#### THE OMAHA BEE DAILY (MURNING) - EVENING-SUNDAY

#### THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY NELSON B. UPDIKE, Publisher.

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#### The Bee's Platform

#### 1. New Union Passenger Station.

- Continued improvement of the Nebrasks Highways, including the peve-ment of Main Thoroughfares leading into Omaha with a Brick Surface.
- 3. A short, low-rate Waterway from the Corn Belt to the Atlantic Ocean.
- 4. Home Rule Charter for Omaha, with City Manager form of Government.

#### The World As It Is.

36.4

More than two years have elapsed since the League of Nations became an active, concrete topic for discussion; more than a year since it was finally and definitely rejected by the senate of the United States. Its friends in America, however, look forward with more or less of hope to the day when the United States will, to quote Hamilton Holt's words, become a member in "its own peculiar way." Mr. Holt, by the way, can see nothing of a super-government in the Assembly and Council, because of their impotence, and expresses the hope that the Harding plan may be a solution. We feel very confident that Mr. Harding's association of nations will fall far short of the requisite set by the league champions for the reason that it, too, will lack the power of enforcing decisions. More than ever may be noted a reluctance on part of nations to resign control over their own affairs. Of thirty-three that have signed the agreement for the international court, established under the league, only seven have accepted the protocol providing for compulsory jurisdiction.

When the conference called by the president assembles it will have a distinct advantage over the gathering at Paris, in that all the world now is pretty well advised as to what can not be accomplished. At Paris the business was the winding up of a great war; victors had gathered to announce terms to the vanquished; the best of motives did not wholly control the counsels of those who framed the treaty. One great idealist sat at the table, surrounded by a group whose eyes were fastened on certain points of national advantage. All subscribed to the doctrine of perpetual peace and amity, to be achieved through the application of the Golden Rule, but the United States only sought no advantage, no indemnity, no reparation, At the Washington conference the specter of Vengeance will not sit at the head of the table; experience has shown that the whole cost of the war can not be shifted to the losing side. Many things that bulked big at Paris have dwindled even in the perspective of two years, and we now realize that much of the animating spirit of that gathering has been dissipated by second thought. Another meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations will ensue before the delegates meet at Washington, and that, too, will serve to clear the way of some dreams and make the practical consideration of world peace more easy of approach. The men who will sit down at Washington will be no less devoted to the abstract ideal of world peace than those who met at Paris, but they will be less hampered in their consultations because they know now that nations are not yet ready to surrender their identiity to achieve that ideal. Disarmament is a practical question, holding in its scope more than merely matters of military detail. Agreement on any of its points is an approach to final settlement. Therefore, the Washington conference, in its world-wide possibilities, transcends that which met at Paris. When the Assembly gathers again at Geneva in September, it will be to discuss abstractions, while the Harding council will deal with the world as it is, in hope of finding a path leading to what might be.

#### employment one week and the remainder the next Vast experiments are going on, and what the

eventual result is to be no man can tell. If, as we are being told, Americans normally produce more than they can consume, and if foreign markets are to remain inactive, limitation of working hours conceivably might come to pass. Certainly one-half the population can not expect to have all the jobs and support the other half by their charity or taxes.

#### Sims' Charges Sustained.

A' majority report to the senate from the committee that inquired into the merits of the controversy between Admiral Sims and the late Secretary of Navy Josephus Daniels finds that the charges made by the admiral are well founded. These include the assertion made by the indignant naval commander, who was sent to England with the parting admonition that he particular "virgin wool experts" ever made. should not let the British pull the wool over his eyes, for "we would as soon fight them as anybody," that delay at Washington cost half charge that recommendations made by him after he had reached the war arena were held up, some for weeks, some for a year, yet all finally acted upon, the delay, however, in each instance being vexatious and costly.

A minority report finds all the other way around, and gives the former secretary of the navy a clear bill. This, however, is a purely partisan view, something that supporters of Mr. Daniels will not hesitate to say in regard to the action of the majority of the committee. It does bear out much that was said in criticism of the conduct of our share of the war at the time. When complaint was made that time was being lost, Newton D. Baker replied that the war was 3,000 miles away. The action of the navy at that time was as mysterious and uncertain as the army's.

Sims made his charges knowing the consequences of failure to make good when called upon to establish them. The situation is one that will not admit of whitewash. Action by the senate may not settle the controversy, but it will do much to decide in the minds of many Americans as to whether the government moved as wisely or as expeditiously as it might in the critical early hours of 1917.

#### Rail and Water Transportation.

Were it only the farmer who is adversely affected by the existing railroad freight rates, the case would be bad enough, but the burden is irksome to others as well. A news telegram from Pittsburgh says:

Statements of leading steel manufacturers here, that unless the Ohio and Allegheny river improvements were completed and the Lake Erie and Ohio River canal constructed it would be necessary to move most local furnaces to the Great Lakes or the Atlantic coast, have just received striking confirmation, says Pittsburgh First. The United States Steel corporation a few days ago shipped 6,000 tons of steel from Mobile to Alaska entirely by water because of the high rail rates. Last week the first shipment of wheat was made from Duluth to New York on inland waterways-the Great Lakes, the New York Barge canal and the Hudson river.

The importance of developing inland waterways, to provide a cheaper method for

#### "Truth in Fabric" Bill Two Views of the Measure

(From the New York Times.) To the Editor of the New York Times:

Offered for Public Information.

Let me say a few words at this time in regard to the "Truth in Fabric" bill.

This bill in my estimation is more important than most people realize, and had this bill been passed six years ago the government would have been greatly handicapped in making war necessaries if the quantities upon quantities of reworked wool were not used.

Should this bill be passed, it would immediately discourage the by-product industry and make the cost of wool in clothing manufacture almost prohibitive. I personally know of fabrics that have been

made of by-products which were better and more suitable for wear than that product those

Certain by-products, which are used in sweetening, such as slubbing waste and similar stocks, could not be used if the "Truth in Fabric" bill becomes a law, because it is labeled a bya million lives and \$15,000,000,000. Also the product by this bill and would not be considered virgin wool.

Noils and garneted stock are also of great value, especially in the manufacture of undergarments or any clothing which goes next to the body. To place this valuable stock under the "Truth in Fabric" bill, Australian wool, under prohibitive prices, would have to be used as a substitute.

With conditions as they are today, fine wool underwear would have to be sold for twice the price it is commanding because of the scarcity of the proper wools for its manufacture; also on account of this bill making the proper raw stock for this garment undesirable in the eyes of the public who do not understand its manufacture.

If a census were to be taken of every woolen mill you would find that at least 90 per cent of them use by-products.

There are millions upon millions of by products which would go to waste annually to help pile on the extravagance and waste which we must now stop, and would burden the ultimate consumer and greatly increase the cost of living. B. HARRISON COHAN. Boston, July 9, 1921.

To the Editor of the New York Times: The object of the "Truth in Fabric" bill is to compel the manufacturers of woolen cloth to so mark their goods that the consumer will know whether he is buying pure virgin wool previously unused, or whether he is buying what called, somewhat deceptively, "all wool," which may contain a high percentage of shoddy or reworked wool. The origin of such reworked wool is always doubtful. It has either been used in garments or in some other woolen goods previous to being reworked. Tattered remnants of old clothes are gathered up, reworked, and sold over again as many as eight times, always under the unconvincing title of "all wool."

Truth-in-fabric legislation is based on the well established principle upon which the food and drugs act is based. It is certainly of great importance to consumers to know what they are buying, whether it is butter or oleomargarine, or what the composition of foods in packages really is, and it is of equal importance to know whether the clothes we buy are made of pure virgin wool, or how much, if any, shoddy they contain.

Farmers I have talked with on the matter have no desire for class legislation. In any case, they know they never could get it, even if they wanted it. Farmers are taking a large view of these questions, and it seems to them quite proper to state their views as farmers on questions relating to finance, taxation and other legislative matters without presuming for one moment that theirs will be the only viewpoint con-sidered. K. D. SCOTT, Warren County Farm Bureau Manager. Warrensburg, N. Y., July 2, 1921.

#### THE BEE: OMAHA, TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1921.

## How to Keep Well By DR. W. A. EVANS

By DR. W. A. EVANS Questions concerning bygiene, sanita-tion and prevention of disease, sub-mitted to Dr. Evans by readers of The Bee, will be answered personally, subject to proper limitation, where a stamped, addressed envelope is en-closed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Address letters in care of The Bee. diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Address letters in care of The Bee. Copyright, 1921, by Dr. W. A. Evans.

DEATH LOVES A FAT MAN. The old saw "nobody loves a fat nan" cannot withstand scientific inman vestigation

Death loves the fat man.

The insurance companies will reel deal of qualification. The exact off yards of figures to prove it, number of readers of books either Diabetes loves the fat man and Joslin proves it by a string of fig-A study of the weight for height and age for 1,000 cases of diabetes under his observation, proves that when a person begins to put on excessive weight he starts for diabetes. If he gets wise to the place he is headed for and changes his habits, eats less and exercises more, he may never arrive at the goal, or some

other malady may catch him before and may have tended to displace he gets there, but that does not books. But even if they have, they alter the fact that fat men and have attracted many thousands of Joslin was not disposed to split have had the inclination, and perwomen are on the way. hairs, so he counted all persons between 5 per cent below and 5 per After making this allowance, there cent above weight as being in the still remains the question, who is normal weight class. Of the 1,000 it that reads the books published in only 159 were in this class. There ever-increasing quantities Many people do their reading chiefly in books obtained from liwere a few underweights-107 of them. Of these 54 were under 30. For some reason or other weight doesn't seem to be an important buying public, the number of which, factor in diabetes of the aged. However, closer studies of diabetes in relation to weight in children are the increase. Publishers, booksel-being made, especially diabetes in lers and other people who ought to persons who were fat boys and fat

girls. All the remainder of the 1,000, that is, 734, were overweight. Why stance, a woman who should have makes them a prohibitive luxury weighed 140 pounds was found to weigh 238 and to be a diabetic. for many who ordinarily would be regular buyers. There is also Consider the pounds of candy, pie, among the enormously large propor-sugar, ice cream, bread and potatces eaten up to make that 238 in business and manufacturing con-pounds, a good part fat, and the cerns a considerable sale for books strain it must have put on the or- dealing with business and manufacwhich convert sugar and turing methods and developments, starch into fat and energy. A long time ago Von Urden said all fat persons should have their uning examined periodically for sug-, together the statement that "reidgans ar. He said that many who found ing at home is fast becoming a lost no sugar in their urine and who art," while it has a percentage of were disposed to think themselves truth in it, is far from being the out of danger would find that they whole truth.

in the blood if they also had a blood sugar test made. Joslin took up a number of causes etes and showed how they operated by bringing about obesity. There was diabetes in husband and wife.

because they ate at the same table. Diabetes in Jews? Easy! What other group likes so well to eat? Fat? No need to answer. Diabetes among the rich? Again easy! Heredity? "Unusual ex-

posure to an obetic environment,' to quote our Boston friend. Among metal workers? Do they not tend to become fat? Among convalescents? Are they not over-

Age? The ages in which obesity is greatest are those in which there crat. most diabetes. In ages 50 to 70 there are more cases of overweight

If Lloyd George comes to Washand more cases of diabetes. ington for the conference he will be In Joslin's test no person over 50 sure at least of a pleasant sea, voyage and a certain amount of space years of age and 20 per cent underweight developed diabetes. As a in the American press.-Boston rule, a person gets all the weight he Transcript.



Charles Evans Hughes' under raduate essays in satire may have

From the Baltimore American.) At the convention of the National helped to fit him for his present post, but the roster of our high of-Education association at Des Moines Ella F. Chamberlain, a librarian, made a statement which is startling, ficials, past and present, reveals few one-time college wits. A glance through a collection of old campus true. She asserted as the result of her own personal experience that neither the average teacher -but the political celebrities are al-

Is the Habit of

Reading Lost?

oday

nor the average pupil is a reader of books and that for everybody readmost nonexistent. Perhaps there is ing at home is rapidly becoming a lost art. If this statement as it Brown university that turns literary stands represents her deliberate judgment, it surely needs a good seniors into secretaries of state, for John Hay, who preceded Mr.

now or in any previous generation erse with no little success Apparently, John Hay did not rent free on the place for 18 months, make his debut in the pages of an paying \$30 a month and \$110 addiwith which a comparison can be made will never be known. All that can be said is that probably it has

always been a small proportion of the whole population and there seems no ground for saying that the proportion is any smaller now than it used to be in "the good old times." even today they are better known to the majority than Hay's contri-The newspaper and the widely circulated magazine have become the library of large masses of people cause dignified diplomat to have written and five children by all means give him work, give him money and give haps not the ability, to read books.

breeches on the wrong man.

braries, but there is a large book if not as large as it might be, appears by all recent accounts to be on ers of his class, but he seems to have refrained from any manifesta know say that during the last year

people have been buying more books and better books, which in most rather startling to see his name signed to a piece in the June 25 cases must be for use and not merely 70 of the number were more than for display as furniture. At the 1880, Lampoon-but the contribu-70 per cent overweight. For in- moment the high cost of books tion was only a primly-worded announcement from a class day committee of which Roosevelt was member. Although Woodrow Wilson's repu-

> ing satire in Mere Literature, which he published a quarter of a century ago. It is possible that some of these essays may have appeared originally in Princeton journals, al-though some good Princetonian may be able to furnish trary. It is said that Mr. Wilson's favorite form of humor is the form of humor is the imerick, and some years ago the

-apocryphally, perhaus: Where to Expect Progress. For beauty I am not a star: There are others more handsome by Modern men, when they change

What's the Answer?

Musings of a non-expert: We

shall have to produce merchan-

At Least That,

ocations, inquire first about the tax But my face, I don't mind it For I am behind it— It's the people in front that I jar. rate in the communities they are attracted to. Everywhere they find sufficient school houses, churches, There have been other writers of and sufficient moral standards. The first question they ask is: "What is your tax rate?"-E. W. Howe's

tions of published hilarity. It is tation as a wag is private rather than public, there are bits of charm-

come to an end. We have a constant stream of foreign ministers who collowing verse was ascribed to him were once literary men and no end

of literary men who once enjoyed political favor, but Mr. Hughes appears to be the only avowed college wit who has managed to make an impression in political life. Perhaps potential statesmen are al-

There have been other writers of ready serious in college. Or per-light verse in the presidential chair, haps we have been overlooking a although it is surprising to find that source of material for the diplothe only accomplished one was John matic service by not reading regular-Quincy Adams. However formidable, ly the college comics.



and the lot of the second of the second

COMMERCIAL PRINTERS - LITHOGRAPHERS - STEEL DIE ENBOSSEN

LOOSE LEAF DEVICES

The Boe's

Corley, Ia., July 16 .- To the Edi-or of The Bee: It is hard to get the idea of what Jerry is trying t do or explain by his quotation of comics shows many contributors figures and confession of ignorance who have since become celebrities as to when Brogan's home will be paid for. People generally get their homes paid for when they deliver something in the atmosphere of the cash for them. When they can not deliver the cash probably Jerry would like the state to do so. Prob-

John Hay, who preceded Mr. ably Jerry would like the state to Hughes at Brown and in the State deliver the cash for a home for him. department, indulged in humorous Brogan bought a home worth \$3,-500 on a capital of \$1,000. He lived

undergraduate publication, for these tional. Thus he had the use of over oddities were scarce in his ballad \$2,000 of the seller's money for 18 oddities were scarce in his ballad days. However his verses "Jim Bludso" and his "Little Breeches" were composed long before their au-thor became a national figure, and even today they are better known his books show he owes is \$126. Mr. Hay became a distinguished large city like Omaha for 18 month statesman, many persons attributed would amount to \$126. What then "Little Breeches" to Bret Harte, be-is wrong with Brogan's case. If he it seemed impossible for a is out of work and has a sick wife without his paying for

confusion amused Bret Harte, who him a home once told a lady, who insisted on complimenting him on "Little already paid for their home to hand complimenting him on "Little already paid for their home to hand Breeches," that she had put the over the necessary spondully. Jerry

is talking to hear himself talk or he is one of those ginks who want Theodore Roosevelt was at one something for nothing. Well, if he time editor of the Harvard Advocate, hollers loud enough the state might but that was before the Advocate give him and his friends a home in issued burlesques of the Atlantic the poorhouse some day where he Monthly. T. R. was one of the lead- can converse with others who want-

ed homes without paying for then ONE WHO HAS NO HOME YET.

and unbending Adams may have seemed in his later years, he could write verses which would have won him a niche in almost any of our contemporary "columns." Here is a stanza from his paraphrase of "Integer Vitae." which he made

over into a variation of "Sally i over into a variation or "sally Our Alley;" Else wherefore was it, Thursday last, While strolling down the valley; Defenceless, musing, as I passed A canzonet to Sally, A wolf, with mouth-protruding shout, Forth from the thicket bounded. I clapped my hand and raised a shout, He heard, and fied, confounded. Benjamin Franklin was a satirist in his own collegee-the printer's

proof to the con in his own college-the printer's galley. But here the list seems to

Easy! They got fat together Monthly.

nust sell abroad if we desire prosperity, they tell us. If we sell abroad dise cheaper than the people abroad can produce it themselves. Are we doing it?-St. Louis Globe-Demo-

The Disappearing Carriage. Who bought the 244,900 carriages which were manufactured in the United States in 1919? Occasionally one sees one of these vehicles behind a spanking team on a country road. and once in a while a decrepit specimen of the buggymakers' art penetrates into the heart of the city. But the only place where shiny new vehicles are noted is 'at a horse show. Large though the output reported by the census office is, yet it represents a halving of the number of carriages produced in 1914, five years before. Wagons came nearer to holding their own, 413,600 of them having been sold, but even this is a falling off of 150,000 in half a decade. And only 36,400 sleighs were contributed to the pleasure of winter days.

The present year probably will see further decreases in output from the carriage and wagon works. Yet one does not hear any public complaint on the part of the manufacturers. They have turned their plants to other uses, and for every employe turned off the automobile industry has hired two. When Uncle Sam took the pledge and the saloons closed down, considerable agitation was heard for indemnifying the liquor trade for its losses, but here is another industry evidently on the way to extinction, without a word being raised in its behalf.

#### Passing Jobs Around.

All navy yards and shore stations, it is announced, are to go on a five-day week. Private industrial plants in some instances are likewise running on shortened time. Voices rise here and there to suggest that in order to remedy unemployment it might be wise to install a 36hour week in some lines. It will be remembered that the miners almost two years ago proposed a plan of this sort as a way out of the three or four-month period in which they had no work, although in the rush season they had to put in overtime. By one system now in use in the east half the working force is given

transporting bulky commodities is admitted. Only when this is achieved will the producer be freed from a condition that is becoming more and more oppressive. So far as the railroads are concerned, they must prepare to meet the future on a different basis. Methods of operation will have to be revised, economies' suggested in management during the war must be adapted to produce the saving expected, because present charges for service are too great to be permanently sustained.

That the public is willing the railroads should prosper has been well proven, but that prosperity should not be achieved at the expense of ruin for others. Somewhere the reasonable relation between service and charges should be established, but at present rates are sadly out of proportion and business suffers accordingly.

#### Don't Revive 3-Cent Postage.

The Postoffice department, under the administration of Will Hays, is rendering services satisfactory to the public. The good impression should not be dispelled by increasing letter postage to 3 cents. Yet such a plan has been suggested by congressmen seeking ways in which to revise the federal revenue system.

This is not to be confused with the decision of Postmaster General Hays to charge 25 cents instead of 10 cents for special delivery letters. This latter increase is justified on the basis of actual cost. Instances have occurred where mail came through the ordinary channels more quickly than by special delivery, and by increasing the fee, more prompt service can be afforded, and in the country, the telephone will be used to apprise addressees.

As things now stand, under 2-cent letter mail, the Postoffice department is practically on a selfsupporting basis. To increase its charges 50 per cent undoubtedly would create a surplus which could be turned into the national treasury. Profit, however, is not the design of the postal system, and it ought not to be perverted merely out of the desire to shift taxation.

If Henry Ford leases the government water power plants in Alabama and makes a success of what has been a failure, why not turn the railroads over to him or let him collect the taxes and run the government?

In revising taxes it is to be hoped congress will drop the transportation taxes. These bring in \$300,000,000 a year, but they add just that much burden on shippers who are already bowed down with freight rates.

Only eight people were hurt in auto crashes hereabouts on Sunday. Yet none of these would have been injured if the drivers had all been careful

Secretary Mellon need not worry over the appearance of the money if he will just arrange to give each all he wants.

Just because General Sawyer has taken up horseback riding is no reason for calling him a horse doctor.

Mr. Hoover may find out that most of the savers of the United States already own homes.

The "wobblies" seem bent on filling the jails the dry laws emptied.

Old J. Pluvius is on the side of King Corn.

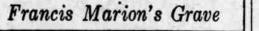
#### Pie for Patriots

New England once was called the pie belt. Today the United States is the pie belt. There is also the individual pie belt which every man, wears every summer as a sustainer of his indispensables. He lets it out two holes in the season when the esculent fruits and flour are brought into succulous association.

The American pie is slander proof. There may be those to say that the philosophers and poets of New England would have lived longer and have written better if they had not eaten pie for breakfast, dinner and supper, but no proof can be adduced in support of the saying. It is the weakest of assumptions. Comparison of the intellectual merits of New England pie eaters and nonpie eaters is impossible, because every man and woman in New England who wrote anything worth while worked on a basis of pie three times a day.

Recently there has been an attempt in the land's more glittering inns to substitute French pastry for American pie. The pastry is peddled about upon a board and displayed to the eye with all its gummy trappings. It depends for patronage upon the kind of customers one of whom is said to be born every minute. Even the timid who yield to the arrogant-eyed importunities of the board bearer, and even those who supply the statistics for the one-every-sixty-seconds birth rate, never go twice to the

trap. It takes more than glucose, saccharine and It takes more than glucose, saccharine and plaster of paris to draw the patriot away from pie, the delectable of all right-thinking, right-living Americans.—Chicago Evening Post.



Writing from St. Stephens to the County Record of Kingstree Mrs. D. D. McKenzie tells of a visit which she has just paid to the old homestead and grave of Gen. Francis Marion, South Carolina's great partisan leader in the War of the Revolution. The condition of the family cemetery in which General Marion is buried filled Mrs. McKenzie with humiliation that one to whom South Carolina owes so much should lie today amid the neglect she there wit-"The tombs have fallen," she says, nessed. some of them smashed to pieces and no signs of neatness, care or attention in the old cemetery-nothing but weeds, briars, bushes and trees growing over and around General Marion's resting place." At the general's old home, some of the rooms are still in good repair, but others

have fallen in. Francis Marion was not only a wonderful military leader whose part in the revolutionary struggle has been immortalized in American history, but he was one of the best and wisest men of his day. His name and fame are perpetuated all over America in the towns which have been called after him. Is South Carolina so poor that the grave where lies his dust should be left to grow up in weeds?—Charleston News and Courier.

#### Japan on Disarmament.

Advancing to the stage of the postal card vote, Japan took one on disarmament, 94 per cent voting "aye." But what's a postal card between nations whose natural and inevitable relations must be those of enmity? Japan can still serve as an ogre justifying huge army and navy bills at Washington.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

#### Women Coming With a Rush.

Since the signing of the armistice a half million women have come into this country .- Dearborn Independent.

Country Children Do. You never see children playing horse any more.-St-Louis Globe Democrat. needs at the age of 30. He has enough to protect himself against consumption. Josiin's opinion is that all the weight we put on above that, proper for height and sex at age of 30, is a definite liability, and out of it diabetes may develop. The moral is: "Exercise more needs at the age of 30. He has

"ROYAL" WEEK

### Made a Great Hit with the School Children. Too!

Fathers praised "Royal" Week when new, delicious foods appeared on the table. Mothers praised "Royal" Week, when they found Royal Baking Powder was so economical and easy to use; but - for real enthusiasm - Royal won greatest praise from the school children of this town.

#### Wholesome Food Makes Healthy Children

Any day now, you can see happy youngsters tumble forth to play - munching the wholesome goodies you'll find described in the New Royal Cook Book. Growing bodies are being made strong and capable on foods that have been baked in cleanly homes, with wholesome

# ROYAL **Baking Powder**

## **Absolutely Pure**

### Contains no Alum - Leaves no Bitter Taste

If you didn't receive your copy of the New Royal Cook Book, and your grocer can't supply it with your order of Royal Baking Powder, you can secure one free by addressing ROYAL BAKING POWDER COMPANY 135 William St. New York City

Just one of the great recipes from the New Royal Cook Book:

#### FILLED COOKIES

1/2 cup shortening 1 cup sugar

S teaspoons flour

1/2 CUD Sugar

% cup milk i teaspoon vanilla extract 8% cups flour 1/2 teaspoon salt 4 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder

Cream shortening; add sugar, beaten egg, milk and vanilla; add flour, salt and baking powder, which have been sifted together. Roll out thin on slightly floured board and cut with cookie cutter. Place one teaspoon of filling on each cookie, cover with another cookie, press edges together. Bake in moderate oven 12 to 15 minutes.

#### FILLING

% cup water % cup chopped figs

Mix flour and sugar together; add water and fruit. Cook until thick, being very careful not to burn.