



WHO'S NEWS THIS WEEK

By LEMUEL F. PARTON
Consolidated Features—WNU Release.

NEW YORK.—Lord Halifax recently discovered Texas with great enthusiasm. Perhaps he had advanced news of the appointment of Major General Dwight D. Eisenhower as commanding general of the newly established European theater of operations for U.S.A. forces. General Eisenhower was born and grew up in Texas, as did Admiral Nimitz, later of the Coral Sea and Midway. Other sons of the Lone Star state are bringing fame to the name Texas.

Two main facets of interest light up the general's career. He was long an intimate aide and protégé of General Douglas MacArthur, and in his name and fame, the accent is on youth. In army shifts, rapid advancements and adaptations, in which it was indicated that we weren't going to have a muscle-bound army, his name frequently has appeared. General Eisenhower is 52, of the younger school of army officers who make war a science rather than an art. In this connection, he has been characterized as a tactician, as well as a strategist, this, so far as we can learn, indicating a capacity for quick improvisation, even if it breaks some classical rule-of-thumb.

One reasonable deduction from the selection of General Eisenhower for the European command is that it indicates preparations for a land attack. While he has made special studies of co-ordination of land, sea and air forces, he is a land general, one of the army's leading specialists in tank warfare. He was a lieutenant-colonel in the tank corps in the first World War and was commanding officer of the tank corps training center at Gettysburg. Graduated from West Point in 1915, he took a diploma from the army tank school and was an honor graduate of the command general staff school in 1926.

His Distinguished Service medal came from his service in the Philippines. When General MacArthur went to the islands in 1935, to build the commonwealth army, he took Colonel Eisenhower with him as his aide, and as assistant military adviser to the government. He remained until February, 1940, to return home as chief of staff of the Third Army at San Antonio, Texas. He attained the rank of brigadier general in 1941. He was assistant chief of staff of the war plans division before his recent departure for London with high-ranking officers to scout a European western front.

"Alert, resourceful, dependable and adaptable" are prevailing characterizations by those who know him.

THIS John Ford, the moving picture director, who became a commander in the navy and got wounded at Midway, is an Irishman named Sean O'Feinne.

Film Director Not Directing in Battle That Isn't Celluloid

He got a bullet in his arm, grinding out a close-up of the battle, on top of the Midway power house. The filming was an official navy job in the midst of a lot of official shooting. Hollywood passes on the story with an unrehearsed cheer for its Mr. Ford.

He got his start as a property boy and before he was 25 had made 200 Westerns. At 28, he directed "The Iron Horse." He built his name on that of the film tag of his brother, Francis Ford, serial star of the silent pictures. He is known on the picture lots as quiet and tough, biting his pipe a lot and not saying much. He is apt to throw the script away and improvise a plot. His signal achievement in the film has been to get sharp characterization with a minimum of stereotype and hokum.

This year "How Green Was My Valley" won for him the Academy and Film Critics' Circle awards for the best directing of 1941. He won the Academy award in 1935 for "The Informer," and in 1940 for "The Grapes of Wrath." He is big and bulky, with thinning, sandy hair and heavily rimmed glasses, 47 years old.

SOME years ago a famous sociologist said that since we were rapidly developing an "energy civilization," youth would have to acquire so much technical knowledge that it would be gray over the ears before it would be of any use. Many of today's stand-outs disprove this. Here's Abe Fortas, undersecretary of the interior at 32. When 23, he was a member of the President's liquor control commission. In big legal forays and tournaments for the government, his record already would fill a fat biography.

Household News

by Lynn Chambers

Vegetable	Preparation Required	PROCESSING		
		Hot Water Bath Minutes	Pressure Cooker Minutes	Pounds
Asparagus	Wash, precook 3 minutes, pack.	180	40	10
Beans, String	Wash, string, cut or leave whole, precook 5 minutes.	180	40	10
Beans, Lima	Shell, grade, wash, precook 5 minutes, then pack.	180	55	10
Beets	Wash, retain stem; cook 15 minutes, slip skins, pack.	120	40	10
Brussels Sprouts	Remove outer leaves, wash, precook 5 minutes, add fresh water.	120	40	10
Cabbages	Wash, peel, precook 5 minutes, pack hot.	120	35	10
Carrots	Wash, peel, precook 5 minutes, pack.	120	35	10
Cauliflower	Remove outer leaves, wash, precook 4 minutes, pack.	150	35	10
Corn on Cob	Remove husk, precook 5 minutes, pack.	210	80	10
Corn, Whole-Kernel	Cut from cob, precook 5 minutes, pack.	210	80	10
Greens, all kinds	Wash, steam to wilt, pack loosely.	180	60	10
Parsnips, Turnips	Wash, pare, precook 5 minutes, pack.	90	35	10
Peas	Shell, grade (use only young), precook 3 minutes, pack loosely.	180	60	10
Pumpkin, Squash	Cut in pieces, steam or bake until tender, pack.	180	60	10
Sauerkraut	Pack cold, add salt, no water.	30		

Vegetable Preparation and Processing Guide

Stock Those Shelves

Well-justified pride is yours if you can gaze at the summer's crop of vegetables, nicely put up on your canning shelf for winter, you have but to open one of those brightly colored jars with tomatoes, peas, beans, beets or carrots or any of the other vegetable favorites and part of that well-balanced meal is planned and on its way to the table.

Time was when canning was an unscientific and highly questionable process, but all this is past now, and you can now put up any of the vegetable and victory garden produce, and be certain that it will be attractive to look at, good to eat, and will not be spoiled if you take the simple precautions that make for successful canning.

Safest method for canning vegetables is by the pressure cooker. Your concern here is to be sure to process the exact length of time the vegetable requires, as indicated by the table at the top. If not properly processed, the food will spoil.

Selecting Vegetables.

Young, tender vegetables, freshly gathered, give you the best finished product. Canning cannot remedy tough, over-mature produce, so do not expect it to. Nor, should you expect to can what you cannot dispose of at the table while fresh. Commercial canners use vegetables grown to order, not leftovers, so it behooves you, homemakers, to take a tip from them.

Cleanliness is important. You'll enjoy letting cool water trickle, trickle over the vegetables to free them entirely of every trace of soil. Any soil left on the vegetable can carry bacteria, and this is a major factor in spoiling an otherwise good product.

Process the jars of vegetables as soon as they are packed, never allowing them to stand around until you get to the serious business of canning.

Spoilage Factors.

Mold, yeast and bacteria cause food spoilage. They lurk in air, soil and water and must be destroyed by proper processing if the food is to keep in perfect condition. Then to assure food keeping well be sure the jar cover is fastened as tightly as possible. This you can do by any number of available devices.

It is also important when packing the jars, after vegetables have been precooked and you are spooning them into the jars, to wipe off any excess before fastening on the cover. Any small particles which lodge between cover and jar will cause spoilage.

Cooling the Jars.

Proper cooling is important to the good keeping of canned food. Do not

Lynn Says:

How many jars will it take? That's the question many home canners are asking when it comes to figuring the number of jars she should have.

Here are hints on some of the common canned goods:

- Tomatoes: 3 pounds yield a quart jar.
- String Beans: 1 bushel yields 17 to 20 quart jars.
- Greens: 1 bushel spinach yields 13 pints; 1 bushel dandelions yields 15 pints.
- Corn: 100 ears of golden Bantam makes about 14 pints.
- Beets: 12 pounds yields 6 pints in the stalk, 2 pint jars, if cut in pieces.
- Peas: 1 bushel pods yields 14 pints.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Reviewed by CARTER FIELD

United Nations Eating Away at Nazi Morale . . . India Still a Big Headache for England

Bell Syndicate—WNU Features.

WASHINGTON.—Reports of the pounding of German objectives by bombers, and air activities in general against the Nazis, are not exaggerations. Nor are reports about aid to Russia. President Roosevelt seems to be playing a dirty sort of trick on the Japanese. He is doing exactly what he said he would!

Meaning that he promised right after Pearl Harbor that he would not permit Hitler's Far Eastern ally to play the Nazi strategy by diverting all American aid to the Southwest Pacific. As any Nazi spy who is active enough can find out, planes are still pouring to Britain and Russia, and this is the real explanation of Germany's present troubles.

The increased tempo of the air attacks has diverted a tremendous amount of German air strength from the Russian front, and according to the London reports the United Nations are using their newly obtained superiority.

Frequently nowadays the British reports admit more losses of their own than of the enemy. Fortunately, these reports are not to be accepted without a bit of translation because of the extraordinary conservatism of the British claims about enemy planes shot down one can always be sure that the number of enemy losses claimed is a minimum, not a maximum.

Once She's Knocked Out:

Obviously the United Nations are concentrating on Germany, certain that if they once knock her out, the remainder of the war is only a question of time. With increasing air superiority, both on the Russian and the Atlantic fronts, it is not so much a question of military achievement as it is of destruction of German morale.

In appraising the judgment of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in thus concentrating on Germany, and letting Japan, for the time being, get away with murder, one should remember that it was the collapse of German morale in the last war which brought peace, rather than smashing military victories. The German armies were never driven back to their own soil. They were still on a line deep in France when the armistice was signed.

In short the present campaign is directed at bringing about a collapse inside Germany. The effort is to take advantage of the weakness clearly shown in Hitler's last broadcast, which incidentally merely reinforces all the grapevine reports extending across the borders. Hope here is that when December comes, and the gloom of another German winter, the end of the war, so far as Europe is concerned, may be brought about.

Enormous Racial and Religious Difficulties

India is proving a bigger headache for Britain than Palestine was before the war. In the huge area stretching down from the "Top of the World," Mt. Everest, to the point opposite Ceylon, there are racial and religious difficulties even more devastating to any proposed application of rhyme or reason than were those which so worried the British government about "Zion."

There is one important difference, which probably makes the solution harder than the Palestine problem. It was generally recognized with respect to Palestine that if the British government would simply take its hands off, and leave the whole thing to work itself out (self-determination, to use Woodrow Wilson's phrase) there was no doubt about what would happen. The Arabs would have started programs which would make those of Poland half a century ago look like picnics. There would not have been any Jews left in Palestine in a little while.

This picture made it obvious, even to the most cantankerous critic of British policy in Palestine, that Britain simply could not get out.

But in India there is no such certainty. The Hindus outnumber the Moslems roughly around three to one. But there are many shrewd observers, among them Rep. George H. Tinkham of Massachusetts, who has spent a great deal of time in India; they believe that one Moslem can whip at least five Hindus.

So if a cat and dog fight should develop between these two great groups there is no certainty as to who would be the final victor. All that is sure is that millions of both groups would be killed before one side conquered, or both dropped from exhaustion.

India is more complicated, on a big scale, than Ireland. The Free State people contend, of course, that they ought to have Ulster—the British, that they should not. There is a minority in Ulster who want to join the Free State, but it is very clear that a majority in Ulster do not.

Farm Topics

Success Factors For Livestock

Practices Now Have Proven Their Value

By P. E. JOHNSTON
(Department of Agriculture Economics, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.)

Here are some 36 "success" factors by means of which farmers can gear up their livestock production for wartime needs.

All the practices have proved their worth in farm account records kept by farmers in co-operation with this college.

BREEDING: (1) Flush at breeding time, (2) reduce feed of sows at weaning time and (3) use proper type breeding stock and select individuals (mark litters and select from best and sort gilts from feeding herd before they get too fat for proper use).

FEEDING: (1) Feed proper rations to sows during gestation period, (2) provide plenty of pasture, (3) put sows and pigs on self-feeder, (4) feed balanced rations to pigs and (5) provide plenty of fresh water.

Most Important.

SANITATION: (Eighteen of 24 farmers interviewed stated that sanitation was most important factor of all.) (1) Clean houses, (2) clean sows and (3) clean pastures.

MARKETING: (1) Sell spring and fall pigs when prices are normally highest (August - September and March-April) and (2) deviate from normal if the outlook shows clearly that an abnormal situation prevails at the time.

TIMELINESS: To conserve labor and to increase the production of pork, (1) breed sows to farrow at desired time, (2) have equipment ready and guard against rapid changes in temperature, (3) castrate before pigs are four weeks of age, (4) vaccinate at five to six weeks, (5) wean at eight weeks and (6) finish at six months of age, the usual time period.

Farm Hazards

Strangely, agriculture is the most hazardous American industry, with the farm home contributing largely to this amazing total of accidents. Here are some safety suggestions:

Sharp-edged tools be kept away from play places.

Stairways with more than three steps be equipped with hand-rails.

Free use of both hands not to be sacrificed because of heavy load to carry.

And stairways be kept clear of toys, tools, and boxes. The annual cost of farm and rural fires is \$200,000,000. Then, too, besides this property damage, 3,500 lives are lost in these fires.

To combat this menace:

Every open fireplace be equipped with a screen.

Kettles, pails, and tubs of hot liquids be kept off the floor.

House dry cleaning be done out-of-doors.

Matches be kept away from children.

And saucepan handles be kept away from the edges of stoves and tables.

Cuts, bruises, and infections should never be regarded as minor, as people have died as a result of a scratch becoming infected.

Lamb Fattening Tests

In an effort to help sheepmen find ways to fatten lambs by adding protein to rations, the Cornell university agricultural experiment station tested seven "protein supplements" on lambs. Each lamb received, in addition to the particular protein-rich feed tested, a standard ration of shelled corn, corn silage, ground limestone and salt.

The lambs fed linseed meal in the ration had better appetites than did those fed the other supplements, which included soybean oil meal, whole soybeans, corn gluten meal, distillers' corn dried grain, brewers' dried grains, and urea.

Averaging the two experiments, the feeding value was slightly the highest for whole soybeans, followed by soybean oil meal, corn gluten meal, and linseed meal.

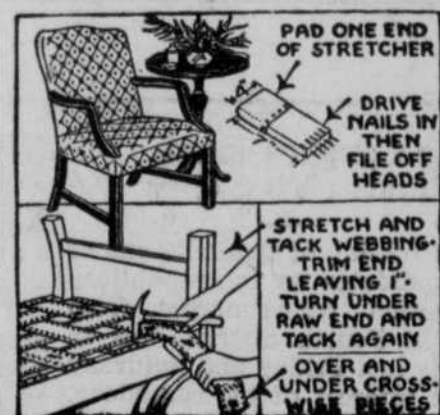
Wheat Poultry Ration

Bushel for bushel, wheat is the cheapest ingredient in the poultry ration today and more and more poultrymen are feeding wheat.

The reason wheat is so cheap at the present time is that the U. S. department of agriculture is putting about 100 million bushels of wheat on the market. This was done to help livestock, dairy, and poultry producers use this wheat for feed and attain Food for Freedom production goals.

NEW IDEAS for Home-makers

By RUTH WYETH SPEARS



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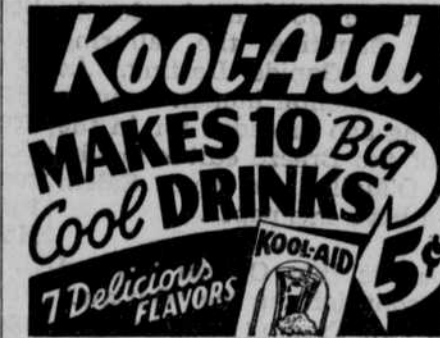
A General Quiz

The Questions

1. When was the U. S. Marine Corps organized?
2. Where is the force of gravity felt the least, at the poles or at the equator?
3. What is another name for horse mackerel?
4. Who was the first man to be President of the 48 American states?
5. If an object has no definite shape, it is said to be what?

The Answers

1. In 1775 (by an act of the Continental congress).
2. The equator.
3. Tuna.
4. William H. Taft.
5. Amorphous.



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