

The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the Ends thou Aims't at, be thy Country's, thy God's and Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June 1866

Consolidated Aug. 2, 1881.

SUMTER, S. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1901.

New Series—Vol. XX. No. 44

The Watchman and Southron.

Published Every Wednesday,
—BY—
N. G. Osteen,
SUMTER, S. C.

TERMS:
\$1.50 per annum—in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS:
One Square first insertion.....\$1 00
Every subsequent insertion..... 50
Contracts for three months, or longer will be made at reduced rates.

All communications which subscribe private interests will be charged for as advertisements. Obituaries and tributes of respects will be charged for.

McLAURIN AT GREENVILLE.

Defense of His Record in Congress.

Still a Democrat But Independent of and Broader Than the Party.

HE DEFIES THE BOSSES.

Greenville, S. C., May 22.—Senator John L. McLaurin spoke here by invitation today. One of the largest and most representative crowds that ever gathered in this city heard his speech with marked attention. The speech was quite lengthy and evidenced careful preparation. It was devoted largely to the defense and explanation of his course in the Senate.

The following extracts will give an idea of the line of argument he followed:

Fellow-citizens: The political Reformation of 1890 had for its main object the independence of thought and action on the part of the people in political affairs. It was this that made me a "Reformer." A white primary, where the white people of the State could settle their differences among themselves. In part it has accomplished its object in spite of the efforts to dwarf it into a one-man movement. Its leader has not been content for it to be complete, and has attempted more than once to dictate who should not be elected to office. All revolutions of this kind go farther than its originators design, no power can control them.

Men who suppose that the "movement" of 1890 was a mere efferescence to give office to a favored few are greatly mistaken. Some of the best and truest have never held office, and the time is coming when those who betrayed and prostituted this great movement into a "one-man power" and mere scramble for the "loaves and fishes" will be held to an account. I stand today just where I stood in 1890, with the added experience of ten years of study and contact with public men and affairs. I thank God that one thing has been accomplished. The people have been disenthralled and enlightened, and will never be satisfied with the accomplishment of anything less than the full purpose of the movement—free thought, free speech, a fair ballot and rule of the people. This must and shall be the final outcome. No attempt to break down the reforms nearly accomplished can succeed. The natural and inevitable consequences of that revolution must follow. Nothing can stay them.

It is the province and duty of a representative to study all important public questions and form a judgment as to their effect on the welfare of the people. To do this, he must at times act independently and lead public sentiment rather than blindly follow what is reputed to be the majority. It is his duty to study national problems and vote according to his best lights and honest convictions, leaving the final decisions as to the wisdom of his course to the people. As for myself, I acknowledge no master save the sovereign people, speaking at the ballot box, and I refuse to obey the dictates of any political boss, either in or outside of South Carolina.

Political parties under our form of government are a necessity. They grow out of the political relations established by the government itself.

Party platforms have always been supposed to be the exponents of these views. A bloody civil war settled the question of State rights, and for a quarter of a century the waving of the "bloody shirt" on the one side and the "nigger in the wood pile" on the other constituted the dividing lines. I say that every man, on a purely sectional question, like white supremacy, is a traitor and a renegade who does not stand by his own section and his own people. I say that any man, on domestic problems, problems of internal concern, should, as far as possible, bow to the behests of his party. If he cannot agree with his party on questions of this kind, he should, if possible, find a party with which he is in accord. I assert, fellow-citizens, that it is almost a crime for any party to make great, broad, non-political American measures, involving the political and commercial development of the nation, the test of party fealty. Issues essential to the maintenance of the honor and prestige of the nation are too vital to be relegated to the plane of partisan and sectional contention.

Believing as I do that there are vital issues which, growing out of changed industrial conditions, are higher and broader than mere party questions, I have, as your senator, looking beyond the line marked by sectionalism and partisanship, striven to promote the material, political and commercial interests of our common country—for in so doing I can best serve the interest of the State of South Carolina.

For this I have been arraigned before the people of this state and charged with allying myself with the Republican party.

There are two questions that I sub-

mit to the people of South Carolina: First, Am I honest in the views I advocate? Second, Am I mistaken?

My interests are inseparably interwoven with the interest of the State, no good can come to her in which I cannot participate, and no evil of which I must not bear my share. If I wanted to have an easy time, I certainly choose the hard road. I might have drifted with the current, sang "me, too," and continued to hold office. I had pretty good tutelage and an illustrious example in my early political career in the arts of demagoguery, and could do it again in a pinch. But fellow-citizens, the "game isn't worth the candle."

I am human, and have my full share of the frailty and vanity which go with poor, weak human nature. I look back to some things that I have said and done, and I know that I was wrong and I wish it were otherwise. But fellow-citizens, twice within the last three years I have felt that I was very near the time when I would stand before the bar of a just God, who knows the secrets of my innermost soul, and I felt that he would mercy have for petty frailties and shortcomings, and give me credit for the earnest and honest effort, for the sacrifices which I had made to serve the best and highest interest of my State and country. I am not afraid to meet my God and stand upon my public record—why, then, should I fear any tribunal here below? I only wish that my life as a man was as sinless and free from reproach as it is as your public servant. Charges of corruption have been rife in South Carolina during the past ten years, but my worst enemies have never charged that a dirty dollar has ever crossed the palm of my hand.

I do not control. I do not profess to control, nor will I become responsible for, the Federal patronage in South Carolina. On account of my liberal views, and what he is pleased to consider my patriotic stand for broad American doctrines, the President has done me the honor to consult me on certain occasions as to South Carolina appointments. He has done so, to my certain knowledge, with Senators Morgan, Sullivan, McEnery and other Democrats. I appreciate it beyond measure, for a wiser man, a truer patriot, and a more kindly Christian gentleman, never occupied the White House than William McKinley. I believe I have his confidence and friendship, and there is no treasure that I value more highly.

If I have controlled any patronage, it has been in the public interest, not my own. No nephews of mine have been commissioned in the United States Army. I have had no son drawing a large salary, traveling this State at government expense, manipulating political affairs for me. I believe in the rule of the people, and I want to see the time come when the patrons of the office, those who support it, shall name the postmaster just as they do the sheriff and clerk of the court.

My intimate friends know that it has been my desire to retire from public life. I had determined never again to undertake the canvass of this State, and were it not that I felt that I owed it to the people of South Carolina to discuss these issues and enable them to act intelligently by placing themselves in touch with the best thought of the age, I would not be here today. The people of this State gave me the grandest chance that any young man has had since the war, and I fully realize the opportunity and duty, I never doubted for one moment but if allowed to present my case fairly to the people, I would be re-elected to the Senate. I have not made a vote that can be successfully assailed, save upon narrow partisan grounds. I had, however, determined not to run on account of my health. The campaign of 1897 left me in a physical and mental wreck. My physician has repeatedly said that I could not stand either mentally or physically the strain of such another campaign. Within the months past, however, my health has been wonderfully improved and I am ready for the fray. I desire here and now to tell the "Bosses" (in and out of the State) who have decreed my political death, that I defy them. The only way they can defeat me is to rule me out of the primary and thus prevent the people from expressing themselves. Let them, if they dare, prevent white men from passing judgment at the ballot-box upon these great national issues.

I desire now to take up some of my votes and speeches, and address myself to the question, Am I mistaken? When I was placed on the Ways and Means Committee of the House, I began a systematic course of reading on the tariff question with reference to its effect upon the people of the South. In March, 1897, I made a speech in which I embodied my views. I had offered an amendment for a duty of two and one-half cents per pound on cotton imports, and had made a fight in the Committee for a proper schedule on rice, pine lumber, turpentine, cotton seed oil, oil cake, jute-bagging, cotton ties and the coarse grade of goods made in our Southern mills. I recognize the fact that our revenues were to come from the imposition of import duties, it was but fair to give each section and industry a share of the benefits, as the burden must be borne by all. I attacked the doctrine of free raw material as a clandestine and unjust form of protection. I traced its history and showed that it was devised and offered to the manufacturers of the East by Mr. Cleveland in his first race, as a form of protection. In other words, Roger Q. Mills, the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, was sent up into the New England States to offer them this "left-handed protection," while free trade was talked in the South and West. It was a mere party expedient to catch votes. I think that no political party will ever attempt again such a monstrous injustice. It means that the farmers in this country shall be forced to buy in a restricted market and then sell all their products in competition with the pauper labor of the world. I made this fight

for Southern industries while a member of the House, when I had no idea in the world of going into the Senate. You all remember what universal chorus of approval there was. Senator Tillman, Bacon, Clay and others took up the same line in the Senate. The News and Courier, the Columbia State and ninety per cent of the papers of the South commended my course.

I was strongly urged to run for the Senate in 1896, but did not wish to leave the Ways and Means Committee, and besides I was thoroughly disgusted with the condition of affairs in South Carolina. I could hear of nothing but "charges of corruption," "bond deals," "whiskey rebates," etc. I did not wish to be mixed up in such an affair; however it might eventuate, a man could not but feel lowered and degraded by coming in contact with such filth. I felt reasonably sure at that time that I could have been elected to the Senate. I was assured, by one authorized to speak, that Judge Earle would not be a candidate if I ran; but I concluded to go on in a modest, quiet way and work out my destiny in the House. This was not to be, however. That pure man, chivalrous gentleman and my predecessor, lived but a few short weeks. Governor Elerbe tendered me the nomination. I realized the radical nature of some of my utterances and votes, and while I could not foresee what has happened, I knew my nature well enough to feel certain that having once enlisted in the fight I would never turn back while life lasted. I, therefore, refused to accept the appointment unless he would guarantee that the Executive Committee would order a primary and permit the people to pass upon the issues which I had raised.

I spoke, I believe, in every country in the State outside of my Congressional District except three. I advocated my views not only on the tariff but on what I considered the real line of policy to be pursued by Southern Representatives. I carried about eighty per cent of the vote cast. I wish I had time to recount to the people what the rice schedule, which I got into that bill, has done for the rice planters on the coasts of South Carolina, the waste places it has re-deemed, the thousands of dollars it has brought into this State. What the duty on pine has done for the lumber interests, which were being sacrificed to the white pine imported free of duty from Canada. The North, which is almost bare of timber, instead of going to Canada, has been forced to go South, and that has put thousands of dollars into this State. There is no telling what arrangement of the schedule on cotton goods so as to prevent discrimination against coarse fabrics, has meant to the cotton mills of the South.

This is not the place to explain what the retention of the home market means when a manufacturer seeks a foreign outlet. I will refer, however, to the duty on raw cotton, which I advocated at the time. Cotton, corn and wheat are our great exports. Now I want to ask any man of reason, why it is that a duty of twenty-five cents per bushel is put on wheat, and fifteen cents per bushel on corn, while nothing is put upon cotton? The three stand exactly upon the same basis. It is this, Northern Representatives protect corn and wheat against importations from Canada and elsewhere, while cotton has been sacrificed to a mere sentiment. Ten years ago the "Allen long staple" was planted all over upper South Carolina, and I know of some men who bought gins especially adapted to this cotton, but they had to throw them away. Egyptian cotton has driven them out of the business. The red hills of this up country are the very place where this cotton should be grown, but how can we develop it in competition with the cheap labor of Egypt? What are we doing now, meeting and passing resolutions to reduce the acreage while English engineers are constructing dams in the valley of the Nile, which within two years will add one and one-half million bales or one-eighth to the cotton crop; while we are reducing the acreage here our competitors are increasing it, and we are to furnish the market for the increase. I say, away with the impractical statesman which will sacrifice the cotton planters of South Carolina to those of Egypt. After I was elected to the Senate I attempted to pursue the same line in everything, but I was ill for a long time after my campaign, confined to my bed at one time for seven weeks.

While I was in this physical and mental condition, the war with Spain came on and I had to grapple with these new questions. I was sick, heart, body and soul. All that I wanted was peace and to be let alone. The cruel taunts and sneers of "Republican and traitor" hurt me then, while I laugh at them now. I made up my mind not to create any further issues, but tamely fall in and follow the lead of Jones, Tillman, Pettigrew & Co., and then to quietly retire at the end of my term. My intimate friends know that this was my intention. When they concluded to defeat the treaty, I could not see what great harm could come to the country from forcing the Republicans to call an extra session. It would only postpone matters by one month. At the request of some of the Democratic leaders, I made a speech, not against the treaty but against Imperialism, which speech was at the time, and with the lights before me, my opinion. I had not drawn the distinction between Expansion and Imperialism, and I fully intended to vote against the ratification of the treaty. I was so tired of being abused and accused of disloyalty to my party. However, on Sunday afternoon, the day before the treaty was to be voted upon, the news was flashed over the wires that our troops had been fired upon by the very people whom we had freed from the tyranny of Spanish oppression. This presented an entirely new situation, and before I had finished reading the "extra" the correspondents of the New York Sun and I think

the World called at my house before I had consulted with any human being, and I expressed this opinion, as the files of the newspapers will show. One month of delay might mean serious consequences to the people of the United States. To defeat the treaty meant that we were still at war with Spain, and that our soldiers were intruders in the Philippine Islands. To ratify the treaty meant not a state of war, but a mere insurrection and deprived other nations of an excuse for interference. It seems to me any way, that no matter what the situation or causes may be, that the only position for a man to take when we are engaged in a foreign war is to stand by his own country, right or wrong. It is charged that my vote ratified the treaty and stopped the war. If so, I am proud of the fact, and I am thankful that I had strength to do my duty and cast that vote. I fear that I would not have had the courage to do it, had I not felt that my vote was absolutely necessary; but realizing the far reaching effect and the fearful responsibility, I cast my vote accordingly. I have never seen the day when I regretted it.

I will not undertake to demonstrate the wisdom of expansion, but will content myself by simply saying that we are a nation of expansionists. I cannot undertake to discuss the question of a government for outlying possessions; we have settled other problems of a more complex nature, and I cannot but believe that a solution will be found just, humane and satisfactory to all concerned.

My vote on the army bill has been attacked. It was along the line of the foreign policy of this government. Let me say right here, that I am not the first Congressman from South Carolina who has voted against his party and supported the President when it came to a question of a foreign war. Three of the greatest men that South Carolina has ever produced, Calhoun, Lowndes and Cheves supported the government against their party during the war of 1812. Cheves used these words, which I repeat from the bottom of my heart: "Irrespective of party, for the great interest of the nation."

The army bill provided for a maximum of one hundred thousand men and a minimum of sixty-five thousand, and between these amounts the discretion was left to the president. At that time the insurrection was in progress and my common sense told me that there was but one of two things to do. Either put enough men in the field to crush the rebellion, or quit and come home. I believed in the former plan, and so voted.

I see that since the rebellion is over, the President says that he will take the minimum amount. Surely, fellow-citizens, I could afford to trust a man on a question of that kind whom the people of the United States had elected to the presidency.

Now, fellow-citizens, this brings me to the much-discussed Subsidy Bill. In the first place, it is astonishing to me what a misconception there is as to this matter. There never was a vote on the Subsidy bill, and it was well understood at the time that I made my speech that there would not be a vote at that session. I did not intend just at that time to make a set speech on the bill. I arose in my seat to present the resolution of the Cotton Spinners Association, and before I knew it I had drifted into a general discussion of the subject.

One of the great objections to the subsidy is they call it a "steal." Well, fellow-citizens, that is a very poor argument; opponents of the river and harbor, postoffice, or any other bill can make the same charge. There is nothing in the bill itself which involves stealing, defrauding the government or sectional advantages.

There may have been some abuses in granting subsidies when it was in the experimental stage, but there is no reason now why there should be abuses. Subsidies are no new theory in the South. Conventions were held during the twenty years preceding the war to encourage the building up of the commerce of and industries of the South. Hayne, Calhoun and McDuffie were leading spirits in these enterprises. The National Government connected the Atlantic and the Pacific by subsidizing railroads, and by this policy we have unequalled railroad facilities, and have developed our interstate traffic to such an extent that we are now forced to seek an outlet for our surplus products. All that is proposed, is to follow in developing our foreign trade the same principles that have succeeded in our internal development. Why should the Southern people, in the face of these facts, repudiate the spirit of sixty years ago? Last year only nine per cent was carried in American bottoms. Why is this? It is because in this contest of Europe against the United States, foreign shipowners get a subsidy from their Government of twenty million dollars besides the advantage of lower wages, and have thus driven the American flag from the high seas. We pay this subsidy to the foreign ships in increased freight rates over and over again. We are drained of two hundred millions a year which we pay foreign vessels in freights. The power to fix freight rates gives them the power to fix the price of our cotton, wheat and manufactured products.

Fellow-citizens, with so many things to talk about, it has been impossible for me to do more than skim the surface, but I hope I have been so fortunate as to excite a desire on your part to investigate for yourself and not let some old moss-back, who does not know that the war has ended, do your thinking. These are practical, vital issues. As your Senator, I have frankly stated my position. There are two sides to these questions. I respect an honest difference of opinion, but no man can impugn my motives successfully.

I never could answer the ends of an automaton in politics or business. I yield to the dictation of no man. I have blazed out my own path more than once in County, State and Na-

tional politics, and follow it without regard to popular applause. I made "Peace and unity" very popular once in this State—too popular, in fact—for some of those who once denounced the "Leader of the Movement," now grovel in the dust at the feet of their old-time foe, humbly content with the crumbs that fall from his lips, for the few crumbs that drop from the table.

BUYING THE SULTAN OF JOLO.

San Francisco, May 21.—Gen. J. C. Bates who has just returned from the Philippines, is quoted as follows regarding his dealings with the Sultan of Jolo, and the manner in which he obtained the Sultan's good will after the islands had been ceded by Spain:

"The Mohammedans who recognize the Sultan of Jolo," he said, "differ from the other natives of the islands in the fact that they do not desire independence. In fact they told me they preferred to have the protection of a strong nation, and frankly declared that if the United States did not want to take them, they would appeal to some other great country. As commander of the department of South-east Luzon, it became my duty to treat with the Sultan of Jolo. I found his people to be very much like our native Indians and it seemed to me that it would be better to get them in an amicable mood than to go in for an 'Indian war.' Gen. Otis put \$1,000 in silver at my disposal, and after they had given all the concessions that the Government wished, I made a few presents, but they did not get a cent until they had come to our terms. There is nothing extraordinary about these people. They are willing to fight and do not lack in bravery, but they have little knowledge of firearms and are not as formidable as the Indians of this country."

"After my first consultation with the Sultan the people of Manila were amazed to learn what had been accomplished, and it was declared that the United States in six weeks secured from the natives more than the Spanish were able to get in three centuries. All we wanted for a beginning was the pacification of the country, and to have it so that Americans may travel freely without danger of molestation. This we secured by continuing the methods inaugurated by the Spanish who had been paying the Sultan of Jolo almost as much money as we do, without obtaining any guaranty of peace in the island."

GRAND LODGE K. OF P.

Spartanburg, May 22.—The grand lodge Knights of Pythias met this morning at 10 o'clock in the Masonic hall, with about 300 knights present. At this meeting the election of officers took place with the following result:

Grand Chancellor, M. L. Bonham of Anderson.

Grand Vice Chancellor, George S. Mower of Newberry.

Grand Prelate, J. M. Knight of Sumter.

Grand Keeper of Records and Seals, Dr. J. H. Thornwell of Fort Mill.

Grand Master of Exchequer, Wilson G. Harvey of Charleston.

Grand Inner Guard, J. H. D. Wigger of Charleston.

Grand Outer Guard, G. W. Reeves of Branchville.

Supreme Representative, D. C. Heyward of Walterboro.

The lodge chose Gree wood as the place for its next meeting.

After the session this afternoon in which various business connected with the order was discussed and acted upon, the grand lodge adjourned.

Tonight in the Carson hall the visiting knights, the members of Morgan lodge and a number of friends enjoyed an elegant banquet. After the feast a number of toasts were offered and responded to and every one present enjoyed the night's entertainment.

Morgan Won't Start a Big Bank.

New York, May 24.—Wall Street was startled yesterday by a report, said to have emanated from official sources in Washington that J. P. Morgan had in contemplation the establishment of "the largest bank in the world," which would result from the consolidation of a number of existing banks now more or less under the control of Mr. Morgan and his friends.

It was reported that the proposed gigantic bank would be of such a national character as the Bank of England or the Bank of France, and would be the depository of the funds of the United States treasury.

Morgan's determination to start such a bank was attributed to his desire to crush the opposition of James Stillman, of the National City Bank, and his associates, who recently attempted to corral Northern Pacific.

A variation of the story was to the effect that it was Stillman and not Morgan who proposed to carry out the great consolidation.

Mr. Perkins, a partner of J. P. Morgan & Co., said yesterday regarding the rumors:

"Nothing of the kind has been contemplated or even suggested. The thing is simply ridiculous."

James Stillman, president of the National City Bank, said:

"I have never even thought of such a plan, and I am sure that Mr. Morgan has not."

"Even if such an institution were advisable, which I do not believe, there are countless and insuperable objections, legal and financial, against its establishment."

SHAMROCK II WRECKED.

Narrow Escape From Death of King Edward and Party.

Southampton, May 22.—The most dramatic incident in the history of the America's cup occurred today when a sudden squall on the Solent completely wrecked the new challenger and endangered the life of King Edward and several distinguished persons, including Sir Thomas Lipton. The results of this disaster which could scarcely recur without great loss of life, can best be judged by the written statement made late tonight by Sir Thomas Lipton.

"We had just begun to make for the starting line when a fierce breeze sprang up. King Edward, Lady Londonderry, Mrs. Jameson and myself were on deck, hanging on as best we might for the challenger was almost at an angle of 45 degrees. The King started to go below. Just as he did so everything collapsed. A heavy block fell between the two ladies and a wire rope struck me on the head, and momentarily stunned me. A sudden squall, an unexpected strain and everything had given way. King Edward was half in and half out of the companion hatchway. What happened, how all the falling sails did not kill or sweep some one overboard, is more than I know. While the yachts were manoeuvring for the start a squall came without the slightest warning and the bowsprit of the challenger was carried away short. The extra strain thus thrown on the topmast proved too much for the spar. It whipped, broke and doubled off to leeward, carrying the whole weight of the jack yard and gear over the side in a terrible tangle. Almost as the topmast fell, the great steel mainmast, weighing more than two tons and carrying spars and gear weighing an additional three or four tons, swayed for a moment and then almost by a miracle plunged over the side into the water with the ripping, tearing sound of breaking wire and tearing the gear in the air."

WHY THEY FAIL.

War Department Putting up Examination That Army Appointees Cannot Stand.

Washington, May 21.—Accusations are being freely made that the War Department is purposely making the examinations for the new appointments to the army so difficult that at least half of the candidates fail, enabling others to be appointed in their places, and thus increasing by more than fifty per cent the number of the faithful who can be placated by a nice appointment.

Lest some whom it is intended to put in, should fail, a right of appeal is allowed to a board of review which will mend all errors. The unsuccessful candidates do not themselves appear before this board, but all of the examination papers and all obtainable facts for and against the candidates—including his political backing are referred to it. If the failure is not too grievous a one, and the facts favorable outweigh the facts against, he may be afforded a second opportunity.

If a volunteer officer has a good military record—and a good pull—there is a disposition to allow him to go a little short on English grammar and international law, for, after all, it is fighting men Uncle Sam has need of. The grammar and the law may be acquired with time, but fighters are declared to be born with the martial instinct. There are thousands of school teachers and other men of studious occupations who would have no difficulty in passing the examinations, but it does not follow on that account that they would be good men for shooting civilization into half-naked savages or chasing them through the tangled wilds of the Philippines. When a man, therefore, has demonstrated that he is fitted for the strenuous side of soldiering—and has the requisite backings—a deficiency in the lettered accomplishments weighs less against him than the man of poorer record from the soldiery standpoint.

Boards for the examination of appointees are now sitting in New York City, Chicago, Fort Leavenworth, San Francisco, San Antonio, and Fort Monroe. There is also a board in Porto Rico, and in the Philippines Gen. McArthur is authorized to convene such boards as he may deem necessary for the examination of volunteer officers who have been given a chance to try for the regular establishment.

Civilian appointees are ordered, as soon as named by the President, to proceed to the nearest point at which a board is sitting, and are there subjected to examination. Returning volunteer officers are examined at San Francisco immediately upon their arrival, and officers yet in the field are sent to the most convenient boards at such time as they can be spared from duty. Such of the applicants as pass are immediately assigned to duty.

Booker T. Washington says that during the earlier days of freedom almost every negro who learned to read would receive "a call to preach" within a few days after he began reading.

Berlin, May 23.—From the report of the Hansseats Consolidation company it is learned that a number of Boers have engaged to settle in the company's colony in southern Brazil.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.