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**HOUSEHOLD**

**QUICK CRUST**  
 This is a new and simple recipe for  
 making a quick crust. It is made of  
 flour, salt, and butter. The flour  
 should be sifted and the salt added  
 to it. The butter should be cut up  
 into small pieces and rubbed into  
 the flour. The mixture should be  
 rolled out and cut into the desired  
 shape. The crust is then baked in  
 a hot oven for a few minutes.  
**CINNAMON BUNS**  
 One pint of flour; 1 teaspoonful  
 of salt; 1 tablespoonful baking  
 powder; 1 tablespoonful butter;  
 sufficient milk to make a  
 dough you can knead. Mix  
 flour, salt and baking powder  
 together rub the butter into the  
 flour and add milk. Turn out  
 on board and knead until  
 smooth roll into a sheet about  
 half inch thick spread with mel-  
 ted butter, half cup sugar, cin-  
 namon and currants or raisins;  
 roll tightly and cut in pieces  
 about two inches wide. Bake  
 slowly about 45 minutes.

**OYSTER POSSIBILITIES.**  
 Oyster can be creamed and  
 served in patty shells. They  
 can be dipped into fritter bat-  
 ter and fried. They can be  
 minced and added to an omelet  
 that is ready to turn. They can  
 be chopped and added to pan-  
 cake batter. They can be min-  
 ced and made into croquettes.

**SAGO AND APPLE PUD-  
 DING.**  
 Pare and core eight large tart  
 apples, soak a cupful of sago in  
 enough cold water to cover,  
 pour over the apples, sweeten  
 to taste, and bake until firm.

**HICKORYNUT MACAROONS**  
 One egg, one cupful granu-  
 lated sugar, one cupful hickory-  
 nut meats, two tablespoonfuls  
 flour. Beat the egg until it is  
 creamy and then beat in the sug-  
 ar. Next add the flour, smooth-  
 ly and carefully, and then the  
 nutmeats, chopped coarsely.  
 Grease a big tin or sheet and  
 sprinkle it with flour and drop  
 the macaroon mixture on it from  
 a spoon in tiny piles about two  
 inches from each other. Bake  
 until done, which will be about  
 twenty minutes in a medium  
 oven.

**"Terrible Story Of  
 Sordid Atrocities"**  
 (Toronto Daily News)  
 A vivid description of German at-  
 rocities and vandalism in Belgium was  
 given by Rev. Henri Anet, B.A., LL.D.  
 a Belgian Presbyterian minister, at St.  
 John's Presbyterian Church yesterday.  
 "The British, French and Belgian  
 Commissions have told the world a lot  
 of what Belgium has suffered and en-  
 dured," said Dr. Anet, "but they have only  
 scratched the surface. When this war  
 is over, or when the Germans are driven  
 back across Belgium one of the most  
 sordid and terrible of all stories of per-  
 sistent and determined atrocities will  
 be told. Crimes have been performed  
 that even some of the invading soldiers

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themselves have turned away from in  
 disgust. At Mons one of our pastors  
 visited an Austrian, who declared to him  
 that had he known what soldiers would  
 have had to do besides fight he would  
 have deserted before his men went into  
 action.  
 Ministers and men were stood up and  
 shot on the slightest pretence, said he,  
 "or sent to prison, where they were,  
 starved and ill-clothed. Many members  
 of our own Church were deliberately  
 murdered, while evidence has been pro-  
 duced to prove that 30,000 Belgian men,  
 women and children have been slaugh-  
 tered by Germans."  
 The speaker declared that the churches  
 at Charlerois, Mamur, Naubeuge,  
 Mons, Lens, Liege and other Belgian  
 cities had been either wantonly destroyed  
 or turned into stables for the horses.  
 The terrible experience through which  
 his country was passing, had, however,  
 resulted in a religious awakening.  
 "Last September I had the honor of  
 meeting King Albert," concluded Dr.  
 Anet, "who said to me: 'This war is a  
 severe test for Belgium; it will either  
 take us nearer God or carry us farther  
 away.' That is true, Belgium has not  
 lost her soul. She has lost practically  
 everything, but has retained her national  
 honor, and will rise out of this crisis a  
 religious people."  
 The Belgian preacher closed the service  
 with a prayer, delivered in the Flemish  
 tongue.

**War Must Be  
 Quickly Finished**

PARIS, March 2. [Toronto  
 Globe]—(By Gabriel Hano-  
 teaux, former French Foreign  
 Minister)—With their Verdun  
 offensive, the Germans are tak-  
 ing up their campaign against  
 France just where they left off  
 at the battle of the Marne.  
 Verdun is the apex of those  
 eastern citadels, which always  
 snatched the German offensive  
 through Belgium, and until that  
 apex is smashed any attack to-  
 wards the interior of France is  
 exposed to being bitten off by  
 our eastern jaws. Any attack  
 on Paris is taken in the rear by  
 our armies about those fortres-  
 ses. I do not know whether it  
 is true that General von Deim-  
 ling told the 15th Corps that this  
 was to be the last anti-French  
 offensive, but true or untrue,  
 the assertion expresses an act-  
 verity.  
 Germany has arrived at that  
 point where she is bound to  
 make up her mind to use her re-  
 maining resources. I learn from  
 the most reliable source that  
 during the last visit of the King  
 of Saxony to his troops, the of-  
 ficers surrounded him and told  
 him the war must be quickly  
 finished and that the soldiers  
 would be unable to undertake a  
 new campaign.  
 The King of Saxony reported  
 to the Kaiser the pressure which  
 his own troops were bringing

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to bear upon him. The con-  
 federate states were beginning  
 to get restless. Therefore the  
 Kaiser ordered an offensive on  
 the French front.  
 It is noteworthy that the  
 troops who made the greatest  
 sacrifices at Verdun were Prus-  
 sians, Pomeranian, Silesian and  
 Rhenish soldiers fell by thou-  
 sands.  
 "The Prussians are naturally  
 the supreme champions of Prus-  
 sian militarism. Verdun has  
 capital importance when regard-  
 ed from the viewpoint of the  
 whole situation.  
 Every hour, every minute,  
 decides the result of this last,  
 desperate gambler's throw. The  
 Kaiser stands involved, not on-  
 ly before history, but before  
 his own people. He continues  
 to lead his people to butchery.  
 To save himself, he orders a  
 supreme massacre. But the  
 hour has struck. Verdun brings  
 no luck to the Prussian dynasty.  
 To von Deimling's alleged  
 assertion that this is the last of  
 fensive, I will add the state-  
 ment recently made to me by  
 one of our greatest leaders; it  
 is better so. Let them attack.  
 We are ready for them.

**What Germans Are  
 Doing For Russia**  
 (Anglo-Continental Press Agency,  
 Zurich.)  
 The German blockade of Russia in the  
 Baltic and the closing of the Dardanelles  
 are not having the disastrous effect on  
 the internal condition of Russia that the  
 Germano furks may fondly suppose.  
 One of the leading journals of Petro-  
 grad, the Ristch, publishes an interest-  
 ing article by the well known writer,  
 Igojow, which shows how Russian ind-  
 ustry is evolving through the new con-  
 centration of effort brought about by the  
 war. The figures that this writer quotes  
 are most eloquent. On the first of  
 February, 1915, the number of rural co-  
 operative credit societies was 10,661;  
 ten months later, on the first of Decem-  
 ber, of the same year of war, during  
 which the Russian armies had retreated  
 into the interior of the country, the num-  
 ber of these societies had increased to  
 11,370. In the same period, the number  
 of rural cooperative savings institutions  
 rose from 3,762 to 4,972, and the number  
 of rural cooperative consumers' societies  
 more than double during this year.  
 These figures show how little the in-  
 ternal life of Russia—a nation composed  
 mainly of peasants—has been interrupted,  
 or even touched by the war—and inva-  
 sion—and illustrate what the now Russian  
 Prime Minister, Sturmer, meant when  
 he said the other day that to think of  
 bringing the war to an end by "exhaust-  
 ing" a country like Russia was ridiculous.  
 This new spirit of organization in the  
 Russian peasant has been quickened by  
 the closing of the Dardanelles and the  
 Baltic. The cessation of Russia's  
 greatest export, that of wheat, has led  
 to the abandoning in many districts of  
 the extensive cultivation by which the  
 land was being exhausted—and in bad  
 seasons mortgaged up to the hilt—for  
 intensive cultivation requiring the or-  
 ganization of local credit and savings  
 institutions, and greater intelligence  
 and industry among the peasants.  
 There is no doubt that the suppression  
 of vodka—another result of the German  
 Kaiser's declaration of war against  
 Russia—has helped the peasant to rise  
 to the new demands made on him.  
 The old saw, that it is an ill wind that  
 blows nobody any good, can be applied  
 to Russia at the present moment. The  
 blockade of her chief ports and the in-  
 vasion of a large part of her territory  
 have had the effect of rousing the vast  
 bulk of the nation to a new spirit of  
 sobriety, energy, self dependence and  
 mutual help. And when we add to this  
 that Russia is the only country in Eur-  
 ope whose production of iron is increas-  
 ing rapidly and that the German or  
 German controlled firms that monopol-  
 ized and stifled the Russian metallur-  
 gical industry before the war, have  
 been taken over by the government,  
 while native Russian firms are spring-  
 ing up everywhere, we may smile at  
 the idea that the march of the German  
 armies to within a thousand miles of  
 Moscow can have any real effect on the  
 eventual decision.