

# Any Pantry Can Provide a Hurry-Up Party Menu



Meat and pickle stuffed prunes may be served individually as appetizers or on a platter of greens as a salad.

By MARY MEADE

SO IMPORTANT guests dropped in unexpectedly, did they—and your table hasn't a thing to wear for the party?

Take cheer; here are two dishes as partied as you please. They can be whisked together from the staples on most anybody's pantry shelf. The salad platter of prunes, plumped out with canned meat stuffing, wears a frilly collar of lettuce, with parsley and radish trimmings. A wine sauce turns just everyday cornstarch pudding into a dessert that might have been planned weeks in advance.

With the addition of dainty sandwiches this would be all that is needed for a simple meal.

## SAVORY STUFFED PRUNES

(Serves four to six)  
16 cooked prunes  
1 1/4 cups finely chopped chipped beef  
1/2 cup finely cut sweet or sour pickles  
2 tablespoons chopped green onion  
1 head lettuce or other salad greens  
1 bunch radishes, sliced  
1 bunch green onions, sliced  
Parsley for garnish

Cut slit in large cooked prunes and remove pits, tearing flesh as little as possible. Combine beef, pickle, and enough mayonnaise to moisten, blending well.



Any pudding, custard, or even stewed fruit puts on party airs when served with a wine sauce.

prunes. Garnish with parsley and with mayonnaise sprinkled with paprika. Stalks of the green onions may be cut in inch lengths and split with a sharp knife as in making celery curls. The ends of the onion will curl slightly to make attractive bits of garniture. Any canned meat may be substituted for the chipped beef.

## DESSERT WINE SAUCE

(Serves four)  
3/4 cup claret wine  
1/2 cup water  
1/2 cup sugar  
1 tablespoon cornstarch  
1/2 teaspoon salt  
2 tablespoons butter  
Dash of nutmeg

Bring wine and water to boiling. Mix sugar, cornstarch, and salt and add to hot liquid. Cook until thickened, stirring constantly. Remove from fire, add butter and nutmeg, blending well. Serve hot or cold over any simple pudding.

(Continued from page seven.) Spain. (There were still 15,000 there at the end of the war.)

Italian and German aircraft were allowed to pass through Portugal to Spain in large numbers. In all Spain at the beginning of the war there were only 154 military planes in good condition, and nearly all of them

# The Story of the Spanish War

were in the hands of the republicans. At the end the nationalists had an estimated force of 750 Italian and German planes.

Italy sent aircraft in the first week of the war—three of them flying to Spanish Morocco from Libya crashed in Algeria July 30—and German and Italian planes helped Franco to break the republican blockade of the Strait of Gibraltar so he could get troops across.

Once the Badajoz road was opened, they poured in—German Heinkel 52 fighters and Junkers 52 bombers, Italian Arado and Fiat fighters, and Savoia-Marchetti S 81 bombers—and with them came light tanks and other modern arms.

On the other side of the picture, France, Russia, and Mexico were trying to aid the republicans. But the French had violent opposition in their own country to selling arms to Spain, and the Russians found great difficulty getting arms over the long route to Spain. What planes the republicans had at the beginning were quickly wiped out, however, and they depended almost entirely on foreign supplies.

Most of their aircraft later in the war were Russian copies of American models, Boeing and Curtiss fighters and Martin bombers, made in Russia under license from the patent holders.

Revolutionaries from all over the world flocked to fight for the republic. Their number was never great and it is extremely doubtful that the strength of the international brigades ever reached 20,000 at any given moment, but the effect on morale was important. It gave the republicans the feeling they had foreign support; and the men were good troops.

Franco's foreign troops were more numerous, better trained, and brought with them fine modern equipment. Until early in 1937 there was no infantry, but the Italians sent in two divisions then (the March 23 and the Black Flames). At the strongest,

about the end of that year, there were about 60,000 Italians, 10,000 Germans, all of whom were skilled technicians, gunners, and mechanics, and 15,000 Portuguese.

At the end of the war they had dwindled to roughly 35,000 Italians, 8,000 Germans, and 15,000 Portuguese.

Much more important than the man power was the equipment provided. It is impossible to state in detail because of the care taken to hide details, but there were at least 300 tanks and armored cars, not fewer than 1,000 guns from 3-inch to 9-inch (with a few 12-inch howitzers), and probably twice that many lighter guns, including anti-tank guns and light anti-aircraft guns. In the air all the planes came from Franco's allies.

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On Nov. 18, 1936, the German and Italian governments gave Franco a powerful boost with the announcement they had decided to recognize his as the legitimate government of Spain.

It has been said that with 5,000 good and disciplined shock troops the republicans could have won the war at the end of September. But they did not have them, and they gradually lost the natural advantage of position and resources that were theirs at the start.

Foreign aid on both sides began to be really evident in the field when the nationalists reached Madrid and tried to take it. After the failure of frontal attack two more attacks were made, one from the southwest and the other through Guadalajara, on the northeast. Both fell through.

In February the nationalists tried to attack across the Jarama river and seize the Valencia road so as to starve out the capital, which could get its supplies only from that side.

To the north the country was in nationalist hands as far east as Saragossa, cutting off the

Barcelona rail line and roads. Madrid itself remained in a salient jutting west into the nationalist territory. Franco's aim was to cut it off entirely.

Violent air bombing from Nov. 6 to 25 seemed only to stiffen the defenders' morale and had the bad effect of arousing great sympathy abroad for the republicans. The raids showed that short of wiping out the city air bombing probably could not make it surrender. Madrid was not bombed after February, 1937, though it was heavily shelled throughout the war.

On Feb. 8 the troops attacking from the southwest managed to cut the main Valencia road at Arganda, just east of Madrid, but communications were not interrupted. The break was short-circuited by other roads and the attack was halted without achieving its aim.

The final and most disastrous attempt to cut off the city came in the next month at Guadalajara.

Two divisions of Italian shock troops (mostly veterans of Ethiopia), accompanied by tanks and armored cars, modern artillery, and all the other weapons that had been so woefully lacking, had landed at Cadiz in January and taken the leading part in capturing Malaga on Feb. 7. After Malaga's fall that front was quiet for the rest of the war and the Italians were used in the north.

Rushed to the north, the Italians tried to sweep down from the northeast through Brihuega and Guadalajara and Alcala de Henares and meet the forces on the Jarama to close the jaws of the army around Madrid.

Mismanagement of their modern weapons, coupled with bad weather, cost them the battle. Success brought on defeat. The mechanized forces got too far ahead of the supporting infantry and artillery and were caught in a traffic jam without the protection of their guns and infantry.



Here's one way to stretch those leg muscles that get taut from wearing high heels: Lie on your back. Grasp your flexible "stretching rope" firmly in both hands. Place feet in the middle of the rope and push feet up smoothly until knees are straight.

By ELEANOR NANGLE

THERE'S at least one feline characteristic every woman can profitably cultivate. That's S-T-R-E-T-C-H-I-N-G!

Right now, if you've suffered from your usual summer fate of gaining weight, you should resolve to get kittenish, in a manner of speaking. Your posture looms more important than ever as an attribute of your beauty and chic. If you start to stretch now you should be sleek and lithe when winter comes, able to wear with shining success those clothes that demand a high bust line, hips slim enough to stand a bustle, and abdomen flat as a pancake!

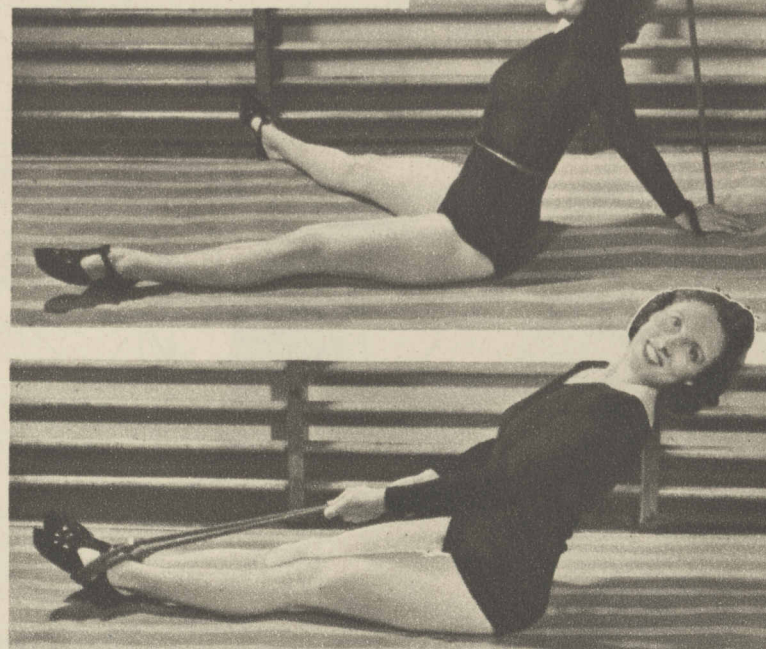
The nice thing about stretching exercises is that they aren't arduous. You can do them in

the hottest weather without panting or perspiring.

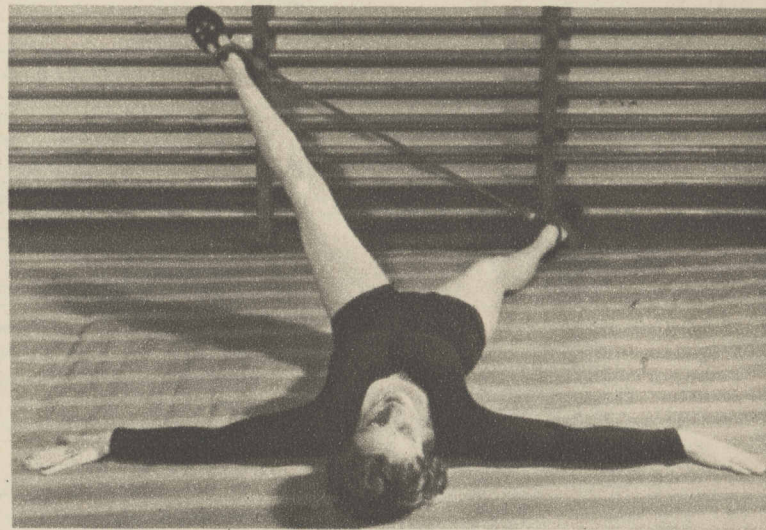
One of the beauty experts has worked out a whole school of exercises that stretch you gently from toe to finger tips. These are done with a little contraption as simple as the exercises themselves—a flexible thong or rope of sponge rubber with a loop at either end which you slip over wrist or ankle. You can stretch your arms with it; you can stretch right straight up along the side from ankle to finger tip. You loop it over your feet, lie flat on your back, and stretch your legs. You can, as a matter of fact, work out a simple routine of about half a dozen exercises—only these are so "unstrengthenous" we hate to

Marvelous for that slim hip line and the high bust line: Sit with legs wide apart, knees straight. Holding stretching rope taut between wrists. Stretch, without jerks, backward and forward, touching alternate hands to ankles as you come forward.

(Tribune Studio photos.)



Awfully good for the stiff, kinky spine: Place both feet in the loops of the rubber exercise rope, knees straight. Hold that line—and slowly lean back, sliding the hands along the rope until they reach the loose end. Return to sitting position and repeat.



Lie on back with arms outstretched at shoulder level, one loop of rope over each ankle. Swing legs smoothly from side to side until first one and then the other touches the floor at the side. Keep the flexible rope taut.

call them exercises—that will stretch every single muscle in your body.

You can, as a starter, have a

few lessons at a Chicago salon where you can learn to do these slimming and suppling routines in the fashion that gives you the best and most needed results. Then you can use your little "lithe line" yourself. The directions come with it—and nothing could be simpler. And, we might add, less expensive!

Here is a sample of the gentle but effective exercises:

For slimming down those hip bulges at the sides: Stand erect, feet about one foot apart, arms overhead, one wrist in each loop, holding the sponge rubber thong taut. Swing the torso from side to side, keeping hips almost immovable, and not relaxing the line held aloft.

These are in one sense rather lazy exercises. But there's nothing lazy about their action on your muscle structure.

Join a class of stretching exercises if you possibly can. If you can't, arm yourself with the simple little aid to stretching and help yourself to a better figure.

Republican aircraft mercilessly strafed the attacking army and bombed the armored cars and tanks. The Italian aircraft were bogged down on their improvised air fields, unable to go to the aid of the ground forces, and what began as an attack turned first into a retreat and then a helter-skelter rout that has been called "a second Caporetto."

That was March 31, 1937. From then on the nationalists settled down to a long siege that ended only when the city surrendered two years later.

For the next few months attention was concentrated on the northern front and the conquest of the vital spots held there by the republicans.

NEXT SUNDAY—Franco cracks Bilbao's "Iron Ring."

# Chicago Scenes in Color

Color pictures of the Museum of Science and Industry and the M. S. Chicago Tribune appear on page one of today's Picture Section.

THE Museum of Science and Industry, Chicago, occupies a building in Jackson park that as the Fine Arts building was part of the World's Columbian exposition of 1893. After the fair it was until 1920 the home of the Field Museum of Natural History.

In 1926 a gift by the late Julius Rosenwald made possible the founding of the Museum of Science and Industry. From 1929 to 1931 the exterior of the building was completely restored in limestone. The first section was opened to the public July 1, 1933.

The exhibits, which number in the thousands, are divided among nine main departments, as follows: (1) Agriculture, forestry, and textiles, (2) physics, (3) chemistry, (4) medical science, (5) geology and mineral industry, (6) power, (7) transportation, (8) architecture and civil engineering, and (9) graphic arts. The floor space of the museum is nearly thirteen acres. Dr. Philip Fox is director.

THE MOTOR SHIP Chicago Tribune is one of a fleet of five vessels operated by the Quebec and Ontario Transportation company, a subsidiary of the Ontario Paper company, which in turn is a subsidiary of the Tribune company.

The M. S. Chicago Tribune, an all-steel craft designed primarily for carrying newspaper, was built at Hull, England, and launched Jan. 18, 1930. Powered by a 970-horsepower Diesel engine, it is 253 feet long, 23 feet in depth, and 43 feet 3 inches in beam. It normally carries 3,150 tons of paper from Thorold, Ont., in the Welland canal, to Chicago, in four and one-half days. Occasionally it carries grain on its eastbound trip, being capable of handling 145,000 bushels of corn at one sailing. Not long ago radio telephone equipment was installed, making possible communication with shore stations by voice instead of the old wireless code.

The captain of the Chicago Tribune is R. J. Brown.

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