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Restricts Sale of Weapons
A Greek law of July 30, 1914, prohibits the importation, manufacture and sale of certain weapons, including stilettos, daggers and spring or double edged pocket knives. The importation of firearms of all kinds without government permission is likewise prohibited.

HOUSEHOLD

GREEN TOMATO HINTS.
Green tomatoes can be served as a dessert, and make a really delightful change from the ordinary routine. To prepare the dish, wash the tomatoes, remove the stem and cut in halves. Put them in a pudding dish with the cut side down, and sprinkle with sugar. Add a little water and cook slowly in the oven until tender. Cool and serve very cold with whipped cream.

Another green tomato dessert is a pie. Some persons think it an admirable substance for mince pie. To make it, wash four pounds of firm, green tomatoes, and add a pound and a half of sugar and a teacupful of molasses. Simmer for three or four hours, until rich and thick, and pour into two pie plates, lined with good crust. Add two or three thin slices of lemon peel to each pie, cover with crust and bake. This pie makes a variety at a time of year when there are not many available fruits for pie.

Green tomato jam is worth making. To eight pounds of the tomatoes, add the juice and the thin rind of four lemons, two ounces of green ginger, and boil until tender. Then add seven pounds of sugar, and continue boiling until dissolved. Remove the ginger and pack the jam into jars in the usual way.

TOMATO CATSUP.
Wash and cut in pieces a half peck of ripe tomatoes. Cook in precalined or granite iron preserving kettle till soft enough to put through a sieve, which will remove skin and seeds. To the pulp add two tablespoonfuls of salt, two tablespoonfuls pepper, one half tablespoon allspice, one-half tablespoon cloves and one-half pint vinegar. Let the tomato cook for several hours before adding the spices and vinegar. Mix the salt and spices dry in a bowl and blend well before putting into the tomato. Cook till quite thick and put in bottles. Store in a cool cellar.

PORTER APPLES.
This recipe for canned porter apples comes from Massachusetts, the home of that famous old dessert variety; Wipe, quarter, core and peel the apples, then weigh them. Make a syrup by boiling for 10 minutes one-third the weight of the apples in granulated sugar with water, the proportion being 2 1-2 cupfuls of water to one pound of sugar. Cook the apples slowly in the syrup until soft; do not crowd them. Skim out the apples carefully into jars, cover with the boiling syrup and seal.

WILL ASK FOR \$1,250,000,000
London, Sept. 15.—Official announcement is made that Premier Asquith will ask the House of Commons to-day to vote a credit of £250,000,000 (\$1,125,000,000) not only to support the army and navy, but the civil lists growing out of war conditions.

When War Broke Out
In August, 1914, the British army stationed in the United Kingdom available for service abroad consisted of about 165,000 Regulars. The Reservists, the Special Reservists and the Territorials who were at once summoned to the colors numbered not less than half a million men, so that before the call was sent out for Kitchener's new army at least 665,000 were under arms. Mr. Asquith announced in the House of Commons yesterday that since the outbreak of war an aggregate of not far short of three million men had enlisted in the army and navy. The navy has taken probably seventy-five thousand men, so that the total military strength—not allowing for losses—brought by Great Britain to the allied cause has been a trifle under 3,600,000 men. The losses up to August 21 in killed, wounded and missing were 381,983, which must have been increased in the interval to slightly over 400,000. There must be a further allowance for those who died from natural causes and for the sick, but the total of the these two items would not be over 100,000. After making all reasonable deductions there would seem to be at least 3,100,000 men still available for active service. Of this total it would appear that between 700,000 and 750,000 men are now in Belgium and France, where they hold about fifty miles of the battle front. Of the number in the Dardan-

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elles, in Egypt, in Mesopotamia and in the various African spheres of operation there are no records. It is not at all likely that more than a quarter of a million British soldiers are employed in these regions, for the Indian army the troops of the South African Union and of Australasia have been used largely in Asia and Africa as well as in the Dardanelles.—Toronto Globe.

Lord Kitchener is among those who believe that the Germans on the eastern front have about shot their bolt. He said so in the House of Lords yesterday, and added that their advance, which at one time was carried out at an average daily rate of approximately five miles, has now diminished to less than one mile a day, while the Russian forces, which they boastfully described as defeated and broken troops flying before them, are still doggedly and pluckily fighting along the whole line, and in some places are turning on the jaded invaders and inflicting heavy losses. The Austrians army of Galicia, to which was assigned the task of driving the Russians out of eastern Galicia, consists no longer of jaded invaders, as Lord Kitchener put it, but spirited defenders of their own soil. The retreat of the Austrians from the line of the Sereth has carried them back to the west of the Stripa near its junction with the Dneister, and still continues. If the Austrians retire to Stanislau, and yesterday afternoon's despatches indicate that they may do so, Lemberg itself will be none too safe. The Germans to the north, in Volhynia, are not able to help. In their first rush they took Lutsk and Dubno, fortress towns near the frontier, but during the past few days they have been barely holding their own. The retreat of the Austrians may indeed force the Germans to retire to the line of the Bug, south to the Pripiet marshes. General Ivanoff, the Russian Commander in this region, had a large part in the original Russian conquest of Galicia and knows the ground thoroughly.—Toronto Globe.

Faces of Crucified Told Their Stories
London, Sept. 14.—At the City Temple, Rev. R. J. Campbell spoke hopefully of the present situation in France. "As a result of a visit to the British lines I was greatly impressed," he said, "with the undaunted spirit and delightful cheerfulness and optimism that prevailed among the English-Canadian troops. So far as the army is concerned, I found no pessimism until I returned to England. I met one grim young Canadian who wished to return because he had a debt to pay. This Canadian had seen with his own eyes two Canadian sergeants crucified. I said to him 'perhaps they were nailed up after they were dead.' The Canadian replied, 'Sir, you would not have thought so if you had seen their faces.' Our soldiers are more bitter against the Germans than they were at first on account of the atrocities attested sometimes by a number of men together and which were too horrible to repeat."

Did Not Disturb Professor
One of the professors at a certain university has often been spared much embarrassment by his quickness at repartee.
One afternoon as he was in the midst of a speech somebody attempted to interrupt him by suddenly crowing like a rooster. It was done to perfection; and a number of students laughed, in spite of themselves.
The professor, however, was equal to the occasion. He stopped, listened till the crowing ceased, and then, with a look of surprise, pulled out his watch. "Morning already!" he said. "My watch is on half past three. But there can be no mistake about it; the instinct of the lower animal is infallible."
There was a roar of laughter. The "lower animal" collapsed, and the lecturer continued his discourse as if nothing had occurred.

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Germans Lose In Kameruns

Paris, Sept. 16—"Fighting continually in Africa since last September along a front of more than 2,000 miles the French colonial troops, aided by the British allies, have obtained remarkable results," said Gaston Doumergue minister of the colonies, to the Associated Press to-day.
"German East Africa," the minister continued, "will soon be the only colony possessed by Germany, with the exception of a small part of the Kameruns. The other German possessions are occupied either by the French or English, or conjointly."
"When one considers the difficulties of transportation in the interior of Kameruns, not only of food and munition, but cannon of our expeditionary columns, success appears to be still more evident and meritorious."

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