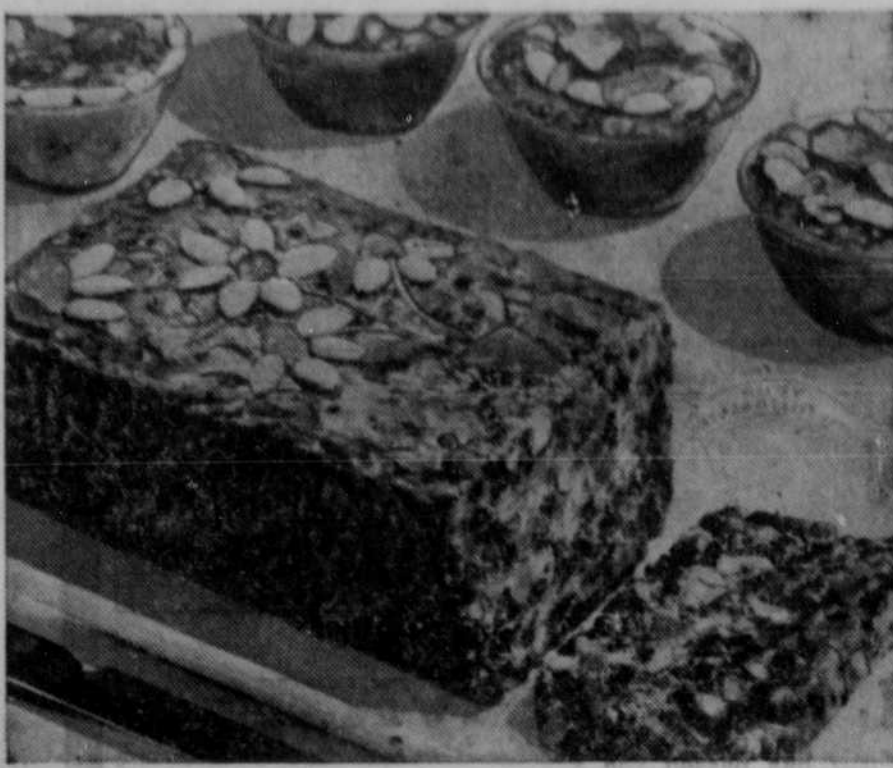


Household News

by Lynn Chambers



Christmas Baking Begins With Luscious Fruit Cake!
(See Recipes Below.)

Holiday Fare

Christmas is something pretty special, I'm sure you'll agree, and as such deserves something pretty special in the way of food. To my notion the fruit cakes and plum puddings are that special something with their handsome brown, fruity richness and delectable flavors.

The charm of both these kinds of delicacies lies in their ripened, mellowed flavors which come only with proper aging when the spices, fruits, nuts and butter blend themselves into mysterious goodness. So bake the fruit cakes and puddings in advance and give them a chance to acquire their best in flavor.

While you're about the big business of making a fruit cake, bake several small cakes in small glass or pottery dishes to give as gifts. Gaily decorated with sprigs of holly and mistletoe and holiday ribbons they make a perfect gift.

Dark Fruit Cake.

(Yields 10 to 12 pounds)
12 eggs
4 cups sifted flour
2 cups butter
1 pound brown sugar
2 pounds raisins
2 pounds currants
1 pound pecans
1 pound citron
1 pound almonds
1 teaspoon each, nutmeg, cinnamon, mace
¼ cup lemon juice
¼ cup canned peach juice
6-ounce glass jelly (blackberry, currant or grape)
½ cup cream
Wash and dry raisins and currants. Blanch almonds, drain and cut with pecans into quarters. Cut citron into thin slices. Place fruit in large mixing bowl. Sift flour, measure and sift with spices and mix with fruits until well-coated. Cream butter and sugar, add beaten eggs and jelly. Stir in flour and fruit alternately with fruit juice first, then cream.
Line pans with heavy waxed paper and butter slightly. Fill pans almost to the top. Bake small loaf cakes 3 to 3½ hours at 275 degrees. Bake large loaf cakes 4 to 4½ hours at 250 degrees. Cool.
Cool cakes on a rack. When cool, wrap in heavy waxed paper and store tightly.
If you prefer the lighter fruit cakes, why not try this less rich but just as elegant cousin of the Dark Fruit Cake:

Light Fruit Cake.

(Makes 3½ to 4 pounds)
1½ pounds mixed crystallized fruits (cherries, pineapple, etc.)
¼ pound mixed lemon, orange, citron peels
¼ pound blanched, chopped almonds
18 maraschino cherries
½ cup diced preserved ginger
2½ cups flour
1 teaspoon baking powder

LYNN SAYS:

Christmas wouldn't be Christmas if you didn't have good things like fruit cake and plum pudding on hand. But since these take lots of time to make, plan to be in the process of making them for several days so one day won't tire you out.
Fruits and nuts can be cut and chopped several days in advance since they usually involve considerable time.
When putting the batter in the pans be sure that the corners are well filled with batter so you'll get a nice looking cake or pudding.
Store the cake or pudding in a cool dry place. Have it tightly covered preferably in a tin container. Sound apples may be kept in the container itself to keep cake or pudding moist, but must be replaced if they become decayed or shriveled.



WHO'S NEWS THIS WEEK

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

NEW YORK.—On the bestowal end of the Maria Moors Cabot Latin-American Journalism award, recently presented, is the 80-year-old Dr. Godfrey Lowell Cabot of Boston, also a generous contributor to democratic enterprise. For many years, he has been a steady ground-gainer against the disturbers and trouble-makers, not in political theory, but in his activities in the field of science and the humanities. He not only bankrolls progress, but helps it over the hurdle by his own resourcefulness and inventiveness—the true Yankee genius here.

South America ought to be particularly interested in Dr. Cabot's now successful and working scheme to bottle sunshine and keep it in the cellar, like jelly or preserves. His 1937 grant of \$616,773 to Harvard University was a great help in storing solar energy and today, in Florida and other southern states, household hot-water rigs, fuelled by trapped sunshine are almost as common as oil burners up north.

The next year, Dr. Cabot gave a similar amount to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for the same purpose. His many contributions to the useful arts of peace, including his enthusiastic co-operation with aviation, may well be put down as an antidote to war. He learned to fly a seaplane in his late years and invented a system by which a plane can pick up fuel in flight.

He attended M.I.T. two years, finished at Harvard in 1882 and, after laying the foundation of his fortune manufacturing lamp black in Worthington, Pa., branched out in gases and carbides. He has always insisted that democracy, to survive, must plow a lot of its gains back into the business—which he steadily does. His Latin-American journalism awards are in honor of his late wife.

IN 1913, Carlos Davila covered murders and fires for El Mercurio of Santiago de Chile. He was a good reporter, telling what happened, rather than what he thought. He has always insisted that democracy, to survive, must plow a lot of its gains back into the business—which he steadily does. His Latin-American journalism awards are in honor of his late wife.

One thing that he observed in 1936 was that the world was going to hell in a hand-basket unless there could be a successful collective "organization of peace." He also observed that it would be foolish to think that treaties would be an effective stopgap against the oncoming apocalypse. He was away out in front in urging bold affirmations and aggressive action, instead of pacifistic negotiations as the survival technique of democracy—in which he is a fervent believer.

One of the four Latin-American recipients of the Maria Moors Cabot prize in journalism, Dr. Davila has exemplified his faith in a militant and crusading democracy, which faith he expounds in the public functions attending the prize award. As editor of the Editors Press service, he is possibly the most important journalistic liaison in the new cultural and, to a degree, political entente between North and South America.

After becoming editor-in-chief of La Nacion, he came to Washington as ambassador, in 1928 at the age of 34. He became president of Chile in 1932, in a period of political upheaval, helped incline his country to its present liberal trend and landed back in the United States where his daughters were educated and which he considers the world's hope for democratic leadership. It is doubtful whether we have in South America any U. S. A. citizen who can match Dr. Davila's penetration of the mind and institutions of another country.

Living in New York off and on for quite a few years now, he mixes around casually, knows a lot of people, speaks quite a lot of our idiom and demonstrates hemisphere solidarity in his small, compact, alert person as few North or South Americans have ever done.

Bombs and bullets were sometimes an obligato to his rapid rise in Chilean statesmanship. He helped build the Chilean state and knows that democracy is not easily come by. He says we were soft, but are toughening up and getting back our "crusading spirit and stoic fiber."

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Reviewed by CARTER FIELD

U. S. to Build Huge Concrete Barges to Aid Emergency Shipping Situation . . . Health in Britain Reported Better Than Before War . . .
(Bell Syndicate—WNU Service.)

WASHINGTON.—The size of the new concrete barges just contracted for by the U. S. maritime commission staggers not only the layman, but old-time shipping men. They are to be approximately 350 feet long, with 54 feet beam. When it is considered that none of the interiors of these huge hulls will be occupied by the engines, boilers, etc., which take up so much room in an ordinary ship a better picture of their carrying capacity can be obtained.

Fifteen of these huge barges are to be built. The contracts call for their delivery in 1942.

In explaining the awards, the maritime commission says: "These contracts are the result of the commission's decision to adopt an experimental program which would provide additional bulk cargo bottoms without using shipbuilding steel. Reinforcing steel will be used so that the regular shipbuilding steel supply will be reserved for construction of cargo ships, tankers and naval vessels."

"The program was adopted as a form of insurance in the interests of future exigencies and overall national defense."

Idea Is Not New

There is nothing new about the concrete ship idea. It was tried enthusiastically during World War No. 1, though not with particularly happy results.

However, the wooden ships built in that war also received plenty of criticism, and were burned, after years of being guarded—rather ineffectively, for everything of value apparently had been stolen when the final decision to burn was made.

Now the government would give a great deal if those ships had not been burned. They could be made very useful, for, strange as it may seem, good wooden bottoms deteriorate very slowly.

One element, as has been told in these dispatches, has been clamoring for concrete ships—or barges—since the realization that shipping was of the essence in this war, as it was in the last—but without much success. The new feature about concrete ships, since the last war, is a process which results in very much greater strength and greater speed in construction.

It is contended that, once construction has been started, and the government is sure just what it wants in the way of these huge barges, there is no limit to the construction possibilities. The great advantage, assuming that they are found to be practical, is that their construction would interfere practically not at all with the construction of more orthodox ships. Skilled steel workers and machinists would not be needed, importantly. Even more vital, steel would be used very sparingly, and not, as the commission points out, of a quality suited for regular ships.

The vessels, if they can be called that, would also not clog up existing ship yards. They would not clutter up a single way on which other ships could be built.

War Conditions 'Aid' British Health

With the "Four Horsemen" in mind, people have been expecting some sort of pestilence in Europe as a result of the war, with undernourished bodies unable to fight disease. Reports from Spain indicate that the expected has happened there, thus increasing the foreboding for other parts of Europe.

In contrast, we have the cheering fact that health in Britain, far from having sagged as a result of the war, has actually improved as compared with the year immediately preceding the outbreak of war, 1938. This is not the impression of some casual visitor. It is not the mere impression of anybody. It is based on cold statistics—health reports covering every community from Land's End to the Tip of Scotland.

Resistance to disease, beyond any doubt, has increased with war conditions. Just why is a matter for debate. There can be no argument about the number of deaths per thousand; there can be very little about the percentage of any given disease reported, nor the spread or failure to spread of epidemics. But there can be plenty of difference of opinion over what CAUSED the change, whether it be improvement or otherwise.

The best obtainable opinion, delegates to the International Labor conference recently held in Washington seemed to think, is the fact that reduced rations has brought about certain social reforms—for example luncheons for school children. With the whole country, as well as the government, worried about the effects of the necessary rationing on health, there has been more attention paid to particular cases where lack of proper nutrition might invite disease.

PATTERNS SEWING CIRCLE



8034

braid. Repeat the same on the three-quarter sleeves and around the top of the hem of the swirly skirt. And if you dare to wear red—it's a perfect style for this brilliant shade—or a bright green. Then it will be one of the most cheering-up dresses you have in your new season's wardrobe!

Pattern No. 8034 is in uneven sizes 11 to 19. Size 13, three-quarter sleeves, takes 4 yards 33-inch material, 3 yards braid. For this attractive pattern send your order to:

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Fill Her Up
Swiggle—When you get tired of a girl's empty conversation, what do you do?
Spoo—I give in and take her to a restaurant.

Choice Spot
Jackie—Oh, Dad, I've got the best seat in the classroom.
Dad—That's great—where is it?
Jackie—Next to the radiator.

Slowed Up
"How old are you?"
"Just passed twenty-seven."
"What detained you?"

Some girls rather like the strong, silent man—especially when his money does the talking.

The Source
Native—That fellow Hewitt has a big net income.
Visitor—What is his business?
Native—Catching fish.

ASK ME ANOTHER?

A quiz with answers offering information on various subjects

The Questions

1. What state's capital is the largest in the United States?
2. Approximately how long is the period of the moon's revolution about the earth?
3. What great actress had a leg amputated in 1915 but returned to the stage afterwards?
4. Can dolphins swim at birth?
5. Who made famous the adage: "Speak softly and carry a big stick"?
6. What amendment to the Constitution includes the important "due process" clause?
7. In what sport does the participant rarely see his quarry until after it is captured?
8. In Spanish America, what is meant by a hacienda?
9. When was the United States flag first used in warfare in Europe?
10. What American's career, achievements and contributions to literature are studied as an entire college course leading to a degree?

The Answers

1. Massachusetts (Boston).
2. Twenty-seven and one-half days.
3. Sarah Bernhardt.

Our Imagination
Sentiment is the poetry of the imagination.—LaMartine.

4. Dolphins are expert swimmers from the time of birth.
5. Theodore Roosevelt.
6. Fourteenth ("Nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law").
7. Fishing.
8. A country estate.
9. The first time the United States flag was used in warfare in Europe was by the American Expeditionary Forces of the World War, but it was not taken into the zone of the advance.
10. Abraham Lincoln's. The course is offered by the Lincoln Memorial university in Harrogate, Tenn.

Largest 'V'

A giant V-shaped forest of fir trees, which stands on a hillside of southern England and measures more than a half mile along each side, was planted in 1887 to commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of the reign of Queen Victoria, says Collier's. Today it is considered a "V for Victory" emblem and, as such, is the largest in the world.

Christmas givers who want to be sure their gift is well received have been turning more and more to cigarettes and smoking tobacco as gifts most appreciated by any smoker. Their welcome is always far greater than the modest cost involved. Naturally, Camels, as America's favorite cigarette, and Prince Albert, the world's largest-selling pipe tobacco, head the smoker's gift list. Camels have two gift packages—the carton of ten packages of "20's" specially wrapped, and a gay package containing four "flat fifties." Prince Albert is featured in the pound tin and the pound glass humidifier, both handsomely Christmas packed.—Adv.

CLABBER GIRL SAYS . . .



Bigger value when you buy; Better results when you bake . . . No wonder Clabber Girl is the enthusiastic choice of millions of women. It belongs in every thrifty home. It belongs in the cupboard of every proud baker. For Clabber Girl's absolute dependability adds to the pleasure of home baking, and its remarkable economy stretches the food budget.

You Pay Less for Clabber Girl . . . but You Use More . . .

CLABBER GIRL BAKING POWDER

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MAD

When a cough, due to a cold, drives you mad, Smith Brothers Cough Drops usually give soothing, pleasant relief. Black or Menthol—5¢. **Smith Bros. Cough Drops are the only drops containing VITAMIN A** Vitamin A (Carotene) raises the resistance of mucous membranes of nose and throat to cold infections, when lack of resistance is due to Vitamin A deficiency.

Liquid Sand
Silver sand is believed to be the only dry matter that behaves like a liquid. Any object that sinks in water, such as a bullet, will likewise sink in this peculiar sand.

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EVERY TIME. THEY'RE EXTRA MILD AND THEY'VE GOT THE FLAVOR THAT ALWAYS HITS THE SPOT"
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THE SMOKE OF SLOWER-BURNING CAMELS CONTAINS 28% LESS NICOTINE
than the average of the 4 other largest-selling cigarettes tested—less than any of them—according to independent scientific tests of the smoke itself!
SAYS ARMY TANK TESTER, Charles I. Dewey
CAMEL THE CIGARETTE OF COSTLIER TOBACCOS