

Kennedy Says Farewell to Churchill



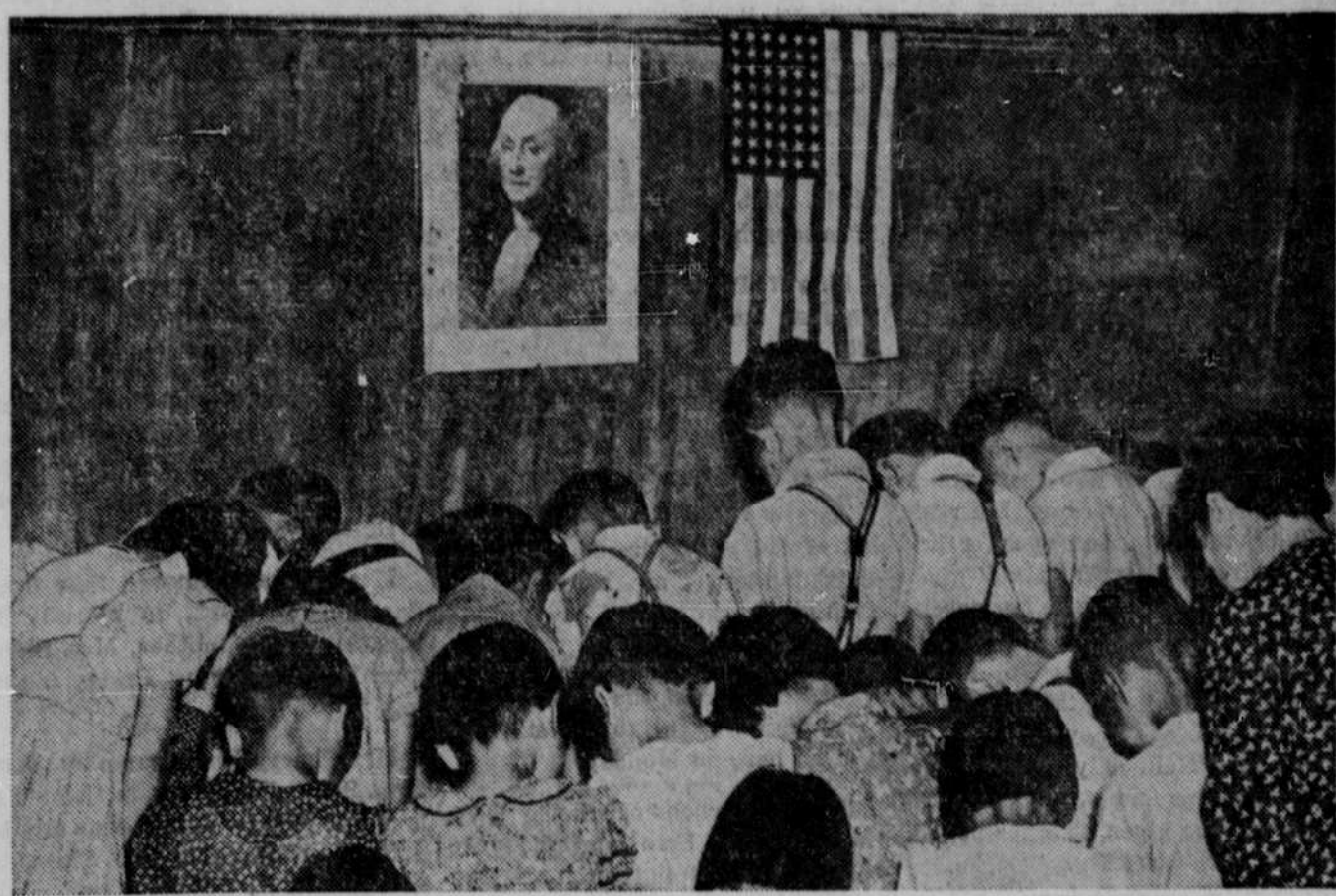
U. S. Ambassador to England Joseph Kennedy, left, is shown as he bids good-bye to Premier Winston Churchill at No. 10 Downing street, London, before he left for the United States by clipper plane. Following his return the ambassador conferred nearly four hours with the President. Mrs. Kennedy accompanied him to the White House.

Shake on Pact



Heinrich Starmer, special German envoy who arranged the Tokyo end of the Axis deal, shaking hands with Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka after the deal.

Japanese School Children Salute Our Flag



Here is a morning scene in one of the classrooms of the Mollili Japanese language school in Honolulu, where the ceremony of saluting the flag as it is performed in American mainland schools was introduced recently. The Japanese children bow in the style to which they are accustomed. There are 26 Japanese language schools in Honolulu.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Reviewed by
CARTER FIELD

Johnson, Farley and Glass in unusual campaign rolls . . . Preparations for "Hemisphere defense" under way.
(Bell Syndicate-WNU Service.)

WASHINGTON.—One of the curious angles of the recent presidential campaign was the desperate effort of both parties to get certain men to come out in the open and speak, and of getting other men to keep quiet.

Of course, in each instance one party tried to get the man to speak, and the other party tried to persuade him to keep quiet.

The latest development was the decision of Hiram W. Johnson to make a radio speech against the third term. It may be recalled that in 1932 the California senator actually advocated the election of Roosevelt.

Johnson of Roosevelt. Johnson's caustic disapproval of Herbert Hoover had a good deal to do with that.

In 1936 Johnson said nothing, either for or against. He had soured quite a bit on Roosevelt after his first blush of enthusiasm. But he was not particularly keen about Alf M. Landon. So he just kept quiet.

DISREGARDS PARTIES
Johnson has been almost as unimpressed by the notion of party regularity as the late William E. Borah, probably due to his battles with the old Republican machine in the days of W. H. Crocker in California. In 1912, showing his disregard of party regularity, he was the nominee for vice president on the Progressive ticket with Theodore Roosevelt, at which time, by the way, Franklin Roosevelt voted for him.

In 1916, Johnson became an abomination to all regular Republicans because so many of them blamed him for the defeat of Charles E. Hughes for the presidency. This had lots of interesting repercussions. There is scarcely a doubt that if Johnson had made a few speeches for Hughes in 1916, he would have been nominated at some later time for the presidency by the Republican party.

In 1920, it was bitter recollection of what had happened in 1916 that kept Johnson from having a chance for the nomination, though he had made a much better showing than any other Republican in the presidential primaries. It was at that same convention, by the way, that he twice refused a chance which would have made him president by succession. He declined to run for vice president with Philander C. Knox, and then again with Warren G. Harding. Both men died well within the four years.

GLASS CAUSED ANXIETY
But Johnson was only one of many men who have been subject to much pulling and hauling to get them on the stump or to keep them quiet this year. Outstanding in the group was James A. Farley, the man who organized the campaign which nominated Roosevelt in 1932, and who ran the successful Roosevelt campaigns of 1932 and 1936. Farley was violently against the third term. But he is tremendously regular.

Sen. Carter Glass of Virginia was another whose silence caused a great deal of anxiety. Right after the Chicago convention, where the great Virginian opposed the third term in placing Farley in nomination, Senator Glass announced that he would vote for Roosevelt. But he explained that he felt an obligation to vote for the nominee because he had been a delegate to the convention which nominated him.

PREPARE FOR DEFENSE
With an eye to an impregnable hemisphere defense, Washington officials are seeking to establish a network of New world army, navy and air force bases strengthened by diplomatic and military agreements.

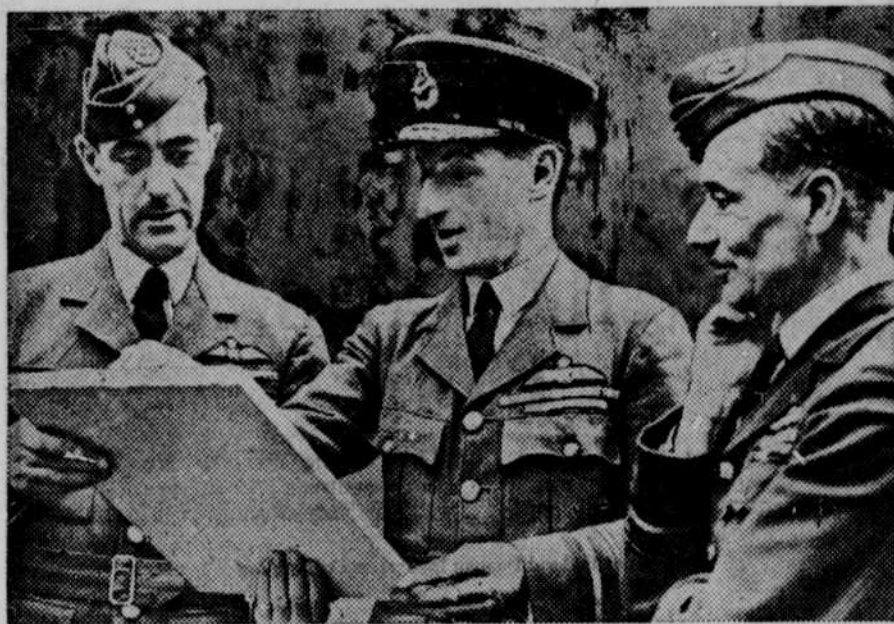
Such a co-ordinated system of air, sea and land defenses is being discussed by diplomats representing nations on both continents. The United States is seeking to convince its neighbors that any agreement would be entirely voluntary. Use of the bases would not affect original sovereignty, and the whole affair would be co-operative, rather than one-sided.

In line with this plan, the United States invited Latin-American collaboration in the use of the eight Atlantic bases offered this country by Great Britain.

According to present plans, the United States would provide the money and, in the beginning, the land, sea and air equipment.

Diplomats deny that any specific bases have been mentioned in the discussions or that negotiations have reached any definite stage. But then, diplomats are generally reticent to discuss the progress of negotiations until agreements have been concluded.

New Chief of R.A.F. Takes Over



Air Marshal Sir Charles Frederick Algernon Portal, new chief of Britain's fighting air force, takes over. Sir Charles succeeded Air Marshal Sir Cyril Newall as chief of the British air staff, stepping up from his post of chief of the R. A. F. bomber command. He is shown (center) going over plans with members of his staff at an R. A. F. station.

Bomb Inventor



Antonio Fannutte of Warren, Ohio, inventor of a new bomb that can be guided to the target by radio from the plane that drops it. It has wings and a rudder.

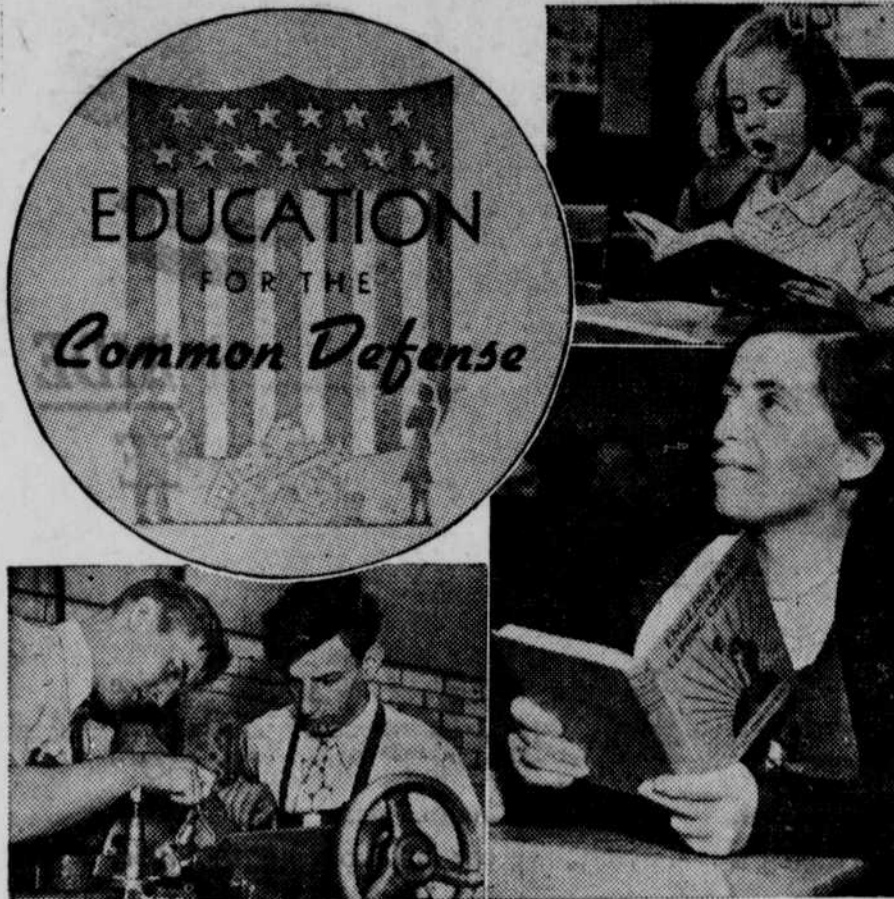
Is 'Your Number Up,' Mr. Young American?



Right: Judge Howard E. Davis, chairman of the draft advisory board for Philadelphia, with the historic World war goldfish bowl that left its resting place in Independence hall to play its role in the nation's first peacetime conscription. Left: James, Arthur and Timothy Dunn, three brothers who by an odd coincidence drew draft numbers 1, 2 and 3, topping list of 3,425 registrants from Queens, New York.

Pre-views

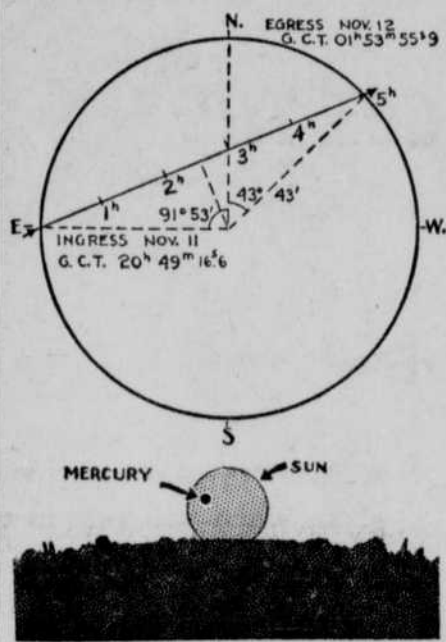
Observe Education Week



"Education for the Common Defense" is the theme of American Education week to be observed November 10 to 16. Above are shown three important phases of education: training for a vocation, learning to read, and preparing for American citizenship. More than 8,000 persons visited public schools during this week last year.

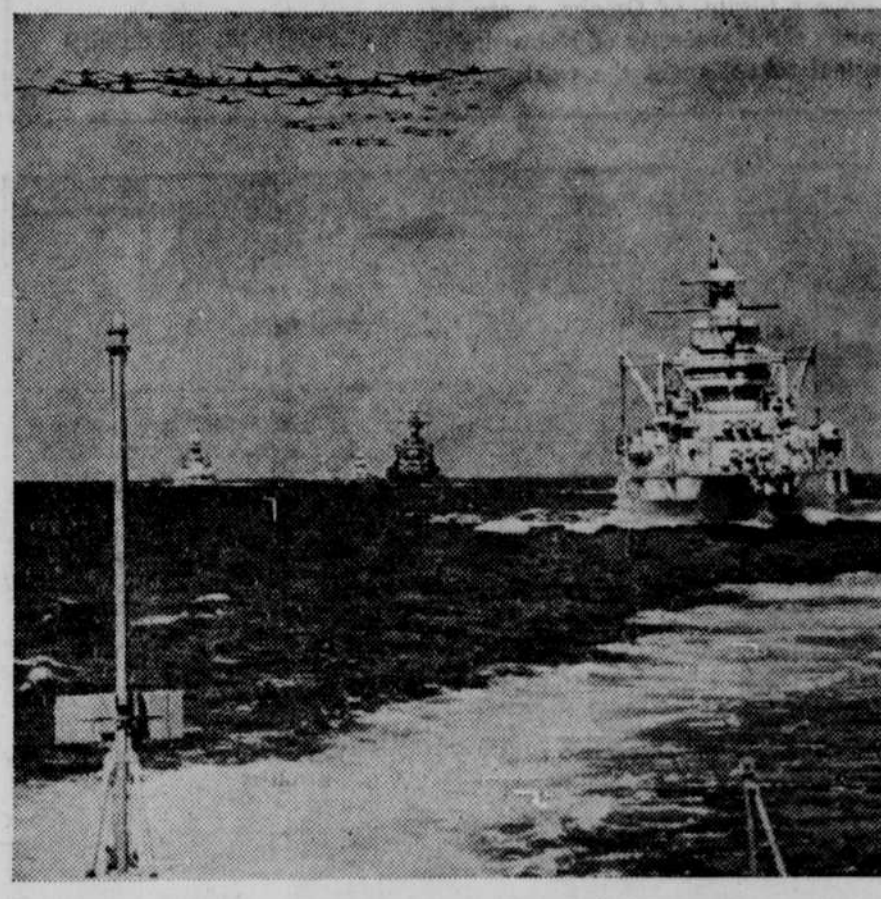
Transit of Mercury

STANDARD TIME ZONE	STANDARD TIME OF INGRESS
EASTERN	3 49 P.M.
CENTRAL	2 49 P.M.
MOUNTAIN	1 49 P.M.
PACIFIC	12 49 P.M.



Mercury will pass across the face of the sun along the path indicated in the above diagram on November 11 for the first time in 13 years. The planet's position at one-hour intervals after the time of ingress is also shown.

Our First and Second Line of Defense



Ships of the United States fleet are pictured during recent maneuvers off the California coast, as naval planes fly in formation overhead. Building a navy second to no nation is rapidly becoming a reality, as America prepares for defense and protection of the Western hemisphere against possible invasion by the totalitarian powers.

Trousseau



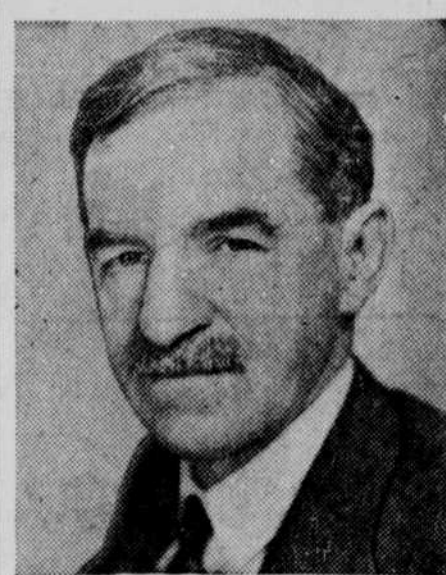
Fifteen-year-old Delvina Walker of Luray, Va., leans against her 76-year-old husband, John Heflin. Recently married, they took up residence on his big farm nearby.

China Becomes a Democracy



China will place herself in the ranks of the democracies on November 12 when she will promulgate a constitution. Leaders of the Chinese government are Madam and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, shown above. (Insert) Chinese troops who are fighting Japan. Area now occupied by the Japanese army is printed in black in the above map.

National Defense



Daniel C. Hoan, former mayor of Milwaukee, will speak on the relationship of national defense to municipalities at the national convention of the American Municipal association to be held in Chicago November 13 to 15.

'Sunshine' Made in New Jersey



S. G. Hibben, director of applied lighting at the Westinghouse lamp laboratories in Bloomfield, N. J., shown with the 10,000-watt mercury vapor lamp that produces a light one-fifth as bright as the surface of the sun. Although encased in a cooling jacket of running water, the radiations from the lamp set fire to the wrapping paper.

Flee War Zone



Adlam Ahmed, Turkish waiter aboard the Egyptian refugee ship, El Nil, grins as he holds Moses Levitt, of Palestine, when the El Nil docks at Jersey City.