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"Consider the postage stamps
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Bands, Nets, Barrettes, Combs
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give you.

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HOUSEHOLD

Eggs

BAKED STUFFED EGGS
WITH BREADCRUMBS

They are far more delicious
than the familiar picnic stuffed
egg. Cut the hard boiled eggs
in two lengthwise. Remove the
yolks and mash with a wooden
spoon, adding to each yolk a
tablespoonful of very fine bread-
crumbs, soaked in melted but-
ter, a little cream and pepper
and salt to taste. Stuff the white
with this mixture, heaping it up
and rounding on the top nicely.
Sprinkle a buttered baking dish
with breadcrumbs, stand the
halves in the baking dish and
cover with some finely grated
buttered crumbs. Bake five
minutes and serve with a hot
drawn butter sauce.

EGGS AU GRATIN

Are familiar to a few lucky
people. Butter a flat casserole
or earthenware baking dish and
sprinkle with finely grated
bread crumbs. On the crumbs
break four or six eggs, accord-
ing to the size of the casserole.
On top sprinkle more bread-
crumbs, then grated cheese salt,
pepper bits of butter and lastly
a very little cream. Put into a
hot oven for about six minute
and serve piping hot.

SAVORY BAKED EGGS.

Mince two or three small
green onions fine and brown
nicely in butter; add two tea-
spoonfuls of cider or tarragon
vinegar, a dash of pepper and
quarter of a teaspoonful of salt.
Butter a brown and white, or
white enameled ware deep pie
dish, spread the onion over the
bottom and then break six or
eight eggs carefully over the
mixture. Place in hot oven and
when the eggs are cooked to
your fancy spread over them a
layer of buttered bread
crumbs; let them brown quick-
ly; garnish the dish, and serve
very hot.

QUAKER OMELET.

Take three eggs, a half cup-
ful of milk, one and a half
tablespoonfuls of cornstarch,
half a teaspoonful of salt and a
tablespoonful of butter. Put on
the omelet pan and cover tight-
ly. Heat the tablespoonful of
butter, but do not let it brown.
Have the yolks of the eggs well
beaten with the cornstarch and
salt and add the milk. Beat
the whites to a stiff froth and
add to the mixture. Turn into
the pan, shake gently two or
three times, cover and place on
a part of the stove where it will
brown, but not burn. Cook
about seven minutes, fold turn
into a hot dish and serve with
cream sauce poured around it.

BREAKFAST EGGS.

Drop eggs from the shells in-
to sweet cream, allowing two
for each teacupful; boil two min-
utes, season with salt and pep-
per.

The War News

ROME, April 10.—By royal decree,
the following classes of reservists are
called immediately to the colors: Men
born in 1890, and who have served in

Sacrifice Sale

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Suits

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Furs

All Up To Date Goods
are going
VERY CHEAP
CALL and LOOK
them over

Mrs. F. L. Mooers

Main Street

the cavalry: men born in 1888, 1889,
1884, 1885 and 1886, and who have
served in the mounted artillery, and
men born in 1882, 1883, 1884 and 1885,
and who have served in the engineers,
as well as all men in the territorial
militia who have served in the cavalry,
and also men of the transport service
for a military and engineers.

PARIS, April 11.—The Crown Prince's
supreme effort for the capture of Ver-
dun, a military observers charac-
terized the operations which began on
Sunday to the west of the Meuse, is
spending itself against the stout and
intelligent defense of the French. The
observers point out that when the as-
sault is realized that he has failed to
attain his objective he invariably de-
livers an extended assault with great
violence before lapsing into normal
trench warfare. Such was the great
German attack during the Battle of
Ypres on November 10, five days before
the battle ended, and the first French
battle in Champagne on March 18, 1915,
also closed with a violent assault. In
these operations the assailants hope to
surprise the defenders by an unexpected
effort and to wrest from him, by taking
him unawares, the reward of their own
sacrifices. Gen. Pétain, the French
commander at Verdun, was not caught
napping, but foresaw the possibility of
such a move and straightened and
strengthened his line in anticipation of it.

The battle continues, but with a per-
ceptible dwindling of its violence. The
French commander's plan is to engage
the least possible number of men so as
to retain the maximum of formation
for the ulterior operations, which are
to be entered upon at a moment which
he will consider opportune, and which
will probably be decided upon by him
when he considers that the Germans
have wasted all the men they are will-
ing to sacrifice.

Since the beginning of the battle the
Germans have employed 32 divisions.
It is asserted, and it is impossible for
them long to continue their effort on the
present scale. A radical change is
looked for shortly.

PARIS, April 11.—The problem of
the German intentions regarding Ver-
dun was answered yesterday, by what
a high military authority calls "an at-
tack on the largest scale since the be-
ginning of the offensive." The same
official says:

"We estimate that nearly 100,000
men, including several fresh divisions,
were flung in solid columns at the
west of the Meuse—salient in repeated
assaults against each side beginning al-
most simultaneously at dawn, after a
night's tremendous bombardment.

"We figure that the attempt to rush
this important position (their object
was to capture Le Mort Homme, in or-
der to render untenable the key sector
of Pepper Hill and Douaumont), cost
the Germans fully 30,000 men, of whom
an unusually high proportion were
killed, owing to their inability to suc-
cor any but the lightly wounded. You
know the fate of an injured man
abandoned between trenches."

**Roumania's Trade
With Germany**

Paris, April 15.—The statement
that the German government con-
cluded on April 7 a new arrange-
ment with Roumania is confirmed.
The details are not fully known,
but Jean Herbette states in the

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it also as well as preserves the structure.

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in correct proportions by the most
modern and powerful machinery.

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Echo De Paris that its chief purpo-
se is to remove two obstacles to the
purchase of Roumanian grain by
the central powers.

The first obstacle lays in the
fact that other states were free to
exhaust the market; thus a British
group, last January, bought up
800,000 tons of wheat. The sec-
ond consisted in the fact that the
Roumanian government might re-
quire that exported cereals be paid
for in German or Austrian pro-
ducts, which the central powers
might not want to liberate.

It is believed the new accord re-
moves these two obstacles, Rou-
mania promising Germany all the
produce she does not herself need,
and abolishing the exchange sys-
tem. She also undertakes to per-
mit the transit of traffic to and
from Constantinople.

The importance of this matter
will be seen from the fact that the
Roumanian harvest last year
amounted to 6,000,000 tons, which
is just the quantity of cereals Ger-
many and Austria together had to
import in times of peace.

"An eminent Roumanian person-
ality," interviewed by the Petit
Parisien, declares that Roumania
remains faithful to her friendship
for the entente and has not chang-
ed her political attitude. The
agreement with Germany arises
from the fact that she must sell
her crops and import manufactured
goods, the supply of which had
been interrupted by the closing of
the Dardanelles and the economic
tension with Germany.

Early Wheat Growers

The growing of wheat has so
long been the principal occupa-
tion of man that its geographical
origin is unknown. The Egyp-

tians claim it originated with
Isis, while the Chinese claim to
have received the seed direct as
a gift from heaven. The belief
that it originated in the valleys
of the Euphrates and the Tigris
is more generally accepted than
any other. The most ancient
languages mention wheat, and
it has been found by the archae-
ologists in the kitchens of the
prehistoric inhabitants of the
Swiss Lake region. It is gen-
erally agreed that, at the lowest
estimate, wheat has been a faith-
ful servant of mankind for six
thousand years.

\$8,500,000 Danish
Loss By Submarines

COPENHAGEN, via London,
April 13.—Forty-two Danish ships
valued at 11,000,000 kroner (\$2,
750, 000), the cargoes of which
were valued at 200,00,000 kroner
(\$5,000,000), have been destroyed
by submarines and mines during
the war. Eighty-seven have been
killed.

Danish ships valued at 2,000,
000 kroner (\$500,000), have been
torpedoed since the beginning of
the new submarine warfare.

Notes Here and There

Black diamonds, found in Bor-
neo, are the hardest substance
known to man.

The empire of Japan includes
nearly 4,000 islands, and has a
total area of about 260,000
square miles.

To hasten the mending of
badly fractured bones, an Eng-
lish surgeon has invented a sys-
tem of screws to pass through
the pieces of bone and nut to
press them into position.