Star Dust
STAGE SCREEN RADIO

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

By VIRGINIA VALE

WHEN Lew Ayres announced that he was a conscientious objector, exhibitors just didn't want his latest "Dr. Kildare" picture—it had to be re-made without him. But his four years of war service have won his public back again, and he's slated to return to the screen in International's "The Dark Mirror" with Olivia de Havilland, playing a psychiatrist bent on solving a murder.

Jane Russell had asked Howard Hughes to let her have time off from picture-making from next September to January; she wants to spend the football season following her husband, Bob Waterfield, around the country. He's quarterback for the Cleveland Rams.

Vivian Blaine, soon to be seen in "Doll Face," may have to desert 20th Century - Fox temporarily. French Producer - Director Marc

VIVIAN BLAINE

Allegret was so impressed by her work in "Nob Hill" that he wants to borrow her for the first French postwar technicolor musical, "La Belle Amour." Vivian is brushing up on her French.

Joan Edwards will be the next girl to be glamourized by Hollywood's famous George Hurrell, whose photography helped sell the public on Marlene Dietrich, Ann Sheridan and Jane Russell. Joan spent six full days under the lights.

At 18 June Haver's a movie star, but she's still a fan at heart. Her favorite dance band is Harry James', so imagine her delight when in her fourth picture, "The Dolly Sisters," she was co-starred with Harry's wife, Betty Grable. The first day on the set June exclaimed, "I'm living for the day when he visits the set! Then I can ask for an autographed picture!"

In "A Scandal in Paris" Carole Landis has a song with the line, "I've got a flame that's too hot to handle." The Johnston (Hays) office objected. So a lyric writer slaved till he'd changed the words but kept the meaning.

After finishing "Colonel Effingham's Raid" at 20th Century-Fox Bill Eythe went home to Mars, Pa., for a vacation. While there he was interviewed by Pittsburgh newspapers, and said his Hollywood home had been sold and he couldn't find another. The interviewer had friends in Hollywood who were going to move, and told Bill. So he found a home he'd never have had if he hadn't gone 2,500 miles away.

Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker's to be featured in a new radio series, "The World's Most Famous Flights." It's an unusual program because it has been transcribed — the first time an outstanding "name" has done this. He's asked the sponsor to turn over all fees that he would receive to the army air forces aid society.

One of the most interesting things about the new "Follies of '46," heard on NBC Tuesday evenings, is that all the principals are under 30. Johnny Desmond, "the G.I.s Sinatra," Margaret Whiting (who's engaged to Bill Eythe), Herb Shriner, a radio favorite before he joined the army, and Bandleader Jerry Gray, who was Glenn Miller's arranger—they're all in their 20s.

Sylvia Sidney took her six-year-old son, Jody, to visit her on "The Searching Wind" set. He watched as she did a long dialogue scene with Robert Young — and when she asked what he thought of her acting, replied "All right, but mother, you talk too much."

ODDS AND ENDS—Barry Fitzgerald says he wants to retire to Ireland eventually because there they know best how to cook ham and eggs. . . . Millions have listened to Andy Russell, singing star of CBS's "Joan Davis Show"—now they can see him in "Stork Club," "Breakfast in Hollywood" and "Make Mine Music." . . . Danny O'Neil, the "Powder Box Theater" star, has signed up for a course of boxing lessons; he surprised his tutor by his expert foot-work, the result of years of buck and wing dancing. . . Rockie and David Nelson, sons of Ozzie and Harriet, recently received two movie offers—which their parents turned down.

Nebraska "The Cornhusker State"

By EDWARD EMERINE
WNU Features.

ATOP the magnificent Nebraska capitol stands a figure in bronze, The Sower. It is the symbol of Nebraska and its faith —faith in the plains, in the soil, in nature.

Nebraska is the abode of the sower. The seeds are sown, the plants nurtured, the harvest garnered. In war or peace, food is first on Nebraska's long production line from Wyoming in the west, to the Missouri river on the east. Its corn fields, its grain lands, its rows of sugar beets, its ranges where cattle feed on native grasses—from these come the foods that add to this nation's greatness and the welfare of men everywhere. Orchards, gardens, fields and ranges are Nebraska's wealth and the top soil its source of well-being.

The plains, with nature as the sower, were the camping and hunting grounds of seven tribes of Indians. The Otoes, the Omahas, the Pawnees, the Poncas, the Sioux, the Cheyennes and the Arapahoes hunted the shaggy buffalo, the fleet antelope, the deer and other game which had grown fat on the abundant fare provided by the prairies and streams. The Otoe Indians called the region "Nebrathka," which means "flat water" and referred to the long, wide and shallow Platte river.

Battleground of Indians.

Tribe attacked tribe, fighting for this greatest of hunting grounds. The last great battle was fought between the Sioux and the Pawnees at Massacre canyon, near Stanton, in 1873. There were around 40,000 Indians living in Nebraska, and their chief occupation was hunting. Some of them, however, practiced primitive agriculture between wars. Many Indian braves, including Spotted Horse, are buried in Fort McPherson cemetery, while others lie in Pawnee battlefield. The names of Yellow Hand, Crazy Horse, Red Cloud, Sitting Bull and others remain a part of Nebraska's tradition and lore.

Francesco Vasquez Coronado and his party of 30 Spanish cavalry were the first white men to visit Nebraska. That was in 1541. French fur traders and trappers began to venture up the Missouri river about 1700. A Spanish expedition under Capt. Pedro de Villasur reached the region about 1720 and was promptly massacred near the present site of Columbus. The Mallet brothers, with a party of eight Frenchmen, named the Platte river and traveled nearly the entire length of the state in 1839.

Spain, France and England all claimed the Nebraska plains at different times. In 1769 France ceded all of her claims to the area west of the Mississippi to Spain, but in 1801 Napoleon bought it back. Thomas Jefferson, in 1803, purchased Nebraska from the Little Corporal.

Lewis and Clark commanded the first expedition to Nebraska, 1804-1806. The Hunt party of Astorians skirted the Nebraska region in 1811 on their way to Oregon. Seven of them returned the next year, finding their way across the vast region by following the Platte river to where it joins the Missouri. Major Long with a party of 20 men in 1819 traveled from the Missouri up the Platte to the headwaters of its south fork near Denver. From 1807 to 1820 Manuel Lisa became the leading fur trader and explorer of the Nebraska region. The first military post was Fort Atkinson, established in 1819-1820.

French traders and trappers, hunters of the buffalo, soldiers and adventurers began to wear deep trails in the grass. The Indian tribes resented the white man. There was unrest and battles and massacres. Blood stained the prairie grass. Blood-curdling war cries in the night drove fear into the hearts of strong men.

Westward, Ho!

Rich land in Oregon. Gold in California. Nebraska became the highway of an expanding, restless, imaginative, adventurous nation. Westward — across Nebraska — the course of empire wended its way.

From Independence and St. Joseph came the covered wagons of the Oregon Trail. Gold-seekers came to join them and men heard of the California Trail. The Mormons, under Brigham Young, camped uneasily one winter near Omaha, then struck out boldly the next spring to mark the Mormon Trail. Intrepid riders lashed their horses from St. Joseph to Sacramento and the Pony Express was born, with 500 of its wearly miles through Nebraska. Stage coaches traveled the Overland Trail through Nebraska, and the Union Pacific struck out boldly from Omaha toward the Pacific in 1865. The Western Union's telegraph poles were often cut down by Nebraska Indians.

The Sower beckoned, and men came with plows that bit into the grassroots. Nebraska was organized as a territory in 1854 and became a state on March 1, 1867. Lincoln, named for the Great Emancipator, was made the capital. Nebraska became known as the "Tree Planter's State," for those hardy pioneers soon set out windbreaks, shade trees and orchards. The home of J. Sterling Morton, founder of Arbor day, stands today as a monument to his outstanding work in Nebraska's early home-making days.

Cattle Ranching Comes.

The buffalo were replaced by cattle, and on the open range thousands of cattle from Texas were fed and fattened. One of the most picturesque periods of Nebraska history was that of the cowboy, from 1867 to 1887. Enclosed ranches and mixed farming came next, but the famous old cow towns of Schuyler, North Platte, Kearney and Ogallala will never be forgotten. Their modern equivalents are Broken Bow, Burwell, Alliance and Valentine. The epic struggle between the cattlemen and the homesteaders is recorded in "Old Jules" by Mari Sandoz.

The Sower planted good seed in good earth. From that day in 1833 when Moses Merrill and his wife settled at Bellvue and established the first mission school, The Sower has blessed Nebraska.

GOV. DWIGHT P. GRISWOLD

Gov. Dwight Palmer Griswold was born at Harrison, Sioux Co., Neb., in 1893. His parents were pioneers there. He graduated from Nebraska university in 1914. He served on the Mexican border as a sergeant in 1916, and as a first lieutenant and captain in World War I. He was first a banker, then newspaper publisher, before becoming governor in 1940. He has been reelected twice. His home is Gordon, Neb.

CHIMNEY ROCK . . . Near Bayard, Neb., one of the noted landmarks on the old Oregon Trail.

NEBRASKA SOD HOUSE . . . This picture, taken in 1886, shows how a typical homesteader west of Broken Bow solved his housing problem. The modern, electrified farm homes now found in Nebraska contrast strangely with this primitive structure.

SENATOR NORRIS

Many people know about Sen. George W. Norris of Nebraska and his record in the U. S. senate, extending over a third of a century. But in Nebraska he is honored for more than the anti-injunction bill, the Tennessee Valley authority and the "lame-duck" amendment.

Nebraska has the only unicameral, or one-house, state legislature in all of the 48 states. The one-house system began in 1937 and has 43 members elected on a non-partisan ticket.

This reform is the handiwork of George W. Norris who devised the plan, spent his own money to campaign and work for it.

Through the efforts of Senator Norris, Nebraska has a huge grid system which, in connection with irrigating a million acres of land, supplies electric power to farms and towns. All except one or two private electric utility companies have been taken over and added to the public power system.

Senator Norris made his home at McCook until he died there in 1944.

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A STRIKING side button princess frock that's wearable and flattering to every figure. Wonderfully easy to make—it will be lovely in a soft plain fabric highlighted with a huge flower trim. Ruffling edges the neck, closing and pert pocket.

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Santa's School

One of America's unusual educational institutions is the Santa Claus school in Albion, N. Y., says Collier's.

Founded in 1937 by Charles W. Howard, this unique school gives instruction in the various subjects every department store Santa Claus should know, its 18 courses covering, for example, the art of make-up, showmanship, child psychology, and the recreational and educational value of the different types of toys.

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