

STAR DUST Movie Radio By VIRGINIA VALE

YOU may think that it would be all too easy to break into the movies if you were related to a star. But—well, just see what Florence Eldridge has to say about it.

In private life she is Mrs. Fredric March. In public life she has been a well known actress on the stage for some years before they were married. When he decided on movies instead of the stage, she went along to Hollywood, because being a good wife is more important to her than having a career of her own.

Came the time when RKO was casting "Mary of Scotland," in which Katharine Hepburn and Fredric March are co-starred (and a swell picture it is!). Miss Eldridge wanted the role of Queen Elizabeth.

"I was selected only after every other candidate for the part had been tested and rejected for one reason or another," says she. She finally got it, of course, and turned in an excellent performance.

Gertrude Michael was the target for a lot of remonstrating when she left Paramount; there were people who said she'd find that free-lancing was a lot worse than sticking with a big company, even though that company didn't seem to be doing a great deal for you. Some of them predicted that she'd be completely out of pictures, first thing she knew.



Gertrude Michael

Whereupon she signed up with RKO and now she's headed straight for the top—and the head shakers aren't saying much of anything.

That brand new motion picture company, Grand National, has just signed up a young man who looks like big star material. His name is Brilliant Chapman, and he's a dancer—has appeared in solo numbers for the past four years with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Recently he has been dancing at a night club in New York, and now he's off to Europe on a vacation, before he starts work before the camera.

Lily Pons is all set to begin picture work again, although she has said that she doesn't care too much about it. She spent her vacation in Connecticut, its climax being the arrival of her mother from France.

John McCormack, the famous Irish tenor, sang "Killarney" and "Believe Me, If All Those Endearing Young Charms" in England the other day for 20th Century-Fox's "Wings of the Morning"—and if you see the picture you'll see the famous singer in natural color—it's the first Technicolor picture produced in England.

The football broadcasts are being lined up, so that all of us who don't want to go to games, or can't make it, can sit at home this fall and hear what's happening on the gridiron. An oil company is acting as sponsor for the broadcasts of one hundred major games, over thirty-six stations on the coast. Don Wilson, whom you've heard doing another sort of announcements with Jack Benny, will do some of the announcing.

If you listen to the Music Hall of the Air, on the radio, you probably feel that you know Ted Hammerstein; he is the grandson of the late Oscar Hammerstein, one of America's most illustrious theatrical figures.



Richard Dix

This theatrical agent was one of the important ones, and his waiting room was usually filled with people clamoring for work. Keeping them from storming the inner office was Hammerstein's main duty. He did his job as bouncer very effectively—and some of the people he threw out later made good—among them Richard Dix, Chester Morris and Ben Lyons!

ODDS AND ENDS: Norma Shearer's personal secretary, Mrs. ...

Just One of the Displays at the Pomona Fair



It really doesn't grow this large in Southern California, but this oversized ear of corn has been prepared for one of the displays of the famous Los Angeles county fair which opens at Pomona in September.

FOE OF CRIMINALS



Rowland C. Sheldon, who was the moving spirit behind the formation of the newly-organized National Crime Prevention institute, with headquarters in New York. Mr. Sheldon, a native of Camden, N. J., attended Harvard and West Point and was commandant of Montclair academy, 1900-1911. He served 12 years as general secretary of the Big Brother movement in New York and also became general secretary of the big brother and sister movement, which position he still holds.

Mrs. Stork Herself Has a Baby



Everyone knows that the stork brings babies, but here is a variation. Mrs. Florence Stork of Chicago is shown with her newly arrived baby boy. Father John Stork is the proudest bird in the city. Both mother and baby Stork are doing fine, the doctor says. The parent Storks have not yet announced what they will call their new nestling, but it is expected the name will soon be chosen.

Chotteau Conquers the Channel



Courageous in the face of frigid waters and terrific tides, Paul Chotteau, French swimmer, is pictured pausing for liquid refreshment as he swam 41 miles across the treacherous Catalina channel to a point near Topango canyon on the Southern California coast. He set a record of 33 hours, 44 minutes for the grueling test. This was his seventh attempt in two years.

SON OF CANNIBAL



Ragoso, whose father was a Solomon Island cannibal chieftain, shown shortly after his arrival in New York as a guest of the Greater New York Conference of Seventh Day Adventists, to which religion he is a convert. Ragoso, whose father was converted by a Seventh Day Adventist missionary, spoke at a series of meetings.

If It Is Hot Where You Are, Look at This



Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted By WILLIAM BRUCKART



Washington.—President Roosevelt again has changed courses on relief. This time he has launched an experiment that becomes most significant and interesting because he is trying out in a small way the very heart of the relief proposal contained in the Republican platform.

Without any ballyhoo or any detailed statement, the President has allocated \$22,700,000 of Public Works Administration funds for use in direct grants to states and has laid down a formula for use of this money that takes it into the same category as the Republican plan. The President took this action personally. He has not only prescribed the conditions under which the grants will be made but has laid down rules for PWA which will, in effect, bring to his attention any completed arrangements involving these funds.

The program provides that the federal government will bear 45 per cent of the cost, a municipality or county contributing the other 55 per cent out of its own funds, and before the allocation is made definitely, the municipality or county receiving the funds must agree to employ 100 per cent relief labor.

In this manner, the "need for relief" becomes the measuring stick. If the local community is unable to supply only unskilled labor from the relief rolls and the project of construction planned for the community requires the use of skilled labor, it does not get the money. The projects considered to fall within the category of this new experiment include a great many worthwhile construction jobs such as school houses, sewage systems and water systems. The things proposed, therefore, may be said to be of permanent value and to that extent represent a veering by the President to the theory which Secretary Ickes of the Department of Interior always has held, namely, that if federal funds are expended they should be used in the construction and maintenance of permanent improvements.

Although the general idea of this new experiment in relief, new to the New Deal, was practically forced upon the President by the necessity of the present relief mess, it nevertheless represents a return to a method long regarded by many students of the problem as the only way in which relief funds can be properly handled. It places back in the hands of local communities the task of looking after their own destitute and charity cases. The federal government contributes a share of the funds, of course, but it does not boss the job as has been the practice under Harry Hopkins and his Works Progress Administration further than the requirements that relief labor be employed.

As stated above, the plan now on trial constitutes the very heart of the Republican proposal for handling federal relief. The Republican platform calls for "federal grants in aid to the states and territories while the need exists upon compliance with these conditions: a fair proportion of the total relief burden to be provided from the revenues of states and local governments; all engaged in relief administration to be selected on the basis of merit and fitness; adequate provisions to be made for the encouragement of those persons who are trying to become self-supporting."

I hear much discussion around Washington that the President's experiment meets the Republican program in every way except as to the second provision which relates to the selection of the administrative personnel "upon the basis of merit and fitness." There are many who believe Mr. Roosevelt has reached the conclusion that there is considerable merit in the contention that unless steps are taken to get relief of the unemployed back into the local communities, it will become an unworkable monster, a Frankenstein.

On the other hand, some of the bitter critics of the Roosevelt administration are contending that Mr. Roosevelt seeks to try out the Republican proposal in this manner in order to demonstrate that it is unworkable. They point also to the omission of the second provision, just mentioned, and declare that the President will use political patronage rather than merit as the means of creating supervision.

While the new method has not been made fully operative so that anyone can see it, the restriction which the Republican platform calls for is a fair proportion of the total relief burden to be provided from the revenues of states and local governments; all engaged in relief administration to be selected on the basis of merit and fitness.

There is one other thing to be mentioned. It is to be noted that the plan is to be tried in a number of communities in the country. It is to be tried in a number of communities in the country. It is to be tried in a number of communities in the country.

does not limit the workers wholly to relief. In making such a restriction as the President has done, it is held in some quarters that there will not be too many communities able to take advantage of the fresh federal funds. The reason for this is that particularly in the smaller communities there is not a great amount of skilled labor. This comparatively small proportion of skilled labor, comparatively small when measured against the amount of common labor, or unskilled labor, available makes it impossible in a good many instances for the smaller communities to obtain money.

The situation is simply this: in the construction of sewage and water systems and most other construction jobs, there is more skilled labor required than will be available in the communities where these public works are to be undertaken. Further, with the pick up in industry, however small it may yet be, the skilled artisan has more chances to get jobs than has the common laborer. In addition, I think it can be fairly said that a skilled worker is of the type to be among the last to go on relief rolls. In any event, he will not go on the relief rolls until there is no other alternative. He is able to earn a much higher rate of pay than is available to him as a relief dole and naturally is not content to remain on the relief rolls longer than is absolutely necessary.

In this direction then, trouble may lie. Possibly some communities will be guilty of seeking to induce skilled workers to go on relief rolls for a sufficient length of time to enable them to carry out an agreement to employ only relief labor. This is a regrettable possibility but it is a very real one.

In all fairness to the President, I think it must be said that he is proceeding on a method to reach communities and unemployed that hitherto have been rather like stepchildren. The big relief project, under the former PWA system, and the Harry Hopkins method of handling relief in some way or other have managed to be concentrated in the great cities. While some persons may be unkind enough to say that the President is expanding his vote-getting machine to the small communities, it nevertheless remains as a fact that the system now undertaken will let some relief dribble down to those who have not had it before. In any event, since it is the Republican proposal and it is being tried out by the New Deal, it is an experiment very well worth watching.

The nations of the world find themselves in one of those peculiar and almost humorous situations that can develop only from the queer quirks of diplomacy. It has not progressed far enough yet for anyone to say what the outcome of this new diplomatic situation will be but it is not devoid, nevertheless, of possibilities both from the serious as well as the humorous side.

It may have escaped general notice that, under Mussolini's orders, King Victor Emanuel is now not only king of Italy but he is also emperor of Ethiopia. He was given this new title immediately after the conquering hordes of Italians had held their triumphant march in Rome and, as far as Mussolini was concerned, Ethiopia had gone out of existence, a dead nation.

Despite the fact that Mussolini would like to have Emperor Haile Selassie known only as a plain Mr. Tafari, most of the nations of the world still are compelled, through treaty agreement, foreign policy or plain desire to consider that Mr. Tafari still has the title of emperor of Ethiopia which he and his ancestors so long bore.

There is, however, this circumstance: since no nation has extended formal recognition to Italy as embracing Ethiopia, no diplomat can be formally received in that capacity. For example, the new Italian ambassador to the United States will come to Washington as the plenipotentiary of the king of Italy and emperor of Ethiopia but our ambassador to Italy, Mr. Welles, will go to Rome when he returns to his post this fall as the ambassador to the court of King Victor Emanuel—nothing being said about Ethiopia.

All of this results from American foreign policy and the foreign policies of other nations who oppose the taking of territory of another nation or race by force. It is a policy firmly footed, as witness the course of all of the nations excepting only Salvador in their attitude toward Manchuria which is now under Japanese control. Salvador over Manchuia largely because it shall be used as a pro-... (text is mirrored and difficult to read)