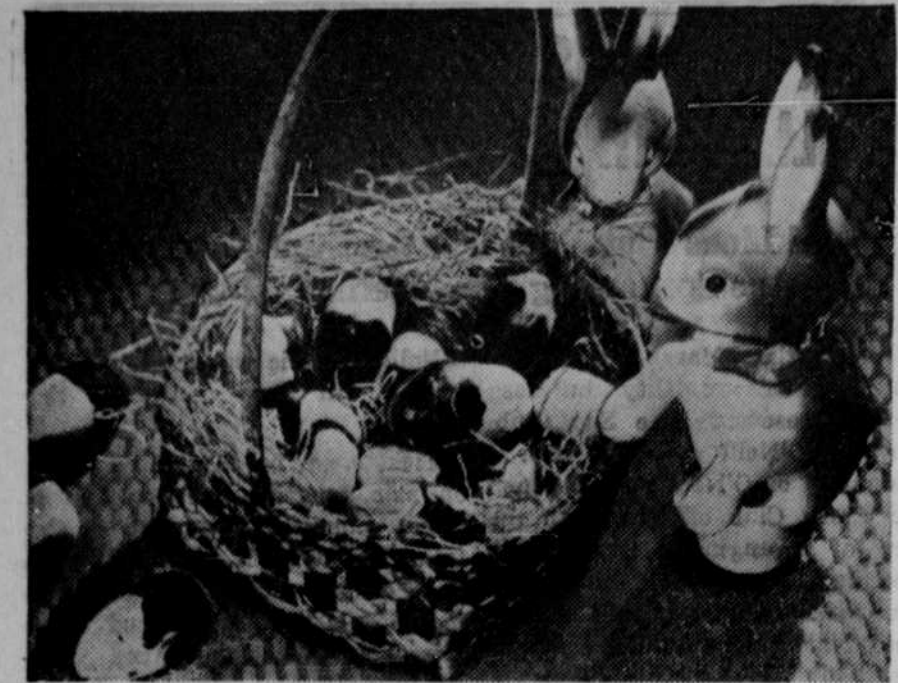


Household News

By *Eleanor Howe*



THIS SEASON BRINGS EGGS AND MORE EGGS
(See Recipes Below)

For an Easter Feast

The Easter season brings eggs and more eggs to the tables of the whole world, it seems. There are tinted eggs, eggs with dainty and intricate patterns adorning their glossy shells, and eggs decked out to look like Easter bunnies. Eggs may be decorated, too, with gaily colored stickers—and if you're clever with your fingers, you can make a giddy blonde or demure brunette egg, sporting a new Easter bonnet! Use bright blue round stickers for eyes, and a tiny gummed heart for a mouth. Or, if you like, paint in the features, and tint the "cheeks" with ordinary water color paints. Cotton or fringed crepe paper may be glued on to resemble hair, and an Easter bonnet is made from a tiny paper nutcup, bits of colored paper, and a tiny feather or artificial flower.

When the bunny comes around with his gift of eggs, keep him as a guest at your Easter table. He'll be a delight to children and grownups alike if his basket is filled with candy eggs that the children themselves can eat.

But Easter Sunday demands more than eggs in the way of food! It's a day of feasting and most of us plan and plot for weeks ahead to give the family a truly delicious and unusual meal. Leg of lamb or baked ham are the traditional foods around which most of us plan our Easter menus. Either may be used in the menu below, to excellent advantage.

Broiled Grapefruit halves
Roast Leg of Lamb or Baked Ham
New Potatoes With Parsley
Asparagus
Spring Salad
Hot Rolls
Butter
Boston Cream Pie

You'll find another Easter menu and additional recipes, too, in my cook book "Easy Entertaining."

Boston Cream Pie.
½ cup butter
1 cup granulated sugar
2 eggs (well beaten)
¼ cups cake flour
¼ teaspoon salt
1½ teaspoons baking powder
½ cup milk
1 teaspoon vanilla extract

Cream butter and add sugar gradually. Add eggs. Mix and sift all dry ingredients and add alternately with the milk and vanilla extract, beginning and ending with the flour mixture. Bake in 2 well-greased layer-cake pans in moderate hot oven (365 degrees Fahrenheit) for 20 to 25 minutes. When cool, put together with Boston cream pie filling and sprinkle top with powdered sugar.

Boston Cream Pie Filling.
½ cup sugar
½ cup bread flour
¼ teaspoon salt
2 cups scalded milk
2 eggs
1 teaspoon vanilla extract

Mix all dry ingredients and add scalded milk gradually. Cook 10 minutes in top of double boiler, stirring constantly until mixture thickens. Add eggs and cook one minute longer. Cool and add extract.

Broiled Grapefruit.
Select thin skinned, juicy fruit, cut in halves and remove the pithy centers and rib sections. In the center of each half, place half a teaspoon of butter and 1 teaspoon of brown sugar. Broil until the grapefruit is heated through.

Roast Leg of Lamb.
(Serves 12)
1 leg of lamb
1 teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper

Wipe leg of lamb with damp cloth and sprinkle with salt and pepper. Place, skin side down and cut surface up, on a rack in an open roasting pan. Roast in a slow oven (300

degrees), allowing 35 minutes per pound. Remove to hot platter and garnish with pineapple rings and fresh mint, or with orange cups filled with mint jelly.

Currant-Mint Sauce for Lamb.
1 cup currant jelly
2 tablespoons fresh mint (chopped)
Melt jelly over very low heat, then bring to boiling point. Remove from heat and stir in the chopped mint.

Fresh Asparagus With Lemon Butter Sauce.
(4 servings)
2 small bunches fresh (or 1 large bunch) asparagus
3 cups boiling water
1½ teaspoons salt
¼ cup butter
1 tablespoon lemon juice

Cut off lower parts of asparagus stalks as far down as they will snap. Discard, or use in soup. Tie stalks together loosely in a bundle and place upright in saucepan containing the boiling water to which salt has been added. Cook, uncovered, until ends of stalks begin to be tender, about 15 minutes; then lay bunch of asparagus flat in pan and continue cooking until tips are tender, 5 to 10 minutes. Then drain. Cream butter and add lemon juice slowly. Pour this mixture over hot asparagus and serve at once.

Magic Easter Eggs.
½ cup sweetened condensed milk
1 teaspoon vanilla
4 cups sifted confectioners' (4X) sugar (about)

Blend sweetened condensed milk and vanilla. Add confectioners' sugar gradually and continue mixing until smooth and creamy. Divide into three or four parts. Color with different vegetable colorings in very light tints—pink, green, yellow. Form into eggs. One end of each egg may be dipped into melted chocolate that has been allowed to cool. Makes eight eggs 1½ inches long.

When dipping candy eggs, melt the chocolate in the top of a double boiler, but do not let the water boil. When melted, remove from heat, and let the chocolate cool to about 83 degrees Fahrenheit, a temperature slightly cooler than lukewarm.

Baked Ham.
1 whole ham
1 teaspoon whole cloves
1½ cups sweet cider
1½ cups brown sugar
½ cup orange juice

Wipe ham with a damp cloth and place in an uncovered roaster, skin side up. Roast in a very low oven (300 degrees) allowing 25 minutes per pound of ham. About ¼ hour before ham has finished baking, take from oven. Remove skin and pour off all excess fat. Cook cider and sugar together to thick syrup stage. Add orange juice and pour mixture over ham. Dot with whole cloves. Return to oven and bake one hour longer, basting frequently with liquid in pan.

Have You a Copy of 'Easy Entertaining'?

Eleanor Howe's cook book, "Easy Entertaining," is crammed with menu and recipe suggestions for holidays and parties of every kind! You'll find in it menus and recipes for children's parties, for picnic suppers and for a wedding reception, too. If you haven't yet ordered your copy, send 10 cents in coin, now, to: "Easy Entertaining," care Eleanor Howe, 919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

What Every Good Cook Should Know.

There are lots of secrets to success in cooking and baking that every good cook should know! Next week in this column Eleanor Howe will give you some of her cake secrets and hints on measuring and mixing ingredients, to insure satisfactory results in the all-important business of feeding a family.

(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Reviewed by **CARTER FIELD**

Stalemate in house dooms action on new legislation and amendments . . . New Dealers using Ohio defeats as third-term argument . . . Criticism of F. B. I. is history repeating itself.

WASHINGTON.—There is a stalemate on Capitol Hill. In fact the administration decided last session that this session should be just that. The opposition knows all about the decision, but is powerless to do anything about it.

The truth, which was realized before adjournment last summer, is that the administration does not have the votes to put anything new through the house of representatives, and the opposition does not have the votes to repeal any existing law—or for that matter to amend one.

That is the reason there will be no amendments to the national labor relations act this session. Neither those desired by the administration, which are trivial, nor those desired by the opposition, which might be sweeping. And in between these two the amendments desired by the American Federation of Labor will also fall into the discard.

That is the reason there will be no amendments to the wage-hour law—neither the inclusion of other groups, as desired by the White House, nor those intended to eliminate useless bookkeeping both by firms and the government, as desired by the opposition.

The administration can block almost anything it wants to hold up.

The opposition has the same power. It is true that the reciprocal trade agreement making power of the administration will be extended, despite violent opposition. But this cuts across party lines. A great many Republicans favor it. A few Democrats oppose it. Nobody knows, for instance, what the attitude of the Republican candidates for President will be on it. Of the three leading G. O. P. candidates for the nomination, Thomas E. Dewey has not expressed himself, whereas Sen. Robert A. Taft and Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg have widely different notions.

Hard to Discover What The Administration Wants
Apparently the biggest battle over appropriations, but it is by no means so simple to discover what the administration really wants in any of the test votes.

It will be recalled that President Roosevelt, in submitting his budget, called for new taxes calculated to raise \$460,000,000. Nobody on Capitol Hill thinks the President actually wants those new taxes before election. They think he actually wants congress to cut \$460,000,000 from his budget in order to make them unnecessary.

Obviously it would be next to impossible to get any two people in the country who could go over the whole budget and reach a perfect agreement as to where cuts totaling nearly a half billion dollars should be made. Each would have to yield a little, here and there, in order for the two to approve the result.

But congress is definitely determined that there shall be no new taxes at this session, and it is just as determined that there must be drastic enough cuts in the budget to prevent the necessity of boosting that forty-five billion dollar debt limit before election.

Using Defeats in Ohio As Third Term Argument

Talk about turning defeat into victory—those Ohio Roosevelt men are really making history! They are turning a crushing New Deal defeat in two Ohio congressional districts into the best argument they have found yet why President Roosevelt must run for another term. One point of their bitter criticism of Gov. John W. Bricker for calling the special elections is now turned on to show their Democratic brethren, in other states as well as Ohio, why Roosevelt must "sacrifice" himself and endure four more years in the White House.

Their attack on Bricker was two-barreled—first, that it subjected the state treasury to a heavy expenditure, about \$170,000 and second, that it forced a vote at a time when there were no national or state-wide candidates to bring the vote out, and hence gave the Republicans an advantage.

It is this second point which they have been talking ever since. "In November," they are saying to anti-third termers, "unless we have Roosevelt on the ticket you see what will happen—the Republicans will carry Ohio. If we have Roosevelt on the ticket we will carry the Buckeye state, and if we do the Repub-

licans might as well not make a campaign, for they cannot win without Ohio."

Incidentally it is rather interesting, and the Ohio boys are not overlooking this point either, but Ohio has been on the winning side of every presidential contest for a good many years. Of course it went for its native son, William McKinley, both in 1896 and 1900. It went for Theodore Roosevelt in 1904, for Taft in 1908, and for Woodrow Wilson in 1912.

Seems to Fit in With Lewis' Gloomy Comment

Much more important, it went for Wilson in 1916, the last close presidential election, although every state bordering on Ohio, except Kentucky to the south, went for Hughes.

Altogether, the third-term boosters think they have a mighty good argument. Obviously, the G. O. P. victory in the seventeenth congressional district by some 4,500 plurality can be construed only as a sign pointing to a Republican victory in November. The point is that this particular district has gone Democratic in every election since 1928. Most significant, however, is the fact that this district went heavily Democratic in 1938, which is the year Senator Robert A. Taft and Governor Bricker, on the Republican ticket, swept the state.

Projection of this curve, as the political analysts would say, would mean that Ohio's 26 electoral votes would go Republican in the presidential election—unless—the "magic name of Roosevelt" is on the ballot.

Incidentally, what is worrying some of the New Dealers no little is that this pair of elections in Ohio, in each of which the Republicans did better than in 1938, when they carried the state, fits in with John L. Lewis' gloomy comment that Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey are all set to go Republican unless there is some new hope given to the country by the Democrats.

Criticism of F. B. I. Is History Repeating Itself

After what the British called a "good press" for all these years, a turning in the lane is to be detected with regard to the Federal Bureau of Investigation—to wit the G-men of J. Edgar Hoover.

Criticism is beginning to appear in newspaper editorials, and on the floor of the house and senate. Significantly enough, the first bit of open criticism on the floor of the senate came from Senator George W. Norris, who hung the label "Oggy" so close to the neck of this outfit that it provoked no smiles at the department of justice.

In a way it is history repeating itself. Back in the reign of the first Roosevelt there grew up a suspicion on Capitol Hill that Theodore was using the secret service to get dirt on individual senators and representatives, presumably to provide a further argument, when such gentlemen should be called on the White House carpet, to persuade them to vote "right."

This naturally aroused a good deal of indignation. In fact, so strongly did the legislators object to being shadowed that they wrote a restriction into the next appropriation bill providing that the secret service operatives should in the future have just two functions, and only two. These were the detection of counterfeiting and the physical protection of the President of the United States.

It was years later, in the Harding administration, that the next shudders ran through Capitol Hill. This time, instead of the treasury secret service, it was the department of justice which was accused of digging up dirt on congressmen. The particular instance was that Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty, wishing to hamstring Senator Burton K. Wheeler, at the time pressing an investigation of Daugherty, put some of his sleuths on the Montana senator's trail.

But while this proved a grand talking point for the critics of Daugherty—and incidentally for the defenders of Wheeler—it did not result in any legislative action.

F. B. I. Chiefs Activities In Florida Seen Unfortunate

It is unfortunate in many respects for J. Edgar Hoover that his activities led him in certain directions this year. Notably his vice crusade in Florida. The whole point is that it is not regarded as a smart addition to the functions of the federal government—at a time when economy is the watchword and the FBI chief is trying to get more money for his bureau while most other governmental bureaus and agencies are being slashed—to go after gambling, and purely intrastate gambling at that.

The Florida authorities announce every so often that the lid is on—no more casinos. But time passes, and for one reason, or another, or perhaps no reason save loss of interest, gambling in the smart winter colony is resumed.

Just why any one in the government of Florida should care particularly to stop the gypping of wealthy visitors is something else again, but the point is that Florida officials have plenty of power to stop it if they want to.

(Bell Syndicate—WNU Service.)



WHO'S NEWS THIS WEEK

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

Cash Incentive Is 'Spark-Plug' For Executive

NEW YORK.—"Incentive compensation," frequently cited as the sparkplug of business in the latter's resistance to governmental intrusion, is narrowed down to an intra-mural engagement in George W. Hill's argument with certain stockholders of the American Tobacco company, of which he is president. He fights a resolution to reduce the profit percentage bonuses of the five top officials of the company, and says, "I cannot, with self-respect, continue in the company if a decision is made which I must regard as a repudiation of proved successful policies."

In the depression year of 1930, Mr. Hill fanned up sales to a figure which yielded him \$2,283,000 for his year's work. In 1938, his was the top salary of American executives—\$331,348, in addition to his bonus. He did nicely in the years between, and reminds his stockholders that, during the 14 years of his presidency, the company paid \$38,660,431 in dividends and increased its surplus. He thinks management like that needs "incentive."

If it comes to a strike, it won't be a sitdown strike. Mr. Hill never likes to sit down if he can help it. His staff discovered that when he was pioneering radio advertising with his personally supervised orchestra in which he ran rehearsals and whipped up a terrific pace.

He has put a fast tap-dance tempo into his promotional work, and has fielded more hot advertising slogans than probably any man in the business. Several of the most famous and durable are his. He is a rather small, good-looking man with a vivid personality, highly energized, the Daniel Boone of new sales ideas.

Mr. Hill was graduated from Williams college, joined the American Tobacco company in 1904 and became president in December, 1925, succeeding his father, the late Percival S. Hill.

New Radio Idea Has Possibilities For a 'Free-Air'

THIS courier heard an argument the other day between a radio technician and an amateur sociologist. The radio man said this new modulated, or staticless radio, just now starting, would mean free air for the people—that it would provide space for all comers to say their say, that no government or wave-band monopoly could block it, and that it marked a tremendous gain for free speech. The sociologist said the innovation came at a time when the air was loaded with international snarls and whines, worse than static.

For good or ill, it is Maj. Edwin F. Armstrong, Columbia professor, who brings in the change. More than 20 years ago, back in the days of the cat's whisker and crystal sets he has been crowding the future with new radio devices. Wars are apparently propitious for his inventive spirit. In the World war, he couldn't catch German signals. He caught them, with a rig which brought along the super-heterodyne, and other fixings which led him into a 20-year legal battle with Lee de Forest. He was a hayloft radio experimenter, and has been a professor of engineering at Columbia since 1934.

This writer drives by his great steel tower on the cliffs at Alpine, N. J., on which he staked \$300,000 to bring through today's frequency modulation. We never understood it, but, hung with red lights at night to warn aviators, it had a Wellian look of the "shape of things to come."

MADELEINE CARROLL, the moving picture actress, is back from Europe expressing deep concern over the fact that French soldiers behind the lines earn only 33 cents a month. At Hollywood, Miss Carroll organized a knitting brigade for distressed French civilians and soldiers, and took with her to France eight suitcases of sweaters, socks and the like which she and girls of the University of California at Los Angeles had fashioned.

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Giant Hailstones

We all know the man who talks about hailstones "as big as your fist," but at Potter, Texas, there fell a hailstone that measured 17 inches in circumference. Even this is by no means a record, for the biggest measured hailstone was 9¾ by 5½ by 4½ inches.

Some yarns about hailstones take a lot of swallowing, but in Africa and India there are exceptionally heavy falls. In 1936 the Transvaal was hit by a hailstorm and in half an hour the countryside was three feet deep in hail! Cows and men surprised in the open had their skulls shattered, and thousands of acres of crops were destroyed.

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