

Looking at Hollywood with Ed Sullivan



Henry Fonda and Bette Davis in a scene from "Jezebel."

From These Films Will Come Academy Winner

By ED SULLIVAN

IF YOU were a Hollywood columnist, at this time of year you'd receive in the morning mail an envelope from Los Angeles bearing on its left-hand upper corner the imprimatur: "Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, Suite 1201 Taft Building, Hollywood, Cal." Inside the envelope you'd find two pamphlets, one of nine pages, the other of twelve pages. The nine-page pamphlet would contain the rules for the conduct of balloting in the contest for the eleventh annual awards for

distinguished achievements in motion pictures during 1938. The twelve-page pamphlet would serve as a reminder list of eligible achievements in the 1938 award year. I quote from the nine-page pamphlet: "Awards of merit shall be conferred for the following achievements: "Production: For the most outstanding motion picture of the year. "Acting: For the best performance by an actor. For the best performance by an actress. For the best performance by an

actor in a supporting rôle. For the best performance by an actress in a supporting rôle. "Directing: For the best achievement in directing. "Writing: For the best written screen play. For the best original motion picture story. "Art direction: For the best achievement in art direction. "Cinematography: For the best achievement in cinematography of a black-and-white picture, 80 per cent of the release footage of which must have been photographed in America under normal production conditions. "Sound recording: For the best achievement by a studio sound department. "Short subjects: An award shall be given jointly for the outstanding productions selected in three classifications: Cartoons, 1,000-foot subjects, subjects between 1,000 and 3,000 feet."

Pamphlet two, that of twelve pages, which serves as a reminder list, is an alphabetical array of productions that are eligible for the 1938 awards, so I'm going to set all of them down here and you can make your own selections and see how your final decisions compare with the Academy awards, which will be announced at the March banquet:

The Adventures of Marco Polo, The Adventures of Robin Hood, The Adventures of Tom Sawyer, Alexander's Ragtime Band, Algiers, Always Goodbye, The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse, Angels with Dirty Faces, The Arkansas Traveler, Artists and Models Abroad.

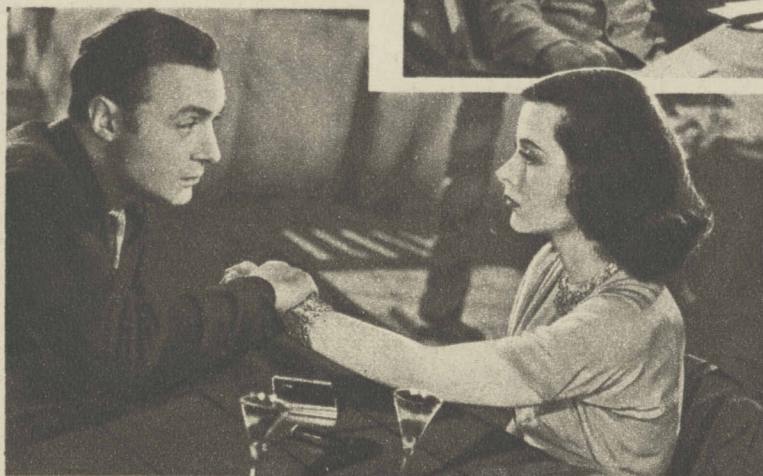
Beethoven, The Big Broadcast of 1938, Blockade, Blockheads, Bluebeard's Eighth Wife, Boy Meets Girl, Boys Town, Bringing

Up Baby, Brother Rat, The Buccaneer.

Carefree, A Christmas Carol, The Citadel, Coconut Grove, College Swing, Comet Over Broadway, Cossack, The Cowboy and the Lady, Cowboy from Brooklyn, Crime School, The Crowd Roars.

Dawn Patrol, Doctor Rhythm, Dramatic School, Drums, The Duke of West Point, Dybbuk.

Five of a Kind, Fools for Scandal, Four Daughters, Four Men and a Prayer, Four's a Crowd, Freshman Year.



Hedy Lamarr and Charles Boyer, starring in "Algiers."

Grand Illusion, The Great Waltz, Garden of the Moon, Gateway, Girl of the Golden West, Girls' School, Give Me a Sailor, Going Places, Gold Diggers in Paris, Gold Is Where You Find It, The Goldwyn Follies, Goodbye Broadway.

Holiday, Happy Landing, Hard to Get, Having Wonderful Time, Heart of the North, Her Jungle Love, Hold That Co-ed, Hold That Kiss, Hollywood Hotel.

I Met My Love Again, If I

Were King, I Am the Law, I'll Give a Million, In Old Mexico. Jezebel, Joy of Living, Judge Hardy's Children, Just Around the Corner.

Kidnapped, Keep Smiling, Kentucky Moonshine, King of Alcatraz, Kentucky.

Letter of Introduction, Listen Darling, Little Miss Broadway, Little Miss Thoroughbred, Lord Jeff, Love Finds Andy Hardy.

Mad About Music, The Mad Miss Manton, A Man to Remember, Mannequin, Marie Antoi-



Mickey Rooney confronts the council in "Boys Town."

nette, Mayerling, Men with Wings, Merrily We Live, Moonlight Sonata, Mother Carey's Chickens, Mr. Doodle Kicks Off, My Bill, My Lucky Star.

Of Human Hearts, Out West with the Hardys.

Pygmalion, Port of Seven Seas, Prison Farm.

Rage of Paris, Rascals, Radio City Revels, Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm, The Return of Scarlet Pimpernel, The Road to Reno, Room Service.

Suez, The Sisters, A Slight Case of Murder, Smashing the Rackets, Spawn of the North, Sweethearts, Shining Hour, Service de Luxe, Secrets of an Actress; Sally, Irene, and Mary; The Saint in New York, Sailing Along, Shopworn Angel, Sing You Sinners, Spring Madness, Stambouli, Stolen Heaven, Storm in a Teacup; Straight, Place, and Show; Submarine Patrol, Swing Miss.

Three Comrades, Test Pilot, Texans, Thanks for the Memory, That Certain Age, There Goes

My Heart, There's Always a Woman, This Marriage Business, Three Blind Mice, Three Loves Has Nancy, Too Hot to Handle, Touchdown, Army; The Toy Wife, Tropic Holiday.

Valley of the Giants, Viva-cious Lady.

Woman Against Woman.

You Can't Take it with You, Young Dr. Kildare, The Young in Heart, A Yank at Oxford, Yellow Jack, Youth Takes a Fling.

In going through these and attempting to pick your winners I'll help you to this extent. The Hollywood correspondents, who from month to month pick the best film of the preceding thirty days, have selected so far: Jezebel, Robin Hood, Alexander's Ragtime Band, Algiers, Marie Antoinette, You Can't Take it with You, Boys Town, Dawn Patrol, The Great Waltz, The Citadel. With that much help on your examination papers you ought to come pretty close to hitting the bull's-eye.

SOME TIME in the middle of April, 1831, four men set forth in a flatboat on the Sangamon river from a point near Springfield, Ill. The boat was loaded with farm and forest products, and its ultimate destination was New Orleans.

The four men were Denton Offutt, trader and owner of the craft; John D. Johnson, John Hanks, and 22-year-old Abraham Lincoln.

The flatboat swung leisurely down the stream with the current for about twenty miles, then suddenly it came to a halt, stranded on the top of a low dam at the little village of New Salem. It was difficult work prying the boat over the top of the dam, but finally the task was accomplished, owing in the main to the strength and energy of muscular young Lincoln, 6 feet 4 inches tall and weighing more than 200 pounds.

After the boat had been tied safely to shore the four boatmen took the opportunity to look over New Salem. Offutt, the trader, was so pleased with its location and the hospitality of its inhabitants that he decided to locate there as a storekeeper. He would need a clerk. After the river voyage Lincoln would need a job. So then and there the two came to terms. Lincoln was hired.

And that is how it came about that there settled in New Salem the man whom the whole nation is honoring today on the 130th anniversary of his birth.

New Salem, the forlorn backwoods village in which Lincoln dwelt for nearly six years, has been recreated.

In the spring of 1831, when

The Story of Lincoln's Years in New Salem

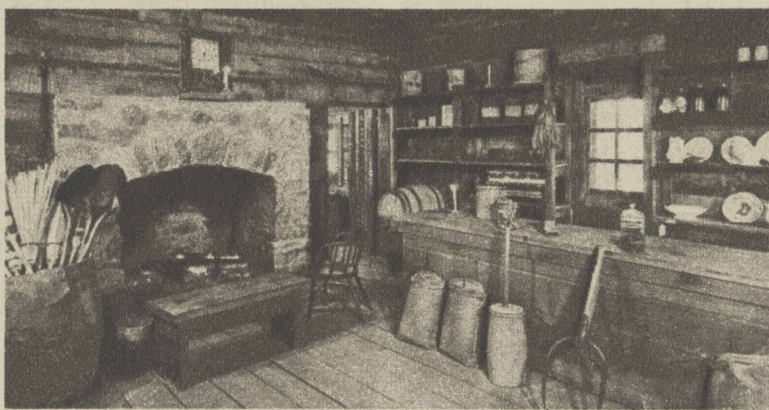
● The Chicago Tribune today, the 130th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, presents on page one of this section reproductions of color photographs of the restored village of New Salem, and on page one of the Picture Section two portraits in color of the Great Emancipator done by George Frederick Wright.

Lincoln first visited it, it was scarcely three years old and an unimposing community indeed. In July, 1828, the Rev. John M. Cameron and James Rutledge had selected a site about a score of miles northwest of Springfield for a combination sawmill and grist mill. The village grew up near the mill. In October, 1829, it was given the name of New Salem, and on Christmas day of that year a postoffice was established there.

The village boasted several stores and some twenty-odd cab-

had its drawbacks. Cold winds blew in through the chinks in the cabin logs. The open fireplaces smoked but did not warm the cabins. Wood had to be chopped for the fires.

The people who lived in the village—the Armstrongs, Berrys, Burners, Clarys, Gullihers, Herndons, Lukinses, and all the rest—were plain country folk, unlet-



(Associated Press photo.)

Interior reconstruction of Berry-Lincoln store at New Salem State park.

ins in all, every structure built of roughly hewn logs. In the verdant spring, in the long, bright summer, and in the crisp and invigorating autumn it must have been not an unpleasant place in which to dwell—much like roughing it today in a cabin in the north woods. But when winter settled down upon forest and prairie New Salem surely

tered in the main, but warm-hearted and friendly.

In August, 1831, Lincoln was back in New Salem awaiting the return of Offutt. When the trader arrived in the following month the two set to work erecting a log cabin to be used as a store. The land on which the cabin was built cost \$10. The building itself was sixteen feet long and fourteen feet wide and contained two rooms. A fireplace of native brick occupied one whole end of the front room. In the rear storage room Lincoln slept on a hard, narrow cot which he shared with William Green, his assistant.

Denton Offutt proved to be a poor business man. Despite the energy and honesty of his clerk, Offutt's mercantile business failed within six months, and Lincoln was left without a job.

Still wanting to be a business man, Lincoln then established himself as a merchant in his own right, with William F. Berry as a store partner. At this time much was transpiring that has been seized upon by historians and biographers as influences on his later life.

Almost from the start of his residence in New Salem he was

By JOHN A. MENAUGH

interested in politics. His popularity came from his good nature, his joking ways, his honesty in dealing with his store customers, and his prowess as a wrestler. When he first reached New Salem a group of young roughs known as the Clary Grove boys attempted to haze him, but after he had thrown their best wrestler, Jack Armstrong, they became his devoted admirers and friends. These young men and others in the community supported Lincoln when he first was a candidate for the state legislature in 1832, but he did not win.

At the outbreak of the Black Hawk war in the spring of 1832 Lincoln enlisted. Records show that he served in the war from May 27 to June 16, 1832, as a private—in Capt. Elijah Iles' company. He saw no fighting.

The new mercantile venture with Berry as a partner started out auspiciously. Whereas Offutt's store had been poorly located for business, the Berry-Lincoln store was in the heart of the community. There were three other stores then in New Salem, but in the course of a few months two of these sold out to Lincoln and Berry, leaving them with only one competitor, Samuel Hill. Hill was a shrewd old trader. He saw that the partnership of Lincoln and Berry was going into debt and didn't try to buy it out.

Lincoln and his partner occupied two different stores while they were in business. Lincoln read all the books he could obtain, argued politics, had a good time in general, and let the debts pile up. In the spring of 1833 he sold out his interest to Berry, taking promissory notes, and then managed to have himself appointed postmaster of the village. The postoffice was in the rear of Hill's store.

Lincoln had debts besides those incurred as a merchant. His scant income as postmaster, supplemented by his fees as a surveyor and for other jobs he could find, did not enable him to reduce his debts. To make matters worse, he indorsed notes for friends. Although he was elected to the legislature in 1834, when he ran again, and re-

elected in 1836, he made little progress in meeting his obligations. Berry died in 1835. His notes in Lincoln's possession proved worthless.

Lincoln stayed on in New Salem until April 12, 1837, studying law by the light of burning shavings in Henry Onstot's cooper shop, eking out an existence by working as a surveyor, and wrestling and talking politics as diversions. He boarded for a while in the tavern of James Rutledge, sleeping in the loft with the Rutledge boys.

Rutledge had a daughter, Ann, and it was with her that Lincoln had his first love affair, if we are to overlook that infatuation of his boyhood for a mysterious girl whom he saw back in Indiana in a covered wagon—a dream girl whose memory seems to have followed him for years and until he met Ann Rutledge.

When Lincoln first arrived in New Salem to become Offutt's store clerk he took his meals at the home of the Rev. Mr. Cameron, who had eleven daughters. The Cameron girls called Lincoln "plain old Abe," so he escaped from their clutches without becoming involved matrimonially or even amorously. But it was different when he met Ann Rutledge. Tradition has endowed her with every possible feminine charm. She is said to have had auburn hair and a remarkably fair complexion. She was about 19 years old when Lincoln met her.

There is a story to the effect that Ann had been in love with a man by the name of John McNamar, and that her father had objected to this suitor because he originally had appeared in New Salem under an assumed name. At any rate the girl did not become McNamar's wife. Instead she fell in love with Lincoln. They were engaged to wed.

But on Aug. 25, 1835, Ann Rutledge died.

Lincoln was distraught. The death of his sweetheart plunged him into a state of morbid de-

pression. New Salem folk thought he was losing his mind. For weeks he went about in a daze, no longer the Lincoln of jokes and funny stories.

Then suddenly he recovered from this condition and again took an interest in life. In the summer following the death of Ann, Mrs. Bennett Able, one of the village housewives, told Lincoln that she was going back to her old home in Kentucky and that she would bring her sister, Mary Owens, to New Salem on her return on the condition that he would marry the girl. Lincoln remembered Mary as an attractive young woman who had visited New Salem three years earlier. It was not hard for him to promise to marry her, although, of course, the promise was extracted by Mrs. Able merely as a joke.

Mary Owens was a lively girl, tall, robust, and with dark curls. She had no little wealth in her own name, as wealth was counted in those days. When she arrived in New Salem in the autumn of 1836, Lincoln, obviously forgetting that he had been only joking when he promised to marry her, began paying her ardent court. While he was attending a session of the legislature in Vandalia in 1836 he wrote to her, pleading with her to write to him.

He returned from his second term as a legislator moderately successful as a politician. He had managed to put through a measure providing for the removal of the state capitol from Vandalia to Springfield.

The affair with Mary Owens overlapped Lincoln's removal to Springfield in 1837 to become a

lawyer. When he left New Salem he still was ridden by debts (these eventually were paid), but no longer madly in love with Mary. By the spring of 1838 it was definitely understood that there would be no Lincoln-Owens wedding.

Although Lincoln's New Salem days were over and New Salem itself was rapidly losing its place on the map, giving way to a new town, Petersburg, two miles distant, the man who later was to find his place among the super-great of America still was unattached.

It is another story, however, that has to do with how he came to fall in love in Springfield with Mary Todd, a beautiful young woman of social standing and high spirits, how he failed to appear on the day set for their wedding, Jan. 1, 1841, and how he subsequently married Miss Todd on Nov. 4, 1842.

Also another story is that of Lincoln's mild flirtation with 17-year-old Sarah Kirkland.

New Salem in the years that followed passed out of existence. Its cabins were torn down or dragged away on skids to Petersburg. Nature in the form of trees, bushes, and prairie grass slowly erased all reminders of the village where Lincoln had spent six years of his life.

And then in 1906 was made the first move toward restoration of New Salem. Today a large part of the old community has been recreated. Eighteen cabins have been rebuilt as nearly like the originals as possible. Henry Onstot's original cooper shop has been brought back from Petersburg and reerected on its first site. The whole village, rebuilt with great accuracy of details, lies in New Salem State park—a Lincoln national shrine.

END CORNS FOR LIFE this easy way

2 Simple Steps relieve pain and Remove Corns for Good

1 Here's how. Put scientific Blue-Jay pads neatly over corns. They relieve pain quickly by removing pressure. Special Blue-Jay medicated formula on pad gently loosens corns so they come right out.

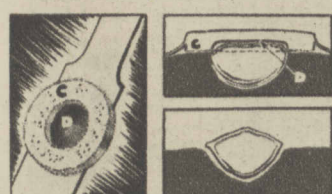
2 Now you have glorious relief! But that's not all. Simply by avoiding the pressure and friction which cause corns, you can be free from them for the rest of your life—without trouble—without pain—without dangerous home paring.

Millions have gotten rid of corns this easy, scientific way. So don't suffer needlessly. Now you can say goodbye to the agony of ugly painful corns forever. Get Blue-Jay corn plasters today—only 25¢ for 6.

BAUER & BLACK BLUE-JAY CORN PLASTERS



Big New York Hospital Clinic Tests on scores of people show how easy it is to remove corns scientifically—painlessly.



How It Works—Felt pad (C) relieves pain quickly by removing pressure. Special formula (D) acts on corn till it gradually softens, loosens, comes out easily, painlessly.

GEORGE FREDERICK WRIGHT

The two portraits of Abraham Lincoln painted from life by George Frederick Wright now are reproduced in color on page one of the Picture Section of this issue. ● Wright, a distinguished American painter, was born in Washington, Conn., in 1828, and died in Hartford, Conn., in 1881. He studied art in Europe and in the National museum in New York. In 1860 he was in Springfield, Ill., shortly after Lincoln's election to the presidency, and was among twenty artists who worked simultaneously at painting portraits of the President-elect. It will be noted that in this picture Lincoln appears without a beard. Lincoln's friends selected it as the best of those executed by the twenty artists. There is a story that this portrait was purchased by Lincoln himself and presented to his friend William Butler. However it came into possession of the Butler family, it remained with them until 1911, when it was purchased by Edward W. Payne, a Springfield banker. The University of Chicago, which now owns it, procured it from the Payne estate in 1934. ● The second portrait was painted in 1864, during Civil war days, and shows the President wearing a beard—the Lincoln with whom most folk today are familiar. The painting was in the collection of Daniel Huntington until acquired recently by the University of Chicago.