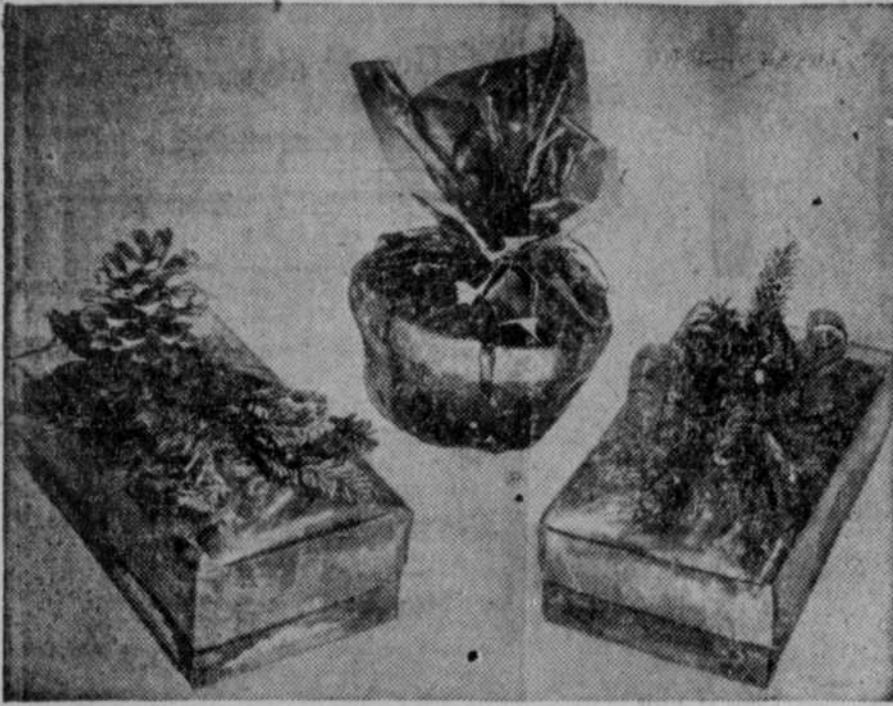


Household News

by Lynn Chambers



Ode to Yuletide . . . Plum Pudding and Fruit Cake
(See Recipes Below.)

Cakes 'n' Puddin's

Home is where the heart is and Christmas is what tradition is. And that tradition is to a large extent what foods you serve. If you really want to make it a season for starry-eyed brightness and plain honest-to-goodness good cheer, have a holiday with all the food trimmings like frosted fruited cookies, dark, spicy fruit cake and a plum pudding mellowed to wonderful goodness.

Begin these preparations now—for the ingredients of Xmas cakes, puddings and cookies take on a charm—and flavor—with age. Preparations can be a snap if you budget a day for cutting up fruit and nuts, another day for mixing and baking, and a third day for packing.

First, for fruit cake—the cake with almost two dozen extra special ingredients. This year's fruit cake is tuned to the times, uses honey and molasses to save on your precious sugar ration:

- Fruit Cake.**
(Makes 10 pounds)
- 1 pound butter or other shortening
 - 1 pound brown sugar
 - 10 eggs, well beaten
 - 1 cup honey
 - 1 cup molasses
 - ½ cup sweet cider
 - 1 pound sifted cake flour
 - 1 teaspoon baking powder
 - ¼ teaspoon cloves
 - ¼ teaspoon cinnamon
 - ¼ teaspoon mace
 - ½ pound candied pineapple
 - ½ pound candied cherries
 - 1 pound dates, seeded and sliced
 - 1 pound raisins
 - 1 pound currants
 - ½ pound citron, thinly sliced
 - ½ pound candied lemon and orange peel
 - ½ pound nutmeats, chopped
- Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and spices and sift again. Cream the shortening thoroughly, add sugar gradually, and cream together until light and fluffy. Add eggs, fruits, peel, nuts, honey, molasses and cider. Add flour gradually. Bake in 4 (8 by 8 by 2 inches) pans, lined with greased paper, in slow oven (250 degrees) 3 to 3½ hours.

Plum pudding gets my vote as being highly desirable for the family feast at Christmas.

- Plum Pudding.**
(Makes 3 1-qt. molds)
- 2 cups prunes, cooked
 - 1½ cups currants
 - 1 cup raisins
 - 1½ cups citron, chopped
 - ¼ cup preserved orange peel
 - 1 cup candied cherries, chopped
 - 1 cup nutmeats, broken
 - 1 cup all-bran
 - ½ cup juice, from prunes
 - 1½ cups butter or substitute
 - 1½ cups sugar
 - 4 eggs, beaten
 - 1 tablespoon vanilla extract
 - 2 cups soft white bread crumbs
 - 3 cups flour

Lynn Says:
Let's Decorate! The fruit cakes and puddings, of course! A cluster of candied cherries in the middle with leaves fashioned of artificial rose leaves makes an attractive cake.

You'll be praised for a rose garnish made of gelatin candies shaped like lemon and orange segments into thin, lengthwise slices. Roll a slice tightly to form center of rose and press other slices around it to make petals.

Simpler decorations can be made of almonds or other nutmeats forming flowers with candied peel as petals or centers.

To store cake, place it in airtight container for several weeks. Sound apples may be placed in container, and changed as they become shriveled, to provide moisture.

WHO'S NEWS This Week

By Lemuel F. Parton

Consolidated Features.—WNU Release.

General Strickland Was the Toughest Buckaroo of Skies

NEW YORK.—Just after the last World war, there was an airplane rough-rider known as the only man who could crowd Jimmy Doolittle in putting a plane through Japan's conquest of Asiatic rubber lands.

That was young Lieut. Aubrey Casey Strickland, just now Brigadier General Strickland, leading our bombers against Rome and giving our side just about its first chance to cheer without keeping its fingers crossed. As chief of the bomber command of the United States army air forces—overseas last July—he rode the first plane of our bomber formation which wrought historic havoc and hurried the Axis on its way. There's a sidelight on General Strickland in his commendation of his fliers in a successful attack a few days ago: "Knocking them right down on their own airfield! That will teach those monkeys a lesson! We'll drive these rats out of their holes! Tonight treats for the whole squadron, and it's going to be on me."

He was born in Braggs, Ala., September 17, 1895, attended Alabama Polytechnic college, where he played football, and joined the army in November, 1917, not a West Pointer. He was a first lieutenant in the reserve corps and served overseas in the artillery. In July, 1920, he switched to the regular army, getting a joint commission as first and second lieutenant, the latter a formality incidental to the former. He was a captain in 1930, a major in 1935, a lieutenant colonel in 1940, a colonel in 1941 and a brigadier general last July. He completed the army flying school course in 1922 and attended tactical school in 1939.

Comes Out From Deep in Hinterland To Swing a Baton

FOR obvious reasons, it is a pleasure to spot a sound Americana item in the news these days. Here's a nice one in the story of the New York Philharmonic symphony picking Howard Barlow to swing its baton for a spell at Carnegie hall, even if his first program was of foreign origin. Mr. Barlow swung a cowboy's quirt before he ever waved a baton, worked in lumber camps and engaged in other uniquely American occupations before his career as a musician.

He caught the real American idiom, in speech and music and in his 15 years conducting the CBS orchestra, he played American composers and fostered American genius. In 1940, he was awarded a certificate of merit by the National Association for Composers and Conductors as "the outstanding native interpreter of American music" during that season.

When he was around 17, Mr. Barlow left his home at Plain City, Ohio, where he was born, for a job on a Colorado ranch, near Denver. He rode an Old Paint and rode an Old Dan and made the little doggies git along for about two years and liked it so well that he almost made it a business. However, he was diverted to the University of Colorado, where he swarmed all over the music department in his glee club and orchestral activities. A necessary sabbatical interval of heaving logs and slabs in an Oregon lumber camp landed him at Reed college, Oregon, where he picked up an A.B. degree, a scholarship at Columbia university, and \$25. Thus accoutred, he crashed New York, conducted choral societies and made his debut as an orchestra conductor at the Peterborough, N. H., MacDowell festivals in 1919.

As an aside, he had served as sergeant with the AEF. He conducted the American National orchestra from 1923 to 1925, and joined CBS 'n 1927. High musical dignitaries were inclined to high-hat the radio then, as a medium for serious music. Mr. Barlow stepped right into the classics and has been a pioneer in proving that no subtlety of tone or musicianship is beyond the capacity of a good loud-speaker. The Philharmonic calls him after quite a long absence of Americans from its podium.

DON'T shush the war talk when the children are around. Answer their questions and tell them the truth. Such is the urgent advice to parents by Dr. Eduard C. Lindeman, professor of sociology at the New York School of Social Work. "Evasions give the children a sense of our untrustworthiness," says the veteran educator, sociologist, humanitarian and author, who was a laborer until 21. Then he took a B.S. degree at Michigan Agricultural college and began social work in Detroit and Lansing.

Pinch-Hitting for Rubber

The United States is in the midst of a rubber famine. As this is a nation that moves on wheels, and as much of the war is being fought on rubber wheels, keen interest is felt everywhere in the production of synthetic rubber. This substitute is expected to replace crude rubber, the supply of which was cut off through Japan's conquest of Asiatic rubber lands.

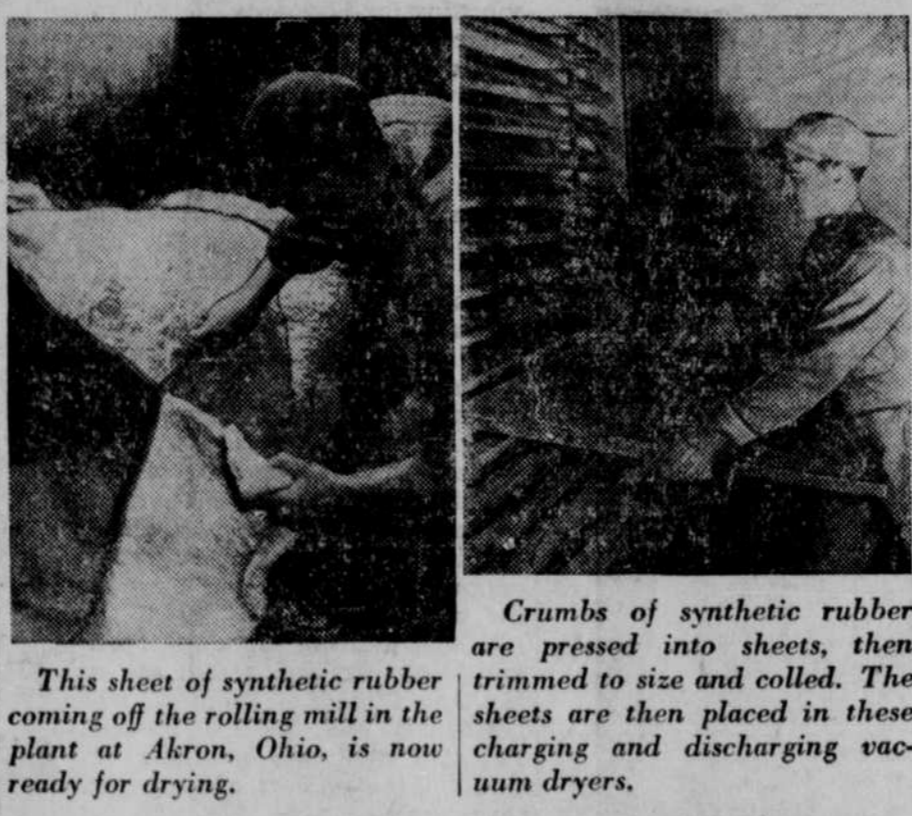
Synthetic rubber is not new. The first quantity production was made by the Germans in World War I, when the allied blockade cut off their natural rubber supplies. These photos show you what is being done in a large Akron, (Ohio) synthetic rubber plant to break the rubber bottleneck.



Above: Soap is used to make solutions for manufacture of synthetic rubber. This worker is mixing a solution in a tank. Left: Polymerizer tank, which converts the raw materials of synthetic rubber into latex.



These workers are removing rubber crumbs from the perforated boxes below the coagulating and extractor tanks. The rubber drips into the boxes from the tanks, and water previously added to dissolve the soap in the solution runs off through perforations in the box. This rubber will now be prepared for the wash mill.



This sheet of synthetic rubber coming off the rolling mill in the plant at Akron, Ohio, is now ready for drying.



Newly rolled sheets of synthetic rubber are cut to size for the drying pans.



History in the News

by ELMO SCOTT WATSON

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

Our 'Most Costly War'

NOVEMBER 29 marks the 70th anniversary of the opening of what one historian has called "the most costly war in which the United States ever engaged, considering the number of opponents." It was the Modoc war of 1872-73 in which only 50 Indians held their stronghold in the Lava Beds of Oregon against 1,200 soldiers upon whom they inflicted defeat after defeat before they were finally conquered.

Says the historian quoted above: "In the war the Modocs lost 12 killed, four executed, one a suicide—all warriors, and an unknown number of women and children. The total loss of the white settlers and soldiers was 168, of whom 83 were killed. The cost of the war was over half a million dollars. Each Modoc accounted for three men and cost the United States government over \$10,000 before he was himself killed or captured—a fearful price, indeed."

The foundations for this war were laid late in the 1860s when the Modocs were placed on the same reservation with their former enemies, the Klamaths, who immediately began persecuting them. Appeals to the Indian agents for justice proved vain. Finally, in desperation, one of the head chiefs, Kintpuash, commonly known as Capt. Jack, left the reservation with about 50 followers and returned to their former home in the Lost River country where they defied their agent's orders to come back to the reservation. He then called upon Maj. John Green, commander at Fort Klamath, to return the Indians, "peaceably if you can, forcibly if you must."

Execution of the order was entrusted to Capt. James Jackson of the First Cavalry. Accompanied by Lieut. F. A. Boutelle and Ivan Applegate, an interpreter, Jackson started on the night of November 28, 1872, with about 30 men of Troop B for the Indian camp on Lost river. After a forced march through the rain, the soldiers reached that place early in the morning of November 29.

When the Indians came out of their lodges, Applegate explained to them the mission of the troops and urged them not to resist. Jackson then called upon the Modocs to hand over their arms, an order which was reluctantly obeyed by some of the warriors, including one named Scar-Faced Charley, who began urging the Indians to resist. Jackson then ordered Lieutenant Boutelle to take a squad and arrest the scar-faced warrior and another named Bogus Charley. This order precipitated a "duel" between the lieutenant and Scar-Faced Charley, concerning which Boutelle wrote later:

"I called out to the men, 'Shoot over these Indians'; and raised my pistol and fired at Scar-Faced Charley. At the same instance Charley raised his rifle and fired at me. We both missed; his shot passing through my clothing over my elbow. It cut two holes through my blouse, one long slit in a cardigan jacket and missed my inner shirts. My pistol bullet passed through a red handkerchief Charley had tied around his head; so he afterward told me. There was some discussion after the close of the war as to who fired the first shot. We talked the matter over, but neither could tell which fired first."

Immediately afterwards both the soldiers and the Indians began shooting. After a hot fight the Indians retreated, leaving the camp in the hands of the soldiers who immediately destroyed it. The Indians' loss was two warriors killed and three wounded and an unknown number of women and children killed and wounded. The soldiers' loss amounted to nearly a third of their force—one killed, six mortally wounded and several others slightly injured. Minor engagement though it was, this fight was prophetic of the bitter price which our government would have to pay to win an unnecessary war.

Although Scar-Faced Charley was one of the principal actors in the opening engagement, it was Capt. Jack who became the leader in the Modoc defense of the Lava Beds. In April, 1873, a peace commission, headed by Gen. E. R. S. Canby, visited the Indians in their stronghold to persuade them to give up the struggle. In a treacherous attack, in which the Modoc leader was forced to participate against his will, Canby and another emissary were killed and a third wounded. For this crime Capt. Jack and three other Modocs were hanged.

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Guiding the Child

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SNAPPY FACTS ABOUT RUBBER

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Last summer's national scrap rubber drive brought out 6.77 pounds per capita. Even this gratifying amount represented only a scraping of the surface of the scrap littering the backyards, cellars and attics of the country.

There are some 3,065,000 miles of roads in the United States of which 40% are of the surfaced highway type. More improved roads than any other country in the world.

There are more than 10 motor vehicles for each mile of highway in the United States. Free gas rationing Sundays made this ratio seem like 10 cars to each 100 feet of road.

In 1940 it was estimated that the market value of passenger cars in the U.S. was \$7,209,000,000; trucks had a value of \$1,165,000,000.

Jerry Shaw

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