Star Dust
STAGE · SCREEN · RADIO

By VIRGINIA VALE

A LOT of New Yorkers would kick themselves if they knew what has happened lately. For Bing Crosby heads the list of movie and radio stars whom most people would like to see in person. And Bing isn't round the sidewalks of New York. Wearing a slouch hat, smoking a pipe, with the collar of his overcoat turned up on chilly days, he's traveled over miles of New York by foot, walked clear to the Battery one morning, and then rode all the way back uptown on a crowded bus, but nobody recognized him, though that bus probably was jammed with his fans. Even the crowd waiting to see "The Bells of St. Mary's" at the Music Hall didn't recognize him!

Ginny Simms was guest of honor at a reception partly for the press given by the Columbia Broadcasting system, at which, naturally, all the men crowded around Ginny, but the girls gathered around Bernice Dallas, whose latest picture



GINNY SIMMS

is "Shadow of a Woman." Ginny was cheering because Frank Gallagher, ex-airline singer whom she introduced recently on the air in her "Give a Discharged Serviceman a Job" campaign, now has a radio show of his own. Every rehearsal yet she's abandoned his fill the professional jackpot.

Roy Milland is convinced that for making polite lawsuits, which is used to rich, but also appeal. He got interested in fishing, wanted a trainer, so said the parks to Dick Powell, who interviewed on it with June Allyson. Then Powell said it to Humphrey Bogart.

The youngsters you'll see in "The Stranger Woman," playing Holy Langmore as a child, is the star's own discovery. She's Arianne Cuddy, daughter of Edgar Cuddy, also a Lasalle discovery. She chose him as director of her first independent film venture. Then talked him into letting her daughter appear in the picture also — Holy says Arianne looks exactly as she did at the age of eight.

"Holiday and Co.," which premieres "I Pass to Be Ignorant" on the air, is true to life. The story of ex-vaudevillians who played on bills with Jack Benny, Fred Allen, etc., is made characters. Tim and Irene Holiday, are played by Ray Walker and Edith Evans, who know that background perfected. It hurts the one of the most promising of the year's new radio shows.

Loretta Young's stand-in in her new picture, "The Stranger," is Virginia Gerlich, an old friend. The girls went to grade school together, now Virginia works when Loretta does, and Zita has to a good many of Loretta's picture customers.

"The Tennessee Club" heard Saturday mornings over NBC, has been cited by the American schools and colleges association as the outstanding program for young people in the high school age group. The series won its honors for "good, clean entertainment and as a vehicle for clought, colloquial talks on tolerance," according to the station.

Following a recent "Truth or Consequences," broadcast the operator on NBC's night switchboard in Hollywood reported that more calls had flooded the board than on either V-E or V-J Days. They were all from people requesting tickets to the Ralph Edwards show, so that they could try to identify that mysterious voice and win those fabulous prizes. People in her cast, at studio ground, offering to pay their way if they could be assured of a chance at the program—which, of course, they couldn't be.

GUDE AND EVOE—Jessie Nolan's friends presented him with a 75¢ yellow canister of canned ice cream, to-facsimile, before a recent broadcast. . . . You'll hear Jim Backus's comedy debuts as all the "Nolan" programs ever . . . and don't miss my last chance to hear him and Hazel . . . Fred Waring's delighted to have Hazel Churchill (as of the wives and and the Pennsylvanians (Quentin served a year at Camp Upton with Dick and Jim another Pvt. in the garrison. Hazel Shaw and Dwight Bumgarner are an unusual outfit on their Swiss bell; they have somebody's running when steps lacking.

Lincoln Established Department Of Agriculture 84 Years Ago

Great President Always Remained A Farmer at Heart

Abraham Lincoln sat at his desk studying a document a clerk had laid before him. Now and then he would raise his eyes to glance out the window at a blue-clad sentry pacing the White House lawn.

Soon he finished reading, took off his steel-bowed spectacles, reached for a pen and signed his name to the last page.

The paper he signed that May day in 1862 was not an army-stirring order that would change the tide of battles, but nevertheless its effects have been felt in war and peace in the three-quarters of a century that have followed. The document was an "Act to Establish the United States department of agriculture." That is the agency of the Civil war was born an organization which today serves six millions of the nation's farms.

Americans remember Lincoln best as the Great Emancipator whose principles have stirred men the world over. Few citizens, perhaps, realize the profound effect Lincoln and his administration had on the agriculture of the United States. For not only did he leave the act establishing the U. S. department of agriculture, but he promoted other legislation that gave farming an impetus that has speed ed its development to this day.

Lincoln was farm bred. He never lost the feel of the earth. All his life he was a close student of agriculture. He knew its needs and the possibilities of its advancement as few presidents have before or since.

The story of Lincoln's boyhood on the farm is an American classic. His early days were spent on a 30-acre tract near Knob creek about 10 miles from his birthplace at Hodgenville, Ky.

Moved to Indiana.

When Abe was seven years old, the family moved across the Ohio river into southern Indiana. Tragedy was to come early into the young boy's life for it was here that his mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln, died. The Lincoln had established themselves on a tract surrounded by low-lying, marshy fields. Abe had to walk a mile to load drinking water.

Thomas Lincoln had taken an option on 160 acres of land at two dollars an acre. He completed payments on about half of that total. Before moving to farming activities with hunting and occasional jobs of ruralities. Abe was 21 years old when the family had moved to Indiana, the farm's cultivated area totaled only 17 acres.

The Lincoln family moved to Illinois in 1830, taking up land along the Sangamon river in the Macon county. Soon after arriving, Abe reached his 21st birthday. That meant freedom from his father's jobs. So he bade farewell to his family and moved on to New Salem.

Student of Agriculture.

As a successful lawyer riding the Illinois circuit and visiting neighboring states occasionally to Washington, Lincoln was a close student of agriculture. He was often invited to speak before farmers' meetings. One of the most notable instances historians record of the appearance before farm groups came in 1859 — a year before he was elected president — when he was invited to address the agricultural fair held by the Wisconsin State Agricultural society at Milwaukee.

On that occasion he said:

"No other human occupation opens as wide a field for the profitable and agreeable combination of labor with cultivated thought as agriculture. Every blade of grass is a study; and to produce two where there was but one is both a profit and a pleasure. And not grain alone, but nobler, needs and neatness, saving crops, diseases of crops, what will prevent and cure them; logs, horses and cattle; oxen, sheep, hogs, poultry and flowers—each is a world of study within itself."

His words were prophetic of the research conducted today by plant breeders, animal husbandmen and soil scientists at state agricultural colleges and experiment stations.

There was great room for progress in agriculture when Lincoln entered the White House. Farming was still being done with horse power although an impressive start had been made in mechanization. But it still took almost as long to grow a



ILLINOIS HOMESTEAD . . . This is the last farm home built by Thomas Lincoln, father of the president. Abe Lincoln, then a grown man, helped his father build the house and visited it often. It is in Coles county.

field, plant a crop and cultivate it as it did in George Washington's time. This was particularly true in the poorer areas of settlement in the West.

Reaper Coming into Use.

The early 1850s had witnessed the introduction of the reaper but its use was not universal when the Civil war broke out. Farmers had been using the steel plow for about 20 years. The modern fertilizer industry was not established until 1880, after scientific experiments in Europe had demonstrated the value of plant feeding. By 1860 production had reached only 20,000 tons. Last years farmers used more than 22,000,000 tons.

Food production was just as important to the Civil war as in World War I and II. Lincoln and his advisers sought measures both to speed and bring order to wartime agriculture. The administration threw its weight behind three major bills and within a year they had become the law of the land. They were: the act establishing the U. S. department of agriculture; the land grant college act to which the nation's farmers today owe the existence of the far-flung system of agricultural colleges in every state of the union, and the homestead act.

Lincoln had advocated the establishment of a department of agriculture in his first message to congress, in December, 1861. He had said:

"Agriculture, confessedly the largest interest of the nation, has not a department nor a bureau, but a clerkship only. While it is important that this great interest is so indispensable in its nature as not to have demanded or solicited more from the government, I respectfully ask congress to consider whether something more cannot voluntarily be given with general advantage."

By the time he delivered his annual message, the department had been created and Lincoln was able to report:

"I have named the department of agriculture of the United States in the expectation that its duties will be performed with the same fidelity and efficiency which have characterized the other departments. Annual reports exhibiting the condition of the several bureaus will be submitted to you at the proper time. The commissioner informs me that within the period of a few months this department has established an extensive system of correspondence and exchanges, both at home and abroad, which promises to effect highly beneficial results in the development of a correct knowledge of recent improvements of agriculture, in the introduction of new products and in the collection of the agricultural statistics of the different states. Also it will be prepared to distribute largely seeds, cereals, plants and cuttings, and has already published and liberally diffused much valuable information."

The department of agriculture thus played its part in the Civil war. Its services to the nation's farmers have continued to grow. Every farm home today feels its benefits. Farmers everywhere are assisted by county agents in improving their tillage methods, testing their soil to determine plant food needs, so as to increase the output and quality of their crops.

The land grant college act or the Morrill act, signed by President Lincoln on July 2, 1862, was a milestone in the development of scientific agriculture. The act gave to each state or county 30,000 acres of public land as it had senators and representatives — for land grants funds for the establishment and support of colleges of agriculture and mechanical arts.

Today the state agricultural college which Lincoln's administration helped to create are one of the farmers' greatest allies," said a statement of the Middle West and government economists recognize it. "Their scientists and teachers are constantly discovering new facts about the soil and its plant food, crops and pests and livestock improvement and better farming methods.

Practical Training.

"These colleges equip young men to apply their training in practical farm work. Here and in the agricultural experiment stations, agronomists are carrying on tests with crops, soils and fertilizers. The benefit of this information is available to any farmer seeking advice in applying nitrogen, phosphorus and potash to his land for profitable crop production."

The third great agricultural measure which marked Lincoln's contribution to the future of American farming was the homestead act which he signed May 20, 1862. Since the day the act became operative approximately 270 million acres of public domain have been thrown open to farm ownership.

The effect of the homestead act in stimulating home production during and after the Civil war was tremendous.

By its provisions, 160 acres of land was given free to every settler who would live on it for five years. Landseekers rushed to take advantage of the offer. Before the war ended 2.1 million acres were settled on an average of 15 thousand farms of 160 acres each.

Railroad lines were extended to link the western farm lands with the markets of the east. The railroads new farms produced helped supply the union armies, and combined with the agricultural output of the west, built up a surplus that found a profitable market in Europe. Following the Civil war the homestead act was instrumental in building up the farming empire west of the Mississippi which became the land of opportunity for the veterans of that war.

As America hails the 179th anniversary of Lincoln's birth, agriculturists acknowledges its debt to him. The progress attending that event in the past 80 years would never have been possible without his help.



LINCOLN VIRGINIA HOMESTEAD . . . The ancestral home of Abraham Lincoln in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia. John Lincoln, great-grandfather of the martyred president, built the original house. Thomas Lincoln, father of Abe, was born here before the family moved to Kentucky.

Practical Farming Advice Sent Out By Agriculture Colleges

Most farmers are well acquainted with the news and advice sent out by their state colleges of agriculture. These colleges were established under the land grant college act. Typical stories are the following:

KANSAS

Probably the best insurance on any Kansas farm against costly to-be-heavy transitions is a good living shed that can be heated and made comfortable for winter use. A complete overhaul of all farm equipment every winter is a real work economizing and it's impossible if you have to work out in the snow.

OREGON

A serious breakdown in the Albany plant of Barnes has interrupted the production of ornamental glass for distribution to Oregon farmers, but repairs are being rushed so that shipments may be resumed this month if present plans work out, reports Art King, extension agent specialist at Oregon State college. "For substitute living in the crystalizing equipment failed, causing the shortage."

GEORGIA

"In making their 1946 plans, Georgia farm families should strive to maintain the gains they have made in recent years," Walter Brown, extension director, declared. "The inflation threat continues and reduction in income can-not be followed by reduction."

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ASK ME ANOTHER ?

A General Quiz

1. A shark has no bones. Of what is its skeleton composed?
2. What does the word cosmic mean?
3. What is the unit of lumber measurement called a board foot?
4. Greyhounds were first used by whom?
5. What one has no sister?

The Answers

1. A shark's skeleton is composed of cartilage.
2. Abstruse, marked by secrecy confidential.
3. One foot by one foot by one inch.
4. The Pharaohs of Egypt, for hunting.
5. Surgeons are lucrative surrounded by the Atlantic ocean.

GRANDMA SPEAKIN'...



RECHEAT POLES is the word for those who don't know what it's like to have a lot of money.

BLESS MY SOUL, those girls' names sound like music when you're going to a wedding and just for the words "Serviceable" "Good Manners" "Thrift" "Kindness." Also we just go nuts at the sale on pet food cans on the package.

QUICKEST WAY to lose friends is to tell the whole living world you

BIG CAPS get tired out of a bottle, and you won't expect a manicure to give them more than a passing glance unless you are good hands at the grilling. Let a little nail polish remover do the trick. Soon it's you!

NU-MAID
Table-Grade
MARGARINE

Yes! Sweeter, Tastier Bread



with FLEISCHMANN'S
FRESH
ACTIVE
YEAST

• This active fresh yeast goes right to work, gives you full value because it's full strength. And bread made with Fleischmann's active fresh Yeast tastes sweeter, is lighter, more tender.

If you bake at home—Get Fleischmann's active fresh Yeast with the familiar yellow label—America's dependable yeast favorite for over three generations.



Always fresh—at your grocer's

MUSCLES that Twist and Strain rely on SLOAN'S

When outdoor work-and-chilling winds leave muscles aching and sore—take the tested way to fast, happy relief. Just get an Sloan's Liniment, warm away those muscular pains, the sharp, painful aching. You'll feel this "heat treatment" penetrating ingredients, stimulating circulation, relaxing tight muscles. Your happy way to solid comfort.

FOR QUICK RELIEF FROM
Tired Aching Muscles • Sprains
Stiff Joints • Strains • Bruises
What you NEED is
SLOAN'S LINIMENT