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FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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Unless all signs fail, naval recruiting stations are booked for a land office business.

Twenty thousand men wanted for the navy. Come a running and avoid the rush!

The most gratifying sign of spring is a vista of the street-cleaning brigade actually at work.

Governor Capper of Kansas easily lands first place as the war governor of the middle west.

No matter what else happens to the "bone dry" bill, state pride demands the perpetuity of grape juice.

Blowing off patriotic steam is the privilege of elders. For youth the true test of patriotism is readiness for service.

Just the same, the boys who never saw any craft bigger than a prairie schooner make the best sailors for the big battleships.

Having accepted the job of chief engineer of the democratic party in Nebraska, why shouldn't Art Mullen run the legislative steam roller?

Assuming the revolutionaries of Petrograd fight as vigorously as they talk, a hostile drive in that direction is foredoomed to hospitable graves.

The auto speeders are again too much in evidence. Unless they slow down on crowded business thoroughfares they are due for a lot of grief-producing accidents.

Not a word of energetic support of the administration has been heard in the Nebraska legislature. Are the members afraid of Bryan or just of nary dodgers?

Many strange things happen in war time which passeth understanding. The spectacle of W. Bourke Cockran as a defender of murderous bomb throwers tops the list of current freaks.

If Florence and Benson are now part of Omaha they should take notice that they are automatically transferred from the sheriff's yard to the stamping ground of the morals squad.

Bulletins of German losses bathed in restrained melancholy come out of London with great regularity. At the same time the British bulletin makers discreetly omit mention of allied hurts.

When you go into the garden game, make a contract with yourself to see it through; for the returns come only at the end of the season, and stopping half way forfeits all that has been put in.

With four husky youngsters in the parental nursery, Omaha's joy fairly bubbles. Complete happiness is hardly possible while the elder sister, Council Bluffs, is constitutionally barred from the big tent.

Weekly bulletins of the tonnage sent to the bottom by submarines would be much more instructive if they carried foot notes showing wherein ruthlessness advanced victory by a fraction of an inch.

America's mission of mercy in Berlin is ended. Conditions made further service impossible. The task falls to hands yet neutral, which will, it is hoped, maintain the semblance of mercy amid the maddened ravages of war.

The river and harbor pork grabbers are said to be massing for another drive across the trenches when congress reconvenes. The country needs defense against the treasury raiders as well as against its foreign enemies.

Chasing Submarines

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

American motor boats have not quite reached a speed of a mile a minute, but have come near enough to be in the express train class for swiftness. This fact, interesting and gratifying before, has become highly important. It is evident that the problem of wanton submarine attack must be met by multiplying light, well-armed boats that are also extremely fast. Large and costly ships cannot be matched against undersea craft operated as unrestricted assassins. Ordinary armed convoys have sometimes failed to give security against such sudden, stealthy attacks from a chiefly invisible quarter. Armed transports must be quick in the use of their guns if provided fore and aft, or any other point of vantage. But submarines cannot run faster than fifteen knots on the surface and ten knots under water. Once they are located, swift, armed, motor boats at hand could attack them on sight, and could be summoned by wireless to the neighborhood to patrol for their reappearance on the surface. They cannot remain submerged indefinitely, nor are they able to descend to the bottom unless in comparatively shallow water. They lurk near lanes of travel and harbor routes. A swarm of light fighting craft around their haunts will keep them busy defensively.

Rapid fire guns are effective against them. Rifles are made that carry two miles. A heavy bullet would perforate a submarine, and more than anything else aloft it must be careful to maintain a nice balance of wind and water. Owners of private yachts are offering their facilities to the government. The serpents of the sea will not long have a greater immunity than that of other members of the venomous reptile tribe. A submarine chaser can be built in sixty days. If constructed in lake shipyards they can get to the sea by existing channels. An emergency exists. American energy has not hitherto fallen short. Undersea boats have stolen a march on navies, but the menace will be overcome promptly and thoroughly.

Call for Volunteers.

The order by the president that the enlisted strength of the navy be raised to the limit allowed by law is tantamount to a call for volunteers. It is the most impressive sign of the ominous event whose shadow is thus thrown across the path of the nation. Wisdom and prudence alike require that all be set in readiness against that time when action must be taken. This explains the order from the president, which is novel only in that the first call for men comes from the navy instead of the army. In this way emphasis is given to the defensive character of the movement. Our navy is our first line of defense, and will be first into action, if any be taken. Therefore, as set out by Secretary Daniels in his telegram to The Bee, it is imperative that the navy be prepared to the utmost to meet any emergency. This means that the ships must be fully manned, that all naval stations be properly furnished with men needing for prompt service, and so equipped that nothing will be left to fortune. The appeal is made on patriotic grounds, and certainly will be given the response it deserves.

Danger Line in the Legislature.

Just now is the critical time in the legislature. The end of the session is near at hand, and members are already chafing under the restraint of the rules and anxious to clean up their work and get away from the capital. Sifting committees are in charge of the files, and the ways are still clogged by a mass of bills. Here is where the danger lurks. Unless the utmost care is exercised, good measures may be lost in the "jam," and worthless or bad bills be slipped through in the rush of the last days. The closing hours of the session are the harvest time for the tricksters, who rely on getting in their fine work while the honest members are busy with the piled-up work. Many laws that should be passed are yet between the two houses, and some have not yet been brought forward by the sifting committee. On the other hand, a number of sinister measures are ready to be "put over" at the first opportunity. This all means that members who sincerely want to serve Nebraska must be awake and exercise unwonted vigilance during the next few days.

Failure of Ruthlessness at Sea.

Less than a week remains of the sixty days in which the Germans were to force Great Britain to terms by means of unrestricted U-boat operations. Net results so far noted include the wanton destruction of a large amount of property belonging to neutral nations, the sacrifice of a number of lives of neutral noncombatants, and the arrayal against Germany of nations that had sincerely tried to remain neutral and keep on friendly terms with the central powers of Europe as with the rest of the world. Even China has dismissed the kaiser's diplomatic representative, severing relations with Germany as the outcome of the move. England has not been starved into submission, nor has the stress of the campaign so far as can be told on this side produced any marked effect on the populace. If the reports of England's food supply sent out from Berlin in January were believed by the authorities there, it is now apparent the intelligence bureau of the empire has slipped a cog, and no longer functions as accurately as it did earlier in the war. The big fact, however, is that the terror at sea did not produce the result aimed at; neutral commerce was not abandoned, England was not blockaded, while Germany sacrificed friends that might have been useful. From any point of view, the submarine campaign seems a failure, so far as it has progressed.

Stop This Hair-Splitting.

Disgraceful conditions that have arisen under the divided responsibility for the care of indigent persons and persons suffering from contagious diseases are emphasized by the renewal of the wrangle between the city and county authorities. Each side admits that something should be done for the suffering, but each insists it is the other's duty to look after the afflicted. The case is not a new one here, for the dispute has gone on for years and with no apparent approach to a settlement. Omaha and Douglas county can well afford to look after the unfortunate, and it may be accepted that the taxpayers are willing that liberal provision be made for the care of those who can not care for themselves. What really is needed is an end to the splitting of hairs over which account is to be charged with the expense. The authorities ought to reach a working agreement, and stick to it, this to hold until such time as better arrangements can be made for giving sick and needy the care demanded.

Unhorsing the Brigadiers.

One of the immediate effects of the assembling of the new congress will be unhorsing of the southern oligarchy that has controlled the course of national legislation during the last four years. When the democrats came into full power in the nation, the committees of the house were entirely reorganized, and a tried and trusted southern democrat was placed at the head of each important committee, with the single exception of appropriations, which went to Fitzgerald of New York. Perhaps the greatest reproach to the Wilson administration in its first term was the absolute domination of the affairs of the nation by the south. Little pretense was made to avoid sectional prejudice or interest in considering proposed legislation, but everything was shaped with reference to how it would affect Dixieland. The effect of this policy is to be noted in all the democrats have done for four years. A revolt of northern democrats is now reported, and the coming together of the house is to be made the occasion of a redistribution of chairmanships, so that the organization will be representative and not sectional, and that the people of the north and west may have something to say about the framing of national laws. This change may be brought about only over the objections of the "brigadiers," but the good of the country requires that it be accomplished.

It is hoped the federal government will take prompt action against the threats of Philadelphians to stage a talking match for a year throughout the country. Protecting the rights of Americans on the seas is no more urgent than protecting Americans on land against ruthlessness. The least the government can do is to confine the windjammers to Independence Square or the city hall.

It is passing strange why auto owners overlook the simplest safeguards for cars parked near home. Periodical joyrides to autoless neighbors makes for good will and summons friendly eyes for vigilant guard duty. A few extra gallons of gas burned is trifling compared with increased safety.

Rev. M. V. Higbee "My First Sermon"

"It pleased the janitor, though the professor jumped on it."

My first sermon was preached in the chapel of McCormick Theological seminary, Chicago, before forty-nine of my classmates and Dr. Herrick Johnson, our professor of preaching, or, as it is technically called, professor of homiletics. Dr. Johnson's pupils never forget his definition of a sermon. Any one of the many hundred Presbyterian ministers who come by way of the eminent professor's class room would tell you that "a sermon is a formal religious discourse founded upon the word of God and designed to save men." There were just fifty in the class of 1898, and each prepared and preached a sermon during his senior year. Three preached each Tuesday. The text for the sermon had been assigned a month in advance. My text was Luke 24:38-43, and I was to dwell especially on the forty-first verse: "And while they yet believed not for joy, and wondered, He said unto them, Have ye here any meat?" I chose as my theme, "Too Good to be True." I did not preserve my outline or sermon and do not remember much about the sermon itself. We were each expected to occupy twelve minutes. I was the third preacher and exceeded my time by exactly one-half minute. The speaker before me occupied one minute more than belonged to him and the first held on for thirteen and a half minutes.

Ordinarily these chapel sermons brought an avalanche of criticism, and I did not wholly escape, but the good professor's digestion seemed out of order on this fateful day and he had been greatly annoyed by our disposition to be lenient. He was taking extra pains that day, and that's the way he always does. When he gets a really good sermon he raves about something that don't amount to nothing.

M. V. Higbee
Pastor North Presbyterian church.

Will Jerusalem Fall?

Boston Transcript

It begins to look now as though the British forces which are invading Turkey in Asia from the direction of the Tigris valley would compel the evacuation of Jerusalem before the little army from the Sinai peninsula can get there. Deserts and mountains fight against the army in southern Syria, but if General Maude once gets astride of the line from Mosul to Aleppo—and thither he is rapidly moving—the Turks must evacuate the whole of Syria. And with this movement Jerusalem must fall without the profanation of the holy city by a single bombshell. Nor can we suppose that the Turks themselves would damage the holy places in resentment, for in spite of all their wars and oppressions their veneration for the shrines of Jesus is only less profound than that of the Christians.

Give the devil his due; the wardenship of the Taurus in Jerusalem has not been essentially unworthy. Probably it has been better than that which any single one of the Christian sects would have supplied, at least in the times that have passed. The Turkish soldier on his pedestal in the Christian church, keeping with bayonet and with ball cartridge his guard over the warring Christian sects each ready at any moment to strangle the other, is typical of the situation in all the holy land. Greeks, Latins, Armenians, Copts and representatives of the rest of the forty-three Christian sects who are permitted to keep each its separate light burning in the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, are always ready to fly at one another's throats, and have been restrained only by the police power of the Turk. Edward Lear, writing to Chichester Fortescue from Jerusalem, described the situation most graphically when he spoke of the Christians in the holy city as "scandalizing the whole community with their monstrous quarrels; their consuls and bishops regarding each other with hatred and each acting to each other with open contempt and malignity, while every portion of their resident fellow-religionists take one or the other side. And this forsooth at a place of example for Turks and Jews. If I wished to prevent Turk, Hebrew or heathen from turning Christian, I would send him straight to Jerusalem. While Jerusalem is what it is by and through the Christians' dogma and theology, so long must the religion of Christ be, and mostly justly, the object of deep hatred and disgust to the Moslem, or dejection and derision to the Jew." Matters have changed somewhat since Lear wrote these words in 1858, but the mutual hostility survives. We may well hope that the British, as standing quite outside the great central rift of Christianity, the division between the eastern and the western churches, would be able to maintain a Christian decorum at Jerusalem; but what about the situation when the French, the historic champions of the Latin church in the east, come to the authority in Palestine which the understanding among the entente allies has allotted to them? There may be some uneasiness on this head in the orthodox circles.

However, it is impossible not to share with Mr. Ralph Adams Cram his enthusiasm over the prospective restoration of the holy city to the banner of the cross after 673 years of dominance by the Mohammedan Turks.

People and Events

Enterprise rarely passes up a chance. One forward-pushing druggist in New York gives an onion or a potato to every purchaser. For fifty-two years, Abe McClintney held down a job as servant in a Birmingham, Ala., family, and is still at it. Couldn't let go if he wanted to, because Abe is a part of the family by right of service.

A noticeable exodus of Germans is reported in St. Louis. The Globe-Democrat says more than 2,000 Teutons have left the city for parts unknown. Fear of internment, as a result of war, is said to be the cause.

The king of England and the emperor of Germany are grandsons of Queen Victoria. The queens of Greece, Norway, Spain, Roumania and the deposed czarinas of Russia, are granddaughters. Family feuds are notoriously fierce.

Hearing of a demand for rattlesnakes in China, where they are used in compounding medicines, a good samaritan in Pennsylvania offers to supply from ninety to 100 a day at modern uplift prices. Pennsylvania mountains yield rattling good crops of rattlers. A sequel to the mysterious death in 1914 of Dr. Charles B. Bostwick, dentist of Summit, N. J., appears in a suit for restitution of money started by the A. Waits company, manufacturer of dental supplies, of which Bostwick was treasurer. The defendant is Mrs. Nancy B. Le Duc, a widow of 50 years, who is charged with plucking the hair success in these distant deals, the merry widow has a Wall Street record of dodging brokers' commissions on stock market plunges. Some sport, is Nancy.

TODAY

Health Hint for the Day.

Excessive exercise, when continued for some time, leads to irregular action of the heart, accompanied by a highly injurious condition.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

German aeroplanes bombed Venetian provinces. President Wilson demanded that Germany explain attack on steamer Sussex. British captured German salient at St. Etloi over 600-yard front and mile deep. French transport carrying troops from Saloniki sunk by mine, with large loss of life.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

Louis Littlefield, who has recently returned from an extended eastern trip, was entertained by the Imperial Social club, the following being present: Messrs. and Mesdames William Boun, Luke, Alquist, W. Y. Rustin, Miss Leola Ward, Mrs. Hoxhold, the Messrs. Richardson, Hubert, Hubbard and the Messrs. Clark, Felder, McBeth, Havoc, Page and Fay.

Several of the men working on the caisson of the bridge observed a black bear on a cake of ice floating down the Missouri from the north.

Mother Dunn of the Sacred Heart convent has arrived from a flying trip to Europe and received a most cordial welcome from her associate teachers at the convent and also the pupils. J. H. Guilford of Detroit, who came to Omaha to start a varnish factory, has secured a location on Grace street near Eleventh and will commence at once upon the work of erecting the factory.

Work on the Benson street railway has been commenced. It is understood that the Baldwin noiseless motor will be used on this line.

Arthur McKnight has met with great success in his large vocal and oratorical class that meets daily at Boyd's opera house.

Hugh J. Smyth and Miss Maggie Rudovsky were married and left for a wedding trip to Canada.

Mrs. Gertrude Haight and her little daughter are visiting friends in Chicago.

This Day in History.

1784—United States senate ceased to sit with closed doors. 1812—The governor of New York prorogued the legislature, a privilege never before nor since used.

1814—General Jackson destroyed the power of the Indians by his decisive victory at the battle of Great Horseshoe Bend, in Alabama. 1848—King of Prussia made proclamation for a reconciliation of the German empire.

1854—France declared war against Russia. 1857—Memphis & Charleston railroad completed, joining the Atlantic ocean with the Mississippi river.

1866—President Johnson vetoed the civil rights bill. 1884—The Victoria diamond, weighing 302 karats, was found at Kimberley.

1889—John Bright, famous English orator and statesman, died. Born November 16, 1811. 1897—William T. Adams ("Oliver Optic"), noted author of juvenile books, died in Boston. Born at Medway, Mass., July 30, 1822.

The Day We Celebrate.

Martin S. Brown, chief clerk of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway, is just 32. He was born at North Platte, Neb., and has worked his way up with the Burlington from a messenger boy.

Sir James Alfred Ewing, recently appointed principal of Edinburgh university, born at Dundee, Scotland, sixty-two years ago today.

Rev. Joseph B. Cheestre, Episcopal bishop of North Carolina, born at Tarboro, N. C., sixty-seven years ago.

Joseph Coyne, a well known actor of the American stage, born in New York City fifty years ago today.

George F. Baker, one of the noted leaders in New York financial circles, born at Troy, N. Y., seventy-seven years ago today.

Edward F. Kearney, president of the Wabash railway, born at Logansport, Ind., fifty-two years ago today.

Miller J. Higgins, manager of the St. Louis National league baseball club, born in Cincinnati thirty-seven years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Discussions of national defense are to be questioned by the adjutants general and line commanders of the National Guard of all the states in a three-day convention opening today in New York City.

The annual convention of the American Iron, Steel and Heavy Hardware association is to open at New Orleans today and will continue in session until Friday.

State conventions of the Woodmen of the World are to be held at Orlando, Fla.; New Iberia, La., and Waco, Tex.

Storiette of the Day.

In a church in Ohio the minister gave out the hymn, "I Love to Steal Away," etc. The regular leader of the choir being absent, the duty devolved upon a young fellow of a timid nature. He commenced, "I love to steal," and then broke down. Raising his voice a little higher, he then sang, "I love to steal." At length, after a desperate cough, he made a final demonstration, and roared out, "I love to steal."

NEBRASKA.

There is a land in all so fair, None other can with it compare. Given as a gift from God, most rare, It is our own Nebraska. Happy are all who may abide, In our Nebraska, our own Nebraska. Covering it o'er with golden beams, This is the land of beautiful streams. This is the land of golden streams, Nebraska, our own Nebraska.

Wander o'er valley, hill and plain, Overlaid with beautiful green grain, For God sends alike, sunshine and rain To Nebraska, our own Nebraska. Prosperity, that art her constant friend, Bountiful blessings to her you send, Peace comes to all without end In Nebraska, our own Nebraska.

From the Missouri's flowing tide, To the far western border wide, Happy are all who may abide, In Nebraska, our own Nebraska. For in this fair land, true homes abound, Love, joy, and goodness, all around, Earth's grandest treasures will o'er be found, In Nebraska, our own Nebraska.

The Bee's Letter Box

Why Nurses Are So Scarce.

Omaha, March 26.—To the Editor of The Bee: Scarcity of nurses is due to a number of things, first, the hospitals do not pay the girls enough while in training. I think \$10 a month is the most any hospital in Omaha pays. And after a girl's laundry, books and other incidentals, not to mention clothing, I don't believe there is any left out of \$10. They are too strict with the rules as a second thing to think about. Most of them work ten hours a day and work hard. And third, three years is a long time to put in living that sort of life. No one but a good, noble young girl, can do her duty and stay that long. Not very exciting is it? Twenty-five dollars a month is not too much.

Losses by Foreign Trade.

Omaha, March 25.—To the Editor of The Bee: Within the last few days a statement of the decrease of trade with European countries in the month of February has been issued by the Department of Commerce. The decrease of exports is put at about \$190,000 and of imports about \$40,000. This was represented by the newspapers in large headlines as a loss to this country of about \$230,000 in one month and chargeable to the action of the German submarine warships.

Aside from the question of right or wrong of submarine warfare, there is something in this connection that should be corrected immediately. The truth is that our foreign trade passed the limit of profit to the people of this country, as a whole, long ago, and the majority have been suffering seriously from it for more than a year, while a minority have been gaining at a loss to their fellow countrymen through a great increase in the cost of living. It has been proposed seriously in congress to spend about \$400,000 to investigate the high cost of living, although it is obvious that the chief factor of this trouble is the unprecedented drain of gold from commerce. Perhaps we shall have to investigate the sanity or insanity of congress. It does seem to be true that a group of the devotees of Mammon have been able to hypnotize the people of this country and put rings in their noses. Some financiers and some persons who have had products of various kinds to sell to foreigners have gained as much that the higher cost of living has not troubled them. But while people of these classes are praising patriotism let us remind them that true patriotism would not allow the glitter of foreign gold to lead a person to disregard the rights and interests of citizens of his own country.

To say now that the embargo question is one of neutrality or unneutrality is to utter an absurdity. Self-protection has nothing to do with the question of neutrality. Perhaps it is a fair estimate that the people are losing \$10,000,000 a day by the foreign drain. BERTHA F. COCHRAN.

Will Guard Power Plants.

Albany, N. Y., March 25.—The request of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce that the power plants at Niagara Falls be guarded by national guards has been granted tonight by Governor Whitman. The request was made after rumors of plots against industrial plants were circulated.

SMILING LINES.

"You," said the veteran of many wars, "I have participated in no less than seventeen engagements." "What?" exclaimed the pretty grass widow. "And you are still a bachelor?"—Boston Transcript.

"How much are potatoes worth now?" "They're no more than they ever were, but they're costing six times as much."—Detroit Free Press.

"Cinderella with her glass slipper did the impossible." "How so?" "She did the right thing by putting her foot in it."—Baltimore American.

First Girl—I'm offended with Jack. He had the audacity to back out of the parlor last night throwing kisses at me. Second Girl—Why, the heartless creature! And you right there within reach.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

DEAR MR. KABIBBLE, A STREET CAR CONDUCTOR HAS ASKED ME TO MARRY HIM—WHAT WOULD YOU ADVISE ME TO DO? —MISS PANSKOWSKA

"I was in a place full of women the other day when a man came in and began puffing away with the greatest coolness." "Wasn't he the rude thing?" "Oh, no; he was the principal hair dresser in a beauty parlor."—Chicago Post.

"Look here, Jones, I simply can't stand your wife's extravagance." "Oh! Wadsworth, you can't stand it!" "Every time your wife gets a new gown or hat, my wife demands one just as expensive. I tell you, it's doored out on me."—Boston Transcript.

Landlord—I've called to collect the rent. Little Boy—Please air, mamma's out and forgot to leave it. Landlord—How do you know she forgot it? Little Boy—Because she said so.—Boston Transcript.

THE BRAVE ADVENTURER.

Bonnie Barry, in New York Times. Who knows not fear is master of his fate; All that life has to offer may be his; So that he is But swift to act—not prone to hesitate. Always with doubts that shackle weak men—

True, for each boon some payment must be made. That is—alas! What makes us cowards all? We hear the call, And faint would follow, but we are afraid; We want the prize, but all our puny fee Shrink from the price, which may be pain or tears!

Who early learns to play the splendid game Of life unflinchingly, may come to know His may, then, reap a larger share of blame. But, in proportion, shall his joys be great. Beyond the dreams of those who stand and wait!

All things belong to him who dares contrive To take, and count the having worth To the cost. And never lost, Is happiness, whose memories survive! Through all life's varied fortunes, good or bad, Nothing can rob him of the joy he's had!

Fewer Eggs are required with ROYAL BAKING POWDER

In many recipes the number of eggs may be reduced with excellent results by using an additional quantity of Royal Baking Powder, about a teaspoon, for each egg omitted. The following recipe is a practical example:

Chocolate Sponge Roll
1/4 cups flour
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 cup sugar
1 egg
2 squares melted chocolate

12 tablespoons melted shortening
3/4 cup hot water
1 teaspoon vanilla
2 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder

The old method called for 4 eggs and no baking powder. DIRECTIONS—Sift flour, baking powder and salt together three times. Beat whole eggs. Add slowly sugar, then boiling water, sifted vanilla, melted chocolate and melted shortening. Sift in dry ingredients, and fold in as lightly as possible. Pour into large baking pan lined with oiled paper, and bake in slow oven twenty minutes. When done, turn out on a damp, hot cloth, spread with white icing and roll.

Booklet of recipes which economize in eggs and other expensive ingredients mailed free. Address ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 137 William St., New York

Skin diseases quickly yield to Resinol

If your doctor said to use Resinol Ointment for that skin-trouble you'd try it without a second thought! Well, thousands of doctors throughout the country are prescribing Resinol Ointment for skin sick skins, and have been doing so constantly for over twenty years. So why not take the combined advice of all these wise medical men and let Resinol Ointment make your skin well? It usually stops itching at once, makes sleep erupcion, and speedily heals the eruption. Resinol Ointment is an excellent healing dressing, too, for burns, scalds, cuts and suborns little sores. Sold by all druggists. Resinol Ointment costs four cents.

FOR NERVOUSNESS CARDUI The Woman's Tonic

Mrs. Kate Magill, of Hendrickson, Mo., says: "CARDUI did me more good than any medicine I have ever taken or expect to take for nervousness. I had a... which completely wrecked my health... I thought I was going into consumption, my friends thought so. When those spells would come on I would feel like I was going to die, my hands and feet would get cold... This condition lasted for four months. Then I began to take CARDUI. Before I had taken one bottle I felt as if I would never have another one of those spells; but I kept on until I had taken two bottles, because I wanted to be completely cured. I am only too glad that I can write these few words... that some lady may be benefited by this great medicine the same as I have." Try—USE 40 YEARS CARDUI The Woman's Tonic AT ALL DRUG STORES