ANOTHER ? ASK ME A General Quiz

The Questions

1. Why was the son of Edward III of England called the "Black

2. What U. S. President was a tailor by profession?

3. What does "begging the question" mean?

4. What is the oldest royal family in the world? 5. Is the butterfly a dainty eat-

What is a peccadillo? 7. What silent and beautiful bird is supposed to burst into song just

before its death? 8. What is a nuance?9. Who was known as "The Sage

of Concord"? 10. What does the "right of an-

The Answers

1. Because of the color of his

2. President Johnson. 3. The taking for granted of the point to be proved.
4. The Japanese, dating from

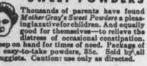
5. No; it consumes the equal of half of its weight each day.

A slight offense.
 The swan.

8. A shade of difference; a subtle variation.

9. Ralph Waldo Emerson.
10. The "right of angary," which is both a constitutional and international law, allows any belligerent or neutral nation, either in time of peace or war, to seize foreign ships and materials within its territory, subject to adequate compensation

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS





The popular size tire for ers is the 56-inch, the making of which takes as much time as the building of seven large truck tires. And an active bomber may need an entire new set of tires

Statisticians have developed the fact that the rubber used by the U. S. in the war up to date averages about 145 pounds per man in uniform. In World War I rubber connption represented about

Jerrey Show In war or peace

B.F.Goodrich

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Washington Digest

Liberal Ground Swell Sweeping Over Europe

Underground Coalesces Democratic Groups in Fight for Popular Government: Look to 'Big Three.'



By BAUKHAGE News Analyst and Com

WNU Service, Union Trust Building, liberation, who had such character Washington, D. C.

As the New Year approaches, Washington is preparing to experi-ence the results of two titanic strug-gles which will chart the course followed by this nation and the world in the decades ahead.

One contest will be witnessed on the floors of congress. The other in some unnamed spot where President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, Marshal Stalin and perhaps General De Gaulle will sit down and try to agree on details of the framework of an international or-ganization for the maintenance of

peace.
The election was supposed to have settled the old issue of "isolationism versus internationalism" but those terms were far too indefinite to delimit any lasting decisions and since November our allies have been strewing land-mines of doubt along the way, causing many cases of non-interventionist jitters in con-

There will be debate in the senate flavored with remarks, the tenor of those which criticized the British course in Greece.

As to the battle behind closed doors, you can imagine that the American viewpoint will need all the support the President can rally behind it, to overcome the tendency of Messrs. Churchill, Stalin and De Gaulle to fall into all the old bad habits of their happy power politics

In order to understand the differences which have already arisen between those who support British armed intervention in Greece and those who support the state depart-ment's action in protesting against it, it is necessary to take a look behind the scenes and see what these forces are which are bound to shape the new governments of Europe as they are re-born after the period of democratic hibernation during Nazi-Fascist occupation or

U. S. Favors Self Rule

In the first place, there is a powerful, liberal-oriented ground swell to be discerned everywhere if we look for it. It is the belief that, eventually, this force will dominate, which has prompted the American "hands-off" policy. Uncle Sam merely says: "Let the people of the various countries choose the form of government they want. Those who want democracy enough will get it if there is no outside interference.

That is one thing to bear in mind. Another is that this ground swell, as I call it, is the result of many different factors - not merely hun-ger and discontent or faith and enlightenment; not only inspiration or desperation, but aspiration as well, aspiration, but aspiration as well, aspiration toward the natural historical and evolutionary goals of progress which are a part of man's eternal struggle for liberty.

The reaction against Nazi tyranny and the successful resistance to German control in the form of the underground, generated certain forces toward freedom and independence. The underground made its own laws, gave opportunity for the coalescence and strengthening of all democratic movements. It was natural when the Germans were driven out that these forces refused to bow to representatives of any regime, no matter how benefi-cent, if it had about it even the slightest odor of sanctified feudal

It is necessary to get this premise firmly fixed in our minds or else fall into the error of writing off every revolutionary movement as "communist," including some certainly no whit less virtuous than our

own in 1776. It is well to study the France of today in this connection, and interesting to note the comment which appeared in the French press at the time of the first revolts in Belgium and later in Greece where Allied support was given the government in power. The "Franc-Tireur," whose name indicates the "underground" flavor of its opinion, explains why, so far, France has had no such inter-

nal trouble. "It has been our great good fortune," it says, "to have a man to protect our honor and prepare the

and personality that he is univer-sally accepted, acclaimed and followed by the entire nation as our leading member of the resistance."

The last seven words are the important ones — "as our leading member of the resistance." In other words, De Gaulle was able to lead his fellow countrymen into liberation without chaos because he had the approval of the most ac-tive and most militantly democrat-ic elements of the underground.

New Spirit In Greece

Papandreou, premier of Greece during the revolt, with all his vir-tues, was no De Gaulle in that re-

I was reliably informed that Papandreou had expressed firm anti-monarchic sentiments, that he is, as he says, a democrat and a socialist, that he had a clean record through the occupation. But-and what a "but" there is, judged by such standards as I imagine
"Franc-Tireur" would hold up —
Papandreou was selected by the
King with British consent. The motives back of his election may have been honest enough and practical enough from the standpoint of the old order. Here was a man with a good record who, it would seem, could reconcile the royalists and the leftists. But that formula itself violates the very principles of the new order, and when the left-wingers began to feel that the cabinet was monarchist and British-made, they_withdrew and their followers refused to give up their weapons.

All armed groups in Greece not absorbed officially by the army were ordered to turn in their arms The police, of course, did not turn in their arms and they were the same police who had helped the prewar Metaxas dictatorship, and later the Germans, "keep order." The "sacred battalion," a group com-posed chiefly of former Greek offi-cers who fought bravely beside the Allies al Ithrough the African cam-paign (and were charged with containing a strong monarchist ele-ment) was not disbanded but ecame a part of the army.

Translate the above into terms of the French attitude and see how impossible acceptance of a Greek government such as that could be to groups thinking as the French resistance groups think. There is every reason to believe

that the leftist movement in Greece and elsewhere in Europe, even where the majority of their leaders may be led by communists (as was not the case in Greece) is actually at heart a drive against tyranny and toward democracy.

Here again it might be wise to examine some of the opinion expressed by Frenchmen now back-ing the De Gaulle provisional government which is a product of the forces similar to those operating in other liberated countries.

The leading editorial in the December issue of "Free France," that attractive and informative magazine published in New York by the French provisional government. gives the reasons for the change of attitude toward the French communists as follows:

1. The French communist party joined the resistance movement and later gave its allegiance to De Gaulle's national committee.

2. The comintern was dissolved.

3. The communists rendered invaluable aid to the resistance

movement. 4. The striking collaboration of all French patriots in the underground

struggle removed many prejudices, including the suspicion of "communists sans patrie" (a political group with loyalty to no fatherland). The editors of Free France cau-tiously state that it is too early to answer the important question: Have the French communists accepted democracy as it is understood by the western democracies? Nevertheless, they note for the rec-ord that so far "the communists helped to draw up the National Resistance council program of March, 1944, tacitly accepting the democratic principle" and "the abolition of private property is not listed among the immediate demands of the com-

BRIEFS . . . by Baukhage

munist party."

There is a new dodge in tax-dodging. A black money market which cashes big checks, thus preventing the record of deposits. But look out, some of those cash deposits may bounce as high as a rubber check.

Great Britain has found that true always run smooth.

The appointment of Archibald Mc-Leish as assistant secretary of state was opposed by certain sena-That great sporting race, the Japs, recently organized a weight-carrying race around the island of Java. The natives did the carrying.

Corduroy and Velveteen Make Cunning Frocks for Little Girls

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



in the fashion picture. They are dressed so cunningly these days it would seem as if they had stepped right out from the colorfully illustrated pages of a story book. Designers who create such adorable clothes surely have a talent all their

It is interesting to note the materials these designers favor most in fitting out little folks with pretty and practical clothes. If a vote were taken there is every reason to believe that corduroy would score first in favor with velveteen a close second. Corduroy has a way of being sturdy and utilitarian with prac-"no wear out about it" at the same time that it makes up beau-tifully in dressy little frocks and coats. When it comes to hard wear, corduroy meets every test unfailingly, and when it comes to fashioning pretty-pretty dresses this winter, it is proving a fabric ideal.

The prestige of this practical as well as most attractive material has been greatly enhanced during the last several seasons with the introduction of an especially fine pin wale corduory called cordurella, which is voguish both for children and grownups. You can see, centered above in the illustration, how prettily cordurella makes up into a cunning bolero suit with hat to match it was a clever move on to match. It was a clever move on the part of the designer who took mother's and big sister's favorite fashion, the bolero suit, and copied it in miniature for little daughter. The tiny jacket ties at the neck and has a beanie to match. The ensemble is trimmed in gay peasant flowers to the delight of the youngster that to feel dressed up.

their pretty jumper frocks of bright cordurella, and mothers like this fabric because it can be easily washed over and over again, coming out as smart-looking as ever. With a change of blouse each day it gives variety, to the delight of the little wearer. Then too, it solves the what-to-wear to school and at-play problem so easily and simply.

Ice cream makes a party for most
every little Miss, and so does a cunning red velveteen dress, as pic-

tured to the left. Especially does it look "partyfied" when trimmed with dainty irish-type lace, as you see here. The nice thing about cotton velveteen is that while it is practical and comparatively inexpensive, it tunes perfectly to Sunday-best wear and to all sorts of important occasions in a child's life. Soft string bows, sweetheart neckline and puffed sleeves such as prettify this dress, are gay little details wee young ladies like.

A cotton oxford cloth jumper dress is shown to the right. It is gaily trimmed in narrow bright embroi-dered banding which outlines the bib effect and gives an extra fillip to the graceful simulated pinafore that is sewed in as a part of the dress. Cotton oxford cloth is attractive in any color, but in navy or wine, trimmed with gay embroidery it looks more than an ordinary wash dress. You can easily get inch-wide Mexican - embroidered band trim-ming which adds just the right dash of color to the dress pictured, at lace or dress-trim counters. Since peasant fashions are so popular, this type of trim is appearing on both dresses and sheer Mexican - type

The young fry just love the new checked taffeta that is being made up into sprightly little dresses. They also like the gay plaid taffetas, for the rustle of taffeta is music to the ears of a little girl who likes

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

Whimsies for Tots Made of Bright Felt

Of course you can buy these little whimsies in way of bonnets and boleros and cunning suspenders and bags done in the quaint Tyrolean way that make little children look like fairy-tale characters, but it's

fun making them, too.

Material needed for these picturesque items are a remnant or so of felt in the basic colors, red, brown, green, navy or French blue. Felt by the yard can usually be found in any upholstery department. Then lay in a supply of cutout felt flowers and amusing motifs which are easily available in various sections, either among the dress trimmings or some-

times at the pattern counter.
You will also need a skein or so of wool yarn to finish off the edges of the little garments with crochet or buttonholing. There are patterns to be had of wee sleeveless boleros, suspenders to attach to little skirts, for bonnets of every type and bags tiny or large to carry to kindergarten or school. Older little girls like these bright fancies as well as tots.

Jumper Dresses Now Made in Larger Sizes

For a long time the jumper dress worn with different blouses was re-garded as a fashion for the slim and youthful figure. The dress is so practical with the change of blouses it affords, designers decided to turn it out in colors and cuts that would flatter the larger-sized woman. deftly designed jumper in dark green, navy or brown gabardine with well built-up under-arm treat-ment and a sienderizing deep V-neck-line is available in the better stores in the larger sizes.

Bustle-Back Drape



The rustle of taffeta is in the air. This sprightly rayon taffeta that is making such a splurge in the fabric realm is as fashionable in plaids and stripes as can be, and it is just a special to the stripe of the as smart in plain colors. The bustle evening gown pictured is of taffeta in a lovely cerise shade. The evening formals made up with the huge bustle bows with corresponding bows at the shoulder give a new sil-houette which is growing in favor right along. It's part of the revival of Victorian modes.

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"I'd Have Been a Goner . . . "



STAFF SERGEANT JOHN SCHUSTER, Infantryman from Stelton, New Jersey

"Hit the ditch, boys; here come the Jerries." Like the rest of the men I dove for the nearest hedgerow in a Normandy field on the road to St. Lo. The low-flying planes dumped their bombs along the road. Only one missed, and that one hit near me. I was badly the road. Only one missed, and that one hit near me. I was badly wounded by the shell fragments and the next thing I knew I was in an evacuation hospital and an Army nurse was giving me blood plasma. If it hadn't been for that I'd have been a gamer. I'm an old hand at plasma for I've had it twenty times. Now they're giving me whole-blood transfusions. There were Army nurses with me all the time and, tired as many of them were, they'd spend their off-duty time with us wounded men, helping to bring us back to where we thought things were really worth for the state of the s fighting for. We need all the nurses we can get. If you can, join the Army Nurse Corps."

ALL Women Can Help?

If you are untrained take a home nursing or nurse's aide course. If you are a senior cadet nurse - serve your final six months in

If you are a registered nurse — join the Army Nurse Corps. You may mean the difference between life and death to our wounded men. Visit or write your local Red Cross chapter for full information and application blank. Or communicate with the Surgeon General, U. S. Army, Washington 25, D. C.

NURSES ARE NEEDED NOW!

