

**HINTS FOR PRESERVE CLOSET**

**Pickled Peaches Should by All Means Be Among the Condiments Stored—Branded Cherries.**

Pickled peaches are a dinner condiment of unparalleled excellence. Many people prefer pickled fruit to the sweeter jellies and preserves and the good housekeeper always puts up pickled dainties as well as preserves, jellies and jams for her well-stocked winter fruit closet.

Here is a tried and true recipe for pickled peaches: To seven pounds of selected peaches allow half as many pounds of granulated sugar, one quart of vinegar, two ounces each of stick cinnamon and cloves. Dissolve the sugar in the hot vinegar, add the spices and boil for six minutes; add the peaches and boil slowly until the peaches have become soft enough to be pierced easily by a fork. Turn out the fruit and boil the sirup down to one-half. Now put in the peaches again and let the whole just come to a boil. Pour into a deep crock and cover when cold.

A Virginian housekeeper recommends this recipe for branded cherries: Cover large, oxbheart cherries which have been stoned with some excellent brandy and let stand for 48 hours. Add to the mixture sugar in a proportion of pound for pound. Do not cook, but seal in glass jars and set away in a cool, dry place. These cherries are delicious for garnishing whipped cream and frozen desserts. They may also be served in home-mixed cocktails.

**AN OYSTER STEW RECIPE**

**Expert Recommends This as an Unusually Appetizing Way of Serving the Bivalves.**

Fannie Merritt Farmer, cookery editor of the Woman's Home Companion, presents a number of "Recipes for October" in that publication. Among them is her recipe for Boston oyster stew, which follows:

"Put one quart of oysters in a colander and pour over three-fourths cupful of cold water. Carefully pick over oysters, remove tough muscles from half of them, and slightly chop remaining half with removed tough muscles. Add chopped oysters to water drained through colander, heat to the boiling point, and let simmer three minutes. Strain through a double thickness of cheesecloth, add reserved soft part of oyster, and cook until oysters are plump. Remove oysters with a skimmer and put in a tureen with one-fourth cupful of butter, one-half tablespoonful of salt, and one-eighth teaspoonful of pepper. Add oyster liquor, strained a second time, and one quart of scalded milk. Always remember to scald milk in a double boiler, which overcomes the danger of scorching. Serve with oyster crackers."

**Sponge Cake, Orange Filling.**  
Mix well together three egg yolks, three-fourths of a cupful of sugar, the grated rind of one lemon, one cupful of sifted flour and one teaspoonful of baking powder. When well beaten together add a little salt and the whites of the three eggs beaten stiff. Bake for 15 minutes in Washington pie tins. For the filling beat together the juice of one orange, with a little of the grated rind, one egg, one cupful of sugar and two tablespoonfuls of warmed butter, and cook in a double boiler until it thickens. Spread between the layers of cake.

**More Uses for Salt.**  
A pinch of salt thrown on eggs will make them beat lightly in about half the time usually required. When broiling steak over a coal fire sprinkle a little salt on the burning coals and the flame will not blaze up and scorch the steak. If you are broiling meat in a gas oven and it catches fire, quickly turn the gas off and throw a handful of salt on the blazing meat. You do not need to use any water. The salt will put out the fire and you can then scrape off the salt from the meat.

**Beanpot Roast.**  
One and one-half pounds of clear stew meat, cut into two-inch bits. Put into beanpot and cover. Set in oven two hours and bake slowly. Do not add anything but one-half teaspoonful salt. It will be rich, with lots of nice gravy, if cooked slowly. Nice served with potatoes and hot slaw. Sometimes when nearly done take out of the oven and put into a good-sized shallow dish, put a thick layer of mashed potatoes on evenly all over. Set back in oven to brown slowly.

**Boston Brown Hash.**  
Chop any remains of steaks, roasts or stews very fine. Grease a deep pie dish. Put a layer of mashed potatoes (old ones, left over, will answer) in the bottom of the dish, then a layer of meat, then a layer of stale bread crumbs; sprinkle with salt and pepper, a few bits of butter; moisten with a half cupful of beef gravy, then put another layer of potatoes. Dip a knife into milk and smooth the top. Bake in a moderate oven until brown. Serve hot.

**Southern Steev.**  
Peel and boil half dozen onions 15 minutes, drain and slice thin. Now have two pounds of veal sliced nice and thin. Lay veal in stewpan, season with little salt and pepper. Cover the veal with the onions, then lay small pieces of butter rolled in flour. Finish with powdered nutmeg and grated rind of lemon; let simmer slowly.

**GEN. FRENCH REPORTS ON DESPERATE FIGHTING IN BATTLE OF THE AISNE**

London.—The official press bureau issued long reports from Field Marshal General Sir John French detailing the operations of the British expeditionary force in France and their progress from August 23 to October 18.

This covers the retirement of the British from Mons southward to the Seine and the advance back to the River Aisne and the first stage of the desperate encounters along the line of that river. It was September 5 when the allies took the offense.

The report contained this startling information:

"It is a fact that between September 12 and October 8 the total of killed, wounded and missing among the British expeditionary force has reached 551 officers and 12,980 men, proving the severity of the struggle in which our troops have been engaged."

Following is the statement issued by the press bureau:

Sir John French's first report, dated September 17 says:

"In spite of very determined resistance on the part of the enemy, who is holding in strength and with great tenacity a position peculiarly favorable to defense, the battle which commenced on the evening of September 12 has so far forced the enemy back from his first position, secured passage of the river, and inflicted great loss upon him, including the capture of over 2,000 prisoners and several guns."

The dispatch gives details of the retreat on August 28 and 29. Generals Gough and Chetwode, with the Third and Fifth Cavalry brigades, covered the retreat, repulsing the Germans with great loss.

**German Pursuit Vigorous.**

"The pursuit by the enemy," continues the report, "was very vigorous. Some five or six German corps were on the Somme facing the fifth army; on the Oise at least two corps were advancing toward my front and were crossing the Somme east and west of Ham; three or four more German corps were opposing the Sixth French army on my left."

"On September 5 General Joffre decided to take the offensive, as he considered conditions very favorable to success."

Field Marshal French believes that about noon on the 6th the enemy realized that a powerful threat was being made against the flank of his columns moving south and east and began the great retreat which opened the battle.

This battle, so far as the Sixth French army, the British army and the Fifth and Ninth French armies were concerned, was concluded on the evening of September 10, when the Germans had been driven to the Soissons-Reims line, with the loss of thousands of prisoners, many guns and enormous masses of transport.

On the 8th both the First and Second army corps made large captures and took some guns. On the 9th after forcing the passage of the Marne, they inflicted a heavy loss in killed and wounded on the Germans, while the Second division took some hundreds of prisoners and a battery of eight machine guns.

Field Marshal French's second report, dated October 8, concerns the operations of the British forces since the evening of September 10. It reads:

"Early in the morning of the 11th three corps crossed the Ourcq, further pursuit of the enemy being practically unopposed, the cavalry reaching the line of the Aisne, two brigades south of Soissons and three brigades at Couvrelis and Carseuil, on the afternoon of September 12."

**Battle of Aisne Opens.**

"The Fifth division approached Missy, but were unable to make headway. The west army corps reached the neighborhood of Vauxcerc without much opposition. In this manner the battle of the Aisne commenced."

"The position of the enemy was very strong either for delaying action or for defensive battle."

"On the morning of the 13th I ordered the British forces to advance and make the passage of the Aisne. The first corps and cavalry advanced on the river. The first division was directed on Chanouville, via the canal bridge at Bourg."

"By nightfall the first division occupied the area around Moulins, Passa and Geny. The Second division bivouacked on the southern bank of the river, leaving only the Fifth brigade on the north bank to establish a bridge head."

**Checked by Artillery.**

"In the approach to Missy, where the Fifth division eventually crossed, there is some open ground, which was swept by artillery fire from the opposite bank. The Thirteenth brigade, therefore, was unable to advance, but the Fourteenth, directed to a less exposed point, was rafted over, and at night established itself on the left of Sainte Marguerite, where later, with the Fifteenth brigade supported by the Fourth division on their left, it succeeded in repelling heavy counter-attacks on the Third corps."

"On the morning of the 13th the Third corps found the enemy established in strength on Vregny plateau. The Twelfth infantry crossed at Venel, but the bridge was so damaged that the artillery could only be man-handled across it. Meanwhile the construction of a bridge began close to the road bridge at Venel."

"At 2 p. m. an infantry attack in the direction of Chivres and Vregny had

made good progress, but at 5:30 p. m. the enemy's artillery and machine gun fire from the direction of Vregny became so severe that no further progress could be made. The positions reached were held until dark."

"The Third corps made an attempt to throw a heavy pontoon across the river late in the afternoon, but gave up because of the heavy howitzer fire of the enemy."

"In the evening the enemy retired at all points and entrenched himself on high ground about two miles north of the river, along which runs the Chemin des Dames."

**Build pontoons Under Fire.**

"During the night of the 13th and on the 14th, and following days field companies incessantly worked night and day, throwing eight pontoons and one foot bridge across the river under a generally heavy artillery fire, which was incessantly kept up on most of the crossings after their completion."

"The action of the First corps on this day under the direction and command of Sir Douglas Haig was of so skillful, bold and decisive a character that he gained positions which alone would have enabled me to maintain my position for more than three weeks of very severe fighting on the north bank of the river."

About 1 p. m. the enemy obtained a footing between the First and Second corps and threatened to cut the communications of the latter. General Haig was hard pressed and had no reserve in hand. I placed a cavalry division at his disposal, part of which he skillfully used to prolong and secure the left flank of the Guards brigade. Some heavy fighting ensued, which resulted in the enemy being driven back with heavy loss."

**General Advance Ordered.**

"About four o'clock a weakening of the counter-attacks by the enemy and other indications tended to show that his resistance was decreasing, and a general advance was ordered by the army corps commander."

"Although meeting with considerable opposition and coming under very heavy artillery and rifle fire, the position of the corps at the end of the day's operations extended from the Chemin des Dames on the right through Chivy to Le Cour De Scupir, with the First cavalry brigade extending to the Chavonne-Soissons road. On the right the corps was in close touch with the French Moroccan troops of the Eighteenth corps, which were entrenched in echelon to its right rear. During the night they entrenched this position."

"Throughout the battle of the Aisne this advanced and commanding position was maintained, and I cannot speak too highly of the valuable services rendered by Sir Douglas Haig and the army corps under his command."

"On the morning of the 15th I became convinced that the enemy was making a determined stand. Reports reached us from the French armies on my right and left clearly indicating that the enemy was occupying a strongly entrenched line along the whole Valley of the Aisne."

"General Hamilton, with the Third division, attacked vigorously and regained the ground lost on the 14th."

"I was compelled to change my plans when I learned that further advance of the First corps would have dangerously exposed my right flank; and further also learned from the French commander-in-chief that he was strongly re-enforcing the Sixth French army corps on my left, with the intention of bringing up the allied left to attack the enemy's flank and thus compel his retirement."

"On the 17th, 18th and 19th the whole of our line was heavily bombarded. The First corps was constantly engaged. The enemy was ultimately driven back with heavy loss."

"On the 18th information reached me that General Joffre had determined to attack and envelop the German right flank."

**Night Attack Repulsed.**

"On the evening of the 19th the enemy became active. After dark he continued his attack on the Second division, only to be driven back. Our losses in these two days were considerable, but the enemy's, as obtained, vastly exceeded them."

"On the night of the 21st another violent attack was repulsed by the Third division, the enemy losing heavily. On the 23d four-inch howitzer batteries from home arrived. They were brought into action on the 24th with very good results."

"On the 23d the action of General de Baatelnau's army on the allied left developed considerably and withdrew considerable forces of the enemy from the center and the east. Until the 26th it appeared as though the enemy's position in our front was weakening."

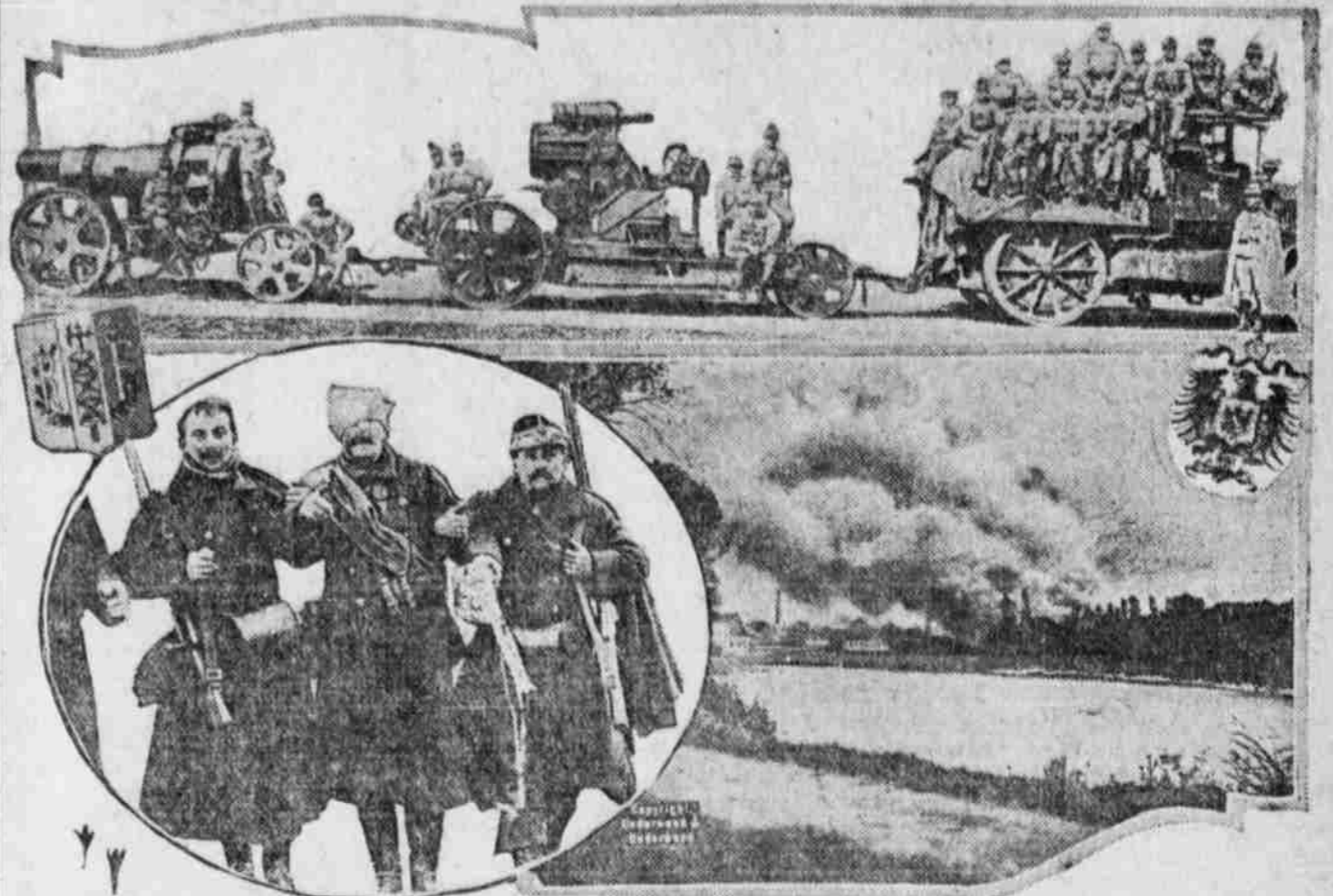
"On that day, however, a marked renewal of activity commenced."

"Renewed counter-attacks were delivered and beaten off during the day, and in the afternoon a well-timed attack by the First division stopped the enemy's entrenching."

"During the night of the 27th and 28th the enemy again made determined attempts to capture the trenches of the First division, but without success."

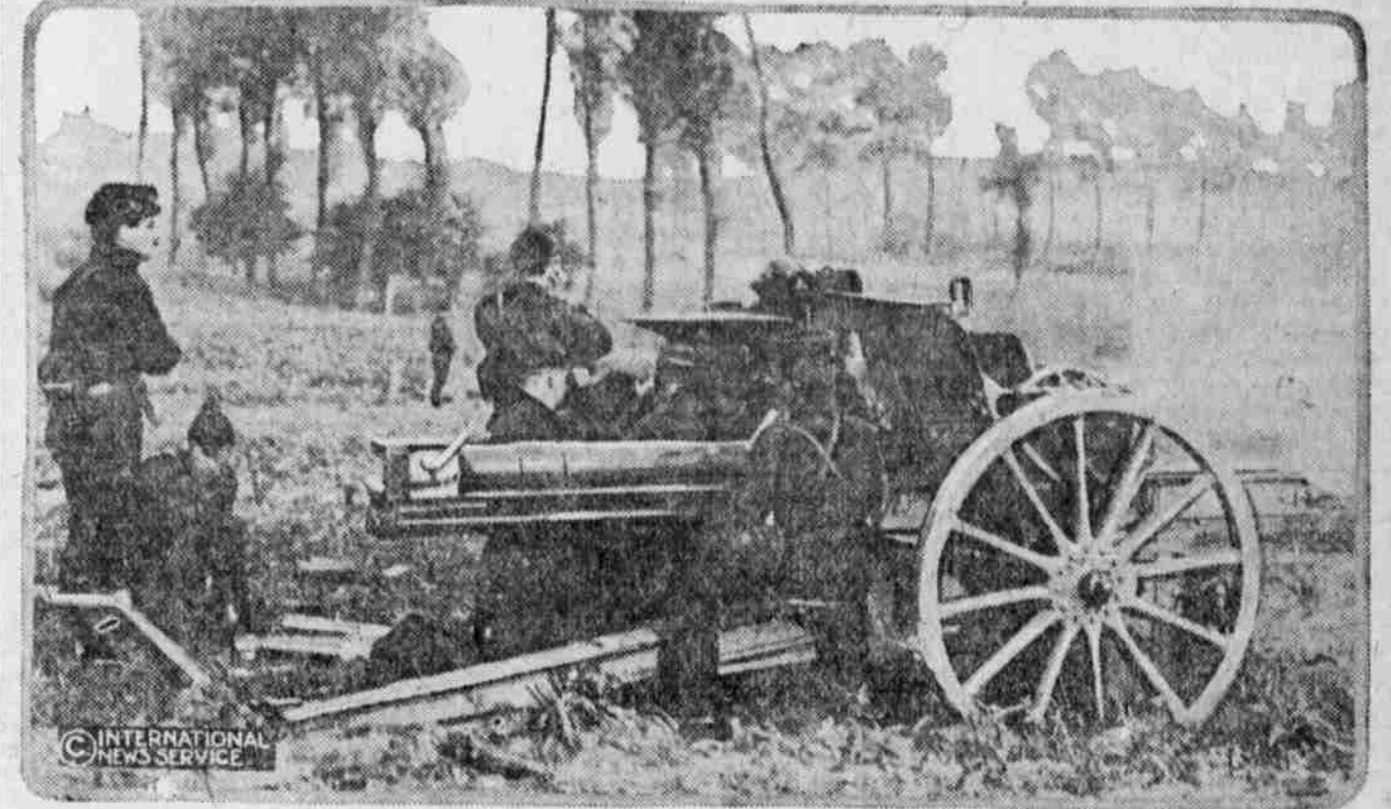
"Futile attempts were made all along our front up to the evening of the 28th, when they died away and have not since been renewed."

**SCENES AT CAPTURE OF ANTWERP BY GERMANS**



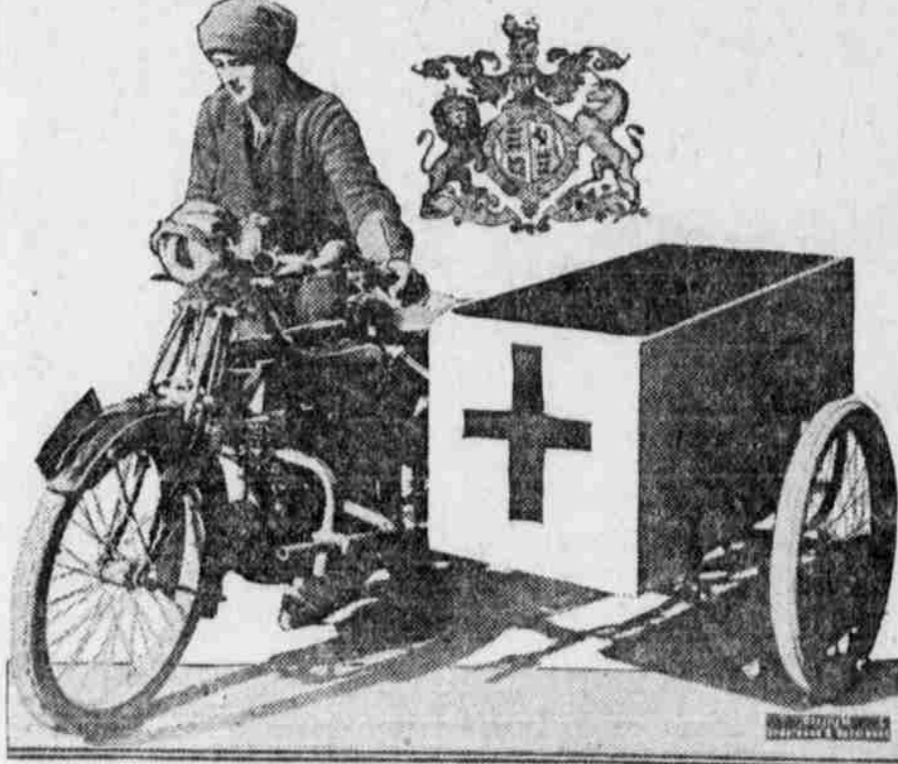
Above is one of the great German siege guns with which the capture of Antwerp was effected by the Germans. For transportation it is divided into three parts, the gun itself being seen at the left, the carriage and recoil apparatus in the center and the ammunition wagon and crew at the right. Below, at the right is a distant view of the burning petroleum works of the city, and at the left some of the battered defenders retreating.

**ON THE FIRING LINE NEAR ST. GILES**



Picture made on the actual firing line between St. Giles and Termonde, showing a Belgian field piece pounding the Germans in the distance.

**ENGLISH GIRL DRIVES AMBULANCE**



Miss Herman, an English girl whose father and brothers are at the front and who offered her services, has been detailed to drive her motorcycle ambulance and carry Red Cross supplies.

**COUNTESS TORBY**



Countess Torby, the beautiful morganatic wife of Grand Duke Michael of Russia, is assisting the movement to send half a million of woolen gloves and mittens to the British soldiers at the front. The grand duke and his wife were banished from Petrograd because of their marriage, but have been invited to return by the czar, who is Michael's nephew.

**EAST INDIAN TROOPS IN FRANCE**



**Soldiers Encouraged to Wed.**

London.—Quick to realize, as was Germany, the necessity of a high birth rate to offset the deaths set to the war, a movement has been started in England to reduce the marriage fees and to encourage soldiers and sailors to take wives before leaving for the front.