



Washington, D. C.  
NAZI INTRUDER

There is a German smuggler operating in the Caribbean off the coast of Mexico.

This was the inside reason for the President's sudden transfer of the entire coast guard to the navy—the coast guard's ships and planes are needed to track down the Nazi intruder.

Sensational feature about the smuggler is that she is a former U. S. vessel—the 800-ton Diesel-engineered yacht that once belonged to A. Atwater Kent, Philadelphia radio magnate.

The one-time pleasure ship now is being operated under the Panamanian flag out of Vera Cruz, Mexico, by Nazi agents in that city, and is being used to transport high test gasoline and mercury to small Caribbean islands where Japanese ships collect the smuggled strategic supplies.

The yacht recently unloaded 1,000 flasks of mercury at an island which for military reasons must be nameless.

The former luxury craft came into possession of the Nazis by a circuitous route which intelligence experts uncovered only a few weeks ago. The purchase was made by a shipping company whose main office is in Vera Cruz and has a branch office in New Orleans, where transfer of title took place. The price was \$18,000.

Fortunately for intelligence the payment was made in U. S. bills of \$1,000 denomination. From the serial numbers, the bills were traced back to a Vera Cruz bank. There it was learned the money had been withdrawn from the account of the leading Nazi business house in Mexico, and turned over to the shipping company that bought the yacht.

Subsequent investigation revealed that all the stockholders of this company were Germans; also that the two top officers were Spaniards, one a naturalized Mexican and the other a naturalized American citizen.

Now, every movement of the yacht is watched, but there is nothing the United States can do about the ship unless she enters American waters. So far the vessel has been very careful to stay within Mexican territorial waters.

**LEND-LEASE MILK EXPERT**  
The most novel type of lend-lease operation thus far was the lend-lease of a man named Adolph. Adolph Eichhorn went over to help the British against Adolf Hitler.

The British are suffering from insufficient production of milk, because of diseased cattle, and Eichhorn is the man who knows all the cow cures. He is director of the animal disease station under the department of agriculture.

Three principal diseases afflict British cattle: tuberculosis, which makes the cattle lean; Bang's disease, which results in the loss of the calf; and mastitis.

Eichhorn was obliged to tell the British that tuberculosis, which afflicts 35 per cent of British cattle, cannot be cured during the course of the war, unless the war lasts for another generation. It took the United States 22 years to get the disease under control.

Bang's disease is more readily cured. By vaccination, a calf can be immunized so that its adult life will not be afflicted with the disease.

Meantime, the British are importing great quantities of dry and powdered milk from the United States. Fresh milk is worth a king's ransom.

**RETURNED FAVOR**  
When Rep. John McCormack of Massachusetts was elected Democratic floor leader of the house, one of his strongest and most unexpected supporters was Georgia's fiery New Deal-hating Gene Cox. Though the two men were poles apart on economic views, Cox nevertheless backed McCormack and did yeoman work for him.

Recently McCormack returned the favor. Before leaving on a trip to Massachusetts, McCormack named Cox floor leader during his absence.

"There's one condition, however, Gene," he grinned. "You'll have to refrain from those hot one-minute speeches on the floor. I don't want my stand-in taking swings at the administration. It would look bad."

McCormack wished the Georgian luck and left the chamber. Hardly had he departed when Cox jumped up and asked permission to address the house for one minute. New Dealers held their breath, expecting him to uncork one of his scorching blasts.

But they relaxed with a sigh of relief when Cox launched into a terrific tirade against John L. Lewis.

**CAPITAL CHAFF**  
Capt. Jules James, commandant of the U. S. naval base at Bermuda, is a nephew of Secretary of War Stimson.

White House has received a barrage of letters and telegrams urging Maury Maverick as ambassador to Mexico.

Madame Maxim Litvinov was born Ivy Low, daughter of British historian Sidney Low, and niece of Sir A. Maurice Low, who was Washington correspondent of London's Morning Post.

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

By Edward C. Wayne

Strike Situation and Japanese Crisis Prove Washington's Toughest Problems; Winter Closes In on Eastern Front As Russia Reports Taking Offensive

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

STRIKES:

At Showdown

Congressional passage of the Neutrality act changes was a victory for the administration in that President Roosevelt stood his ground on his labor position, declining to meet a growing demand for legislation outlawing strikes, and laws setting a ceiling on wages.

Yet the narrow margin in the house (20 votes) also was considered a severe rebuke to the President for his attitude, and there were signs in the press and in congress that legislators and editors were getting ready to kick over the traces.

Crucial situations had faced the President both over the strikes in captive coal mines owned by steel companies, largely occupied in defense work, and in the threatened railroad strike.

There had been little evidence that the White House was planning anywhere in either struggle, though the President had made manifold efforts to dissuade John L. Lewis and his U.M.W. from going overboard.

It was this situation more than any other which had caused the defection of many administration supporters during the Neutrality act voting.

The "closed shop" issue in the mine strike, never very popular in circles not closely allied with labor unions, caused the outburst of anti-strike feeling to be particularly severe.

Successes were reported in the far north, where Kuibyshev dispatches declared 20 German transports had been sunk in what was to have been a major invasion attempt in the Murmansk sector.

Also 2,500 Italians had been reported "eliminated" in the Crimean sector, and victories also were claimed by Russia in the Donets basin area.

The Finns were being hurled back in front of Leningrad, and the general Russian tone was one of confidence, yet watchfulness, the latter being stressed because Red headquarters figured the Germans still had at least one more huge attack up their sleeves.

Hardly unexpected at this time, and with the hostage-shooting matter being what it was, had come the report that Vichy was planning to "go the whole hog" and throw in with Hitler's "new order."

It had been known for a long time where the sympathies of Darlan and Laval had been, but Petain was supposed to have been more or less on the fence.

History one day might recount, observers felt, that there was some strange and mysterious connection between the fatal plane crash which killed General Huntziger and the decision to join the Axis.

Huntziger, minister of war, had just been to Africa, presumably conferring with Mystery Man Weygand and was on his way back home to a momentous meeting of the government when his plane fell and he was killed.

Many wondered what bearing this would have on the situation in Nazi-Vichy relations.

KURUSU:

Last Try?

Most observers of the situation in the Pacific believed that with the arrival of Saburo Kurusu in Washington the last stage of the difficult effort of Japan and the United States to avoid war had been reached.

During his plane trip to this country there had been little of encouraging press comment, and the state department had again and again repeated its gloomy outlook.

Officials of the cabinet, particularly Secretary Knox of the Navy,

had expressed this same view of depression over any chance of a peaceful settlement.

Still Kurusu had arrived, had been greeted with smiles by American diplomats, and the conversations were on.

Basic difficulty of solving an equation where Japan was at war with China and both Britain and America had declared this war an act of aggression and had been giving and promising aid to China was openly apparent.

Japan was urging the United States: "Leave us alone in China!"

The United States was demanding of Japan: "You let China alone!"

These points were poles apart.

London said Germany was desperate for oil, or she would have abandoned the Russian offensive for the winter, and be willing just to hang on.

A reliable source was quoted as saying that if the Russian oil fields were not conquered, Germany would be out of oil reserves by the winter of 1942.

The official German reports were beginning to tell the public of fierce Russian attacks, and the color of Berlin dispatches confirmed the fact that the Germans were on the defensive all along the front.

At the same time Italy coupled an announcement admitting severe and continued raids on Italian cities by British planes with the ousting of the chief of the Italian air force, General Pricolo, and his replacement by General Fougere.

Axis sources were reported to have made Turkey an offer of Thrace as a last inducement to get the Turks to join the triple alliance.

The sudden interest in Turkey on the part of Germany, as borne out in reports from both Berlin and Bern was rather a puzzle to some, while others saw in it the possibility that Germany might, now that she was somewhat bogged down in Russia, be seeking a Turkish route to Russian oil wells.

Three possibilities were seen—that Turkey had already decided to throw in with the Axis—that increased pressure would be brought to bear on Turkey (in line with Bern's view of the situation) and third, that Germany might be satisfied to have Turkey neutral and aloof but fearing that American and British pressure from the south might turn her from her neutral course to a pro-British stand.

Reports reaching it were that about 8,100 hostages, including intellectuals, priests and students, had been executed in three villages. The executions had been maintained, said Premier General Simovic, had been carried out at the rate of 100 to 1, in retaliation.

BRITISH: Restive



JOSEF STALIN  
Tribute from Mr. Churchill.

The British were exceedingly restive under the continued inaction except for heavy bombing raids over the channel. Many members of the house, especially the Laborite critics of Churchill, were loudly clamoring for the establishment of another front.

England, they said, was aware that a munitions race was going on in North Africa, with the Germans doing all they could to bolster their strength, and the British receiving vast supplies from the United States, and using their navy to attempt to break German communication lines.

But the house was demanding action on that front, being highly dissatisfied with the "stalemate" situation. Many believed it was not yet too late to start something on that front and drive the Nazis and Italians back on their heels into Libya again.

But the government was giving its critics little satisfaction, and was showing no inclination whatever to change the status quo.

Churchill paid a tribute to that "great warrior Stalin," and said that all possible equipment and munitions would be sent to aid him.

He also said that Britain would firmly back up the United States in its attitude toward Japan. Beyond this he would not move a step, nor would he make cabinet changes.

AXIS: Blues

All was not rosy in Axis countries, dispatches had informed the world. A New York Times correspondent, returning with his bride from Berlin, told of no rest, of constant harassments, of poor food, of no entertainment. The few passenger trains were so crowded that trips were extremely inconvenient, he reported, and said that he had lost 20 pounds due to poor food.

Eatable food only could be obtained in the most expensive restaurants, he added, and in the poorer ones the dinners "just wouldn't go down."

People are not told what kind of meat they are getting, he said, but it makes no difference as they all tasted the same.

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THE ATTIC—IN WHICH MEMORIES, TOO, ARE STORED

EVERY well-ordered home should have an attic as a place for the storage of memories. In the attic the memories will lie dormant until there comes a moving day. When that time comes, its long-forgotten treasures will be revealed and the problem of disposing of those treasures will be a serious one.

There will be found the crib and high chair the babies used years ago. Those babies are now grown to men and women. They have homes and families of their own in far-away places. What memories of their days of babyhood—the days when the home echoed the happy prattle of little children—those simple bits of long-discarded furniture bring back. There can be no more babies to use them, but it is hard to let them go.

In a litter of the attic are found the school and college dance programs of the daughter. Written on them are the names of boys, many of whom we have long forgotten, but those names recall memories of hopes for the daughter's future, of evenings when one or another "called" and "Ma" and I retired from the parlor or living room and watched the clock for the appropriate hour for the young man's departure. Ransacking the attic gives one an opportunity to live over again those cherished days of the long ago.

You dig out of the clutter the uniform you wore as a soldier before the turn of the century and with it the sword that was your badge of office. They remind you of the long-forgotten comrades of those soldier days.

Then you find "Ma's" wedding dress and hat and marvel at the style and "je" of the dress. You recall incidents of that happy day when you took her from the home in the little Iowa town to a new home in the city. You recall those who were present at the wedding ceremony. Most of them you have not heard of for years and you wonder at what changes life may have brought to them, what success or failure may have been their lot.

These are but typical of the thousands of incidents the contents of the attic will bring back to you. Each item, as you dig it out of the accumulation, presents a problem. Can you discard it? Can you throw away the old lamp beside which you spent so many pleasant evenings? Should you not keep the old and badly worn quilt your mother "pieced" and quilted so many, many years ago? There are the pictures of friends of the long ago, some of which are now hard to recall, but when you do, they live again. Should you not keep each and every one of them, as well as the thousands of letters you spend hours and days rereading?

Yes, the attic is a storehouse of memories. A storehouse that offers more problems when you move than does all the rest of the house together. In the end you keep much of it to be stored away in another attic that becomes another storehouse of memories and presents other problems should you ever move again.

**ONE WAY OF GETTING THE FACTS TO PEOPLE**  
SECRETARY MORGENTHAU is asking congress for another heavy tax increase, one that will produce an additional seven or eight billion dollars each year. He also asks for legislation that will collect all federal taxes at the source, that the taxes be deducted from the pay envelopes of employees and from the dividend checks to stockholders. Such action by congress would give the mass of the people a better understanding of what they pay for what government provides. It would give them facts our system of "hidden" taxes has long denied the greater portion of the American people. It would make for a more intelligent citizenship and more intelligent voters. Let us hope the politicians may accept at least that part of the secretary's recommendation.

**FEDERAL MAIL**  
WASHINGTON tells us we must economize in our use of paper, but the federal government has ordered one billion, four hundred million envelopes for 1942. That represents envelopes for every individual in the nation, including the babies. Those envelopes will be distributed as franked mail. At the normal postage rate of three cents, it would mean a postal revenue of 42 million dollars. There is one reason for a postal deficit.

**HAIR CURLERS**  
THE LADIES cannot buy made-in-America hair curlers, the kind they wear to bed. The reason is the factories making them cannot get necessary material as it is needed for the war munitions we are producing for England. But cheer up, ladies, the stores will sell you exactly the same thing, with a trifle different name, made in and imported from England. English hair curler factories are still operating. The price, incidentally, is just half of the made-in-America kind.



If food burns in a pan, shake a generous amount of soda into it, fill with cold water and let stand on back of stove until pan can be easily cleaned.

Crocheted bedspreads can be washed, but they should be carefully spread out on a clean sheet to dry and not hung on a line.

A teaspoon of baking powder in the water in which meat and vegetables are cooked will help make them tender.

It takes less sugar for stewed apples if sugar is added after cooking.

Often a coat of paint is saved by first washing the walls before repainting them. This removes the soil and stains and assures a better job and takes less paint.

Directly under the skin of potatoes is a valuable nutritional layer, so, whenever possible, cook potatoes in their jackets. The skin can then be peeled off easily without loss of food value.

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