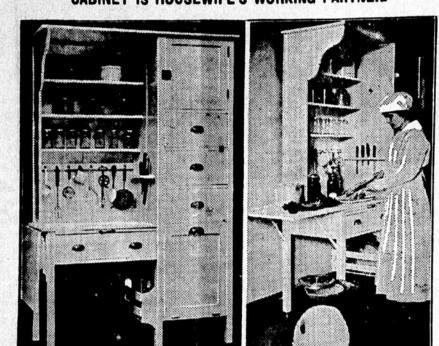
The Housewife and the War

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.) CABINET IS HOUSEWIFE'S WORKING PARTNER.



A Homemade Cabinet That Is Sanitary, Convenient and Attractive-Not Expensive.

HANDY WITH TOOLS?-MAKE THIS LABOR-SAVER

Many Unnecessary Steps Vanish With Such a Kitchen Helper-Well-Seasoned Wood a Requirement-A Convenience Especially Suitable Where Space Is Limited

This is the first of a series of articles which will describe household conveniences. The difference between the tired, overworked housekeeper and one who has some time and energy left for reading and recreation after the day's work is done, often may be accounted for by the kind of equipment used in the kitchen. Under the direction of State and county home-demonstration agents of the United States Department of Agriculture, home conveniences already have been installed in several 'thousand country homes. Such conveniences not only effect a real saving in the work of the home, but they help the farm woman to get a greater amount of happiness out of her daily tasks. Many of the improvements that will be described can be used as well in village and city homes.

A kitchen cabinet is just as important to the housekeeper as the bench to the workman or the laboratory desk to the chemist. With it the housekeeper can sit down comfortably with pounds. Buckwheat or rye flour, 1-2 her whole kitchen workshop easily pound. Spices, as marjoram, sage, and fro to gather this thing and that desired, or omit those not desired, 3 to prepare the food. And every kitchen should have a stool of the right height to enable the worker to sit at her work at the cabinet. The homemade cabinet shown in the illustration is sanitary, convenient, and attractive. It is especially suitable and compact for kitchens in which space is limited.

A homemade cabinet can be built with moderate expense if outside labor need not be employed. If both lumber and labor must be purchased, the cost will equal that of a readymade cabinet. The cabinet must be made of good wood, well seasoned That is the most important consideration. Poorly seasoned wood warps and swell and is a constant anovance in opening and closing doors and drawers.

Dimensions of the Cabinet

The cabinet shown in the illustration is 6 feet 3 inches high to the top of the closet, 31 inches high to the top of the table. It is 21 inches deep and 48 inches wide. The part of the cabinet below the table contains the flour bin, large drawer, rack, and dough or pastry board. The bin is fastened to the frame with loose-pin hinges. By removing the pins the entire bin can be removed, cleaned, and replaced. The bin can be lined with tin to make it moisture, insect, and mouse proof. The dough board should be made of a wood that is tasteless and odorless and should be fitted well in the opening just below the table. A batten is tongued and grooved on each side of the board to prevent it from warping. The roomy drawer can be used for small utensils. The open space below the drawer can be occupied by the kitchen stool or the homemade fireless cooker

when they are not in use. Pie pans, lids, and covers have a is supported by inexpensive folding as the product has cooled it is ready

Provisions For Many Things

The upper part of the cabinet conrack, and row of screw hooks for hanging utensils. The closed compartment is for package goods and inches in depth, while the upper tities.

shelsev are 7 1-2 inches. On these shelves are kept coffee, tea, sugar, and spice jars. Three inches below the lower shelf is a strip 1 1-2 inches wide which holds the screw hooks. The knife rack is made by sawing slashes 1 inch deep in a piece of material 2 inches wide.

The cabinet is finished with two white enamle. It can be easily kept clean and sanitary. Metal or wooden handles may be used.

Apple Scrapple-Mighty Good

Fried apples are good with fried scrapple. Yes, answers the healthy because of refusal to pay. appetite, even though it be not acquainted with friend scrapple. Every cook knows how to fry apples, many do not know much about scrapple. Well, here's how to make scrappleexcellent at any meal:

Ingredients

Whole hog heads, 10 pounds. Hog livers and hearts, 2 1-2 lbs. (A small quantity of beef can be used also if desired.)

Corn meal (yellow or mixed) 6 within her reach. It saves walking to thyme, and pepper in proportion as Salt, 1-2 pound.

> Liquid in which meat is boiled; use a quantity equal to the total weight of the combined solids.

> The proportion of ingredients may be varied to individual taste.

> Directions For Preparing Clean the hog heads thoroughly, removing the eyes and ear tubes. Split the head lengthwise and remove the teeth and soft bones in and near the naval cavities. Place the hog

SAVE A LITTLE SUGAR TODAY IV. Candy at Meal Time Only

Candy is a concentrated food, and should be eaten with moderation. Though we like it, it is not a necessity. It is always best to eat candy as a part of the meal to replace some other food. Eating it between meals not only means needless use of sugar, but often causes a loss of appetite for other foods. Apply this suggestion to the children. If they are to eat candy it should be a part of the meal. Between meals let them have bread and butter, a cracker, or fruit.

meat and soft tissues from the bones liquid to remove any small pieces of kettle. Heat to boiling point, at which time slowly add the meal and month of October. flour, and stir constantly to prevent the meal from forming into lumps and also to avoid scorching. Boil and stir years has been a friend to Germany, until the mass becomes thick, and then add the salt, spices, and chopped meat. Boil ten minutes, and while gratitude for his work. most convenient place in the rack still hot, pour the product into deep below the drawer. A drop table 21 wet molds-bread pans will do. Pour inches wide and 19 inches long in- 2 to 4 large spoonfulls of melted lard creases the table surface. This table over the product in the pans. As soon

for use The usual way of serving scrapple is to cut it into slices about one-half sists of a closed compartment, three inch thick, dust the slices with flour drawers, three open shelves, knife or cracker dust, or dry corn meal, and fry until the outside is somewhat

crisp. Serve hot. By varying the kinds of cereals large utensils. The drawers are for used and preparing them in different kitchen linen and other things needed ways the family will not tire of them, in daily use. The lower shelf is 5 and they can be used in larger quan-

"HUNS" IMPOSED **ABSURD FINES**

State Department Archives at Washington Record the Story of Sissonne.

COMMUNE UNABLE TO PAY

Von Buelow, on That Account, Threatened to Destroy Home of Prince of Monaco, Who Appealed to President Wilson.

The universally condemned German system of extorting money from captured communities is shown by the following documents published by the committee on public informa-

A striking illustration of the fierce brutality of German methods is contained in the archives of the state department, because the prince of Monaco appealed to President Wilson against the injustice of a fine imposed upon a small and impoverished vilage. The following documents from the state department archives tell the story. They need no comments.

"Paris, Oct. 27, 1914. Secretary of State, Washington. "Prince of Monaco called this morning and asked that the following case be submitted to the president:

"Prince states that General von Buelow for weeks has been inhabiting prince's ancestral chateau near Reims, historical monument, containing works of art and family heirlooms: that Von Buelow has imposed fine of 500,000 francs on village of Sissonne some miles distant from chateau, because of broken glass found on road near village. Sissonne being unable alone to pay has raised with a number of other neighboring villages 125,000 francs, but Von Buelow has sent two messengers from Sissonne to prince that unless latter pays fine for Sissonne the chateau and adjoining village, as well as Sissonne, will be destroyed on November 1st. Prince coats of white paint and one coat of has answered refusing to pay sum now but willing to give his word to German emperor that amount would be paid after removal of danger of fresh war incidents. Prince now fearful lest returning messengers, as well as male employees on his estate, be shot

> "I have arranged meeting this afternoon between Spanish ambassador and prince, to whom I have suggested that matter be presented to German government through Spanish ambassador at Berlin inasmuch as prince's threstened property is in France.

"HERRICK." Von Buelow's Threat. "To the Mayor of the Commune of

"It has been conclusively proven that the road between Sissonne and the railway station of Montaigu was, on September 18th, strewn with broken glass along a distance of one kilometer and at intervals of 50 meters, for the purpose, no doubt, of impeding automobile traffic.

"I hold the commune of Sissonne responsible for this act of hostility on the part of its inhabitants, and I punish the said community by levying upon it a contribution of 500,000 (five hundred thousand francs

francs). "This sum must be entirely paid into the treasury of the Etape by October 15th.

"The inspection of the Etape now at Montcornet has been directed to enforce execution of this order. "The General Commander in Chief of the Army.

"VON BUELOW." Protest of Prince of Monaco. Monaco, Oct, 22nd, 1914.

"I forward to your majesty several documents relating to a very grave and urgent matter.

"The General von Buelow has caused to be occupied since one month and a half my residence of Marchais, situated at five kilometers from the village of Sissonne. The general has levled upon the 1,500 inhabitants of this heads and other meat into a large poor ruined village a war contribution kettle or caldron with a liberal quan- of 500,000 francs, of which they are tity of water and cook until the meat unable to pay more than one-quarfalls off the bones. Remove all of the ten Moreover, he has sent to me two emissaries bearing a document in and chop the meat by passing it thru which he threatens to destroy my a meat grinder. Strain the cooking property and the village of Marchais, over and above that of Sissonne, in the bone. Place the liquid back into the event of my not disbursing myself the sum in question before the end of the

> "That is how a Prussian general treats a reigning prince who for 45 and who in all the countries of the world is surrounded with respect and

> "In reply to the summons of the General von Buelow I have given my word of honor to complete the above contribution in order to avert a horrible action accomplished in cold blood, but adding that as a sovereign prince I submit this matter to the judgment of the emperor by declaring that the said sum shall be paid when the Chateau de Marchais will be free from the danger of intentional

destruction. "I am, with great respect, your majesty's devoted servant and cousin, "ALBERT, Prince of Monaco." Letter Addresed to Von Buelow. "Monaco, Oct. 22, 1914.

Sissenne and that of Marchias the rigorous treatment with which you have threatened them, I give my word of honor to remit to his majesty the Emperor William, should the war come to an end without intentional damage being caused to my residence or to these two communes, the necescary sum to complete the amount of 500,000 francs imposed by you upon Sissonne.

"As a sovereign prince, I wish to deal in this matter with the sovereign who, during 15 years, called me his friend and has decorated me with the Order of the Knight of the Black Engle.

"My conscience and my dignity place me above fear, as also my personal will shall elevate me above regret; but should you destroy the Chateau de Marchais, which is one of the centers of universal science and charity, should you reserve to this archaeological and historical gem the treatment you have given to the Cathedral of Reims-when no reprehensible action has been committed there -the whole world will judge between you and myself.

"I tender to your excellency the expression of my high regard.

"ALBERT, Sovereign Prince of Mon-

Deportations and Forced Labor.

Until the present war the whole civllized world has boasted of its advance in humanity. This advance has been marked in many fields, and in none had greater progress been made than in the protection to be given to the private citizen in an invaded country. As far back as 1863, in the "Instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field," the United States declared:

"23. Private citizens are no longer murdered, enslaved, or carried off to distant parts, and the inoffensive individual is as little disturbed in his private relations as the commander of the hostile troops can afford to grant in the overruling demands of a vigorous war.

"24. The almost universal rule in remote times was, and continues to be with barbarous armies, that the private individual of the hostile country is destined to suffer every privation of liberty and protection, and every disruption of family ties. Protection was, and still is with uncivilized people, the exception."

Reversion to Barbarism.

These declarations were made in the midst of our Civil war-one of the world's fiercest conflicts. A half-century later, after more than 50 years of progress, the German government has gone back to the methods used by "barbarous armies" and "uncivilized people." It has deliberately adopted the policy of deporting men and women, boys and girls, and of forcing them to work for their captors; it has even compelled them to make arms and munitions for use ngainst their allies and their own flesh and blood.

No other act of the German government has aroused such horror and detestation throughout the civilized world. Thousands of helpless men and women, boys and girls, have been enslaved. Families have been broken dustry in the building line. up. Girls have been carried off to work-or worse-in a strange land, thay have been taken or what their fate has been.

This system of forced labor and deportation embraced the whole of Belgium, Poland and the occupied lands of France.

Whitlock's Story of Horrors. In less moving phrases, but in dead-

ly corroboration, the continuation of the report of Minister Whitlock says: "The rage, the terror, and despair

excited by this measure all over Belgium were beyond anything we had witnessed since the day the Germans poured into Brussels. The delegates of the commission for relief in Belgium, returning to Brussels, told the most distressing stories of the scenes of cruelty and sorrow attending the seizures. And daily, hourly almost, since that time appalling stories have been related by Belgians coming to the legation. It is impossible for us to verify them, first because it is necsary for us to exercise all possible tact in dealing with the subject at all, and secondly because there is no means of communication between the Occupations-Gebiet and the Etappen-Gebiet. Transportation everywhere in Belgium is difficult, the vicinal railways scarcely operating any more because of the lack of oil, while all the horses have been taken. The people who are forced to go from one village to another must do so on foot or in vans drawn by the few miserable horses that are left. The wagons of the breweries, the one institution that the Germans have scrupulously respected, are hauled by oxen.

One of Foulest Deeds in History. "The well-known tendency of sensa

tional reports to exaggerate themselves, especially in time of war, and in a situation like that existing here, with no newspapers to serve as a daily clearing house for all the rumors that are as avidly believed as they are eagerly repeated, should of course be considered; but even if a modicum of all that is told is true there still remains enough to stainp his deeds as one of the foulest that history records.

"I am constantly in receipt of reports from all over Belgium that tend to bear out the stories one constantly hears of brutality and cruelty. A number of men sent back to Mons are said to be in a dying condition, many of them tubercular. At Malines and at Antwerp returned men have died, their friends asserting that they have been victims of neglect and cruelty, avert from the commune of cold, of exposure, of hunger."

********************** STATE NEWS

•••••• Auto licenses to the number of 15,000 have been issued from the sec-

retary of state's office at Bismarck. Mandan is experiencing the oil and gas fever and money is being raised to buy equipment with which to sink

Billings county farmers want a air date set for the coming season.

some holes in the hopes of finding oil.

The state highway commission has lans prepared for 230 miles of state and national highway work. Williams county comes in for a share of this

John Haley, newspaperman, who recently suffered a nervous collapse at Mayville, while doing press work for the state council of defense, writes from Jamestown that he is recovering and will soon be well again.

Mrs. Katherine Ford, 72, of Mandan, is doing her bit for the Red Cross, having completed 65 articles for the local chapter.

Plans are completed for the new \$90,000 chemistry hall at the state university, says the secretary of the board of regents at Bismarck.

John Brown, federal labor agent of North Dakota, has mailed out to the county superintendents of schools, 78,000 questionnaires for distribution thru the schools to the farm homes in order to secure a true farm labor census.

July 10, 11 and 12 are the dates selected for the Pembina county fair this year.

John Hollenbeck was bound to the district court under \$1,000 bonds at Bismarck for alleged illegal voting at the last city election.

In district court at Bismarck, Benjamin Atlas who was arrested for obtaining money under false pretenses at Leith, N. D., was sentenced to one to three years in the state penitentiary. Benjamin at the time of arrest was wearing a Canadian Officer's uniform and represented himself as a member of the overseas con-

Last Friday officials and ex-officials of the First National Bank of Fargo, stood in line and received hundreds of Fargoans on the fortieth anniversary of the founding of that institution. Flowers were distributed to the guests by Lois Lane Felger and Genevieve Eddy, great grand children of the late E. B. Eddy, first president of the bank.

Fargo reports a steady growth in building operations and during the last month, more building permits were taken out than in the same month, 1917. Open weather is given as the reason for this increased in-

Farmers generally are pleased at and their relatives have not known \$2.20, the price fixed for the 1918 been asking exorbitant prices and feel that they should have much more, but have not as yet indicated or shown any good sufficient reason why the president should again disarrange the workings of his various departments in order to satisfy those who are asking the higher prices.

> Pete Barolachvitch, insane, suffered badly frozen fingers before Cavalier county officials took him in charge near Nekoma.

> The twenty-eighth annual reunion of the Langdon Scottish Rite bodies will open next Wednesday, March 6.

URIC ACID IN MEAT CLOGS THE KIDNEYS

Take a glass of Salts if your Back hurts or Bladder bothers you—Drink more water.

If you must have your meat every day, eat it, but flush your kidneys with salts occasionally, says a noted authority who tells us that meet forms uric acid which almost paralyzes the kidneys in their efforts to expel it from the blood. They become sluggish and weaken, then you suffer with a dull misery in the kidney region, sharp pains in the back or sick headache, dizziness, your stomach sours, tongue is coated and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine gets cloudy, full of sediment, the channels often get sore and irritated, obliging you to seek relief two or three time during the night.

To neutralize these irritating acids, to cleanse the kidneys and flush off the body's urinous waste get four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacy here; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate sluggish kidneys, also to neutralize the acids in urine, so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure, and makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink.



Many a good busines sdeal has been lost on account of

SHINELESS

Insure your opportunities by having your shoes shined in the New Subway Shining Parlors in the City Barber Shop, Graphic Building.

FIRST CLASS

Open Days and Evening

OPEN SUNDAY 10-Cents-10

SUBWAY SHINING **PARLORS**

Arthur E. Sheppard CITY BARBER SHOP

The CORRECT TREATMENT FOR COLDS

Colds are contracted when strength is lowered and the inflammation easily develops bronchitis or lung trouble, while crippe and pneumonia frequently follow and any cold should have immediate treatment with

The National Strength-Builder

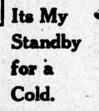
which first builds up the forces by carrying rich nourishment to the blood streams and creates real body warmth. Its cod liver oil is the favorite of physicians for correcting bronchial disorders and chest troubles.

The imported Norwegian cod liver oil always used in Scott's Emulsion is now refined in our own American laboratories which guarantees it free from impurities Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J.

Suffered Several Years. PERUNA MADE ME WELL

Mrs. Elizabeth Reuther, 1002 11th St., N. W., Washington, D. C., writes: "I endorse Peruna as a splendid medicine for catarrh and stomach trouble, from which I suffered several years. I took it for several months, found my health was re-stored and have felt splendidly ever since. I now take it when I contract a cold, and it soon rids the sys

tem of any catarrhal tendencies."





Those who object to liquid medi-