



# WHO'S NEWS THIS WEEK

By LEMUEL F. PARTON  
(Consolidated Features—WNU Service.)

NEW YORK. — Young Ezequiel Padilla of Mexico prepared for his country's revolt against Diaz by a course at the Sorbonne. He was back home in time for much practical and applied shooting and hard riding with Pancho Villa and other non-academic revolutionists. He not only helped bring his country through, from the feudal Diaz regime, into the modern world, but at the Rio conference scored heavily in tooling the Latin-American republics into the world political orbit of the United Nations.

Padilla is Mexico's foreign minister, in Washington in the interest of closer co-operation and better understanding between the two countries. Meeting the tall, handsome and engaging Dr. Padilla for the first time at a recent press luncheon, this reporter put him down as something new among political or diplomatic envoys. This impression of uniqueness is perhaps due to the fact that his mind is at once luminous and poetic, and shrewd, muscular and combative. He seems to vision a world in which it will be safe to be civilized—providing you are also wary.

Dr. Padilla's talk was "off the record," but with his permission we are allowed to report its main outline. The world cannot and will not be reorganized on any basis of traditional imperialism. The alternative is co-operation, on the basis of a just and ration-al-otment of world resources. This co-operation, Dr. Padilla is calmly assured, will come. It will mean a steadily rising standard of living, for all the peoples of the earth, automatically a safeguard against the glutting of trade channels and the rise of feverish nationalism which lead to war. There will be a genuine "culture and science" of living.

Dr. Padilla grew up in a remote mountain village in Guerrero, won a scholarship at the University of Mexico, and later one which took him to the Sorbonne. He continued his studies at Columbia. Returning to Mexico, as a deputy from his native state, he became secretary of public education, minister plenipotentiary to Hungary and Italy, and in 1940, minister of foreign affairs.

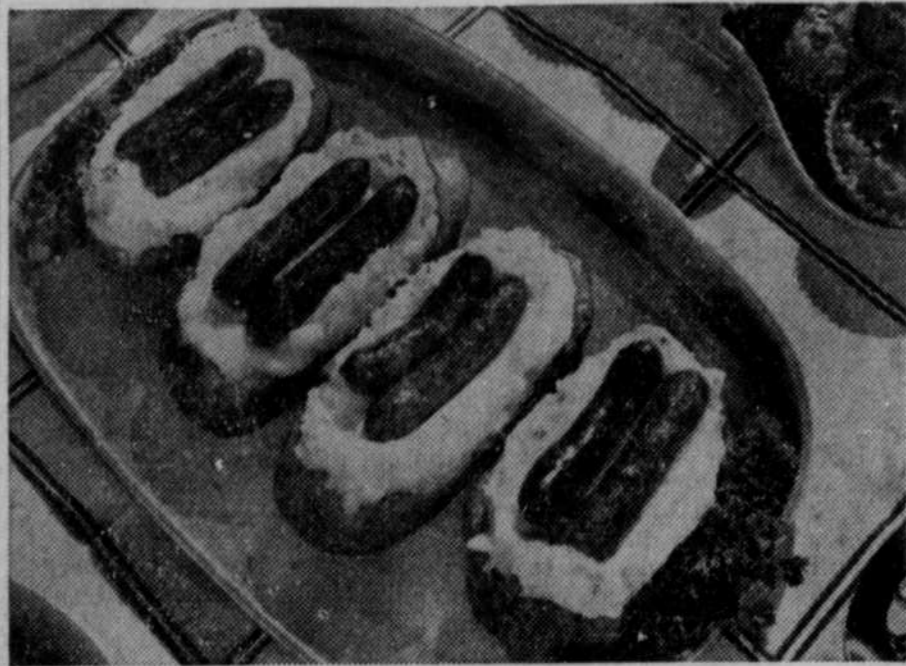
TALK of national defense in Washington is highly personalized and is apt to center on this or that spark-plug of the army or navy, who touches off action and gets effective results. Precisely in this point is big, general Gen. Jarman's specialty. Gen. Sanderford Jarman, commanding the vitally important eastern area anti-aircraft artillery. His showing of achievement both before and after Pearl Harbor ought to be a good prescription for insomnia, if any considerable portion of the populace is worrying about bombs.

When he began the organization of defense in the Canal Zone region he was warned that jungle workers would suffer disastrous mortality from malaria and that the operations should be preceded by a survey of means to combat the scourge. He called in the best available medical advisors, demanded a workable formula for immunization, got one, in a hurry—consisting mostly of quinine—and started building his posts deep in the jungle, including large-scale housing units for his men. The general's whirlwind progress brought him a call to the States and upped him to the anti-aircraft command, under Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commander of the First Army.

He is tireless in exploring the urgent requirements of his job and nothing is ever finished, so far as he is concerned. Morale is one of General Jarman's specialties and his communications with his men are entirely colloquial. He likes to stroll through a mess hall and ask the boys how they like the food. If one of them replies that the chow is getting pretty schmalk, or words to that effect, he listens, investigates, decides and acts, if need be, or, if he finds that the soldier is just grouching on general principles, he tells the soldier to take what he gets and like it. It works. The men regard him as their friend and emulate him as a self-starter.

# Household News

by Lynn Chambers



Baked Potatoes Do Right by Supper  
(See Recipes Below)

### Supper Social

The simple suppers at which a crowd gathers are pleasant for their warm friendliness, for the cozy talk which they inspire. They are especially easy to give if you plan to have each of your friends bring a dish for the supper—a pot luck, as it were. This will save each woman the time and effort of making a whole meal, and then you will all be together for knitting, sewing or defense work on the calendar for the evening.

An assortment of attractive main dishes are usually received with enthusiasm. Try these for enchanting appetites:

#### \*Russet Half Shells. (Serves 8)

- 6 medium-sized Idaho bakers
- 1/2 cup hot milk
- 2 tablespoons butter
- Salt and pepper to taste
- 1 large onion, chopped and cooked in butter until tender
- 12 small pork sausages

Scrub and bake potatoes at 400 to 450 degrees. Remove piece of skin from top of potato, or cut large potatoes lengthwise in two. Scrape out inside being careful not to break the shell. Mash thoroughly, or put through a potato ricer. Add butter, salt, pepper, milk and cooked onion. Beat well. Pile mixture lightly into shells, top with two small pork sausages that have been partially cooked (boiled in a small amount of water). Return to oven and bake at 350 degrees until sausages are cooked through and browned.

If you want to provide everything for your pot-luck supper from individuals except the main dish, here is one that will fill the bill perfectly. Simple to put together and as colorful as it sounds, the salmon loaf doesn't need much watching if you are busy with other things:

#### Salmon Loaf. (Serves 25)

- 4 cans salmon
- 1 quart fresh bread crumbs
- 3 cups diced celery
- 2 ounces butter
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1/2 teaspoon pepper
- 1 teaspoon onion juice
- 1 teaspoon lemon juice
- 8 eggs
- 1 quart scalded milk
- 1 40-ounce package frosted peas
- 2 quarts medium white sauce

Combine salmon, bread crumbs, celery, butter, seasonings. Beat up

#### Lynn Says:

**Laundrying Tips:** With soap one of our prime, do not waste items, you will want to make the most of every scrap of soap you have. Save the small soap scraps from the bathrooms and kitchen, put them in a soap shaker so you will make use of them in washing dishes.

To have clean clothes even in spite of economical soap usage use your washing machine wisely. Use only just so much water in your machine as the water line indicates and do not overload your machine. Six to eight pounds of dry clothes are about right for the average washing machine.

Mix the soap thoroughly with the water before putting in the clothes. About two inches of soap suds are necessary to do the job up right.

Water temperatures play an important part in laundrying. Do not use very hot water for white clothes. For colored clothes, water comfortable to your hand is best. For synthetic silks, woolsens, rayons, water should be lukewarm.

# History in the News

by FLEMING SCOTT WATSON

## A New Flag is Unfurled

By that rude bridge that arched the flood, Their flag to April's breeze unfurled: Here once the embattled farmers stood And fired the shot heard round the world.—Emerson "Concord Hymn."

ON PATRIOT'S day this year a new flag was unfurled to April's breeze. It was highly appropriate that this should have been done on April 19. For this banner bears the symbolic likeness of those embattled farmers who, on another April 19 nearly 170 years ago, fired the opening shots in America's first fight for freedom.

They call this new banner the Minute Man Flag and under it present-day Americans are fighting another battle for freedom—not with bullets but with bonds. For this is the flag which the United States treasury department is making available for purchase by employers when at least 90 per cent of their employees are participating in the payroll savings plan of buying Victory Bonds. It is also available to labor unions and other organizations when 90 per cent of their members are purchasing bonds through some regular and systematic method.

Along with the flag goes a certificate, also adorned with the picture of the Minute Man surrounded by 13 stars (for the Thirteen Original States), and signed by Secretary Morgenthau, the state administrator and the state chairman of the defense savings organization, to testify to the workers' patriotic contribution to America's war effort.

The model for the white figure on the blue field of the new flag is, of course, the statue of the Minute Man which stands on the site of the battle of Concord. Few if any states on the soil of the United States are more familiar to the average American than this one. But how



much does he know about the sculptor who designed it and the unusual circumstances under which it was made?

The sculptor was Daniel Chester French, the son of a New Hampshire judge who moved to a farm near Concord when Daniel was 17. One day while young Daniel was harvesting turnips he suddenly yielded to an urge for creative expression. Picking up a large turnip, he set to work with his jack-knife and carved from the glistening heart of the turnip the image of a frog.

Young French next began carving figures out of wood and when his father told Mary Alcott, a sister of Louisa, about the work of his talented son, she gave him some clay and one of her modeling tools. From that time on he was determined to be a sculptor.

In 1871 the town of Concord decided that a memorial of some sort should be erected on the site of the famous Revolutionary battle there. The sum of \$1,000 was raised for this purpose and 21-year-old Dan French was asked to submit a design for the memorial. So he made a sketch for a statue and took it to two friends of his father—Ralph Waldo Emerson and Judge Hoar—and upon their recommendation it was immediately accepted.

Then came the job of making the plaster model—a difficult one for the inexperienced young sculptor. But, with the help of his father, he prepared a mold, dissolved what he thought was enough plaster, stood the model on its head and poured the molten plaster into it. But alas! There must have been a hole under the minute man's hat for the plaster ran right through the mold out on to the floor. So they had to wait another day until they could get more plaster.

The first model wasn't especially successful, partly due to the fact that French was working in a poorly lighted room in a business building in Boston. But he persisted at his task and in 1872 the second and final model was completed. However, three years elapsed before the statue was cast and unveiled at Concord. By that time French had gone to Italy to study. So he was not present for the ceremonies held at the dedication of the statue which was destined to become one of his best known works of art!

The unveiling of the statue was set for April 19, 1875. The "April breeze" that morning was a bitterly cold one but more than 5,000 people were on hand for the event. President U. S. Grant and most of the members of his cabinet had come to Concord. There were bands and marching and speech-making. The speaker of the day was George William Curtis and he spoke for two hours while his auditors shivered. Later a wag declared that more people died from exposure to the weather that day than were killed at the battle which they were celebrating!

# NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Reviewed by CARTER FIELD

## War Production Delayed By Desire for Perfection . . . Rubber Tire Substitute Possibilities . . .

(Bell Syndicate—WNU Service.)

WASHINGTON. — The desire to make everything perfect—not to start until the last bug has been eliminated and every tool and every worker is just right—is causing more delay in our mounting war production than labor troubles, disinclination of capital to take risks, propaganda, and any four or five other factors you may choose to add.

That is the considered opinion of some very high officials in our war effort. The hardest thing in the world, apparently, is to get manufacturers to realize that a plane or tank or a gun is sometimes useful even if it does not keep up with the Joneses.

The army and navy naturally are the worst sufferers from this. They always have been, in every emergency. It is partly their own fault.

In fairness this criticism does not now apply to the big producers who are turning out planes, tanks, guns and ammunition with a speed and efficiency which has delighted the government. But it does apply with considerable emphasis to those manufacturers who have been persuaded by the government to switch from peace time to war production.

It should be stated that this criticism also should exempt the automobile industry, which has changed over with a speed that has surprised everyone, including the motor people.

### Machine Tool Jam

However, it applies to far too many, and the government is trying various schemes to correct it. One of these is interesting because this desire for perfection has run into a machine tool bottleneck.

Everyone knows that there is a crying need for every possible machine tool. Who shall get them has to be decided for a long time now by the government. The manufacturer needing them most, from a war production standpoint, gets a priority order—or is supposed to get one.

So Manufacturer A is asked to change over from his normal product and take up the manufacture of machine guns. Immediately he begins his plans, and pretty soon he notifies the proper authorities in Washington that he will require say 200 machine tools of varying descriptions.

Now the truth probably is that he could manufacture those machine guns with 75 new machine tools, using a larger number of machine tools already on hand for the other processes. He doesn't think so.

But enough tools for all of his kind are not available, and will not be available, for the simple reason that if we had ten times as many as we have we would merely enlarge our demands. We want all we can get, of almost everything in the war supply line.

### Holland's Invasion Pointed To Coning Rubber Shortage

The responsibility for failure to do something about synthetic rubber production, when it was urged on the government by the oil companies, lies pretty high up in the administration.

All of which means that certain highly placed officials, including the President of the United States, are desperately anxious to find a substitute for rubber used in making tires, so as to avoid their being blamed by the public for the inconvenience and worse that will be caused to the American way of living by the "mistake" of not having developed synthetic rubber shortly after the war assumed world proportions.

The plain truth, as historians will see it, is that this government ought to have realized the day Holland was overrun by the Nazis that our rubber supply from the Far East was in jeopardy.

We had no way of knowing that Japan was as strong as she was, but historians will not be lenient in appraising the judgment of officials who were so badly informed.

This is what is clearly realized NOW in Washington. Hence there are various moves under way to prevent the shortage of rubber becoming so important here that it may become a major incident, to be noted by the historians.

If some way can be found to keep most automobiles rolling in this country, historians are not going to criticize the lack of new cars, or even a shortage of gasoline.

This being the situation, or rather the view of the situation taken by those whom the historians would be inclined to blame, the whole problem is now up to the resourcefulness of American inventors.

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