



STETTINIUS STOPS DENYING SHORTAGE OF STEEL

WASHINGTON.—Edward R. Stettinius Jr., handsome raw materials chief of the Defense commission, apparently has become gun-shy. Having seen his denials of shortages in strategic materials blow up in his face, he is resorting to a new technique in the case of steel.

It took only a few days for his solemn statement that there was no aluminum shortage to be refuted by Sen. Joe O'Mahoney, chairman of the monopoly investigating committee. Even less time elapsed between his denial of a zinc and brass deficiency and the issuance of a presidential order barring their export.

The hotly controversial steel issue has been a Stettinius worry for months. As far back as last summer he was warned by experts that the nation's vast defense program, to say nothing of frantic British orders, required an immediate expansion of steel plant capacity. It was pointed out that present U. S. ingot capacity is approximately 83,000,000 tons, of which normal consumer needs for 1941 would be around 60,000,000 tons, leaving only 23,000,000 tons for armament.

This obviously was far from enough. The British alone will have to get at least 18,000,000 tons of American steel this year to keep their war industries supplied.

With several notable exceptions, the steel industry balked at building new plants. It insisted it could take care of all requirements without the 15 or 20 per cent expansion that was urged. In this stand it was vigorously supported by Walter S. Tower, president of the American Iron & Steel Institute, also a dollar-a-year adviser on Stettinius' staff.

But the pooh-poohing of Tower, salaried official of the steel industry, was sharply challenged by Prof. Melvin G. d'Chazeau of the University of Virginia, another Stettinius steel adviser. An outstanding authority without any industrial ties, D'Chazeau urged immediate plant enlargement.

This inner battle raged for weeks, with Stettinius sitting blinking in the middle while deliveries continued to fall further and further behind.

He finally did move after the President took an indirect poke at the steel barons in his message to congress, and the "Big Four" defense chiefs followed him up with their demand that "industry must subordinate its concern over possible future effects of tremendous expansion."

Stettinius acted by passing the buck. He designated Gano Dunn, head of the J. G. White Engineering company, and a dollar-a-year man on his staff, as a "neutral arbiter" to decide between Tower and D'Chazeau.

Dunn is the "impartial" expert who last year slashed a proposed TVA power expansion for defense purposes nearly 75 per cent, and was overruled by direct order of Roosevelt on the insistence of other defense heads.

Some insiders are betting that it won't be long before steel is put on the priorities list and consumer use sharply curtailed. They base this on the fact that even if new plants are ordered, it will take a year before they get into production.

BUY BRITISH MOVEMENT

Behind the flood of "Help Britain—Buy Something British" window posters, which have sprung up all over the country, is an amazing story of a nation-wide movement started singlehandedly by a young Portland, Ore., advertising man only two months ago.

His name is Robert Smith and the idea came to him when he took out his wallet for a bill to donate to the British relief fund. He noticed that his wallet was tattered, and it struck him that by buying a new one of British make he would be making a definite contribution to England's war resources.

Young Smith figured there must be thousands of others who felt the same way, and decided then and there to call it to their attention. The first thing he did was to team up with a close friend, David Robinson, an attorney and leader in Portland welfare organizations. With Robinson handling organization and Smith promotion the movement gathered strength like a rolling snowball.

In the two months the movement has been under way it has prairie-fired to 28 states with more than 150 local branches. Dazed by the phenomenal success of his idea, young Smith attributes it entirely to the strong feelings of the "average man in the street."

THINGS DIPLOMATIC

A career in the U. S. Foreign Service begins at \$2,500, plus an average of \$1,000 for rent. Top pay is \$10,000 and rent . . . While there is no requirement that candidates be college graduates, one third of the U. S. foreign service officers are graduates of Harvard, Yale and Princeton . . . About 500 young hopefuls try to get into the service each year; about 30 are chosen . . . A total of 155 foreign service officers are listed in Who's Who. In the foreign service there are but 2 women.



GENERAL HUGH S. JOHNSON Says:

Washington, D. C. PRESIDENT'S POWER

When the blank check, lease-lend bill has been bums-rushed through congress, the United States may not be at war—but the President will be.

He has announced his peace terms—freedom of speech and of worship, social security and the end of wars through disarmament—not merely in Europe but "everywhere in the world" including, of course, Russia. This is the new world-wide New Deal with our taxpayers and workers, as they did for the American New Deal, paying as much of the whole bill as the President shall determine. Mr. Roosevelt has also announced the kind of peace in which he will not "acquiesce." People who are not at war don't prescribe either the kind of peace that will be accepted or the kind that won't.

The President also asks for ultimate power to dispose all the war strength in America, except manpower (maybe?) to fight for whom and at any place he decides—all our guns, ships, planes, shells, rifles, all our materials and facilities for production and, by the same token, if not all our wealth, then at least billions of it. He can send as much or as little into the battle lines as he decides, and that is nothing less than the position of international commander-in-chief.

What is requested is the complete strength of the nation in economic war—and in these modern days that is 90 per cent of military war with a margin over as deadly as military war, if not more so.

This astonishing bill was prepared under the direction of Mr. Morgenthau in the treasury and there is good reason to believe that neither Secretary Stimson of war, Secretary Knox of navy and Secretary Hull of state was consulted on its terms before it was published. Somebody beside Henry the Morgue ought to be consulted before we buy a ticket to perdition.

We have no effective naval vessels to send without hurting our navy. We can send no modern tanks, planes or guns that wouldn't delay the training of our army. Aid to Britain, yes, but in this momentive hysterical spasm, can't somebody be thinking one little thought about the interest and security of the United States.

LEASE-LEND BILL

What would have happened if two months ago anybody had proposed the lease-lend bill giving the President unlimited authority to engage in economic and possibly military war "everywhere in the world," to provide a world-wide bill of rights for people "anywhere in the world," and whether they want it or not?

Nobody can say precisely what would have happened, but the chances certainly are strong that it would even have had a hearing. Certainly, earlier, nobody could have campaigned for office and such a bill.

What has happened in the meantime to incite public sentiment to entertain such a perilous course, such a revolution in our system of government, such an all-out totalitarianism in the United States? Certainly not any greater danger to the belligerent nations that have our sympathy. There have been some terrible bombings of cities, but, if anything, their actual military position has been much improved.

What has happened is the most effective war-ballyhoo and propaganda headed by a few sincere and masterful but certainly very rash men. Over the air, in the mail, in the press, their voices for war have been continuous and many times the volume of any voice for caution.

Popular polls have asked hypothetical military questions on which no mere layman would be likely to have the facts and professional knowledge to express any valuable opinion—such as, "Do you think Britain will lose the war, if we do not give her all aid?" Lacking access to any guiding facts, except the incessant haranguing of the war-criers, who themselves are not much more competent to give an opinion, these "sample" voters say "yes" in substantial majorities to the question: "Shall we go to war?"

It is mostly fantastical nonsense, this government by harangue and unofficial plebiscite, but the result is not nonsense. It is the stark national tragedy of the lease-lend bill; subjecting the wealth, the peace and the welfare of our country in war to the discretion of a single man, who, with almost unlimited war powers in the past for preparation and defense, has not used them wisely or well. If he had, we should be in no such panic as we are today.

Just as the public has been warded and tom-tomed by equivocal propaganda into even considering such a bill, so that bill itself is not candid. It would be far better and more honest to appropriate \$3,000,000,000 to lend or give Britain, Greece or China to be spent here for munitions, than to authorize the President to engage our entire strength in arms and resources in economic war "everywhere in the world" and to guarantee freedom of speech and worship and from want and war "anywhere in the world."

U. S. Army Men Sail for Newfoundland



These United States army men, specially equipped for cold weather conditions, are having their equipment inspected on board the S. S. Edmund B. Alexander upon sailing from New York for new army bases in Newfoundland. The Alexander is the old S. S. America, which was used as a troop transport in the World War days of 1917.

Words Fly at 'Lend-Lease' Bill Hearing



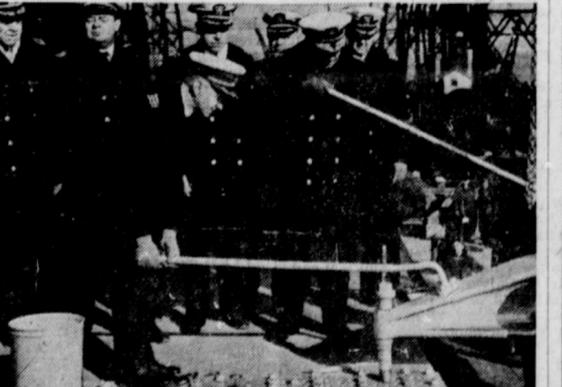
At the house foreign affairs committee hearing on President Roosevelt's "lease-lend" bill, chairman Sol Bloom and Rep. Hamilton Fish, both of New York, bandy words as Fish calls the bill "a dictator's bill." This soundphoto shows, left to right, Representative Bloom, Representative Fish and Representative George E. Tinkham of Massachusetts.

Warriors Hailed by Greeks



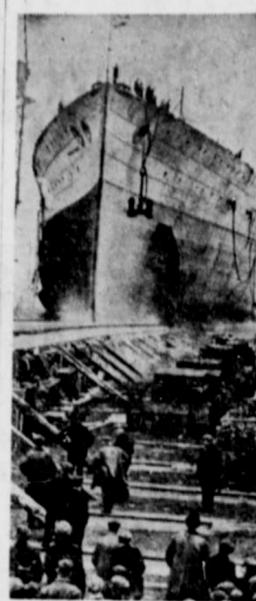
Wild with joy over their country's successes against the Italians, the populace of Athens, Greece, gives a rousing reception to Greek and British soldiers home from the battlefield. The British fighters have British and Greek flags. The Greeks are grateful to the British for the aid they have given them in Albania, where Il Duce is still in reverse.

Start Whittling on 45,000-Ton 'Big Stick'



Assisted by Capt. J. J. Broshek (left), Rear Admiral Clark H. Woodward is shown setting in motion the machine that drove the first rivet in the keel of the 45,000-ton battleship Missouri at the Brooklyn navy yard. The Missouri, expected to be completed in 1944, will be a sister ship of the Iowa. They will be the largest ships in the U. S. navy.

For Britain



The new 35,000-ton "super-battleship," Duke of York, sliding down the ways of Clydebank yard, London, after being christened by Queen Elizabeth. The vessel will mount ten 14-inch guns and have a speed of over 30 knots.

Visits White House



Joseph P. Kennedy, resigned U. S. ambassador to Great Britain, shown as he talked with members of the press shortly after visiting the White House in "lend-lease" bill hearing.

To Puerto Rico



Pictured here is Guy J. Swope, auditor of Puerto Rico, who has been nominated by President Roosevelt to succeed Admiral William D. Leahy as governor of Puerto Rico. The appointment is subject to confirmation by the senate.

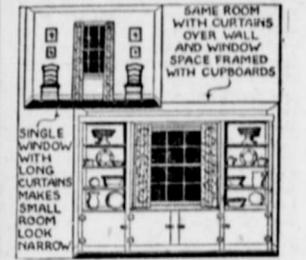
With British Embassy



Miss Craig McGeachy at her desk in Washington, D. C., the first woman ever attached to the British embassy here. She represents the ministry of economic warfare.

Accenting the Width Of a Narrow Room

By RUTH WYETH SPEARS ON A Thursday afternoon the south end of a certain dining room was as shown here in the upper sketch. The following Monday it appeared as shown below. Cupboards had been added to display china and give storage space, yet the room actually seemed wider and more spacious than before. The transformation was made by the handy man with no tools



but a hammer, saw and screw driver plus the aid of his willing helper with needle, thread and paint brush. The new curtain treatment, shown in the sketch, made the window seem wider and the strong horizontal lines of the cupboards also helped to create an illusion of width. The cupboards were eight inches deep and made of one-inch lumber with doors of plywood for the lower part.

NOTE: Mrs. Spears' Books 1 and 3 are full of other practical ideas for making and hanging curtains. Each book has 22 pages of pictures showing you how to modernize and beautify your home. Send order to:

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INDIGESTION

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Relief At Last For Your Cough

Creomulsion relieves promptly because it goes right to the seat of the trouble to help loosen and expel germ laden phlegm, and aid nature to soothe and heal raw, tender, inflamed bronchial mucous membranes. Tell your druggist to sell you a bottle of Creomulsion with the understanding you must like the way it quickly always the cough or you are to have your money back.

CREOMULSION

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Moving Nature. Nothing stands still in nature but death.—Emerson.

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Help Them Cleanse the Blood of Harmful Body Waste. Your kidneys are constantly filtering waste matter from the blood stream. But kidneys sometimes lag in their work—do not act as Nature intended—fail to remove impurities that, if retained, may poison the system and upset the whole body machinery.

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