



Thus They Met

The Historic Rendezvous of Roosevelt and Churchill And Their Aids On a Warship

Where is Roosevelt? Where is Churchill? For days the world has been asking these questions. Now the camera brings back the answer in this drama-loaded photo. In addition to the principals in the picture, there are many other persons who are playing highly important roles in the universal melodrama of 1941. F. D. R. (holding a prayer book) and Churchill are seated. Standing behind them, on the deck of the British battleship Prince of Wales, are (l. to r.) Harry Hopkins, Lease-Lend Administrator; W. Averell Harriman, Lease-Lend Co-ordinator at London; Admiral E. J. King, Commander of the U. S. Atlantic Fleet; Gen. George C. Marshall, U. S. Army Chief of Staff; Gen. Sir John G. Dill, Chief of the Imperial British Staff; Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of U. S. Naval Operations; Admiral Sir Dudley Pound, First Sea Lord of Britain. The picture was taken following church services last Sunday morning. It was released yesterday from the White House. The exact position of the meeting at sea was not revealed.

—Story on page 3; other pictures on page and back page

(Associated Press Wirefoto)

LITTLE ORPHAN ANNIE—"CAPTAIN CUSTARD"



A full page of Little Orphan Annie in colors appears in the comic section of the SUNDAY NEWS

DEBT IS PAID

by Olga L. Rosmanith

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SYNOPSIS

Kathleen Murray inherits an income and a home in an actors' colony in California and goes there to live. She and Hugo Lang, whose play is being produced in the local Summer theatre, fall in love but Hugo refuses to marry until he earns more money. A rich girl, Carol Keyes, is backing his production and insists that she and Maurice Reed play the lead roles. Hugo's foster mother, Ellen Mount, embittered veteran actress, who gave up a chance on Broadway to care for Hugo, has a minor role and Jeanie Payson, daughter of the local hotel keeper, and Toby Allerton, Kathleen's 15-year-old protégé, are also in the cast. It is a murder play and promises to be a hit but Kathleen has an uncomfortable presentiment when Willie Stokes, another member of the colony, discusses the fascinations of killing. One evening Hugo and Jeanie go for a drive and the next morning Jeanie has been found murdered and Hugo traced to a mountain hideout. He refuses to talk and is tried and convicted of murder and gets a life sentence. Kathleen, still believing him innocent, hires Detective William Greer, hoping to find evidence to free Hugo. Carol and Maurice marry and the show goes on even after Hugo goes to prison. Kathleen remembers Stokes' odd remarks about murder and is convinced he is the guilty one. She learns that Greer often psychoanalyzes persons by word association games and Kathleen decides to try one out on Stokes. The murdered girl's mother tries to make Kathleen pay for her loss in hotel guests, due she says to the publicity given the murder.

Finger Prints

KATHLEEN'S vitality returned with a surge of contemptuous anger. "So that's why you came! Why, you've less sentiment for Jeanie's memory than I have." Mrs. Payson laughed with hard scorn. "So you have sentiment for Jeanie's memory." "I certainly have." "But not enough to spare my feelings sending after a book you lent her." "I don't understand you." Susan bustled in. "I saw the indicator down Miss Kathleen. You've been ringing for me." "Yes, Susan. I wanted you to show this lady out." "I've not finished saying my say—" Kathleen rose from her chair and went to one of the windows opening on to the veranda. "I've done all the listening I'm going to do. Write to me making your requests and I'll have them dealt with by my lawyer." "This way, Madam," said Susan with acid firmness. Kathleen went out on to the veranda. Mrs. Payson decided she could not continue to harass Kathleen with this sour-faced old family

"Why doesn't Mr. Jessel help her? He's the natural one to turn to. He's helped her so much already." "Him? He'll never help her again. He didn't like her. He liked Jeanie. He wanted to give the girl a chance. Everybody knows he thought her worst drawback was her mother."

Kathleen reached under the chair cushions for her word lists after Susan had gone. It seemed more urgent than ever to expose Stokes and clear Hugo. All this vile talk and conjecture spreading like a deadly miasma. Her pencil shook in her fingers. She added to her list the words—"mother"—"money"—"hotel."

Toby reappeared in the afternoon. Bill was viewing Mrs. Thornley's house and cultivating the sisters' acquaintance. "Oh, boy," he said to Kathleen happily, "are we finding things!" "I hope they're useful things. You stirred up a nestful of snakes this morning."

His look of young dismay made her smile at him. "Gosh, Kathleen, was that the book I went and asked for?" "Uh-uh. But don't worry. She doesn't know it was a trick. It just started a train of thought and she went off the rails with it. Tell me about the book situation."

"Well, you said I'd have to get something with Jeanie's prints on by a trick. So I went up there and said you lent Jeanie a book and it was a rather special book and could you have it? She said certainly, what was the name of it? I said I'd forgotten. It was something about the theatre and I would know it if I saw it. She said, 'all right, go up to her room and look around. I can't wait on you. I'm busy.' Was that luck? So I went up to her room—it's an attic under the roof—but Jeanie had got it fixed as if it were the only home she cared about. I tell you it made me feel funny."

"I know, Toby. And then what?" "I took some things that would likely have prints on them. An old fountain pen, some little framed snaps with glass over them, some little china beasts—she had a collection—a small hand mirror. We got plenty of prints. I had to take a book down for the look of the thing. There was a book on her shelf on the Summer theatres of America. So I took that. It had Hugo's name in it."

Kathleen felt a faint shock. But what was wrong in that? "I'm glad we got it, Toby. He must have lent it to her."

"Sure, Mrs. Payson wasn't around when I came down so I got away in the car bulging like Santa Claus. Bill says if I'm out of a job in the Winter he'll recommend Mr. Barrow to hire me." "That's fine, Toby. I didn't know it was so easy to become an ace detective."

"You like teasing, don't you? Well, it isn't. But he says I mop up technical information like a dry sponge takes water. He says there are cases where a boy like me could be a lot of use. They have to plant men in people's offices to watch for thieving employees, for instance. He says somebody like me wouldn't rouse so much suspicion."

"Tell me about the fingerprints, Toby. You'll drive me crazy." "Oh yes. Well, we found something Bill says can be pretty important. All the prints on the tin box with the money in it were Jeanie's."

Kathleen jumped violently. "Jeanie—with all that money?" "That's right. Bill figures she was saving it to run away from home—maybe elope with it. But no one else touched the box. It was plain tin, you see, and she'd stripped off the paper after she got it. He says it looks like she didn't let anyone know where she kept it—if she let anyone know she had it even. But we can't guess about that."

"It make me dizzy to think of all the secrets going on behind people's faces. Where did that child get the money? Carol didn't pay her any."

"She used to do things for the people staying at the hotel. Tips maybe. Remember her mother said at the trial she was inordinately ambitious."

"Yes, Professor." "Now you're laughing again. But what's so funny about using the right words?" "Nothing, Toby. I'm nervous. I'm glad to be amused about anything. And I'm particularly glad I have the luck to have you. Anything else?"

"I should say. We've got some prints on the magazines that tally with the prints on the whisky jar. Most of the mags were pulps that don't show up, but we got some good greasy ones on slick paper. So we figure the whisky belonged to Mr. Higby."

"That doesn't sound hopeful," she said with disappointment. "I mean there's nothing sinister in a man leaving traces of his person on his own property."

Toby, unaware of Kathleen's ob-

session, was dashed by her lack of enthusiasm.

"Say, Kathleen, don't you see? This fellow had a hide-out. Suppose it was just to work in peace. Well, Jeanie found her way up there and got acquainted, or she got acquainted some way and was invited up there. And the man told the builder he had a wife. Suppose Jeanie was going to make trouble. It all fits."

"Except Hugo's silence." "That could fit, too, if the man planned the murder with ingenuity."

"I suppose it could, professor. But go on, Toby. Tell me how you and Bill figure that Victor Higby could kill Jeanie and keep Hugo quiet about it?"

"Somebody did, Kathleen. You agree to that?" "Yes."

"He could have had help. And I haven't finished telling you what we found today."

"Quick, tell me. Don't tantalize me."

"That place under the floor. Bill says the marks on the floor show somebody moved around there on hands and knees—maybe somebody tied up trying to get free. And Hugo touched the whisky jar. Not to lift it or to use it, but to leave himself up. Bill says he could have been tied up there under the floor when the police searched the cabin immediately after the murder."

"Then why wouldn't he say so if it were Hugo?" "Something must have happened, mustn't it? And he wouldn't say what."

(Continued tomorrow)

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"To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace."

—George Washington.

WAR FOR UTOPIA

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill met somewhere at sea, as widely surmised for several days last past, and out of their deliberations came yesterday a remarkable document.

It appears from this document that Mr. Roosevelt, who suggested the meeting, has sold Mr. Churchill on the "four freedoms"—but with a notable omission. Nothing is said about freedom of religion, to be enjoyed all over the world after the Nazi tyranny is finally destroyed. There remain only freedom of speech, and freedom from fear and want.

This neglect to say anything about freedom of religion is in deference, we take it, to our new ally, Joe Stalin. The agreement embodies eight points, in contrast to Woodrow Wilson's famous (and largely unrealized) fourteen. It is a sort of treaty, as we read it, between the United States and Great Britain.

As war dictator of Great Britain, duly so appointed by Parliament, Mr. Churchill had a perfect right thus to enter into this agreement. Mr. Roosevelt took another leaf from the Wilson book, and spoke for the United States without the advice and consent of the Senate.

Whether Congress will be asked to approve the eight points, or consulted in the matter at all, we don't know. We do know this, though:

This country is sharply divided into two schools of thought on things international. One school thinks we should mind our own business, keep our guard up, trade with the rest of the world, and let the rest of the world manage or mismanage itself. The other thinks the United States has some sort of divine mission to force the blessings of democracy on the rest of the world.

Mr. Roosevelt is the leader of this second school of thought, as Woodrow Wilson was before him. We have small doubt that Mr. Roosevelt, sincerely and idealistically, envisions a happy and ordered world, with everybody in it living according to democratic rules, and with himself as President of the whole layout and Mr. Churchill as his Prime Minister. We fancy Mr. Churchill has a somewhat different mental picture of the rankings of the two rulers of the new Utopia.

That is what we are being led to fight for—a Utopia. These eight points out-Wilson Wilson in their blueprinting of a brave new world.

Raw Materials and Freedom of the Seas

They will be found in detail elsewhere in today's paper. We have space here to smile grimly at only two of them.

For one—does Point 4, promising equal access by all nations to all the world's raw materials, mean that everybody is to be allowed to exploit the United States' huge storehouse of raw materials on the same footing as Americans? If so, what happens to our high wages and living standards, carefully guarded for generations by high tariffs?

And Point 7, speaking for freedom of the seas for all nations—what does that mean? In peacetime, all nations have freedom of the seas. In wartime, only the British have it. We have acquiesced in the British blockade, which, among other things, has blocked U. S. food shipments out of France until old Marshal Pétain has finally leaped into the arms of Hitler.

It is a long fight and a frightful one to which Messrs. Roosevelt and Churchill have summoned us, because we can't have these eight elements of the New Utopia until after we destroy Hitler—or, in the words of the agreement, until "after the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny."

Meanwhile, permit us to smile again at the graceful omission of any mention of freedom of religion from the Roosevelt-Churchill treaty. If our side wins, it seems already agreed that we shall not require Pal Joey to establish religious freedom in Russia. And although the agreement states that we "wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them," we doubt if we will, or indeed can, compel Pal Joey to disgorge Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania and eastern Poland.

The Inquiring Photographer

By JIMMY JEMAIL

The News will pay \$5 for every timely, interesting question submitted and used in this column. Today's award goes to I. Windisch, 140 W. 58th St.

THE QUESTION.

What were your thoughts during the recent blackout on Times Square?

THE PLACE.

Times Square.

THE ANSWERS.

Zeb A. Epstein, Strand Theatre, managing director: "I hoped it was as near as we will ever get to such an emergency in our city. I've read a lot about bombings, but not until I saw this section go black in the midst of a great hubbub and gaiety did I actually realize how horrible a bombing could be."

Mark Hawley, Columbia Broadcasting System, newscaster: "It certainly made me think in a vein akin to my thoughts when I'm broadcasting on the radio. I couldn't help but wonder what the many thousands of people in Times Square would be doing if bombs actually began to fall, as they might some night, without any warning."

Catherine Leslie, Horatio St., home: "I wasn't a bit frightened or concerned, if that's the answer you expect. Neither was anyone else. Everybody took it as a lark and they seemed to enjoy the brief interval of complete darkness. However, it was a bit startling to see everything in Times Square go black."

Helen F. Goudvis, New Rochelle, N. Y., actress: "I felt like the 'Lady in the Dark' and wished that my favorite, Gertrude Lawrence, were with me so I could ask her her feelings. It was quite a pleasant sensation. I clung a bit more firmly to the arm of my escort and felt a reassuring squeeze from his hand."

Ted Andrews, W. 58th St., dancer: "The blackout, to me, was an omen of things to come. The United States has completed planes that can fly 7,000 miles with a full military load, so the Germans must have them. When the final break comes, as it must if we continue getting ourselves into the war, New York will be bombed."

Robert D. Murphy, W. 49th St., doorman: "I ran for the nearest subway entrance. I wasn't sure whether it was a bombing or not, and I wanted to be safe in the subway. When New York City is bombed, there won't be any advance notice. There won't even be a declaration of war. The bombs will come and we will suffer."

SHINER AT SEA



VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Please give name and address with your letter. We will withhold both on request.

ARE WE IN DANGER? Manhattan: The Lloyd's of London wager of 1,000 to 1 against a bombing of New York is a safe bet as long as we remain slightly neutral; but the partition between neutrality and a shooting war is getting mighty thin. While the government plays hide-and-seek on the brink of war, New Yorkers are without bomb shelters and gas masks. If we are vulnerable to attack—particularly a gas attack, which would be the most practical—the people of Manhattan would die like rats in a trap. Are there sufficient gas masks available to New York's millions in the event we enter the war? Are bomb shelters being constructed for their protection? It may be too late after we have actually entered the war. Hitler is full of surprises, none of them pleasant.

DIANA G. WERNER.

"RULE BY RUIN" Bronx: The New Deal's main policy is still to rule by ruin. First the AAA plowed under every third crop row, plus a lot of little pigs. Now the first and second rows of all our goods are being scattered to the four corners of the earth. And our manpower will be next.

WORRIED VET.

CALLS US HARDHEARTED Nassau: I read your editorial in which you criticize Sen. Pepper. Why Sen. Pepper tells the truth. The soldiers will stay under arms until Hitler and Mussolini are destroyed. You are worrying about money money all the time. Time money is immaterial. We all try to save civilization. All we try to stop the 2 murderers not destroy humanity. Don't you have a little sympathy for the mother of civilization's glory Greece?

W. POULOS.

HE TIRES OF TAXES Englewood, N. J.: Why don't these tax framers just figure out how much they can take from us without starting a revolution, and fix the rates at that point and be done with it? Eventually—why not now? **ANGRY AMERICAN.**

AMERICA'S GATEWAY Manhattan: How about changing the name of Ellis Island to Liberty Isle? The proposed new name would appropriately convey the symbolism attached to this historic island.

HARRY W. SCHLACHT.

THE GOOD OLD DAYS Bronx: Speaking from an American viewpoint, if such is permissible these days, I prefer Hoover's depression to Roosevelt's world-wide four freedoms.

DISAPPOINTED.

JOE'S WAR AIMS Brooklyn: In May, 1938, this statement was attributed to Josef Stalin: "The doctrines of Marx, Engels and Lenin teach us that revolution will immediately follow a general war. The chief work before our parties and our Communist brothers all the world over must therefore be devoted to making this general war possible." Wonder how Joe feels about things now?

FLORENCE.

UNCLE SAM'S CHOICE Jersey City, N. J.: Congratulations for the best editorial cartoon of the year—the one you published Thursday, showing Uncle Sam faced with choosing between an early-peace hangover and a finish-fight case of DT's.

J. CHIEF DUNDAN.

A TRIP FOR ANN Manhattan: So a Voicer named Ann wants Earl Browder released from jail to lead the fight against Nazism. Joe Stalin seems to be doing all right without Browder's help, Ann. But if Joe needs Earl so badly, I'd be only too glad to see Earl shipped out to Moscow by air mail, special delivery—and you can go out with him, Ann, like the damn fool you are.

BETTY WARNER.

HIS EARS ACHES Manhattan: Isn't it possible to educate ourselves to pronounce the word Yes correctly, instead of this universal and scandalous use of the barbarous Yeah?

LOUIS STODEL.

MR. GERSON, MR. ISAACS Manhattan: What manner of pachyderm is this Manhattan Borough President Stanley Isaacs, who refers to the appointment of Communist Gerson as an "incident"? Gerson, like Fritz Kuhn, is an instrumentality of a foreign tyranny which has sought to wriggle into American affairs. If Mr. Isaacs can't distinguish between such a foreign agent and mere proponents of a minority philosophy, he is unfit to hold public office. If he can so distinguish, his record on Gerson condemns him even more.

ELSIE B. WIMPFHEIMER.

COLOR SCHEME Queens: The only reason why a small minority is succeeding in dragging the United States toward a war which the United States does not want is that we anti-war people are too yellow to speak our minds at every opportunity, while the warmongers are not. Too many of us are afraid of being called anti-British and pro-German. If more of us would only insert some red, white and blue into our backbones, which are now mainly a bright saffron color, we could save our country from destruction.

D. DANIELS.

"BUT, ANN-- YOU LEAVE YOUR BATH FRESHNESS IN THE BUS!"

YOU MEAN--MY MORNING TUB WON'T LAST THE DAY? NO WONDER THE DICTATOR'S SO TOUCHY

YES, A BATH JUST TAKES CARE OF YESTERDAY'S PERSPIRATION--IT CAN'T PREVENT RISK OF TODAY'S UNDERARM ODOR. FOLLOW YOUR DAILY TUB WITH MUM!

A NEW START WITH MUM

MADGE MUST THINK ME AN AWFUL DUNCE--TO RELY ON A BATH ALONE! OF COURSE UNDERARMS NEED MUM TO PREVENT FUTURE ODOR. WATCH ME GO PLACES NOW... WITH MUM!

THE PRESIDENT'S NEW SECRETARY! ANN, YOU'RE ONE LUCKY GIRL!

LUCKY INDEED--LUCKY YOU TOLD ME ABOUT MUM!

Let Mum Guard Your Charm Every Day

30 seconds is all it takes to use Mum.

Creamy, soothing, effective. Prevents risk of underarm odor for hours.

Does not stop perspiration. Won't irritate underarms, even after shaving. Won't harm clothes. Get Mum today.

MUM

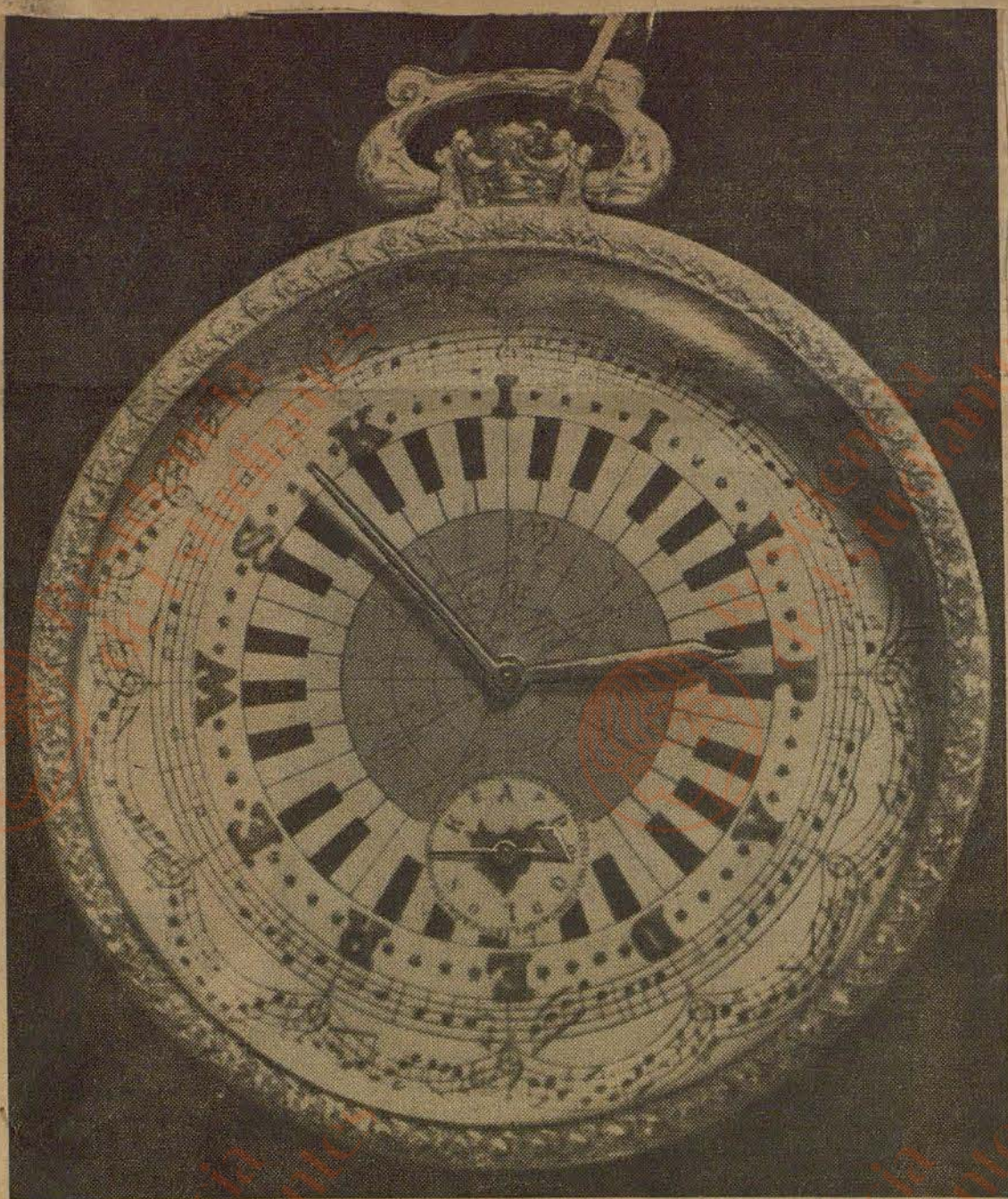
TAKES THE ODOR OUT OF PERSPIRATION



Momentous Meeting.

The darkness surrounding the "disappearances" of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill has been dissipated... and here they come into world focus—a prayer book on F.D.R.'s lap—aboard the British battleship Prince of Wales, somewhere on the Atlantic. Foto was taken shortly after morning services aboard the man-of-war last Sunday. At one such conference they formulated eight-points-for-peace text.

(Associated Press Wirefoto)



Here is a closeup of the famous time-piece, presented to Paderewski by the Polish Veteran's Ass'n on the occasion of his 75th birthday. Letters in his name mark the hour symbols; minutes on dial repre-

sent piano keyboard, while second hand moves on map of Poland. Between the keyboard minute symbols and the edge of the watch are the notes of the pianist composer's Minuet in G.

works is opened to the middle of Second Concert, No. 2.

OTHER EXHIBITS.

On the stage of the hall are the remarkably life-like plaster cast of Paderewski's bust by Nison Tregor, completed last Spring by the Polish sculptor; a life-size portrait in oil by the Spanish painter, Zuloaga and a concert grand piano presented to the pianist 48 years ago by Steinway & Son.

In show cases about the room are other items. Among them is the golden pen with which Paderewski, as Premier of Poland, signed the Treaty of Versailles. The pearl and diamond shirt studs he wore at his concerts and a golden coin box with chain, which he always carried, also are shown.

His golden cigarette case, a gold watch and chain, a gold match box with the poker hand, a full house, engraved across its face as emblematic of his concert patronage, are among the items.

UNUSUAL RELICS.

There are also his gold-tipped Egyptian cigarettes, made in New York; golden cuff buttons, a gold medal from Pope Pius XI, a silver cross presented him by the Polish colony of Geneva, Switzerland, upon his departure in September,

1940, and a Distinguished Service medal from the American Legion.

An unusual relic is a golden watch and chain presented to Paderewski by the Polish-American Veterans' Association on his 75th birthday.

The hour symbols are represented by the name I. J. Paderewski. The minutes on the dial represent the keyboard of a piano. In the center is a map of the world. The second hand moves on a map of Poland.

Between the keyboard minute symbols and the edge of the watch is a transcription of the pianist-composer's famous "Minuet in G."

LETTER FROM NOTABLES.

In other cases are letters from President Wilson, Pope Pius XI, General Foch, Field Marshal Haig and President Roosevelt.

Among other effects are two paintings of Paderewski at the age of 30, by Charles E. Chambers; programs of concerts at the old Madison Square Garden and copies of the Congressional Record containing eulogies by members of Congress.

His brief case, with a tag of the American Export liner Excambion, his writing paper, his desks, a breakfast table already set and several enlargements of photo-

graphs in characteristic poses, also are in the collection.

Several books are scattered about. What was Paderewski reading in the last months of his exceptionally active life? Here are some of the titles jotted down by this reporter: "Winston Churchill," by Rene Kraus; "Polish-American Poetry," by M. A. Niedzwiecki, and "The Life of Emma Thursby," by Richard McCandless Gipson. (Ed. note: Emma Thursby, singer, was one of the first native New York women to gain distinction in music).

OTHER BOOKS.

He also read "The Refugee in the United States," by Harold Fields; "Dust Your Brother's Blood, a Tale of Poland," by Jona Kompko; a large and lavishly illustrated history of Polish cavalry, presented to him by his secretary, I. J. Kollupaillo, which Paderewski was in the custom of reading after dinner; "Who's Who in Polish America" and the magazine, Foreign Affairs.

Near the books are his cigarettes and matches. Paderewski always used wooden matches.

There is no more worthy cause in America today. Give to the U. S. O.

Text of 8 Points for Peace

Washington, D. C., Aug. 14 (AP).—The text of the declaration agreed upon by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill follows:

Joint declaration of the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, representing His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, being met together, deem it right to make known certain common principles in the national policies of their respective countries on which they base their hopes for a better future for the world.



FIRST, their countries seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other;

SECOND, they desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned;

THIRD, they respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them;

FOURTH, they will endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all states, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity;

FIFTH, they desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between

all nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security;

SIXTH, after the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want;

SEVENTH, such a peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance;

EIGHTH, they believe that all of the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons must come to the abandonment of the use of force. Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea or air armaments continue to be employed by nations which threaten, or may threaten, aggression outside of their frontiers, they believe, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, that the disarmament of such nations is essential. They will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments.

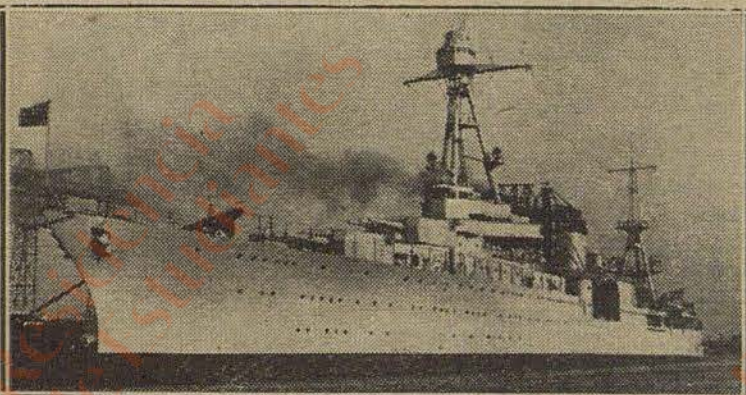


(Signed) FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

(Signed) WINSTON S. CHURCHILL

PHOTO CONFEREES ON 2 WARSHIPS —BRITISH AND U.S.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 14 (U.P.).—Official pictures released tonight disclosed that President Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Churchill held at least two of their historic



The U. S. S. Augusta, where Roosevelt was host.

conferences aboard British and American warships — the British battleship Prince of Wales and the American cruiser Augusta.

In addition, the photographs confirmed that high ranking American and British officials participated.

One, portraying the President and Churchill aboard the Prince of Wales, bore the caption: "Taken after church services aboard H.M. S. Prince of Wales," and was dated Aug. 10 (last Sunday).

On British Warship.

Another photograph, also released last night, showed the following, besides Roosevelt and Churchill, aboard the Prince of Wales:

Lend-lease Administrator Harry L. Hopkins; Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles; Gen. George C. Marshall, U. S. Army Chief of Staff; W. Averell Harriman, Lend-Lease Coordinator in London; Admiral Harold R. Stark, U. S. Chief of Naval Operations; Admiral Sir Dudley Pound, First Sea Lord of Britain; Gen. Sir John G. Dill, Chief of the Imperial British Staff, and Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander of the U. S. Atlantic Fleet.

In another group, taken aboard the U. S. cruiser Augusta, the fol-

lowing were portrayed with Roosevelt and Churchill:

Ensign Franklin Roosevelt Jr., one of the President's sons; Capt. Elliott Roosevelt, attached to the Air Corps, another of the President's sons; Major Gen. Edwin Watson, Presidential secretary; Dr. Ross McIntire, the President's personal physician; and the President's favorite White House pet, a Scottie dog named Falla.

F.D.R., Churchill Chart Victory

By DORIS FLEESON AND JACK PURCELL

Washington, D. C., Aug. 14.—President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill disclosed today that they had met in secret on the high seas and agreed upon an



H. M. S. Prince of Wales, where Churchill did the honors.

eight-point program for world peace to follow "final destruction of the Nazi tyranny."

In their historic conference, safely sheltered by a steel line of British and U. S. battleships, with world communications blacked out, the two leaders also explored imme-

diately military problems, with especial attention to keeping the unexpectedly stubborn Russian army in the field against Hitler.

A personal letter containing their joint statement of principles was

reportedly sent to Josef Stalin with renewed promises that his fighting forces would be given every aid by Great Britain and the United States.

Lord Beaverbrook Arrives.

The Roosevelt-Churchill determination to step up the tempo of military resistance to the Nazis was underlined this afternoon by the arrival here of Lord Beaverbrook, Britain's hustling Minister of Supply, who accompanied Churchill to the Atlantic rendezvous. Beaverbrook's immediate business, the official statement said grimly, was "the prosecution of the war."

This was the "general staff" that mapped military moves. The "peace aims," reminiscent of Woodrow Wilson's 14 points, were clearly the sole work of the two masters of English prose—Churchill, the historian, and Roosevelt.

What concrete steps will now be taken to achieve the destruction of Hitler's empire were not mentioned. But the presence at the council table of the military brains of the United States and the Empire hinted at fuller participation of American armed forces.

'For a Better Future.'

Capital speculation centered on the possibility of expanded neutrality patrols in the Atlantic with similar establishment of Pacific patrols to maintain supply lines to Russian Vladivostok and the basing of American war vessels at Singapore as a warning against further Japanese expansion.

Ironically displaying their close

(Continued on page 20, col. 1)

F.D.R., CHURCHILL

(Continued from page 3)

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Text of 8 Points for Peace

Washington, D. C., Aug. 14 (AP).—The text of the declaration agreed upon by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill follows:

Joint declaration of the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, representing His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, being met together, deem it right to make known certain common principles in the national policies of their respective countries on which they base their hopes for a better future for the world.

FIRST, their countries seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other;

SECOND, they desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned;

THIRD, they respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them;

FOURTH, they will endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all states, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity;

FIFTH, they desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between

all nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security;

SIXTH, after the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want;

SEVENTH, such a peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance;

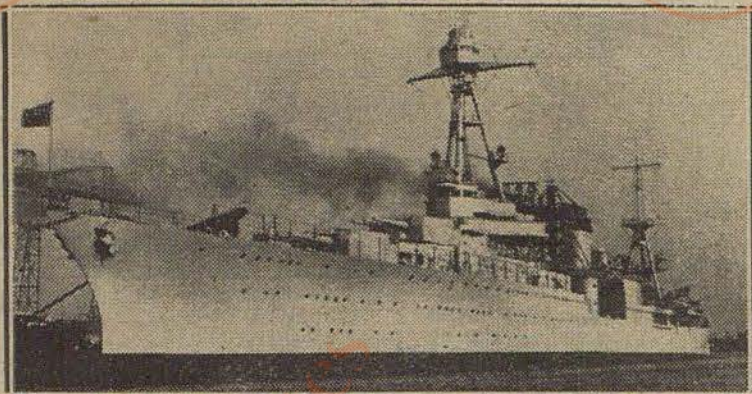
EIGHTH, they believe that all of the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons must come to the abandonment of the use of force. Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea or air armaments continue to be employed by nations which threaten, or may threaten, aggression outside of their frontiers, they believe, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, that the disarmament of such nations is essential. They will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments.

(Signed) FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

(Signed) WINSTON S. CHURCHILL

PHOTO CONFEREES ON 2 WARSHIPS —BRITISH AND U.S.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 14 (U.P.).—Official pictures released tonight disclosed that President Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Churchill held at least two of their historic



The U. S. S. Augusta, where Roosevelt was host.

conferences aboard British and American warships — the British battleship Prince of Wales and the American cruiser Augusta.

In addition, the photographs confirmed that high ranking American and British officials participated.

One, portraying the President and Churchill aboard the Prince of Wales, bore the caption: "Taken after church services aboard H.M. S. Prince of Wales," and was dated Aug. 10 (last Sunday).

On British Warship.

Another photograph, also released last night, showed the following, besides Roosevelt and Churchill, aboard the Prince of Wales:

Lend-lease Administrator Harry L. Hopkins; Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles; Gen. George C. Marshall, U. S. Army Chief of Staff; W. Averell Harriman, Lend-Lease Coordinator in London; Admiral Harold R. Stark, U. S. Chief of Naval Operations; Admiral Sir Dudley Pound, First Sea Lord of Britain; Gen. Sir John G. Dill, Chief of the Imperial British Staff, and Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander of the U. S. Atlantic Fleet.

In another group, taken aboard the U. S. cruiser Augusta, the fol-

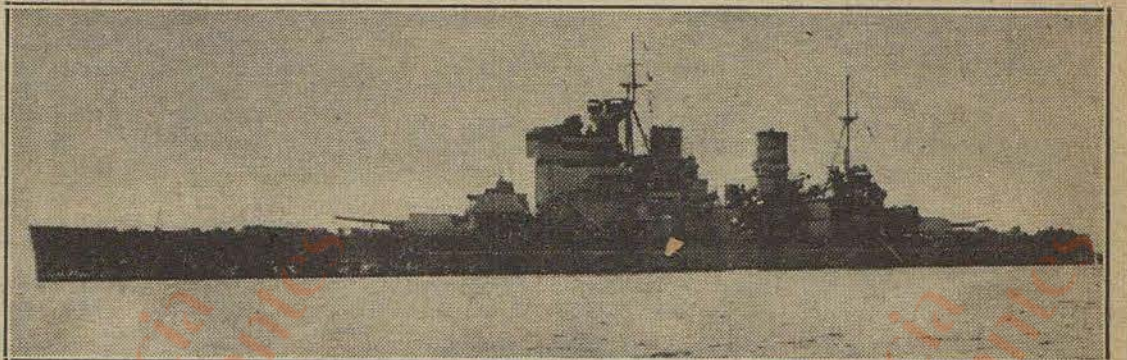
lowing were portrayed with Roosevelt and Churchill:

Ensign Franklin Roosevelt Jr., one of the President's sons; Capt. Elliott Roosevelt, attached to the Air Corps, another of the President's sons; Major Gen. Edwin Watson, Presidential secretary; Dr. Ross McIntire, the President's personal physician; and the President's favorite White House pet, a Scottie dog named Fala.

F.D.R., Churchill Chart Victory

By DORIS FLEESON AND JACK PURCELL

Washington, D. C., Aug. 14.—President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill disclosed today that they had met in secret on the high seas and agreed upon an



H. M. S. Prince of Wales, where Churchill did the honors.

eight-point program for world peace to follow "final destruction of the Nazi tyranny."

In their historic conference, safely sheltered by a steel line of British and U. S. battle-ships, with world communications blacked out, the two leaders also explored imme-

diately military problems, with especial attention to keeping the unexpectedly stubborn Russian army in the field against Hitler.

A personal letter containing their joint statement of principles was

reportedly sent to Josef Stalin with renewed promises that his fighting forces would be given every aid by Great Britain and the United States.

Lord Beaverbrook Arrives.

The Roosevelt-Churchill determination to step up the tempo of military resistance to the Nazis was underlined this afternoon by the arrival here of Lord Beaver-

F.D.R., CHURCHILL MAP AIMS

(Continued from page 3)

Reactions of World

These were the reactions in major capitals to the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting:

BERLIN—"It is an impudent lie when Churchill and Roosevelt maintain that their countries seek neither territorial nor any other kind of enrichment."

VICHY—"The declaration is only a recast in briefer form of the 14 points of President Wilson and simply refurbishes a doctrine which appeared to have some worth 25 years ago. But experience has shown this doctrine is not

sufficient to assure peace and justice."

ROME—Government quarters minimized the importance of the "spectacular and theatrical" meeting, said it showed British-American anxiety over Axis victories against Russia, and Japanese intentions in the Far East. Newspapers published no part of the joint declaration.

MOSCOW—(Via its London Embassy spokesman) "Very, very happy."

somewhat tepidly that "it was a very sane statement . . . I don't see anything wrong with it," and forecast introduction of a new lend-lease appropriation bill. Reports on the Hill are that the next lend-lease sum to be requested will be six billion dollars.

President Is Criticized.

Anti-war forces, vastly encouraged since their one-vote defeat in the House on selective service, said they would fight any new war-power bills. They accused the President of another step toward war and demanded to know why Congress was not consulted on a proposition of such magnitude as a U. S.-sponsored Bill of Rights for the world.

But interventionists hailed the new display of Anglo-American solidarity and declared the Roosevelt-Churchill sea conference overshadowed the Hitler-Mussolini meetings at Brenner Pass.

Obviously, the military problems that took first prominence in the minds of Churchill and Roosevelt were those concerning Japan and Russia. The Nippon Government has already felt the sting of economic reprisals from the four-power coalition of Britain, the

fishing and the weather. Even today, the President is still "somewhere" off the New England coast.

But the bubble of speculation on his mysterious rendezvous with Britain's war leader ended at 8:39 this morning.

An air of intense expectancy permeated the White House as a corps of 50 nervous newspapermen straggled into the President's home at 1600 Pennsylvania Ave. to get the lowdown on the Roosevelt-Churchill rendezvous. Among them were representatives of the German DNB agency and Vichy's Havas service.

Secretary Early Nervous.

At 8:31 A. M., the door of Early's office opened and his secretary started to say "all right" to the squad of reporters jammed into the corridor. Her words were lost in the shuffle of eager footsteps.

Early was nervous. He kept putting on and taking off his glasses. On the desk were piled mimeographed copies of the Roosevelt-Churchill pronouncement.

Cautioning newspapermen to hold their releases until Lord Privy Seal Clement Atlee's words spanned the networks at 9 A. M. (10 A. M., New York), Early agreed to hand over the documents at 8:39. While eager hands snatched the precious papers, Early protested that "there is plenty of time; don't rush."

Nobody paid any attention to him. Twenty-five minutes later the White House was as still as the day—11 days ago—that the President left its homey confines to meet the Prime Minister on the Atlantic.

(Other pictures on page 1 and back page)