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Colleges and the Selective Service Act

Must Maintain Universities and Colleges and Permit Teachers and Students to Serve Country.

College men throughout Nebraska and the nation should help the Selective Service System avoid the demoralizing effect of relieving any occupational class of liability for service in the armed forces.

This was the substance of an address by Brigadier-General Lewis B. Hershey, deputy director of the Selective Service System, passed along today by Brigadier General Guy T. Henninger, state director of Selective Service.

Pointing out that the primary purpose of the Selective Service program is to obtain men for the land and naval forces of the United States, the message of the deputy director goes on to say:

"The Selective Service and the college personnel together face a problem of vital importance to the United States. Men for the armed forces we must have—men who are suitable, men who are capable. Among these men must be individuals with capacity and with knowledge, not only because from individuals of this type leaders must come, but in order that the morale of the group will be cemented by the fact that the best of our citizenry accepted their responsibility.

"As this is done, the majority of our citizens must be assured that privileged classes are not created. The World War taught us that regardless of the apparent necessity, it was decidedly demoralizing to release any occupational class from liability to serve in the armed forces. This fact must be borne in mind in any consideration of Selective Service and college personnel.

"The congress included in the Training and Service Act a provision which gave complete deferment to college students (if they so request) until July the first, 1941.

"After July the first, 1941, the colleges of the United States, their teaching forces, their administrative staffs and their students face the problem of maintaining the educational system of the United States, while at the same time individuals from all groups of college personnel are engaged in training and service in the armed forces of the United States. Deferments after July the first will be based primarily upon occupational reasons, upon dependency, or upon physical disability. It is to be expected that dependency will exist among the members of the teaching staff and of the administrative staff in far greater proportions than among the students. There will be physical rejections from all groups. The decision as to physical fitness is a technical one. The decision as to dependency is one in which the finding of fact is a function of the local board. The problem of occupational deferments is one which must be decided initially by the local board, with the privilege of appeal by the registrant if the classification is unsatisfactory.

"Dependency, physical disability, and occupational reasons will prevent many individuals from participating in active training and service but there must be for the good of the country and for the good of the colleges a large representation from college personnel at all times in our defense forces.

"There are those who believe that there should be a law to defer students, but that it should be restricted to include those enrolled in courses of a technical nature, such as medicine, dentistry, and engineering. It is true that the individuals engaged in these courses occupy a position somewhat different than the general college student, but unfortunately, prohibition is many times resorted to in order to avoid a situation in which it is impossible to exercise temperance. In any request upon congress for legislative deferment, it is practically impossible to find a stopping place.

"I do not believe that the colleges can afford to be accused of demanding privileges which appear to be for the benefit of the individuals concerned. Leaders and prospective leaders must show the way to their followers, whether it be in effort or in sacrifice."

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CAREER STORY



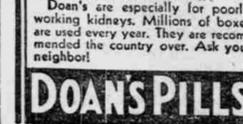
ELISABETH RISDON, one of Hollywood's top flight and hardest working character actresses, once was a school teacher who disliked swing music. She may have felt a reminiscent twinge recently when RKO Radio cast her as a school teacher who in middle age becomes a swing addict, in its Bob Crosby starrer, "Let's Make Music." More recently she has a vivid serio-comic role in "Footlight Fever," co-starring with Alan Mowbray and Donald MacBride. Born in London, in her teens Miss Risdon studied at the Academy of Dramatic Art, graduating with highest honors and becoming an instructress in the thespic school for several years before herself turning to the professional stage. On both London and New York stages, she became a popular favorite, appearing in more than forty plays which in this country, included "Dear Brutus," "The Green Goddess," "The Silver Cord," and "Elizabeth the Queen," in which she played the title role on tour for the Theatre Guild. She arrived from London in 1935 to repeat on the Broadway stage her London success in "Laburnum Grove," and upon expiration of that engagement she and friend husband, Brandon Evans the actor, decided to retire. For their place in the sun they settled on a home in Beverly Hills, but, when the movies decided to film "Crime and Punishment," they drafted Elisabeth to the screen—her first appearance, but a long way from her last. Audiences have seen her in some fifty pictures in five years since that time. Says the sparkling little gray-haired, green-eyed actress: "Either I retired too soon—or came to the wrong place to retire."

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Gutzon Borglum Dies at Chicago Hospital Today

Noted Sculptor Dies of Heart Attack—Performed Great Work on Mt. Rushmore Memorial.

CHICAGO, March 6 (UP)—Gutzon Borglum, 69-year-old sculptor of Mount Rushmore, S. D., died today at Henrotin hospital where he had been taken after suffering a heart attack.

While Gutzon Borglum's life span was little longer than that of any man, he left a memorial which will live as long as the mountains of which it is a part.

It is the Mount Rushmore national memorial in the Black Hills of South Dakota, 6,200 feet above sea level, and displaying 60-foot heads of four presidents, Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt, carved in a cliff of unstratified granite.

He began work in 1927, and it was expected he would complete it in five years, but by 1941 it was only nearing completion.

The faces of the great figures are recognizable at three miles. He and his son, Lincoln, who is expected to superintend the work's completion, guided the project.

Borglum was a hard worker, and often would be planning one statue or group while working on another.

A work which would have resembled the Mount Rushmore memorial in size was started by Borglum on the side of Stone mountain, in Georgia, but quarrels with members of the committee sponsoring the work led to his breaking off connections with it in 1925. He destroyed his models, and for this he was arrested, but charges of malicious intent against him were withdrawn later.

As planned, the Stone mountain memorial would have contained 1,200 figures, depicting Confederate soldiers.

FARM PRICES DROP

LINCOLN, March 6 (UP)—Farm prices in Nebraska dropped two points in February but held 14 per cent above the index for the same month in 1940, the state-federal division of agricultural statistics reported today.

"A sharp unseasonal drop in the price of wheat, a 20-cent decline in hog prices, further depression in the price of potatoes and seasonally lower prices for eggs and milk were mainly responsible for the lower level of farm prices compared with a month ago," the division said.

"Grain prices were weak. Wheat prices declined six cents and all other grains except oats were one cent lower."

The report said the drop in hog prices was offset sharply by increases in prices for sheep and lambs. Milk prices showed a slight seasonal decline, eggs slipped two cents, and the price of chickens showed a slight increase.

KANSANS TO FEED BIRDS

MANHATTAN, Kas. (UP)—Kansas farmers hope to decrease insect infestation this year by feeding non-migratory birds during the difficult winter months. The state forest service is sponsor of the plan.

FINE PIECE OF WORK

Some of the fine photographic studies that are shown in this part of the west have been the handwork of one of our own people, Emil Weyrich of Weyrich & Hadraba. One of the latest to appear was shown in the photo section of the World-Herald, showing the spire and part of the building of Old Trinity church in New York City. So excellent is the work that the time 8:45 can be seen on the dial of the clock. The picture was taken in the summer evening while Mr. Weyrich was visiting in the east. He made a number of pictures of the historic church including the ancient burial ground where rest some of the founders of New York City.

Omaha Labor Union for Ouster of Mr. Sullivan

Action Follows Dispute Between Senator Sullivan and Head of State Federation.

OMAHA, March 8 (UP)—The legislature was asked in a resolution adopted by Central Labor Union here today to remove Senator George Sullivan, Omaha, as chairman of the unemancipated labor committee.

The action was the result of an exchange of charges in which Sullivan asserted Roy Brewer, president of the Nebraska Federation of Labor, had failed "to cooperate."

This was followed by an article in the "Unionist," Omaha labor paper, which labeled Sullivan a "Judas" and asserted he had failed to secure passage of a single piece of legislation asked by organized labor.

Sullivan was in charge of the "Little Wagner" act which was killed in committee, and also voted down when Sullivan called it up on the floor of the legislature.

The resolution urged all Nebraska unions to write Senator Ernest Adams, chairman of the committee on committees, demanding that Sullivan be replaced by a senator who "will give labor a fair break."

His Autograph



Harold Lloyd, famous screen comedian, now producer of "A Girl, a Guy and a Dog," for RKO Radio release, writes his name in cement to adorn facade of the Earl Carroll Theatre in Hollywood.

Traveling Around America

NEW SLANTS TO OLD STYLES

QUECHUA girls in Cuzco, Peru, still wear twelfth century fashions. Yet these three, at least, are doing it with a 1941 rakishness that betrays a Yankee influence. They are direct descendants of the Indians who made up the Inca Empire centered around Cuzco—a city featured in fortnightly 28-day cruises. This empire embraced several million souls—when the Spaniards arrived.

In those days the Indians owned nothing but their clothes—for the Inca regime was a despotism. It was paternal in the extreme, however. The cultivated land was worked on the collective principle—one-third for the State, one-third for the Priesthood of the Sun, and the balance for the people, with everyone sharing in the work of the State and of the religious properties. There was no coinage—the gold and silver belonged to the State. No members owned anything but the clothes they made, yet there was no poverty. All who were able were engaged in some type of work. In return, the State provided more or less generously for their material comforts, and also cared for the very young, the sick, and the infirm. Thus these ancient people accomplished to a greater degree than any other race in history



Photo Grace Line



World Travelers

Eleven-year-old Roscoe was reported to the juvenile court by police authorities as guilty of truancy and petty thieving. His parents had separated when he was five years old, and Roscoe remained with his mother, who earned her living by washing dishes in a small restaurant. During her working hours, from six o'clock in the morning to ten o'clock at night, Roscoe managed to get along by himself the best he could.

One Sunday afternoon when he met some of his pals in an alley playground, the boys decided to become world travelers. Of course they would need food and other things for a trip around the world, and so they broke into a general store. But their venture was not successful, for they were caught in the theft and Roscoe was brought into juvenile court.

A "big brother" carefully investigated Roscoe's home life, his school records, his associates, and took him to a physician for a thorough examination. Roscoe was a normal boy mentally, but he was greatly undernourished because of lack of food. From these findings, it was decided to place him on probation for two

years and give him a chance to make good.

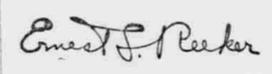
Made aware of the fact that her son's most important needs were proper food and regular hours, his mother finally concluded that she could not provide him a well-regulated home under existing conditions and suggested that he be taken to his grandparents' nearby ranch.

"Big brother" accompanied Roscoe to the grandparents' country home, where the lad was made most welcome. From time to time the Norfolk business man visited his young charge and helped the grandparents with their plans for him.

Soon Roscoe learned that he would not be compelled to travel 'round the world to satisfy his love of adventure, since the hunting and fishing in his home county were entirely adequate.

He grew into useful, contented manhood and is now purchasing the farm from his grandparents.

Many boys and girls can be built into good citizens if given a chance like Roscoe's.



Fickle Island Vexes Indiana and Kentucky

Revived Boundary Row Dates to Treaties With Indians—Litigation Began in 1802

By EDMUND STEEVES
United Press Staff Correspondent
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (UP)—Indiana plans to bring "friendly" supreme court action against Kentucky soon to end permanently a boundary dispute which has been pending since Indian treaties were the law.

The Hoosier state will sue Kentucky on its own terms to gain sovereignty over the Evansville, Ind. waterworks, which are situated on the western edge of a triangular tract known as Green River Island.

Years ago the land was an island in the middle of the Ohio river, but a freak of nature shifted the stream and deposited the terrain on the Indiana side. Since an Indian treaty gave Kentucky all land south of the Hoosier shore, an immediate dispute arose over the ownership of the island.

Litigation Began in 1802
Supreme court action, started in 1802 held that Kentucky had sovereignty over the land south of a "natural boundary." The dispute was taken to the high tribunal during several ensuing years as officials of the two states argued over which sloughs and ravines constituted such a boundary.

The case was tried intermittently until 1896, when the Supreme court appointed surveyors to draw a boundary line separating the island from Indiana. This completed, officials of the two states regarded the controversy ended permanently.

But the surveyors had ended their work at the shore lines on the east and west sides of the island. When the river receded after several years, the court-drawn boundary no longer intersected the island and the dispute flourished anew.

The Evansville waterworks is situated on land beyond the western terminal of the legal boundary and Kentucky has claimed jurisdiction over the plant. In 1935 officials of the southern state filed a \$350,000 tax suit against the works that was never brought to decision.

No Man's Land for Police
Meanwhile, high life, gambling and vice are said to have sprung up on the island. Although Kentucky lays claim to the land and taxes from its property, including the water plant, it has never made a gesture toward enforcing law on the island.

In a recent conference with Gov. Keen Johnson of Kentucky, former Gov. M. Clifford Townsend and a gram.

Hoosier delegation of officials were unable to persuade the neighboring state to surrender the land or police the island. The two parties did reach an agreement at the suggestion of Indiana's former Atty.-Gen. Samuel D. Jackson to appoint a four-member committee—two from each state—to agree on an arbitrary boundary including the Evansville plant.

Under the agreement, Indiana will sue Kentucky to recognize the predetermined line and the Hoosier state thereby will attain its end—sovereignty over a few additional acres of land.

Disputes over law enforcement, like the Ohio river, probably will go on between the two states.

TENDERIZER MINCES STEAKS

MELWAUKEE (UP)—Leo W. Hart, a tool engineer, believes he has the answer to one of life's minor problems—the tough steak.

He has invented a machine designed to turn the toughest steak as tender as a lover's kiss.

The motorized unit actually "knits" meat, breaking up the fibrous tissues and leaving it juicy and palatable. It consists of two spring-joined plates through which about 165 knife blades pass. By means of a jig arrangement, the whole assembly stamps against the meat at the rate of 250 strokes a minute.

The inventor can place cuts of veal, pork and beef under the machine and in a few minutes they will be "knit" into a homogenous steak said to taste something like chicken.

Incidentally, the machine also works the other way. Hamburger patties can be placed under the plates and the knives will knead and pound the ground meat into a solid piece of meat that can be fried, according to Hart.

"The hamburger was one solution to the problem of tenderizing meat, but hamburger, being a loose conglomeration of meat strings, fries to a dry crispness in the pan, all the juices running out of the patty," Hart explains.

"By solidifying the meat with the tenderizer I have invented, these good juices are kept in the steak."

MUCH WARSHIP CONSTRUCTION

GRANTHAM, England, March 8 (UP)—Large and small warship construction for the year ending April 1 will total 480 vessels, Sir Victor Warendor, financial secretary of the admiralty, said today.

In a speech opening War Weapons Week, he said that new vessels represent "over five times as many as during any year since the commencement of the naval rearmament program."

New Law Provides for Delayed Birth Certificates

County Judges Are Empowered to Supply Certificate Where Evidence Is Presented.

The state legislature has passed and Governor Dwight Griswold signed on March 4th the bill providing for the issuance of delayed birth certificates by county judges in Nebraska. The law carried the emergency clause and is now in full force and effect.

Judge A. H. Duxbury has received the necessary blanks and on the presentation of the evidence to the court may grant the necessary certificates. County court is to collect a fee of \$2 for the entire proceedings.

The individual with no certificate may present or have presented for him the evidence of his birth in Nebraska. The evidence is divided into class (A) and class (B).

Class A evidence might be (1) recorded certificates of baptism performed under age four or a suitable copy thereof; (2) old insurance policy records; (3) census and military records; (4) an affidavit of attending physician taken from his records; (5) family Bible records; (6) affidavit of father or mother from their evidence of birth.

Class B evidence might be (1) a physician's certificate of affidavit not taken from his record; (2) hospital, nursing or clinic records; (3) affidavits from parents or long time acquaintances; (4) printed notices of birth records from birthday or baby books; (5) school records; (6) church records; (7) lodge records; (8) driver's certificate (9) other affidavits of personal recollection.

Any applicant or informed person on behalf of an applicant, who claims his or her birth occurred in Nebraska may appear before any county judge in Nebraska and present two supporting affidavits if one be in class A evidence, or three independent supporting records of class B evidence. The individual applying for a birth certificate must present a petition to the county court praying for an adjudication of the name, birthday and birth place and parentage of applicant for a birth certificate.

All petitions and evidence for a delayed birth certificate must be presented to the county judge. The abstract of evidence is entered on the delayed birth certificate form supplied by the state and now in the hands of all Nebraska county judges.

TO REST AT MT. RUSHMORE

CHICAGO, March 7 (UP)—Plans were made today to bury John Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor who carved monuments from mountains, in a crypt at the foot of his most ambitious project, the Mount Rushmore memorial in South Dakota.

The memorial commission at Washington unanimously approved a motion to provide the crypt at the base of the granite cliff where for 13 years he worked on the 60-foot heads of Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt. Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes was expected to approve the plan.

His son, Lincoln, 28, who had been Borglum's assistant at Mount Rushmore, will complete the work on the memorial. Borglum had estimated that it would require five years to finish the project.

Borglum died at a Chicago hospital yesterday of complications resulting from a heart ailment. The family said the body probably would be placed in a private vault until definite arrangements for the funeral have been completed.

URGENT!

message to you who suffer periodic FEMALE PAIN and "WEAKNESS"

READ EVERY WORD! You women by nature often have delicate constitutions and because of this often suffer monthly pain and distress. Maybe you've noticed YOURSELF getting cranky, mildly depressed, nervous at such times? Then try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—famous for over half a century in helping calm women's upset nerves, relieve monthly pain (cramps, headache, backache), weakness and dizziness—due to monthly functional disturbances. Pinkham's Compound—made especially for women—has helped hundreds of thousands of women and girls build up resistance against distress of difficult days. Telephone your druggist right now for a bottle of Lydia Pinkham's Compound. WORTH TRYING!

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