# Significant Oration

ORNELL university is located on the banks of beautiful Lake after dinner the citizen whiles away the Cayuga, near Ithaca, N. Y. For a half century it has been the evening with a book, reading by the seat of learning toward which ambitious youth has cast longing evening with a book, reading by the even. Captains of industry and financiare have capt their and of municipal gas. Surely we have eyes. Captains of industry and financiers have sent their sons aell to be fitted to take up the work of commercial piracy. Many igh in the dizzy circles of frenzied finance proudly claim Cornell fin ir alma mater. But a change has come over the institution—a We mental revolution that is causing much uneasiness among it's forr staunch supporters.

Every year the brightest minds among the students compete for Woodford honors—the highest prize for oratory given by any instin of learning in the United States.

In the recent contest, held on May 5th, there were six contestants. Says the Daily Ithaca News: "Three of the orations had the fault, fault it can be called, of lacking a message, while the other three, se of Messrs. Butler, Ransom and McCollum, were particularly meriious in that respect."

When you know that it was Mr. Butler's oration defending Socialism at won the leading prize you will understand the significance of this mark. Socialism alone carries a message—even the plutocratic press forced to acknowledge this. Continuing the News says:

"It is perhaps the first time in the history of this remarkable stage at all but two of the orations delivered dealt with the great question individualism as against Socialism, while two of the orations, which a fact still more remarkable, advocated Socialism in one degree or e other. The winning oration, that of Robert Paul Butler, was a fense of Socialism, while that of William L. Ransom, who received norable mention, had a tendency in the same direction."

President Schurman presided, and the judges were: Prof. James Tuthill, superintendent of schools at Middletown, N. Y.; Harry L. 'aylor, a Buffalo attorney; and John Ford, of New York City, who is eing groomed as a candidate for mayor of that metropolis.

Yet in spite of this capitalistic environment Robert P. Butler car- the years to the time when the governried off the honors of the evening. Continues the newspaper account: He spoke in a convincing manner, and his enunciation and earnestness were his best points. His peroration was a defense and plea for Socialism, and he treated that delicate subject in a manner that commanded the attention of his listeners from the start."

## Socialism: What

Does It Offer?

Oration Which Won the Woodford Honors at Cornell University, Delivered By ROBERT P. BUTLER.

IGHT falls over the great city. In a palatial mansion on Fifth avenue, surrounded by all that untold riches can secure, a happy family sits down to the evening meal. Priceless rugs, rich tapestries, beautiful paintings; everywhere is luxury and splendor. No want remains unsatisfied. Joy and comfort abound-Night falls over the great city. On the East side, in a squalid tenement whose patched windows look out upon misery and wretchedness, a mother and her children kneel beside a cot on which lies the wan and wasted form of the dead. The room is chill and bare. No fire, them years of privation and want.

These are the logical extremes to which our society has led us. These Socialism to offer? nre the conditions which breed the spirit of social struggle. A few years ago Mark Hanna ventured to predict that the next great political battle in this country would involve the question of Socialism; and he was greeted as a folke prophet. Today we not only see, that this is not a petry quarrel, but a tude payments but they will not an one of their bankers stole \$4,000,000, and they are mourning the loss. Capitalism is such a lovely thing! prediction. We are part of an international movement of the wage-working for centuries has straddled the line be- careful examination of these proposi-

ist. But with the later growth of capitallism, the field has been gradually cleared. Each time that capital conline of demarkation is more planny takes them first to the municipal lidrawn. This process has brought with brary, and later to the municipal park
it another interesting result. With the enlarging of the field of labor, and the narrowing of the field of capital, a conunder the municipal electric lights, and

stantly increasing body of wage-workers is made to depend upon a constantly decreasing body of capitalist employers. That is, the employing class possesses more, the laboring classes less, of the total wealth of the sources of production each succeeding year. Unequal as is the distribution of wealth already, the inevitable progress is toward a still greater inequality; and exclusive private ownership of the means of employment will plunge society into economic

slavery. The Change Must Come.

widely diffused, and there are the total slavery through a peaceful political or-feasible means for its accomplishment | slavery through a peaceful political or-Fither it will be by popular confiscation, ganization. It would mould public Either it will be by popular confiscation, ganization. which amounts to practically open revo- opinion, not with the iron mace, but tion, or it will be by the operation of with intelligent discussion. It would expolitical and economic forces, a peace- press that opinion, not through the ful evolution. Our choice must lie medium of revolt, but by intelligent use with one or the other of these move- of the ballot. It would humanize the

Towards its solution what has Tocqueville says:

Some Things It Can Do Now.

that this is not a petty quarrel, but a tude, pauperism, but they will not enbut we feel and we live the truth of his political and economic struggle, to be dure aristocracy. carried on peacefully and intelligently. Where we might expect to see a deagainst the employing class. Although mand for immediate and revolutionary neither class has awakened yet to a changes, we find in Socialism only a full consciousness of this moment, still determined effort to secure gradual reformed are manifestations of its advance, and the conflict seems important manifestations of its advance, and the conflict seems important manifestations of its forms, principal among which are municipal home rule; the complete educations of the conflict seems important manifestations of its forms, principal among which are municipal home rule; the complete educations of the conflict seems important manifestations of its forms, principal among which are municipal home rule; the complete educations of the conflict seems important manifestations of its forms, principal among which are municipal home rule; the complete educations of the conflict seems important manifestations of its forms, principal among which are municipal home rule; the complete educations of the conflict seems important manifestations of its forms. This awakening process has tion of children and their freedom from come through the wiping out of what the workshop; and collective ownership we are pleased to call the middle mer- and control of the means of transportawe are pleased to call the initial metal and communication and exchange. A for blind support. It asks merely for these propositions of these propositions are pleased to call the initial and exchange. A for blind support. It asks merely for

universal, and its success is everywhere growing. Today the American citizen with an unprejudiced mind, ready to cleared. Each time that capital con- storage rides to his work each morning on the accept what is good, equally ready to centrates a number of small independent rides to his work each industries accept what is good, equally related accept which is good, equally related accept ac corresponding proportion of small pro- may to pay in manager and the made his social platform, he will stand ducers is thrown from the employing the afternoon, he meets his children firm in the righteousness of his cause, into the wage-working class, and the line of demarkation is more plainly lakes them first to the municipal li-

aid of municipal gas. Surely we have no quarrel with municipal home rule? And yet, each of these institutions just mentioned is essentially socialistic.

As to the complete education of the children and their freedom from workshop, we are all agreed. Yet how many little children are forced to enter the field of labor today in spite of the prohibitive laws that cover the pages of our statute books?

Government ownership and control of the means of transportation, communication and exchange has lately become the question of the hour. It is no longer scoffed at as a hopeless socialistic dream, but has drawn supporters from all parties and from all walks of life. Those persons who condemn such a proposition as impracticable and unjust, destructive of private enterprise, often point with pride to the postal system as the most efficient public service institution in the world. Yet why should a government control only the mail service when the railroads, telephones, telegraphs and express are but slight variations of the same species? If the one is a government institution, the others by their very nature should also be government institutions.

### The Ultimate Ideal.

These, we understand, are the imends that Socialism seeks to accomplish. True, Socialism does not stop with this, but looks on through ment shall control all of the great industrial instruments of production. What will be the attitude of society on this question only time can tell. As yet, however, we are not ready for it and any discussion of it can be little more than speculation. What we must do, however, is to determine just where each of us stands today regarding these economic question; questions which may ultimately involve the economic free-dom of the civilized world. A century France faced this same problem, and ere a solution was reached the streets of France ran red with human blood. But this is the twentieth cencentury, a century of humanity, a blind aversion aroused by the name and consider only what Socialism of-We cannot afford to refuse reasonable consideration to any movement Such a condition is intolerable; a which offers a possible solution to this reaction is certain. Wealth must be solemn problem. The Socialist movewidely diffused, and there are but two ment aims at a release from economic of the proposed Solid mise years of things the world finds itself in the hands of all for the welfare of in which the world finds itself in the hands of all for the welfare of in which the world finds itself in the hands of all for the welfare of in which the world finds itself in the hands of all for the welfare of in which mise years of the proposed Solid mise years in which the world finds itself in the hands of all for the welfare of in which mise years in which must be solved—the most freedom, but at economic and political for the week and every week fresh from the welfare of in which must be solved—the most freedom, but at economic and political lem which must be solved—the most freedom, but at economic and political with the week and every week fresh from the welfare of in which must be solved—the most freedom, but at economic and political which must be solved—the most freedom, but at economic and political with the week and every week fresh from the welfare of in which the world finds itself in the hands of all for the welfare of in which the world finds itself in the hands of all for the welfare of in which the world finds itself in the hands of all for the welfare of in which the world finds itself in the hands of all for the welfare of in which the world finds itself in the hands of all for the welfare of in which the world finds itself in the hands of all for the welfare of in which the world finds itself in the hands of all for the welfare of in which the world finds itself in the hands of all for the welfare of in which the world finds itself in the hands of all for the welfare of in which the world finds itself in the hands of all for the welfare of in which the world finds itself in the hands of all for the welfare of in which the world finds itself in the hands of all for the welfare of in which the world finds itself in the hands of all for the welfare of in which the welfare of in which the world finds itself in the hands of all for the welfare of in which the welfare of in which the world f

"Democratic communities natural taste for freedom; left to themselves, they will seek to cherish it, The first striking feature of the So- and will view every privation of it with

Scientific Socialism vs. Capitalism.

The new scientific Socialism, which strives for the same things for which we are striving, is the only political movement aiming directly at a solution of this vital question or release from capitalism; is the only movement that is purely democratic and has for its purpose the formation of a purely democratic society. It does not ask for centuries has straddled the line be-tween employer and employed, his sym-tween employer and employed, his sympathies divided, his interests now those of a capital- of Socialism.

The sum of the laborer, now those of a capital- of Socialism. to support it, we must understand it. The fight for municipal home rule is The thoughtful man will come to a con called, conscious only that it is the

### MY COMRADES.

The lonely hills lift cloudward
Their forests of somber green.
Beneath is the human turmoil,
In the plains that stretch between.
Beneath is the man with his striving,
His hoping, his ceaseless ills;
And his face turned earthward ever
From the skies and the lonely hills.

O Mother Earth, you have borne me
Staunch comrades and true; the trees
And mountains welcome me gladly—
I may be one with these.
Why grieve then for human comrades?
For this balm the tired heart fills—
By day the clouds, and by night time
The stars and the lonely hills.
—May Beals.

### EXCHANGE SHOTS.

The ballot is the plaything which the master class gives the workers to amuse themselves with to make them believe they help to run the government.—Searchlight.

About two dozen "bums" pass through Helena daily; some are going east and some west looking for the "two jobs for every man," that Mark Hanna told them about.—Montana News.

"Maybe his little excellency wants a ventured the imperial nurse Should I get him one?" "No," replied the czar, with a sad look at his heir, "he'll be rattled enough

later on."-Common Sense.

The Social Democratic party of Sweden had, in 1897, 20.000 members; in 1900 this increased to 44,000, and today the membership is 63,000; it has four members in parliament and 26 representatives in different provincial or municipal councils.—Unafraid.

"All roads lead now to Socialism. " They're 'coming our way' sure enough. Coming fast from different directions. Coming in all sorts of confusion and unclearness, bringing with them their fads and idiosyncrasies, their political and religious prejudices, but all in the process of shedding their capitalistic skins as they converge toward the final goal." -Wanhope in Chicago Socialist.

A negro preacher down south has discovered the real cause of the recent volcanic disasters. He says: "De earf, my friends, resolves on axels, as we all know. Somefin' is needed to keep the axels greased; so when de earf was made, petrolyum was put inside for dat purpose. De Standard Oil Comp'ny comes along an' strax dat petrolyum by borin' holes in de earf. De earf stix on its axels an' won't go round no more; den dere is a hot box, just as ef de century of enlightenment. Let us, earf wuz a big railway train—and den, therefore, in our reason, forget any my frien's, dere is trouble."—Common

> The working class needs no help outside of itself; all it needs is to awaken to a realization of its own strength.

## The Immediate

Is full of possibilities for the Socialist cause, and each and every man must be be-

The people of Milwaukee ought know just how good capitalism is since one of their bankers stole \$4,000,000,

Do not fail THIS WEEK to order a bundle of IVE APPEALS FOR A YEAR. Price ONE

What is usually looked upon as a weakness in a man is simply a spot where the heart shows through.

bate jedge?

THE GAME OF HIGH

FINANCE. From Lawson's Story in Everybod "Lawson," said Rogers, "yo 1 know the

stock market, but you don't Iknow the first principle of working to a lvantage a great business in which lutely control the producti The novice assumes that consumpti on, when it is greater than production, he many price, but this is one of time-worn sophistries of bus g you suppose 'Standard Oil' hal-/iness. is built itself up to where it is and r money it has, simply because there were made the always more lamps than we had oil. If you do, you are in ignorate requisite for great succeed ss. As the world goes today the pricent es of necessities and luxuries are fixed and should be fixed by the man who the selling and the product controls both there is greater profit to be n ing end, for plant a regulated demand an had by supply to regulated demand armind demand to egulated supply than fryigm a charge mand. Standard Oil gets to upply and dealways since its birth gruet, its enormous profits from its 'regulare tion' department. Production yields it as by supplying the leg by supplying the legs proper profit, and earns other fair profit ts, but its big gains come from so adjust ting one to the other that there can be no . ) such thing as competition.

seconds, and the Lawson, for a few up to you. You can buy or sell any number of my billions of pounds in futures or actual dipeliveries. Supposing a man controlling, hundred me the selling of three or four knock to he million pounds a year should the selling of three or four he price to, say ten cents, sell self the year's output of all the he controls and then lift the ,o, say twenty cents. He would have a sure profit, with absolutely no risk, for thirty to forty millions of dol-If he should sell the next year's or at twenty and drop the price back to ten, he would have an other thirty or forty millions. Wouldn't he? Then if, before he broke the price he sold copper mining stocks short, and if before advancing the price, he covered and loaded up with them, he could easily make another additional thirty or forty millions. Think it over, and you will agree with me that the possibilities after far beyond those of oil. \* \* Now, on't you agree with me that you over ked one of the most important you made no provisions for taking in

APPEALS FOR A YEAR. Price ONE

JUNGLE A STORY OF CHICAGO

Copyright 1905 by Upton Sinclair.

CHAPTER XI-Concluded. time of peril on the killing-floor was when a steer broke loose. In the killing of the cattle at Anderson's they had, of course, no thought save of speed. In the slaughter houses of Europe, where there are laws, they fit over the has only skill enough to hit the nail the with a big mallet, he cannot fail to kill doet, things like that in Chicago-the slap away at the creatures with a not again. So now and then you might see one banging away for a full minute, with the steer plunging and bellowing in agony and terror. That was nothing awfi terror in his soul. Elzbieta -only sometimes, in the haste of speeding-up, they would dump the animal out on the floor before it was fully hardhot to let him see her dismay; stunned, and it would get upon its feet and run amuck. Then there would be a met hem outside and told them, and yell of warning—the men would drop theyoo, put on a cheerful face, saying everything, and dash for the nearest pillar, slipping here and there on the slimy that ey would pull him through. floor, and tumbling head over heels over we each other. This was bad enough in how the summer, when a man could see; in and winter time it was enough to make your | pers hair stand up, for the room would be so full of steam that you could not see five never tried it, please send us this confect in front of you. To be sure, the pon. We will then mail you an order steer was generally blind and frantic, Both on a local druggist for a full size bot and not especially bent on hurting anytle, and we will pay the druggist our-selves for it. This is our free gift, upon a knife; while two men out of three had one in his hand! And then the floor boss would come rushing up with

> nundreds of men in it.
>
> It was in one of these melees that
> Jurgis fell into his trap. That is the
> very word to describe it—it was so
> cruel, and so utterly not to be foreseen. At first he hardly noticed it, it was such a slight accident—simply that in leaping out of the way he turned his ankle There was a twinge of pain, but Jurgis was used to pain, and did not coddle himself. When he came to walk home, however, he realized that it was hurting him a great deal; and in the morning his ankle was swollen out nearly double its size, and he could not get his foot into his shoe. Still, even then, he did

a rifle and begin blazing away! Jurgis

had seen times when as many as eight

shots had to be fired, in a room with

hundreds of men in it.

Author of "Manassas," "Prince Hagen," etc.

nothing more than swear a little, and wrapped his foot in old rags, and hobpled out to take the car. It chanced to be a rush day at Anderson's, and all the long morning he limped about with his aching foot; by noon-time the pain was head of the animal a leather cap having a fite a couple of hours in the afternoon a nail in it; then, provided the knocker he is fairly beaten, and head to be a second to so geat that it made him faint, and oss. They sent for the company and he examined the foot and the animal. But they never stopped for told urgis to go home to bed, adding that he had probably laid himself up knockers would lean over the pens and for onths by his folly. The injury was he that Anderson and Company slap away at the creatures with a not spe that Anderson and Company pointed hammer, and if they did not kill coul be held responsible for, and so that at the first blow, they had only to try was all there was to it, so far as the docto was concerned. Juris got home somehow, scarcely

able to see for the pain, and with an him into bed and bandaged his injul foot with cold water, and tried whenthe rest came home at night she it wid only be for a week or two, and they had gotten him to sleep,

they sat by the kitchen fire ked it over in frightened whisthey were in for a siege, that inly to be seen. Jurgis had out sixty dollars in the bank, slack season was upon them. as and Marija might soon be more than enough to pay and besides that there was ages of Ona, and the little the boy. There was the rent still some on the furniture; the insurance just due, and th there was sack after sack was January, mid-winter, an e to have to face privation. 's would come again; and who ry Ona to her work now? She her place-she was almost o lose it. And then little Stanegan to whimper-who would of him?

s dreadful that an accident of , that no man can help, and quite certain to happen to a an now and then in his life, ave meant such suffering. The s of it was now the daily food Cak of Jurgis. It was of no use n to try to deceive him-he much about the situation as

they did, and he knew that the family might literally starve to death. worry of it fairly ate him up-he began to look haggard the first two or three days of it. In truth, it was almost maddening for a strong man like him, a fighter, to have to lie there helpless on his back. It was for all the world the old story of Prometheus bound; Jurgis felt like a wild animal in a trap-the more so because it was by his foot that he was held, his foot which he wrenched and twisted in his efforts to escape. The naturalists tell us of the creatures of the forest that they never die a natural death. Day and night without rest they are hunted, and they crouch and dart from cover to cover, watching ceaselessly with eyes of terror, and in awful loneliness of soul; whenever by any chance one of them is wounded he crawls into a corner and hides, till his fate finds him out. So it was with Jurgis now; and as he lay on his bed, hour after hour, there came to him emotions that he had never known before. Before this he had met life with a welcome; it had its trials, but none that a man could not face. But now, in the night time, when he lay tossing about, there would come stalking into his chamber a grisly phantom, the sight of which and be happy, because he was in a we made his flesh to curl and his hair to bristle up. It was like seeing the world fall away from underneath his feetplunging down into a bottomless abyss, into yawning caverns of despair. might be true, then, after all, what others had told him about life, that the

it was true-and vet did it not seem a monstrous thing that could happen, here in this huge city, with its stores of heaped-up wealth-that tens and hundreds of thousands of human creatures should be hunted and destroyed by the wild beast powers of nature, just as truly as ever they were in the days of the cave-man.

best powers of a man might not be

equal to it! It might be true that, strive

as he would, toil as he would, he might

fail, and go down, and be destroyed! The thought of this was like an icy hand

at his heart; the thought that here, in

this ghastly home of all horror, he and

all those who were dear to him, might

lie and perish of starvation and cold, and

there would be no ear to hear their cry

no hand to help them! It was true.

Ona was now making about forty dolars a month, and Stanislovas about thirteen. To add to this there was the board of Jonas and Marija, about forty five dollars. Deducting from this the rent, interest and instalments on the furniture, they had left seventy dollars, and deducting the coal, tney had sixty They did without everything that human beings could do without; they went in old and ragged clothing, that left them at the mercy of the cold; when the children's shoes wore out, they tied them up with string, and they went to school, when they could go, with old rags tied about their ears, and with nothing but their pockets to keep their poor little fingers in. Half invalid as she was, Ona would do herself harm by walking in the rain and cold when she ought to have ridden; they bought literally nothing but food-and still they could not keep alive on sixty dollars a month. They might have done it if only they could have gotten pure food, and at fair prices; and if only they had known what to get-if they had not been so pitifully ignorant! But they had come to a new country, where everything was different, including the food. Here in America it was the tradition that men and women who had been working hard all day, and children who were growing, nches of the copper business when had to have plenty of meat; there was no one to tell them that the nutriment they got in meat cost them several times as much as if they had gotten it in rice and beans and brown bread. Meat was cheaper (in Packingtown) than anywhere else, but then it is all the very worst of the garbage of the packing-houses, which they sell to the cheap retailers and free-lunch counters of the neighborhood, because otherwise it would have to be canned; yet it was this food the family thought they had to have-and it was amazing what quantities of it were needed every day, by eleven hungry persons! Two dollars a day was simply not enough to feed them, and there was no use trying; and so each week they made an inroad upon the pitiful little bank account that Ona had begun. Because the account was in her name, it was possible for her to keep this a secret from her husband, and to keep the heart-sickness of it for

her own. It would have been better if Jurgis had been really ill; if he had not been able to think. For he had no resources such as most invalids have-he could not read to pass the time, he had nothing to read if he had known how. All he could do was to lie there and toss about from side to side. Now and then he would break into cursing, regardless of everything; and now and then his impatience would get the better of him, and he would try to get up, and poor Teta Elzbieta would have to plead with him in frenzy. Elzbieta was all alone with him the greater part of the time. She would sit and smooth his forehead by the hour, and talk to him and try to make him forget. Sometimes it would be too cold for the children to go to school, and they would have to play in the kitchen, where Jurgis was, because it was the only room that was half warm. These were dreadful times, for Jurgis would get as cross as any bear; he was scarcely to be blamed, for he had enough to worry him, and it was hard when he was trying to take a nap to be kept awake by noisy and peevish children.

Teta Elzbieta's only resource in those times was the little Antanas; indeed it would be hard to say how they could

## A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

I have berries, grapes and peaches a year dd, fresh as when picked. I used the California Cold Process. Do not heat or seal the fruit FRANCIS CASEY, St. Louis, Mo.

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have gotten along at all if it had

been for little Antanas. It was the consolation of Jurgis's long impri ment, that now he had time to look his baby. Teta Elzbieta would put clothes-basket in which the baby alongside of his mattress, and Ju would lie upon one elbow and watch by the hour, imagining things. The little Antanas would open his eyeswas beginning to take notice of thin now; and he would smile-how he wo smile! So Jurgis would begin to forge where there was a thing so beautiful the smile of little Antanas, and becar such a world could not but be of good a the heart of it. He looked more like h father every hour, Teta Elzbieta would say, and said it many times a day, because she saw that it pleased Jurgis: the poor little terror-stricken woman was planning all day and all night to soothe the prisoned giant who was entrusted to her care. Jurgis, who knew nothing about the age-long and everlasting hypocrisy of woman, would take the bait and grin with delight; and then he would hold his finger in front of little Antanas's eyes, and move it this way and that, and laugh with glee to see the baby follow it. There is no pet quite so fascinating as a baby; he would look into Jurgis's face with such uncanny seriousness—and Jurgis would start and cry: "Palauk! Look, Muma, he knows his papa! He does, he does! Tu mano szirdele, the little rascal!"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## What Men Want

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of advancing years.

A cure for varicocele, prostatic trouble, blad der and kidney troubles, blood poison, stricture gonorrhoen, and all the other allments that mu have been caused by early indiscretions.

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test treatment with his "Guide for leptics," to any sufferer writing: Why not make a trial of it yoursel learn what it will do for you. In cases the Fits are stopped by the treatment alone. It has cured hup after all cless had failed, and we doubt, cure you. Address Dr. G. W. Green, G. Monroe St., Estile Mich. No Money Require







Flat thin knife cuts loose cake, #2 Outflt free Exp.

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U. S. Gov. granted me a patent for a truss that's cared bands body or between legs. Holds bad ruptures. I want it tousday once all over the world. Write today. Don't send any noney one free. ALEX SPEIRS, 706 Main St., WEST BROOK, MAIN

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\$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot bill We do this to assure you that Liquozone goes into the stomach, into kill. We do this to assure you that

germs in the body without killing the results are inevitable, for a germ distissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken intergerm disease. It is this fact which gives Liquozone its worth to humanity; a worth so great that, after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, we paid \$100,000 for the American rights. And we have spent over \$1,000,000 in one year to buy the first bottle and give it free to each sick one who would try it.

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Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there any alcohol in it.
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The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food-the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are excountries of countries of the world to you. Its effects are excountries of countries of the world to you. Its effects are excountries of countries of c is a nerve food and source -

is a nerve food and succeed to you. Its handrug Drag

And it is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs to the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs to the body without killing the tissues, too. the bowels and into the blood, to go Then Liquozone, acting as a wonderful sisted medicine for years yield at once to medicine never cures. Half the people you meet-wherever you are-can tell

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are

Hay Fever-Influenza Lidney Diseases Asthma La Grippe Legcorrhea Liver Troubles Brenchitis

Elood Poison

Eright's Disease

Bowel Troubles

Coughs—Colds

Consumption

Colic—Croup onstination Interrh- Concer Diarrhoea -Syphilis

you of cures that were made by it.

### Germ Diseases.

destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

—all the results of impure or poisoned blood In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a talizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do. 50c Bottle Free. If you need Liquozone, and have

All diseases that flammation—all cata

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