



WHO'S NEWS THIS WEEK

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

NEW YORK.—There was once a hill-billy girl who walked 10 miles over the mountain to borrow a hammer. She said her pappy was figuring to build himself a house next fall. It was an act of faith, not to be cynically regarded, in spite of small beginnings and remote eventualities, and quite comparable to the brave hopes and contrivances of sundry men of good will today.

Paul Van Zeeland, former premier of Belgium, is one of them. He sees a world of decentralized power after the war, with small, autonomous states of economic and political groupings, associated in regional collaboration—diverse enough to allow a "localization of function" in world economy and compact enough to form a stable political equilibrium.

He presented his plan to the New York conference of the International Labor organization, and, simultaneously, there issued from the conference a proposal for a bloc of nations, comprising Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Greece, for post-war rebuilding and for collective defense.

M. Van Zeeland, holding both earned and honorary degrees from Princeton university, is widely and favorably known in this country both as a political philosopher and banking economist. He was a soldier in the World war, and in the ensuing years was an experimenter and innovator in financial theory and practice in a desperate effort to sidetrack a doom which he thought might well end Western civilization.

Here in 1937, as unofficial envoy of Europe, he tried to sell the United States a bigger cut in the bank for international settlements, with the quite plausible idea that a freer flow of money throughout the world would cure bellicose nationalism. Nothing came of this, but M. Van Zeeland keeps on hunching.

The son of a prosperous merchant of Soignes, he was educated at Louvain and Princeton, returned to Belgium to practice law and won eminence as an economist and banker—a director of the Bank of Belgium and professor of law at the University of Louvain.

BACK in the days of the militant suffrage campaign, this reporter asked several of the leaders whether they intended to maintain a political solidarity of women after getting the vote. They said they would do just that. The emphasis was on the effective pressure group, rather than on widely diffused social responsibility among women.

Considering that that is the history of pressure groups, of both genders—how to get power, rather than its social uses and implications—there is news interest in the simultaneous arrival of two distinguished women leaders of foreign countries each of whom has stressed social responsibility, along with the "liberation" and political education of women. They are Miss Caroline Haslett of Great Britain and Senora Ana Rosa S. de Martinez Gorrero of Argentina.

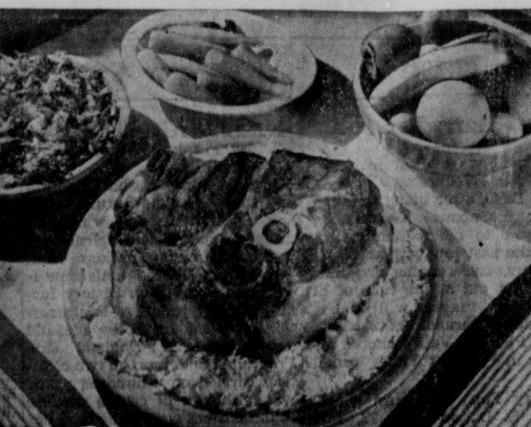
Miss Haslett is an engineer and adviser to the British ministry of labor, somewhat comparable in her career and achievements to our Lillian Moller Gilbreth of Montclair, N. J. She will study the participation of American women in the defense effort and will deliver some addresses on the technical and industrial mobilization of British women in the war.

She is president of the Women's Engineering society, director of the Electrical Association of Women, founder and editor of the *Woman Engineer* and the *Electrical Handbook for Women*. With many variants and on many occasions, she has said: "Women once asked for equality of opportunity. Now we ask for equality of responsibility."

The career of Senora De Martinez Gorrero has been a close parallel to that of Miss Haslett in its repeated stress on social responsibility. She came to Washington to attend the annual meeting of the Inter-American Commission of Women of which she is chairman. A spirited evangel of Western hemisphere solidarity against totalitarianism, she tells the meeting that the mission of women is to "rekindle the flame of a living faith in democracy." Senora De Martinez Gorrero is the wife of a wealthy cattleman and the mother of three children

Household News

by Lynn Chambers



Meet the Pot Roast—Juicy and Tender
(See Recipes Below.)

Savory Meals

Pep up the personality of your meals by serving meats more often as the weather becomes frost-nipped and colder. Meats are synonymous with good, wholesome, hearty meals because they're satisfying and filling. Meat sets good tone to the meal and rounds it out to give you a sense of completeness when you've finished eating.

Meat is honest and straightforward both in flavor and purpose. Its abundance of vitamins and minerals really come through and give you sustaining energy. All in all meat contains nine out of the thirteen food essentials of a normal diet:

First is protein and meat's proteins are complete. They help to build or repair body tissues which you wear down every day and keep you on good maintenance level. It has iron the oxygen carrier, copper, iron's partner and the builder of hemoglobin.

Meat has phosphorus that helps calcium in building good teeth and bones and helps give you energy. Meat has fat, too, producer of more energy and heat.

As for vitamins, meat is an important source of four: vitamin A, the resistance and growth vitamin; thiamin (vitamin B1) which helps the body translate sugars and starches into energy; riboflavin, of which meat is the top source, that helps prevent nervous disorders, and finally nicotinic acid, which prevents a nervous digestive disorder known as pellagra.

Fortunately for economy's sake, the lower-priced cuts of meat are just as good for these minerals and vitamins as the higher-priced ones. Today's column gives you tricks and tips on how you can use them for savory meals and have them juicy, tender, and full of flavor.

First call is for pot roast which you can make just as desirable as the best steaks and chops:

*Pot Roast With Vegetables.

Wipe meat with a damp cloth. Brown in hot fat and add one or two small onions sliced to meat while it is browning. Season meat with salt and pepper. Combine ½ cup catsup with 1 cup hot water and add to meat. Place in a roaster or cast-iron skillet or pot, cover tightly, and allow to simmer gently 45 minutes to the pound. Add more water if necessary. Whole carrots and onions may be added to the meat and cooked with it the last 45 minutes of the cooking period.

LYNN SAYS:

You're going to sell nutrition to your family not just because of its virtues but by attractively garnished, well-cooked food. Here's how:

Whenever possible serve the vegetables with the meat, as browned potatoes, whole carrots, browned onions. These can be placed around the meat for effective coloring.

Radish roses with parsley brighten almost any kind of meat platter.

Spinach, chopped, seasoned and mixed with white sauce can be made into nests or mounds and served around meat.

Baby beets may be scooped and filled with green peas served around the meat or on a platter by themselves.

Ham can be scored in circles for a change by using a small cookie cutter and a maraschino cherry placed in each circle. Circles look best if they overlap.

Bananas or pineapple slices broiled make a tantalizing accompaniment to baked ham, roast beef or lamb chops.

Slices of orange topped with a smaller slice of jelly is excellent for meat platters.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Reviewed by
CARTER FIELD

British Labor Leaders Amazed by Strike Situation and Invasion of Sweden.

(Bell Syndicate—WNU Service.)

WASHINGTON.—British labor leaders who have recently visited the United States are rather flabbergasted at the labor situation. In Britain labor has come pretty close to agreeing that disputes can wait until after the war is over. British labor, they say, feels that it has the biggest stake of any class of the community in the success of the war. They know there will be no labor unions in Britain if Hitler wins.

This country, they admit, is in a different position. While the President is acting on the theory that Hitler is beaten this country eventually will become a German colony, that is by no means the unanimous view. Certainly, they say privately, even the President is not following through on that idea in every logical direction.

Administration spokesmen, even during debates over revision of the neutrality act, did not admit that this country was certainly going to be in a shooting war with Hitler if that should be necessary to defeat him, though Washington observers are as certain of the administration's intentions on this point as they can be of anything.

The attitude of British labor, according to such leaders as have recently been in Washington, is simply that of an armistice with capital for the duration. There is a flat understanding that all concessions as to hours of labor per week and other working conditions are merely until the war is over.

Also, they expect a much more important role in government once Hitler has been beaten.

Politicians and Prestige

"The prestige of Winston Churchill is tremendous," said one British labor leader, "but if certain politicians are counting on that to keep them in office after the war they are riding for a nasty fall. The simple fact is that Mr. Churchill has no intention whatever of remaining in office after the war. He is getting along in years, and he has a job that he very much wants to do when he can give up his governmental duties. That is the completion of his historical work."

"As a matter of fact labor has not produced much of a crop of political leaders either. Bevan is the only one who amounts to very much so far as commanding a large following is concerned."

This is not to say that the British are having no strikes. But they have been insignificant so far as affecting production is concerned. And the government has been ruthless. It has arbitrary powers. It has removed managers from privately owned factories.

Of course the attitude of the British toward what we so scathingly call war profits, is entirely different from ours. The British war office and admiralty always have encouraged liberal profits in order to be sure of production, not only this time, but in the last war. They figure on getting it back in taxation.

Swedish 'Co-Operation' And Nazi Invasion

Prediction that Germany will invade Sweden within six months was made here by a man just returned from that country. It is amazing to most observers that this step was not taken by the Nazis long ago. The Swedes have a "good little army," and something like 800 airplanes, but most of the planes are obsolete.

If Sweden and Norway were a unit, or acting as a unit, and together resisted a fresh German invasion, they could give the Nazis plenty of trouble, it is pointed out. But Sweden alone could make only ineffective resistance now that Germany is occupying Norway—and practically Finland.

The invasion is expected because Berlin is far from satisfied with Swedish "co-operation." The Swedes have a good deal more food than people anywhere else in Europe, and, while they are about to start rationing, this is believed by the Nazis to be more of an excuse to avoid further exports of food to Germany than the result of real shortages.

Another thing that annoys the Germans is the Norwegian shipping tied up in Swedish harbors. The Germans want at least 500,000 tons of this. In fact, they want it all, but they have asked for the 500,000 tons.

So far the Swedes have been firm against this. Not only that, but, very recently, four Norwegian ships loaded with machine tools and other essential war materials, slipped out of port and made their way successfully to Britain.

The funny part of this story is that the Germans knew it was planned in advance. They protested to Swedish officials, who said they had no authority to stop it, as the British had paid for the cargoes and the Norwegians owned the ships. It was up to the Germans, the Swedish officials said, to stop the ships after they had sailed.



(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

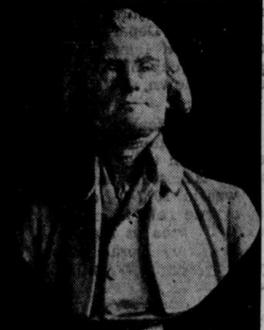
T. Jefferson, Farmer

AS OFFICIAL Washington hums with Uncle Sam's defense preparations, a group of stone masons are quietly putting the finishing touches on a stately, marble-domed shrine rising to completion as a memorial to Thomas Jefferson. The temple will immortalize Jefferson's contributions to his country.

Every citizen is familiar with Jefferson's greatest achievement—the Declaration of Independence. Many recall his authorship of the Bill of Rights, his unyielding devotion to religious freedom, education and democracy. Few Americans, perhaps, are aware of another of Jefferson's achievements—his contributions to the development of modern, scientific farming.

As a practical farmer Jefferson was constantly on the alert for new ideas. He made his Monticello estate into a progressive experimental farm where new machinery, new methods, improved stock breeding, new crops and tests in restoring soil fertility were tried out. Over a period of years he grew as many as 32 different vegetables at Monticello.

The Sage of Monticello had many problems to contend with. The land he acquired was worn out by generations of bad agricultural methods in a single crop type of farm economy in which tobacco had been king. No attempts at diversification or fertilization had been made. Unlike the



THOMAS JEFFERSON
(A bust portrait by Houdon, French sculptor.)

farmer of today, who can get advice from his county agents, agricultural college agronomist or experiment station on whether his soil is deficient in nitrogen, phosphorus and potash, and then obtain the correct analysis of commercial fertilizer, Jefferson had to depend on talks with his neighbors and his reading of farm papers and books published in England.

When he learned something new about agriculture he recorded it in a "Farm book" he kept in his own handwriting. One account tells how to lay out experimental plots to test the effects of fertilizers. In these tests his plant foods were manure and gypsum. Unfortunately for him fertilizers, as we know them today, were not in existence.

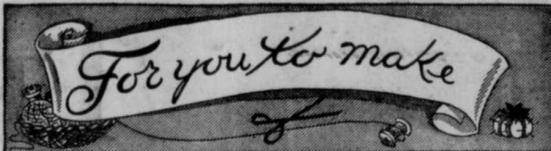
Writing to George Washington concerning the run-down condition of his land after overseers had farmed it during his absence on public business, Jefferson described the use of legumes as a soil conditioner. He discovered that clover, vetch and peas had a soil-enriching power, but did not understand that this lay in their ability to impart nitrogen to the land.

Crop rotation was another measure he championed. "My rotation is triennial," he wrote to a friend, "that is to say, one year of wheat and two of clover in the stronger fields, or two of peas in the weaker, with a crop of Indian corn or potatoes between every other rotation—i.e., one in seven years. Under this course of culture, aided with manure, I hope my fields will recover their fertility."

In addition to his pioneer efforts to put back into the soil fertilizing elements removed by constant cropping, Jefferson waged a winning battle against soil erosion. With his son-in-law, T. M. Randolph, he practiced horizontal plowing and bedding on hillsides that is reminiscent of present day contour plowing.

"Jefferson's enlightened efforts at soil conservation and the bettering of farming methods entitle him to foremost rank among great American agriculturists," says an official of the Middle West Soil Improvement committee. "He had an instinctive feeling that man should be a careful custodian of the soil entrusted to his care. His work in soil improvement, however primitive as it was, helped pave the way for modern soil science."

Jefferson's farm improvement program included experiments in livestock breeding in co-operation with President Madison. His scientific knowledge was likewise applied to the problem of improving farm machinery. Half a century before the steel plow was invented he designed an all-metal plow with a mould board that turned the soil effectively. Shaped according to mathematical computations, the mould board met the least possible resistance from the earth. Jefferson also devised a seed drill, a hemp brake, and a primitive threshing machine.



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LaGuardia, Penniless, Came to the Right Place

A few years back, Fiorello LaGuardia, New York's peppery mayor, was addressing a group of Salvation Army workers before a large audience. The mayor gave a long and fiery speech in praise of the organization. At the finish, the plate was passed. When it came to LaGuardia, he reached into his pocket for money. A blank look came into his face when he could not find any. He fumbled desperately in all pockets.

Sensing his predicament, the commissioner of the Army said in a loud voice: "That's all right, the Salvation Army is the right place to come to when a man hasn't a nickel!"

Linked to the Law

On Rossel island in the South Pacific, says Collier's, a man arrested for a crime, even murder, has a handcuff attached to one of his wrists and is set free until his trial. Wearing a handcuff, the natives believe, links him with the law and prevents his escape.

AROUND THE HOUSE

If food burns in a pan, shake a generous amount of soda into it, fill with cold water and let stand on back of stove until pan can be easily cleaned.

A teaspoon of baking powder in the water in which meat and vegetables are cooked will help make them tender.

When pressing men's suits always press over a damp cloth.

Crocheted bedspreads can be washed, but they should be carefully spread out on a clean sheet to dry and not hung on a line.

Often a coat of paint is saved by first washing the walls before repainting them. This removes the soil and stains and assures a better job and takes less paint.

Leftover mashed potatoes can be fashioned into small cakes and used for holding creamed foods, shaped into flat cakes and browned, or then can be used for covering meat, fish or vegetable "pies."

Keep in mind that rubber darkens silverware, so never let anything with rubber on it remain in the silver drawers. Use cord or ribbon to hold silver together in its case—never fasten with rubber bands.

It takes less sugar for stewed apples if sugar is added after cooking.

Land of Opposites

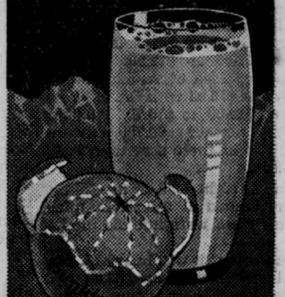
The Chinese compass points to the south, men wear skirts and women wear trousers. The dress-makers are men; women carry the burdens. The spoken language is not written; the written language is not spoken. Books are read backwards and footnotes are inserted at the top.

White is used for mourning; bridesmaids wear black, and, instead of being young maidens, are old women. The Chinese surname comes first. They shake their own hand instead of the hand of the person introduced. Vessels are launched sideways; and horses mounted from the off-side. Chinese begin their dinner with dessert; end with soup and fish.

Directly under the skin of potatoes is a valuable nutritional layer, so, whenever possible, cook potatoes in their jackets. The skin can then be peeled off easily without loss of food value.

The little tots will enjoy soup when they have tiny toast animals on top. Cut out small animals from thinly cut slices of bread. Toast and pass or place on top of each soup serving.

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