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HERE'S a wonderful gift idea for that friend who likes pajamas. Youthful and gay with brief puffed sleeves and round yoke and neck edged in narrow lace. A narrow belt in back ties in a soft bow. Use the prettiest fabric you can find—dainty all-over flower print or luscious pastels.

Complications Mark Soviet Approach

Friendly Russian Element Holds Out Hope for Peace

By BAUKHAGE  
News Analyst and Commentator.

WNU Service, 1616 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—"America has no foreign policy!"

That is one of the bromides which has always been popular among critics of government. I don't know what the remark is based. If we haven't any foreign policy today, then many hundreds of thousands of words have been expended in comment on nothing.

While the recent Byrnes-Wallace controversy was raging I spent many hours trying to find out what our foreign policy toward Russia was supposed to be, and if so, why. I shall report as nearly as I can what I have heard. The report will not be in the formal language of diplomacy, in which, we have been told, words are used to conceal thoughts. I report it, compressed, of course, but as nearly as possible in the phraseology used by gentlemen who ought to know what they are talking about.

We start with the not-too-startling revelation that American negotiations with Russia are complicated and difficult.

They are complicated because it appears the approach must be made along two separate paths, each leading to a separate Russian group.

They are difficult because there are unusual obstacles put in the way of the diplomat, especially our representatives in Moscow; obstacles which, I am assured, must be encountered at close quarters to be appreciated.

The two groups, since neither is homogeneous nor closely identifiable, might better be referred to as two elements. One comprises that great indefinable and inarticulate body, roughly classified as "the Russian people." Americans who have spent some time in Russia and who have enjoyed such contact as is permitted with the Russian people, say they are devoted to their country with a Spartan loyalty, sensitive to its shortcomings, proud of its achievements.

Many in this group, especially those who have met Americans, like us. All want to know more about us. For example, they devour the big, propaganda, picture magazine "Amerika" printed in their language and distributed by our embassy. Formerly we distributed 35,000 copies. Later we were permitted to increase the printing to 50,000 copies. It is estimated that a hundred Russians read each copy of Amerika; it is black-marketed at a high price and read to tatters.

This group admires and respects mechanical know-how, our industries, our technical skills. Officially there has been no propaganda to cry down American achievement in

the production fields, but rather exhortations to emulate and surpass us.

Soviet Officials Hate America

The other Russian element which we have to consider and with which we deal directly is composed of the leaders, the party bureaucrats, the secret police. They hate America with an almost incredible hatred. Their attitude is so extreme that it does not seem real; it appears to be prompted by a policy, rather than a normal, human, emotional reaction.

If either of these two elements existed alone it would be simpler to establish a line of procedure. But, my informant points out, each element requires a separate and different approach, since the two contradict each other.

Because the only visible hope for an understanding with Russia depends on the semi-friendly group, nothing must be said or done in our relations with the other (now in power) which would make it seem that we are building a wall against Russia. That impression would alienate any potential sympathy the semi-friendly ones might feel for us.

This dual approach was exemplified by the Byrnes speech calling for the unification of Germany, under a single government, with all four occupying countries acting together as co-directors of the whole.

Byrnes made the proposal inclusive. Russia would participate equally with the rest. The intention of the United States was firmly stated. There would be union of British and Americans, presumably the French, and the Russians too, if they consented. If the Russians refused, the United States would go ahead with the plan but it would not slam the door on Russia.

We are to be friendly but we must be firm. That is what makes negotiations so difficult. To convince the "haters" we mean what we say, the United States must state its decisions firmly and emphatically, outline exactly what we will do and will not do; what we will permit Russia to do and not do. Our firmness has to depend on our words. We cannot use force, because we have not the force available to use.

This, however, does not mean we cannot succeed, because I am optimistically assured the Russians are weaker than we are. Although their military forces on the continent of Europe are stronger than those of the Allies, it is believed that the Russians lack the economic, physical or moral strength to engage in a major war and they know that in the long run the rest of the world can develop a greater power.

Politically they have not the influence, either, to risk withdrawal from the United Nations. They know they could not take a sufficient number of other nations out with them and thus, withdrawal would mean ostracism and threats from the rest of the world. This the Russians know as well as we do.

Evolution of Typewriter Continues

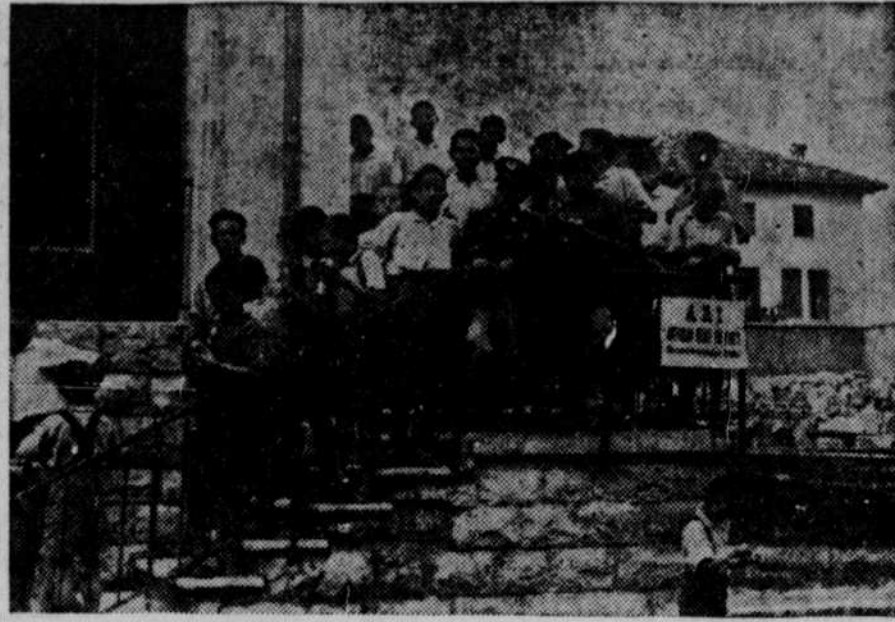
If there had been a word-counting device on my typewriter, I would not be writing this end-piece now. But it is just as well authors haven't adopted these wordometers or they might find their thoughts being regimented.

The typewriter has already advanced far in its evolution. There is now a typewriter for the Chinese with their 5,400 (believe-it-or-not) characters. It is a product of the miracle working International Business Machines corporation. But it is no miracle for IBM which built a gadget used at the Nuernberg trials whose dial we could twist to produce with equal fluency, English, French, Russian or German, regardless of what language was being spoken. Of course human beings—lightning translators—are cogs in its works. The Nuernberg trials lasted too long as it was—but they would have lasted four times as long, if it hadn't been for IBM.

I understand a typewriter is being perfected into which you talk and which obligingly types the words you speak with no manual effort on your part. How, I wonder, would this recording typewriter spell: If you spell the word "house" on the ordinary keyboard it comes out that way, h-o-u-s-e. But if the machine operated by sound, "house", depending on where the speaker was born, might come out "ha-ows"; "idea" might appear as "idear".

For my part I should be very happy if a gadget were invented which would spell better than my typewriter can or even if the gadget would produce a synonym now and then after I had repeated the same shopworn word three times.

American air force men are teaching German youngsters to sing "The Star Spangled Banner" in laborious German translation. Considering the difficulties even loyal Americans have mastering the national



'GENERAL' REDEEMS PROMISE . . . In Johns Hopkins hospital, Baltimore, where he submitted to a sight-saving operation, nine-year-old Juliano Cabbia, known during the war as "The General" to several American fighting divisions which adopted him, said he hoped the children of Feltre, especially 60 orphans, would be given aid. Now back in Italy, Juliano, still wearing his army uniform, is the hero of his village.

NEWS REVIEW

Strife Rages in Greece; More War Profits Bared

GREECE: Civil Strife

King George II of Greece faced no happy return to his homeland as open civil war raged in the mountainous northwestern border region and the Red-dominated Albanian and Yugoslav governments were charged with actively aiding the rebels.

Premier Constantine Tsaldaris bluntly attributed the strife to Russian efforts to tighten their grip on the Near East. Said he: "It is as clear as noon-day that this is . . . for the benefit of those who aim to take advantage of our troubles with a view of securing an outlet to the Aegean sea."

As a last resort, 40,000 British troops encamped in Greece were being readied for intervention in the dispute if the government forces failed to check the left-wing uprising. With the country occupying a strategic position near the Dardanelles and Suez canal, Britain and Russia have been waging a bitter diplomatic war for control—the British to protect their lifeline to the East, the Russians to weaken their rivals and to extend their own dominance over the rich area.

SHIPBUILDERS: Probe War Profits

Figures, figures and more figures featured the house merchant marine committee's investigation of wartime shipbuilding profits, with these prominent facts emerging after the mathematical smoke had cleared away:

1. Because of applying shipbuilding profits against losses of its Fontana steel mill, Kaiser company showed a deficit of 13 million dollars on its wartime operations. Another Kaiser-controlled company



YOUTHFUL DENTIST . . . Nine-months-old Daniel Lee Gease of Columbus, Ohio, made one of the earliest extractions on record when he accidentally pulled his own incisor tooth while playing with a belt. His sister, Barbara Kay, examines the injury.

STILL SOARING

All Debt in U.S. Shows Increase

WASHINGTON.—Total private and public debt in the United States climbed 35 billion 400 million dollars in 1945 to reach a record figure of 400 billion 500 million dollars, it is revealed in a department of commerce report.

The increase last year, representing the final war period, fell far below that of the record 62 billion dollar rise in 1944 when the war was in full swing.

Main item in the increase was the federal debt, which rose 42 billion dollars last year. Offsetting this gain, declines were reported in other debt spheres.

Declines Noted. Corporate short-term debt declined 8 billion, 800 million dollars

during 1945, totaling 46 billion, 500 million dollars at the end of the year.

Other declines were listed as follows: State and local government debt, 349 million dollars; long-term corporate debt, 950 million dollars; farm mortgages, 190 million dollars to 5 billion 100 million dollars for the lowest level since 1915.

Increases reported for the year 1945 included: Non-corporate urban mortgage debt, up to 162 billion dollars; short-term commercial and financial debt, up to 2 billion, 541 million dollars, and short-term consumer debt, up to 987 million dollars.

Production Gains. During the four-year war period between 1941 and 1945 there was a net increase in all debt from 202 billion 400 million dollars to 400 billion 500 million dollars. During the same period the gross national product—the total of goods and services produced—rose from 120 billion dollars to 199 billion dollars.

The downward trend in farm mortgage debt, which has been continuous since the early 1920s, soon may be halted, the department predicts. In 1945, according to the summary, farm mortgage debt increased in 20 states, compared with increases in only eight states the previous year.

Hand-Knit Sweaters Are Warm and Smart



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FARMS FOR SALE  
No. 3—150 acres well improved corn and alfalfa land \$13,000.  
No. 5—160 acres half tillable, balance pasture and timber \$8,000.  
No. 579—140 acres, 100 acres tillable, bal. pasture and timber, electricity \$8,500.  
No. 25—257 acres 3 mi. town, 5 room house, full basement, hardwood floors, poultry house, 20x30, large barn, land all tillable \$70 per A.  
Graves & Neal, 316 Iginfriz Bldg., Sedalia, Mo.

Ida County—240 Acres  
Rich black Iowa soil, ample buildings, every foot tillable, on gravel road 3 miles to town, 6 miles from Ida Grove, Iowa. Price \$42,000, \$15,000 cash, balance 4%.  
D. E. Buck, 850 Omaha Nat'l Bank Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

MISCELLANEOUS  
For Sale—Prairie hay, truck or car, at all times. Write for prices. Frank Keller, Newport, Neb.

HELP WANTED—MALE  
BRICKLAYERS wanted immediately on project at Boytown, Nebraska. Approximately 18 months' work. Inside work for winter. Scale, \$1,825 per hour working 45 hours per week. Double time for all overtime. Apply Peter Kiewit Sons' Co., Boytown, Nebraska.

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Tonight . . . do what most mothers do to relieve miseries of children's colds: Simply rub warming, soothing Vicks VapoRub on throat, chest and back at bedtime. Results are so good because VapoRub's special relief-bringing action starts instantly . . . and keeps on working for hours during the night while the child sleeps. Often by morning most misery of the cold is gone. Remember, Mother . . . be sure you get the one and only Vicks VapoRub.

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You are off to a good start when you measure the required amount of Clabber Girl into your flour . . . you are sure to get just the right rise in your mixing bowl, followed by that final rise to light and fluffy flavor in the oven . . . that's the story of Clabber Girl's balanced double action.  
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This new Red Star Dry Yeast is more effective as well as more convenient. For this granular, dry yeast, that keeps fresh and strong for weeks on your pantry shelf, gives you bigger loaves, more bread and rolls for the same amount of ingredients. That's because Red Star Dry Yeast gives you dough more "lift" while baking. And that is mighty important these days when flour, sugar and shortening are so precious.  
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