

"Big Leak" On Bank Rate

By TOM A. CULLEN
NEA Staff Correspondent

LONDON — (NEA) — The best show in London is not an American musical or a French bedroom farce, but a humdrum government inquiry into the recent Bank Rate increase. "The Big Leak," as it is called — to which admission is free.

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And now here is Susan before the Parker tribunal explaining that it was all a joke. Is it her fault if her cousin lacks a sense of humor?

After this curtain-raiser, the scene shifts from the money marts of the city to a lonely grouse moor near Dumfries, Scotland.

Here, early in September, William Keswick, chairman of Matheson and Co., bankers, and his guest Nigel Birch, Economic Secretary to the Treasury.

What was said? Why did Keswick cut short his holiday in Scotland and hurry back to London to advise a Hong Kong subsidiary to sell over \$3,000,000 worth of gilt-edged securities?

Now to center stage advances Lazard Brothers, the banking boom founded by three French brothers who got their start in the New Orleans cotton trade in 1847, and who followed the gold rush to California to make their fortune.

Chairman of Lazard Brothers is Lord Kindersley, 53, who has been harbored by the dilemma of the man who acts in dual capacity.

Leaking aside, the Royal Stock Exchange was the scene of feverish activity the day before the Bank Rate was boosted two per cent to become the highest in 30 years.

Over \$12,000,000 worth of gilt-edged securities were unloaded by three London banking firms, alone, and stock jobbers complain that selling continued long after the exchange closed.

But this is only a small part of the drama being played before the Parker tribunal. Spectators at Church House are led on a conducted tour of a whole new world, one which is often discussed, but seldom glimpsed in action — the world of high finance.

If there is one falley that the Parker tribunal has knocked in the head, it is that the British businessman is taciturn. He is the most talkative creature in the world, judging from the government hearing. Take the case of Oliver Poole, deputy chairman of the Conservative Party, and Lord Droghda, director of The Financial Times.

When these two collide in the bar of the Old Vic Theatre in between acts of "Hamlet," neither dreams that the conversation which ensues will later be picked up, magnified and cross-examined before the Parker tribunal. Why is it of public interest? Because the chance meeting takes place on the eve of the Bank Rate rise.

Or take the case of pretty, 19-year-old Susan Chataway, who works for the Conservative Central Office. One has the impression that she is merely acting as the agent of a larger destiny when she steps into the room on Sept. 25. For there in her compartment is her second cousin who works for the Foreign Office. What, indeed, one wonders, pushes Susan to boss her job at the Conservative Party headquarters.

"I say, what a lark," the cousin exclaims. "I suppose you get an opportunity to leak all sorts of information."

"I wouldn't be surprised if the police call around any day," Susan replies mysteriously. Then, enjoying her cousin's bewilderment,

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LIBERATOR—Out on a limb, pert Ginger Stolz looks like a high wire artist at Cypress Gardens. That little paroxysm won't keep her dry if she falls in the drink, but the water's warm anyway.

TABLE TALKS
by Jane Andrews

When you're having friends in for an informal supper—or your family is ready for a change—how about serving a ring, loaf, or soufflé with cheese as its chief ingredient? Use this ring as the center for a large platter or chop dish, and circle it with white, green, or red vegetables. Then have each guest serve himself, buffet style. You'll find this an easy and artistic way to have a simple supper.

Use red beets may be used for garnishing this type of dish, or use spiced cranberries, Cauliflower, small boiled potatoes, or boiled onions may be used for a touch of white. Broccoli, beans, or Brussels sprouts make accents of green, while sweet potatoes or squash will add yellow.

A sauce for your ring or loaf is easy to make if you will use canned soup for a base. All you do is add from 2 to 4 tablespoons of milk or water to a can of condensed cream of celery, mushroom, tomato or chicken soup and heat writes Eleanor Richey Johnson in The Christian Science Monitor.

If you want a flavour all your own, add curry powder, prepared mustard, sharp cheese or minced pickle to suit your taste. The sauce is decorative when served in a small dish that exactly fits into your ring, but if you prefer a vegetable there, serve the sauce in a separate serving dish with your prettiest silver ladle.

This noodle ring is rich with the flavour of Swiss cheese and cream of celery soup. Use this same soup as a base for your sauce.

Swiss Noodle Ring
1 cup medium noodles, cooked
1 can condensed cream of celery soup, undiluted
1½ cups grated process Swiss cheese
½ teaspoon paprika
¼ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon white pepper
3 eggs, slightly beaten

Cook noodles in boiling salted water until tender; drain. Combine soup and next 4 ingredients in a saucepan. Heat, stirring occasionally, until cheese is melted. Gently mix cheese mixture with eggs and noodles. Pour into 1-quart greased ring mold. Set mold in pan of warm water. Bake 45 minutes at 350° F. or until knife inserted in center comes out clean. Let stand 10 minutes before slicing and serve on a medium white sauce. Mix well.

Macaroni or Spaghetti
1 cup milk
¼ cups butter
3 eggs, separated
1 cup grated Canadian cheese, firmly packed
¾ cup salt bread crumbs, firmly packed
1½ cups uncooked spaghetti or macaroni
1 tablespoon chopped parsley
1 teaspoon grated onion
1 tablespoon onion
1½ teaspoon salt
¾ teaspoon pepper
Break spaghetti into 1-inch pieces and cook in 2 quarts boiling salted water until tender; drain. Heat milk with butter and cheese until melted. Beat egg yolks and salt bread crumbs until stiff. Stir in cheese mixture. Cook spaghetti and macaroni in boiling salted water until tender; drain. Combine spaghetti and macaroni with cheese mixture. Sprinkle with parsley and onion. Bake in 2-quart casserole at 350° F. for 30 minutes.

Chicken Ring
1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce
¼ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon ground nutmeg
Dash pepper
1 can undiluted chicken, mushroom, or celery soup
1½ cups diced cooked chicken
1 cup soft bread crumbs
¾ cup milk
3 eggs, well beaten
¼ cup minced parsley
¼ cup chopped pimiento
1 tablespoon minced onion

Blend first 4 ingredients into soup; stir in chicken and remaining ingredients. Pour into greased, wax-paper-lined, 1-quart ring mold. Bake 30-35 minutes at 350° F. or just until set. Let stand a few minutes before unmolding. Fill center with peas; garnish with pimiento.

Corncrust Macaroni
4 ounces elbow macaroni
1 egg, beaten
1 cup tomato sauce (8-ounce can)
¼ cup chopped onion
¼ cup bread crumbs
1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce

Cook macaroni in boiling salted water until tender; drain. Combine sauce and macaroni. Mix well.

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Secret Weapon

When controllo Marian Anderson debarked from the plane in Taipei, Formosa, on her State Department-sponsored tour of the Far East, the first question that greeted her was "What about Little Rock?" By the time she had finished her 40,000-mile, seven-country tour earlier this month, she had heard the same query a great many times.

To a woman interviewer in New Delhi she said: "I had no bitterness and I have no bitterness now." To school boys in Kuala Lumpur: "Things like hate and fear destroy you, restrict you from being the kind of big person you could be."

In a Christian church in Vietnam she simply sang the spiritual "Let My People Go." When her eleven-week trek was over, Gen. Alfred Gruenther, who followed in her wake, remarked that the U.S. needed more Marian Andersons, and called her our secret weapon.

Fortunately for Americans who know Miss Anderson only as a statuesque and reserved performer on the concert platform, the staff of CBS' "See It Now" got permission to accompany the singer on her Far Eastern travels.

Their hour-long report gives a vivid close-up of a great American, and tells the story of one of the most effective good-will emissaries the U.S. ever sent abroad.

Following her from an outdoor amphitheater in Korea to makeshift halls in Hong Kong and Saigon, from state receptions to classrooms, Edward R. Murrow's perceptive cameramen pick up a gallery of faces of every age, shade, and nationality. At the Saigon airport, it is

a group of youngsters singing "Getting to Know You," in Bangkok, the King of Siam rising to his feet and stepping forward to shake hands (a very rare royal courtesy). Even more moving are close-ups of Miss Anderson as she greets the great of the Far East simply and with dignity, or speaks about the Gandhi memorial in New Delhi (she was the first foreigner permitted this honor).

Back for a rest in her Danbury, Conn., farmhouse where she lives with her husband, architect Orpheus Fisher, Miss Anderson last week summed up her travels: "We were very lucky to be chosen. We hoped one left behind a good impression after the singing was over."

Of the problems that remained at home she said: "I'm hopeful. There is a desire on the part of many Americans to review their actions. So often we are afraid of what our next-door neighbors or our friends may say. And so often they are just waiting for us to make the first move." — From NEWSWEEK.

While the major powers are spending billions in the world rearmament race as necessary means for an armed truce, a meager force of 6,000 men of the United Nations army is maintaining peace on the critical frontier separating Egypt and Israel.

This force has prevented hostilities for a year under the most trying conditions. The men are on duty in temperatures over 100 degrees, and the boredom of isolation is most trying. The 10 nations making the first man-power contributions were Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, India, Indonesia, Norway, Sweden, and Yugoslavia. . . .

Recreational facilities and leisure break some of the monotony, and diverse soldiers are learning languages of other members of the force. . . . It has gained the respect of peoples on both sides of the frontier, who for the first time in nine years have been able to harvest crops up to the dividing line without fear of attack.

The UNEF (United Nations Emergency Force) is setting a precedent for a permanent international police to preserve the peace. The agency, with man-power drawn only from the smaller nations, merits the respect of all peace-loving people. — Fort Worth Star-Telegram.

Beat Bandits With Boiled Cabbage

Eighty-two-year-old Louisa Friesland showed not the slightest trace of fear when she found herself starting into the muzzle of a revolver. The young man threatening her, an escaped convict, was wild-eyed and dirty, bespattered with blood and plainly in fear of his life. He had broken into her home as a burglar from the law.

Miss Eileen Cox, of Heath sub-post office, Chesterfield, recently called on the police with an armed man bent on ransacking her office. Finding her bawling his way, he threatened: "I'll blow out your brain!"

Quite unafraid, she raised the alarm, and he scuttled out of the shop.

Most women would be glad to have achieved so much, but not so Miss Cox. Clearly, a woman of remarkable nerve, she then joined in a general hunt for him with a truck, and when he ran across some fields, she mounted a tractor to continue the pursuit.

He was finally caught. For her gallantry, Miss Cox was rewarded by the Postmaster General with a postcard and fifteen guineas.

A woman's courage and quick wits also averted a nasty situation in an eggs mission, seventy miles north of Nairobi, a few weeks ago. Mrs. Frances Philport, the young wife of a Scottish minister, was preparing a meal when three African, brandishing vicious-looking knives, rushed into her kitchen. She countered their assault by seizing a pot off the stove and flinging boiling cabbage into their faces.

Scalded and surprised, the dusky bandits dashed out, but, on the veranda, ran into her husband who had been alarmed by her cries. They slashed at him savagely. Fortunately, they inflicted only minor cuts on his arms, and after treatment at the nearest hospital he was not detained. His gallant wife was unharmed.

"Of course not," she said to the police chief. "I'll bring him out alive." At this astonishing offer, they were somewhat sceptical at first. But she was adamant, and making them promise not to shoot, unless shot at, she went back into the house to keep her bargain.

"There, I've fixed it," she said to the young fugitive, who was still brandishing his revolver, and staring at her menacingly. "You mean they won't hurt me?"

"Of course not. But just step this way and throw your pistol out of the window." He meekly obeyed and then, as if he were a small child, she led him out of the house and delivered him into custody.

Questioned afterwards, Miss Friesland, of Phoenix, Arizona, astonished everyone by attributing her cool-headed behavior to her fondness for an old chair. "I didn't want to see him shot," she said, "because if he had been it might have made headlines on my newspaper. The chair is a real antique. It dates back to 1780 and I am very fond of it."

Every day men and women are called upon to cope with crises. They may be threatened themselves, or they may be assisting others.

THE FARM FRONT
By John Russell

The most commonly observed off-flavour in eggs is described as a "fishy flavour." Poor feeding practice on the part of the producer is frequently blamed for this condition. T. M. MacIntyre, Experimental Farm, Napuan, Nova Scotia, points out that this is unfortunate, since in most cases off-flavours in eggs are acquired after the eggs leave the producer.

Too much fish or oily fish meal is very rarely the cause of off-flavoured eggs because much larger quantities of fish oil and fish meal would have to be fed than is now included in laying rations. Experimentation has shown that up to 20 per cent fish meal had no effect on egg flavour. Nevertheless, fishy flavours in eggs do occur, and it is apparently due to some metabolic disturbance in the birds. Birds affected with this disorder have a distinct odour to their breath.

Since removal of these birds from the flock is not practicable, the only remedy probably always appear on the market.

In general, however, neither the bird nor its feed is responsible for most off-flavoured eggs. The off-flavour is primarily because eggs will take on odours and flavours when stored close to many strong smelling and oily materials. In addition, as eggs get stale, off-flavours seem to be accentuated so that stale eggs are frequently the cause of complaints about flavour.

A sidelight on egg production costs is reported from Experimental Farm, Charlottetown, P.E.I. With a flock of 2,185 Leghorns average feed requirements for 4,789 dozen eggs laid in December was 3,964 pounds per dozen. Under somewhat colder conditions in January the feed conversion was 4.32 pounds per dozen for 4,667 dozen eggs. This fed at \$88 per ton average feed cost per dozen eggs was 16.9 cents in December, 19.0 cents in January, a difference of 2.1 cents per dozen.

The all-mash system of feeding laying hens has advantages, the principal ones being that a feeder knows the actual level of the various nutrients his birds are consuming. Although it is commonly acknowledged that insoluble grit is desirable for optimum feed utilization in the common mash-grain system of feeding, the value of supplying hard grit to complement an all-mash ration is open to question.

An experiment was made at the Experimental Farm, Charlottetown, Man., to test the value of grit in all-mash rations and to establish a simple yet effective method of ration supplementation if grit proved advantageous.

The all-mash ration used was formulated to be complete in all dietary nutrients, including the necessary mineral supplements. Eighty birds, confined to individual laying cages, were divided to each of the following treatments: All-mash with no added grit; mash plus 15 grams of grit per bird fed once each month; mash containing one per cent grit; mash with grit fed freely.

The results show that egg production and feed requirements to produce a dozen eggs were not affected by grit supplementation. Average body weight and egg weights were similar in all treatment groups and egg shell thickness was not improved by grit feeding. Under the conditions of this experiment the extra cost and labour involved in adding grit to an all-mash ration was not justified.

FLASH IN THE PAN
There once was a fellow named Mac,
Who was cleaning his slacks in his shack.
He used gasoline
That's the last that was seen
Of Mac or his slacks or his shack.

THE CHRISTIAN SPIRIT makes for good fellowship. The Christian is kind and forgiving. He holds no grudges or spite. He does not tell nasty stories. What he says and does has an influence for good. When this spirit prevails among nations there will be a different atmosphere. Fear, hatred and suspicion will die. Weapons of war will be turned to instruments of peace. The world needs Jesus Christ.

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Why Don't More People Go To Church?

By Rev. R. Barclay Warren
B.A., B.D.

Fellowship of the Church Acts 2:42-47; Romans 15:1-2a

Memory Selection: And he rejoiced, forgiving one another, even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven you, Ephesians 4:32.

No healthy person wants to be continually alone, shut off from others. Solitary confinement is a dreaded penalty for prisoners. The human spirit craves for fellowship. This is evident from the many clubs and associations in society.

There has never been a more delightful and unselfish fellowship than that which characterized the early church. They, continuing daily with one accord in the temple, and breaking bread from house to house, did eat their meat with gladness and singleness of heart." When financial need arose for some who had remained at Jerusalem longer than they intended, some even sold their property that all might have a share of the necessities of life. The widows of the Grecian Jews were cared for when the need arose. But the fellowship did not exist simply to protect or advance their own interests. They were witnesses to tell others of Jesus Christ that they, too, might share the joys of sins forgiven. The fellowship that is doing something worthwhile for others is always the happiest.

Paul emphasizes this outlook in such statements as, "We then that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak," and "Let every one please his neighbor for his good to edification." Note that we are not urged to be "non-pleasers" but to please our neighbor for his good. The morally weak often want what is not for their good. We are not to be a party to their further failure.

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