# THE OMAHA BEE

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### The Bee's Platform

- 1. New Union Passenger Station.
- 2. Continued improvement of the Nebresks Highways, including the pave-ment of Main Thoroughfares leading into Omaha with a Brick Surface.
- short, low-rate Waterway from the Corn Belt to the Atlantic Ocean.
- 4. Home Rule Charter for Omaha, with City Manager form of Government.

Why Disabled Veterans Suffer. Many Americans have wondered if the federal government had utterly failed to make provision for the disabled veterans, wholly neglecting promises made the boys when they were going out to war. Perhaps a partial explanation will be found in this letter, which Senator Smoot

read into the records one day last week:

Price, Utah, June 22, 1921.-Hon. Reed Smoot, United States Senate: The other day, while returning from Duchesne I occupied a seat in the stage with a young man who intends to avail himself of the vocational training offered disabled soldiers by our government, and in the course of our conversation he stated to me that he was on his way to Price to have his teeth examined, as required by the rules of the department under which he was preparing himself; that he had already been to Salt Lake twice, once to go through a physical examination, the other time to have his eyes tested; that upon his return from Salt Lake for his physical examination there was a notice waiting him to go to Salt Lake to have his eyes tested; that upon his return from Salt Lake there was a notice to go to Price to have his teeth examined; that each trip to Salt Lake costs the government \$35, and that his trip to Price cost about \$17. He himself could not understand why it was that he could not have had his teeth and eyes examined in Salt Lake at the time he took his physical examination, and thus save time to himself and money to the government. I was impressed with the thought that if such needless expenditures prevail in all the departments at Washington that the mothers who gave their sons' lives in the late war would go on forever paying a war tax on medicine necessary in time of sick-C. S. PRICE.

Following the reading of this letter, Senator Pomerene related this incident:

One of the most intelligent women it has been my pleasure to hear in a long time was before our committee. She had been a teacher; she assisted in the McHenry hospital at Balti-Ve were advised by her on yesterday that a large number of these boys were asked to take a course in vulcanizing. Some of the boys did not want to do it. A representative of the vocational board said to some of these boys. You will have to take that course or or none." The government is paying these alleged instructors \$30 for each boy to get this kind of instruction that is thrust upon them by some people that have no interest save of the dirty dollars which they get out of it.

This shows not only positive waste but actual wickedness in the administration of the relief promised and planned for the disabled soldiers. Senator Smoot has promised to expedite the Sweet bill through the senate, but even the passage of that will not do away with the reproach the nation is subject to because of the grafters and incompetents who have been handling the relief work. No part of our entrance or emergence from the war is as discreditable as the treatment we have given the disabled men who wore the uniform.

Revolvers-Protection or Menace?

What should be the attitude of the average law-abiding citizen toward the Shields bill prohibiting interstate shipment of revolvers? Too many men who have no legitimate excuse for arming themselves are "packing a gun." The measure pending in congress originates in the belief that the ease with which small arms may be obtained does not make for the safety of the public, but rather endangers it. Manufacturers and dealers in firearms cannot be expected to ascertain the purposes for which deadly weapons are bought, and hence the proposal to limit the sale of them to those obtaining special license.

At a hearing before a senate committee the representative of the manufacturers, while objecting to national regulation, conceded that sales should be regulated by state laws. This already has been attempted in several states, and in New York City, without any great effect, since citizens merely step across the state line and buy whatever they desire to bring back.

Federal prohibition of interstate shipment of revolvers will be compared to the prohibitory laws affecting alcohol by some who question either the wisdom or the possibility of restricting the carrying of arms. Other contentions will have to do with the value of familiarizing citizens with the use of weapons useful in war and the fact that criminals will never lack for pistols though honest men may go unarmed in accordance with the law.

Here is indeed a question with many angles, which should have the full discussion and public attention before decision is made one way or the other.

## Absentee Warfare Next.

The magic carpet whereon a hero of the Arabian Nights was able to transfer himself from one place to any other by a wish will be more than equalled if the Navy department is able to meet its expectation of steering airplanes by means of wireless.

Bomb carriers then could be sent up on their errand of destruction without any pilot endangering his life by accompanying them over the lines of the enemy. Nations could sit at home and, instead of mobilizing immense forces for the field, merely press a button in order to wreak vengeance on their foes, destroying fleets, armies or cities with explosives or poison

The romance dropped out of war long ago, and each invention of new mechanical means of destruction makes it less of a physical conflict than one purely mental, Already a device has still have money

been constructed by which it is possible to steer a warship by radio, without a single man aboard. The practical bearing of this single innovation is not easily discerned, unless it should be found possible to aim and fire the guns in similar absentee fashion. Combat between two rival fleets of manless warships, accompanied by squadrons of pilotless airplanes would be about as exciting as a game of checkers, and prove about as little. Before it comes down to this, with all opportunity for heroism and self-sacrifice and all excuse for enthusiasm or admiration eliminated, nations might save their trouble and expense by casting dice to settle their disputes,

### Battleship Yet Undisturbed.

Tests made with the old battleship Iowa as a target for bombing airplanes show that the flyers still have considerable progress to make before they are to become a real terror to the fighting ships. While no especial trouble was encountered in locating the target, which was restricted to a well defined area, when it came to landing on it with bombs dropped from airships, the record was rather disconcerting for the flyers. Only one and perhaps two of the bombs reached the target. When the report was made after the test it was not certain that any of the missiles had landed, but observers on a mine-sweeper felt sure that one had, and perhaps a second. The official report will determine this.

The test was only under partial battle conditions. The Iowa was in motion, radio controlled from the Ohio, but its speed while under fire did not exceed four and one-half knots, affording almost a motionless target. Bombing planes were not permitted to descend below 4,000 feet altitude, but they were not under fire. In battle the target would not only be moving at a much faster rate of speed, thereby rendering it more difficult to hit, but the planes would be subject to such fire as would compel them to keep far above 4,000 feet for safety.

The problem of the aviator is increased as he ascends, the difficulty of locating an object on the surface being well known to all who have had experience in the air. When that object is moving at a moderate rate of speed, and is vigorously defending itself, the likelihood of its being demolished by a bomb from above is diminished to the element of chance. Practical tests so far seem to justify the conclusion of the naval officer, who said he would let the airmen drop bombs at him all day long if only allowed to keep his ship moving.

### Opinion Down on the Farm.

Straw votes are not usually awarded the credence that attends the referendum taken by the Nebraska farm bureau federation on 16 national questions. While only about 3,000 farmers are reported as replying to this questionnaire, there was in no case any closeness in the vote such as would leave a doubt of the general opinion of those engaged in agriculture on these

For the most part the request was for nothing more than an expression of opinion on plans to assist rural industry, without considering the effect of the proposed changes on other lines of business. Co-operative marketing received a favorable vote of 3,158 with only seven in opposition to legislation enabling the legal establishment of various short cuts between producer and consumer. Regulation of the packers and the grain trade received similar majorities.

A proposal of another kind that was highly favored is that calling for the authorization of the federal reserve board so to classify rediscounts as to give priority for loans for basic-production of all kinds. A good deal more is almost certain to be heard of this matter, and it indeed seems possible that the utility of the federal reserve system ought to and will be increased in some such manner. A point on which the farmers can speak more practically and without any theorizing concerns the question whether they would be able to ship greater quantities of farm products if freight rates were reduced. Only 34 formers out of almost 3,200 replied that they could not. The testimony as to the prohibitive effect on transportation of the present rates is to be accepted as fact. The farmers are not the only business men suffering from this cause, but they now are organized so as to be able to express a concerted opinion. The referendum, which is nation-wide, is an interesting thing, and worthy of study by all who wish to ascertain the needs and opinions of an industry more than one-third of the total population of the nation.

The reason it requires 25 Polish marks to equal one American dollar may be read in the statement that its budget shows expenditures almost double revenue, a deficiency that is being met by issuing more paper money. A little less war and more work might be prescribed.

Tourist records to Europe are being broken, it is said, but still those excursion parties conducted by Uncle Sam a short time ago will not | be easily equalled.

The carpenters will now proceed to put some props under the supreme bench, in preparation of heavyweight decisions from Chief Justice Taft.

If they do arrest Jack Dempsey for criminal assault, he has a very good reason to plead self-defense. Carpentier landed the first punch.

Tales of wild carousals in France indicate that American tourists are observing the rule, when in Paris, do as the parasols. That South Dakotan who holds two marriage

certificates but can't get either wife to talk to him is getting off lucky. We might have known Charles G. Dawes

was a musician from the way he has put jazz into government affairs. Five political bosses have been slain in one Chicago ward, but this can hardly be called a

reform movement. Regardless of the exchange rate, the American dollar will buy more beer in Berlin than in

That Carnegie medal was given to a Pullman porter for saving 26 lives and not for refusing

America may have been late getting into the war, but it stayed longer than any of the other

Now is the time when the threshing machine out-talks the calamity howler.

The state bank report shows that Nebraskans

Salvaging Civilization Through Children

Two Short Feature Arti-

cles by Lyman Bryson

### Second Article.

American Red Cross Headquarters, Paris.-Now that the Junior Red Cross has become great, there is considerable rivalry among European countries as to who began. Some action of giving children a chance to engage in humanitarian work has doubtless been in the minds of many groups of people since the Red Cross itself began to take on the character of an organization for general helpfulness rather than merey an aid to the wounded on the battlefield.

There certainly were beginnings in France nore than 20 years ago; Spain developed an elaborate plan in 1905; the province of Quebec began in 1915 when the war was new, but there seems to have been little exchange of ideas among these pioneers. The greatest spreading of the common faith came through the missions sent in Europe by the American Juniors who, when they became an organization numbering more than 11,000,000 boys and girls, half of the school children of the United States, had their representatives carrying on special projects in foreign countries as a part of the foreign work of the American National society.

These missions brought help and courage to thousands suffering from the war and they came from the children to the children. The presence of grown-ups as intermediaries did not rob the work of this direct appeal. Quite naturally the response of children to this help was to express their own recovering energies in organizing for labors of the same kind. In countries that have not needed such help the idea has taken on quite naturally and in certain places, Australia, for

example, it has grown spontaneously. Recent reports from Australia give an enrollment of more than 40,000. Canada, which has not fallen behind since its pioneering day, has branches in six of its provinces. In China, Hungary, Poland and Switzerland, there are "go-ing organizations" of greater or less size, but all keen on getting numbers which will fairly represent them in the international group. In Czecho-Slovákia, a definite campaign was carried on in the schools during February, March and April of this year, and there are now more than 100,000 Juniors. In the United States the idea is firmly fixed as a part of the educational plans

Countries which are considering the way to open the same avenue of usefulness to their own children are: Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Bulgaria and Portugal, and probably many others. There is even a group of young Russian refugees in Paris working for their brothers in the camps of Lemnos and Viborg.

If there are 40,000 of these Junior members in Australia, 20,000 or more in Canada, 14,000 in China, 100,000 in Hungary, 50,000 in Poland, 5,000 in Switzerland and millions in the United States, who can say that any special circumstances are necessary for such? Who would care to impute a character to the children of his own country that would make it impossible for such work to become a part of their life and their preparation for life?

The hope that the idea of service can be made part of the educational system of every nation and that the Junior Red Cross is a trustworthy machine for the practice of that service springs from a conviction that education differs more in systems than in the material-the childrenwith which it deals. And teachers have been capable of seeing that children do not so much inherit the prejudices and the formulae that circumscribe their world as get them by education. so with the devotion that is the tradition of their ives, the teachers have been willing to introduce practices, sometimes radically different from any ever tried before, that give children the chance to show what they can do.

In the Junior Red Cross the ingenuity of millions of children has been called upon in the past three years to find ways of expressing, under conditions that run the range of western civilization, the idea of practical benevolence, the idea of taking trouble to lighten the unhappiness

of others or to better the circumstances of all. Now their imagination ranges in doing things under the stimulus of the opportunity to be of help to other children and their communities is evident from a mere list of things which are now included in the Junior program of one group of American schools, all of them on the Pacific coast, most of them in California. Their methods of raising money by their own efforts include the cultivation of gardens, holding school bazaars and entertainments, gathering and marketing cast-off material such as clothing, shoes or waste aper, and a shop in which they make things with their own hands, things expressive of their own deas of beauty and usefulness.

They spend their money on scholarships for some of their own number, choosen by competition to take certain industrial courses, and for scholarships given to disabled or sick children who need to get an concation under specially favored conditions. They establish and main-tain preventoriums for children threatened with tuberculosis, open air and recreation camps, deatal clinics and eye-clinics for their own schools, day nurseries for the babies of mothers who need to earn a living, and soup kithens for the poor. They buy milk for babies of the poor, pay for operations when needed for poor playmates, are hiring a health nurse for one school district and welfare worker for another.

Besides these things, they make substantial contributions to the National Children's Fund, supporting units which extend from Belgium to Turkey and range in activity from playgrounds to feeding stations, from special schools in Al-bania to scholerships for French orphans.

They do not content themselves, however, merely with the fun of making money and devoting it to good purposes. They contribute of their own time and energy in direct service. They make surveys of their school districts which are illuminating to them as young citizens and to their parents as taxpayers. They attend extra classes in nutrition, in home nursing, in first aid, and try to observe simple rules of health for their own sake and the sake of their friends and neighbors.

They produce in their school shops substantial quantities of toys and furniture for distribution to the sick or the poor, and in their school kitchens and sewing rooms the girls make delicacies for the hospitals or garments for tenement babies. They have a messenger service and a motor service in one school which can be called upon for any public use. All the schools in California are not doing all these things, but many are doing several of them and they are all doing their own share of them as expressions of the same idea.

Those things are possible under American conditions. A sharp contrast to these circumstances is to be found in a town in Moravia. There, the girls have no sewing rooms, and very little chance of making money. They are junior members, however, of the Czecho-Slovak Red Cross and they wanted a way to be practically helpful. They found a poor family and a care-ridden mother was surprised one day by a visit from two small delegates who explained that they were representing the Juniors. They respectfully asked the privilege of doing part of her housework for her and after that they would be glad to help with her sewing. On another day, two others came, and now regularly they visit that home by twos, to do the dishwashing, the dusting, the sewing and to look

after the babies. In Canada the greatest work has been earning money to provide surgical orperations for croppled children. In Australia there has been much work for service men and for the families as well as the study of first aid and V. A. D. work.

## Villa in Retirement.

Let it be counted to the credit of Villa that he is the one and only deposed ruler not causing any trouble. Maybe he is busy writing the story of his life, San Francisco Bulletin,

# How to Keep Well

Questions concerning hygiens, sanitation and prevention of disease, submitted to Dr. Evans by readers of The Bcc, will be answered personally, subject to proper limitation, where a stamped addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Address letters in care of The Bec.

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"IRON FOR STRENGTH."

Dr. R. L. Fenelon says that they ire having some success at the lowa university hospital by dieting their cases of pernicious anemia. Pernicious anemia is naturally a very uncertain disease. Some cases diagnozed as such are something else, as matter of fact. Some cases of true pernicious anemia seem to get well how much of the anti-scurvy vita-and to stay well for a considerable mine in cider is destroyed by pasas a treatment of pernicious anemia, substance is lessened very little or may not make good, it is worth considerable, according to the way knowing about, since it supplies a the pasteurizing is done. Some stulist of foods that are rich in iron, dies have shown that unpasteurized and people now know that eating cider is not rich in this substance. feeds containing iron is the best as Pasteurizing would not injure any

well as the most pleasing way to other property of the cider in any take iron. This is the plan: 1. Select foods rich in iron, such as fresh fruits, green vegetables, eggs, cereals, meats. Their list of foods rich in iron is as follows: Fresh apples, bananas, dates, figs, oranges, meal, beef, spinach, radishes, celery, cauliflower beet greens, cornmeal, egg yolk, string beans, dandelion greens, tomatoes, carrots, strawberries, cereals, liver, green corn, let-tuce, cabbage, canned and fresh peas, peaches, pears and pineapples.

They give the following as the

type of diet advised: BREAKFAST. A choice of grapefruit, orange, ba nana, apple, apricots.

One egg. Medium slice toast. Cereal. Glass skim milk. Sugar.

DINNER. Irish potatoes.

Choice of celery, cabbage, lettuce, small helping peas, large helping to matoes, beets. Medium slice bread.

Glass orange juice. Two eggs or two ounces liver, beef or chicken. Choice of baked apple or four pieces of peach or pear. Celery and apple salad or bread pudding Sugar.

SUPPER. Medium helping potato or macaroni. Thin slice bread. Choice tomatoes, string beans.

Two egg yolks and one white. One-quarter glass milk. Choice of gelatin, custard or fruit In addition to the diet as above the patients with anemia in the university hospital are given: One-third of an ounce of 1 per

cent solution of muriatic acid after If their stomach juice contains no free acid they get meat only once a day, and at that the meat given them has been run through a chop-

The diet as outlined above contains about 2 ounces proteid and 10 ounces carbohydrate. No fat is given, except such fat as is found in the meat. They think it well to avoid fats as far as possible. The best proteins to use are the complete proteins such as those found in eggs, milk, meat and liver. They avoid foods irritating to the kidneys such as prunes, cranberries, plums, and grapes and also excessive

amounts of meats, gravies, coffee plenty of water between meals.

Cider Never Valueless. W. J. R. writes: "Is it true that pasteurized, filtered apple cider is valueless as a beverage by reason, as Jinx—But there was. The label

stroys vitamines and otherwise in fures the food effects of the cider's In my judgment, filtered, pastéurized teurized eider, besides it contains no alcohol, being pasteurized for that

purpose." I know of no tests to determine Even though the treatment, teurizing. In the case of milk this

Bob-O's a Pearl. R. and T. P. write: "We see that you say 'Dogs as rat catchers are not worth their board,' and we just want to tell you that you don't know our Grandpa Purl's rat dog. He is our dog, too, and his name is "Bob-O." We live right next to grandpa and we watch Bob-O catch great big rats. He has caught all we had and everybody in town is borrowing him to catch their rats. The rats were eating up grandma's chickens and ours and digging big holes under grandma's front steps and just everywhere and scaring little girls, and now they are all gone, and Bob-O did it. We wish you would tell the folks that 'some rat dogs are worth their board.'"

REPLY. I apologize to Bob-O, but my statement goes for the other dogs

Have Examination Made. Miss R. A. H. writes: "1. What causes sputum to be blood streaked?

"2. How many pounds should a girl weigh who is 29 years old and 5½ feet tall?
"3. Is inhaling eucalyptus oil good for one with a bad cold? 4. Is it harmful to swallow eucalyptus oil?

1. Consumption is the most frequent and the most important cause. 2. About 185 pounds. Possibly, but get a diagnosis and follow advice based on that. 4. In small quantities, no.

REPLY.

Discontinue Giving Eggs.

Mrs. M. A. writes: "My baby is 11 months old and weighs 20 pounds and 8 ounces. Weighed 6 pounds 2 ounces at birth. I am giving him bad." "You she wan nodded his head." "You wan nodded his head." pasteurized milk and also a soft boiled egg every day. He started a short time ago to vomit about every other day, and I thought I would stop giving the eggs until I had your advice. He has two teeth and is now teething, but is very healthy such a pert, 'I have bossed the world' and happy. What can I give him way."—Indianapolis News. to eat, as this is his second sum-

milk, cereals, fruit juices, hard bread, strained vegetable soup. Before long give him finely minced Ned—I don't. What wornes me is that I can't get any more credit.

New York Sun. vegetables.

REPLY.

Second Childhood.

Jinx-Yesterday was my birthday. And, finally, they advise drinking My wife presented me with a can of Life. very fine, especially selected talcum powder, to be used after shaving Blinx-Nothing remarkable about

it is claimed, that pasteurization de-| said, "Babies Must Have the Best." | lin.—Life.

### HITS AND MISSES.

"Dar's always disappointment ahead," said Uncle Eben, "foah de boy who goes through college wif de expectation of learnin' enough to land him in a loafin' job fo' de rest of his life."-Washington Star.

"This beach is always crowded. I wonder what brings all the peo-ple?"

"Perhaps it's the high visibility." -New York Sun.

is no man ever has before. He-You sprang that on me last She-Oh, was that you?-Boston

She-You interest me strangely-

"Some of the greatest men fine delight in asking people all kinds of

questions." "That's what makes me think m young son has such a brilliant fu-ture. He does so continuously and with perfect ease."-Washington

Star-Journal judges that the teller's window in a Kansas City bank which is marked H to O must be the one where the prohibitionists make their deposits.-Kansas City Times. In London the increasing number

of divorces is attributed to war. Corect. Peace at home does not breed United States Senator King of Utah has introduced a bill to reduce

The short skirts make necessary a fight to exterminate mosquitoes. Hurrah for the skirts.—St. Paul

Pioneer Press.

Thus far we have heard of no suc cessful attempts to make hooteh nered, ill-bred fellows," was with the vacuum cleaner.—Shoe planation to the committee. and Leather Reporter.

They're Quite Alike. A rather successful Hoosier schoolma'am has for one of her ambitions never to look her profession so that people can guess it when they see her. So whenever she goes on a vacation she poses as a stenographer, a clerk or a member of some other profession than her own. When she left at Easter time she said that this time she "was going to be a widow for a week." She succeeded in carrying off her pose successfully, too, until the day before she started home. Then on

"Yes," the man nodded his head. "I ain't surprised," the boy re-torted with conviction. "I said that the day she come. I say that woman's either a widow or a school teacher. Both of 'em always have

More Scrious. Ted-I didn't think you were a As a rule babies of that age do not handle eggs well. He can have Ned—I don't. What worries me

> Formula.
> The only way to get along with women is to let them think they are having their way, and the only way

cating sir"? The only man who ever got a respectable kick out of the atmosphere was Benjamin Frank-

# Unsociability of English Clubs Is Endangered

Younger Set Is Out to Overthrow Death-Like Conventionalism-Colonel Starts -Move.

London, July 4 .- A strenuous and uphill fight is now proceeding to brighten life in the social clubs of ondon. It has been started by olonel Manning, who, as a member of three clubs, has publicly com-plained that he had never been spoken to by any member who did Sharpshears in the Warrensburg not know him personally.

But, really, the colonel has nothing to grumble about. The English idea of a club is of a kind of place of sanctuary-particularly a sanctuary from women and from one's fellow men. And sanctuary has always meant unsociability. Membership of a club implies relief from ordinary social intercourse. Only after 10 or 15 years, and after having at the outset been introduced by a mutual the size of currency. Isn't a bill hard friend, does the member of an Engenough to find now?—San Francisco lish club feel compelled to reply to lish club feel compelled to reply to the salutation of a fellow member. Can't Stand 'Em.

To the old-fashioned clubman indiscriminate conversation is an out-Most people are dishonest when dressed by a member junior to himthey get an opportunity of being so self he would probably resign there legally.—London Saturday Review. and then. There is a story of a Shoesmen say President Harding well-known and highly-respected member of White's club severing his membership because another member had said "good morning" to him membership because another mem-ber had said "good morning" to him without being formally introduced. "I can't stand these noisy, ill-man-

nered, ill-bred fellows," was his ex-At another old-fashioned club-of Scotch origin-the story goes that the inmates had attained to such a pitch of calm and serenity that in one ever spoke at all. Imagine them the surprise when one morning an old and respected member rang a

bell and summoned a club servant. "Waiter," said he, "remove that member. To my knowledge he has been dead for two days."

It Is Denied. But the rumor that at the Athenaeum club a waiter was assigned each morning to sweep out the members who had died during the night is denied on the best authority. clubs to be places of freedom and so-

In any event the younger generation is getting restive. They want ciability, not weighted down absurd conventionalism. And if they succeed the older clubs are likely to suffer sadly in membership.

Whooping It Up.
Druggist: How is that cough medicine holding out? Simpson: I've got enough for a couple more dinner parties.—Life.

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# "ROYAL" WEEK

# Commences this Morning with a Gift from Your Grocer

This is a most important week for every woman who takes pride in her table and wants to provide her family with the best and most wholesome home baking at the least cost.

The New Royal Cook Book

The latest authority on all that is best in home baking-free Shows how to make Biscuits such as you never even dreamed of; Cake creations almost beyond your imagination; Griddle Cakes that make breakfast an event. The recipes that you have so often longed for are all in the New

# PARKER HOUSE ROLLS

Royal Cook Book. For instance here is the famous recipe for Parker House Rolls:

4-cups flour 1 teaspoon salt 6 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder

\$ tablespoons shortening 1½ cups milk

Sift flour, salt and baking powder together. Add melted shortening to milk and add slowly to dry ingredients stirring until smooth, Knead lightly on floured board and roll out one-half inch thick. Cut with biscuit cutter. Crease each circle with back of knife one side of center. Butter the small section and fold larger part well over the small. Place one inch apart in greased pan. Allow to stand 15 minutes in warm place. Brush each with melted butter and bake in moderate oven 15 to 20 minutes.

During "Royal" week a copy of the New Royal Cook Book will be presented by any grocer to every purchaser of

# ROYAL Baking Powder Absolutely Pure

which you must use if you want to bake the best things Best.

ROYAL contains no alum-leaves no bitter taste