

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

By Edward C. Wayne

Threat of German Invasion of Britain And Congressional Lease-Lend Debate Present Grim Picture of War Situation; Italians Continue to Fall Back in Africa

(EDITOR'S NOTE—When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of the news analyst and not necessarily of this newspaper.)
(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

CRISIS:

For Lease-Lend

The real crisis in the lease-lend legislation found a well-defined public response to the antagonistic efforts of the isolationists and the non-interventionists.

The result? The administration called big guns to the support of the measure, and predicted its passage during the week beginning March 3. The schedule called for unlimited debate in house and senate, but there were many indications that this limitation would bring forth tremendous opposition in Republican floor circles and in senate committees as well.

Generally speaking, the public attitude, as disclosed in numbers of polls of sentiment conducted by newspapers throughout the country, seemed to be that the all-out aid to Britain principle was favorably received.

The public, on the other hand, seemed to feel that there was at least a reasonable doubt whether the President should be given as much and as drastic power as the original lease-lend draft indicated.

This was reflected even in the sponsorship of the measure, because Representative Bloom (N. Y.) who was chairman of the house foreign relations committee, scarcely put up any opposition against three or four major amendments, limiting the time for which the presidential powers would be granted, declaring in principle against convoys and other items in which the opposition found fault with the bill.

This showed the administration forces to be in the unusual position of fostering legislation of which they do not approve themselves, at least in part.

Either that, or they were "shoot-ing for the moon," and willing to

LABOR:

Raises Its Head

The domestic labor situation became steadily worse during the weeks that the lease-lend bill was "on the tapis" in Washington.

Perhaps the Allis-Chalmers strike was the most serious, affecting as it did not only that single industry, but as Allis-Chalmers was making parts, it meant a serious hold-up all along the line, particularly in planes and tanks.

But the most striking labor development of the week was the statement issued by Henry Ford through one of his industrial lieutenants. Ford authorized this man to say in



SIDNEY HILLMAN

Mr. Ford refused to "sit down" with him. His name that the Ford enterprises would never yield to the government demand that defense products be manufactured under union labor conditions.

Ford's rejoinder was that he would never knuckle down to labor's demands, that instead he would lease his industries to the government at one dollar a year, and let the government run them.

Ford agreed in principle with the necessity of America arming in its own defense, and with the principle that in defense work patriotism was the primary urge, and profits had no part.

He therefore offered to give up his industries, and let the government operate them under a non-profit arrangement, producing whatever vital materials were wished for.

The only government answer to this was to refuse Ford a contract on which his organization had been low bidder.

Basis of the dispute had been Ford's refusal to sit down with Sidney Hillman, labor chief of the national defense, and to find some plan by which the Ford interests could operate in the defense scheme—settling the labor difficulty once and for all.

Labor, as personified by the C.I.O., had set as its major objective for 1941 the organization of the Ford plants.

This objective seemed to mean only one thing—abandonment of the Ford plants—of their complete divestment from national defense contracts.

ITALY:

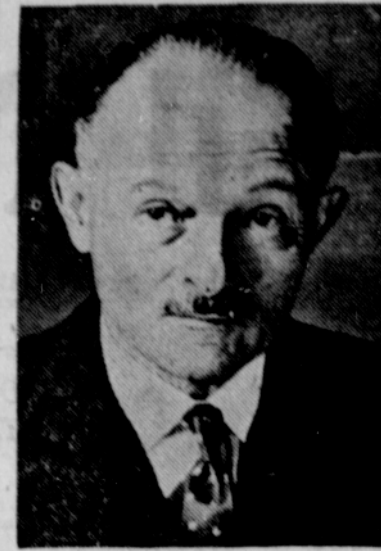
In Africa

The African campaign of the British forces against the troops of Mussolini continued to be a victorious one, despite the fact that it was reported that the Nazi air force had given considerable aid to the Fascist legions.

In succession one port on the Mediterranean after another had fallen to General Wavell's men—Salum, Bardia, Tobruk and Derna. In Libya, none but Bengasi remained to be conquered.

All the cities previously captured, some of them cities only by courtesy, for they were only a few huts huddled together and a small group of embryo wharfs, had been on flat land. In passing Derna the British were moving on the capital of Cyrenaica, and were stepping into a more mountainous territory, the so-called Green Mountains of Libya, where a force of 50,000 Italians were determined to hold out to the last.

The same combination of land attack, backed up by air force and navy shelling from naval craft at sea, was being used by General Wavell in the final phase of the Libyan campaign. There was every belief that with the capture of Bengasi the campaign would end.

WEYGAND:
Finally UnmasksGEN. MAXIME WEYGAND
He'll "track-along."

Gen. Maxime Weygand went to Africa an enigma.

Much of this enigmatic quality was dispelled when he issued a statement in which he definitely refused to "throw in" his hand with DeGaulle, but said he would "track along" with the Petain regime in Vichy.

Yet it was not quite so clear as all that, although it was extremely important that Weygand should have finally unmasked himself.

For the Vichy situation was still, in its way, considerable of a mystery.

The Nazis were reportedly much disgusted with Vichy's failure to back up the Laval ideology, particularly in regard to the use of Tunisia for Nazi bases of operations in Africa.

So the stand, announced by Weygand, that he would continue to support the Vichy regime, could or could not be taken to mean that Weygand had fallen in with the Nazi party line.

Yet Great Britain had hoped that Weygand, in going to Africa, was "escaping" from Vichy, and would turn in the direction of DeGaulle.

That hope, at least, was completely dispelled by Weygand's statement, which unhesitatingly lined him up with the Vichy government. What that government would turn out to be, remained undecided.

G. O. P.:

On Two Sides

Oddest picture of the lease-lend bill fight in America was the sudden junket of Wendell L. Willkie, late G. O. P. standard-bearer, to England to take "his personal look" at the state of Britain.

Willkie's departure was speeded by a paternal pat on the head from his erstwhile opponent, President Roosevelt, and a note written by hand to Winston Churchill.

Willkie flew to Europe. He was greeted practically with presidential honor in the Azores, where the natives could not be convinced they were not greeting the President himself.

He landed at Lisbon, was ferried hastily to England, dined with Churchill, lunched with royalty, and hobnobbed with the plain and fancy in London.

He underwent air-raids, habitually roamed about the streets without helmet or gas-mask, (on three occasions he had to be handed both with a gentle reprimand from some higher-up), and generally inspected the state of Britain as he, Willkie, had intended to.

America was treated to the strange spectacle of the Democratic administration "needing" the testimony of the ex-Republican standard-bearer to help it over the hill on the lease-lend bill.

The whole situation was something of a shock to Republican leaders of the fight against the measure, especially when Hull let it be known that Willkie's sudden return had been demanded by Senator George, head of foreign relations in the senate, who wanted the Indian to testify before the committee hearings on the bill.

In fact, the shock was so drastic in some quarters that Republican groups in various centers held meetings to "decide Willkie's status" in the party, with the evident intimation that if he should prove too good a friend to the administration, he might be "read out of the party."

JAPAN:

The 'Peacemaker'

With dramatic suddenness, peace came in the Indo-China war with the Siamese.

Japan, it developed, had been "invited" by the belligerents, when a strong Japanese fleet had appeared in the offing, to sit down and settle the hostilities.

This settlement, as might have been expected, was that Thailand should keep what it had taken from Indo-China, together with some additional cessions of territory.

Keenest observers of the far-eastern scene foresaw in the Japanese intervention only one outcome.

They believed that Japan would become so dominant in southeastern Asia that Thailand and Indo-China would soon be mere puppet states similar to Manchukuo.

The state department in Washington viewed these events with a serious eye, seeing in them assured proof that sooner or later there would have to be a showdown of power in the Pacific between the United States and Japan.



Washington, D. C.

THE NEW VICE PRESIDENT

Senator Vandenberg of Michigan dropped into the vice president's private office just before Henry Wallace was giving himself to make his debut as president of the senate. He found Wallace with the senate chaplain, Rev. ZeBarney T. Phillips.

Vandenberg looked at the two men, apparently trying to decide which was the more devout. Joshua Rev. Phillips, he said: "We won't need you any more. Henry Wallace can offer the prayer."

In senate circles it is generally agreed that Wallace will be everything that Garner wasn't. Garner used to make his appearance for the opening at noon, stay for 10 minutes, then disappear. Wallace will start at noon and stay on the job, really running the senate in a conscientious manner.

But what Garner did after he left the chamber, Wallace will fail to do. Garner was a mixer, a mixer of men and a mixer of drinks. His backstage work was enough to put any bill across—or to kill it.

As one senator put it, "Garner's office was the only place in the senate wing where we could always count on getting a drink. We know we can't count on Wallace for that."

HOPKINS' SURVEY

Harry Hopkins went to Britain as the personal emissary of the President, but he also had a private assignment from Mrs. Roosevelt.

She asked the ex-cabinet member to make a first-hand survey of the activities of English social welfare agencies, both private and public, under blitz conditions. Hopkins is particularly fitted to make such a study because of his many years as a New York social worker.

Note—Mrs. Roosevelt has decided to break her recent self-imposed plan to stick closer to Washington. Following the election last November, she made up her mind to abandon her speaking tours. But on the strong advice of friends she will resume her practice of getting out in the country, feeling the pulse of public sentiment, soon will visit the Midwest.

WILLKIE CLUBS

It wasn't made public, but that meeting of Willkie club chiefs in New York recently named a committee of 14 to draw up a plan for the future of the movement.

Actually no one could agree on a definite policy. Some state leaders reported that there was little hope of keeping the clubs alive in their particular bailiwicks. Others, particularly in Pennsylvania, disclosed that a plan already was afoot to set up a permanent organization of county units to be financed by sustaining membership, running all the way from 25 cents for rank-and-file members, to \$100 for founders.

Members of the group are Robert G. Allen, ex-Democratic congressman from Pennsylvania who bolted to Willkie; Mrs. Henry Breckinridge, N. Y.; Henry A. Budd, Topeka, Kan.; Arthur Bunker, N. Y.; Mrs. Marie Jay Cady, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Russell Davenport, Willkie "discoverer" and campaign brain-truster; James H. Douglas Jr., Chicago; John W. Hanes, former Roosevelt undersecretary of the treasury; William H. Harman, Philadelphia; Richard D. Logan, Toledo, Ohio; Oren Root, head of the Willkie clubs; Howard M. Wall, Portland, Ore.; Cloud Wampler, Chicago; and James K. Watkins, Detroit.

INCOME TAX CONSCIENCES

With the arrival of open season for income taxes the public conscience begins to hurt. People send money to the treasury, with no name attached, to square old debts.

From San Francisco came a letter containing \$193 and the words, "A mistake in 1935. Penalty and interest at 6 per cent."

From Norwich, Conn., an anonymous taxpayer sent in \$15. From Morris, Ill., a blind contribution of \$8. From Phoenix, Ariz., \$1.80—this coming from a regular and frequent contributor.

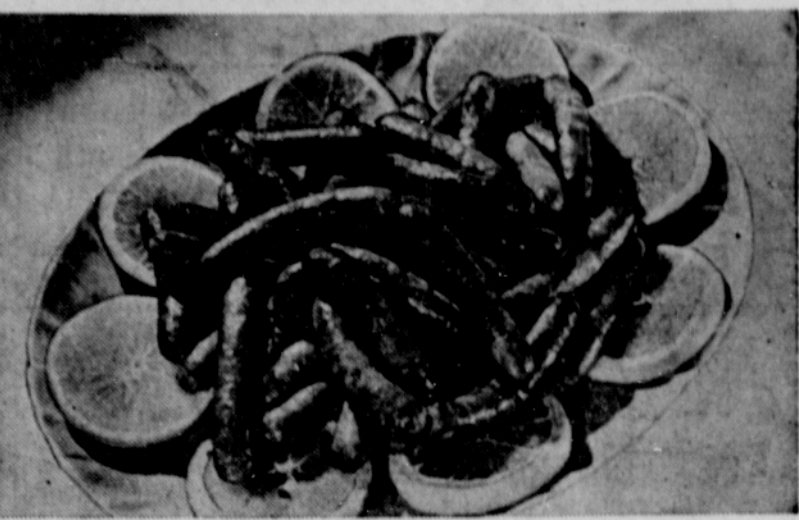
All such money goes to the treasury's "conscience fund." Total receipts, since the time of President Madison, \$647,563.98.

MAIL BAG

H.D.S., New York—The horoscope reading on John L. Lewis which was sent to us was to the effect that, "there is a good deal of conflict and discord in his life between January and June, 1941. After that, however, there are some very sudden changes, with the return of old contacts and associations, and very definite financial increase for this labor leader."

P.B.H., Milwaukee — The words used by TVA Director Lilienthal in warning Wisconsin against soil depletion were: "The same process of depletion of minerals in the soil that has brought the South to its present unhappy economic status is at work steadily and inexorably in Wisconsin and the Middle West."

J.S.H., Westport, Conn.—Thanks for your letter noting that the Continental Congress came within one vote of making German, rather than English, the official language of the Colonies.



GUARANTEED TO GET THE FAMILY UP IN THE MORNING
(See Recipes Below.)

BREAKFASTS TO GET THE FAMILY UP

"The nice thing about breakfasts" said one newlywed, "is that you don't have to plan them, you just serve them." Although it is possible to get a breakfast with whatever there is at hand in the line of toast, coffee, and fruit juices, a little planning does yield big dividends.

For it is planning that makes possible the breakfast specialties that get the laggards out of bed in the morning—and down to eat before they go. And that's important, because they miss the Vitamin C in the orange or tomato juice when they skip breakfast, the Vitamin B in the whole grain cereal, the iron in the egg yolk, which aren't always made up later in the day.

A sketchy, hurried breakfast, or none at all, accounts, too, for some of that mid-morning fatigue. It's a long time to go without food, from six o'clock of one night until noon of the next day.

Here, then, are some breakfast menus, and some recipes for new breakfast specialties, that are guaranteed to get the family out of bed in the morning. Just let them get one whiff of a platter of shiny brown sausages garnished with orange slices, like that in the picture above, and no coaxing will be needed to get them down to breakfast.

QUICK BREAKFAST

Chilled orange juice
Hot cornflakes over banana wedges
Oven eggs in cornbread cases

PAN-FRIED BREAKFAST

Pan-fried bacon
Coffee, milk
LEISURELY BREAKFAST
Grapefruit halves
Bran flake cereal with brown sugar and cream
Apricot omelet
Buttered toast
Coffee, milk

RAISIN SALLY LUNNS.

(Makes 2 dozen 2-inch Lunns)
1 cup milk
1 cake compressed yeast (½ ounce)
3 tablespoons sugar
½ teaspoon salt
¼ cup melted shortening
2 eggs
3 cups sifted flour (all-purpose)
¼ cup raisins

Scald milk and cool to lukewarm (85 degrees Fahrenheit). Add crumbled yeast, sugar, and salt. Add 2 cups flour, beating thoroughly. Add melted shortening and beaten eggs. Add remaining flour, beating until smooth. Add raisins. Fill greased muffin pans half full. Brush with butter (if desired), cover and set in warm place to rise until doubled in bulk (about 45 minutes). Bake in moderately hot oven (400 degrees Fahrenheit) for 15 minutes.

EGGS IN CORN BREAD CASES.

(Serves 2)
6 squares or slices corn bread
¼ cup butter (melted)
6 eggs
Salt
Pepper

Cut off top crusty portion of corn bread. Then remove part of corn bread from each slice, forming a depression. Brush top of each slice with melted butter. Break an egg into each depression. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, place on baking sheet and bake in hot oven (475 degrees Fahrenheit) for 10 minutes or until white of egg is set. For quick breakfast, corn bread should be prepared the day before.

GRATED APPLE WAFFLES.

(Makes 8 waffles)
1½ cups flour (all-purpose)
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon cinnamon
½ cup sugar
2 teaspoons baking powder
2 eggs
1 cup milk
1½ cups cooking apple (grated or cut fine)
3 tablespoons melted shortening
Sift flour once before measuring. Then add salt, cinnamon, sugar, and baking powder and sift again. Sepa-

rate eggs. Combine milk, eggs, and cooled melted shortening. Add dry ingredients to milk and egg and stir lightly until just dampened. Fold in grated apple. Beat egg whites until stiff and glossy and fold in, using a spatula. Bake on pre-heated waffle iron and serve with butter and brown sugar.

CORN BREAD.

(1 8-inch square)
1½ cups yellow corn meal (uncooked)
½ cup flour (all-purpose)
4 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
1 cup milk
2 eggs (beaten)
2 tablespoons fat (melted)

Sift corn meal with flour, baking powder and salt. Combine milk, eggs, and shortening and add to dry ingredients. Bake in a well-greased 8-inch square baking pan, in a moderately hot oven (400 degrees Fahrenheit) for 40 to 50 minutes.

BRAN GRIDDLE CAKES.

(Makes 15 cakes)
1½ cups milk
1 egg (well-beaten)
2 tablespoons melted fat
1½ cups flour (all-purpose)
½ teaspoon salt
2½ teaspoons baking powder
1 tablespoon sugar
½ cup bran cereal

Combine milk, beaten egg and cooled melted fat in mixing bowl. Sift flour once before measuring. Then add salt, baking powder, and sugar and sift again. Combine dry ingredients with bran cereal. Add to milk, stirring until just mixed. Bake on a hot griddle and serve with butter and strained honey or maple syrup.

APRICOT OMELET.

(Serves 4)
½ pound dried apricots
1 cup water
½ cup sugar
2 tablespoons quick-cooking tapioca
½ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons butter
4 eggs

Prepare apricots ahead of time. Cover them with water and let soak 30 minutes. Then simmer until tender, about 25 minutes. Add sugar and cook for 3 minutes more. To make the omelet, drain juice from the apricots and

measure. Fill to the ½ cup mark with water, if necessary. Combine tapioca, salt and apricot juice in top of double boiler over boiling water and cook 10 to 12 minutes. Add 1 tablespoon butter, remove from heat and cool. Separate eggs. Beat whites until they are stiff and will stay in a partially inverted bowl. Without washing beater, beat yolks until thick and lemon-colored. Add egg yolks to tapioca mixture, then lightly fold in egg whites.

Melt 1 tablespoon butter in large frying pan (10 inch). Turn in egg mixture. Cook over low heat for 5 minutes, then place in a moderate oven (350 degrees Fahrenheit) to finish cooking for 15 minutes or until golden brown on top and firm to the touch. Make a shallow cut across the omelet at right angles to the pan. Cover half the surface with finely cut cooked dried apricots. Fold over omelet, turn out onto hot platter and serve at once.

CODFISH TOASTS.

(Serves 4)
2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons flour
1 cup milk
2 eggs (hard-cooked)
1 tablespoon green pepper (minced fine)
1 cup shredded codfish (freshened)
Few grains white pepper
Few grains onion salt
4 slices bread
½ cup grated cheese

Melt butter and add flour. Stir to make a smooth paste. Add milk. Dice eggs and add to milk mixture together with green pepper and shredded codfish. Season with white pepper and onion salt. Toast bread on one side, cut in half diagonally and place codfish mixture on untoasted side of bread. Sprinkle with grated cheese and brown lightly in a hot oven (450 degrees Fahrenheit.)
(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

REP. SOL BLOOM
Scarcely any opposition.

give and take in order to reach their main objective—of the passage of a bill which would in effect repeal the Johnson act forbidding loans to belligerents who had not paid their World war debts.

INVASION:

Threat Near

As the lease-lend argument reached its zenith, predictions that England was nearing the critical period in the Battle For Britain were legion. Lindbergh had set the most gloomy picture, figuring that Britain could never withstand the onslaught.

One could figure which side of the lease-lend battle the predictor was on by the darkness of the picture he painted. Knox and Stimson predicted a crisis, but gave few details and little soothsaying as to what would be the outcome.

But those opposed to the lease-lend proposal varied widely in what they saw in the future's crystal ball. Most gloomy of all was Von Wiegand, who in a dispatch dated-line Shanghai, purported to report what German and Japanese authorities believed was about to occur.

Six weeks would tell the tale, said Von Wiegand. He envisioned 247 divisions of trained men, 15,000 paratroopers, a score of tank divisions, descending on England, and Hearst papers printed an "artist's conception" of the "Blitz on Britain," which would tear London into shreds—long before American aid could swing the balance.

Every authority who discussed blitzkrieg on London talked of poison gas—new forms, lethal gas for which "no gas mask" has yet been provided.

HIGHLIGHTS . . . in the week's news

Rome—The practice of killing horses for meat was attacked by the newspaper La Tribuna, which said: "The horse is more useful when alive than when put in the form of beefsteaks and sausages."

Baltimore—A "sample" blitzkrieg started a near-panic in a movie house. Tanks and motortrucks vibrated the pavement, setting off the automatic fire alarm.

London—The RAF claims that 370 German and Italian planes were downed in January, as compared with only 33 British warcraft. The total for the war shows 3,069 German planes downed over Britain.

Lansing, Mich.—Wild deer, formerly forced to swim across the Au Sable river, this winter have a rustic footbridge. It was built for them by the conservation department.