



The Once Over by H.I. Phillips

A 1956 Baby Speaks (Apologies to Thomas Hood) I remember, I remember The house where I was born— The crevices and cracks through which

The sun peeped in each morn— The ceilings low, the shaky walls, The fragile, lumpy floors, The windows loose and noisy and The tissue-paper doors!

I remember, I remember The cockeyed shape and size— The modernistic gadgets and Contraptions not so wise; The buttons all around the house Which drove my folks berserk— (We should have seen at sight, I guess, The darned things would not work.)

A button moved the pantry out And put a guest room in; We threw a darling little switch And back it came agin! The dining-room could be made small Or medium or large (And pressing lever Number Eight Would make it a garage!)

I remember, I remember My father's sad, sad tale Of how he was a veteran And got the home by mail; He ordered it by catalogue And got a G.I. loan For 10 times what the shack was worth But, still, it was his own!

I remember, I remember My father always said, "I wish I'd bought a rugged home— Old-fashioned like instead." One thing," he said, "a veteran Inside his hat should paste. When you go out to buy a home Don't ever buy in haste."

Farewell to Beer Beer is going to be so scarce this summer that they may serve it in punch glasses and demand a letter of introduction.

It will be almost as hard to get as during prohibition. And not any easier to drink.

In fact, some pessimists are predicting that by Fourth of July it will cost you 10 cents to hear "The Stein Song" from a juke box.

It's all because of the grain that must be saved and sent to relieve the hungry in Europe. Nobody can complain when a thirst is sacrificed to such a noble cause.

But it is going to ruin the Elks picnic, the City Hall outing, and the ball games between the single and married men at Mulligan's grove.

And we predict that it will do more to arouse the general public to a hatred of war than anything so far. A beer drinker is a beer drinker, and he has never thought he was asking too much from life.

It seems to us that life is going to seem extra drab for a while to the fellow who didn't care for the hard stuff and whose only plea was: "Put a head on it, Steve!"

Now that the government has placed all those restrictions on new building we await the black market bungalow and the tie-in sales plan which makes you also take a light-house, two cowsheds and a houseboat.

Readin', Writin' and Drivin'. Automobile associations and educators are now starting a program in high school to teach young people how to drive an auto and particularly how to do so with a decent respect for others. "A main objective will be the development of a sportsmanlike attitude toward fellow drivers," it is announced. We hope no instructor will get into battle with another motorist en route to and from the classroom.

The idea is good, but there will be no change in the situation on American streets until somebody educates our police chiefs, traffic heads and cops as a whole so that they will give the pedestrian an occasional break.

With the Want Ads. "I want the following books: 'Meet Mr. Hyphen,' 'The Dawn of a Tomorrow,' 'The Brick Moon,' 'Kit and Doe,' 'The Silver City' will swap iris and other perennials. Mass. MB13."—Yankee magazine.

Would you give us a couple of geraniums for "The Virginian" and "Quo Vadis"?

INCENTIVE "Is she pretty?" "No." "Interesting?" "Not especially." "What're you marrying her for?" "She comes of a family that has a spare room."

SIGNS OF SPRING An ant is here. A worm is there. ... Haul-out the swing— And garden chair!

In These United States Ford Is 'Heap Perter,' Says Georgia Neighbor

RICHMOND HILL, GA.—Henry Ford, the motor magnate, looks a "heap perter" than he did when he came to his Georgia plantation, according to one of his plantation workers. Ford is now 84 years old, but he is still keenly interested in experimentation in all lines, especially crops.

"You ought to see him get around the plantation," the plantation worker said. "He'll go over to the school at recess time and all the young ones take out after him like biddies running after a mama hen. They're crazy about Mr. Ford."

As for his neighbors — well, they have found that Mr. Ford is just another farmer and that means they think he's all right.

The plantation, under management of G. F. Gregory, is experimenting with a celery crop this year. Gregory said he was putting in 14 acres of celery which should be marketable in June when celery is scarce on the market and brings a good price.

The Ford farm has 200 acres of lettuce just beginning to head up. An oyster ranch on the lower part of the plantation is producing again this year, the first time in several years since the beds were ruined by a fresh water flood.

Although he has recently sold some of his farms, Mr. Ford has maintained an interest in agricultural experiment for many years. He has helped develop many plants that could be used for rubber, for plastics, and other industrial purposes. Through the years he has continued to search for new crops and new uses for those crops.

Hoover Cutting Red Tape to Aid Famine Sufferers in Europe

By WALTER A. SHEAD WNU Washington Correspondent WNU Features. PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S famine emergency committee, headed by former Pres. Herbert Hoover as honorary chairman, is slicing through red tape and bottlenecks in a desperate race against starvation of many of the peoples of Europe and Asia.

The people of the United States are asked by the committee to voluntarily sacrifice 40 per cent of their volume of wheat product consumption and 20 per cent of food fats and oils, so that these millions facing stark hunger may live.

And Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson declares that if the American people conserve on all foods and eliminate waste, the nation can meet our present food commitments and still provide 10 per cent more food at home than was available in 1945.

But that means another record production of food stuffs by the farmers of the nation, a record that must be achieved in spite of further shortages in labor and farm machinery and another season of fertility depletion of the soil. But it is an emergency — an emergency which not only challenges the "know-how" of the American farmer, but every humanitarian instinct of the American people.

Feed on Scraps. Picture if you can children with big glassy eyes, thin shouldered and old-looking, spindle-legged, with swollen stomachs, pawing through a dump heap searching for edible scraps of swill, pieces of weeks-old bread. They fall upon a prized morsel and wolf it down ... their meal is over.

Such a scene is so commonplace in many sections of Europe, India and China that it occasions no shock or even surprise to people in these areas. And their plight is rapidly becoming worse. Thousands of acres of food-producing lands have been devastated with rockets, bombs and tank battles and must yet be nourished back into productivity. To make the job of food production even worse, since droughts in 1945 played havoc with the crops in some nations normally self-sufficient and food exporting. Other countries under-estimated their needs or over-estimated their ability to meet them.

At best, millions of children in Europe are existing on less than 2,000 calories daily. In India and China, the lucky ones get something like 1,500 calories daily, while here in America our children are consuming at a rate of 3,400 calories each day.

The agriculture secretary has named state directors of the production and marketing administration and chairmen of the county agricultural conservation committees as state and county emergency food program managers. They will enlist the aid and co-operation of state and county USDA councils. They will set specific local food conservation goals, work out locally adapted conservation measures, and marshal the forces of citizens' organizations and food traders that will help carry out the program on a voluntary basis.

Woman's World Men's Shirts Convert Nicely Into Dressy or Work Aprons

By Erta Haley Panel Interest

MEN'S shirts are scarce these days, and you may wonder at the wisdom of "making something out of them" in this case. But, when a shirt is so worn that it can no longer be used by the man of the family, it is welcome material for aprons, which are so useful and essential.

Shirts become worn around the collar and sleeves, also under the armholes and cuffs. After these have been turned and worn again, there's nothing much that can be done with them. In this case, you'll feel well justified and economical if you sew up an apron from them.

Before getting into the actual cutting and sewing, let me point out that not all shirts will make good aprons. The materials which you can and should use for aprons are percale, broadcloth and poplin. Those shirts of rayon are much better if converted into blouses for small fry.

The above-mentioned materials which are suitable for aprons possess these qualities—they are easy to handle, they tear, crease, hem, gather, stitch and press easily. You will also want a fabric that launders easily and one that starches nicely. Do both washing and starching before you cut the fabric.

If there is a goodly amount of material in the salvaged shirt, an apron with a bib may be made. This type of apron is especially practical if you want one for working around the kitchen or laundry.

Print and plain combine in a coat dress from Eta's spring collection. Black sleeves and skirt panels accent the black and white of the cable print.

stitch the pockets at the top and prevent tearing if they catch. Pull thread ends through to the wrong side and tie.

Making the neck strap illustrates a principle of sewing which you will use often in other types of sewing such as belts, bands, double ties and trims. Piece the strap together to make it long enough. Fold the right side in. Bring two raw edges together and stitch, making a scant one-quarter inch seam. Close only one end, leaving the other open. Clip raw edges every three or four inches.

Press the seam open its full length as this will insure an even edge when the strap is turned. Now, place the end of an orange stick at the closed end against the stitched end and with your fingers crowd the strap down on the stick to turn it right side out. Clip stitched end off and press strap with seam to one edge. The bib hem must be creased and hemmed before the neck strap is sewed onto the apron.

Make Dress-Up Aprons With Ruffle or Shirring Women who want to look pretty in the kitchen as well as when dressed to go out will use ruffles on their aprons. If the sleeve of the garment is not to be used for pockets and such, this material can easily be cut into ruffles.

If two pieces of material are joined for the ruffle, try to use selvages and stitch a three-eighths inch seam. Hem the ruffle, using a very narrow hem.

If you are making a one-piece apron for dress-up, you will want hip tucks on each side, or cluster tucks on each side of the apron. These tucks help to take up fullness and fit the apron to the body. Three cluster tucks will do very nicely for the average apron, and the thread of the fabric should be used to guide you in stitching straight.

Your Sewing Machine Well-finished clothes depend on proper use of the sewing machine. Here are some minor difficulties which can be corrected easily.

If your machine skips stitches, one of the following may be responsible: needle improperly set in bar; needle too short or too long; needle bent or blunt; needle too fine for the thread you are using.

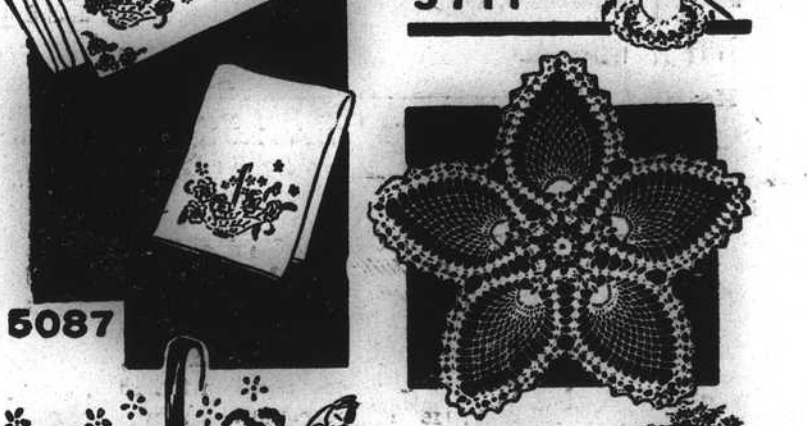
Puckers in the material may be caused by tight tension, a blunt needle, too long a stitch on fine material, or a fabric which is too light to carry over the feed. In the latter case, use a newspaper or tissue under the fabric.

If your bobbin or shuttle thread tends to break, look to one of the following for the reason: incorrect threading of the bobbin; tight lower tension; bobbin wound too tightly or unevenly; bobbin wound too full.

Spring Fashion Notes

Black Swiss eyelet is used with black crepe, navy eyelet may be trimmed with a wide band of navy satin, or the hat may carry the decorative effect desired. Pink is a favorite color as is black with touches of pink in the veiling or flowers. If you like white and wear the sailor type of hat well, you'll be in high style.

NEEDLEWORK PATTERNS Pansy Bouquets to Embroider Popular Doilies for Crocheters



To obtain crocheting instructions for Pansy Doily (Pattern No. 5711) and the Pineapple Doily (Pattern No. 5806) send 20 cents in coin, for each pattern, your name, address and the pattern number. Send your order to:

SEWING CIRCLE NEEDLEWORK 1150 Sixth Ave. New York, N. Y. Enclose 20 cents for pattern. No. Name Address.

Embroidered Pansies EMBROIDERED pansies make a handsome design on pale green, lavender, delicate pink or white organdy or linen luncheon cloths. They can be used effectively on linen guest towels, too. Five pansy baskets and eight smaller sprays are included in the transfer pattern.

Crocheted Doilies HERE are two of the most popular crocheted doilies you've ever put a hook into. The 13-inch "pansy" doily has one-inch pansies done in shaded purple and lavender thread. The lacy pineapple doily comes from a reader in Akron, Ohio, and is a beauty. It is 20 inches in diameter.

Music Over Phone

The first musical instrument whose sounds were electrically produced was the telharmonium, invented by Thaddeus Cahill and first demonstrated in 1902 in Holyoke, Mass., says Collier's. The instrument was played on a two-manual keyboard in a special studio from which the music was transmitted over telephone wires to any subscriber who wished to listen.

But when this instrument, which weighed 200 tons and cost \$200,000, was tried out in New York City, it proved a commercial failure because it interfered with the telephone service.

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