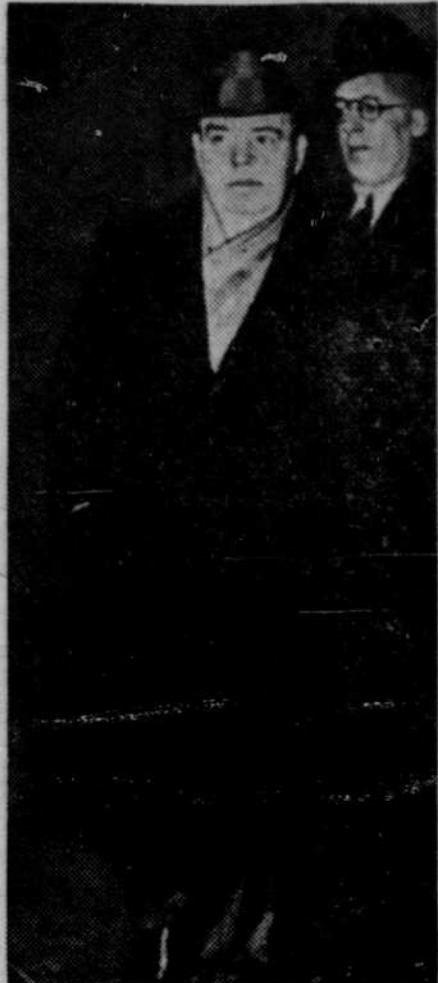


Germans Removed From Japanese Liner



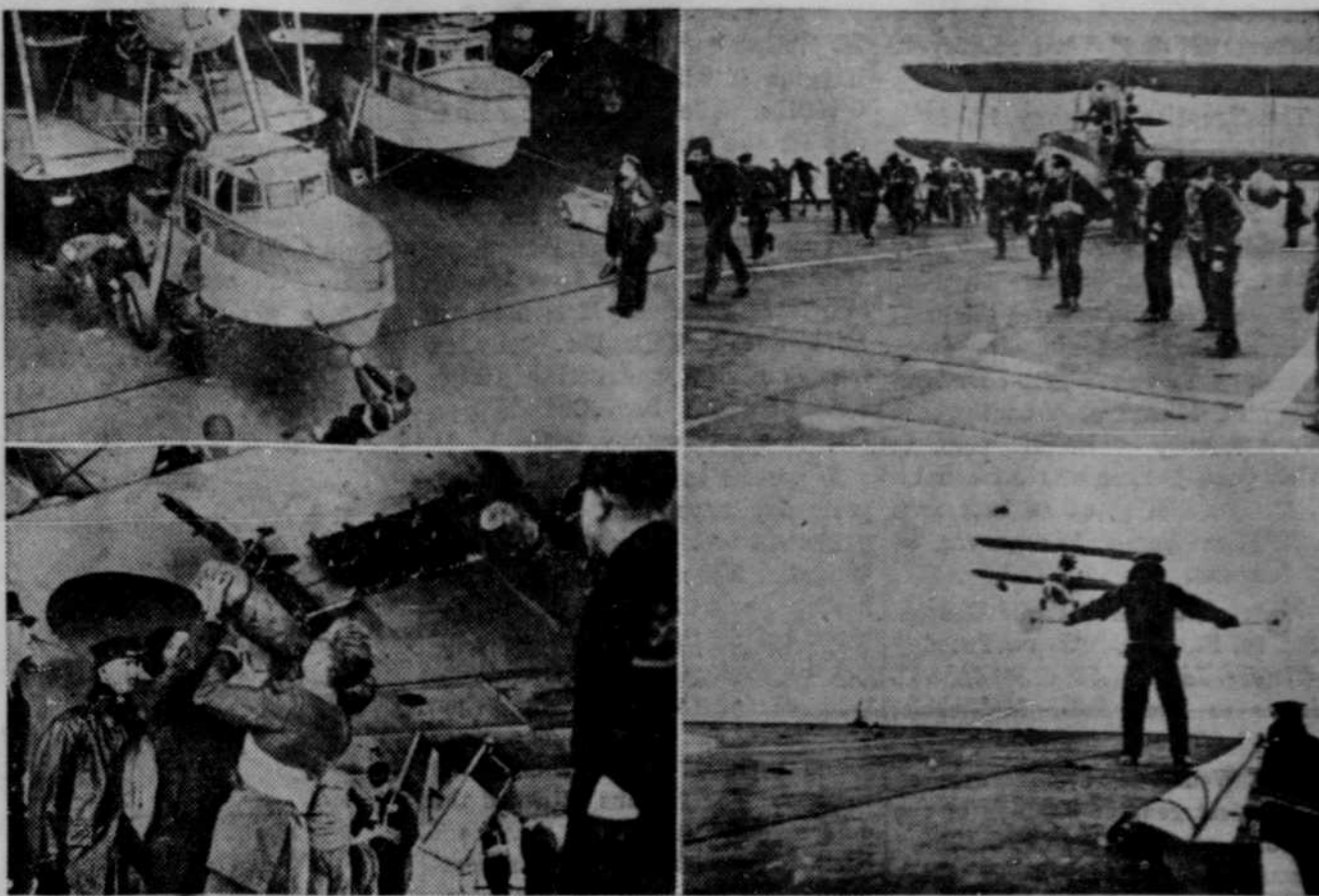
Two German Nationals of military age were removed from the Japanese liner, Tatuta Maru, at San Francisco, by officials of the N. Y. K. Steamship line, delaying sailing of the vessel for more than an hour. Taken off the ship were Nicholas Kraus, 33, a machinist (left), and Heinz Ernst, 21, who termed himself a student, shown at right, both of New York.

Gets 5 Years



Howard C. Hopson, left, with U. S. marshal as he left the federal court in New York, after being sentenced to five years in the federal penitentiary as the convicted looter of his billion-dollar utilities empire.

With the Air Arm of the Royal Navy



These photos, released by the British admiralty, give the layman an idea of what goes on behind the terse communiques. Top left, scene in the below-deck hangar of an aircraft carrier of the royal navy. Top right, the ground crew takes to its heels as the motors rev up for the takeoff. Lower left, the port wing of a Walrus plane gets its load of bombs before the takeoff. Lower right, a war bird comes home to roost.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Reviewed by CARTER FIELD

Fear spreads in Congress that country will be drawn into war... Willkie Republicans convinced a victorious Germany would force U. S. to totalitarian basis.

(Bell Syndicate-WNU Service.)

WASHINGTON.—The cloakrooms of the house and senate in the early days of January are somewhat reminiscent of those days back in 1916 when, after a call at the White House, Sen. William J. Stone, chairman of the foreign relations committee, and Speaker Champ Clark came back to the Capitol with a report that the "President was leading us into war."

So grave were the foreign repercussions from this situation that President Wilson decided something had to be done. Not only the Allies, but Germany, were getting what the President knew was a very erroneous picture of the situation so far as any position this country might take was concerned.

So Mr. Wilson demanded a showdown. He demanded a vote in both house and senate on the issue. It so happened that a congressman from Texas, Jeff McLemore by name, had introduced a resolution warning all American citizens to stay off armed ships. At that time many merchantmen were being armed with 4.6 guns, mounted on the stern, with the idea of their being able to shoot any attacking submarine.

WAVE OF FEAR EVIDENT

Incidentally, the fact that all the Ohio Republican congressmen but one, Simeon D. Fess, voted against the President on that issue was the chief reason for the debacle of the Republican party in Ohio during that campaign, which resulted in Ohio going for Wilson. And had it not been for Ohio no one would have cared much how California went—Charles Evans Hughes would have been elected.

All this is of moment now because the same sort of wave of fear, though not yet of tidal proportions, is running through congress with respect to the growing conviction in Washington that the United States is headed straight for this war—or at least that the President intends to do everything possible to help Britain whether or not the results of that help lead to war.

But history is apt to repeat itself, in fact almost certain to do so if the peace-at-any-price advocates on Capitol Hill talk too much. There is no doubt that there are enough Republicans who are eagerly on the President's side in this case to make certain that he can have his way on any proposal to help Britain.

DISAGREE ON FOREIGN POLICY

The real difference of opinion in this country as to the war situation, according to those who agreed with Wendell L. Willkie in the last campaign and have agreed since, is not very often debated. It is not a question of whether one is pro-British or anti-Hitler; it is a question of what is best for this country in the long run.

On one side are the Willkie and the Roosevelt followers. On the other are those who agree with Charles A. Lindbergh, to name just one of this group's spokesmen.

Willkie and Roosevelt believe that if Britain goes down in this war it will be impossible to preserve the American way of life. Lindbergh and those agreeing with him believe that it would be entirely possible for the United States to get along amicably with Hitler, even if the Nazis are completely triumphant in Europe and Africa.

ROOSEVELT, WILKIE DISAGREE

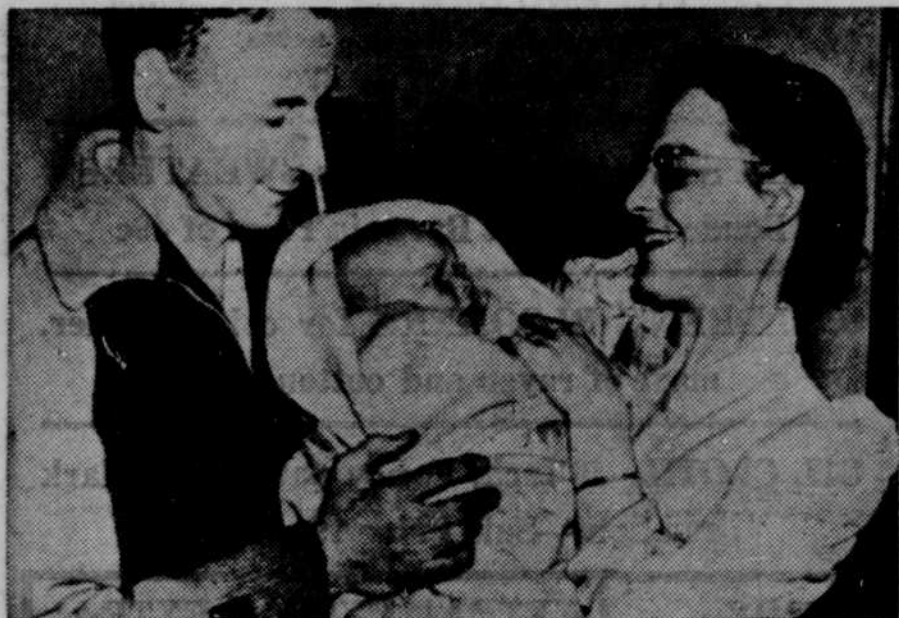
The chief difference between Willkie and Roosevelt, believing the same thing on the big question, is POLITICAL procedure. Willkie believes the administration should take the public into its confidence and stage a real debate as to the extent of further aid to Britain—how far we should go—whether we should risk an actual declaration of war, etc.

The position of what might be called the Willkie group, always remembering that many Republicans in high places do not agree (Joe Martin, Republican leader of the house, Sen. Hiram Johnson of California, and Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, for example) is rather interesting. They do not want to go the whole way towards war—but they think it almost impossible to say where to draw the line.

They insist that the only reason the United States is not at war with Germany today is that Hitler does not believe it to Germany's advantage to take that step.

There is no doubt in their minds that a victorious Germany would force this country inevitably to a totalitarian basis on economics. They believe the old system of international trade would be over, and that even if the Americas were untouched, the United States would have to change to meet the changed conditions.

Detective's 'Hunch' Recovers Baby



Mr. and Mrs. George Stubbs of Atlantic City, N. J., are pictured here with their two-month-old baby, George Jr., who was recovered by a detective's "hunch" a short time after he was kidnaped. The child was found in an apartment occupied by a young Negro woman who has only recently been released from a mental institution.

Flies 620 M. P. H.



Lieut. A. C. McDonough, reserve officer, pictured in Atlanta, Ga., after reportedly diving an Aircobra pursuit plane 620 miles per hour in army test at Buffalo, N. Y.

Military Training Helps Reformation

Army training is making men out of these boys at the New York City reformatory, at New Hampton, N. Y. At the suggestion of Mayor Fiorella La Guardia, military drill was tried as an experiment at the correctional institution. The average age of the boys is 19. Here you see (left) a company presenting arms at a flag-lowering ceremony. Right: Inmates charging with their wooden guns during field drill.



'Tomahawks' for Tom Against Jerry



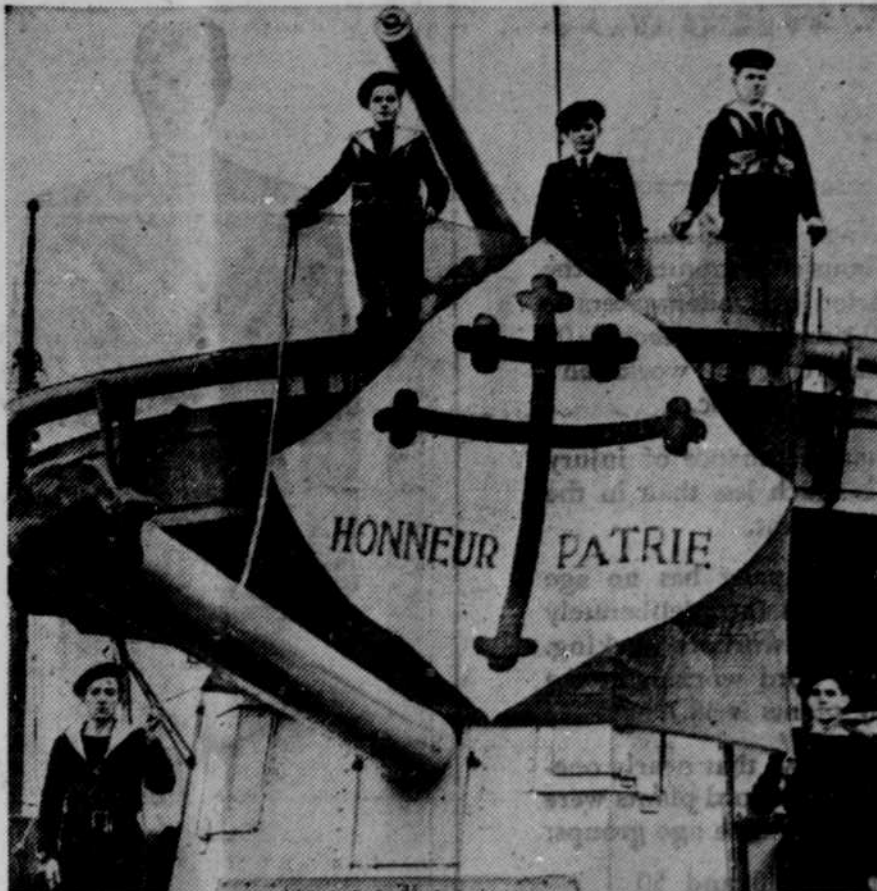
Mass production of the new Curtiss Tomahawk fighters for Great Britain's RAF now total a new high of eight planes per day at the huge Buffalo, N. Y., plant, a part of whose final assembly department is here shown. The Curtiss Tomahawk is the British name for the Curtiss Hawk 81-A "pursuit." The planes shown above will soon be England-bound.

Nazi Spy Radio



A girl examines the portable radio transmitter which was used by two German spies who slipped into England as refugees. They sent back military movements to Germany. The spies were executed in Pentonville prison.

Free French Fight on for Liberty



Somewhere in England, and in an English port, this destroyer now flies the standard of the Free French forces who fight on for liberty. It was one of the ships of war that came over to England rather than surrender when the French government capitulated to the Nazis. Craft of the Free French navy are now doing regular duty with units of the British fleet.

June and December



Honeymooning in front of their one-room brush shanty is Pleas Hickman, 22, of Roan County, Tenn., and his bride, the former Geneva Powell, 17, of Rock Castle, Ky. The girl ran away from home a year ago in search of romance. She says she is "completely happy."

British Purchasing Agent at White House



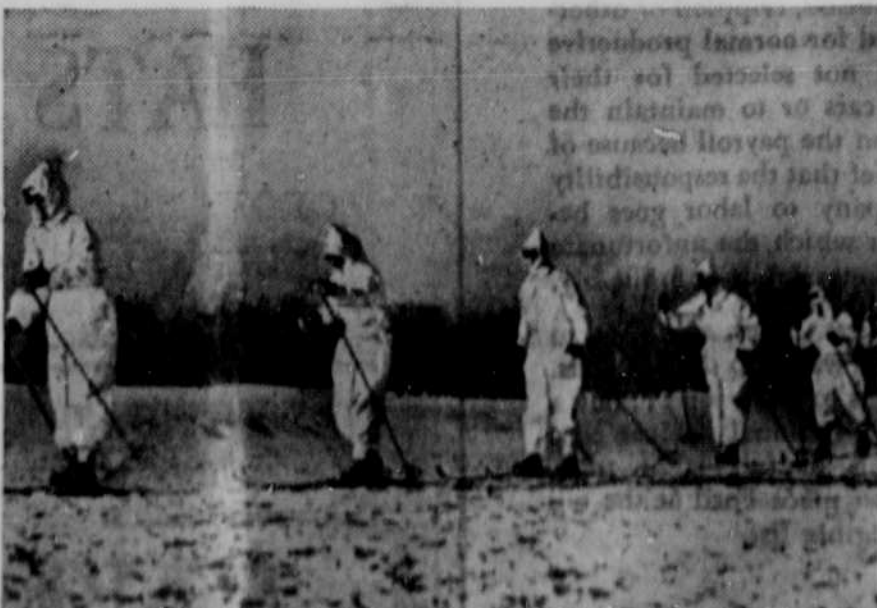
Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr., left, and Arthur Purvis, head of the British purchasing commission in the United States, are shown at the entrance of the White House executive offices, after a luncheon conference with President Roosevelt. Purvis said they had a general talk on supply matters and the situation in London.

Home Via Axis



Axel Anderson, five, an American boy who was stranded in Norway when the Axis took over, arrives in New York from Lisbon. The label around his neck shows he had to go via Berlin.

The Army's Men in White



"Ten below zero" is what the thermometer said as this ski patrol of the U. S. army started out from the Plattsburg, N. Y., barracks for a winter training march. These men, clad in outfits like those made famous in the recent Finnish war, are members of the Twenty-sixth infantry. They are being trained in ski and snowshoe maneuvers.

Italian Meets Greek



An Italian prisoner of the Greeks scoops out the remains of his prison-camp dinner as he chats with one of the Greek fighters to whose prowess he owes his present plight.