GERMANS HAVE ORDER AGAINST THE CAPTURE OF COSSACKS; DEATH ONLY METHOD OF TREATMENT FOR THEM

Koenigsburg, Germany, Physician, Gives Remarkable Picture of War as Viewed by German Citizens—Supreme Confidence—Sees Jap-English Alliance Against U. S.

One of the most remarkable personal interviews of the European war yet presented in a letter from a native of Germany is that published by the Dunn County Settler of Manning, N. D., and which was written by Dr. Hans Schimidt of Koenigsburg, Germany.

That there is a standing order among the German armies on the east against the capture of Cossacks, that they are to be shot, is Dr. Schmidt's declaration.

The writer maintains that in one instance a party of 15 Cossacks were captured after committing various atrocities, and that they were immediately condemned to death. The men were then compelled to dig their own graves, and, standing at the head of the excavation thus formed, they were shot to death.

GERMAN CONFIDENCE IS REMARKABLY WELL PUT.

The writer expresses surprise at American sentiment favorable to the allies. He sees peril to the United States in an alliance between Japan and England, and predicts a war in which the United States will be fighting England on the east and the Japs on the west, with Canada affording a method of entry. He would have the United States seize Canada to prevent such condition.

Dr. Schmidt's letter follows:

"Koenigsberg, Germany,
"October 5, 1914.

"Dear Paul:—You no doubt have read some of the letters and cards that I have sent home. To tell you the story of the war conditions over here would take me all evening and longer.

"Sorry you get such poor reports in the United States and that the states are favoring the other nations. This is a great mistake on the part of the United States, and one which they will pay dearly in the future. To me it is clear that we have made a mistake in not helping Germany against England and Japan.

"If England should be victorious we will lose the states to Japan and England. This may not be within ten years; but within one hundred years. Now is our time to free ourselves of the threatening yoke by taking Canada and thus prevent a landing place for English troops on the east coast and Japan on the west coast of Canada. This will come in the future and we will lose. First, of the greater number, second, because of the largest fleet, and third, because they know how to fight and we do not. War with Japan seems inevitable. She will win new points in this war making her stronger when she goes against us.

"People in the states are so sure of themselves that they give no thought to the future, but if one looks back and sees what has been the history of Japan for the past twenty years, he can readily see what strides she has made and that she is aiming to rule the world in the future. If Germany loses, Japan comes next to England and in time will down her. Seems a little overdrawn, but it will come true if Germany loses. Our only hope is Germany and now is the time of dire need, and we sit there with our hands folded and say, "What could we get out of helping old Deutchland?" Mind it will be a sorry day for U. S., if she should need help in the future. Germany will not help us. It makes me wild when I hear of the anti-German feeling in the states and read Roosevelt's articles in the Outlook. They don't know what they are writing about. They say "down with Germany" because she is the greatest military power in the world. True, but a right and just one.

"We know that England has circulated in the United States that she was forced into this war to protect the neutrality of Belgium. That is just one of their foul lies.

"1. France broke the neutrality rules first.

"2. France intended to march through Belgium and enter Germany by the northern route, because in this region Germany had no forts and could not resist invasion, but Germany saw France's move and beat them to it. The forts of Luttich and Namur were commanded by Frenchmen.

"3. In Maubeuge on the French-Belgium border line was found British ammunition in quantity, which was there long before war was declared.

"4. Germany promised Belgians no harm if they remained neutral, but they had faith in England and France, since they had declared war against Germany, and with what result? That Belgium has ceased to exist. We have a German governor for Belgium, with government railway and post. All of their forts have been shot to pieces except those around Antwerp, and they will fall within a few days.

"The combined forces have been unable to resist the advancement of our troops. They are not drilled to war the way we are, and have not the spirit. One German will withstand one Frenchman, one Britisher, one Belgian and a few blacks thrown in. It is simply impossible to restrain our troops. I have read reports of British soldiers in which it said one might just as well try and hold lightning back as to retard a German bayonet attack.

"Russia and Russia alone through England, is the fault of the war. Russia had six army corps, that is 185,000 men. Germany had two, or 60,000 men. The best troops and heavy guns were on the west frontier.

"The Russians readily marched over the boundary line and won the first conflict. Our troops had to retreat. The Russian loss was enormous. We retreated across a little river, blew up the bridges, and held them on the other side with constant battle day and night. Their loss again was heavy, because they were attacking and we were using shrapnel from the cannons.

"In the meantime another army of eight corps, 245,000 men, was in the southern part of Ost Preussen trying to march upwards to Koenigsberg, but in the meantime we got a new commanding general, Von Hindenburg whose name will never be forgotten. He, with five army corps, completely annihilated the Russian 102,000 prisoners, 100,000 dead and wounded. The poor men got lost and got between a lake and swamp on each side with the German artillery in front and rear and Zeppelins above. Patients told me that their dead were so thick that they fell against one another and remained standing, and in other places they covered the ground in layers. They captured one baggage train of wagons filled with provisions which was forty miles long. Just think of it.

"From here our troops hurried up north and hailed fire into the East army, with loss that caused them to retreat in such haste that they left their cannons and provisions. The poor men were on the run for three days and nights with our army pumping lead into them from cannon and machine guns. Their loss, again, was enormous. We chased them about 30 miles over the Russian border into their forts where our army is at present still firing away at them.

"We figure that during the last month Russia has lost in round numbers 300,000 men and about 1,200 officers.

"Yesterday I received a patient who with six others, stormed a trench in which were forty-five Russians. They struck everyone of them to death and lost only one man. The Russians are afraid of the bayonet and when they see them coming on a rush they simply lose their senses and do not know what to do. The Russians are only strong when in great majority and have to deal with women and children. These they can kill and then burn up the houses.

"You may have heard of the term Cossack. They are a sort of cavalry troops. They are trained horsemen and good shooters. They are an entirely separate organization from the infantry. We always distinguish between Cossack and Russian, because the latter are volunteer soldiers, and as a whole are fairly decent, but the Cossacks are a murderous band. All they do is to murder women and old men and burn their homes, and then do all the mean things possible, such as cutting off the right forearm of young boys so they cannot serve in the army, and torturing old people. In one instance they caught a young boy, punched out his eyes, bound him on a horse and sent him home. This gang of 15 Cossacks were caught the next day and identified. All were given the death sentence. They were made to dig their own graves, stand in front of them, and then the order was given to shoot, and they tumbled into their graves. There is a standing order not to capture a Cossack but that every one must be shot. I have some men who had a bunch of 60 and 300 Cossacks were going to storm them. They were in trenches and let them approach until within 50 yards and then shot off the whole lot of them. Our chaps shoot to kill and make no mistake. The Russians shoot poorly and are poorly trained.

"The public spirit of the people is great. The soldiers are all anxious to get back into field and get another shot at the Russians, although during the battle they got nothing to eat but bread, coffee water and what they could snatch and fight day and night.

"I have been over the entire battle field of Ost Preussen and on a short trip into Russia. I had one trip in an auto, of three days' duration. I saw many very interesting sights. The weather was disagreeable, but we got through just the same.

"Have made frequent auto trips of 20 and 30 miles to operate on severe cases which the attending doctor could not handle; in this way I have had the opportunity to see quite a bit.

"Last night 1,300 wounded arrived in Koenigsberg from Russia. We have places for 6,000 wounded in the city. At present our hospital is not full, but we have enough to do. I have received very good care from the Germans. I have a raise in pay already, but now I am getting the maximum.

"I have no idea how long this war will last, nor how long I shall stay. I shall stay as long as I continue to learn new things, and until I can speak German fluently.

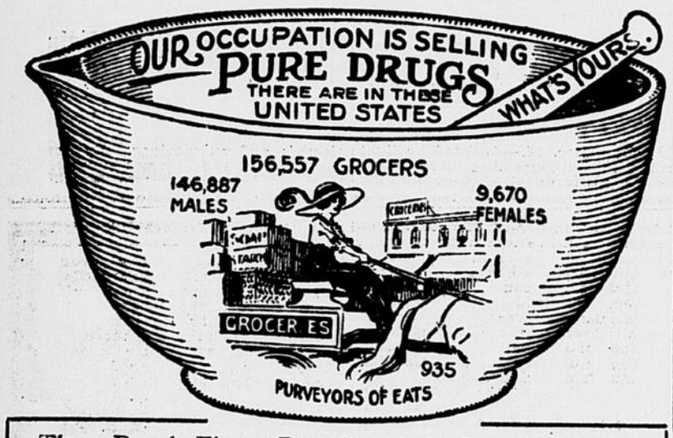
"I wish you would make a newspaper article out of portions of this letter and send it on home so they can read it and then send me the article. Your brother,

—"Hans.

"Am feeling fine."

For Best of Service and Results
SHIP GRAIN
TO
William Dalrymple
Minneapolis Duluth

Established 1888
Chas. E. Lewis & Co.
Stocks Bonds
Grain Cotton
413-418 Chamber of Commerce MINNEAPOLIS
Security Bldg. Grand Forks
A. J. ILDSTAD, Manager.
The only resident members of the New York Stock Exchange northwest of Chicago.



These People Figure Prominently in Our Daily Lives
We Would Miss Them if They Closed Up for a Week
But Equally Important
Are Pure Drugs and Reliable Remedies
There Are Times
When Nothing Will Take Their Place
WHEN THAT TIME COMES, COME HERE
TREPANIER PHARMACY
Both Phones No. 9

TIRED EYES AND HEADACHE
The natural result of reading without glasses when the eyesight demands them.
YOU KNOW today from the feeling of your eyes whether they need toning up or not—if they do, let us examine your eyes, prescribe, make and fit glasses that will enable you to see without effort.
Thos. Porte
16 N. 4th St., Grand Forks, N. D.

We carry a large stock of
Cut Flowers
We make our own
Funeral Designs
New Store. 12 N. Fourth St.
Phone N. W. 35.
Residence 309 N. 5th St.
Phones 330.
LOVELL
The Florist

Doughnuts
We make a specialty of Good Doughnuts, per doz. 15c
Sugar Cookies, per dozen 10c
LOVELL NORTHERN CAFETERIA

Your Washing
Send it to us to be done ROUGH DRY, lb. 6c
Phone 178 Star Steam Laundry

STRENUOUS FIGHT FOR CANAL RELIC

Ferryman's House Provides Goal for Stirring Incident of the War.

(The Associated Press)

London, Dec 28.—The fight for "Ferryman's House" at Merckem, on the Yser canal, provided one of the most stirring incidents of the recent fighting around Dixmude.

"Merckem is on the southern reach of the Yser," a correspondent writes. "four miles or so east of the road to Ypres, On the eastern side of the water is a house which on a good French road map may be found tagged. "Maison ru Passuer"—the Ferryman's house. It is a relic no doubt of the days before the building of the narrow bridge that now spans the waters at this point.

"This bridge for some time had been a sort of no man's land. It was commanded by heavy artillery on the French side and also by a machine gun battery on the German side. The German's occupied Ferryman's House, which they had turned into a small fort, with their machine guns mounted at windows both upstairs and down.

Neither side cared to destroy the bridge, because each had hopes use it in an advance. The French finally decided that things would be easier if the Germans were driven out of the neighborhood and made his plans to surprise them. The venture was a rather risky one because of the viligance of the German sentries and because the position wes so thoroughly dominated by the machine gun.

The colonel in charge asked for volunteers and selected from those who offered an even four hundred men, One hundred of them were African any work of exceptional daring.

Not long after midnight the detachment started out on their mission. They were discovered when they reached the bridge and the German machine guns apened fire at the end of the bridge. The French troops sprinted through the hail of shot, despite heavy losses, and a fair proportion of them reached the house in two or three minutes. Then it was hand-to-hand fight. The Germans fought first from their covering walls outside but were shot down, bayonetted, or knifed. The garrison retreated indoors and to the outbuildings, all of which had been loophooled for use in case of attack. The door fell before the Africans' axe. The French troops dashed in, using bayonettes only. Across the ground floor and up the stairs the conflict continued, until the only enemies remaining were a little group in the attic, who surrendered when they saw that resistance was useless.

"The winning of 'Ferryman's House' removed the most advanced German position in this region and gove the allies command of a most useful bridge. The lieutenant who carried out the raid has been recommended for a decoration."

MANY WIDOWED BY WAR ARE IGNORANT

Do Not Yet Know Fate of Their Husbands Fighting For France.

Paris, Dec. 28.—Instances of French women who have been widows since early in the war and are still ignorant of their husband's fate are often coming to light.

It is not only that the authorities have been slow in communicating notice of casualties, but that friends and relatives who have heard of deaths at the front have evaded the responsibility of breaking the news, hoping that identifications of the dead have been mistaken and that the missing one may turn up eventually.

A case which came to the writer's notice is probably typical of many. A young woman who was accustomed to dine with her brother, a newspaperman, at a restaurant largely patronized by men of that profession, has appeared nightly at the restaurant alone ever since her brother was called to join his regiment, and inquired if his co-workers had heard anything of him. From a wounded comrade who returned to Paris they learned that the girl's brother was killed more than two months ago, but none of the men has had the heart to break the news to the sister.

There are also thousands among the 6,000,000 school children of France, most of whose fathers are in the army, who have failed to learn the true answer to their repeated queries during the holiday season: "Why doesn't papa come home?"

The answer probably cannot be given in a majority of cases until the publication of the full lists of losses which, however, has not yet been decided upon by the French government.

BLUE CROSS FUND TO SAVE HORSES

London, Dec. 28.—The Blue Cross fund is not only trying to alleviate the sufferings of wounded horses but also to learn the wastage of horseflesh in war. In view of the fact that the four months' fighting has drained Europe of its supply of horses, the allied army looks to the Blue Cross to save animals for further service.

There have been established in France, largely through the co-operation of the French government, veterinary hospitals which are now caring for some 2,000 animals. Three of these farm hospitals are in Normandy, and others at Gisors, Fontainbleau, provence and Troyes. Seven camp hospitals are also established of the front which looks after animals suffering from overwork, exposure, and sickness as well as from wounds. Prompt treatment has materrially reduced the death rate.

The Blue Cross fund is an offshoot from the Dumb Friends League which correndonds to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of the American cities.

CROSS COUNTRY RUNNING FEATURED

London, Dec. 28.—In every army training camp in England cross country running is a part of the work of fitting the new soldiers for service. It has developed a number of well-athletes, among them G. W. Hutson, now numbered among the missing, who is ranked as the greatest distance runner of the present day in England.

The private cross-country clubs, which have been very popular sports organizations in England for many years, have contributed in some cases as high as 75 per cent of their membership to the army since the beginning of the war. As a result, all of the autumn fixtures have been cancelled, but their place is to be taken by district competitions between various new-army units.

GAMBLING CARRIED ON, BUT QUIETLY

Nice, Dec. 28.—Life at Monte Carlo, with the Casina closed, continued to be very quiet, but the International Sporting club is open with tables where some risk their money at baccara. This so-called "circle prive" stops playing at 8 o'clock at night, so middle aged gamblers are able to spend a good long night in bed after the strain of the day. In the scarcity of gold gambling goes on with counters instead of coins. One gets them at the entrance against notes; when leaving counters are again exchanged for notes. Extreme difficulty in handling paper caused this important change. The aspect of the gambling halls is the same, the sound is different, that is all.

The operetta season has been cancelled, but the opera season will start as usual in the second half of January. Theatrical pleasures are of rather serious sort, being confined to classical concerts.

One Match
May lose you the savings of a life time. Let us protect your property. A policy in our company will assure you safety. Have your agent place your business in the Home Company.
Paid up Capital $100,000.00
NORTHERN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.
GRAND FORKS, NORTH DAKOTA
Home Office: Grand Forks, North Dakota.

20,000 BELGIANS MAY BE CALLED

That Number of Refugees in England Liable for Military Service.

London, Dec. 28.—A general census of Belgian refugees in England has been ordered that King Albert's cabinet may know where the Belgian subject to military service are quartered.

It has been estimated that 20,000 Belgians of military age came to England, but such estimates are necessarily inaccurate. In the rush from Antwerp and Ostend it was impossible to keep any accurate records. Many of the refugees who had money came independent of any organized agency and consequently the governments of Belgium and England have no knowledge of their bivements.

The employment of Belgians in England has raised many stubborn questions. Relief committees have not encouraged Belgians to accept employment where they would compete with English labor and there has been a studied effort on the part of English committees throught the island to prevent Belgians from accepting a lower wage than that ordinarilly paid to Englishmen or Englishwomen.

In France the refugees have almost invariably found employment especially the men of all ages. The Frenchmen have nearly all gone into the service, with the result that the Belgians who have any knowledge of railroading, bridge building, electrical construction or engineering work of any sort are instantly put to work.

Some Belgians have been leaving England for the United States, but they are cheifly older men and women who formerly lived in America and have relatives and friends there. There has been no large movement of Belgians toward America, as yet, and no objection has bee raised to their departure from England where they had papers showing who they were and what their reasons were for leaving England.

SOUP AND BOILED BEEF AT LOW COST

Organizations in Charge Effect Reduction in Maintainance Charge.

Paris, Dec. 28.—Soup and boiled beef distribution has been undertaken on a large scale in Paris to meet the winter's demand. Prices of beef which though wholesome and nutritious, are not advantageous for the feeding of the soldiers on account of weight and cumbersomeness, are sent by the army butchers to the soup kitchens for the poor, to be sold at the lowest price that nets actual cost. The soup was sold first at 6 sous a litre and the same price for a half pound of beef, but the soup has now been reduced to 2 sous a litre and the beef to 4 sous a pound.

From 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 in the afternoon, a long line composed mostly of women and children with their pots, pails and jugs, await their turn to be served at the stock yards.

The soup kitchens have extended all over Paris and now more than 10,000 persons, representing as many families, are served daily at an optional cost of 2 cents.

So many come that the enterprise has turned out to be a profitable venture, and the profits, to which the city of Paris added a sum of 5,000 francs which was generally reserved as an indemnity for summer holiday vacation of the stock-yard employes, are to be used to purchase warm clothing for soldiers.

This has taken the idea of charity out of the enterprise and made those who bring their 2 sous or their 4 sous co-partners in an enterprise for the comfort of the men in the trenches.

Up to the present time these poor people have sent more than a thousand full sets of warm clothing to the soldiers, besides the same number of pipes and a considerable quantity of tobacco.

At one part of the stock yard a line may be seen every day, composed chiefly of old men and invalids waiting to pay their penny for a pint of ox blood.

This individual instance of the work at the stock yards is typical of many pathetic cases.

"A litre of bouillon, please," asked a bent old woman with a few scattered gray hairs, in a timid voice to the butcher in charge. The butcher scrutinized her and reached for a larger ladle; the litre he made more than a measure and dropped a good chunk of boiled beef with it into her pail. The old lady handed out a copper 2 sou piece. The man looked at it, forced a severe expression and handed it back, saying: "It's no good; it's got a hole in it." The old lady looked from the man to the piece disconsolately and began to search for the hole, which she was unable to find. "Keep it, old lady, perhaps it'll bring you luck." Then she understood, muttered a feeble "God bless you," wiped a tear from her eyes and ambled off.

As the foreign war is about nothing it cannot be settled by arbitration, there being nothing to settle but the war indemnity, and the only way to decide that is to fight it ouut.

CHRISTMAS HAS NOW GONE BY
Many hearts were made glad by the receiving of
Electrical Gifts.
Why not give those whom you missed something electrical for the
New Year?
We carry everything in Electrical Supplies.
MoGOEY & BINNIE
Electrical Contractors and Supplies, 115 N. 3rd St.

WE DO CLEANING PRESSING and REPAIRING
At Reasonable Prices
GRAND FORKS DYE HOUSE
Send your package parcel post. Both Phones.
317 Kittson Ave., Grand Forks.

SERVIA HARDEST HIT BY FIGHTING

Terrible Conditions Prevail in Little Kingdom as Result of War.

London, Dec. 28.—A Servian Red Cross nurse writing to the Servian Relief Committee in London, describes conditions in Servia as follows:

"I have seen five wars—what is Servia's history but a series of wars?—but never have I seen such sudden and terrible destitution. Wounded are lying everywhere, in the houses on the streets, in the squares and we are disturbed in our efforts to the care for them by the crowd of fugitives constantly pouring in.

"We give what we have, but it is so little, and we are always short. The doors of the Red Cross depot are thronged with applicants for food and lodging. You know how proud our people are. Nobody wanted to be rich for all had enough, and now for the first time we are poor,. There is not a family unhurt by the war.

"We have soup kitchens, refugees, hospitals at every turn—all in desperate need. Bakers and butchers are ruined, for we have no money to pay them. One baker said to me weeks ago: 'I have no son to send tto the war, but I will give what I have.' He supplied our hospital gratis with bread until his flour gave out. Now he is bankrupt.

"At Svilianits three thousand waifs and wanderers arrived last week. The people took them in. I am convinced not a house hold in that town now has afull meal.

"Yet we do not lose heart. Many of the soldiers give us money, if they can. Yesterday we got contributions of 70 dinars, ($14) and in three cities a total of 2,250 dinars ($400) was collected in two days. This is an enormous sum in Servia, where a grosch (4 cents) is no commoner than a pound sterling ($5) in England.

MEN TO DIVIDE $95,000 PRIZE

Captors of German Merchant Ships will Have neat Nest Egg as a Result.

London, Dec. 28.—The men of the warships which captured the German barques Goldbek and Perkeo will have about 19,000 pounds or $95,900 to divide among them from the sale of these vessels which were recently put up at auction. The Perkeo went to a Norwegian bidder at $61,000. The Goldbek passed to another Norwegian firm at the price of $64,500.

The sale of the Perkeo aroused interest because she is the largest sailing vessel afloat. She can load nearly 6,000 tons of cargo. She was launched under a British registry on the Clyde in 1901, and was first known as the Brilliant. Shortly before the outbreak of the war she was sold to the "P" line of clippers of Hamburg, and Captain Nissen was placed in command.

Captain Nissen was skipper of the famous five masted barque Preussen, which was wrecked in a storm off Dover three years ago, when the officers and crew acted with such gallantry that the kaiser sent a congratulatory telegram.

The Perkeo was despatched by her new German owners to New York on her first trip, but was intercepted off Dover on August 5, by H. M. S. Zulu. Captain Nissen, in sight of the spot where his old charge the Preussen left her bones, endeavored to escape by hoisting the Union Jack. But he ran up the true colors when a shot pierced her foresail.

JOAN OF ARC'S BIRTHPLACE VISITED

Paris, Dec. 28.—Domremy, the village in the Vosges where Joan of Arc was born, continues to attract the visitor. They go to the cottage of the heroine, not merely through curiosity, but to register a wish that the Germans be driven out of France. This has been the prayer of all those who have been to Domremy since the beginning of the war and who have registered at the little home. The visitors' book even bears, under date of July 31 on the eve of hostilities, the inscription, "to abolish the war," signed by a man from Marseilles.

GERMANS WITHOUT FEAR, SAYS TUTOR

English Woman, in Dresden, Declares Conditions Appear Optimistic.

London, Dec. 28.—"The war has become merely a part of the daily routing of our lives here," writes an English school teacher from Dresden, Germany. She has been a resident of Dresden many years, and has had no trouble either with the populace or the authorities.

"There is no feeling of alarm," she writes, "such as we hear is prevalent in London and Paris. The feeling of optimism is as strong as ever, and no native of Saxony has any fears of an invasion of Dresden by the Russians.

"We see many soldiers, going and coming. They are very fine and very warlike. The women of Dresden shower them with gifts of cigars, chocolates and warm articles of clothing. The troops are always singing some of the old German glees. They have a few songs which are good. One of them, written by a private soldier, has caught on all Germany. The words are a bit grotesque, but fit excellently into the rollicking music. They go thus:

"'For every Briton a kick,
For every Russian a shot,
For every Frenchman a knock—
For God, for king, and fatherland.'

"We had the spy mania here very bad for a time, and everybody suspected everybody else; but they have got past that now."

BIG COLLECTIONS FOR WAR FUNDS

Petrograd, Dec. 28.—St. George's day, a great popular Russian festival, was celebrated as usual. Collections in the streets and in the restaurants for various war funds yielded immense sums. The restaurants for this one day were allowed to dispense alcoholic drinks, and elaborate theatrical programs were given, most of the numbers being cheerful references to the progress of the war.

Lady Baltimore Cake
The Most Popular Cake This Season
By Mrs. Janet McKenzie Hill, Editor of the Boston Cooking School Magazine
This is considered by many cooking authorities the finest cake that can be made, though in reality it is not at all difficult.
K C Lady Baltimore Cake
One cup butter; 2 cups granulated sugar; 1 cup milk; 1 teaspoonful rose water; 3½ cups flour; 3 level teaspoonfuls K C Baking Powder; whites of 6 eggs, beaten dry.
Cream the butter and beat in the sugar gradually. Sift together, three times, the flour and baking powder, and add to the butter and sugar, alternately with the milk and rose water. Lastly, add the egg whites. Bake in three-layer cake pans. Put the layers together with the following frosting.
NOTE—The cake is a large one and sells at Women's Exchanges for $1.50.

Frosting for Lady Baltimore Cake
Three cups granulated sugar; 1 cup boiling water; whites of 3 eggs; 1 cup chopped raisins; 1 cup chopped nut-meats; 5 figs cut in thin slices.
Stir the sugar and water until the sugar is dissolved, then let boil without stirring until the syrup from a spoon will spin a long thread; pour upon the whites of the eggs, beaten dry, beating constantly meanwhile. Continue the beating until the frosting is cold; add the fruit and spread upon the cake.
The K C Cook's Book contains ninety such delicious recipes,—bread, muffins, cakes and pastry. You can secure a copy free by sending the certificate packed in every 25-cent can of K C Baking Powder to the JAQUES MFG. CO., Chicago. Small cans do not contain Cook's Book certificates.

Everything Electrical
Including Percolators, Chafing Dishes, Irons, Toasters, Etc.
East Grand Forks A. L. Neurauter

Eleven Through Cars
EACH WEEK
To California
via
Chicago and North Western Line
FROM MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL
First Class Sleeping Cars — Daily to Los Angeles via Omaha Limited to Omaha, thence Los Angeles Limited to Los Angeles—compartments, drawing room and open sections.
Every Wednesday and Every Saturday to Los Angeles via Kansas City and California Limited.
Tourist Sleeping Cars — Every Wednesday via Omaha, Salt Lake City to Los Angeles.
Every Saturday via Omaha, Kansas City to Los Angeles.
Interesting tours of the West, Southwest, California, Puget Sound. Round trip tickets on sale daily.
FLORIDA AND THE GULF COAST
First class tourist tickets on sale daily, liberal stopovers, choice of routes.
For special pamphlets containing travel information, call upon or address
E. A. WHITAKER, Trav. Pass. Agent
C. T. PETERSON, Trav. Pass. Agent
St. Paul, Minn.
Ticket Offices—396 Robert Street, St. Paul, Minn. 600 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
G. H. MacRAE, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.
TWO GREATEST EXPOSITIONS IN THE WORLD'S HISTORY
San Francisco—Panama Pacific International Exposition opens Feb. 20th
San Diego—International-Panama-California Exposition opens Jan. 1st