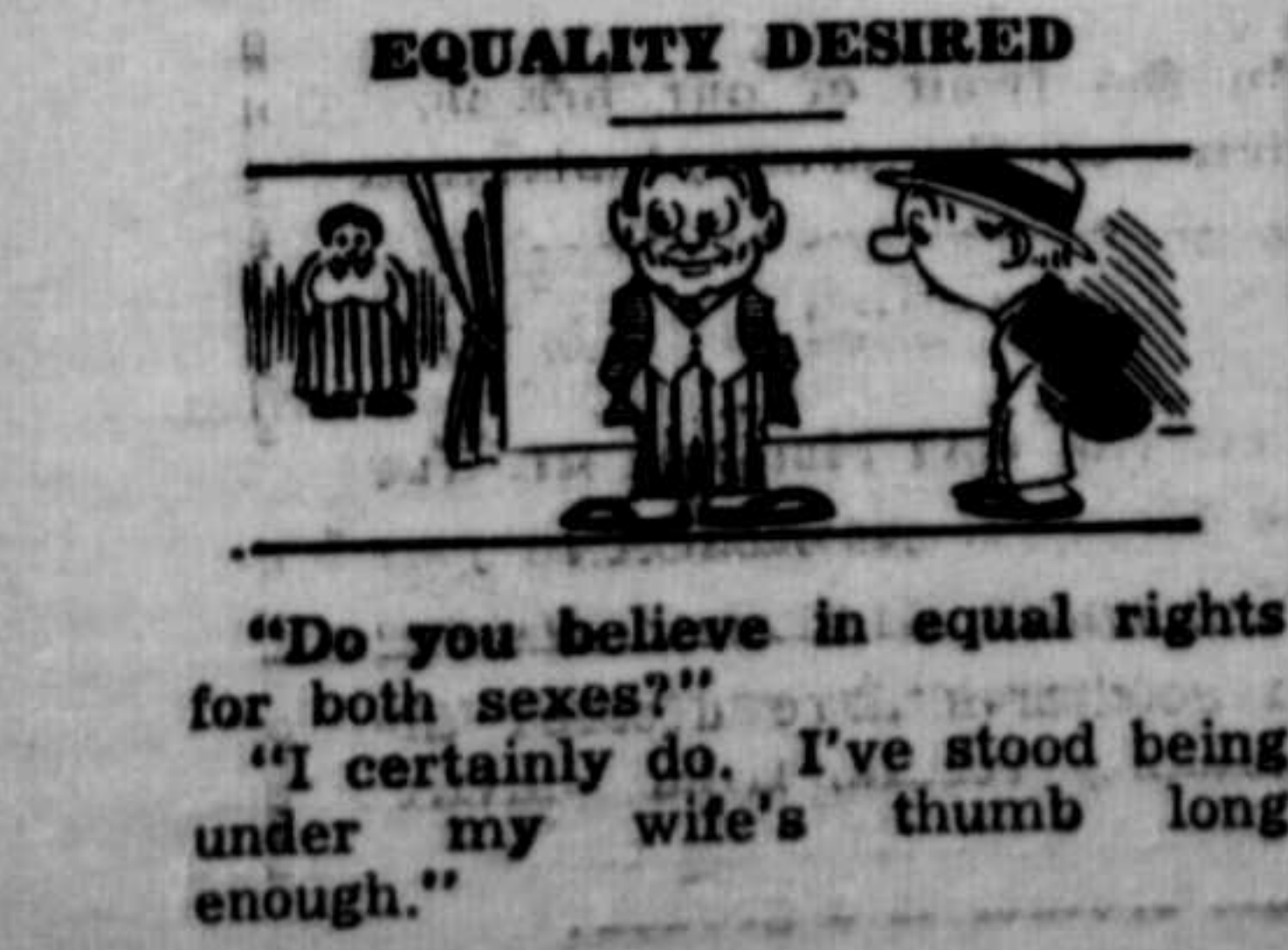
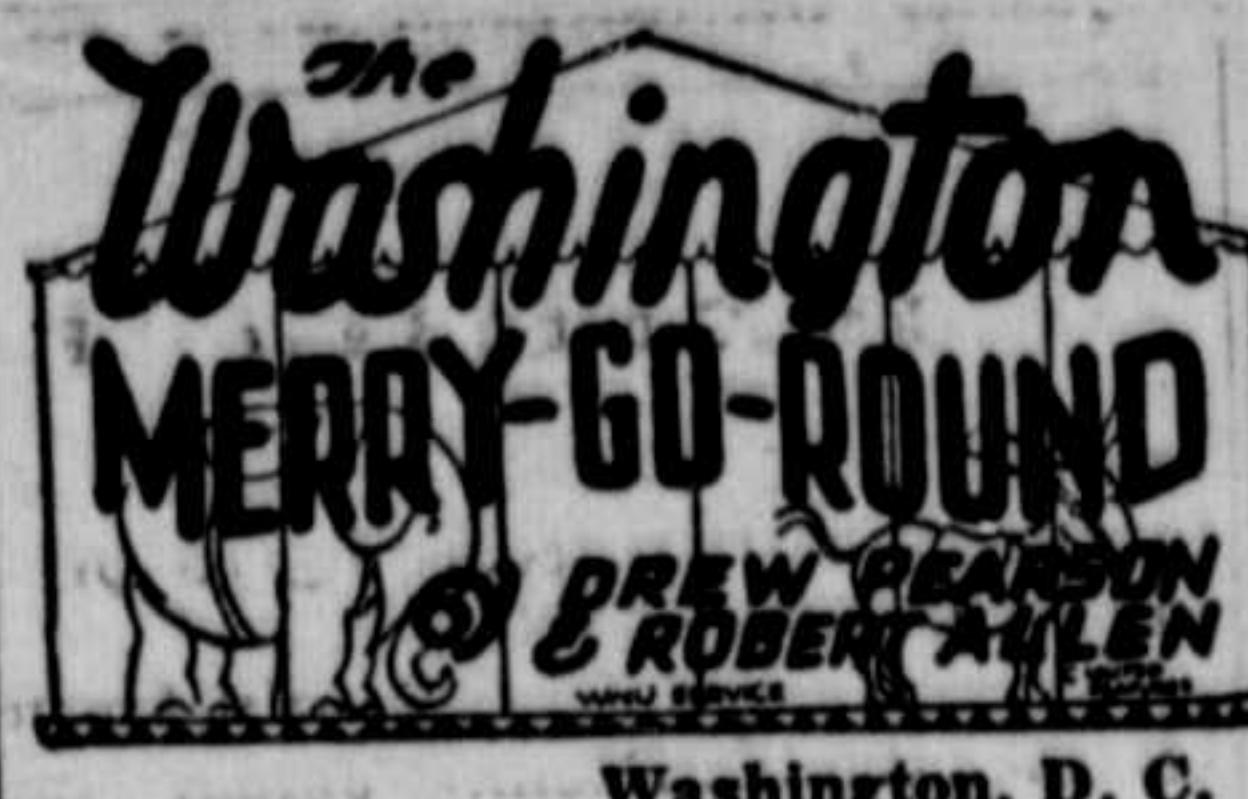


OUR COMIC SECTION



A Trifle Dense
First Bore—What are shoes made of?
Second Bore—Hide.
F. Bore—What?
S. Bore—Hide, hide, hide.
F. B.—Oh, I'm in no mood to play games.
S. B.—No, shoes are made out of hide, hide, hide, a cow's outside.
F. B.—If a cow's outside, then let's go out and milk her.



FOOD FOR BRITAIN
In the headlines, lend-lease aid to Britain is chiefly a story of planes, tanks, ships, guns and munitions. But these dramatic war supplies are only one part of the picture. An equally vital, though little known, phase of this gigantic program is food.

Today, practically every ship leaving U. S. shores for embattled England carries stocks of food as part of its cargo. Also significant is the fact that this steady flow of food shipments differs markedly from those of World War days. Then the foodstuffs were in bulk form—boatloads of grain and fresh meats. But now, with British and Allied shipping suffering terrible destruction, there aren't enough bottoms to transport both bulky armaments and bulky food across the hazardous Atlantic.

Since the cargo space for bulky armaments cannot be reduced, and with the British food situation becoming acute, food is being shipped in concentrated and dehydrated form. Thus it is carried in the same ships with arms and munitions, taking up relatively little space. The extent of these shipments and what they meant to the American farmer is shown graphically by the following list of lend-lease food purchases in a very recent seven-week period:

American cheese,	20,483,175 pounds;
corn starch,	35,820,000 pounds;
frozen eggs,	36,648,630 pounds;
dried eggs,	4,458,650 pounds;
canned fish,	1,083,052 cases;
dehydrated soup,	4,400,000 pounds;
soy beans,	9,070,000 pounds;
dried beans,	40,770,000 pounds;
corn sugar,	5,696,000 pounds;
enzymes,	3,380 pounds;
dried apricots,	9,986,000 pounds;
honey,	3,557,300 pounds;
enriched flour,	399,000 pounds;
concentrated orange juice,	92,302 gallons;
vitamin B1,	8,968 kilograms;
peanut butter,	1,762,000 pounds;
lard,	28,862,720 pounds.

FREEZING CHINESE FUNDS
There was one unwritten chapter in the story of American freezing of funds of those two Oriental neighbors, Japan and China.

It was published that the funds of friendly China were frozen as well as the funds of unfriendly Japan. But unpublished was the fact that China for four months had been asking the state department to freeze its funds, but the state department had refused.

China's request was quite unusual, for most nations object strenuously to having their funds frozen. For instance, Switzerland, hearing that she would be included with Germany when Hitler's funds were frozen, argued for weeks.

But in the case of China, many of her funds are in the hands of big Chinese merchants and bankers in Shanghai, who for business reasons are playing with the Japanese. And they have been draining Chinese currency from the country.

So Roosevelt's special Chinese emissary, Lauchlin Currie, was requested by Chiang Kai-shek to ask Secretary of State Hull to freeze Chinese funds. This would have hamstrung the pro-Japanese Chinese. However, Secretary Hull refused. Twice Chiang Kai-shek made the request, but both times it was refused. In fact, the state department even denied that such a request was made, presumably on the ground that it came not through diplomatic channels, but through Mr. Currie who is only a White House secretary.



WORLD EVENTS
World events seem to be moving in more satisfactory fashion these days. One cannot help hoping that sometime before long we may read that people who once thought that war was the only way to bring about satisfactory solutions to world difficulties may have reached the conclusion that there are possibilities of mutual co-operation. Acceptance of the fact that we are dependent upon each other, not only as individuals but as nations, for our well-being and that the ultimate solution of world problems will require a willingness to agree to this precept, seems the first step forward toward a peaceful world.

In these closing days of the International Student Service institute in Eastport, Maine, the question of the way to make democracy meet not only our own needs, but world needs, has been discussed by Dr. Eagleton and the students. Much interest and real thinking on the problem, I hope, will result.

I have, of course, spent a very short time with this group of young people and I have nothing whatsoever to do with the running of the institute. But one finds oneself receiving certain impressions. I have found first that after five weeks of hard work there is no real lessening of interest in the study of what democracy means and of how, as individuals, we can function to make democracy meet the needs of all the people.

FINE LEADERSHIP
Dr. Neilson has made a deep impression on all of us. Perhaps the students who have been under his direction at Smith college will understand what I mean when I say that these young men and women have sensed the benediction of his presence. It is character that really gets across to other people and there has been a recognition of the fineness and the gentleness of a human being who has lived up to his ideals and used his abilities to the utmost. Example is far better than precept.

In addition, I think Mr. Joseph Lash, who has really done the day-by-day management of detail and curriculum on which hangs much of the success of an undertaking such as this, has gained the respect and the affectionate co-operation of all the young people under his care in a way which is only possible when there is realization of a fine spirit. People grow through experiences, if they meet life honestly and courageously. This is how character is built and young people recognize this ability to grow in those with whom they come in contact.

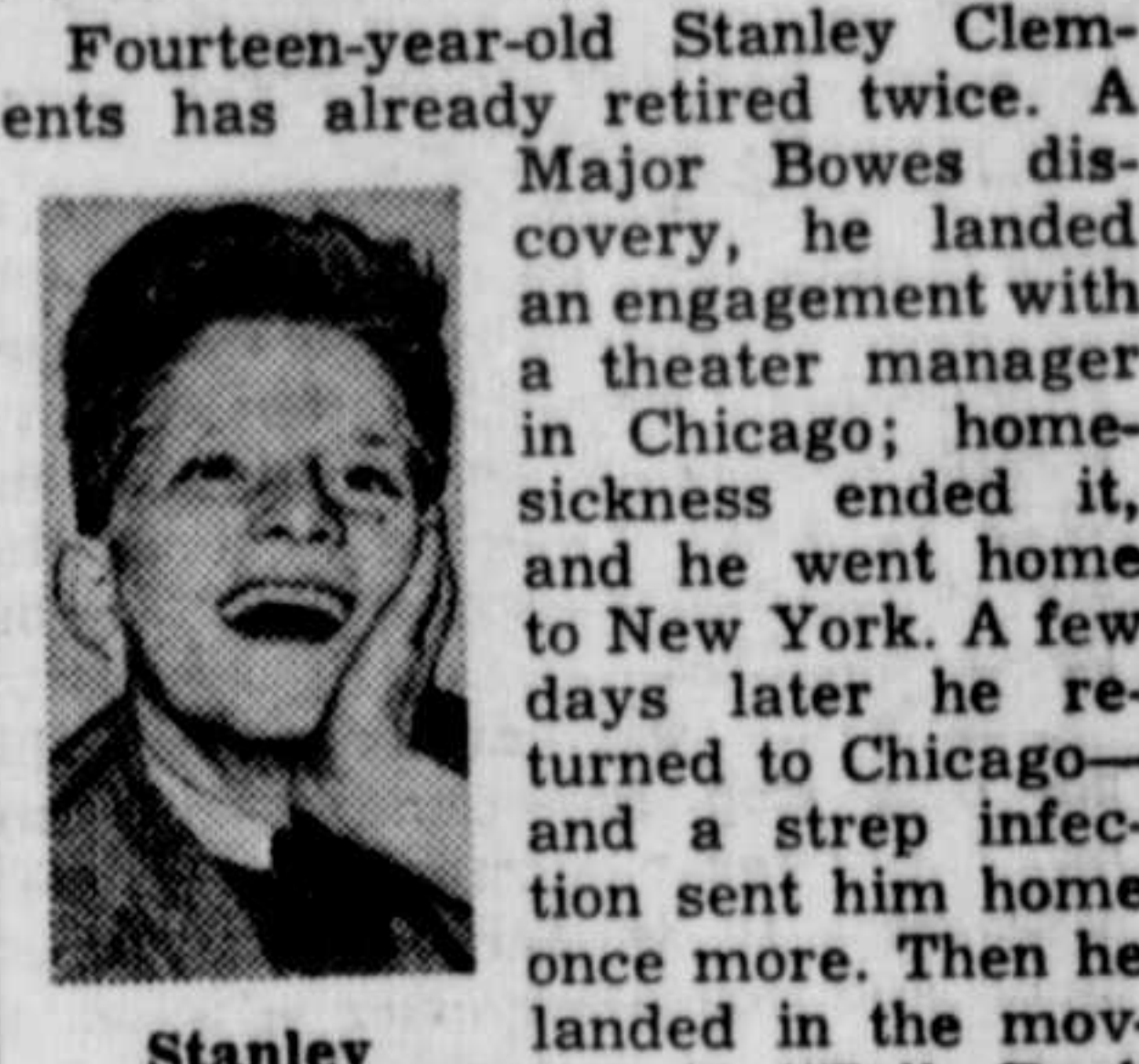
YOUNG PEOPLE
I wonder if any of you read an article in a recent issue of the magazine, This Week, on the attitude of young people towards the difficulties of the present day? It voiced so well the feeling of many men who resent one of the questions which certain groups of young people are apt to put before their elders—namely: "We are ready to defend democracy if we know what democracy really means to us. Our generation, to a very great extent, has grown up under dark skies with sometimes scant food, rather little schooling and no recreation. When we were supposedly ready to strike out for ourselves and look for an opportunity to work, as we had been told Americans should do, we found nothing available."

The article points out that in many ways the pioneer days were just as hard, that Henry Ford and Thomas Edison worked long hours for scant pay and, therefore, though it may be difficult, still if you have the will to succeed you will succeed.

I think there is a great deal to be said for that point of view. There are a good many young people who believe they are entitled to work at the things they wish to do, and not just at anything which comes to hand. There are other young people who, when they find themselves in an uncongenial occupation, are not able to put the best they have into that occupation or use spare time to develop, through reading or other contacts, their real interests.

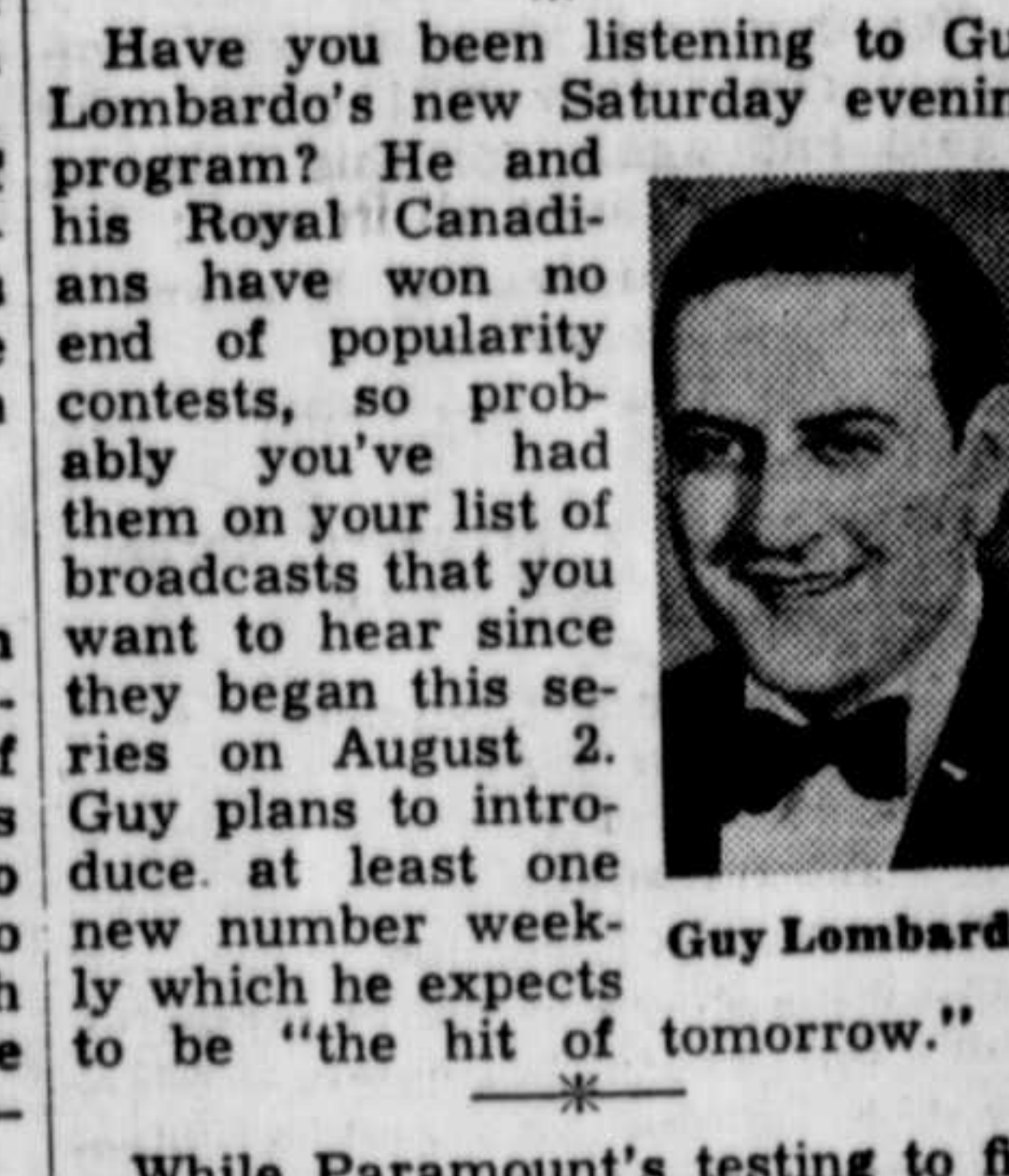


THE "Bahama Passage" troupe won't soon forget that picture. They journeyed to Nassau and began work in the middle of May at Salt Cay, a desolate island nearby. After that they worked on other islands, in caves and finally some of them worked under water. Edward Griffith, producer and director, hid himself to a submerged wreck and went down in a diving bell to officiate while scenes were made of Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden (we're assured that they didn't use doubles!) diving down 18 feet to the ocean floor.



Fourteen-year-old Stanley Clements has already retired twice. A Major Bowes discovery, he landed an engagement with a theater manager in Chicago; homesickness ended it, and he went home to New York. A few days later he returned to Chicago—and a strep infection sent him home once more. Then he landed in the movies—in "Tall, Dark and Handsome," "Accent on Love" and now in Metro's "Down in San Diego." He's won his success in "toughie" roles, but he still has to fight against homesickness!

With "The Reluctant Dragon" released at last, Walt Disney has his next full-length feature production practically completed. It's "Dumbo the Circus," and stars a baby elephant who becomes the world's greatest circus performer because he can fly. It set a record—the entire picture was wound up in a year and a half, instead of the usual two and one-half to three years devoted to previous full-length Disney pictures.



Have you been listening to Guy Lombardo's new Saturday evening program? He and his Royal Canadians have won no end of popularity contests, so probably you've had them on your list of broadcasts that you want to hear since they began this series on August 2. Guy plans to introduce at least one new number weekly which he expects to be "the hit of tomorrow."

While Paramount's testing to find the right actress for the role of "Maria" in "For Whom the Bell Tolls," Ernest Hemingway, the author, cabled from Cuba that he's found the perfect solution. She's a Russian-Spanish girl who looks exactly like the heroine.

If Raymond Massey didn't look so much like Abraham Lincoln he wouldn't have to wear a false nose. He wears it in the new DeMille picture, "Reap the Wild Wind." He plays a deep-dyed villain, but he wears the same kind of clothes he's worn when he played Lincoln, and all of us have grown accustomed to thinking of Lincoln when we see him in clothes like that. So—he's wearing a pointed extension on his nose, to make him look properly sinister.

The announcement that Frank Capra and Robert Riskin, his writing partner, would handle the screen version of "Arsenic and Old Lace" for Warner Bros. assured the public that the picture will be a good one. The sum of \$175,000 was paid for the motion picture rights to this very successful and hilarious stage success, in which Boris Karloff returned to the stage.

Remember Singin' Sam? You should, though he's one of radio's most unpublicized stars. He's been on the air for 14 years, and his recorded programs are heard on more stations than any other program in America. In fact, it's estimated that he has more listeners than Jack Benny—about 8,000,000 a day, the year round; his "Refreshment Time" is heard over 227 stations daily.

ODDS AND ENDS—Gene Autry's signed to appear in the autumn at the two biggest rodeos—in New York and in Boston. . . . **Al Pearce** and his gang, who return to the air waves in October, will be starred in a feature film by Republic Studios. . . . **John Garfield** violently objected to appearing in "New Orleans Blues," but made up with the studio when he was assigned to "Bridges Are Built at Night". . . . **Richard Arlen's** starring in a series of three aviation pictures for Paramount release. . . . **Chester Morris** in three mysteries. . . . **Maureen O'Sullivan** and **Johnny Weismuller** are housekeeping in a tree again, for their new "Tarzan" picture.