

Picketing at Bethlehem Steel



Under the watchful eyes of Pennsylvania state troopers, C.I.O. pickets, some of them carrying American flags, demonstrate outside the Bethlehem, Pa., plant of the Bethlehem Steel company. Work-bound men, singly and in small groups, passed into the mill unmolested. The strike held up the production of defense materials.

Off to Prison



Earl Browder (left) shown leaving for Atlanta, Ga., en route to the federal penitentiary, where he is scheduled to serve a four-year sentence for passport fraud. Right: Robert Minor, who succeeds him as secretary of the Communist party.

New Martial Notes in a War-Minded World



Left: Diana Wells of Pueblo, Colo., comes forth with some novel headgear for the forthcoming Easter parade. The hat is a metal helmet, relic of the first World war. Right: Star attraction at New York's national flower show was this English air raid shelter. The protecting sandbags are painted green, and between them flowers are blooming. The shelter accommodates six persons.

Historical Highlights

by Elma Scott Watson
(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

First Presidential Death

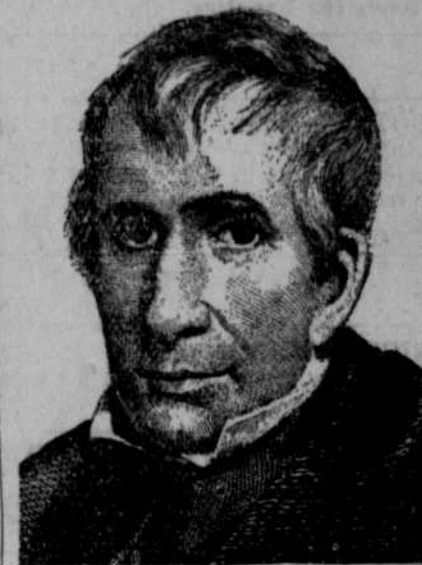
ONE hundred years ago Americans were mourning the loss of their Chief Executive—William Henry Harrison. When he died on April 4, 1841, it marked the first presidential death in the White House and the end of the shortest presidential term in history—exactly one month.

Harrison was also the oldest man ever chosen to that high office. He was nearly 68 years old when he won his victory over President Martin Van Buren, candidate for re-election, in the campaign of 1840. The rigors of that campaign undermined his health and the long tiresome journey to Washington from Ohio, made by canal-boat and on horseback, told heavily on his strength.

March 4, 1841, the day of his inauguration, was cold and disagreeable. While delivering his inaugural address, the longest ever given by any President, Harrison stood outdoors bareheaded. He caught a severe cold which developed into pneumonia and resulted in his death.

Despite the fact that Harrison is chiefly remembered as the leading figure in the exciting "Log Cabin-Hard Cider" campaign of 1840, he had many other real claims to distinction that are little known to most Americans. Born in Virginia February 3, 1773, the son of Benjamin Harrison, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, he became the ward of Robert Morris, the "Financier of the Revolution," after his father's death.

Prophetic of Harrison's later role in the development of the West was his determination to enlist in the army for service against the Indians in the Ohio country. Morris opposed this plan, but young Harrison



W. H. Harrison

Hitler Greet Japanese Foreign Minister



This radiophoto from Berlin shows Adolf Hitler greeting Japanese Foreign Minister Matsuoka. They discussed questions confronting the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo axis. Picture shows Hitler introducing the foreign minister to the crowds. Matsuoka is at the left, then Hitler and Ambassador Hiroshiohima.

Rules Jugoslavia



Seventeen-year-old King Peter of Yugoslavia, who assumed power from his pro-Nazi ministers, and ascended the throne in a bloodless coup d'etat.

Food for Hungry France



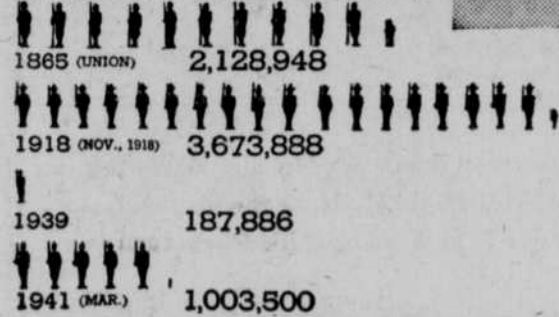
Here are two recent steps taken to provide aid to stricken France. The Red Cross mercy ship Exmouth sails from New York to unoccupied France with a \$1,250,000 cargo of medicine, milk and baby clothes. Inset: A food station is opened in Paris by Nazis, serving bowls of chocolate and soup. Those who can pay are charged one franc.

Pre-views

United States to Observe Army Day



SIZE of U. S. ARMY



The rapidly growing armed forces of the U. S. will be on review on Army day, April 7, when troops will hold open house to visiting citizens. Upper left: Gen. George S. Marshall, army chief of staff. Upper right: A recruiting poster of World war days, which is again being widely used. Lower right: H. H. Arnold, chief of the army air corps.

A 'Big Shot' for Uncle Sam



U. S. NAVY

Built	Building
15 Battleships	17
6 Aircraft Carriers	12
37 Cruisers	48
159 Destroyers	166
104 Submarines	81

The North Carolina, (above) first new battleship of the U. S. navy in 20 years, is to be commissioned April 11, five months ahead of schedule, has nine 16-inch guns, which can fire a broadside of 20,000 pounds for 20 miles. Its displacement is 35,000 tons, the biggest in the U. S. navy. It was launched June 13 at New York.

Gymnasts



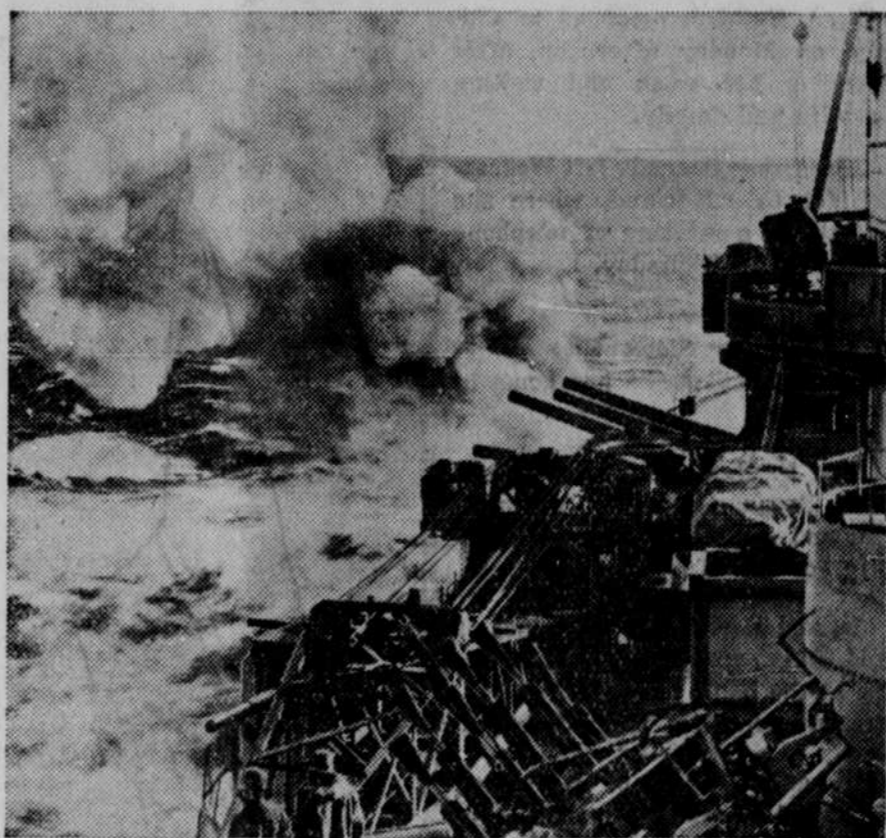
Collegiate gymnasts will compete at the National Collegiate Athletic association championship at the University of Chicago April 12. Co-captains Delver Daly (top) and Bob Hanning of Minnesota are favored for top positions.

Chemist



W. L. Evans (above) will preside when some 3,500 chemists gather in St. Louis, April 7, for the American Chemical society convention. Subject, chemistry and defense.

Britain's Most Powerful Battle Wagon



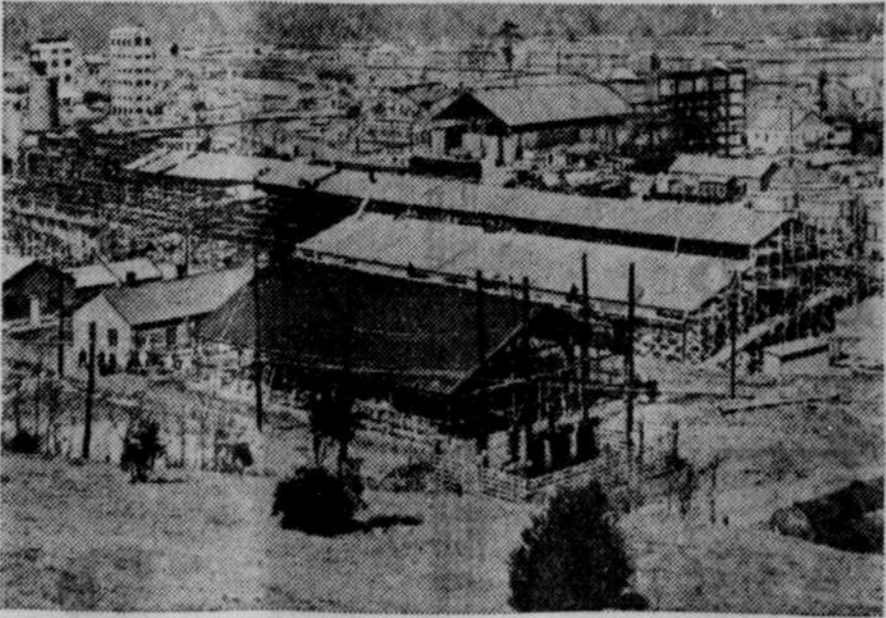
Great Britain's newest and mightiest battleship, the King George V, is shown here—somewhere in the Atlantic—firing its quadruple 14-inch guns on the quarterdeck. This was the ship on which Lord Halifax, the new British ambassador to the U. S., was brought to the United States. He was quite safe, judging from this picture.

No Frivolity



C. A. Higgins, president of the Hercules Powder company, of Wilmington, Del., sliding down one of the safety chutes at the new \$44,100,000 smokeless-powder plant at Radford, Va., at opening ceremonies.

First New Powder Plant Ready to Roll



Ten thousand people cheered as Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson dedicated this big new \$44,100,000 smokeless-powder plant at Radford, Va., three months ahead of schedule. It is rated to produce 300,000 pounds of powder a day in the nation's defense drive. It was rushed through in seven months.

Rescued



Countess Edda Ciano, daughter of Mussolini who was saved from a hospital ship sunk by British torpedo planes near Valona, Albania, according to Italian dispatches.

applied directly to President Washington and, although he was only 19 years old, he was commissioned an ensign. His gallant conduct during "Mad Anthony" Wayne's campaign won the favor of his commander, a promotion to a captaincy and command of Fort Washington, later Cincinnati, Ohio.

In 1798 Harrison resigned from the army but President Adams immediately appointed him secretary of the Northwest Territory.

In 1800 President Jefferson made him the first governor of the new Territory of Indiana, an office which he held for 12 years. As governor he was also charged with negotiating treaties for the cession of Indian lands. It was his activity in this regard which caused the famous Shawnee chief, Tecumseh, to unite the tribes to resist further encroachments upon their hunting grounds.

But Tecumseh's plans were ruined when his brother, The Prophet, made a premature attack on the force of 1,000 soldiers which Harrison had assembled on the banks of the Tippecanoe river. That victory made the young governor a popular military hero. The War of 1812 added to his reputation, culminating as it did in his victory at the Battle of the Thames at which Tecumseh was killed. In 1816 Harrison was elected to congress and after serving one term retired from politics.

However, he was elected to the senate in 1825, but, during the administration of President Jackson, his fortunes, both political and financial, sank to such a low state that he was glad to accept a position as county recorder in order to support his large family. (He was the father of 10 children, more than any other President before or since his time.)

In 1836 Harrison returned to the political arena as the Anti-Masons' candidate for President. Although he received only 73 electoral votes, he apparently was the strongest of Van Buren's prospective opponents. This belief was justified in the campaign of 1840 which sent him to the White House for his short and ill-fated stay there.

Few of our Presidents have had more nicknames than William Henry Harrison. Because he had lived on a farm near North Bend, Ohio, he was called the "Honest Farmer of North Bend," also the "Buckeye Who Follows the Plow." Significant of his role in opening the Old Northwest to settlement were his two nicknames of "Hero of the West" and "Father of the Great West." But his favorite nicknames were those which reflected his career as a military hero and an Indian fighter—"The Hero of the Thames" and "Old Tippecanoe."