

## Table Talks

The French have gained a world-wide reputation for making delectably seasoned soups. The back-of-the-stove soup pot—into which is tossed and poured every bit of otherwise unused food and every drop of water in which meats and vegetables are cooked, awaiting the final seasoning on soup day—is said to have originated there.

French onion soup is popular everywhere, especially among men. One of the tricks that make it so much liked is that French onion soup is usually served in earthenware bowls—stronger, red onions may be used, cheese-covered French bread that is floating on your onion soup was placed in the bottom of the individual bowl after being toasted. It was then topped with the cheese and the bowl was placed under the broiler while the cheese browned lightly and the bowl heated. The bowl was then removed from under the broiler and the soup was poured into it. The browned cheese-tops rises to the top when the soup is added.

Most French cooks make beef stock by a long process of boiling meat and bones to the desired strength, but canned beef bouillon can be used to make a version that is almost as satisfying to one who enjoys onion soup. Large sweet onions are usually chosen for this soup, though the medium-sized, stronger, red onions may be used, if you like. Peel onions and cut in uniform thin slices before beginning your soup.

**FRENCH ONION SOUP**  
**4 large sweet onions, peeled and sliced**  
**3 cans beef bouillon**  
**1 teaspoon salt**  
**Dash of Worcestershire sauce**  
**Freshly ground black pepper**  
**Butter for browning onion**  
**Melt butter and brown onion slices, watching and stirring with a spatula to prevent burning. Onion slices should become transparent with a faint tinge of brown. Add other ingredients and cook slowly for about 1/2 hour. Serve as described above.**

Italy is known for its minestrone soups of its innumerable variations even in that country. Minestrone is usually thick with vegetables, seasoned lightly with olive oil and served with a topping of grated Parmesan cheese. The following recipe is the type of soup very frequently served in Italy.

**MINESTRONE**  
**2 pounds beef soup bone with meat**  
**4 quarts cold water**  
**2 teaspoons salt**  
**1 cup dried red kidney beans (or 2 1/2 cups canned)**  
**1/2 cup each, chopped onion and minced parsley**  
**1 tablespoon olive oil**  
**2 cups shredded cabbage**  
**1 cup sliced fresh snap beans**  
**1 cup sliced fresh carrots**  
**1 cup diced celery**  
**1/2 cup shelled fresh peas**  
**1/2 cup thinly sliced zucchini squash**  
**1 cup tomato purée (or a 6-oz. can tomato paste)**  
**3 slices bacon, finely chopped**  
**1/2 cup elbow or shell macaroni or hard-neck spaghetti**  
**1/2 cup rice**  
**2 tablespoons salt**  
**2 tablespoons ground sage leaves**  
**1/2 teaspoon ground black pepper**

**Grated cheese**  
**Place soup bone and dried water, 2 teaspoons salt and meat, 2 1/2 hours. Remove soup bone, trim off meat, discard bone and add meat to stock.**  
**Strain onion and parsley in olive oil; add to stock. Add vegetables, bacon, macaroni, rice and seasonings (if canned beans are used, add at this time). Simmer. Simmer 30 minutes or until meat and beans are tender (2 1/2 hours). Remove soup bone, trim off meat, discard bone and add meat to stock.**  
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**TV IS THE "WATCHMAN" AT TANK PLANT**—Robot sentinels with superhuman eyes which never close are watching the Cadillac Tank Plant. They're two television cameras, mounted on towers, like that shown at left. In other cameras, mounted on towers, shows Benham what the cameras see. By pushing buttons, he can regulate the movement of the cameras.

## Crazy Hypnotist Caused Four Year Panic

The little town of Sala in Sweden was in the grip of a panic-stricken fear. Neighbors spied on neighbors, and friends Cook friends. For, in a town where even petty crime was a rarity, four brutal murders had been committed—and the murderer was still at large. Frenzied, for four years the police were baffled, until their chief played a hunch.

The murder series had begun quietly enough with the disappearance in November, 1930, of a young dairy-worker named Sven Eriksson. Two nights later his body was found in the near-by lake. Eriksson had been shot at point-blank range, and though the bullet touched his

heart, he was still alive when his body was flung into the water. For the coroner found that death was due chiefly to drowning. Eriksson was trusted by his firm and respected by those who knew him. He had no known enemies. Who would want to kill him?

Robbery was discounted as a motive, for the victim's wages were intact in his wallet. Extensive police inquiries in and around Sala failed to identify the murderer or even the motive behind his crime. There was only a single clue, the bullet extracted from the body of the victim. But all efforts to find the weapon or its owner failed.

Weeks and months went by and the police made no headway at all. The work was complicated, moreover, by a series of unusual minor crimes in and around Sala—burglaries, stolen cars, robberies and so on. And these defied all efforts at solution.

Then, on the night of September 15th, 1933, the house of Axel Fjallberg, a prominent local mining official, caught fire and was completely gutted. From the smoking ruins next morning the firemen recovered two bodies, both badly burned but recognizable. They were Axel Kjellberg and his house-keeper. Both had been shot in the head. The fire had been started to cover the double murder.

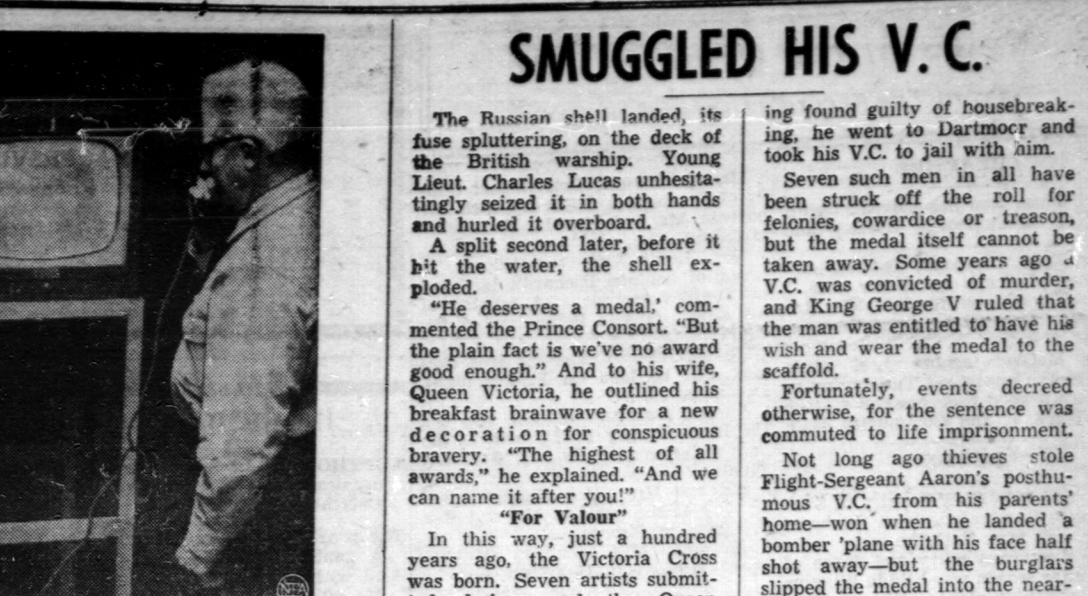
This time the motive was soon apparent. A safe, scorched and empty, was found. It had contained some 18,500 kroner (worth then about \$1,000) which Kjellberg had drawn from the bank the previous day to pay the wages of the mineworkers.

Here is a corn and chicken chowder that is easy to make. Garnish it with buttered popcorn, toast cubes, chopped parsley, chopped chives, or with silvers, toasted almonds just before serving.

**Corn-Chicken Chowder**  
**2 cups corn butter**  
**1/2 cup finely chopped onions**  
**1 cup finely diced raw potato**  
**1 cup chicken broth**  
**1 cup finely chopped cooked chicken**  
**1 No. 2 can whole kernel corn**  
**2 teaspoons salt**  
**Dash pepper**  
**3 cups milk**  
**Dash Worcestershire sauce**  
**2 tablespoons minced parsley**  
**Melt butter in saucepan; add onion and cook until yellow. Add potatoes and chicken broth. Cover and cook until potato is tender. Add remaining ingredients and heat only to boiling point. Add additional seasoning if you like. Serve in heated bowls. Serves 6.**

The firemen found her body in the scorched bed. But she appeared to have died from suffocation, and not from burns which were relatively slight. There was no sign of a bullet wound.

The body was sent to Stockholm for a full post-mortem by experts. And the report confirmed the local doctor's diagnosis: death by suffocation, but not from smoke!



**SMUGGLED HIS V. C.**  
 The Russian shell landed, its fuse spluttering, on the deck of the British warship. Young Lieut. Charles Lassen, unhesitatingly seized it in both hands and hurled it overboard. A split second later, before it hit the water, the shell exploded.

"He deserves a medal," commented the Prince Consort. "But the plain fact is we've no award good enough." And to his wife, Queen Victoria, he outlined his breakfast brainwave for the day: "The highest of all awards," he explained, "and we can name it after you!"

Not long ago thieves stole Flight-Sergeant Aaron's posthumous V.C. from his parents' home—won when he landed a bomber plane with his face half shot away—but the burglar's breakfast brainwave for the day was to re-paper the front room as well as provide clothes for the children.

What the use of a medal when you need money for your family to live? he demanded. Nevertheless, when the dealer gave the medal back to him and the promoter never to part with it.

Members of the Wood family pooled their savings to buy back Sergeant Harry Wood's medal but they found they had to bid against the Scots Guards and the world's foremost collectors before they secured it for \$750.

Until recently genuine V.C.s were cast from the bronze of Russian guns captured at the siege of Sebastopol. By Queen Victoria's order several of the cannon were set aside to provide metal for heroes for ever. But the Queen underestimated the number of heroes, and supplies of Sebastopol bronze ran out thirteen years ago. So now gunmetal is supplied by the Royal Mint.

A 70-year-old London craftsman named Alec Forbes has been casting the crosses for the past fifty years. He has seen the medal won by 16-year-old boys by heirs to the peerage and by rag-and-bone men. He has made the crosses for at least four sets of V.C. brothers and sisters of three instances where the V.C. was won by father and son.

Three men have won it twice over in effect by holding the V.C. and Bar. On returning to civilian life, strangely enough, few heroes repeat the pattern of bravery by winning other awards for valor.

Orphans aged six and seven have trotted up to the Queen at Buckingham Palace to receive the award for their fathers.

More happily Major Herbert Le Patourel received posthumous V.C. but came home after being found alive in a prison camp. Believed to be still living, though now an old man, there's a V.C. who was struck off the official register before 1908 for committing a felony. After he-

ing found guilty of housebreaking, he went to Dartmoor and took his V.C. to jail with him. Seven such men in all have been struck off the roll for felonies, cowardice or treason, but the medal itself cannot be taken away. Some years ago a V.C. was convicted of murder, and King George V ruled that the man was entitled to have his wish and wear the medal to the scaffold.

## THE FARM FRONT

We all know that the farm problem in Canada, especially in regard to the mounting stockpiling of surplus and possibly on saleable products, is certainly an acute one. But what must it be south of the border where they already have SIX BILLION DOLLARS WORTH of such surpluses on hand, with the possibility of the total reaching the staggering total of TEN BILLION before there is any easing off.

The following dispatch from Washington gives an idea of how some of the leaders over there view the problem.

The three big farm organizations are in disagreement over the development of a proper program, the National Grange still holding out for a commodity-by-commodity approach, the Farmers Union insisting that a broad, over-all approach some-what similar to the Brannan Plan is the real answer, while the American Farm Bureau Federation feels that the certain limited changes, the present program can be made to work.

The disparity among the "big three" is further emphasized by the recent Grange attack on the present administration farm program.

Senator Aiken, in talks to farm groups, is stressing the optimistic side of the farm picture as well as its darker aspects. Farm credit is still high and the rate of farm foreclosures which averaged 7,000 a year for the last 10 years, is now down to 60 in 1934.

While farm problems may be "alleviated" or aggravated by man-made laws, the senator believes that in the main these problems will not be met in the halls of congress or in state capitols, but "must be solved in the laboratory and on the farms and by greater unity of effort among farm people."

Some of the women have five husbands. One, Mrs. Gurnani, who is slender, graceful and shy, has six and seems quite content. They are brothers and every body lives snugly together in their mountain-locked villages men outnumber women by four to one and the total population is 60,000.

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## Fashion Hints



Some of this unity, he feels, might be accomplished through farm cooperatives.

He believes that the public will support cooperative efforts of farmers to share fairly in the national income. But Senator Aiken does not believe that the public will long support "a policy of guaranteeing high-level farm income through federal largesse, except during emergencies."

The tapering off period may be slow, but he feels that "from the long range point of view" the future of the country's two million commercial farmers is a promising one.

In the meantime, the government has nearly 6 billion dollars worth of farm surpluses on hand. The Department of Agriculture authorities estimate that by the time the "peak" which Senator Aiken foresees is reached, surplus farm products will be worth some 10 billion dollars worth of these surpluses.

The senator's belief that the tide will begin to turn at that point is based on the fact that domestic demand for all farm commodities is increasing and exports now are running 20 per cent over last year.

The Vermonter has been taking to the platform lately in an effort to refute the gloom-and-doom talk about any American "farm crisis."

What he is saying from these platforms represents what will, in all probability, constitute the administration's answer to mounting political attack on the farm issue.

As he puts it: "The so-called farm crisis is political. The farm program is economic."

Neither the senator nor the administration, however, has put forth as yet any definite program of farm legislation that changes and additions are needed to present laws is not denied.

Senator Aiken sees "a dozen major suggestions for improving farm programs that merit serious study and consideration."

Reports from the hinterland, amidst lap grass-roots opinion, indicate that farmers themselves are sharply divided on the question of how best to bring the farm economy back to even balance.

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## RUSSIAN SCIENTISTS TAMING THE SUN

Soviet natural scientists are planning to build the biggest sun power plant in the world. The designers of their plans, as part of the final paper read recently at the 1st world symposium on applied solar energy, would up this 36-nation conference on an optimistic note.

For the first time, this conference held recently in Phoenix Arizona brought over 900 experts from six continents together in one place to discuss how to develop one of the most abundant resources of mankind—the incredible energy of the sunshine that falls freely around us.

The Soviet project was by far the most ambitious photo-project described at the conference. The highlight of the Soviet paper was the description of the proposed solar power Baums' estimates, it will be able to turn out 750 to 1,000 kilowatts of electricity and at the same time, 19 tons of ice or 44 cubic meters of fresh water an hour, as a by-product. In the winter, his paper said, the plant could heat a settlement of 17,000 to 20,000 people.

This Soviet scheme goes far beyond any other project in the solar energy field that has been presented at this conference. The consensus of other papers was that any use of solar power on the scale of the Soviet project was uneconomical at this time and only a prospect for the fairly distant future.

There is nothing in Professor Baums' paper to suggest that his projected plant could compete economically with other forms of power. However, his atomic power, however, his paper carefully pointed out that this plant is designed for a specific region of the southern part of the Soviet Union. Thus, it looks as though the Soviet project is a very large scale experiment, underwritten by the Soviet government as a developmental project and having some practical value for a remote area, far from supplies of ordinary fuel.

But even as an experimental project, this scheme, if it is pursued, will be a big step forward in solar energy utilization.

By and large the most that has been proposed in other papers here has been involving solar cookers, small-scale solar stills and individual home water heaters and heating and cooling systems. The Baums project is the only specific plan to use the sun on anything approaching an industrial scale with the exception of source fairly large solar furnaces described by the French delegation.

But the really unique feature of the Soviet plan is that it is an attempt to use the sun to generate electrical power.

There are three fundamental—by different ways of doing this as outlined by various conference speakers. One is to use the sun's heat to run a more or less conventional steam generator. A second method, called "photoelectric," turns sunlight directly into electricity. The Bell Telephone Laboratories solar battery is an example.

The third method, called "photo-chemical," uses sunlight to create chemical fuels which can be burned to produce power. Some experiments now being carried out along this line use sunlight to break ordinary wa-

ter into hydrogen and oxygen gases which can then be burned to give an intense heat.

Professor Baums' paper agreed with the estimates of other experts here that both photo-electricity and photo-chemistry, as sources of sizable amounts of power, are still in the very early laboratory stages.

But his proposed thermal power plant indicates that he thinks this kind of sun power is much closer to being practical than the others here indicated.

One of the biggest drawbacks to such a plant, as discussed by other speakers here, is the big cost of the large area of the mirrors needed to focus the sun's rays on the steam boiler. Professor Baums' paper says that this cost can be cut considerably by using a battery of small mirrors instead of a few big ones, since the cost of a square foot of mirror goes up steeply as the size of the individual mirrors is increased.

As described in his paper, the Baums project would have "twenty-three concentric railway lines... situated around a central tower with the boiler, along which tracks of platform move... on each platform, there is a flat reflector 3 by 5 meters consisting of 23 flat mirrors fastened on a metal structure."

Taken together, these mirrors will add up to 20,000 square meters of reflecting surface. They will be kept trained on the sun by automatic photo-electronic devices that will also keep them focused on the central steam boiler. By this means the description says, enough heat can be generated to deliver superheated steam at 350 degrees centigrade and 16 atmospheres pressure at the rate of 13 tons an hour.

As you are going after authority on this way to do it, a leading American solar authority commented: "The Russian plan is ingenious," he said, "it shows real vision."

Although this American delegate did not want to be quoted by name, presumably because he had not yet had enough time to study the Soviet paper carefully, his oft-quoted estimate reflected that of many of the other delegates as well.

Professor Baums is known, both by reputation and personally, to many of the solar energy authorities. They respect his work, which they say is on a par with solar energy research in other countries. Thus, even though he has described only a "paper power plant," they take his plans as those of a project that will in time produce experimental hardware.

The Soviet scheme is visionary and ambitious, but, at the same time, it has a very practical ring as a developmental research program.

## How To Be Happy With Six Husbands

The brown-skinned, lissom women who live in villages in a 400-mile-square area of north-west India are reported to be in revolt against their centuries-old custom of polyandry, which permits a man to have more than one husband.

They live in a woman's world known as Jaunwar-Bawar, where India's far north meets Tibet. In their mountain-locked villages men outnumber women by four to one and the total population is 60,000.

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## PUZZLE

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## OUTFIT FOR LOVERS

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## LUNAR LOTS FOR SALE

LUNAR LOTS FOR SALE — Robert R. Coles plans to "allowmen" on a plot of the moon's Crater of Copernicus. Area shown is an enlargement of circled area on telescope picture of moon, at left. A former chairman of Hayden Planetarium, Coles has incorporated "The Interplanetary Development Corporation." He hopes to sell moonplots at one dollar an acre. Buyer supplies his own transportation if he wants to "moonstomp" his land.

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