Herald Home Corner

Housewives may mail requests for recipes or ask any questions concerning recipes published. A Herald subscriber, a woman versed in cookery, who desires to remain anonymous, will be delighted to publish requested recipes or answer questions.
—The Editor

Grape Jam

Separate pulp and skins, place pulp in a kettle and when scalded pass it through a coarse sieve or colander. Add skins to the strained pulp, measure the whole and allow ½ pound of sugar to every pint. Place all together in a preserving kettle, boil slowly 25 minutes and set aside. If you want it thicker boil for about one hour. Put in glasses or jars, pour wax over top and put away for winter.

Grape Pie

One dessert spoon of flour, mixed with one cup of sugar, one egg, one cup of grapes (if this is too sweet add nearly another cup of grapes) with seeds removed, butter size of walnut. This makes one pie with two crusts. To get the seeds out squeeze the pulp out and cook just long enough to get the seeds out easily. It takes only a few moments and is much quicker than trying to remove seeds by hand.

Spiced Grapes

Five pounds of grapes, 4 pounds of sugar, one pint of vinegar, one tablespoon each of cloves, cinnamon, allspice and a little pepper. Cook slowly three or four hours on the back of the stove, then put away in glasses or jars.

Grape Juice

Four cups concord grapes, 1¼ cups sugar, one pint of water. Wash grapes, remove stems, add water and cook one hour. Add sugar and cook 30 minutes longer. Strain, put into bottles and seal with sealing wax. When served, dilute with water if desired.

Canned Grapes

Squeeze the pulp from the skin and boil the pulp in one kettle and the skins in another kettle. Put pulp through sieve to remove the seeds, then add the skins with the water they were boiled in. Use one large coffee cup of sugar to every quart of pulp. Boil until thick and can in the usual way. Will keep for years.

Creamed Grapes

To one-half pound of sugar add a gill of water. Let it stand until the sugar is well soaked with the water, set over hot fire and stir until it begins to boil, then do not stir it until a little put into cold water will form a soft ball. A pinch of cream of tartar will keep it from turning back to sugar. Now take from fire and stir until it is a creamy mass and when cool enough kneed with hands on a board until it is soft. Now take some of the fondant, as this is called, place in a cup and put the cup in boiling water. The fondant will melt. Now hold your grapes by the stem and dip in the melted fondant. Dip twice if necessary, put on wax paper to dry. If fondant is too thick use a drop or two of water.

BOX COAT FUR TRIMMED

One of the soft-faced cloths in dark blue was chosen for this smart autumn suit. It is made with the regulation plain, straight skirt, a little shorter than ankle length, and has a box coat trimmed with silk braid, like it in color, and gray caracul fur. The braid, in parallel rows, makes a band trimming from shoulder to hip line, and a border above the wide band of fur at the bottom.

PIERCE DECLARED WOBBLY ON SCHOOL BILL

Pendleton Tribune, October 22

Charles M. Pierce is in Pendleton this week.

Charles, you know, is a brother of Weeping Walter, so-called democratic candidate for governor. Charles you also know was well linked up with Walter in the school loan deal.

Well Charles has spent the week here visiting the Protestant ministers of the city and surrounding parts.

One of the first ministers he went to see was Rev. George L. Clark of this city. When he mentioned the name of Pierce and presented his credentials, Rev. Mr. Clark said that he was not interested in a discussion for he had known Walter Pierce for many years in La Grande.

Then Rev. John H. Secor was visited. Rev. Mr. Secor was told that Walter (brother of the caller from California) was being misrepresented on his stand on the compulsory school bill, that Walter was not going to vote for this measure, and that he was really against it. Charles, according to Rev. Mr. Secor, said that Hall, being eliminated from the contest, there was no need for Walter to stand for the bill any longer. Charles also said that Walter only indorsed the bill because of political pressure.

Rev. Franklin G. Huling also of this city was interviewed by Charles. The brother of the candidate for gubernatorial honors told Rev. Mr. Huling that his brother was not active on the school bill, that it was not a political issue and asked Rev. Mr. Huling if he would object to making such a statement from his pulpit. Rev. Mr. Huling told him that he did not take political issues in the pulpit with him.

This morning Charles called on Rev. Mr. Alfred Lockwood of this city. He said he had come to counteract an impression that had been gained in these parts that his brother (Walter) was for the school bill. Charles said in effect, that he wanted to correct this impression among friends of the parochial schools that Walter Pierce was working against them. Charles further stated that Walter Pierce was forced to indorse the compulsory school bill under political pressure, and that he was really not for it.

It has not yet been ascertained whether or not Charles called at the Catholic rectory.

Friend from next street—Hello, Smith! I hear you have a youngster at your house.

Smith—Great Scott! Can you hear him that far?

Youth (by the sea)—You little thought a week ago that you'd be sitting on a lonely seashore with a man then unknown to you.

Maiden—Oh, yes, I did.

Youth—But, dear, you didn't know me then!

Maiden—Of course not, but I knew myself.

Patronize our advertisers.

The Exposition Means Immediate State Development

YOU ARE ASKED to vote November 7 on a constitutional amendment authorizing the city of Portland to levy within the city a tax of $1,000,000 a year for three years to finance the proposed 1927 Exposition.

There is evidence that plans and purposes of the 1927 Exposition are not fully understood and this message is being published to give a more complete understanding and to gain statewide approval of the Exposition plans.

It should first of all be made plain that the proposed $3,000,000 tax to be levied in Portland is contingent upon the raising of a fund of $1,000,000 by private subscription — the men who are pioneering the building of the Exposition showing their own faith in a material way.

The one purpose of the Exposition is the development of Oregon and Oregon resources.

Oregon, twice the size of the state of New York and one of the richest sections of the world in natural resources, has less than a million population instead of the four or five millions which the state can easily support and which in turn would contribute to the support of the state.

Oregon has fewer people than the city of Los Angeles.

Oregon has only eight people to the square mile. California has 22 and Washington 20.

Oregon is burdened with taxes and the one sure relief to the individual taxpayer is more people to develop more wealth to share the tax burden.

Vast areas of Oregon soil, as fertile as the world contains, are untouched by the plow because the people of the world do not know of their fertility and opportunity.

But these are facts we all know.

We are all agreed as to the need of development in Oregon; now let us see what the 1927 Exposition can mean in bringing about that development:

It is proposed that the 1927 Exposition shall be the central feature of a ten-year development plan for the state.

The first essential of this plan is that the people of the East who can better their own conditions by coming to Oregon be made to know what Oregon can offer.

It is planned, if the Exposition measure is approved at the polls, to begin, not later than 1924, a campaign of advertising which shall cover all the rich states to the east of us. This advertising is to appeal to farmers, stockmen, orchardists, manufacturers and tourists, telling each of these classes of the opportunities which Oregon offers them and inviting them to come and see for themselves. All this advertising will lead up to the 1927 Exposition, but it will be intended to attract not alone sightseers, but settlers and investors even before the Exposition.

It is planned also to continue this development programme after the Exposition is ended and until 1934.

It is proposed that the Exposition shall strongly feature the products and resources of Oregon, so that visitors will become interested in the state as a place for them to live and prosper.

Each section of the state will be given an opportunity to benefit both by the preliminary advertising and by the Exposition itself.

Railways will be asked to sell excursion tickets to the Exposition, which shall give the holders without extra cost a trip to other sections of the state which they may desire to visit.

Each county in the state will be invited to participate in a carefully worked-out plan to direct attention to and create interest in all sections of the state.

Those who sponsor the Exposition believe that these plans will insure a speedy and definite development of Oregon's vast resources by bringing together the entire energies of the state and by focusing attention upon the state.

The welfare of every man, woman and child in Oregon is directly connected with state development. Adequate state development means increased prosperity, a better social condition, better markets, more comforts and conveniences, with reduced taxation.

In the present condition of the United States and of the world at large, Oregon's state development will not come speedily unless well thought-out and aggressive plans are put into execution.

The 1927 Exposition — as the concentration point of a ten-year development plan — is a definite, tangible movement for state-wide progress, and on this basis you can confidently give your approval to the Exposition measures to be voted on at the polls November 7.

Why the Exposition Has Been Set Forward From 1925 to 1927

The change of date from 1925 to 1927 has been made because it has been found impossible to build an adequate Exposition and to co-ordinate all its features in a general plan for Oregon development in the little more than two years between now and 1925.

1927 EXPOSITION COMMITTEE

George L. Baker, Vice-Chairman Managing Committee

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