all our governmental systems and their administrators, while at the same time, they are doing their duty towards their country by upholding the standards of liberty and justice for all.

Particularly, the youth of today should be guided from adhering to the crusaders of communism, who are gradually trying to gain a deadlock on the future mothers and fathers of America. Even the churches of all denominations are uniting, to endeavor to keep their young communicants from falling into the clutches of this un-Godly invasion.

The Cass County Young Democratic club, is an organization that one can well be proud and it welcomes the membership who are willing to keep our America, "The Home of the Free."

SAYS MORE POWER NEEDED

Minneapolis. — A "readjustment" of the United States constitution has been advocated by Dean Everett Fraser of the University of Minnesota law school, to meet "the needs of our own day." Recent decisions by the supreme court of the United States, he told the Hennepin County Bar association at its dinner meeting Wednesday night, show a lack of national legislative power. Without arguing merits of the acts invalidated, Dean Fraser declared "We must direct our attention to the lack of national legislative power manifested by the decisions."

"Our constitution was made, at least it is generally construed," he continued, "under the principles of Laissez Faire. And that principle is gone. It will not work in our modern world."

HORRIFIED BY WAR TOLL

Vatican City. — Observatore Romano, a newspaper usually read and approved by the pope, said in an editorial that the judgment of humanity would "not be upon him who built up peace hopes but upon him who destroyed them." In a front page editorial the newspaper said civilization cried for peace and "the loss of life announced in recent battles is horrifying."

The editorial declared a peace appeal was not always popular "for to the winner peace hopes appear to menace his fortunes and to the loser they indicate an obstacle to reversal of his luck. Nevertheless, we all talk peace."

TO GIVE AWAY CEMETERY

Omaha. — Mrs. John Sautter of Omaha, has something for which she has no more use, so she's going to give it away. It's a cemetery.

The grave yard is Laurel Hill cemetery, one of the oldest in Omaha. She received title to it from her husband, who died a year ago. Mrs. Sautter proposes to turn the cemetery over to a non-profit corporation which will issue shares to all who have relatives buried there. She also wants to give the equipment to the organization. There are about 6,000 graves in the cemetery. Mrs. Sautter's proposal will be discussed at a mass meeting here Sunday.

Inflated or ordinary dollars—either kind will still buy most if expended in your home community, where a part is retained to help meet the tax burden and other community obligations.

Twins Twice in Eleven Months



"Was I surprised!" admitted Mrs. Madge Donovan of Lawrenceville, near Pittsburg, when the stork brought her a second set of twins within eleven months. Michael and John arrived on Leap-Year's Feb. 29, while Margery and Madeline were born last April 9, and all are redheads like their father, Michael Donovan, a steel worker.

Pasture Contest Attracting More Farmers in 1936

Forced to Remain at Home by Snow and Mud, Many Are Working Out Plans.

Snow blocked and impassable country roads in practically all sections of Nebraska are leading thousands of farmers to study out carefully their farming operations for the 1936 crop year, says Elvin F. Frolick, agronomist at the agricultural college.

With weather conditions practically prohibiting much outside work, seeding and cropping programs are being drafted in the farm house. The most practical means of solving erosion problems, putting more land to grass and acreages of various crops for the coming year, are being planned out.

Probably one of the most important and difficult tasks of the farming operations, and one which requires considerable forethought, is that of getting the pasture problem solved sometime ahead of planting operations. The inclement weather has given farmers a little time to study out these problems.

With most farmers more "grass minded" than in years, they are now devoting more thought to a sound and practical pasture and grazing land program. The moisture situation this spring should be materially better than a year ago for seeding in pasture grasses, and should lend encouragement to the "back to the grass" movement.

Hundreds of Nebraska farmers now are asking about details of the Nebraska pasture contest. A total of \$1,300 in prizes go to winners in the pasture contest. Both county and state winners will receive cash awards. County pasture committees will be set up in all sections of the state and will have charge of the event locally.

"It is interesting at the college of agriculture to note the increased interest in not only the pasture contest but in grasses as well," says Mr. Frolick. "Correspondence on the subject has increased rapidly in recent months which indicates that farmers are thinking more and more in terms of grasses."

"Certain it is, too, that not only are farmers awakening to the need for more accurate information, but so are civic clubs. The latter are interesting themselves in the pasture contest and plan to locally back the event. Many will follow the example set last year by Auburn Kiwanis club, which played an important part in the success of the Nebraska county event."

Madison. — Agricultural Agent J. H. Williams said delayed and postponed pasture meetings have not diminished interest among farmers in the 1936 state pasture improvement contest. Weather conditions make a formal opening of the contest impossible here, but entrants have obtained the necessary material by making voluntary calls at Williams' office.

Red Cloud. — Webster county farmers are showing keen interest in the pasture improvement contest being sponsored in this county by the county farm bureau and the Lions club, as an aid in restoring the pasture damaged in the drought of two years ago. A county committee composed of Walter Spilker, H. E. Thomas, Carl O. Goll, Ray Hunter and James Morey has been formed with County Agent Harold M. Adams as secretary, have charge of local details.

Federal attorneys had contended the suit should be thrown out because the railroad retirement board has done nothing toward putting the legislation into effect, and consequently there was no certainty that the railroads would be harmed.

Discusses New Crops for the Nebraska Farms

Dr. T. A. Kieselbach, of the College of Agriculture, Explains the New Developments.

(Editor's Note: Here is the first in a series of two articles which discuss the possibilities of growing Jerusalem artichokes in Nebraska. The second will appear next week.)

The favorable development of agriculture in Nebraska has been closely linked with the introduction of revolutionizing new crops. The mere naming of a few of these will serve to substantiate this statement; namely, Turkey winter wheat, alfalfa and sweet clover.

The state agricultural experiment station is always on the lookout for superior new crops and is ever striving to improve the old. This is a responsibility exacted by the public which also expects to be kept correctly advised regarding the possibilities and merits of the various crops.

Should the acreage of Jerusalem artichokes be increased under present conditions? This is one of the most common questions directed to the Agricultural Experiment Station this winter and is doubtless prompted by the current agitation for the greater industrial use of farm crops. We might follow this with another question: Is the situation with respect to artichokes materially different from what it has been for a number of years?

It has been estimated that about 300 acres of Jerusalem artichokes were grown in Nebraska in 1935. Since this is not a new crop, the small acreage suggests that farmers have not been attracted to it under the conditions of the past. The crop has not been revolutionized by the recent introduction of superior varieties. There are no varieties available commercially in this country that are recognized as materially superior to the French White which has now been grown for a number of years.

Certain experimental lots are regarded as somewhat superior on the basis of limited experiments, but these are not as yet a factor in commercial production. Evidence of superiority must be substantiated over a period of years to be conclusive.

In deciding whether the acreage of any farm crop should be expanded

ed there are a number of questions which naturally arise in reaching a correct decision. Some of these may be listed as follows: (1) Is there a dependable commercial market? (2) If a feed crop, how does it compare in practicability with other standard feed crops? (3) Is the crop adapted? (4) How does the labor cost of production compare with that of other standard crops?

To answer the first question, there is now no industrial market for artichokes grown in Nebraska and there is no certainty that there will be such a market in the near future. There would be no justification now in recommending the growing of artichokes on the basis that a market may sometime develop. If alcohol or sugar processing plants should be established, a profitable market for artichokes would probably exist only in close proximity to the factory.

As an average for the 4 years 1925-1927 and 1935 in which tests have been made, artichokes yielded 5 1/2 tons tubers per acre at the experimental station at Lincoln. We have used the best variety commercially available and grown them in a standard manner. Yields under various conditions in the state may be indicated by the following experimental station results secured in 1925: Lincoln, 4.58 tons tubers; North Platte dry land, 1.56 tons; Valentine sub-irrigation, 10 tons; Mitchell irrigation, 13.6 tons. As an average for three years, a yield of 6.17 tons of fresh tubers per acre at Lincoln analyzed 17.1% sugar which would be at the rate of 1.07 tons sugar per acre.

RELATIVES DENY SUICIDE

York, Neb. —Relatives of Melvin L. Hurst, 52, Hamilton county farmer and former resident of the Waco vicinity, said Friday night there is no indication Hurst took his life by drowning in a water tank at his farm home Thursday. Hamilton county officials pronounced Hurst's death a suicide.

The relatives said Hurst was in excellent spirits Wednesday night and that he and his son planned to purchase a tractor for spring farm work. They said the only way to determine the supply of water in the tank was to climb to the top and look in.

Hurst left his house early Thursday morning. His body was found after his family became alarmed over his prolonged absence.

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TRAVELS 115,000 MILES

Washington.—That most-traveled first lady, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, will have to step lively from now until Jan. 29 to keep up her record in a white house year curtailed by a month and a half. Students of time tables and auto road maps figure she traveled 38,999 miles, 42,000 miles and 35,999 miles respectively in her first, second and third years as mistress of the executive mansion. That totals 115,000 miles, and averages 38,333 a year. However, President Roosevelt's term will not be the usual full four years because inauguration day is being moved up from March 4 to Jan. 29. The coming campaign may help maintain her record, giving her a chance to travel with a candidate.

PLANE CRASH ON MOUNTAIN

Rich Mountain, Ark.—Two men killed in the crash of a private plane that burned on Rich Mountain were later identified as Harley E. Woodward, 34, millionaire oil man of Houston, Tex., and his cousin, Edward Martin, Daisetta, Tex. thorough personal effects found in the wreckage. Woodward a well known sportsman, was the son of E. F. Woodward, Houston, multimillionaire. Their plane crashed into the mountain near the Arkansas-Oklahoma line and burst into flames.

Help Kidneys

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Illinois Giant Approaches New Record

Robert Wadlow, 8 Feet 4 Inches Tall at 18, Nears Height of Famed Irish Giant; Youth Plans to Be Lawyer

By JEAN ALLEN
International Illustrated News
Feature Writer

ALTON, Ill.—Now towering eight feet four inches, Robert Wadlow of Alton, Ill., who recently celebrated his 18th birthday, is assured of becoming the world's tallest man in history before his next birthday.

Wadlow's nearest rival for the distinction is the famed "Irish giant," Charles O'Brien, who measured eight feet four and one-half inches in height before he died in 1783 at the age of 23. If Wadlow reaches a height of eight feet five inches, which is almost certain before his next birthday on Feb. 22, 1937, he will have established a new record.

Youth Studying Law
Yet it is not a distinction to which the youth aspires. He is a shy retiring sort of chap who shuns the curiosity aroused by his height. He has refused numerous attractive offers from vaudeville and circuses although his family are only in modest circumstances.

Wadlow's ambition is to be a lawyer and live a life as near normal as his size permits. He is now a freshman at Shurtleff college in Alton and has an excellent scholastic record. His choice of law as a career was determined by his belief that his size would handicap him least in that field.

Although he weighed only nine pounds at birth, Robert began to grow rapidly before he was a year old. His growth had been steady and gradual. During the past year he shot up four inches and is expected to grow two or three inches more before his next birthday.

Wadlow Weighs 390
His proportions are in comparison to his height. He weighs 390 pounds, wears a size 39 shoe, an eight and one-half hat and takes a coat with a sleeve length of nearly 60 inches. His wardrobe is far from a minor item in the Wadlow family budget since even a pair of shoes for Robert costs \$85.

Despite his size, however, young Wadlow lacks the strength one might popularly associate with a giant. His rapid growth has not been accompanied by normal muscular coordination and development. As a consequence, he must guard himself from undue exertion, severe strain or hazardous falls which might cause grave complications to his physique



while not disturbing an ordinary person.

Relatives All Normal

His appetite is almost as much above normal as his size. Half a dozen eggs, generous helpings of fruit, cereal and toast constitute a normal breakfast and his food consumption for a day runs nearly three times that of a normal person.

His size is attributed to overactivity of the pituitary gland which lies at the base of the skull.

His parents and brothers and sisters are of normal size and no other members of the family on either side have shown any tendency to abnormality.

History records numerous instances of individuals growing to great height, some even having been reported in excess of nine feet, but there is no authentic instance of anyone taller than the "Irish giant" whose skeleton is preserved in the Royal College of Surgeons in London.