Household Questions

A few bread crumbs added to scrambled eggs improves flavor and makes an extra serving possible.

• • •

Doeskin and chamois gloves become stiff and harsh unless washed in tepid suds and rinsed in slightly soapy water.

• • •

Two tablespoons of vinegar added to one cup of sweet milk will turn it into sour milk. Let stand for three minutes before using.

• • •

To protect paper when cleaning paint use a piece of heavy cardboard about 12 inches square, moving it along as you wash paint.

• • •

A tablespoon of lemon juice added to the egg in which fish is dipped before frying gives it a delicious flavor.

• • •

A pinch of salt added to egg whites before they are beaten helps stiffen them.

• • •

Before laundering lace curtains soak them for an hour in cold water to which a little borax has been added. Then wash in warm soap suds.

• • •

Beat eggs only slightly when used in custards, puddings, sauces, etc. Beat well when used to make food light, as in sponge cakes, puffy omelets, etc.

• • •

Add a tablespoon of cream to roast beef or lamb gravy. It makes it a delicious brown.

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If You Have a Child

ASK YOUR DOCTOR THIS

Ask Him Before Giving Your Child an Unknown Remedy

Practically any doctor you ask will warn: *"Don't give your child unknown remedies without asking your doctor first."*

When it comes to the widely used children's remedy — "milk of magnesia," the standard of the world is established. For over half a century many doctors have said "PHILLIPS' Milk of Magnesia." Safe for children. No other is "quite like it."

Keep this in mind, and say "PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA" when you buy. Now also in tablet form. Get the form you prefer. But see that what you get is labeled "Genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia."

ALSO IN TABLET FORM: Each tiny tablet is the equivalent of a teaspoonful of genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia.

PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA

In Consideration

Don't expect so much of life; then death may not be so exacting.

Beware Coughs from common colds That Hang On

No matter how many medicines you have tried for your cough, chest cold or bronchial irritation, you can get relief now with Creomulsion. Serious trouble may be brewing and you cannot afford to take a chance with anything less than Creomulsion, which goes right to the seat of the trouble to aid nature to soothe and heal the inflamed membranes as the germ-laden phlegm is loosened and expelled.

Even if other remedies have failed, don't be discouraged, your druggist is authorized to guarantee Creomulsion and to refund your money if you are not satisfied with results from the very first bottle. Get Creomulsion right now. (Adv.)

Sophistication

The white man's burden is really boredom.

Poorly Nourished Women—They Just Can't Hold Up

Are you getting proper nourishment from your food, and restful sleep? A poorly nourished body just can't hold up. And as for that run-down feeling, that nervous fatigue,—don't neglect it!

Cardui for lack of appetite, poor digestion and nervous fatigue, has been recommended by mothers to daughters—women to women—for over fifty years.

Try it! Thousands of women testify Cardui helped them. Of course, if it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

OLD AGE HOME

COUNTRY HOME—Maple Farm Home, Akron, Pa., has vacancies. Established 20 years. Entrance fee and principle required Write H. R. FRANZEN, Akron, Pa.

Spanish Rebels Seem to Be Due to Win

Communist, Fascist Ideals Are Filmy to Illiterate General Populace; They're Concerned Only With Delivery From Oppression.

By WILLIAM C. UTLEY

AS THIS is being written, the army of the Fascist revolutionists is closing in on Madrid, less than 20 miles from the outskirts of the Spanish capital.

Thousands upon thousands on both sides have lost their lives on the firing line, have been executed like so many cattle, or have perished from starvation in times of siege. Atrocities have been committed upon religious, educational and civilian institutions which have rocked the civilized world.

All this has been happening in the name of philosophies of government which have begun to assume importance in the world only in the last decade or two. The Loyalist government supporters, headed by their new premier, Francesco Largo Caballero, are nominally Marxists and Communists. The insurgents under General Franco are Fascists.

But the Spanish people are emotionalists. Most of them have not the faintest idea what these theories of government mean, and care less. A Loyalist accepts his classification as a Communist because he believes that if his government is successful, he will be delivered from the penury and oppression which has been his lot. An insurgent accepts his classification as a Fascist for the same reason, or to keep himself from getting shot as a Communist at the hands of the rebels who seem destined to emerge as victors in the civil war.

The March on Toledo by General Granco's Insurgent Army.

Half Nation Illiterate.

Not that General Franco's army does not have plenty of work ahead of it before it can really claim Spain. There are important cities which have not yet fallen. After Madrid there are Barcelona, Bilbao and Valencia. Barcelona, a city of a million souls, has virtually shelved all other industry in the zeal to produce bullets, airplanes and other implements of war. If Caballero should find a way of combining the Loyalist strength that lies principally in these large cities, his government might hold out for some time.

But if the premier succeeds in binding his legions together in a solid front, it will not be by links of Marxist or Communist argument. Half the citizens of the country can neither read nor write. They are elemental, emotional. Their civilization has lagged behind. Literature has in a few years slipped back over centuries of what progress it may have once claimed.

There are thousands upon thousands of Spanish villages which are not accessible by road, which have no water supply. Half of the population makes its living directly from the land, by the crudest of methods. Average earnings are hardly more than enough to buy the poorest kind of food. Generation after generation, they have grown up to the same kind of existence.

These are the kind of people who are doing the actual fighting in the civil war. Are they fighting for ideals of government? Most of them have no more idea of their physical location in the world's geography than they have of television.

Republican Reform Falls Short.

By the millions, these people have for generations slaved at back-breaking labor to the profit of rich landlords not even present on the properties, and not one whit interested in the welfare of the tillers of their fields. The republic assured them that the lands would be taken from the landlords and given to them, and they could have the profits.

When the republic was ushered in, it began some reforms on the land, but was unable to supply the peasants with the funds and equipment necessary to work the farms at a profit, and the situation was little improved. In fact in some cases peasants were driven to work in the city factories at starvation wages.

The coming of the revolution was actually welcomed by certain of the business men and industrial employers of Spain. For the old Republican regime had not been so hard upon the industrial workers as upon the small farmers. Instead, it was the worker who was to blame for strikes and riots, some of them without any justification. The Azana republic had actually persecuted many of the business men and industrial holding classes.

However, in Spain there has been no humanization of industry to the point reached in many other countries. Industrial hospitals, schools and other institutions, which have been developed by many American concerns for the benefit of their employees, are not to be found in Spain. Both worker and employer regarded each other merely as objects for exploitation.

Sign of the Fist.

While five years ago there was little or no hatred of class for class evident in Spain, the outbreak of the present trouble must have been a long time brewing. Today class feeling is so intense that, as one distinguished correspondent put it, "in many parts of Spain to wear a collar or a tie, or for a woman to wear a hat may be inviting a bullet."

Visible demonstration of this class hatred is the challenging Communist sign—the clenched fist. Even tiny children, carted about the streets in trucks, are taught to give the sign to the bystanders along the way. And if the latter do not return it, it may lead to serious consequences.

As I have said above, in the excitement and emotion of all this stir of class against class, reason and education have been subjugated to an alarming degree. Spanish literature production is at a standstill. The only good reading obtainable in the language is the old classics. This is taken by many as a sign of the increasing, rather than decreasing, illiteracy of the general public.

Under the present regime it became apparent that the army was soon to become only the strong arm of Communism, wielded unmercifully in revenge upon the upper classes. Officers of the regular army had been dismissed and snubbed. In 1932, Manuel Azana had retired some 18,000 officers on pay, only to take this pay away from thousands of them at a later date, because of his suspicion that they were to become involved in a Fascist revolt. That was the match that lighted the tinder.

These Two Women and a Man Lived Through the Terrible Siege of the Alcazar at Toledo.

Both Sides Lack Unity.

The Fascists—army officers and the capitalistic class — conducted their revolt under the leadership of a smart commander expertly competent to take advantage of the domestic weaknesses of the Nationalist enemy. His campaign has been slow but sure. His lack of speed has given many luke-warm Socialists, Communists and Anarchists among the supporters of the national government opportunity to quarrel among themselves.

Indeed in the lack of unity on both sides lies the only real hope of a compromise in the civil war. As a matter of fact it is extremely doubtful that the doctrines of either side that might emerge victorious would be beneficial to the nation. As long as either side is confident that it has enough unity and power to win—regardless of the cost in life and destruction—it is apparent that the fight will go on to the bitter end.

All Europe is aware of the extremely delicate situation that exists with relation to outside aid for either faction in the Spanish civil war. But General Franco, in a brilliant campaign, has now captured Badajoz, which virtually makes it impossible for the government at Madrid to receive aid over the Portuguese border. The capture of Irun closed an important point of entry for any help that might have been forthcoming over the French border. With the fall of San Sebastian, the Loyalists lost practically the entire Atlantic seaboard. And the insurgents also hold Morocco, the Balearic Isles and the Canary Isles.

Portugal Takes a Walk.

Premier Blum of France, with the aid of Great Britain, has succeeded in establishing an agreement among the major European powers not to interfere in any way in the Spanish incident, especially not to render assistance to either warring faction. Yet, it appears from all reports certain that somehow both Loyalists, and Insurgents have been receiving materials of war from some outside sources.

Russia aroused the alarm and the disapproval of the other nations when she openly charged that Germany, Italy and Portugal had been aiding the cause of General Franco, in direct violation of the treaty of non-intervention. Stalin made it clear that the Soviet would, if this outside aid to the insurgents continued, feel perfectly free to come to the assistance of the Communists of the national government in Madrid. The Russians gave names, dates and locations.

This resulted in a walkout on the meeting of the committee for non-intervention, by the Portuguese delegate, who declared that his country had been affronted.

The Italian ambassador, Signor Grandi, opened up counter-charges of the same nature against the Russians, also naming names and dates and locations said to be involved in the supply of war materials to the Madrid government by the Soviet. The Russians defended their acts on the premises that the ships which Grandi had named carried only cargoes of food, upon which there is no limitation. Germany denied that she had any part in giving aid to either side.

Investigation Will Be Slow.

It seems probable now that the committee will demand investigation of the Russian charges. The move is led by Lord Plymouth of Great Britain, whose government is vitally interested in checking the course of any international disagreements over the Spanish case, which, it holds, is entirely local to that country, and need not draw all of Europe into another mortal conflict.

Britain has another interest. Madrid charges that the forces which captured the island of Ivizia in the Balearic group were composed primarily of Italians. Britain would certainly not be pleased with the prospect of Benito Mussolini coming into power in such a location.

France has decided to back up Britain in its demands of an investigation. The irony of it all is that any investigation which takes place will probably be so long drawn out that General Franco will have won the war before it is completed.

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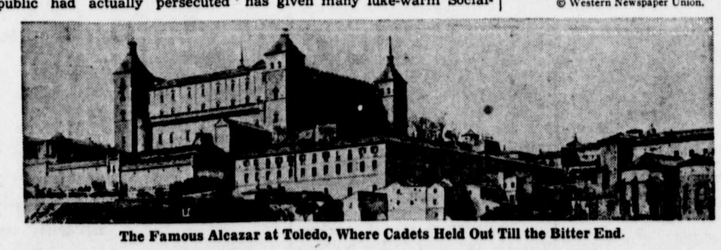

The Famous Alcazar at Toledo, Where Cadets Held Out Till the Bitter End.

Keystone State

Pretzel Benders In a Reading Factory.

Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.

WHEN historic Georgetown, D. C. still was the metropolis of the north bank of the Potomac and the city of Washington was little more than a beautiful plan on paper, a bridge was thrown across Rock creek to connect the two.

There were 13 stones on the face of the arch of the bridge. Upon them were inscribed the abbreviated names of the 13 states that had created and successfully defended the Union. On the keystone of that arch were the letters "Pa."

Whether that was the origin of the nickname of the Keystone State or only testimony of it earlier use remains a matter of debate, but the sobriquet was aptly descriptive of its role in American history and industry.

The congress that gave America its Declaration of Independence met, deliberated, and acted on Pennsylvania's receptive soil. The convention that forged the Nation's Constitution labored amid that Commonwealth's genial atmosphere.

The financial wizard who averted the economic disaster which threatened to overwhelm the young nation was that patriotic Pennsylvania banker, Robert Morris.

The fine old philosopher and master of humanized science who won international recognition for the struggling child among nations, and brought us alliance with France, with history-changing consequences, was the revered and picturesque Ben Franklin.

So it has been through the generations. When ship sails no longer met the demands of maritime commerce, Robert Fulton, a native of Pennsylvania, laid the foundations of steam navigation around the world.

Development of Its Industries.

The industries of the Atlantic seaboard became so vast that wood no longer served for fuel, and Pennsylvanians developed their coal resources.

Pittsburgh's Scotch-Irish empire builders expanded the iron industry to a point where Pennsylvania practically equipped the factories of the Mississippi valley and produced both the rails and the rolling stock of the nation's railways.

When whale oil and other animal fats and oils no longer yielded adequate lubricants and illuminants, it was in Pennsylvania, at Titusville, that Col. E. L. Drake drilled the first oil well, thus helping revolutionize the world's ways of living and making possible the present motorized transportation.

Pennsylvania's industrial pioneers inaugurated the reign of steel, thus ushering in the era of skyscrapers in a thousand cities, and the speeding of traffic on the railroads of the country.

To the present hour, the land of William Penn goes forward as one of the foremost industrial communities of the world. Before the depression it was making one-fifth of the world's electrical machinery, refining one-sixth of its sugar, mining a like share of coal, and producing an equal proportion of the world's steel.

The federal census of manufactures shows that among the nation's 51 major industries Pennsylvania ranks first in 17 and holds third place or better in 15 others.

In 42 of the nation's products its factories lead those of every other state. From artificial limbs to zinc products these wares of Pennsylvanias primacy run the gamut of the alphabet. In such diverse industries as coal mining, chocolate and cocoa manufacture, pig-iron production and silk making, steel rolling and wool pulling, cement grinding and lace weaving, coke burning and hosiery knitting, Pennsylvania is first by a wide margin.

Romance In Its Story.

Pennsylvania's history is filled with stirring chapters. The story of its wild life, from the days of primal abundance to virtual extinction and back again to abundance under intelligent human protection, is a true romance of forest and stream. The tenacity with which the many religious sects, drawn there by the broad tolerance of the founder, have adhered steadfastly to their centuries - old customs, and frequently their costumes, consitutes a fascinating story of quaint survivals in a progressive age.

Within Pennsylvania's borders are more people born of native white parents than in any other state of the Union. It has nearly a million more than New York, its closest rival, although the total population of the Empire State is approximately three million greater. In fact, the people of native - white parentage in Pennsylvania exceed the total population of any other state with the exception of New York, Ohio, Illinois, Texas and California.

The Pennsylvanian's tendency to migrate is no new phenomenon. For more than a century and a half its restless citizen families have been moving from the old home rooftree, and, with their children and their children's children, have pushed out to the changing frontiers of the country. Their first outpouring was in the colonial period, when large numbers moved down into the Shenandoah valley of Virginia and on into western North Carolina and eastern Tennessee.

This was the migration which carried the Lincolns and the Boones, the Caldwells and the Calhouns, the Prestons and the Christians, the Rutledges and the Breckenridges, to say nothing of that large group of Lutheran, Reformed, Dunkard, and Mennonite pioneers who settled in the Virginia valley and its highlands.

As Ohio and Kentucky and the states beyond opened up to settlement, migrants from Pennsylvania turned westward in regiments; there they were joined by sons and daughters of their uncles and aunts, who had so largely settled western Virginia, eastern Tennessee, and western North Carolina—ever onward to help open new areas of plenty.

Some day a historian will write the saga of the role of Pennsylvania and its descendants in the settlement of the Mississippi valley, and America will realize the debt it owes to the fecund folk born in or descended from Penn's Land who spread over the continent and played such a vital role in the greatest of our valleys.

Leads In Home Ownership.

Although Pennsylvania has furnished more migrants than any other state in the Union, both in the colonial era and up to the present time, the state is still America's foremost land of home owners. The last census shows more dwellings occupied by their owners than in any other state, a total of 1,198,000 owner-occupied homes.

When William Penn came to America, he had title to some 28,000,000 acres of woodland, mountain, and dale. For a dozen decades these forests yielded only to the settler's ax and his new-ground ripping plow. Then larger towns and cities began to grow and there was born an insistent demand for lumber.

Williamsport alone had thirty-three large sawmills, and its log booms often contained as many as 300,000,000 feet of unsawed logs, each branded after the fashion of cattle on the range. Many a millionaire was made by the industry and many a bank found its strength in the towering trees laid low for the march of building.

This havoc went on until there was left in all the 28,000,000 but a beggarly 20,000 acres of virgin timber. The lumberman had left his tree tops and his sawdust piles to make the most dangerous of fire hazards on millions of acres and to render a thousand streams unfit for fish life.

Forest fires completed the destruction, and millions of blackened, barren acres stood as mute witnesses of the profligacy of man in wasting one of the commonwealth's principal assets.

Floods became more frequent, since barren lands cannot hold back water and give it a chance to soak into the ground. Low-water stages of streams occurred oftener; springs in barren lands cannot collect sufficient water to keep the streams fed in dry weather. Fish by the millions perished when streams were transformed for long periods into dry river and creek beds.

Forest Lands Restored.

Then the thinking citizens of Pennsylvania awakened to the menace the wasteful methods had wrought. State agencies and private interests joined in reforestation and in protection against forest fires.

Today one finds that thirteen millions of acres in the Keystone State are accounted to be forest land. A major portion is in young trees. Wander along the Delaware river, through the Poconos, follow both branches of the Susquehanna and cross their watersheds, travel the Roosevelt highway across the state from east to west, dip down to Emporium, Williamsport, and Jersey Shore, climb Bald Eagle, Tuscarora, Laurel Hill, and South Mountain, and you will begin to understand why some one has proposed that Pennsylvania be renamed the Sapling State—because of its tremendous number of young trees.

Reforestation is beginning to bear major fruit. Floods are becoming rarer and less destructive, for water is absorbed instead of rushing pell-mell riverward. Springs constantly fed by seeping water in turn fill the streams with a more constant current. Fish are accordingly increasing in substantial numbers due to steadier stream flow, seasonal restrictions, bag limits, and artificial propagation.

The reborn forest cover has stirred into being a new wild life. There may not be many 200-pound bucks or 40 - pound wild turkeys about which early Quaker historians wrote so eloquently, but if you will visit around Stroudsburg or even ride on the train between Carlisle and Harrisburg about dusk in the summer you will frequently see deer browsing on the grass at the edge of the wood.

One often reads of tame animals heeding the call of the wild, but Pennsylvania now has many examples of wild creatures giving ear to the call of the tame, thanks to the experience of the state game commission in the raising of young wild turkeys.

A Trio of Trim Togs

This trio of trim togs offers an appealing variety to the woman who sews at home. There is style and economy in every design, and a sufficiently wide range of sizes to accommodate most any wardrobe.

Pattern No. 1950, the tunic, is one of the season's smartest, featuring a modish stand-up collar and just the right amount of flare or "swing." A grand ensemble for any youthful figure. Simply and inexpensively made, this clever pattern is designed for sizes: 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20; 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40. Size 14 requires three and one-eighth yards for the tunic in 39 inch material and two yards for the skirt. Five-eighths yard ribbon required for the bow.

Pattern No. 1891 is a perfect fitting princess wrap around or a coat frock with a reversible closing. It has everything demanded of a morning or utility frock—style, slimming lines, slashed set-in sleeves, one or two patch pockets, simplicity of design, and a double breasted closing which is smart and compelling. Available in a wide range of sizes, 14 to 20; and from 32 to 48, this versatile frock will win a favorite spot in your clothes closet in short order. Size 16 requires four and three-eighths yards of 35 inch material.

For tiny tots, pattern No. 1812 has all the adorable qualities you like to associate with darling cherubs. The pattern includes a waist and pantie combination, as well as the frock and will serve for party or playtime wear with equal facility. Utterly simple in design and construction, it will slide through your machine in a brief hour or two and be a source of never ending delight to your style conscious daughter. Available in sizes: 2, 3, 4, and 5 years and suitable for a wide selection of fabrics. Size 3 requires just two and five-eighths yards of 35 or 39 inch material, plus three-eighths yard contrast for the collar and sleeve band.

Send for the Barbara Bell Fall Pattern Book containing 100 well-planned, easy-to-make patterns. Exclusive fashions for children, young women, and matrons. Send fifteen cents for your copy.

Send your order to The Sewing Circle Pattern Dept., 247 W. Forty-third St., New York, N. Y. Patterns 15 cents each.

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My Face Interests Me

Merely as an observer of natural phenomena, I am fascinated by my own personal appearance. This does not mean that I am pleased with it. I simply have a morbid interest in it. Each day I look like someone, or something, different. I never know what it is going to be until I look in the glass.

One day I look like Wimpy, the hamburger fancier in the Popeye the Sailor saga. Another day it may be Wallace Beery. And a third day, if I have let my mustache get out of hand, it is Bairnsfather's Old Bill. My only hope is that, in this constant metamorphosis which seems to be going on, a winning number may come up sometime, if only for a day. Just what the final outcome will be, it is hard to predict.

But whatever is in store for me, I shall watch the daily modulations with an impersonal fascination not unmixed with awe at Mother Nature's gift for caricature, and will take the bitter with the sweet and keep a stiff upper lip. As a matter of fact, my upper lip is pretty fascinating by itself, in a bizarre sort of way.—Robert Benchley in Cosmopolitan.

Belief in Self

IF A man thoroughly believes in himself, and has the physical stamina which makes him master of the situation, equal to any emergency, he is released from the slavery of worry, anxiety and doubt which cripple the efforts of the weak. The success aspirant ought to be jealous of any expenditure of force, any drain upon his vitality not absolutely necessary, because it cuts down the percentage of his possible achievement.—O. S. Marden.

No smoke without some fire.

Don't Sleep When Gas Presses Heart

If you want to really GET RID OF GAS and terrible bloating, don't expect to do it by just doctoring your stomach with harsh, irritating alkalies and "gas tablets." Most GAS is lodged in the stomach and upper intestine and is due to old poisonous matter in the constipated bowels that are loaded with ill-causing bacteria.

If your constipation is of long standing, enormous quantities of dangerous bacteria accumulate. Then your digestion is upset. GAS often presses heart and lungs, making life miserable. You can't eat or sleep. Your head aches. Your back aches. Your complexion is sallow and pimply. Your breath is foul. You are a sick, grouchy, wretched, unhappy person. YOUR SYSTEM IS POISONED.

Thousands of sufferers have found in Adlerika the quick, scientific way to rid their systems of harmful bacteria. Adlerika rids you of gas and cleans foul poisons out of BOTH upper and lower bowels. Give your bowels a REAL cleansing with Adlerika. Get rid of GAS. Adlerika does not gripe — is not habit forming. Leading Druggists.

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