

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Reviewed by
CARTER FIELD

Chain of Islands From Alaska to Carry War to Tokyo . . . Don't Fool Ourselves About Japan

(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)
(Bell Syndicate—WNU Service.)

In view of President Roosevelt's promise to carry the war to Japan, there is plenty of speculation in Washington as to just how this could be done.

It is believed that this country can produce, in three months, as many bombing and fighting planes as Japan possesses. The geographical fact is that the chain of islands stretching out from Alaska and curving over the North Pacific affords a possible island by island advance somewhat comparable to that the Japs have been making in the East Indies.

It is contended that our bombers could be steadily advancing, supported by surface craft which would include carriers, and hence fighting planes. Eventually we would be within striking distance of Japan proper.

It is not regarded as of the utmost importance whether attacks on Japan proper could then be made. The point is that long before such a stage was achieved the Japs would have been forced to withdraw much of their air power from the present area of war in the Southwest Pacific in order to resist this threat in the Northwest Pacific.

Provided it achieved any success at all, it might easily be in time to save Australia and New Zealand.

Help on Way
Numerous objections are obvious. One is that if we can supply enough fighting and bombing planes for such an effort, backed by more old-fashioned sea power, why not aid directly in the fighting already in progress?

The answer to this was tersely put by the President himself. The line of supply to the East Indies is flanked by the Caroline and Marshall islands, whence the Japs could attack with land based planes. The line of supply to this bridge of islands is not so threatened. For a long distance—precisely the distance which would be covered by the proposed highway to Alaska—it is in protected waters, the inside channel from Puget Sound well up into the Panhandle of Alaska.

For all this distance the Japs might attack by submarines, and possibly long-range bombers. But they could not send fighters save by carrier, and would be subject to attack by our land-based planes all along the line.

This would be the first time in the war, it is pointed out, that the United Nations would be picking the theater of war—fighting where we wanted to fight instead of where our enemies wanted to fight.

Assuming that the production figures are right—and there is no reason to question them—this sort of attack would not interfere with a continuance of supplies for the British and Dutch in the other war theaters. In fact it would impose little burden on our shipping facilities, as barges could be used very handily, perhaps even the concrete barges we are building so feverishly.

It might risk an all-out naval engagement, but that would of necessity cripple the Japs seriously in their Southwest Pacific operations.

—Buy Defense Bonds—
Japanese Secrecy
Keeps Nations Guessing
When Will Rogers was making his fast trip across the Pacific, and wireless a hundred-odd words a day for a box feature in many U. S. newspapers, war had broken out between the Japanese and Chinese.

Will reported conversations with the Chinese stokers. They pointed to casualties of the last three days reported. The figures are not those used by Rogers, but they give the idea: First day, 27 Japs killed, 288 Chinese; second day, 59 Japs killed, 486 Chinese; third day, 204 Japs killed, 1,574 Chinese.

"Velly good," Will reported the Chinese stokers as saying. "By and by no more Japanese!"

The story, of course, brought home the numbers of the Chinese breeding faster than they could possibly be killed. That phase of the illustration is not applicable to the present war, but the question of important war supplies, particularly ships, planes, tanks, etc., may be.

The Japanese fooled the world, and the United States particularly, very badly on its military equipment at the outbreak of the war. We had been wondering for several years about their big battleships. We knew they had built some new ones, but we did not know how many, much less their size, armor, guns, speed, etc. Japan was the only country in the world about which Jane's Fighting Ships frankly acknowledged its ignorance.

It was known they had something in the way of fighting ships about which we did not know details.

But we had no idea whatever of the amount of her air power. We were lulled into security by the apparent stalemate of her war against China.

U. S. Gardeners Aid in Nation's 'Victory' Drive

Increased Number of Gardeners This Year Vital For Balanced Diets.

(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)
Uncle Sam's wartime food needs have put the all-but-forgotten family vegetable garden back on the map. Millions of Americans are now poring over seed catalogs, checking tools and eyeing likely planting sites.

Once the frost is gone, an army of gardeners recruited from farms, small towns and big cities will prepare the earth with spades and fertilizers. Then will come seeding, weeding and cultivating in a vast effort to produce plenty of fresh vegetables, F. O. B., the kitchen door.

This effort is part of a great national Victory Garden program. In the weeks since Pearl Harbor, officials of the U. S. department of agriculture have been consulting with gardening experts from every state. Organizations everywhere have pledged their aid—garden clubs, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls, 4-H clubs. As the program develops, activities will follow two major lines:

1. Farmers and their families throughout the United States will co-operate by planting 5,760,000 vegetable gardens.
2. Small town and big city dwellers will sponsor community and school gardens, and wherever possible individual family Victory gardens.

This newest move in the war on the Axis is reminiscent in many ways of the stirring days of World War No. 1, when back-yard garden-



Miss Peg reaps the results of having a garden of her own. The green beans she is collecting will be delicious at the family's evening meal.

ers did their bit to make good the slogan: "Food Will Win the War." But there are wide differences, too, and it is hoped that many of the mistakes of the 1917-18 war garden program will be avoided this time.

The last war demonstrated that home gardening can contribute importantly to the food supply. In 1917 alone, 1,500,000 acres of city and town land were under cultivation. By 1918 there were 5,000,000 gardens

and home vegetable gardens release more commercial vegetables for other purposes. Commercially canned vegetables are packed in tin—and we are short of tin.

As a reinforcement to the farm garden movement, the work of small town and big city gardens will help swell Uncle Sam's food output.

In communities large and small every family that has access to a favorably situated plot for producing part of its food supply is being asked to join a Victory Garden club.

"This situation is different from 1917. Then the effort was to save food so there would be plenty for our troops in France. Now the need is for a balanced diet. When the farm family grows its own vegetables, it eats more and thus improves the family's health. We hope for an increase of 1,300,000 farm vegetable gardens in 1942. The goal we have set is 5,760,000.

"Growing vegetables on the farm puts the food right where it is to be used; it doesn't take any freight cars or trucks to move food to those families. Home vegetable gardens release more commercial vegetables for other purposes. Commercially canned vegetables are packed in tin—and we are short of tin.

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard summed up the movement's philosophy when he told delegates attending a recent conference in Washington:

"This situation is different from 1917. Then the effort was to save food so there would be plenty for our troops in France. Now the need is for a balanced diet. When the farm family grows its own vegetables, it eats more and thus improves the family's health. We hope for an increase of 1,300,000 farm vegetable gardens in 1942. The goal we have set is 5,760,000.

"Growing vegetables on the farm puts the food right where it is to be used; it doesn't take any freight cars or trucks to move food to those families. Home vegetable gardens release more commercial vegetables for other purposes. Commercially canned vegetables are packed in tin—and we are short of tin.

Fresh Vegetables for the Family



Red beets . . . beans . . . lettuce . . . carrots . . . tomatoes . . . are just a few of the vegetables this young lady, busy in her garden, can look forward to during the coming months. During those months the family will not only have fresh vegetables that will keep them healthy and strong, but there will be plenty left over to can and preserve for consumption during the following winter.

which produced 528,000,000 pounds of food.

But there was waste and unnecessary sacrifice, too. Many a hopeful big city garden yielded nothing but blisters and backaches. In some places park lawns, golf courses and public recreation areas were plowed up and planted to potatoes. Ornamental plantings in private grounds were sacrificed; flowers were forgotten to make room for vegetables; and gardens were attempted in congested big city locations where success was obviously impossible.

Today an abundance of land is available for Victory Gardens without sacrificing landscape beauty or the growing of flowers which are just as important to morale, as vegetables are to physical well-being. This is particularly true in small towns and in the suburban areas of big cities.

Nutrition Is Watchword.
Nutrition is the watchword of the present program. First of all, our soldiers must be well nourished. So must defense workers in fields and factories. Britain, Russia and our other allies must be kept supplied with food. But the program goes beyond that. A battle is being waged on the home front against malnutrition. Regardless of how long the World War lasts, the nutrition battle at home will go on until every American is receiving enough of the right kinds of food.

In considering the two main phases of the Victory Garden program, the farm effort will of course be the backbone. Every farmer who can possibly do so will have a garden where he can produce fresh vegetables and fruits for home use and have some surplus to market.

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard summed up the movement's philosophy when he told delegates attending a recent conference in Washington:

"This situation is different from 1917. Then the effort was to save food so there would be plenty for our troops in France. Now the need is for a balanced diet. When the farm family grows its own vegetables, it eats more and thus improves the family's health. We hope for an increase of 1,300,000 farm vegetable gardens in 1942. The goal we have set is 5,760,000.

"Growing vegetables on the farm puts the food right where it is to be used; it doesn't take any freight cars or trucks to move food to those families. Home vegetable gardens release more commercial vegetables for other purposes. Commercially canned vegetables are packed in tin—and we are short of tin.

As a reinforcement to the farm garden movement, the work of small town and big city gardens will help swell Uncle Sam's food output.

In communities large and small every family that has access to a favorably situated plot for producing part of its food supply is being asked to join a Victory Garden club.

"This situation is different from 1917. Then the effort was to save food so there would be plenty for our troops in France. Now the need is for a balanced diet. When the farm family grows its own vegetables, it eats more and thus improves the family's health. We hope for an increase of 1,300,000 farm vegetable gardens in 1942. The goal we have set is 5,760,000.

"Growing vegetables on the farm puts the food right where it is to be used; it doesn't take any freight cars or trucks to move food to those families. Home vegetable gardens release more commercial vegetables for other purposes. Commercially canned vegetables are packed in tin—and we are short of tin.

As a reinforcement to the farm garden movement, the work of small town and big city gardens will help swell Uncle Sam's food output.

In communities large and small every family that has access to a favorably situated plot for producing part of its food supply is being asked to join a Victory Garden club.

"This situation is different from 1917. Then the effort was to save food so there would be plenty for our troops in France. Now the need is for a balanced diet. When the farm family grows its own vegetables, it eats more and thus improves the family's health. We hope for an increase of 1,300,000 farm vegetable gardens in 1942. The goal we have set is 5,760,000.

"Growing vegetables on the farm puts the food right where it is to be used; it doesn't take any freight cars or trucks to move food to those families. Home vegetable gardens release more commercial vegetables for other purposes. Commercially canned vegetables are packed in tin—and we are short of tin.

As a reinforcement to the farm garden movement, the work of small town and big city gardens will help swell Uncle Sam's food output.

In communities large and small every family that has access to a favorably situated plot for producing part of its food supply is being asked to join a Victory Garden club.

Star Dust

STAGE, SCREEN, RADIO
By VIRGINIA VALE
(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

FOUR soldiers from the middle west got the thrill of a lifetime recently. Claire Trevor, who'd been working late at Paramount on "The Black Curtain," was driving to a Hollywood cafe for dinner when she saw them trying to thumb a ride. She stopped and asked them if they'd have dinner with her. There were no introductions. In the middle of the meal one of them suddenly exclaimed, "Gosh, I know you—you're Claire Trevor!" Resultant casualties, one glass of water, spilled; two cups of coffee, dropped. Cause, amazement of fellow guests.

Claudette Colbert's slated to play another of those beautiful, brisk newspaper women that we see so often on the screen and so rarely in



CLAUDETTE COLBERT

real life. She'll do it in "No Time for Love." Fred McMurray, the hero, plays a sand hog, who works on a tunnel project under the Hudson.

We're told officially that Jean Parker, now playing in "Hello Annapolis," has just planted the largest one-girl victory garden in Hollywood—half an acre, all vegetables, which she's taking care of entirely by herself. Anybody who's ever taken care of a vegetable garden knows that either her screen career or the tomatoes and beans is going to be sadly neglected.

"Klondike Kate," who's in Hollywood to select an actress to portray her in the Columbia story based on her life, gave the same final test to all candidates, including Evelyn Keyes, Jinx Falkenburg and Shirley Patterson—had each roll a cigarette.

Jonathan Hale, who plays a bit in "Joe Smith, American," is a great-grand-nephew of Nathan Hale—plays the part of a foreign agent who beats up a man who's inspired by Nathan Hale's words, "I regret that I have but one life to give for my country."

Joan Fontaine better get ready for the biggest year of her screen career, now that she's won the Academy award for her work in "Suspicion" whether she really wants to go on making pictures or not. She was sure that one of the other nominees, her sister, Olivia de Havilland, Bette Davis, Greer Garson and Barbara Stanwyck, would get it.

"On-the-air" habits of radio folk—Fred Allen chews gum, swing organist Milt Herth chews candle wax; the Andrews Sisters squeeze each others' hands, Phil Baker squeezes the golf ball that he always carries in his pocket. Tallulah Bankhead grips her script so hard that afterward it shows the marks of her finger nails on every page.

Sixteen-year-old Linda Ware postponed her Paramount commitments because her doctor said she'd have to take a rest, preferably out of town. She went to New York. A week later she'd accepted a singing engagement at a swank night club, was discussing the lead in a musical show opposite Ray Bolger, and had four offers for guest shots on the air. They say the doctor's threatened with apoplexy.

Bob Hawk's Friday evening radio program, "How'm I Doin'?" is one of Uncle Sam's heaviest buyers of defense stamps. The program authorities keep a \$2,000 reserve on hand at all times.

Two men are responsible for keeping actress Ann Thomas in New York, when she had an opportunity to join Shirley Temple in the radio version of "Junior Miss"; they're Mr. Ace of radio's "Easy Aces," (she's his stenographer in the air show), and Mr. Meek of "Meet Mr. Meek."

ODDS AND ENDS—Since Fred Allen moved his broadcasts to Sunday evenings he's right back where he was nearly ten years ago, with "Fred Allen's Bath Club Revue." Kate Smith autographed almost 1,000 sailors' caps when she appeared at the Great Lakes U. S. naval training station . . . Norma Jean Wayne was only 14 days old when she made her screen debut as the new baby of the screen's "Blondie" series . . . Warner Bros. has to find new leading men for "The Hard Way" and "The Widow Waddell's Weep" because Jeffrey Lynn's in the army now . . . Metro's bought "Dragon Seed," by Pearl S. Buck, and will make a picture of it.

New Defense Jobs Opening Each Day

IF YOU can't be in the army or navy, why not try for a defense job? After brief—and free—training you can help fight our battle with rivets and dies!

Workers are needed in every section. That goes for women, too! With production speeding up



Women and Older Men Hired Too.
and men joining the services, women have a chance for every sort of defense job. There are women inspectors, parachute makers, lens grinders, laboratory aides, flying instructors.

Our 32-page booklet tells what agencies are giving these and other defense courses, lists typical defense jobs, sections where you can be found and addresses where you can register for work. Send your order to:

READER-HOME SERVICE
435 Sixth Avenue, New York City
Enclose 15 cents in coins for your copy of GETTING A DEFENSE JOB.
Name
Address

CORNS GO FAST
Pain goes quick, corns speedily removed when you use this, soothing, cushioning Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads. Try them!

Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads

Do You Like Jingle Contests?
Raleigh Cigarettes are now running another series of weekly contests for those who can supply the best last line to a jingle. Over 100 liberal prizes each week. Watch this paper for details.—Adv.

DON'T LET CONSTIPATION SLOW YOU UP

When bowels are sluggish and you feel irritable, headachy and everything you do is an effort, do as millions do—chew FEEN-A-MINT, the modern chewing gum laxative. Simply chew FEEN-A-MINT before you go to bed—sleep without being disturbed—next morning clear, thorough relief, helping you feel swell again, full of your normal pep. Try FEEN-A-MINT. Tastes good, is handy and economical. A generous family supply costs only

FEEN-A-MINT 10¢

More Raleigh Jingles
Raleigh Cigarettes are again offering liberal prizes in a big jingle contest running in this paper. One hundred and thirty-three prizes will be awarded each week.—Adv.

Take A Tip—From A WHITE-TIPPED CAPSULE
For Relief from Pain of HEADACHES

WHITE CAPS
10¢ and 25¢ sizes at all Drug Stores. Buy 25¢ Size in 30¢ Package. THE WHITE CAPS CO., Baltimore, Md.

NEXT TIME IN BALTIMORE MAKE IT HOTEL MT. ROYAL



PERFECT HOTEL SERVICE
● Homelike Atmosphere
Rates begin at \$2.00 per day
You Can Also Enjoy
MUSIC — DANCING
FAMOUS ALGERIAN ROOM
NEAR RAILROAD STATIONS
MT. ROYAL AVENUE AT CALVERT ST.

BONDS or BONDAGE

★ ★ It's Up to You ★ ★
Defense Bonds Will Tell



From industrial centers and other defense localities now working at top speed for the nation's Victory program, the excellent business conditions found there are overflowing into the more rural sections of the nation. As farm crops and rural production increases better business conditions will show in the "fair" areas of the U. S.

American Farmers Now Making Wartime Plans
Faced with the biggest demand for agricultural products in the history of the nation, American farmers today are planning—preparing—and working toward the single end of producing the crops, livestock, dairy products, fibers and other raw materials to meet wartime needs, writes L. C. Elliott, president of the LaSalle Extension university.

More food will be required by our military forces. Demand from our allies is constantly growing.

While production has been increasing, the prices received by farmers for what they sell have also been rising. Average prices are now the highest in 13 years. Prices which the farmers pay have also been going up, but not quite so rapidly, and the ratio between prices received and prices paid is steadily becoming more favorable. It has already reached the goal of parity, and the policy of the government is to maintain prices at around that level. In that way, farm income will be kept at the average rate.