WILSON AND TAFT PLEAD FOR LEAGUE

President Declares People of All World Are Looking to U. S. to End Strife of Nations.

IF AMERICA HELD BACK SHE WOULD BE CONTEMPTIBLE

Former President Taft Answers Arguments Against League, Defends Its Convenants in Detail, Replies to Republican Senators and Says Heavy Responsibility Will Rest Upon Those Lawmakers Who May Delay Ratification of Peace Treaty.

New York, March 5.—In his speech at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, the eve of his departure for France, where he declared he would remain until "it was over, over there." President Wilson said the senate opposition to the League of Nations was based on a "doctrine of careful selfishness."

"I've heard no constructive suggestion," he said. "I've heard only the suggestion, 'Would it not be dangerous for us?'"

If the United States did not enter the league, he asserted, it would be "the most contemptible" of nations.

Former President William H. Taft preceded him, and spoke longer, going into considerable detail as to the meaning of the various provisions of the covenant which President Wilson brought back from Paris with him. And Mr. Taft warned those who have opposed the league and the participation of the United States therein that if, upon his second return to this country, President Wilson brings back the peace treaty with the covenant attached, the responsibility for any delay in the declaration of peace will lie with those who oppose the covenant.

As a counter move to the agreement of 37 United States senators to oppose the Constitution of a League of Nations brought back by President Wilson, former President Taft in his speech at the Metropolitan Opera House insisted that the league be incorporated in the peace treaty.

"If the President insists, as I hope he will, that the league be incorporated in the peace treaty and brings it back," Mr. Taft said, "then responsibility for postponing peace is with the body that refuses to ratify it.

Will They Feel Justified?

"The question which will address itself to the proponents of this senate resolution will not be whether they would prefer to consider a League of Nations after the treaty of peace, but whether they will feel justified in defeating or postponing a treaty because it contains a Constitution of a League of Nations deemed by the President necessary to the peace all seek."

Washington's attack on "entangling alliance," Mr. Taft said, "was an attack on 'defensive and offensive alliances with one nation against another'."

Mr. Taft told of his own vain efforts to win the approval of the senate for treaties of arbitration between this country and France. "These treaties," he said, "were emasculated by the senate yielding to the spirit which has manifested itself in the speeches on the proposed covenant of Paris."

The practicability of the proposed covenant was then explained by Mr. Taft. The boycott, he asserted, would be an effective weapon against any nation refusing to abide by decisions of the league. Military force, he said, would be the last resort, but he predicted that resort to warfare would not be necessary.

The provisions of the penalizing article of the covenant, he said, formed, in his opinion, the nub of the plan.

This article provides that a breach of the covenant by any nation is an act of war against every other nation. The only protection against the inroads of Bolshevism, he asserted, would be the stabilizing power of the League of Nations. A Bolshevistic Europe, he said, would be a direct threat against the safety of the United States.

The President and Mr. Taft walked on the stage arm in arm.

A wave of cheers swept over the house as the President and Mr. Taft took the centre of the platform. The President stepped forward and bowed to all sides of the house. Mr. Taft then stepped forward and acknowledged the cheers.

Cleveland H. Dodge called for three cheers for President Wilson and three more for Mr. Taft. They were given with a will. Then some one in the house called for three more cheers for the President, and the audience burst forth into another wave of applause.

After his address the President met a delegation of Irish-Americans in the opera clubroom and discussed the question of self-determination for Ireland with them behind closed doors. The President refused to receive the delegation until Supreme Court Justice Cohalan, who was a member of it, had withdrawn.

Caruso Sings Anthem.

Enrico Caruso, introduced by Governor Smith, sang "The Star Spangled Banner."

After Mr. Taft's speech, when the President was introduced by Governor Smith, the audience cheered for three minutes, while the band played "I Won't Come Back Till It's Over Over There."

President Wilson said:

My Fellow Citizens—I accept the intimation of the air just played; I will not come back "till it's over, over there." And yet I pray God, in the interests of peace and of the world, that that may be soon.

The first thing that I am going to tell the people on the other side of the water is that an overwhelming majority of the American people is in favor of the League of Nations. I know that that is true; I have had unmistakable intimations of it from all parts of the country, and the voice rings true in every case. I account myself fortunate to speak here under the unusual circumstances of this evening. I am happy to associate myself with Mr. Taft in this great cause. He has displayed an elevation of view and a devotion to public duty which is beyond praise.

And I am the more happy because this means that this is not a party issue. No party has the right to appropriate this issue, and no party will in the long run dare oppose it.

We have listened to so clear and admirable an exposition of many of the main features of the proposed covenant of the League of Nations that it is perhaps not necessary for me to discuss in any particular way the contents of the document. I will seek rather to give you its setting. I do not know when I have been more impressed than by the conferences of the commission set up by the conference of peace to draw up a covenant for the League of Nations. The representatives of fourteen nations sat around that board—not young men, not men inexperienced in the affairs of their own countries, not men inexperienced in the politics of the world, and the inspiring influence of every meeting was the concurrence of purpose on the part of all those men to come to an agreement and an effective working agreement with regard to this league of the civilized world.

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PRESIDENT WILSON.

There was a conviction in the whole impulse; there was conviction of more than one sort; there was the conviction that this thing ought to be done, and there was also the conviction that not a man there would venture to go home and say that he had not tried to do it.

Need to Watch Intrigue.

Mr. Taft has set the picture for you of what a failure of this great purpose would mean. We have been hearing for all these weary months that this agony of war has lasted of the sinister purpose of the central empires, and we have made maps of the course that they meant their conquests to take. Where did the lines of that map lie, of that central line that we used to call from Bremen to Bagdad? They lay through these very regions to which Mr. Taft has called your attention, but they lay then through a united empire, the Austro-Hungarian empire, whose integrity Germany was bound to respect, as her ally lay in the path of that line of conquest; the Turkish empire, whose interests she professed to make her own, lay in the direct path that she intended to tread. And now what has happened? The Austro-Hungarian empire has gone to pieces and the Turkish empire has disappeared, and the nations that effected that great result—for it was a result of liberation—are now responsible as the trustees of the assets of those great nations. You not only would have weak nations lying in this path, but you would have nations in which that old poisonous seed of intrigue could be planted with the certainty that the crop would be abundant; and one of the things that the League of Nations is intended to watch is the course of intrigue. Intrigue cannot stand publicity, and if the League of Nations were nothing but a great debating society it would kill intrigue.

It is one of the agreements of this covenant that it is the friendly right of every nation a member of the league to call attention to anything that it thinks will disturb the peace of the world, no matter where that thing is occurring. There is no subject that may touch the peace of the world which is exempt from inquiry and discussion, and I think everybody here present will agree with me that Germany would never have gone to war if she had permitted the world to discuss the aggression upon Serbia for a single week. The British foreign office suggested it, pleaded, that there might be a day or two delay so that the representatives of the nations of Europe could get together and discuss the possibilities of a settlement. Germany did not dare permit a day's discussion. You know what happened. So soon as the world realized that an outlaw was at large the nations began one by one to draw together against her. We know for a certainty that if Germany had thought for a moment that Great Britain would go in with France and with Russia she never would have undertaken the enterprise, and the League of Nations is meant as a notice to all outlaw nations that not only Great Britain, but the United States and the rest of the world will go in to stop enterprises of that sort. And so the League of Nations is nothing more nor less than the covenant that the world will always maintain the standards which it has now vindicated by some of the most precious blood ever spilled.

The liberated peoples of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and of the Turkish Empire call out to us for this thing. It has not arisen in the council of statesmen. Europe is a bit sick at heart at this very moment, because it sees that statesmen have had no vision, and that the only vision has been the vision of the people. Those who suffer see. Those against whom wrong is wrought know how desirable is the right and the righteous. The nations that have long been under the heel of the Austrian, that have long cowered before the German, that have long suffered the indescribable agonies of being governed by the Turk, have called out to the world, generation after generation, for justice, for liberation, for succor; and no Cabinet in the world has heard them. Private organizations, pitying hearts, philanthropic men and women have poured out their treasure in order to relieve these sufferings; but no nation has said to the nations responsible, "You must stop; this thing is intolerable, and we will not permit it." And the vision has been with the people. My friends, I wish you would reflect upon this proposition: The vision as to what is necessary for great reforms has seldom come from the top in the nations of the world. It has come from the need and the aspiration and the self-assertion of great bodies of men who meant to be free. And I can explain some of the criticisms which have been leveled against this great enterprise only by the supposition that the men who utter the criticisms have never felt the great pulse of the heart of the world.

Amazed at Ignorance of Opponents.

And I am amazed—not alarmed, but amazed—that there should be in some quarters such a comprehensive ignorance of the state of the world. These gentlemen do not know what the mind of men is just now. Everybody else does. I do not know where they have been closeted, I do not know by what influences they have been blinded; but I do know that they have been separated from the general currents of the thought of mankind.

And I want to utter this solemn warning, not in the way of a threat; the forces of the world do not threaten, they operate. The great tides of the world do not give notice that they are going to rise and run; they rise in their majesty and overwhelming might, and those who stand in the way are overwhelmed. Now the heart of the world is awake, and the heart of the world must be satisfied. Do not let yourselves suppose for a moment that the uneasiness in the populations of Europe is due entirely to economic causes or economic motives; something very much deeper underlies it all than that. They see that their Governments have never been able to defend them against intrigue or aggression, and that there is no force of foresight or of prudence in any modern Cabinet to stop war. And, therefore, they say, "There must be some fundamental cause for this," and the fundamental cause they are beginning to perceive to be that nations have stood singly or in little jealous groups against each other, fostering prejudice, increasing the danger of war rather than concerting measures to prevent it; and that if there is right in the world, if there is justice in the world, there is no reason why nations should be divided in the support of justice.

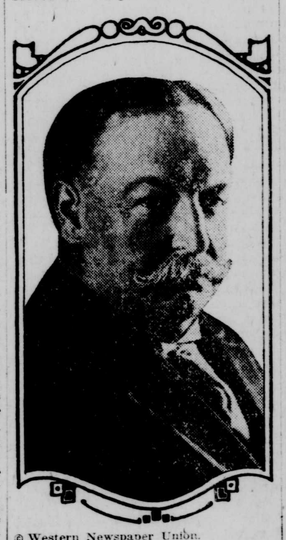
They are therefore saying if you really believe that there is a right, if you really believe that wars ought to be stopped, stop thinking about the rival interests of nations, and think about men and women and children throughout the world. Nations are not made to afford distinction to their rulers by way of success in the maneuvers of politics; nations are meant, if they are meant for anything, to make the men and women and children in them secure and happy and prosperous, and no nation has the right to set up its special interests against the interests and benefits of mankind, least of all this great nation which we love. It was set up for the benefit of mankind; it was set up to illustrate the highest ideals and to achieve the highest aspirations of men who wanted to be free; and the world—the world of today—believes that and counts on us, and would be thrown back into the blackness of despair if we deserted it.

I have tried once and again, my fellow citizens, to say to little circles of friends or to larger bodies what seems to be the real hope of the peoples of Europe, and I tell you frankly I have not been able to do so because when the thought tries to crowd itself into speech the profound emotion of the thing is too much; speech will not carry. I have felt the tragedy of the hope of those suffering peoples.

It is tragedy because it is a hope which cannot be realized in its perfection, and yet I have felt besides its tragedy, its compulsion—its compulsion upon every living man to exercise every influence that he has to the utmost to see that as little as possible of that hope is disappointed, because if men cannot now, after this agony of bloody sweat, come to their self possession and see how to regulate the affairs of the world, we will sink back into a period of struggle in which there will be no hope, and, therefore, no mercy. There can be no mercy where there is no hope, for why should you spare another if you yourself expect to perish? Why should you be pitiful if you can get no pity? Why should you be just if, upon every hand, you are put upon?

Critics Ignore Soldiers' Spirit.

There is another thing which I think the critics of this covenant have not observed. They not only have not observed the temper of the world, but



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EX-PRESIDENT TAFT.

they have not even observed the temper of those splendid boys in khaki that they sent across the seas. I have had the proud consciousness of the reflected glory of those boys, because the Constitution made me their commander-in-chief, and they have taught me some lessons. When we went into the war we went into it on the basis of declarations which it was my privilege to utter, because I believed them to be an interpretation of the purpose and thought of the people of the United States. And those boys went over there with the feeling that they were sacredly bound to the realization of those ideals; that they were not only going over there to beat Germany; they were not going over there merely with resentment in their hearts against a particular outlaw nation, but that they were crossing those three thousand miles of sea in order to show to Europe that the United States, when it became necessary, would go anywhere where the rights of mankind were threatened. They would not sit still in the trenches. They would not be restrained by the prudence of experienced continental commanders. They thought they had come over there to do a particular thing, and they were going to do it and do it at once. And just as soon as that rush of spirit as well as rush of body came in contact with the lines of the enemy they began to break, and they continued to break until the end. They continued to break, my fellow citizens, not merely because of the physical force of those lusty youngsters, but because of the irresistible spiritual force of the armies of the United States. It was that they felt. It was that that awed them. It was that that made them feel, if these youngsters ever got a foothold, they could never be dislodged and that therefore every foot of ground that they won was permanently won for the liberty of mankind.

And do you suppose that having felt that crusading spirit of these youngsters, who went over there not to glorify America but to serve their fellow men, I am going to permit myself for one moment to slacken in my effort to be worthy of them and of their cause? What I said at the opening I said with a deeper meaning than perhaps you have caught; I do mean not to come back until it's over over there, and it must not be over until the nations of the world are assured of the permanency of peace.

Gentlemen on this side of the water would be very much profited by getting into communication with some gentlemen on the other side of the water. We sometimes think, my fellow citizens, that the experienced statesmen of the European nations are an unusually hard-headed set of men, by which we generally mean, although we do not admit it, that they are a bit cynical, that they say "This is a very practical world," by which you always mean that it is not an ideal world; that they do not believe that things can be settled upon an ideal basis. Well, I never came into intimate contact with them before, but if they used to be that way, they are not that way now. They have been subdued, if that was once their temper, by the awful significance of recent events and the awful importance of what is to ensue; and there is not one of them with whom I have come in contact who does not feel that he cannot in conscience return to his people from Paris unless he has done his utmost to do something more than attach his name to a treaty of peace. Every man in that conference knows that the treaty of peace in itself will be inoperative, as Mr. Taft has said, without this constant support and energy of a great organization such as is supplied by the League of Nations.

And men who when I first went over there were skeptical of the possibility of forming a League of Nations admitted that if we could but form it it would be an invaluable instrumentality through which to secure the operation of the various parts of the treaty; and when that treaty comes back, gentlemen on this side will find the covenant not only in it, but so many threads of the treaty tied to the covenant that you cannot dissect the covenant from the treaty without destroying the whole vital structure. The structure of peace will not be vital without the League of Nations, and no man is going to bring back a cadaver with him.

Puzzled by Some Criticisms.

I must say that I have been puzzled by some of the criticisms—not by the criticisms themselves; I can understand them perfectly, even when there was no foundation for them; but by the fact of the criticism. I cannot imagine how these gentlemen can live and not live in the atmosphere of the world. I cannot imagine how they can live and not be in contact with the events of their times, and I particularly cannot imagine how they can be Americans and set up a doctrine of careful selfishness, thought out to the last detail. I have heard no counsel of generosity in their criticism. I have heard no constructive suggestion. I have heard nothing except "will it not be dangerous to us to help the world?" It would be fatal to us not to help it.

From being what I will venture to call the most famous and the most powerful nation in the world we would of a sudden have become the most contemptible. So, I did not need to be told, as I have been told, that the people of the United States would support this covenant. I am an American and I knew they would. What a sweet revenge it is upon the world. They laughed at us once, they thought we did not mean our professions of principle. They thought so until April of 1917. It was hardly credible to them that we would do more than send a few men over and go through the forms of helping, and when they saw multitudes hastening across the sea, and saw what those multitudes were eager to do when they got to the other side, they stood at amaze and said: "The thing is real, this nation is the friend of mankind as it said it was." The enthusiasm, the hope, the trust, the confidence in the future bred by that change of view are indescribable. Take an individual American and you may often find him selfish, and confined to his special interest; but take the American in the mass and he is willing to die for an idea. The sweet revenge, therefore, is this, that we believed in righteousness, and now we are ready to make the supreme sacrifice for it, the supreme sacrifice of throwing in our fortunes with the fortunes of men everywhere. Mr. Taft was speaking of Washington's utterance about entangling alliances, and if he will permit me to say so, he put the exactly right interpretation upon what Washington said, the interpretation that is inevitable if you read what he said, as most of these gentlemen do not. And the thing that he longed for was just what we are now about to supply; an arrangement which will disentangle all the alliances in the world.

Sees All Alliances Disentangled.

Nothing entangles, nothing enmeshes a man except a selfish combination with somebody else. Nothing entangles a nation, hampers it, binds it, except to enter into a combination with some other nation against the other nations of the world. And this great disentanglement of all alliances is now to be accomplished by this covenant, because one of the covenants is that no nation shall enter into any relationship with another nation inconsistent with the covenants of the League of Nations. Nations promise not to have alliances. Nations promise not to make combinations against each other. Nations agree that there shall be but one combination, and that is the combination of all against the wrongdoer.

And so I am going back to my task on the other side with renewed vigor. I had not forgotten what the spirit of the American people is, but I have been immensely refreshed by coming in contact with it again. I did not know how good home felt until I got here.

The only place a man can feel at home is where nothing has to be explained to him. Nothing has to be explained to me in America, least of all the sentiment of the American people. I mean about great fundamental things like this. There are many differences of judgment as to policy—and perfectly legitimate—sometimes profound differences of judgment; but those are not differences of sentiment, those are not differences of purpose, those are not differences of ideals. And the advantage of not having to have anything explained to you is that you recognize a wrong explanation when you hear it.

In a certain rather abandoned part of the frontier at one time it was said they found a man who told the truth; he was not found telling it, but he could tell it when he heard it. And I think I am in that situation with regard to some of the criticisms I have heard. They do not make any impression on me, because I know there is no medium that will transmit them, that the sentiment of the country is proof agains such narrowness and such selfishness as that. I commend these gentlemen to communion with their fellow citizens.

Confident of the Future.

What are we to say, then, as to the future? I think, my fellow citizens, that we can look forward to it with great confidence. I have heard cheering news since I came to this side of the water about the progress that is being made in Paris toward the discussion and clarification of a great many difficult matters, and I believe that settlements will begin to be made rather rapidly from this time on at those conferences. But what I believe, what I know as well as believe, is this: That the men engaged in those conferences are gathering heart as they go, not losing it; that they are finding community of purpose and community of ideal to an extent that perhaps they did not expect, and that amidst all the inter-play of influence—because it is infinitely complicated—amidst all the inter-play of influence, there is a forward movement which is running toward the right. Men have at last perceived that the only permanent thing in the world is the right, and that a wrong settlement is bound to be a temporary settlement—bound to be a temporary settlement for the very best reason of all, that it ought to be a temporary settlement, and the spirits of men will rebel against it, and the spirits of men are now in the saddle.

When I was in Italy a little limping group of wounded Italian soldiers sought an interview with me. I could not conjecture what it was they were going to say to me, and with the greatest simplicity, with a touching simplicity, they presented me with a petition in favor of the League of Nations. Their wounded limbs, their impaired vitality were the only argument they brought with them. It was a simple request that I lend all the influence that I might happen to have to relieve future generations of the sacrifices that they had been obliged to make. That appeal has remained in my mind as I have ridden along the streets of European capitals and heard cries of the crowd, cries for the League of Nations, from lips of people who, I venture to say, had no particular notion of how it was to be done, who were not ready to propose a plan for a League of Nations, but whose hearts said that something by way of a combination of all men everywhere must come out of this. As we drove along country roads weak old women would come out and hold flowers up to us. Why should they hold flowers up to strangers from across the Atlantic? Only because they believed that we were the messengers of friendship and of hope, and these flowers were their humble offerings of gratitude that friends from so great a distance should have brought them so great a hope.

It is inconceivable that we should disappoint them, and we shall not. The day will come when men in America will look back with swelling hearts and rising pride that they should have been privileged to make the sacrifice which it was necessary to make in order to combine their might and their moral power with the cause of justice for men of every kind everywhere.

God give us the strength and vision to do it wisely! God give us the privilege of knowing that we did it without counting the cost and because we were true Americans, lovers of liberty and of the right!

TAFT WOULD PUT IN COVENANT MONROE DOCTRINE CLAUSE

I would have no objection to, and I would favor, a recognition of the Monroe Doctrine by specific words in the covenant, with a further provision that the settlement of purely American questions should be remitted primarily to the American nations, with machinery like that of the present league, and that European nations should not intervene unless requested to do so by the American nations.—From former President Taft's speech at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York.

SALIENT POINTS IN WILSON'S SPEECH.

Salient points in the President's address were:

"The first thing that I am going to tell the people on the other side of the water is that an overwhelming majority of the American people is in favor of the League of Nations. I know that that is true."

"No party has the right to appropriate this issue, and no party in the long run will dare oppose it."

"Intrigue cannot stand publicity, and if the League of Nations were nothing but a great debating society it would kill intrigue."

"Germany would never have gone to war if she had permitted the world to discuss the aggression upon Serbia for a single week."

"And I want to utter this solemn warning, not in the way of a threat—the forces of the world do not threaten, they operate—the great tides of the world do not give notice that they are going to rise and run; they rise in their majestic and overwhelming might, and those who stand in the way are overwhelmed."

"I particularly cannot imagine how they can be Americans and set up a doctrine of careful selfishness."

"There is no course of foresight or of prudence in any modern cabinet to stop war."

"There is no reason why nations should be divided in the support of justice."

TO DEPORT 6,000 UNDESIRABLES.

Aliens' Departure Will Save Taxpayers $2,000,000.

Albany, N. Y.—The State Charities Department announced that of 10,000 aliens who are public charges in this state it is believed 6,000 can be deported.

It is also known that the State Hospital Commission is taking action to deport about 1,000 insane aliens now sheltered in state institutions. This will mean a saving to the state of nearly $2,000,000 a year.

MISS RANKIN LEAVES CAPITAL.

Regrets Failure of Suffrage, She Says, in Farewell Speech.

Washington.—Miss Jeannette Rankin of Montana, the only woman who ever served in Congress, made her farewell speech in the house just before adjournment.

She paid a tribute to the membership for courtesy shown her and expressed regret at leaving Congress without woman suffrage by constitutional amendment an accomplished fact.

WASHINGTON CHEERS WILSON.

Crowds Fervent in Farewell Demonstrations.

Washington. — President Wilson started on his return to Paris after adjournment of Congress had marked the close of his tremendously busy week at the capital.

Members of the cabinet, leaders in Congress and many officials said goodby to the President. Crowds gave him ovations as he and Mrs. Wilson left the White House and as they passed through the station.

NO COPPER AGREEMENT.

Government and Producers Have Not Arranged Surplus Disposal.

Washington.—No agreement has been reached in negotiations between copper producers and the war department as to disposal of 140,000,000 pounds of copper acquired by the government during the war. The government expects to apply to copper the method of disposition of all other surplus stocks, by having industries absorb such part of it as would not affect seriously the market.

EX-SOLDIERS TREATED FREE.

Hospital Care Provided for Reoccurrence of Disease.

Washington. — Soldiers honorably discharged since October 6, 1917, for disability incurred in line of duty and who again become incapacitated because of such disability are entitled to free hospital care.

The war department in making this announcement explained that in emergency cases the chief medical adviser of the War Risk Bureau should be informed by telegraph.

TO QUIT MUELHEIM-AM-RUHR.

German Industrial Leaders Move Because of Rioting.

Berlin.—August Thyssen, the leading German iron manufacturer; Hugo Stinnes and other industrial leaders of the Ruhr region have decided to abandon Muelheim-am-Ruhr as a place of residence, according to a special dispatch from Essen.

The manufacturers, it is said, finally decided to take this action because of the continued disturbances occurring in Muelheim.

DANDRUFF MAKES HAIR FALL OUT

A small bottle of "Danderine" keeps hair thick, strong, beautiful.

Girls! Try this! Doubles beauty of your hair in a few moments.

Within ten minutes after an application of Danderine you can not find a single trace of dandruff or falling hair and your scalp will not itch, but what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use, when you see new hair, fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—growing all over the scalp.

A little Danderine immediately doubles the beauty of your hair. No difference how dull, faded, brittle and scraggy, just moisten a cloth with Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. The effect is amazing—your hair will be light, fluffy and wavy, and have an appearance of abundance; an incomparable lustre, softness and luxuriance.

Get a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine for a few cents at any drug store or toilet counter, and prove that your hair is as pretty and soft as any—that it has been neglected or injured by careless treatment—that's all—you surely can have beautiful hair and lots of it if you will just try a little Danderine.—Adv.

Unavoidable Sometimes.

Manager—You are, of course, strictly sober?

Applicant—Yes, sir, often.

Constipation generally indicates disordered stomach, liver and bowels. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills restores regularity without griping. Adv.

The man who tells you that all men are equal really believes that he is a little more so.

Garfield Tea, taken regularly, will correct both liver and kidney disorders. Adv.

An idle brain is the devil's scheme factory.

Plenty of exercise, fresh air, regular hours—is all the prescription you need to avoid Influenza—unless through neglect or otherwise, a cold gets you. Then take—at once

HILL'S CASCARA QUININE BROMIDE

Standard cold remedy for 20 years—in tablet form—safe, sure, no opiates—breaks up a cold in 24 hours—relieves grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. The genuine box has a Red top with Mr. Hill's picture. At All Drug Stores.

NOTED OFFICIAL PRAISES THE NEW STOMACH RELIEF

Hon. C. P. Grandfield's Testimonial Endorsing EATONIC is Evidence of Its Real Worth

Not often does a Postal Service Official put himself on record in this way. And that no less a personage than Hon. C. P. Grandfield, the first Assistant Postmaster under Taft, is the one who testifies to the value of EATONIC and its beneficial results, places EATONIC above the ordinary so-called stomach cures and indicates that here, at last, is something that will relieve all forms of stomach misery—indigestion, flatulence, heartburn, sour, acid or gassy stomach. The letter, devoid of all unnecessary words, is printed below. It hits the nail squarely on the head. Every sufferer from stomach misery should do what he tells them.

Washington, D. C.

"Too much praise cannot be given EATONIC. Its beneficial results are unqualified.

Very truly yours,
C. P. GRANDFIELD."

Here's the secret: EATONIC takes up the excess acidity, drives the gas out of the body—and The Bloat Goes With It! It is guaranteed to bring relief or you get your money back! Costs only a cent or two a day to use it. Get a box today from your druggist.

Get Longer Better Wool

Shear with a machine and leave no second cuts nor scar the sheep. Use a Stewart No. 9 Ball Bearing Shearing Machine. Gets 15% more wool easily and quickly. Removes the fibre completely, making it longer and better selling. Leaves a smooth, even stubble for next year's growth. Machine soon pays for itself. Price $14. Send us $2—balance on arrival. Write for catalog.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY
Dept. S 172, 12th Street and Central Ave., Chicago, Ill.

One Treatment with Cuticura Clears Dandruff

All druggists; Soap 25, Ointment 25 & 50, Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. E, Boston."

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