



Let's Lengthen the Shortcake Season!

Long live shortcake! Life is short, but art is long as the poets breathed it, and prolonged may be the art of making shortcake. Mourn not the passing of the brief strawberry season. There are other pebbles on the beach—or, more appropriately, other fruits upon the tree. Extend the shortcake season and you will extend your popularity and your circle of diners!

Shortcake has long since outgrown its early definition of being a sort of rich or "short" bread of probable Scotch origin. Now shortcake may be almost any kind of cake or bread or biscuits put together in layers with fruit. It has even changed its original shape (which was round) and may be square, oblong, rectangular, served in a single piece or in individual servings.

In addition to the classic foundation—and a good recipe for a quick variety of this type is suggested here—you may use cookies, cupcakes or cake for your layers. Devil's food cake is particularly good this way, with whipped cream and sliced ripe banana between the layers and on top.

Not only in the desert field, but in the main course do shortcakes lengthen your enjoyment of life. Chicken shortcakes are good, and for this why not use a layer of snowy boiled rice for your foundation? Almost any creamed mixture—tuna, salmon, beef or ham—is suitable.

Try some of these combinations and discover that you and the family will be "long on" shortcake, all year 'round!

Shortcake Biscuits

2 cups flour
4 tps. baking powder
1 tsp. salt
1/2 cup liquid shortening
1/2 cup milk (about)
Sift together dry ingredients. Combine liquid shortening and milk and stir into dry ingredients, using enough milk to make soft dough. Remove dough to well floured board and pat

until smooth. Cut in rounds and bake in hot oven (450° F.) for 10 to 12 minutes. To serve, split, put together with your favorite fruit and whipped cream.

Chicken Surprise

4 cups boiled rice
2 cups minced or shredded chicken
1/2 cup sliced celery
1/2 cup canned or cooked mushrooms
2 tps. butter

Brown mushrooms and celery in butter. Mix thoroughly with the shredded chicken. Season. Line a loaf pan with wax paper. Line the pan next with a layer of the cooked rice by pressing the rice firmly about 1/2 of an inch thick on all sides, and bottom of pan. Fill the center cavity with the chicken mixture, pressing it in firmly. Spread a layer of rice over the top and place pan in moderate oven to bake thoroughly. Serve with chicken gravy.

Gingerbread Applesauce Shorties

Bake gingerbread in cup cakes and when baked, cut a cone-shaped piece from the top of each and put in the apple sauce filling. Replace top and serve.

Date Shortcake

Use any recipe for baking powder biscuits and pat out to 1/2 inch thickness. Cut with a large round cutter. Place half the rounds on a baking sheet; spread with soft butter. Cut the centers from the remaining rounds with a small cutter. Place the centers on the baking sheet; arrange the rounds made by the cutter on top the buttered rounds. Bake in a very hot oven (450 deg. F.) for 10 to 12 minutes. Remove the rings; spread the lower rounds with date filling; replace the rings; fill with additional date filling; top with the small rounds.

Date Filling

1 cup dates, sliced
1/2 cup water
1/4 cup sugar
1 tps. lemon juice
1/4 tsp. salt
Place all ingredients in a saucepan. Cook slowly, stirring frequently until the mixture thickens.

G.O.P. Platform: Restore Liberty!

Strikes at Dictatorship of New Deal; Landon's Position Clear.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Almost a complete reassertion of the Constitution of the United States, in the face of three long years of attack upon it by the New Deal, was the platform adopted by the Republican National convention here. To its re-statement of the American principles of a national liberty based upon personal liberty was added the vigor of a telegram from Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, making clear his interpretation of certain important planks as the unanimously selected nominee of the party for the Presidency.

The platform roundly condemned the New Deal for the President's usurpation of the powers of congress; flouting the Supreme court; violation of citizens' liberties; countenancing dangerous monopoly; passing laws contrary to the Constitution; violation of the Bill of Rights; and repudiating the sacred obligations and traditions of the nation. It deplored federal waste and use of public funds to political ends; unfair investigations; intimidation of industry; coercion of voters; appeals to class prejudice and destruction of public morale.

A summary of the platform follows:

Constitutional Government and Free Enterprise

We pledge ourselves:

1. To maintain the American system of Constitutional and local self government, and to resist all attempts to impair the authority of the Supreme court of the United States, the final protector of the rights of our citizens against the arbitrary encroachments of the legislative and executive branches of government.

2. To preserve the American system of free enterprise, private competition, and equality of opportunity.

Re-Employment.

The only permanent solution of the unemployment problem is the absorption of the unemployed by industry and agriculture. (To this end, the platform advocated abandonment of all New Deal restrictive, competitive and coercive policies—especially those which restrict production.)

Relief.

To end confusion, partisanship, waste and incompetence, we pledge:

1. The return of responsibility for relief administration to non-political local agencies familiar with community problems.

2. Federal grants-in-aid to the states and territories while the need exists, upon compliance with these conditions: (a) a fair proportion of the total relief burden to be provided from the revenues of states and local governments; (b) all engaged in relief administration to be selected on the basis of merit and fitness; (c) adequate provision to be made for the encouragement of those persons who are trying to become self-supporting.

3. Undertaking of federal public works only on their merits and separate from the administration of relief.

4. A prompt determination of the facts concerning relief and unemployment.

Security.

We propose a system of old age security, based upon the following principles:

1. Pay as you go.
2. Every American citizen over sixty-five should receive the supplementary payment necessary to provide a minimum income sufficient to protect him or her from want.

3. Each state and territory, upon complying with simple and general minimum standards, should receive from the federal government a graduated contribution in proportion to its own, up to a fixed maximum.

4. To make this program consistent with sound fiscal policy the federal revenues for this purpose must be provided from the proceeds of a direct tax widely distributed. All will be benefited and all should contribute.

We propose to encourage adoption by the states and territories of honest and practical measures for meeting the problems of unemployment insurance.

Labor.

We pledge ourselves to:

1. Protect the right of labor to organize and to bargain collectively through representatives of its own choosing without interference from any source.

2. Prevent governmental job holders from exercising autocratic powers over labor.

3. Support the adoption of state laws and interstate compacts to abolish sweatshops and child labor, and to protect women and children with respect to maximum hours, minimum wages and working conditions. We believe that this can be done within the Constitution as it now stands.

Agriculture.

Following the wreck of the restrictive and coercive AAA, the New

Deal administration has taken to itself the principles of the Republican policy of soil conservation and land retirement. This action opens the way for a non-political and permanent solution. Such a solution cannot be had under a New Deal administration which misuses the program to serve partisan ends, to promote scarcity and to limit by coercive methods the farmer's control over his own farm.

Our paramount object is to protect and foster the family type of farm, traditional in American life, and to promote policies which will bring about an adjustment of agriculture to meet the needs of domestic and foreign markets. As an emergency measure, during the agricultural depression, federal benefit payments or grants-in-aid when administered within the means of the federal government are consistent with a balanced budget.

We propose:

1. To facilitate economical production and increased consumption on a basis of abundance instead of scarcity.

2. A national land-use program, including the acquisition of abandoned and non-productive farm lands by voluntary sale or lease, subject to approval of the legislative and executive branches of the states concerned, and the devotion of such land to appropriate public use.

3. That an agricultural policy be pursued for the protection and restoration of the land resources, designed to bring about such a balance between soil-building and soil-depleting crops as will permanently insure productivity, with reasonable benefits to cooperating farmers on family-type farms, but so regulated as to eliminate the New Deal's destructive policy towards the dairy and live stock industries.

4. To extend experimental aid to farmers developing new crops suited to our soil and climate.

5. To promote the industrial use of farm products by applied science.

6. To protect the American farmer against importation of all live stock, dairy, and agricultural products, substitutes therefor, and derivatives therefrom, which will depress American farm prices.

7. To provide effective quarantine against imported livestock, dairy and other farm products from countries which do not impose health and sanitary regulations fully equal to those required of our own producers.

8. To provide for ample farm credit at rates as low as those enjoyed by other industries, including commodity and livestock loans, and preference in land loans to the farmer acquiring or refinancing a farm as a home.

9. To provide for decentralized nonpartisan control of the Farm Credit administration and the election by national farm loan associations of at least one-half of each board of directors of the federal loan banks, and thereby remove these institutions from politics.

10. To provide in the case of agricultural products of which there are exportable surpluses, the payment of reasonable benefits upon the domestically consumed portion of such crops in order to make the tariff effective. These payments are to be limited to the productive level of the family type farm.

11. To encourage and further develop co-operative marketing.
12. To furnish government assistance in disposing of surpluses in foreign trade by bargaining for foreign markets selectively by countries both as to exports and imports. We strenuously oppose so-called reciprocal treaties which trade off the American farmer.

13. To give every reasonable assistance to producers in areas suffering from temporary disaster, so that they may regain and maintain a self-supporting status.

Tariff.

We would keep on the free list all products not grown or produced in the United States in commercial quantities. As to all commodities that commercially compete with our farms, our oil wells, our labor and our industries, sufficient protection should be maintained at all times to defend the American farmer and the American wage earner from the destructive competition emanating from the subsidies of foreign governments and the imports from low-wage and depreciated currency countries.

We will repeal the present reciprocal trade agreement law.

We will restore the principle of flexible tariff.

We will adjust tariffs with a view to promoting international trade, the stabilization of currencies, and the attainment of a proper balance between agriculture and industry.

We condemn the secret negotiation of reciprocal trade treaties without public hearing or legislative approval.

Monopolies.

We favor the vigorous enforcement of the criminal laws, as well as the civil laws, against monopolies and trusts and their officials, and we demand the enactment of such additional legislation as is necessary to make it impossible for private monopoly to exist in the United States.

We will employ the full powers of the government to the end that monopoly shall be eliminated.

Regulation of Business.

We recognize the existence of a field within which governmental regulation is desirable and salutary (Continued on Back Page)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for Washington County

In the Matter of the Estate of Maurice W. Manning, Deceased.

Notice is given hereby that the undersigned has been appointed by The County Court

of the State of Oregon, for Washington County, as executor of the last will and testament of Maurice W. Manning, deceased, and has duly qualified. All persons having claims against the estate are required to present them with vouchers, and duly verified as by law required, to the undersigned at Beaverton, Oregon, within six months from

the date of first publication of this notice.

Date of first publication, July 3, 1932.

Date of last publication, July 31, 1932.

Louise C. Manning, Executrix of the Estate of Maurice W. Manning, Deceased.

Lyndon L. Myers, Attorney for Estate. adv c31-35

MOTORING with MILADY

by JEAN MARSH

WOMEN often experience brake pedal "fade" without knowing it by this name. It usually happens in warm weather or on a dry day when the brakes are used too freely. Under such conditions the brakes seem to be about half as effective as usual and if you do not consult the service people about it you may not come to know that it often is due to not having the right kind of lining on the brake shoes. Brakes that "grab" in damp weather are usually the kind that lack "bite" in dry weather. Adjusting such brakes to avoid grabbing makes them prone to fade when the drums heat up and expand away from the shoes.

Speaking of brakes, have you had a chance of driving a car fitted with the new hydraulics? One of the officials of the Fisher Body Craftsman's Guild made arrangements so I might drive a new General Motors car to Indianapolis to witness the presentation of a model Napoleon coach to Colleen Moore. The movie actress, you know, is taking her miniature castle on a tour of the country for the benefit of the nation's crippled children, and the coach is for the fairy princess that ostensibly dwells in the little palace. Anyway, I always make a practice of "pumping" the brake pedal in bringing a car to a stop. The theory is that it reduces the strain on the mechanism. While it really is no longer necessary, I do it from force of habit, just as some people continue to "double clutch." I'll have to tell you about that some time, but to get back to the subject at hand, the thing I noticed is that one builds up additional braking power by pumping the pedal. It certainly is a pleasant feeling to know that all the power one could possibly use is available if you need it. And the pedal works so easily too. It's no trick at all for the slightest woman to bring a big car to a stop smoothly and easily.

That reminds me to make a bow to a deb of my acquaintance, who makes use of the glove compartment to carry some spare shoes—an old,



comfortable pair that are decidedly easier on the feet than the ones she usually wears on the street. Once in the car, she slips off the good shoes and puts on the old. With the spacious compartments motor car manufacturers are now providing in the instrument panel, there is still room, she tells me, for her driving gloves, maps, the registration card for the car, a flashlight and other little things she wants to keep within easy reach. (See illustration.)

In an accessory shop I saw a clever little spray gun which will operate from the air in a spare tire. With the aid of this device doubtless many women will be trying to touch up the fenders and will try even more ambitious lacquering in the garage. So just a word of caution. Have the place well ventilated, and don't smoke. Lacquer fumes are highly combustible.

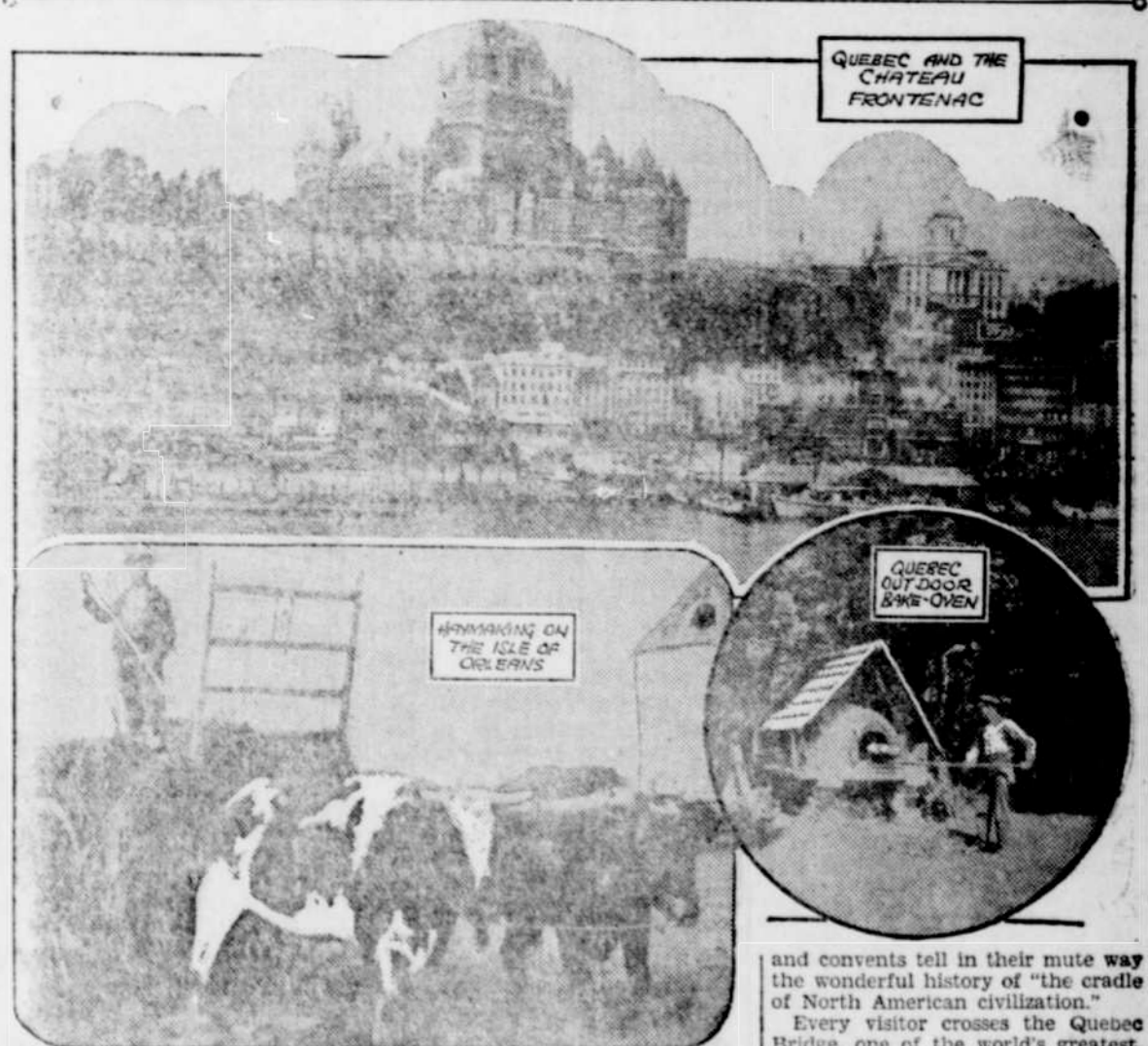
May I interpolate the simple idea of slowing down before you start descending a hill instead of following the usual custom of applying

the brakes after the car has gathered momentum. If the car is started down a hill at ten miles an hour it probably won't need to be braked the rest of the way. No time will be lost in making the descent, but the brakes will benefit considerably.

If you are one of those people who doesn't believe in changing his oil frequently, you must replace the oil filter promptly every 8,000 miles, technical experts tell me. It becomes so choked up that it is no longer effective after that length of service. Equally important is the need for replacing with a filter of a capacity suitable for the size of the engine.

I don't know whose idea it was to employ crank handles to operate the ventilators in the new cars, but he should receive a vote of thanks from every woman who has broken her finger nails on the old thumb screw business. I just looked at the dictionary to obtain the spelling of thumbscrew. One of the definitions given is: An old instrument of torture for compressing the thumb by a screw I think it quite apropos.

Quaint Quebec Atop the Historic Heights Has a Lure And a Distinctive Charm All Its Own for the Visitor



QUEBEC AND THE CHATEAU FRONTENAC

WINTERING ON THE ISLE OF ORLEANS

QUEBEC OUTDOOR BAKE-OVEN

Sir Michael Sadler of Oxford, England, not long ago made a list of the twenty most beautiful cities in the world. Quebec was the only city mentioned on this side of the Atlantic. Perched atop the historic Heights 250 and 300 feet above the mighty St. Lawrence River near the Plains of Abraham on which Wolfe, British, and Montcalm, French, fought and died in 1759, the city is Old France in New France, its charm unspoiled by the march of time since Champlain founded it more than three centuries ago.

Up and down it goes, this old city of Quebec, with a Gallic abandon and the unexpected awaiting one around the corner. In the Lower Town is Notre Dame des Victoires, Quebec's oldest church, named in honor of two escapes from capture by British fleets, Sous-le-Cap, the

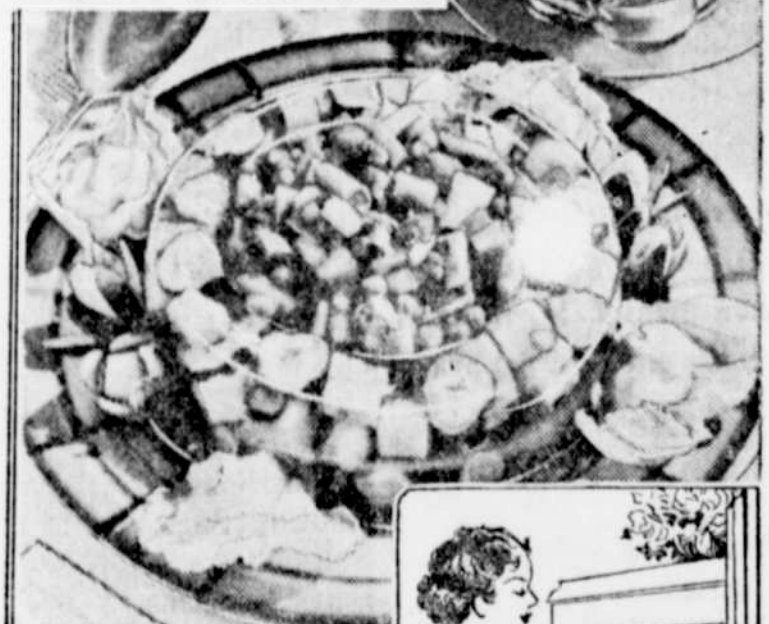
world's narrowest and strangest street, Breakneck Street, and Little Champlain Street up which General Richard Montgomery, of New York, marched to his death in 1775 when ambushed by Quebec's defenders.

Champlain built his first combined fort and residence in the Lower Town. In 1630 he erected the Chateau St. Louis on what is now Dufferin Terrace, nearly 200 feet above, and near the spot where now towers the world famous hotel the Chateau Frontenac, a magnet for visitors. From the Terrace, one of North America's finest promenades, one may not only get a view of the vast panorama of the St. Lawrence and the picturesque countryside and mountains for miles, but literally may look down the chimneys of ancient houses below. Statues commemorate Quebec's discoverer, Jacques Cartier, and its founder Champlain, monuments, ancient churches

and convents tell in their mute way the wonderful history of "the cradle of North American civilization." Every visitor crosses the Quebec Bridge, one of the world's greatest, and among other attractions are the nearby shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre, visited by thousands yearly, Montmorency Falls and the Kent House built by the Duke of Kent, Queen Victoria's father, the Quebec Golf Club, the Indian Lorette and the Island of Orleans with its old convents, churches, windmills and the life of the French-Canadian habitant as it has been lived for centuries.

Count de Frontenac, after whom the Chateau was named, was governor of New France and probably staged the first great bluff in American history. When Admiral Sir William Phipps' messenger demanded the surrender of Quebec, fiery old Frontenac cried, "Tell your master I will answer him from the mounds of these cannons!" They were small guns and Frontenac had but a few rounds of ammunition but he fired them at the ships of Phipps who promptly set sail for Boston.

Delicious Salads Can Come Out Of Ice-Box During Hot Weather



By Martha Adams

MAKING other people do your work is supposed to be the secret of a good executive. Well, the housewife goes him one better. For she makes an inanimate object—the well-known refrigerator—do an important part of her work in hot weather.

Since salads are perhaps summer's most important food, she specializes in main-dish and dessert salads that are made in the cool of the morning. Then she puts them into trays or molds, and leaves them to freeze in the family ice-box. By dinner, the cool and refreshing food needs only a nest of lettuce and a generous helping of real mayonnaise to make it the piece de resistance of the meal.

Here are some recipes for both the automatic refrigerator and the old-fashioned variety:

For Automatic Refrigerator

Frozen Cheese and Date Salad (dessert salad)

1 package (3 ounces) cream cheese
2 tablespoons milk
1/2 cup real mayonnaise
1/2 cup cream, whipped
1/2 cup dates, finely chopped
1/2 cup blanched almonds, chopped
2 teaspoons lemon juice

Garnish with maraschino cherries. Cut in slices and serve with additional real mayonnaise. Serves 6 to 8.

For Any Refrigerator

Summer Vegetables Supreme

1 tablespoon granulated gelatin
1/2 cup cold water
1/2 cups boiling water
1/2 cup vinegar
1 teaspoon salt
1 cup cucumber, sliced
1 cup red radishes, thinly sliced
1/2 cup scallions, thinly sliced
1 cup cooked string beans
1 cup cooked fresh peas
1/2 cup diced celery
1/2 teaspoon onion, finely chopped
French dressing
Real mayonnaise
Soften gelatin in cold water. Add boiling water and dissolve. Add vinegar and salt. When cool, add cucumber, radishes, and scallions. Turn into large ring mold. Chill until firm. Unmold on crisp lettuce. Fill center with remaining vegetables blended together with French dressing. Garnish with radish roses and lettuce cups of real mayonnaise. Serves 6.