



# Dinner a la Carte

All prices listed are or below. By Office tration regulation, o highest prices from to April 10, 1943. prices are available at 605 South Ranken

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To Our

### APPETIZERS

Chilled Vegetable Juice .25 Ripe or Green Olives .25 Crisp Hearts of Celery .25 Fruit Cocktail .35 Chilled Texas Grapefruit Juice .10 Sweet Gherkins .25

### SOUP

Spring Vegetable, Tureen .35; Cup .25

### FISH

Tenderloin of Fresh Fish, Creole, with Rice .80

### **ENTREES**

Roast Loin of Pork, Apple Sauce .85

Diced Creamed Chicken and Peppers .90

Plain Omelet .50

Eggs: Boiled, Fried or Scrambled .35

Spanish Omelet with Sausage Cakes .75

Candied Sweet Potatoes .25

Au Gratin Potatoes .25

Seasonal Vegetable .25

### COLD MEATS AND SALADS

Blue Cheese Sandwich .40

Fried Egg Sandwich .35

Chicken Sandwich .65 Lettuce and Grapefruit Salad, Our Own Dressing .35 Meat Loaf Sandwich .40 Hearts of Lettuce, French Dressing .35

### BREAD AND TOAST

Dry or Buttered Toast .15 Milk Toast .35

Cream Toast .50

Bread and Butter .10 Ry-Krisp Non Fattening .10

DESSERTS

Butterscotch Pudding .25

Chilled Texas Grapefruit .15

Baked Apple .25

Blue Cheese, Toasted Ry-Krisp .35

### BEVERAGES

Coffee, Pot .25; Cup .15

Tea: Pot .25

Dutch Apple Pie .25

Ice Cream, Cake .25

Instant Postum: Pot for One .25

Malted Milk .25 Iced Tea .25 Cocoa: Pot for One .25 Milk (Individual Bottle) .15

Sanka Coffee: Pot .25

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our ceiling prices of Price Adminisur ceilings are our February 1, 1943 Records of these for your inspection Ave., St. Louis, Mo.



## The Silver Platter Dinner

To insure prompt service, please write each item on meal check. Waiters are not permitted to take verbal orders.

The Price Opposite Each Selection Includes Soup or Appetizer, Vegetables, Bread and Butter, Salad, Dessert and Coffee, Tea or Milk

Orange Cup

Chilled Tomato Juice

Soup: Spring Vegetable

### SELECTIONS

Tenderloin of Fresh Fish Creole,	with Rice	1.40
Roast Loin of Pork, Apple Sauc	e	1.50
Diced Creamed Chicken and Per	pers, in Casserole	1.50
Spanish Omelet with Sausage Cakes		1.40
	VEGETABLES	
Candied Sweet Potatoes	1947, 2005 h	String Beans
Au Gratin Potatoes		Creamed Corn

### SALAD

Lettuce and Grapefruit, French Dressing (Served on Request)

### ASSORTED BREAD DESSERTS

Dutch Apple Pie Ice Cream, with Cake Baked Apple

Coffee

Au Gratin Potatoes

Chilled Texas Grapefruit Butterscotch Pudding Blue Cheese, Toasted Ry-Krisp

### BEVERAGES

Tea, Hot or Iced

Milk

### **Special Dinner Selection** No. 1

(No Substitutions)

SAUSAGE CAKES, TOMATO SAUCE and SPAGHETTI. 1.10

Au Gratin Potatoes String Beans

Assorted Bread Butterscotch Pudding Coffee Tea, Hot or Iced Milk

### ... A REMINDER ...

OTHERS ARE WAITING TO BE SERVED. It will be appreciated if you will vacate your seat as soon as you have finished your meal.

We ask your cooperation in our efforts to provide the best dining service under what, we are sure you will understand, are unusual conditions.

### Special Dinner Selection No. 2

(No Substitutions) Cup of Soup FISH or MEAT ENTREE ..... 1.25 (Ask Waiter what is being served) Au Gratin Potatoes Vegetable

Assorted Bread

Dessert

Tea, Hot or Iced Coffee

#### **BOTTLED BEER .25**

Parents may share their Portions with Children without extra charge . . . Half Portions served at half price to Children under 12 years of age . . . Meals served outside dining car 25c extra per person.

## How the Railroads Aid the Taxpayer

O MUCH has been said and printed in praise of the efficiency of the railroads that nearly everyone recognizes them as the very backbone of our war effort and realizes that had they not developed in peace times and at their own expense a vast amount of reserve capacity, our country could not now be so effectively answering the challenge of its enemies.

What is not so generally known, however, is the fact that while the railroads are carrying the largest load of freight and passenger traffic in all history, they are also doing a great deal to lighten the load of all other taxpayers.

This is made clear by comparing the amount of taxes paid into the federal treasury by the rail-roads to help finance the present war, with the sums paid out of the federal treasury as a result of government operation of the railroads during the previous war. When the government took over operation of railroads in 1917 it guaranteed their owners the same average annual net operating income that had been earned in the three fiscal years ending June 30 of that year. Because of conditions resulting from 26 months of operation of the railroads by the government, the guarantee period was extended six months beyond the date of their return.

Although freight and passenger rates had been increased by order of the government the railroads were federally operated at a loss, with the result that the deficit in their net operating income for the 32 months which the taxpayers had to defray, amounted to \$1,600,000,000.

In the 32 months of 1942, 1943 and the last eight of 1941, the railroads operating under private management helped finance the present war through the payment of federal taxes to the extent of \$2,290,000,000 which, added to the amount the government paid out of the federal treasury for its operation of the railroads 26 years ago, represents a saving of close to four billion dollars and, of course, the savings are continuing and no doubt will exceed five billions of dollars through 1944.

The benefits of private operation of railroads do not stop there, however, for current freight and passenger rates are considerably **lower** than those in effect during and immediately following World War One. But what is even vastly more important to the public than the savings private operation of the railroads has effected, is the fact that the railroads have become so efficient that they are now able to handle 75 per cent more freight traffic than they did during the previous war and over 100 per cent more passenger business, with far fewer cars and locomotives owned.

The railroads point to their record with what they believe to be justifiable pride, and in the hope that the public will see in their efficient performance every reason to insist upon national policies that will enable the railroads to continue to improve the quantity and quality of their services, and to continue to perform those services at rates lower than those charged anywhere else in the world.

The Missouri Pacific Lines and their 45,000 employes make grateful acknowledgment of the help-ful cooperation of their patrons and request your personal interest and constructive criticism.



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