

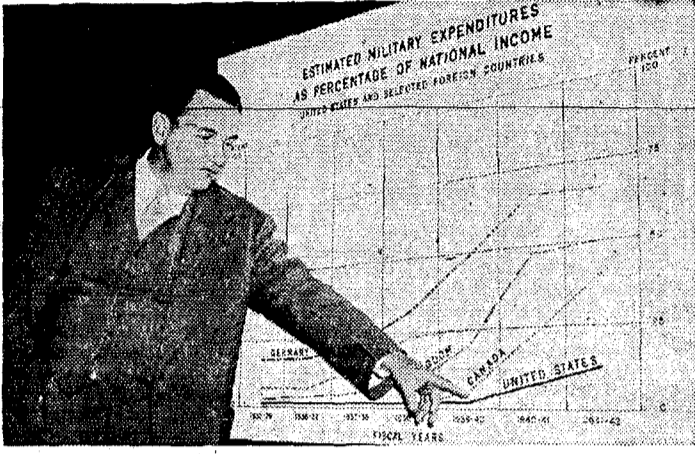


WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

By Edward G. Wayne

Washington Debates Use of Convoys As British Shipping Losses Mount; Stalin Becomes Premier of Russia, Openly Assumes National Leadership

(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.)



A split in administration policy over the new tax program was indicated when Leon Henderson (above), government "price czar," testified before the house ways and means committee that he believed a large portion of the treasury revenue program to be "deflationary and unnecessary." It is indicated that while methods of raising taxes may cause disagreement one thing is sure: taxes must go up to meet defense program costs.

CONVOYS: Battle of Atlantic

Mounting British losses in the battle of the Atlantic put the issue of convoying strictly and squarely up to the administration in Washington, and the answer was seen to be forthcoming shortly, if it had not already been made secretly.

It had so far been largely a verbal discussion, with the non-interventionists pointing to convoying as outright war, and the administration forces sending up one trial balloon after another to test American sentiment as to whether it was ready and willing for this important step.

Briefly, the positions were these: Non-interventionists held that convoying meant shooting (quoting the President himself) and that shooting meant undeclared war.

The administration forces took the simple stand that congress had voted all-out aid to Britain, and that it was foolish to build billions of dollars' worth of war material for the British and then send it out on the high seas to be sent to the bottom.

The latter view was finally expressed in a long radio address by Secretary of War Stimson, who was reported to have consulted President Roosevelt about the address before delivering it.

Stimson was frank. He went further than the question of convoying, which he treated as a simple phase of the big issue—whether the American navy, ready and willing to "halt aggressors" on the high seas, should stand quietly by and let Britain be defeated through lack of control of the oceans, or should be turned to aid Britain and give Britain the mastery of the sea without which she could not hope to win.

Secretary Stimson, not having the authority to order out the fleet into active aid to Britain, was just making a speech, and could not answer his own questions with action. Neither could Senator Pepper of Florida, an outright and frank advocate of open war, who even went so far as to criticize the administration, with which he was entirely aligned, as not being bellicose enough in the present grave situation.

So the battle of the Atlantic, while it was claiming American lives and American goods, was still being fought, at least openly, by the British navy alone, though the big scene of the fight was in the American halls of congress and in the American newspapers.

Stimson's speech had one obvious effect, however, it served notice on the non-interventionists that the time was not far distant when talk would be replaced by action, one way or the other, and his talk had its effect, in rousing the anti-administration orators to a new frenzy of appeal to the great "mass of the people" to speak out.

Nobody spoke out, however, at least not in any mass that looked remotely like a majority. On the other hand, the administration seemed about ready to take action which would have far-reaching importance.

There was news from San Francisco shippers to their connections in Tokyo that the United States was planning to close the Panama canal in a short time to Japanese vessels. This would have the effect of lifting a very practical bar to the trade

of the Japanese with the eastern coast of South and Central America, as it would force these vessels to go around Cape Horn.

The announcement was without official backing, yet it was made at a time when certain Nipponese newspapers were urging repeatedly that Matsuoka, recent guest at Axis capitals, make a trip to the United States and try to improve Japan's relations with this country, perhaps reach a "perfect understanding" that would guarantee peace.

The closing of the canal, however, would be a blow to Japan that she would not take quietly or without reprisals, if possible. It was viewed as the sort of blunt act that might, with distinct intention, shut Japan off from any further diplomatic traffic with Washington.

STALIN: In Saddle

One of the most interesting developments, yet one on which the analyst could almost "write his own ticket," was the assumption of Josef Stalin of the premiership of Soviet Russia.

The dictator of the Soviet has never before held political office, operating entirely behind the scenes, with others to wear such togas as may be passed around.

The commentators took every possible view of Stalin's assumption of personal office as head of the Russian state.

These views ranged all the way from an "about face" on the war, with Russia about to take an active role against Germany and Italy in the Near East, to the view of Kerensky, former Russian premier in 1917, who said he believed Stalin's taking of power might mean that Germany has a promise from the dictator of active aid on the German side.

It was a step down for Molotov, who went from premier back to foreign minister, a post he held before. Molotov was, perhaps, the finger pointing to the real reason for the change. He became foreign minister just before the dramatic signing of the Russo-German pact, a pact which hastened the actual start of the present war.

For it was the signing of this treaty that made Britain and France realize that their hope of encirclement of the Axis by land was vain, and that they were really in a fight for their existence.

The only official announcement came from Stalin, who said that Molotov was being relieved only after his own "repeated requests."

London was inclined to a somewhat more rosy view of the situation than that of Kerensky, saying:

"Soviet Russia has refused to sign a further German pact, and has openly taken the stand that Bulgaria was wrong in so doing, and that Jugoslavia was right to fight."

"Stalin now takes command of the Russian empire at a time when a German drive to the east threatens what Russia regards as her sphere of activity in Asia."

No positive statement there, but a general view that the whole move is inspired by Soviet disquiet over German advances toward the Black sea. The British believed the move meant a frank and active change in Russian policy.

Washington, while silent as to the real significance, if, indeed it was known at all, saw three possible outcomes:

1. That Russia would merge the Communist party and the State into one whole, with Stalin at the head.
2. That Stalin would take over all power in the face of a German threat.
3. That Stalin would discard the old policy of Russia doing as she pleased, and surrender to complete collaboration with Germany.

Tax Testimony



Here is Edward A. O'Neal, American Farm Bureau Federation president, as he testified before the House Ways and Means committee on the subject of national defense taxes. He told the committee that the public should be made aware that their taxes are for national defense. He contended that plans to increase taxes on tobacco, gasoline and other products, would tend to reduce the money that could be spent for farm products.

CONVOY: Pre-War Issue

The question of convoying materials to Britain by American warships, and the sending of such materials in American flag ships to the British Middle-East command was rapidly becoming the pre-eminent issue before the public.

The isolationists, naturally, were condemning convoying as an act of war, and as a breach of President Roosevelt's campaign promise to confine military and naval service to "this hemisphere."

At first observers believed the question was scheduled to die in the foreign affairs committee debate in the senate, especially after the defeat of the Tobey resolution in committee by a 13-10 vote. The closeness of this vote, however, gave administration opponents new courage, apparently, for almost immediately there was a quantity of stormy material on the front pages all surrounding the question of convoys.

Some senators and some cabinet officers openly favored convoying; the President opened the Red sea as far as Suez to American vessels carrying aid to democracies; and American warships were unofficially reported to be in waters immediately adjacent to Singapore.

Biggest sensation had been sprung earlier by Senators Tobey and Nye when they claimed to have "inside information" that complete convoying already had begun. All forces admitted that the President had the power, as commander-in-chief of the navy, to order convoying, in fact to order navy ships to carry out any of his commands.

The question as put to the President. The President did not answer but the categorical denial by Secretary Hull and Admiral Stark satisfied most people, including all friends of the administration, that the "actual convoy" rumor was only that and nothing more, especially when neither Nye nor Tobey could quote chapter or verse as to their information source.

However, all these statements sprang back into prominence when of all places Vichy walked into the controversy by stating that 26 American ships "loaded to the gunnels" with munitions assigned to the British Middle East command and convoyed by American warships, had arrived at Suez.

The navy instantly issued at least a partial denial. But the navy denial confined itself to the statement that "no United States ships are engaged in convoy duty."

U. S. 'ENTRY': Into Conflict?

Just as all developments brought one vital question more nearly to the fore, the question of whether or not America actually was to enter the war on the side of the British, the issue, oddly enough, was being brought more and more to a head by the America First Committee.

This group now was finding Charles A. Lindbergh its natural leader following his dramatic resignation from his reserve colonelcy in the air force, and especially after his subsequent utterances, particularly his St. Louis address, which was given verbatim coverage in most newspapers that were opposed and in all large newspapers whether opposed to Roosevelt or not.

Whether it was intentional or not, the anti-interventionists were rapidly forcing the issue to where most observers believed a show down was not far distant.

While in this country we do not have the "responsible ministry" system of England such as brought Churchill to ask a "vote of confidence," the lack of which would automatically put him out of office, it was obvious that the Roosevelt foreign policy would continue to be carried to its final objective of all aid to England unless congress forced a major policy change.

More Power for the R.A.F.



The largest fleet of light planes ever seen in New York was christened on behalf of the R.A.F. benevolent fund, and will make a barnstorming tour of the country to raise funds for the families of England's air defenders. The fleet was inspected by these models. Inset: A Canadian woman working in a De Havilland aircraft factory at Ottawa, Canada. In Canada, women are taking the place of men in industry.

'Before and After' in Ireland



Northern Ireland has had a taste of Nazi wrath, and southern Ireland is getting ready to meet "any invader." At the left an impromptu concert is enjoyed in a destroyed area of Belfast after German bombers visited Northern Ireland. At least 500 lives were lost. Right: Prime Minister Eamon De Valera of Eire inspects troops during the greatest military display ever seen in Dublin.

Standing Ready—Somewhere in England



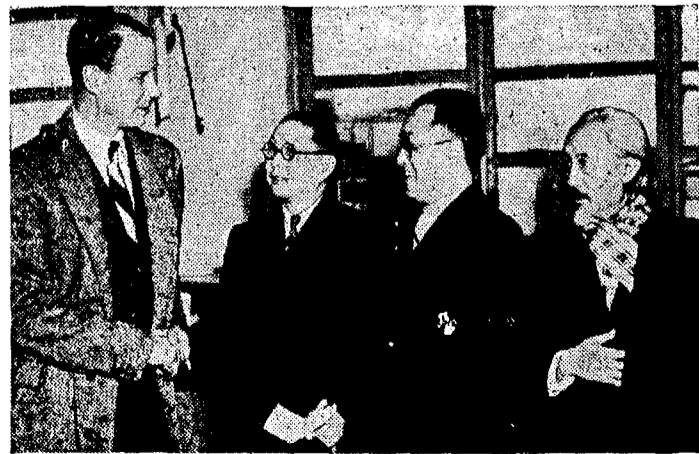
In the "danger zone," the Dover-Folkestone area of England, which has become the "front" in the battle of Britain, home-guardsmen patrol the barren sea cliffs and shore—ready to give Hitler's Nazis a warm welcome if they come. Sergeant W. Read, a retired civil servant, standing guard, typifies the spirit of Great Britain.

'Buddy' Poppy Girl



Daughter of a World war veteran, Joan Leslie, actress, is shown in her new role of national "buddy" poppy girl. She was selected for the 1941 "buddy" poppy campaign of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U. S., for aid of veterans' families.

New Chinese Foreign Minister Greeted Here



Appointed foreign minister of China while serving as that nation's ambassador in London, Dr. Quo Tai-Chi is shown on arrival in New York. L. to R., Newbold Morris, president New York city council, welcoming Dr. Quo Tai-Chi, while Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese ambassador, and Li Yu Ying (right) personal representative of Chiang Kai-shek, look on.

Bomb Shelter



Jacob Baker of Cleveland, with model of his shock-proof bomb shelter which will house four persons. Mr. Baker says the shelter will be in process of manufacture soon.

Highlights

... in the news

LONDON: The exploit of a boat-swain of a sunken British destroyer was told. The man, swimming away from his sinking ship, encountered four German flots in a rubber boat. He swam toward them, and when they threatened him with revolvers, he stabbed the boat with a clasp-knife, sinking it.

# Household Hints

by Lynn Chambers



... TO THE CLASS OF '41!  
(See Recipes Below)

## COMMENCEMENT TIME

You can't believe it, can you? Susie is graduating from high school!

In between putting the final stitches on her organdy dress and entertaining visiting friends and relatives, are you going to try to find time to give her a party?

Please do. To her, it's a very important time, and she'll undoubtedly remember the gang's "last real get-together" for the rest of her life.

Why not a buffet supper? What with wars raging elsewhere, you might play up the patriotic theme in decorations, refreshments and entertainment.

Use a white tablecloth, dotted with red and blue stars, and matching napkins—they're inexpensive and colorful. To top this off, use a trio of star-shaped red, white and blue candles for a centerpiece.

It won't be necessary for you to do much, except, of course, prepare the food. Games and chatter will fill up the evening. But remember that you have as guests youngsters with appetites. They like second helpings.

Serve an appetizer, one hot dish, plenty of salad and hot rolls, more cake or ice cream than you think you will possibly need, and flatter their sense of sophistication by offering second cups of coffee.

A fortune telling cake is always fun when the crowd is young and merry. You can write fortunes on slips of paper, roll them and wrap them in bits of waxed paper, and put them in the cake after it is baked. Another idea is to put in a little trinket for each guest—an engagement ring and a wedding ring, to forecast the first engagement and the first marriage; a key for happiness; a bean for industry; a toy soldier and so forth. You can buy these favors at the ten-cent store.

**\*Good Fortune Cake.**  
2 cups sifted cake flour  
2 teaspoons double-acting baking powder  
½ teaspoon salt  
¾ cup butter or other shortening  
1 cup sugar  
3 egg yolks, well beaten  
½ cup milk  
1 teaspoon vanilla  
3 egg whites, stiffly beaten

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and salt, and sift together three times. Cream butter thoroughly, add sugar gradually, and cream together until light and fluffy. Add egg yolks, then flour, alternately with milk, a small amount at a time. Beat after each addition until smooth. Add vanilla and fold in egg whites. Bake in two greased 9-inch layer pans in moderate oven (375 degrees) 25 to 30 minutes. Double the recipe to make three 10-inch layers. Spread chocolate or maple frosting between layers and on top and sides of cake.

## LYNN SAYS:

Games may or may not be the type of entertainment your crowd will enjoy. Just in case—here are a few suggestions:

As soon as guests arrive, they receive a card with the name of a food printed on it. Each player must then find someone with the card with the name that combines with the name on his own card. Suggested names are liver and bacon; apple pie and cheese; sauerkraut and wieners; brown bread and baked beans; ham and eggs; bread and butter; doughnuts and coffee; steak and onions; hot dogs and mustard. This game may be used in choosing supper partners.

Sardine—Some guest is chosen to be "It," and is given five minutes to hide in a spot large enough to hold several people. At the end of five minutes everyone else goes in search of "It." When one guest finds "It," he hides in the same spot and before long the hiding place is packed. The first person unable to squeeze in is "It."

## THIS WEEK'S MENU

**Graduation Party.**  
All-American Appetizers  
\*Americana Salad  
Clover Leaf Rolls  
\*Veal on Skewers  
\*Good Fortune Cake  
Ice Cream  
\*Spiced Coffee  
\*Recipes given.

**\*Spiced Coffee.**  
6 cups decaffeinated coffee  
½ cup whipping cream, whipped  
½ teaspoon cinnamon  
½ teaspoon nutmeg

Top each cup of coffee with a spoonful of whipped cream into which the spices have been folded. Sugar may be served with the coffee, if desired. You can use your favorite method of making the coffee, with regular grind for percolated or boiled coffee and drip grind for drip or glass maker. Allow a heaping tablespoon for each cup. And if you "perk" it, give it a few minutes extra brewing to bring out its full flavor.

Now that I've made suggestions for dessert, I'll go back to the real beginning of your party.

While placing the supper foods on the table, Susie can pass a tray of appetizers, which are, after all, just a reminder of the good things yet to come. A tiny American flag placed in the center of the tray will add to the party theme.

**Potato Chips au Gratin.**  
Spread crisp potato chips with pimiento cheese. Serve plain or with a thick slice of pickle in the center of each. Chips may also be sprinkled with grated American or Parmesan cheese. Before serving, put under broiler to melt cheese and heat chips.

**Stuffed Celery.**  
Scrape deep stalks of celery. Cut into 3-inch lengths. Place in ice water to which lemon juice has been added. The celery may be placed in a covered jar in a refrigerator until crisp. Several types of filling may be used to add variety.

**Bacon Snacks.**  
Wrap ½ slice bacon around a sweet pickle or stuffed olive and fasten with a toothpick. Broil until bacon is crisp and serve immediately.

One first glance at the salad will bring an enthusiastic response from the crowd. Illustrated in the picture at the top of the column, it is called

**\*Americana Salad.**  
1 envelope unflavored gelatin  
½ cup cold water  
2 cups tomatoes  
3 whole cloves  
1 small bay leaf  
1 small onion, chopped  
½ teaspoon thyme  
1 teaspoon salt  
1 teaspoon sugar  
¼ teaspoon pepper or paprika  
3 tablespoons vinegar

Stir gelatin and cold water together. Let stand at least 3 to 5 minutes. Meanwhile simmer tomatoes with seasonings in a covered container for 10 to 15 minutes. Strain and add vinegar. Dissolve the softened gelatin in this mixture, and pour into one large mold, and chill until firm. When it has set and is ready to serve, it is divided into two squares with layers which are joined together with a filling of cream cheese. A cream cheese star decorates the top. This recipe makes 6 portions. Now for something truly different in the way of a hot dish—

**\*Veal on Skewers.**  
Cut boneless veal in pieces 1½ inches square by about ¾ inch thick. Stick on 8-inch metal skewers, alternating meat with slightly smaller peeled potato halves or cubes, chunks of carrot, and whole small white onions. Lay skewers in roasting pan, add 1 cup hot water, and salt. Cover and bake in hot oven (450 degrees F.) for 1 hour, reduce heat to 350 degrees F., add more water if needed. Bake about 30 minutes longer, or until tender. Garnish with broiled bacon.

(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

## IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

By HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST, D. D.  
Dean of The Moody Bible Institute  
of Chicago.  
(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

### S. S. Lesson for May 18

Lesson subjects and Scripture texts selected and copyrighted by International Council of Religious Education; used by permission.

### BROADENING CHRISTIAN HORIZONS: SAUL'S CONVERSION

LESSON TEXT—Acts 9:1-18.  
GOLDEN TEXT—I was not disobedient unto the heavenly vision.—Acts 26:19.

The conversion of Saul is recognized as one of the outstanding events in Bible history. When two brilliant English lawyers, Lord Lyttleton and Sir Gilbert West, set out to disprove the truth of Christianity, they selected the resurrection of Christ and the story of Paul's conversion as the focal points of their proof. Working independently, they then came together to compare notes, and found that they had both become Christians as they had become convinced of the truth of the Scriptures.

The two events may well stand together as mighty evidence for Christianity, for only on the ground of regeneration can the change in Saul be accounted for, and only on the assurance that he met the risen Christ on the Damascus road can we account for his conversion. This is a great lesson, let us make the very most of it.

#### I. Saul, a Bold Persecutor (vv. 1, 2).

As our lesson opens we find the brilliant and zealous young Jew, Saul, "yet breathing out threatenings and slaughter against the disciples of the Lord." The persecutions in Jerusalem had practically wiped out the church in that city, but had scattered the disciples abroad, and thus the witness had been spread. The death of the godly Stephen, to which Saul had given his approval, had only increased his determination to destroy those who were "of the way" of Jesus. Looking for new fields to conquer, he carried with him to Damascus letters from the high priest at Jerusalem, giving him authority to imprison the followers of Christ. But on the way he met Christ Himself, and was stricken to the earth.

#### II. Saul, a Convicted Sinner (vv. 3-9).

Stricken down by a brilliant heavenly light, he finds himself talking to the Lord Jesus. He hears from His holy lips the solemn indictment of those who persecute God's people—"Why persecutest thou me?" He who lays unkind hands upon, or brings untrue accusation against, God's children had best beware, for so closely is our Lord identified with His people that when they suffer, it is He who bears the hurt.

In a single sentence the Lord disposes of the persecuting zeal and the sinful skepticism of this proud young Pharisee, and Saul enters into Damascus not as the haughty persecutor, but as a man trembling and astonished. He spends three days shut in with his own soul and God, not seeing, not caring to eat, but entering into communion with God. By God's grace the old life is pulled up by the roots as it is displaced by the new life in Christ Jesus.

#### III. Ananias, an Obedient Disciple (vv. 10-12).

Ananias was the "I am here, Lord" type of Christian to whom the Lord could confidently commit His important business. All we know of him is what is contained in this chapter, but it is a very beautiful and enviable record. God is able to work directly on any human soul and accomplish His end (as He did with Saul on the Damascus road), but His usual manner of working is through faithful human agencies. One wonders how much would be accomplished for God if every Christian were as willing and ready as was Ananias to do the Lord's bidding in seeking out and helping a struggling soul.

The greatest of all Christian leaders, the apostle Paul, was led out into his life of loyalty and service to Christ by a humble layman. Repeatedly God's Word by precept and example stresses the vital importance of personal work on the part of laymen and women. The leaders of Christian work during the coming generation are now in the Sunday school classes of our churches, perhaps in a little wayside chapel in the country, in the village church, in the mission or settlement house, or in the great city church.

#### IV. Saul, a Chosen Witness (vv. 15, 16).

The fears of Ananias that Saul might still be a worker of evil (v. 13) were soon overcome by God's assurance that in the praying Saul He had prepared for Himself "a chosen vessel" (v. 15) to bear the gospel to the Gentiles and to Kings, as well as to Israel.

The great witness of Saul was to be accompanied by great suffering. How often the two go together, and both may be (as they were in Paul's life) for God's glory. Saul knew nothing of that subtle hypocrisy known as being "a secret believer," for at once he made open confession of his faith in baptism, and "straightway he preached Christ in the synagogues that he is the Son of God" (v. 20).

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### Free to the End

Blandishments will not fascinate us, nor will threats of a "halter" intimidate. For, under God, we are determined that whosoever, whensoever, or howsoever we shall be called to make our exit, we will die free men.—Josiah Quincy.

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Economy is a great revenue.—Cicero.

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