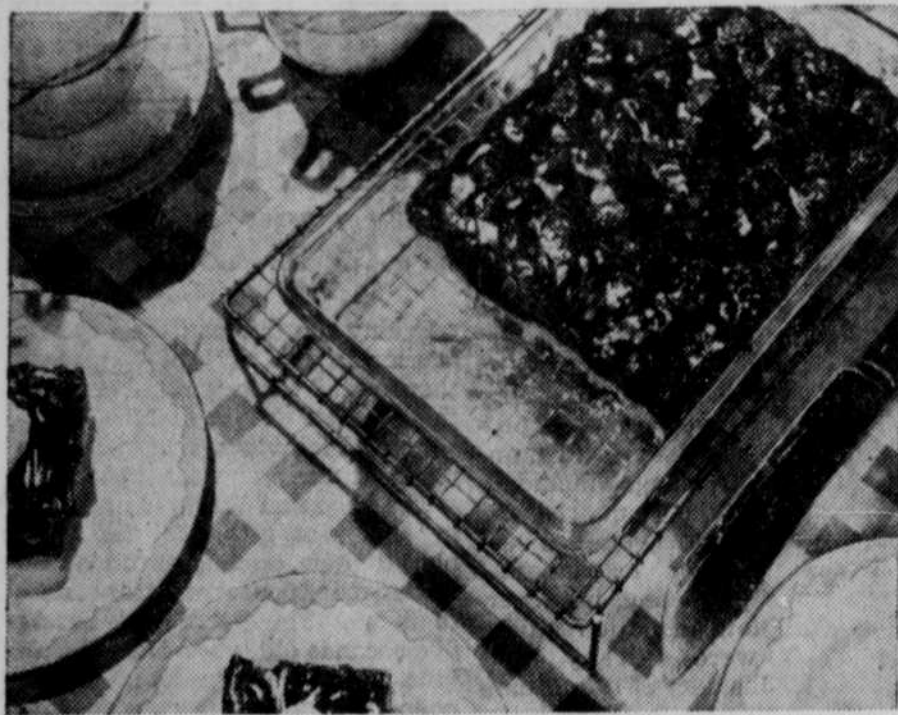


# Household News

by Lynn Chambers



The Truth of It Is . . . This Cherry Torten Is Good!  
(See Recipes Below)

## Washington Day Ideas

It took Washington to make the cherry famous by telling the truth about cutting down that famous tree, but it takes only a sampling to make us appreciate the excellence of this luscious red-ripe berry.

If you're sensitive to color, and most of you are, I am sure, then you can make the most of the possibilities which the cherry offers for pepping up winter mealtime. With appetites riding high, but opportunities for decoration fairly low in these colder months, the Washington birthday and its synonym the cherry, come to the rescue. All of today's recipes have "Um-um" tacked on them, so make your bids for fame by starting off with:

### \*Cherry Torten. (Serves 6 to 8)

#### Torten Layer:

- 1 cup sifted flour
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1 tablespoon sugar
- 1/2 cup butter
- 1 egg yolk, slightly beaten

Combine flour, salt and sugar. Cut in butter with knives or pastry blender. Add beaten egg yolk and mix thoroughly. Press this mixture into baking dish or pie tin. Cover with cherry topping and bake in a hot (425-degree) oven for 15 minutes. Reduce heat to moderate (350 degree) for about 20 minutes. Serve hot or cold, with whipped or plain cream if desired.

Cherry Topping:  
1 No. 2 can red, tart, pitted cherries  
1/2 cup sugar

4 tablespoons cornstarch  
1 tablespoon butter

Drain juice from cherries. Heat to boiling point. Combine sugar and cornstarch. Add enough cold water to make a smooth paste. Pour this gradually into the boiling cherry juice and cook 5 minutes, stirring constantly. Remove from fire, add cherries and butter.

This upside down cake is as good as it looks because the cherries are interlaced with the delicious caramel mixture. You'll be extra clever for varying the dessert course with this newcomer to the upside down cake family for it's bound to carry off first honors:

### Cherry Upside Down Cake.

- 2 eggs
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 1/2 cup boiling water
- 1/2 cup cake flour
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1/2 teaspoon baking powder
- 1 teaspoon lemon or orange extract
- 1 1/2 cups red, pitted cherries
- 1/2 cup butter
- 1/2 cup brown sugar

Beat yolks until thick; add sugar gradually. Continue beating and add water. Mix well and add sifted

### Lynn Says:

The cherry family is one with many branches. In addition to the red, tart pitted cherries which are abundant in the summer and which can easily be put up well in cans, there are two other types of cherries worthy of mention.

The first of these is a white type cherry commonly called Queen Anne. This lends itself well to salads and adds distinctive flavor especially when used in combination with other fruits such as pineapple, oranges, grapefruit and bananas. A little bit of the Queen Anne cherry goes a long way.

The other type, called Bing cherries, are deep, dark red, and quite sweet. For that reason they are at home in desserts. They can be made into sauces and served over ice creams and puddings.

## WHO'S NEWS THIS WEEK

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

NEW YORK.—In the years between the two world wars, Dr. Winifred V. Richmond of St. Elizabeth's hospital, Washington, D. C., devoted intensive research to the ravages of war psychosis on the mind and personality of the young. She became a leading authority in this field and, in her work today offers unique and highly informed conclusions as to how to safeguard children, particularly adolescents in the intensifying psychological war.

The problem, she finds, is largely the stabilization of parents rather than the young. She cites primitive cultures. Primitive man takes his horrors in his stride. He has a physical and emotional equipment to meet them. He doesn't crack up, and neither do his children. Young children get emotional security from their elders. Such is Dr. Richmond's drift in her many books and articles, the latest of which is her newly published book, "Making the Most of Your Personality."

Within the last few decades she has examined countless children in the twilight zone of near-emotional and psychological collapse. She has saved or helped to save many of them. Her findings are compiled in her latest book, addressed to both parents and adolescents. Safeguarding the children in the "war of nerves" is her campaign.

She is a devoted, graying abbess of science, born in Elizabeth, W. Va., in 1876, holding degrees from Ohio and Clark university. She taught 15 years, starting her career in a one-room country school, and moving on to the teaching of mental hygiene, and in wide fields of research, in many universities.

THE Yippy, Dippy, Lippy Fakir of Ipi—here he is again and somebody will write a song about him some day, like the one about the Abdul Abdul Ameer. The Gers Is Quite Slippery in a nansare giving him another workout among the wild tribes of Afghanistan and northwest India, having used his incendiary talents for years before the start of this war.

Kipling's "Man Who Would Be King," operating in the same territory, was just an old stick-in-the-mud, compared to the emaciated wild-eyed little man, with his hair dyed bright red and a yell that gives everybody a nervous breakdown for miles around. His dish is "scourging the Infidel British." He is the "Avenger of the Church of Islam," an ace troublemaker for the Germans and Japanese just now, with his skill in provoking murderous religious wars. The British take him seriously, as his inflammatory range is such that it might necessitate the withdrawal of troops from Burma and Bengal to guard the Khyber pass.

As a matter of fact, the British have taken him seriously for many years. They have chased him on foot and on horseback, with planes and armored cars, with an army of 40,000 soldiers, and with everything but bloodhounds. But he has always slipped just out of reach. He has been known as "The Holy Man of the Suleiman Mountains," and among the tribesmen the legend grows that he can do a clever disappearing act when the police are closing in.

Although he is now only 41 years old, he has been a practicing hell-raiser for 20 years, one of the best in the business. He grew up in the bazaars of Peshawar in northwest India, a coolie, and the son of a camel driver. He has led border tribes in several violent uprisings, notably in 1931 and 1932. His Pathian raiders have been notoriously bloodthirsty.

News reports are that Axis agents are gearing him in widely organized radio campaigns.

A FIGHTING priest, becoming an admiral, is assigned command of the French possessions in the Pacific, by the Free French National committee in London. As a priest, he is the studious and ascetic Father Louis de la Trinite of the Carmelite friars. In his naval command he is Admiral George Thierry d'Argenlieu. He was imprisoned by the Germans at Cherbourg in June, 1940, and, while being taken to prison camp, leaped from a train, escaped to London and became a member of the Free French National council.

## FARM TOPICS

### CATTLE RAISERS FACE PROBLEM

Danger Ahead if Beef Cattle Increase Continues.

By R. J. McKENNA  
(Chairman, Montana USDA Defense Board.)

Dangers that face the livestock industry if cattle numbers continue to increase past a balance with normal feed supplies were pointed out by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard in a recent letter.

There is danger ahead for beef cattle producers if herds continue to increase, Wickard stated. This, together with the fact that abundant supplies of food are needed for national defense, indicates that increased marketings of beef cattle and calves in 1942 will benefit not only cattlemen but the National Defense program as well.

Secretary Wickard's statement pointed out to stockmen several things they could do to make their position more secure. He advised increased marketing of cows and heifers which, because of the good demand and price, would mean more money to pay off indebtedness and get set for what may come in the future. This present demand also offers stockmen an opportunity to improve their breeding herds by culling out and selling undesirable animals at a good price.

Keep livestock numbers in balance with normal feed supplies, he urged. Range conditions and feed supplies in the West have been unusually good this year. Drought can cause a lot of loss if there is no feed reserve available.

In 1934, just before the disastrous drought, there were 74,000,000 head of cattle in the United States and in another year, if the present rate of increase continues, there will be at least that many again.

### Vitamins Important

#### In Animal Breeding

The success with which farmers raise their pig, lamb and calf crops to meet expanding national food needs may depend in a large part on the kind of rations they supply their breeding stock, says Earl H. Hostetter, professor of animal husbandry at North Carolina State college.

Rations well fortified with vitamins and minerals are required for normal reproduction, and vitamins A, E and C have received most attention in relation to reproduction. Carotene, which is present in well-cured green hay, fresh green pasture, grass, well-made corn, grass and legume silage, and yellow varieties of carrots, squash, and sweet potatoes, is the principal source of vitamin A, highly essential in the reproduction of all farm animals.

However, Hostetter pointed out, carotene is rapidly destroyed in feeds, especially under conditions of poor storage, so precautions must be taken to provide adequate amounts particularly to pregnant animals.

As early as in 1922, the vitamin E factor was demonstrated to be necessary for reproduction of laboratory animals such as the rat, but the need for it in the diet of farm animals other than poultry is still questionable. Most good rations contain adequate amounts of this vitamin, and only in unusual cases is it likely that animals may be sterile because E is lacking.

Such feeds as wheat bran, shorts, linseed meal, hominy feed, white and yellow corn, cottonseed meal, and kafir are good sources of vitamin E, as are most of the common hay and pasture crops.

### Agricultural News

Casein and other plastic dress and millinery ornaments and buttons will replace those made of metals which are needed for defense purposes.

Canned edible soybeans, which look and cook like limas and have a nuttier flavor, are on sale in grocery stores in parts of the United States.

British farmers put under cultivation an additional 2,000,000 acres last fall in order to make the country more self-sufficient in the way of foodstuffs.

Due to the shortage of aluminum, only 11,000 pounds will be available for the manufacture of poultry wing bands this year as compared with 150,000 last year.

Adding common baking soda to water given to feeder cattle immediately after they are received may avert losses from shipping fever. If fever develops, a veterinarian should be called immediately rather than waiting.

Help in meeting the shortage of farm labor, and preparing for farm adjustments needed in the war emergency have been among the jobs of county farm bureaus this year. Demand for more farm products means still greater activity.

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Reviewed by  
CARTER FIELD

Possibility Now That  
Sugar Rationing Will  
Not Continue Through-  
out the War . . . Japan  
Fortified Her Mandates  
(Bell Syndicate-WNU Service.)

WASHINGTON.—It is possible, though one must not depend on it, that the sugar rationing will not continue throughout the duration of the war. For a considerable time we will be very short, due to various mistakes, most notable of which was not holding down the Philippine duty free imports to the figure their own people said in 1929 they could not exceed.

This was an unnatural situation. Actually the only reason the Philippines had turned so heavily to sugar was that they had what amounted to a non-competitive market in the United States. They were inside our tariff wall, and therefore did not have to meet the competition of Java, which can produce sugar more cheaply than the Philippines.

Not only that, but they were guaranteed the sale of their sugar in our market by the quota system which our department of agriculture set up, over violent protest from the Louisiana and Florida cane producers, the best producers in 20 states, and the Puerto Ricans and the Cubans.

So now we are faced with the loss of this million tons which under the rationing system, had become virtually a substantial part of our sugar rations. This is more than TWENTY MILLION POUNDS of sugar a year.

### Holding Sugar Production

Curious in this connection is the fact that department of agriculture officials virtually had been at their wits' end to hold down sugar production. Beet culture had spread, from 15 states where it flourished about the time the quota system was inaugurated, to 20 states. So beet acreage was curtailed to an average extent of 17 per cent as late as 1941. Cane acreage was cut 10 per cent. This followed a previous cut of 25 per cent which involved the plowing up of growing cane!

If one studies the situation with hindsight it becomes obvious that the cries of the sugar states politicians ought to have been heeded the moment this country began lend-lease operations, long before it was admitted that we were drifting into the war. For the need for more and more industrial alcohol was evident.

Fortunately most of the cane farmers in Louisiana took a chance last September. They risked their benefit checks from the department of agriculture by planting some 25 per cent more than their quota!

Meanwhile, Cuba is increasing her production also, but no one can predict what may be the result of the war requirements for alcohol. Fortunately, alcohol can be produced from any grain.

### Few White Men Ever

#### On Japanese Mandates

One of the very worst features of the Versailles treaty has been the "mandates." It was under a "mandate" that Japan took over the Marshall and Caroline islands, and many others in the Pacific. It is around those islands that her fleet is supposed to be, say the arm chair strategists. It would seem to be the logical place for it—right on the flank of the normal route from the United States to Australia, which line is south of these islands, and to the Philippines.

It is assumed that Japan, has turned the islands, which extend for considerably more than 1,000 miles east and west, and nearly 800 miles north and south, into a nest of naval and air bases. No white men have been permitted on the islands for more than 15 years!

"You can count on the fingers of one hand the white men who have been on any one of those islands in the years since Japan took them over," a prominent diplomat said. Which leads us to wonder where the notion of a "mandate" came from and what it is all about.

The notion of a "mandate" originated in the clever minds of some of the negotiators at the Versailles conference. It was a concession to one of the famous Fourteen Points of Woodrow Wilson. The particular point in question grew out of his "Peace Without Victory" slogan, which was so irritating to the Allies, much as it may have appealed to the Germans. In fact, the Germans always have claimed that they laid down their arms in the Armistice on the basis of the Fourteen Points, and then were betrayed.

First the notion was that the territory to be taken from Germany, particularly the colonies (Alsace and Lorraine did not figure because they had been taken from France by Germany in the Franco-Prussian war, 1870) should be administered by the League of Nations. But it was decided to delegate this function to certain individual countries. Then the colonies were divided up very much as they would have been in an old-fashioned conquest, except that Japan was given much more than was warranted.

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## Best for Juice



Never throw away bones left from a roast or shoulder. Put them in cold water and if cooked several hours, a very good soup may be obtained with the addition of diced vegetables.

Choose towels of more than one color for your bathroom. They make a gay appearance blended side by side on the towel rack.

If the chicken is well-rubbed inside and out with a cut lemon before being cooked it will make the meat white, juicy and tender.

Buttonholes made with fine crocheted thread do not tear out so quickly as those made with ordinary sewing thread.

A between-seasons tip to remember when you put storm windows away next spring, or to try on your screens even now: Cover them with tight-woven cloth, or even with heavy paper. It may save cleaning and repainting when they are put in use again.

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