

Washington MERRY GO ROUND

DREW BEARSON & ROBERT ALLEN

COUNCIL FOR AMERICA

A new organization to be known as the Council for America will soon be launched to rally public sentiment behind the President's foreign and defense policies.

Leaders of the movement are prominent liberals whose aim is to bring together labor, farmer, literary and similar groups into a militant organization to oppose the activities of the America First Committee and other isolationist units. The Council for America will not be a rival of the Committee for the Defense of America by Aiding the Allies, but will work along similar lines through elements that are not reached by it.

The plan is to launch the new organization publicly on Lincoln's birthday with a nationally broadcast address by Mayor LaGuardia.

Among those interested in the new movement is Mrs. Dwight Morrow, mother-in-law of Col. Charles Lindbergh.

SCORNFUL OF JAPAN'S NAVY

Behind the scenes in the United States navy there are two schools of thought regarding the danger of war with the Japanese. Both of them agree, however, regarding its outcome.

One school, made up of younger officers who have served recently in the Far East, has developed a scorn for Japanese sea power, declares that Japan never has met a first class navy, that annihilation of her fleet would be a matter of two or three months.

They cite especially the Japanese effort to reduce the Woosung forts protecting Shanghai in 1932, when the aim of Japan's big naval guns was so poor that for a while American photographers stood on top of the fortifications taking pictures of the bombardment.

The other school of thought is composed of older officers who are specialists in naval tactics. They have figured out the time necessary to move the fleet from Hawaii, to establish a large enough garrison to protect the Philippines, and to prepare for meeting the Japanese fleet in its own waters. To do all this they want at least a year.

Both groups agree that the United States would come out on top, but they disagree widely on the time required for victory.

It is extremely important to note that both groups are assuming the British fleet would remain on guard in the Atlantic and the United States would not face the job of protecting Latin America from Hitler—simultaneously with the attack by the Japanese.

This is one reason why many younger naval officers definitely favor an aggressive policy toward Japan now. They argue that this would be the surest means not only of helping the British, but also of polishing off an almost certain enemy at a time when the Atlantic still is protected.

NOTE—Naval reports indicate that the Japanese are shying away from the idea of invading the Dutch East Indies, despite Nazi urging. One deterrent has been the strong defenses of the Dutch. Another has been significant U. S. naval moves, particularly storing a large supply of torpedo tubes in Hongkong, keeping large flotillas of submarines at Manila, and concentrating the fleet at Hawaii instead of California.

NEW FLYING TANK

The Royal Air force has been contemplating for some time a relentless bombing of Amsterdam. Advice for such a raid was sent in coded cables from the British embassy here, after intelligence reports revealed that the Germans had developed a tremendous production of military equipment in Amsterdam intended for the invasion of England.

Directly after the invasion of Holland, the Germans took over the tremendous Fokker aircraft plant in Amsterdam and began production of a large four-motored plane. Word received here from Holland—and relayed back to Britain—is that this type of plane is for use as a tank transport.

Special tanks are being built in Germany sufficiently light to be hoisted aboard these planes and carried across the channel. The British are planning to buy a similar type of "aero-tank" from the United States, but are awaiting passage of the lease-lend bill before signing contracts.

Meantime, they may be expected to try to cripple Amsterdam's production of this new weapon.

MERRY GO ROUND

Lanky, curly-haired Rep. Carl Durham of North Carolina is one of the top golfers in congress. He consistently shoots in the low seventies.

Rep. Jim Scrugham of Nevada has had a bird's eye view of an earthquake in action and has the evidence to prove it. In his office hangs a picture he took in 1929, when, as a newspaper man, he flew over the Sierra Nevada mountains and snapped a quake just as it opened a huge fissure in the mountains below.

Young Rep. Lyle Boren of Oklahoma claims the title of "fastest reader in congress." He can finish an ordinary book in a couple of hours, frequently goes through three in a night.

Tax experts rate Rep. Richard M. Duncan of Missouri the best informed authority on business taxes on the house ways and means committee.

High defense chiefs are taking no chances. At night their office phones are padlocked to prevent incoming calls from being taken by unauthorized persons.

Men Beneath the Wings

Important in the scheme of things to come are the men beneath the wings of our air fleets—the earthbound, overalled technicians who design and build the planes as well as the engines that power them, and the men who keep them in shape to take the air safely. This series of photos takes you to one of the schools where these experts receive their training—the Casey Jones School of Aeronautics, at Newark, N. J.



A student studies a collection of airplane propellers taken from wrecked aircraft. To make such "props" usable again is a factory job, but wrecks tell stories.

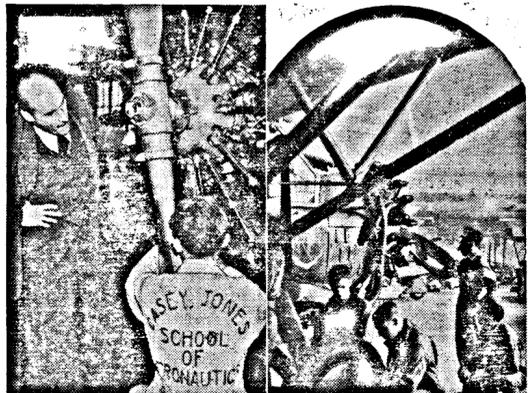
This student is "doping" the wing of an airplane. He is using a spray gun and must wear a nose mask to keep from inhaling the fine spray of varnish.



Soldier-Students... Students from the U. S. army air corps, enlisted men, are working on a hydraulic system here. The students can study the action of the system in the glass cylinders of the class model.



An instructor supervises the work of a group of students here in the construction of an airplane body. The faculty of the school is composed of men who have had long and varied experience.



C. S. (Casey) Jones, president of the school, is giving his personal attention to a pair of students as work on an air-cooled airplane engine. Students must know all there is to know on the subject.

There is enough space in this classroom to stage a polo game or an infantry drill. Planes of all makes and all shapes and sizes are here to aid in the education of aeronautical students.



Beggared students in the welding shop using the torches that cut through steel as a hot knife cuts through butter.

Washington and Lee was founded in 1749. It was incorporated as Liberty Hall academy in 1782 under an independent and self-perpetuating board of trustees. Upon a gift of \$50,000 from George Washington the name was changed to Washington college in 1813, the academy first occupying the present site of the university in 1804. It became Washington and Lee university in 1871, a year after the death of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

Receipt Acknowledged
In his pulpit Henry Ward Beecher once opened a letter addressed to him and on the sheet of paper was written the one word "Fool." He mentioned the incident to his congregation, and then quietly added: "Now I have known many an instance of a man writing a letter and forgetting to sign his name; but as far as I can recall this is the only instance I have ever seen of a man signing his name, and forgetting to write the letter."

GENERAL HUGH S. JOHNSON Says:

Washington, D. C.

TRANSFER OF U. S. NAVY

The President says that any suggestion that, under the "lease-lend" bill he might transfer part of our navy to another nation is a "cow-jumped-over-the-moon" idea—meaning, we may suppose, Mother Goose nonsense. "Hi-diddle-diddle, the cat and the fiddle, the cow jumped over the moon." He also says that he never even considered using the navy to convey American shipments to Britain.

A great deal of confusion is creeping into this debate. There is nothing in the "lease-lend" bill about conveying ships. Providing they are not violating the neutrality act and the President's own proclamations thereunder, by entering proclaimed war zones, or otherwise, American ships can still sail the sea. If there is danger of illegal interference with them by another nation while they are in pursuit of their lawful business, the President doesn't need any additional authority to protect them with naval convoys. Therefore, the convoy argument is not properly in the debate on the "lease-lend" bill.

But this "cow-over-the-moon" business is something else again. There is no authentic record of any cow jumping over any moon, but there is a very recent and rather startling record of a President transferring a very substantial part of our navy, to wit, 50 destroyers, to a belligerent nation. It was done without any specific authority. There is also a considerable record of diddling public opinion just before election or during the debate on hotly contested legislation by promises that were quickly forgotten—for example, the 1932 promise not to violate the gold standard in our bonds and money. That was the highest diddle-diddle in all our economic history. But there was no remedy. All that happened was that "the little dog laughed to see such sport and the dish ran away with the spoon."

If there is no intention to transfer any part of our sorely needed armament, why is it necessary to grant unlimited authority to do so? With a little paraphrasing and transposition, which does no violence to its intent, the 1932 bill authorizes the President "to sell, transfer, lease, lend or otherwise dispose of... any weapon, munition, aircraft, vessel or boat... any component material... any other commodity or article for defense."

WAR POWERS

There is a lot of argument in favor of the "lease-lend" war dictatorship bill based by the so-called constitutional "war-powers" of the President.

Abraham Lincoln, as President, without any previous congressional delegation at all, and under the war powers of the President, simply set aside all the constitutional guarantees and compromises that made this union possible and emancipated the slaves.

This is dangerous doctrine. If there is, in our form of government, any hidden power in the President in his own discretion, without any actual war, simply to set the Constitution aside, and do as he pleases with the peace, prosperity, property and destiny of the United States, we are in a fix.

What are the "war powers" of the President under our Constitution? In actual war and in the area of combat on enemy territory they are, and they must be—as the powers of a commanding general in such territory—completely dictatorial and practically supreme. But that kind of dictatorship does not flow from his office as the President of the United States. It flows from his specific constitutional office as commander-in-chief of our army and navy.

It was under this military power and under no civil office that President Lincoln emancipated the slaves. He did so only as an act of war, only in enemy territory in actual rebellion and his act was later confirmed by congress.

He did so, and said that he did so, not in his capacity as President—but in the execution of his office of commander-in-chief. This is particularly emphasized by the fact that when, under such fierce factional dogmatic urging as is now lashing Roosevelt, to force this great, powerful, peaceful country into war, Lincoln attempted to Hitlerize the civil processes of the United States Constitution and send to concentration camps, or by a star chamber process, whoever opposed his war policies, authority to do so was denied by the Supreme court.

There is no doubt that the "war powers" of congress are almost unlimited. They are like the law of self-defense in homicide cases. They go to almost any extent necessary to national safety and are measured only by the degree of danger and the express prohibitions of the Constitution.

We are facing a very dangerous question. Because wars are frequently not "declared" in this mad modern world, does that mean that the Constitution can be set aside and that the government can convert itself into a dictatorship?

The argument on one side of the lease-lend bill is getting pretty close to precisely that urging. If that bill passes in its present form, it will not merely be a decision that, even though there is no war, congress can exercise its own full war powers, jinking most of the implied restrictions of the Constitution, but that congress can delegate to the President plenary powers to engage in actual, if not declared war, anywhere on earth, in favor of any nation and against any other nation as his fancy dictates. Stop! Look! Listen!

Star Dust

STAGE SCREEN RADIO

By VIRGINIA VALE
(Released by Western Newspaper Union)

THE baton Judy Garland carried fourteen years ago in an act which she did with her sisters at a Lancaster theater has been rejuvenated for her starring role in "Ziegfeld Girl."

Four-year-old Judy kept the "stick" among her souvenirs of the Gumm Sisters' era. During "Pigskin Parade," in which she first won screen recognition, she carried it again. Now as the drum majorette in the M-G-M musical-female number, it once again comes out of hiding—but with a difference.

Judy Garland Like Judy, it's been glamorized. Painted in silver, it has 100 sparkling rhinestones studing the head. "I'm sure if it had been an impressive 14 years ago as it is now, we would have received more than 50 cents apiece for our 'Gumm Sisters' act," chuckled the young star.

It's pretty Ellen Drew who gets the feminine lead in "The Night of January 16th" when it finally goes before the cameras. Patricia Morrison was to have had it. Casting difficulties for the picture began last February, when Don Ameche refused to have anything to do with it; Robert Preston is now slated for the Ameche role.

Frank Capra's "Meet John Doe" will be more than just a good picture; its release celebrates his 29 years of picture making. He's made 26 pictures and is one of Hollywood's few directors who can be depended on to turn out top-notch ones.

Rise Stevens, young American mezzo-soprano of the Metropolitan Opera company, who made her first appearance at the White House when she participated in the Inaugural concert this year, has been signed by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. Her first picture will be a Technicolor musical she'll leave for Hollywood after the completion of her concert and radio season, and begin work in May.

She made her debut with the Metropolitan in 1938 (she'd shattered a 55-year-old record, when she was 19, by informing Metropolitan officials that she was "not yet ready to accept the greatest opportunity opened to a young artist"). Still in her mid-twenties, she is one of the company's leading mezzo-sopranos, and lovely looking to boot. She's going to offer very, very keen competition for Jeanette MacDonald.

It was aching arms, not art, that lent a new and more sinister note to Humphrey Bogart's performance in Warner Brothers' "High Sierra." Visitors to the set noticed a new and sinister alertness, produced by Bogart's carrying his arms out from his body as if ready for a quick draw.

But—"When you have a holster strapped tight under each arm all day, you get tired of the contact and involuntarily hold your arms away from your body," Bogart explained. "But I may as well confess; when I found that it gave a sinister effect, I kept doing it, even without guns."

Boris Karloff is appearing on the New York stage in a goofy and hilarious murder mystery entitled, "Arsenic and Old Lace." He's cast as a man who terrifies people because he looks so much like Boris Karloff of the movies. And even highly sophisticated members of the audience are audibly delighted when they recognize him. Mr. Karloff, incidentally, gives an excellent performance as the man who resembles him.

Turhan Selahettin Shultay Bey is a new name in American motion pictures; its owner is a young man of distinguished lineage in Turkey. But when 24-year-old Turhan came to this country to seek his fortune he left his dignified and aristocratic past behind him. Which was just as well, for when the cast and crew of "Murder on the Second Floor" had difficulty pronouncing his name they just dubbed him "Bay Rum."

ODDS AND ENDS—Doris Dudley dyed her blonde hair midnight blue for a role in the Miriam Hopkins stage play "Battle of the Angels"; now the play has been called off, and Doris must turn blonde again, fast, for a role in another play, "The Bo Tree"... Since the hectic days of July, 1939, Raymond Gram Swing has been broadcasting almost every day without missing a single program because of illness; recently he took a three weeks' vacation, and spent most of it in bed, sick... It's reported that Dick Powell, who recently left the coffee program, is forming his own orchestra for another radio program.

"Truth or Consequences," heard every Saturday on the air over NBC, has become the No. 1 quiz program of the air, topping even that long-running favorite, "Information Please."

As a result of the program's popularity books are now sold, featuring "Truth or Consequences" questions and fines, and the movies are dickering for a series of shorts. Radio moguls who swore a year ago that audience participation shows were on the way out are now eating their words.

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Neighbor Seemed to Find Memento Interesting Now!

There came a rap on the kitchen door, and Mrs. Brown opened it to admit her neighbor, in a state of great indignation.

"It's that mischievous boy of yours," cried the enraged woman, holding up a brick. "He's thrown this right through my window."

A delighted look came over Mrs. Brown's face.

"Really! How interesting!" she remarked. "I wonder if you will let me have the brick? We're keeping all the little mementoes of his youthful pranks—they'll be so interesting when Herbert grows up."

AROUND the HOUSE Items of Interest to the Housewife

To thread a needle easily, cut the end of the thread on the bias.

Steamed leftover fruit cake served with a lemon sauce makes a delicious dessert.

Keep cheese in a well-covered dish or it will become dry and tasteless.

Parsley washed with hot water keeps its flavor better and is easier to chop.

Iron rust may be removed from white goods with sour milk.

If you wish to boil a cracked egg, place a little vinegar in the water in which it is boiled. This will keep the egg from seeping through the crack in the shell.

If milk boils over on the stove, sprinkle the spot with salt. This will at once remove the disagreeable odor.

Creaky stairs, like creaky floors, are an unnecessary annoyance. If your stairway gets too noisy, here's the way to go about silencing the offending treads. Simply nail a few extra finishing nails through the treads into the risers below. The finishing nails used should be three inches long, and they should slant alternately to the right and to the left as they are driven in. And after counter-sinking the nails, the nail-holes may be filled with plastic wood and painted.

Sixty-Pound Bite

Every time your teeth bite through a juicy steak you exercise a jaw pressure of 60 pounds. Fortunately, the human jaw is endowed with sufficient strength to take this strain, as was demonstrated by Dr. Ralph Boos of Minneapolis, at a recent dental convention. Dr. Boos used a machine known as a gnathodynamometer to demonstrate the biting power of a man's jaw, and he also showed that the average woman has a bite only of 25-30 pounds.

The jaw structure of a woman is more delicate than that of a man, and usually her teeth are easier to extract.

An old piece of velvet makes an ideal polishing cloth for silver or furniture.

Baking powder biscuits and cookies rise better and brown more evenly on baking sheets than they do in pans.

Delights the inner man... saves cooking toil and trouble... healthful... economical... order, today, from your grocer.



Van Camp's Pork and BEANS "Feast-for-the-Least"

Full Age
What has this unfeeling age of ours left untried, what wickedness has it shunned?—Horse.

Black Leaf 40 KILLS LICE

JUST A DASH IN FEATHERS... OR SPREAD ON ROOSTS

Soaring Envy
Envy, like fire, ever soars upward.—Livy.

TO RELIEVE MISERY OF COLDS quickly use 666 LIQUID TABLETS HAVE NOSE AND COUGH SOOPS

A CYCLE OF HUMAN BETTERMENT

ADVERTISING gives you new ideas, and also makes them available to you at economical cost. As these new ideas become more accepted, prices go down. As prices go down, more persons enjoy new ideas. It is a cycle of human betterment, and it starts with the printed words of a newspaper advertisement.

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