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Absolutely Pure

Makes Home Baking Easy

Royal Baking Powder helps the housewife to produce at home, quickly and economically, fine and tasty cake, hot biscuit, puddings, the frosted layer cake, crisp cookies, crullers, crusts and muffins, fresh, clean, tasty and wholesome, with which the ready-made food found at the shop or grocery does not compare. Royal is the greatest of bake-day helps.

ROYAL COOK BOOK—800 RECEIPTS—FREE
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ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

BABIES' RIGHTS

By the Gentlewoman.

BABIES adorn life. Their simplicity and sincerity leaven the humbug and hypocrisy of "grown-up" humanity. Noisy they may be sometimes, naughty they may be often. Nevertheless they are usually fat and funny and fascinating. Indeed, they are too adorable for their own happiness. Their beauty proves fatal to them. When a man with a microbe-laden moustache, or a bacilli-infested beard insists on kissing one the results may be deadly.

However, it must be admitted that women are usually greater sinners in this respect. There are some affectionate souls whose first exclamation on seeing a baby is, "Oh, the little darling! I must kiss it." And whether she has been properly introduced to the infant or not, she promptly proceeds to do so.

It is pleasing, therefore, to know that babies' rights are at last receiving attention. Men have always had their rights, women are clamoring loudly for theirs. But no voice has been raised on behalf of the baby, who has suffered, though not in silence,

for so long. Often has it made the welkin ring with its protestations, but no one paid any heed. Grown-ups, in their blindness, did not understand. Baby was "peevish," or "cross," or "cutting its teeth." They did not realize that baby's cry came from its heart—an essentially modern cry for its rights. For the right to live its own life, untrammelled by the superfluous caresses of unintelligent strangers, or the fatuous endearments of well-meaning friends, or relations.

It is slowly penetrating the brains of parents that baby is not merely a pretty plaything to be petted. It has a sturdy little individuality with likes and dislikes of its own. No one seems to have realized before that a baby has private feelings. If it could speak, would it not oftentimes paraphrase the protestations of Shylock, "Hath not a baby eyes? Hath not a baby hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions?"

Babies are the most fastidious creatures on earth. They immediately detect any departure from "good taste" in the dealings of "grownups" with

themselves, and show their resentment in no uncertain manner.

Furthermore, they have a delicious sense of humor. One has only to notice the critical attitude which they which they often greet the egregious grown-up's attempts to be funny, to adapt himself or herself to the baby's mind. At other times they joust themselves up like crumpled roseleaves with sheer amusement, when they hear a staid matron talking in such barba-ric language as "Didums, poor fokie sing!" or see some portly and gouty gentleman trying to make "goo-goo" eyes. It is very amusing to baby when it is not unutterably boring. "Why cannot these idiots be natural?" the infantile optics seem to be saying. "And why do they think it necessary to mutilate the king's English on my account?"

"All this, however, will probably soon come to an end. An anti-kissing campaign has been started on behalf of infants in arms. One New York society woman created quite a mild sensation because she forbade her husband to kiss his own child, and to protect the infant from such unwelcome attentions she had it confined in a sort of wire screen. These measures are perhaps rather drastic, but they are an indication of the trend of the times.

Queen Victoria Eugenia, of Spain, has also shown her sympathy with the arrows of babies, for even royal infants are not permitted to escape from the osculatory attention of the populace. On hygienic grounds she has forbidden the kissing of her own children by strangers, and her example is being widely followed. Labels bearing the words, "No me besse" ("do not kiss me") are now on sale throughout the country.

All this characteristic of the age we live in; an age which puts sense before sentiment; and which is beginning more and more to realize that children have rights as well as grown-up men and women.

HOENGEN DAMAGE SUITS NEARS END

"Kid" Hill Is Given an Eighteen Months' Sentence.


The case of Bernard Hoengen against the Southwestern Portland Cement company, a suit for \$31,000 damages for alleged personal injuries is on trial in the federal court. The suit was begun Friday afternoon and it is not expected that it will go to the jury until this evening.

E. J. Hill, alias "Kid" Hill, a former E. P. & S. W. conductor, was sentenced to 18 months in the federal prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., by Judge T. S. Maxey of the federal court. Hill was convicted on the charge of having opium in his possession.

Francisco Corralas, who was indicted by the federal grand jury on a charge of assisting an alien to enter the United States, pleaded guilty to the charge before the federal court Friday, and was sentenced to one day in jail.

Mar Ying Don and Mar Chung, two Chinamen, were ordered deported by Judge Maxey after the federal court Saturday affirming the order of the United States commissioner G. B. Oliver. The Chinamen were tried on a charge of violation of the Chinese exclusion act.

Watch Our Windows For Saturday's Cold Soda Special



McGULLOUGH THE SWEETOLOGIST

El Paso

Chesterfield Suits

are guaranteed for a whole year not to lose shape.

Bad News is a Pump for Men

The P. O. is Still Opposite.

Rent this New 6-room cottage, 804 Roosevelt Ave. Rent \$35.00. Open Sunday for Inspection. Frank R. Tobin, No. 1 Tobin Arcade. Phone 325 and 803



ALWAYS READY FOR BUSINESS OR PLEASURE

Allen Arms & Cycle Co. 401 N. Oregon Street.

DICKINSON WRITES ABOUT FORT BLISS

He Tells President McNary Why Enlargement Is Not Favored Now.

This morning J. G. McNary, president of the chamber of commerce, received a letter from secretary of war J. M. Dickinson, saying that Fort Bliss would not be made an enlarged post in the near future. The secretary, in his letter admitted that the contention that it would be a good thing for the efficiency, economic administration, and strategic position of the army to concentrate the troops in large garrisons near the frontier; but he called attention to the fact that already accommodations for the troops had been built at a great expense to the government, and he did not think it wise to increase the garrison permanently at Fort Bliss, or to enlarge the post.

Mr. McNary stated that the efforts of the chamber of commerce to secure the enlargement of the post would not cease, and as soon as possible a renewed attempt would be made to change the determination of the war department.

The letter from secretary of war Dickinson follows:

War Department, Washington, April 17, 1911.

Mr. James G. McNary, President Chamber of Commerce, El Paso, Tex.

My Dear Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of a telegram of the 16th instant from the El Paso chamber of commerce with reference to the enlargement of Fort Bliss and the location of an increased garrison at that post.

In reply, I desire to say that I am fully convinced that were the efficiency of the mobile troops of the regular army, their economic administration, and the best strategic location of the garrisons for these troops alone to be considered, it would be to the best interests of the government, now that our Indian wars are over and there is no longer special need of such troops in the interior of the country, to concentrate these troops in large garrisons at strategic points near our frontier. As you doubtless know, however, ample accommodations for these troops have been built at great expense to the government at various posts throughout the country. In view of the fact that such accommodations exist and of the increasing demand for troops for service outside the continental limits of the United States, it is deemed inadvisable at this time to recommend the

Sherlocko the Monk

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OH MR. SHERLOCKO, I FOUND A SUIT OF CLOTHES DOWN BY THE RIVER!

WATSO, WE'LL HAVE TO INVESTIGATE. BRING THE BLOOD HOUND!

A CLEAR CASE OF SUICIDE!

NOT SO FAST, WATSO! KEEP YOUR EYE ON THE HOUND!

THE TRAIL DOES NOT LEAD TO THE WATER! SEE, WATSO YOUR DEDUCTION WAS ERRONEOUS!

THE MAN MUST BE CRAZY—GOING ABOUT WITHOUT CLOTHES IN THIS WEATHER!

AH, BUT HE WORE A SUIT OF CHECKED ENGLISH TWEED!

IT CAN'T BE THE SAME MAN!

IT IS THE SAME MAN, AND HE'S NOT FAR AWAY! THE HOUND'S GETTING EXCITED!

MOST EXTRAORDINARY!

THERE'S OUR MAN!

JIMMINY! WHERE'D YOU GET THE SWELL RAGS, HOBBO?

HOTSTUFFO GAVE 'EM TO ME! I SHOOK ME OLD DUDS UP THERE IN THE WOODS!

—Lino Meyer

Regal Shoes at Cost Plus 5 per Cent.

An Earthquake for the Trade, but a Benefit to the Public

Regal Prices Are Now \$3.35 to \$5.85

NOBODY OUTSIDE the shoe trade can realize what a jolt that trade received when the Regal Shoe Company announced its new pricing policy.

"HENCEFORTH," said the Regal Shoe Co., "all the shoes we make will be priced at COST OF MANUFACTURE AND SELLING, PLUS FIVE PER CENT. COMMISSION, no matter whether that price figures out in odd or even money, and without regard to the 50c jumps between prices, heretofore arbitrarily fixed in the shoe business."

IT WAS NOT the five per cent. that gave the jolt. The Regal Shoe Co. has always done business on a five per cent. profit and every manufacturer knew it. It was the abandonment of the "even price" that caused the stir.

THAT "EVEN-PRICE" policy has been the darling superstition of the shoe trade for twenty years or more. Standard shoes had been sold for so long at \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00 and so on, that dealers thought no other prices were possible.

"BARGAIN" SHOES—nameless products shoveled out by shoe "departments"—might be sold at odd prices. But *standard* makes—oh, never!

IT WAS ARGUED seriously by expert shoe-salesmen that men and women who wanted shoes of name and character would rather pay even prices. That is, they argued that a man would rather pay \$5.00 than \$4.85, whether or not he got anything worth having for that extra 15c.

AND SO, WHEN a designer produced a new shoe that could be sold for profit and all at \$4.85, the manufacturers were up against an embarrassing situation.

THEY COULD DO any one of three things—and some one of these three things they all did:

THEY COULD LET that \$4.85 shoe stand as it was and ask \$5.00 for it, getting an extra 15c profit, if Regal competition would allow it,—or

THEY COULD ADD 15c worth of unnecessary expense to the shoe, bringing its price up to \$5.00

OR, THEY COULD SKIN 35c worth OUT of the shoe, bringing its price down to the next even figure—\$4.50, but spoiling the shoe's quality-balance.

BUT AS FOR DOING the obvious and proper thing—selling that \$4.85 shoe for \$4.85—why that was not to be thought of!

SEEMS RIDICULOUS, doesn't it? But all superstitions seem ridiculous after you have exploded them. And the Regal has exploded this one.

HEREAFTER, Regal Shoes will be built just as the Regal style-builders plan them. They know their business, and they know their public.

IF THEY SAY "This shoe is right as it stands—the best shoe that can be devised and built for its particular want and purpose"—why that shoe is going to the public just as it is, unaltered by a foolish custom.

THE DESIGNERS will not be required to add anything unnecessary to it, nor to take anything out of it, to bring its price up to or down to any set figure.

THE MANUFACTURING COST of that shoe will be figured carefully; five per cent. will be added and a further allowance covering the actual cost of selling that shoe to the customer, and the resulting sum will be the price of that particular shoe, whether it is \$3.35, or \$3.50, or \$4.85, or whatever it is.

THE PRICE WILL BE STAMPED ON THE SHOE AT THE FACTORY and certified public accountants will verify the prices and also verify the fact that only five per cent. commission is added.

YOU GAIN MORE than the dimes you save by the odd prices. You gain also by better balanced quality and by the fact that you pay only for what you want.


REGAL Style-Builders now have a free hand. They simply get out the BEST SHOE THAT THEY CAN DEVISE for a certain purpose at about a certain price. You pay for exactly what you get, plus the fair 5 per cent. You are taxed nothing for useless additions.

Regal Shoes Give You What You Want At The Lowest Price That Can Buy It

REGAL SHOES

FOR MEN

Lerner Shoe Co., 215 El Paso St.



ANCIENT VIOLINS BRING HIGH PRICES

(Continued from previous page.)

arguation of this effort. "Old Fiddlers' Must" is simple and melodious. Much of it is especially adapted to school purposes and programs of this class are being extensively utilized. The old fiddlers have been introduced in vaudiville with success.

While the violin, guitar, mandolin and banjo have a permanent position in America they are occasionally temporarily overshadowed by some new instruments. For instance, the Russian balalaika, introduced last winter, was well received and there is now a large demand for it quite equal to that which greeted the Hawaiian oboe a few years ago. Both of these instruments were quickly produced by American

manufacturers and placed upon the market in time for the demand.

Among the newer innovations in the stringed instruments' trade of America is the substitution of silk for gut as a covering for strings. It is more desirable since it is not so affected by climatic conditions and it is believed to be superior in other essentials, although it has not yet become generally used. The strings of instruments are of greater importance than generally recognized. Few people know that because of the action of the strings violins and cellos have a different shape in summer than in winter. In summer the strings draw the instrument so that it arches a little, which makes it shorter so that a higher bridge must be put in to take up the slack. In winter the effect is just opposite. It is necessary therefore to have a winter bridge and a summer bridge and these vary about half an inch in height.