



Washington, D. C.

BRITISH-INDIA PROBLEM

It will probably be denied, but the inside fact is that U. S. Ambassador Bill Phillips came back from India with a blunt, in spots bitter, report against the British.

He felt that the United States should do something about the festering Indian political situation, that the Indian army and people could not be a force in the war until the question was cleaned up. Also he was straight-from-the-shoulder in his criticism of Field Marshal Wavell whom he feels is not suited for the job and should be removed.

Phillips not only gave this report to the President but he also had a conference with Winston Churchill.

Ambassador Phillips' report is most significant, because he has been pro-British, served as minister to Canada, has been a consistent believer that our policy must go hand-in-hand with the British. Phillips is mild, not addicted to crusading, but a thorough, conscientious diplomat, reporting what he believes to be the facts.

Among other things, Phillips reported that mediation between different Indian factions and the British government was possible now; also desirable. He feels that if some such move is not undertaken now, he should not go back to India, nor should any other U. S. ambassador, since the presence of an American envoy would be taken as the stamp of U. S. approval for British policy.

What the President said to Churchill on the Indian problem is his secret. But it is known that Roosevelt has hoped for a year that the British would do something about India. However, he also feels very strongly that the United States should not interfere in Britain's colonial problems.

Meanwhile, the British, with an army large enough to handle any problem inside India, seem content merely to sit on the lid—despite American pleas that the Burma road must be reopened and despite the fact that Indian troops will not fight the Japs wholeheartedly unless they have a small investment in the Four Freedoms for which they are supposed to fight.

WOMAN WATCHES ARMY COOKS

Miss Mary I. Barber, Washington's first dollar-a-year woman, has now begun to bring long-needed thrift to army mess kitchens. If Miss Barber has her way, the army's 250,000 cooks will be persuaded to make soup out of the leftovers and cut down the quota for the garbage pail.

In fact, her save-left-overs idea has already gone so far that certain pig farmers near army camps are complaining that they don't get enough garbage these days.

Miss Barber was borrowed by the quartermaster corps from the Kellogg company at Battle Creek to teach tough mess sergeants, among other things, that a camp menu does not have to be arranged one week in advance, and stuck to religiously. If, for instance, a camp mess has several hundred chickens left over from Sunday dinner, they can be used on Monday, not thrown into the garbage pail.

Unfortunately, a lot of mess sergeants had been doing that, partly because the menu for Monday was already arranged. Also it is against the law for the army to sell food, nor can it be given away. It must be thrown away. This has been done in the past via garbage trucks to the highest bidding hog dealers.

Now, however, Miss Barber is helping to arrange master menus, which though they specify soup, do not name the variety. This gives the cook an option to make soup out of whatever his left-overs permit.

This all sounds simple to the average housewife, but believe it or not, it has not always been done by the army.

Another trick is to save all dripping fats from bacon or sausage, and use them in a cream sauce for cauliflower, or other vegetables.

WHITE HOUSE BLACK MARKET

The White House is having its troubles with the Black Market. The White House architect called up the Georgetown Electric company recently to buy No. 12 copper wire for rewiring a part of the Executive Mansion. But there was no copper wire to be had.

"Where can we get it?" the architect asked.

"Baltimore, on the Black Market—only it will cost you 20 cents a foot instead of seven cents."

"Well, we can't have anything to do with the Black Market," was the White House reply, and the architect went shopping elsewhere.

INDIAN MERRY-GO-ROUND

Imprisoned Mahatma Gandhi has asked the viceroy for permission to communicate with the Mohammedan leader in an effort to effect Indian unity, but the viceroy has refused.

Raj Gopal Charis, important Indian leader, has asked the viceroy for permission to see Gandhi in order to compose Indian differences. Again the viceroy has refused. Suspicion is that the British don't want Indian differences adjusted or composed.

Coast Guard Cutter Blasts an Undersea Killer



Crewmen aboard the United States coast guard cutter Spencer run to their battle stations (left) as a submarine is sighted attacking a convoy in the North Atlantic. Judging from the broad grins the men seem pleased to get a crack at the sub. Seconds later a depth bomb (right) is flying through the air from one of the Spencer's guns. The terrific concussion caused by the depth charge forces the submarine to the surface where the Spencer's guns are poised to deliver a final barrage which will send the undersea raider to its end.

On the Hard-Won Guadalcanal Battlefield



At the site of some of the bitterest fighting of the war, a senior medical officer of the United States naval construction battalion is shown, at left, giving a blood transfusion to a Seabee in a foxhole on Guadalcanal island in the Solomons. At right, several husky natives line up to receive their pay as stevedores. The Seabees—men of the naval construction battalion—are making a base of this island which was wrested from the Japanese after a long battle in which both sides suffered heavy losses in planes, ships, and men.

As France Armed to Fight Again



At ceremonies in Casablanca, Morocco, marking the presentation to the Fighting French of war material from the United States, these generals reviewed troops at the start of a parade. Left to right: Lieutenant General Latoroux, French commander in Morocco; Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, 5th American army commander; and French General Nogues.

Macabre Epitaphs Teach Fliers Care



Two photographers recline in the "cemetery" at the army air forces school of applied tactics at Orlando, Fla. Serving as warnings to students about to engage in real warfare the epitaphs on the crosses read as follows: "He showed light at night." "His gas mask leaked." "He lit a match on board a convoy ship." This school gives the final polish to army fliers by putting them under actual combat conditions.

A Glamour Gal



A crown is placed on the head of three-year-old Jussanne Swenson after she was chosen queen of the models in New York by virtue of her charm and high earning power.

All Dolled Up



Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill get together on the work table of Miss Anna Spalla of Brooklyn, N. Y., a nurse, who turns out doll caricatures in her spare time. Her dolls are sold throughout the country.



Released by Western Newspaper Union.

THE American league seems to be in the midst of one of the greatest flag races in its history. At the time this is being written, only six games separate the league leaders from the tail end club.

President Ed Barrow and Manager Joe McCarthy of the Yankees recognize that the war has done an excellent job of leveling off talent and that they are going to fight a harder battle than any Yankee outfit has had since the time of Miller Huggins when they nosed out the Browns by one length in 1922.

The 1943 pennant race may be even more exciting to watch than in 1940, when the Tigers beat the Indians by a game and the Yankees were right on top of Cleveland.

Ed Barrow is often the forgotten man in speaking of the highly successful Yankees. To McCarthy and the big names on the team roster goes much of the credit. And nat-



ED BARROW

urally so. But President Barrow deserves whatever plaudits may be awarded him.

No. 1 Yankee

Barrow has been with the Yankees since 1921, the year of their first flag. And by this time he is more of a Yankee than any other man. He has been president of the club since January, 1939, following the reorganization after the death of Col. Jacob Ruppert.

Barrow is a big man physically. He has a tremendous capacity for enjoying life. Prior to his joining the Yankees, he had a varied and interesting career. He was president of two minor leagues and manager of seven teams, including Wheeling, Patterson, Indianapolis, Toronto, Montreal, the Detroit Tigers and the Boston Red Sox.

His first year in organized baseball brought him unusual success. He was managing Wheeling in 1895. The team finished first in the split season of the Iron and Oil league, then shifted its franchise to the Interstate league and wound up in the top spot of that circuit. Incidentally, Zane Grey, later to become famous as a novelist, was one of Barrow's outfielders that year.

He was still in his teens when he organized and ran his first team, a semi-pro outfit in Des Moines. He first pitched, then moved to the outfield.

The Big Scramble

The Yankees haven't won the pennant yet—and they know it as well as the seven other teams of the circuit. But they know, too, that they are going to make it as tough for competition as they possibly can.

McCarthy is quite happy over the mound situation, and he is extremely proud of one Ernie Bonham, whom McCarthy has named as a 25-game winner this season. Bonham almost reached that figure last year with a record of 21 victories and 5 defeats.

McCarthy isn't the only one who is sold on Ernie. Almost any hitter in the league will name him or Tex Hughson of the Red Sox as the best pitcher in the league. Both have their supporters and there's little to choose from either way.

In speaking of Bonham during spring camp, McCarthy said: "Look at his record for last season. He wound up with 21 victories and 5 defeats. Two of the defeats he suffered were by 1 to 0 scores, and both were in late innings. Then take a look at his earned run average, 2.27. That shows we didn't have to get many runs for him to win. Well, this year we'll have to get even less runs for him. Many of the good hitters have gone into service. The percentage favors him."

SPORTS SHORTS

Bill McGowan, American league umpire, names Cecil Travis, formerly of Washington, as most admired by his fellow-arbitrators for gentlemanly conduct. Travis now is in the army.

Bill Tilden never selects a new tennis racket by its weight. He merely swings it a few times, and if it suits him he takes it.

Fifty games were played in the Southern-association before an umpire had to order a player off the premises.



Released by Western Newspaper Union.

FOUR 'PARTNERS' OF PRODUCTION

PRODUCTION, including raw materials, transportation, processing and marketing, is the result of cooperation of four partners, each essential and each receiving as a dividend a portion of the revenue of production.

One of these partners is capital, and its part is to provide the ground, buildings and tools needed to make production on the American scale possible. As its dividend, capital receives 4 per cent of the revenue derived from production.

A second partner is labor. Labor uses the tools capital has provided and without which we would revert to the conditions of the days when each individual or each family had to produce the essentials of existence. As a general average, labor receives as its dividend 65 per cent of the revenue derived from production.

Another partner is management—the boss on the job, and that part of the combination which plans it all, which brings capital and labor together. Management is the chemist of production, whether it be of the farm, the mine, the forest or factory. One-half of 1 per cent of the revenue of production goes to management as its dividend.

The fourth partner in production is government. Its function is that of providing for orderly operation and protecting the rights of the other three partners. It is the umpire, presumably fair and unprejudiced. The portion of the revenues of production demanded by government—local, state and federal—is 30 per cent.

Today 99 1/2 per cent of the total revenues of production is being divided between the four partners. There is left but one-half of 1 per cent to provide for emergencies or for growth and expansion. That is not enough to cover the cost of conversion from wartime to peacetime production. When the happy and hoped-for day arrives that ships, planes, tanks and guns are no longer needed, and when people again want automobiles, refrigerators, washing machines, farm implements and all the countless things to which we have been accustomed and which production provided, the money for the tools necessary to meet these new conditions must be provided by either one or both of two partners—capital or government. If government provides the new tools, it will take over the interest of capital in American production and the American system of free enterprise will be gone.

RAILROAD POLICY

MANY YEARS AGO THE POLICY of the American railroads was "all the tariff the traffic will bear." The railroads paid for that with regulatory legislation. In recent years their policy has been "all the service it is possible to render." I saw in a lounge car recently a sign that would indicate one railroad has forgotten the lessons of the past. That sign notified passengers that seats in the lounge car were now purchasable and if sold, other passengers could not occupy them. The sign said the ruling was due to the war emergency. To me it looks as though the railroad management saw an opportunity to collect some extra dollars. The railroads cannot again afford a policy of that kind. Better to take the lounge cars off until the war is over. That might be meeting an emergency.

GOVERNMENT AND SMALL BUSINESS

WE EXERCISE our keenest diplomacy and employ large numbers of commercial representatives abroad that we may retain our export business, which amounts to approximately 10 per cent of our production. What the government considers small businesses—those employing less than 100 people—represent 45 per cent of the jobs of the nation and they do 34 per cent of our total volume of business. There is no evidence that the government is making any special effort to maintain those business organizations which are so much a part of our American life.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

WHEN THOMAS JEFFERSON and Alexander Hamilton were competing for supremacy of their ideas of government, Jefferson said: "Were we directed from Washington when to sow and when to reap, we would soon want bread."

Wonder what his comment would be on the agricultural policies of the government of today?

LOYAL RURAL PRESS

THE RURAL PRESS has been more than generous with its cooperation in every war effort, and will continue to co-operate. All rural editors are patriotic, but they cannot be bought, and they would turn on anyone, or any organization, attempting to purchase their influence with people of their communities.

THERE WOULD PROBABLY be doctors enough to go around if those we have left on the home front were relieved of caring for imaginary ills.



APRONS are certainly turning out to be fashion's pet these days and this one, with patchwork border, is one of the favorite models.

Barbara Bell Pattern No. 1741-B designed for sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 42 and 44. Size 16 (36) requires 2 1/4 yards 36-inch material; 7 yards bias fold. Use scraps for bottom.

Due to an unusually large demand and current war conditions, slightly more time is required in filling orders for a few of the most popular pattern numbers.

Send your order to:

SEWING CIRCLE PATTERN DEPT.
106 Seventh Ave. New York
Enclose 20 cents in coins for each pattern desired.
Pattern No. Size
Name
Address

NO ASPIRIN FASTER

than genuine, pure St. Joseph Aspirin. World's largest seller at 10¢. None safer, none surer. Demand St. Joseph Aspirin.

Throw in the Piano
The average piano contains more than 200 pounds of valuable metal.

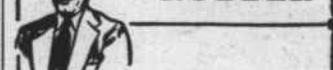


—Buy War Savings Bonds—



Manufactured and guaranteed by FEDERAL RAZOR BLADE CO., NEW YORK

SNAPPY FACTS ABOUT RUBBER



From 1907 to 1912, guayule rubber from Mexico represented about 7 per cent of the world's rubber supply. In 1941, it was less than 1 per cent.

More than 86,000,000 motor vehicles have been produced in the United States since 1900, with an average of five tires per vehicle. That gives you an idea of the number of tires that have been made to maintain motor transportation!

A Spanish historian back in 1519 described a ball made of the gum of a tree that grows in "hot countries." He was referring to what we now call rubber.

