Influence for Peace in the World

Address of Hon. W. H. King, at the Peace Meeting, Held in The First Congregational Church, Sunday, May 17.

THIS glorious, sunlit day is prophetic of the peace that shall come to the world. The tempests and storms of yesterday have passed, and we have light and warmth and rest. So the wars and tempests which have distracted and destroyed nations, and brought travail and sorrow to the world, will some day cease and the calm and peace, the product of justice and righteousness, will enter into the hearts of the world.

There are some who profess to believe that war will always exist, and that no civilization or religious development will prevent it. Still others affect to see in nature and in her operations prototypes of the peoples of the world, and that as we find in biology, evolutionary growth in which the weaker forms yield to the stronger ones and the lower types are destroyed or absorbed by the higher ones; so, too, there will be conflicts and physical combats between men and nations, the stronger and mightier surviving, and the weaker and smaller furnishing the stepping stones to progress. The supposed ruthlessness of nature in this view is regarded as the sure guide of humanity, and that no matter what cycles of time roll by, the valleys and plains of the world will always be crimsoned with human blood, and the waters of the mighty deep incarnadined with the blood of the brave, whose lives go out in sanguinary conflict. But this doctrine, in my opinion, is not founded in truth. There is a moral law that rules in the world, and under its benignant influence, mankind will be lifted from the devastating and corroding influence of war, into an atmosphere of peace, in which, in splendid and happy rivalry, all that is best in man will be developed and employed in advancing the interests of all the world. War is not the eternal legacy of the world. Mars is not the god who rules on earth. The day will come when war, with all of its horrible consequences, will be execrated, and those ages which have countenanced and participated in it will be regarded with pity, and the deepest commiseration.

EVANGELS OF PEACE.

The names of Senacharib and Tamerlane, Alexander and Hannibal, Caesar and Napoleon will be forgotten, and the names of the great evangels of peace, the teachers of truth and righteousness, the immortal poets and painters, and those who have carried the torch of truth and liberty, will increase in splendor and glory.

This is not a mere dream of the prophets and the sages, but it is the land towards which we are advancing and the condition which sooner or later the world will reach.

The great teachers of the world, and the divine voices that have been lifted during the centuries, have been for peace, and brotherhood. Every step in the direction of advancement has been marked by a recession of war's devastating wave. The guide-posts, which indicate human progress, point in the direction of peace. The world is growing better, and out of the darkness of the past man is advancing.

BROADER VIEW DEVELOPED.

Slaughter and bloodshed were the constant visitants and scourges of earlier times. Nations and peoples were isolated and regarded all countries enemies of their own. There was reproduced in the nation the feeling that found expression in the narrowest individualism. The individual at first considered his own safety as paramount, and that there were no ties binding him to others. He was a wild barbarian with his hand raised against all others. But in time, a broader view was developed, and he regarded himself as a part of a system, amenable to custom, which in time ripened into law. His hates and animosities were mitigated and he found himself correlated with many like individuals, each owing a duty to the other, and all bound by common interests for the welfare and safety of the state. Thus individuals became grouped into states and nations, and municipal law was developed and the wars and conflicts between individuals ceased, the state providing tribunals for the settlement of their controversies.

But the savagery of nations continued, and the world for centuries groaned beneath the tread of armies, and drank up the blood shed by the insensate fury of human beings. The view prevailed that the destruction of a nation or people increased the power of the surviving one. Whatever was lost by a people must prove a gain to the victorious one. The sound of war was everywhere—each nation striving to overthrow a near or remote power. Wars for conquest and revenge were constantly waged. The extermination by the sword of an entire province or people was often accomplished. Brutality, barbarism, slaughter, atrocities unspeakable characterized the most enlightened and powerful nations. There was no national or international conscience or tribunal. No nation felt that it was called upon to justify or explain its conduct, locally or its dealings with foreign nations.

There was no conception of any duties owed by a nation to another. The idea of the solidarity of the human race was unknown. It was not conceived that there was any brotherhood among nations, or a law of unity and progress, under which all nations should dwell. Man was largely animal. The spiritual had not developed, and the homogenity of the human race was unperceived by him.

UNCEASING WAR.

The Greeks, with all of their learning and civilization, regarded the rest of the world as barbarians. There was a narrow sectionalism among this great people, not in harmony with the great principle of unity, which binds all peoples together. From among the Hebrew people, for 1,400 years after Moses, there was unceasing war. Upon each hand was heard the cry "vae victis"—woe to the vanquished. From the time of Romulus to the days of Augustus Caesar, a period of 700 years, the temple of Janus was closed only six years. Six hundred and ninety-four years of war, and only six years of peace! Since this nation was founded, we have had four wars, covering a period of 10 years. The idea prevailed for centuries that men were wild beasts, each struggling for life and supremacy. The great philosopher Hobbes could see nothing greater or better in man than savage beasts. Bentham recognized something higher in man, and the dawn of a day wherein the ethical law should prevail; and he sounded the great truth in the words, "the greatest good to the greatest number." This idea was further elaborated and developed by John Stewart Mill and Kant, and they announced in clearest form, a universal self, a great brotherhood in mankind. Little by little the idea has grown that the interest of one is the interest of all; that there is one great law for the government of humanity; that conflicts and strife and war are incongruous with the great divine law of existence, and degrade and destroy men and nations. The ethical idea is growing. As the individual found in earlier times that there came a time when he was governed by law, and must justify his conduct before his fellows, so the idea of justice and right began to develop among nations.

COMMUNITY OF INTERESTS.

So today, no nation can do an act that is aphorent or violative of justice, without bringing upon itself, the condemnation of the civilzed world. With this knowledge, international conscience is being developed before which nations must justify their conduct. No war for conquest would now be tolerated; no civilized nation would dare to transgress the united judgment of the civilized world. That great day is coming when nations and peoples "shall beat their swords into plowshares, and the spears into pruning hooks; nations shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." A larger brotherhood is being developed. The spirit of self-sacrifice, of love, of oneness of peoples taught by the Great Master, is permeating all nations, and burning in the hearts of the people. This great spirit, a recognition of the great philosophical truth of the unity of humanity, is developing not only a race conscience, but a national and an international conscience. People are being drawn together. Sectionalism is being destroyed. Oceans are being bridged and physical and unnatural barriers and impediments separating people and nations are being destroyed. There is a feeling of contemporaneous humanity existing; that is, that nations and people are contemporaneous; that they are living at one time, and for one purpose. Then, too, the feeling is growing of a community of interests. Humanity is regarded as an organism—not many, and that it is bound together indissolubly. The lines separating nations are being obliterated. People clasp hands across lines dividing states and oceans, and mountains dividing countries and people. Science is developing, harmonizing and uniting. It has transferred from the region of opinion, of discussion, of difference, and of quarrel, to the region of known facts. The Bible, literature and the great truths that are ringing around the world are broadening the people, liberalizing their minds, destroying dogmas, and selfish and foolish creeds and dissipating doubts and uncertainty and bringing into harmonious relation the best of all lands. There was a time when only the men of war and bloodshed were honored. Even now there is too much of a disposition to crown with laurels those who have won renown upon the sanguinary battlefield. The great heroes of peace, the martyrs for truth; those who in travail have grasped the great forces that have made for man's advancement and have been the great standardbearers of truth and liberty, are not sufficiently known or honored. We do not yet have the true prespective, in judging the figures and the forces that have lifted the world from darkness into the golden sunlight. We yet still exalt the pygmies, and ignore the giants. We bow before the weak, and turn our backs upon the strong. The spirit of idolatry is yet rampant, and the apothesis of force and war has not been extirpated from the hearts of the people. Military forces, naval display, the sound of drum and fife, the roar of the cannon, the sound of martial tread, the reports of victories won, of enemies vanquished, of blood-stained battlefields, of death and horror and destruction, all these things, and all these horrible blighting pages, still bring pride to the hearts of many.

Even in our own country, when a great man such as Senator Hoar, passed away, there were but few to speak his praise and glorify his splendid life, though he had done much for peace and more for humanity than hundreds of military heroes to whom statues have been erected.

When Bishop Spalding was suggesting the great enthusiasm manifested over the movements of our mighty Armada, and of the vast expenditures annually made by this nation for military and naval departments of the government, I felt that the true spirit of peace, that calm, sane judgment that should control the people, had not been fully developed.

HOW SHALL WAR BE AVOIDED?

The question suggests itself. How shall war be avoided? That it is to be deplored, all must concede. If nations would enter into treaties of arbitration by which they agreed to submit all controversies to an international court, and such court were provided, it would not be long before the peace of the world would be assured. The rescript of the czar in 1899 convoked the first Hague conference. The purpose of the conference was to discuss the question of universal peace, the limitation of armaments, and the establishment of a court international in character, to adjudicate the differences of nations. This question of arbitration was not new. Courts are mere arbitrators. The purpose was to carry into effect between nations the principles of jurisprudence, applicable to individuals. In a nation, there is first the executive, which stands for force; and this power usually precedes the legislative or the judicial one. With national consciousness developed, there comes a demand for legislative departments; and a higher civilization demands judicial tribunals to determine the rights of the people; and so to courts are submitted the controversies of individuals. Why should there not be a great international court created by the voluntary act of the civilized nations of the world? Frequently by treaty, nations submit a controversy to a special commission. In this way questions of magnitude have been determined, and wars prevented. A salutary example of arbitration between nations is found in the action of two great republics in South America. Chile and Argentina, two progressive nations whose advancement materially and commercially in the past 50 years has been marvelous, developed jealousies which threatened to turn loose upon the heads of the people the horrors of a prolonged war. The controversy related to a territory of 80,000 square miles in area. Against the chauvinistic spirit of the jingoes in both republics, a demand for arbitration prevailed, and the controversy was submitted to the king of England. His determination was accepted, and thereupon each nation in a spirit of amity entered into a treaty agreeing to submit in the future all controversies that could not be determined by diplomacy to arbitration, except only such questions as involved the substantive provisions of their respective constitutions.

ARBITRATION DEVELOPING.

Moreover, they agreed to abandon naval rivalry, and ordered the sale of naval vessels, then being built. In addition, by the treaty, they agreed to reduce their armies to a peace footing, and so maintain the same. During the last decade of the last century, more than 100 important controversies between nations were submitted to arbitration. It is manifest that many cruel wars were thus averted. It must be obvious that the time has come when the naval armaments of the world must be limited; when the military operations of the nations must be restricted; when our nation is expending such vast sums for the army and navy, it disturbs the nations of the old world. Our warlike preparations produce fear upon their part, and they bend their energies and increase their taxes for the purpose of augmenting their military and naval forces. It is well known that the recent liberal victory in Great Britain was largely achieved by reason of the policy announced by Sir Edward Gray, that there should be a restriction in England's naval policy. His declaration that the purpose of England was to bring about a peace condition was received with manifestations of approval everywhere. But our nation since then, has increased its expenditures.

Nations should pursue the policy that followed the war of 1812, when our country and Great Britain contracted a treaty by which the Great Lakes were neutralized. The treaty fixed the limit of armed vessels on these inland seas, and we have had peace with our great neighbor upon the north and developed commercial interests of the greatest importance.

William Penn, in his plan for the American commonwealth, appealed to the example of the United Provinces of Holland, for the purpose of demonstrating the possibilities of federation. He conceived the determination of national controversies by courts and commissions selected by the nations themselves.

TRIBUNAL OF APPEAL.

The time has come for the substitution of law for war, in the settlement of the controversies for nations. Such a substitution requires a permanent tribunal to which all nations may appeal. Its personnel may change, but its judicial life should be continued. The creation of such a court derogates nothing from the sovereignty of a nation.

MANY TREATIES.

Already many treaties providing for obligatory arbitration have been entered into upon the part of nations. In 1905, 30 such treaties had been ratified, and in 1906, 14 additional ones were entered into. Many of the European treaties between nations stipulate a reference of disputes to The Hague court. Some are without limitations as to the nature of the controversy, and refer all disputes to this tribunal. After the separation of Norway and Sweden, a treaty of arbitration was concluded between them for a period of 10 years. Like many treaties, it excluded from consideration by the arbitration tribunal, questions affecting "vital interests and national honor." There was a further provision, however, that when either nation raised the question as to what was a "vital interest" or what involved "national honor," that important question should be referred to The Hague court.

There has been some opposition in our country to becoming a signatory to arbitration treaties, referring national and international controversies to an international court, for the reason that there might arise some question involving the Monroe doctrine, or the national honor of the Republic. However, the growth of the spirit in favor of settling controversies that may lead to war has been so constant, and the beneficient results of adjudications by such impartial tribunals so apparent, that much of this opposition has been dissipated. Greater confidence is being exhibited in the actions of impartial tribunals, and I believe the feeling is growing that if all civilized nations would enter into treaty stipulations, referring to a permanent international court questions and disputes between them, that the results would lead to a revolution in the condition of the world, and advance high the peace and prosperity of all nations. The first thing is to create a demand among the people that war shall cease. When such a settlement becames regnant it will force the nations to take such steps as will perpetuate peace. How easy it would be for the civilized nations to agree to limit their military expenses and their military naval forces! When such treaties have been entered into, it logically follows that a tribunal must be provided to adjudicate any dispute arising between nations. It is easy then to provide that an international court shall be established, such a court to be selected in a manner provided by the agreement of the nations. By the same treaties the powers and limitation of the court would be determined, and its jurisdiction defined. With this accomplished, armies and navies are not required. The decision of the court is the decision of the civilized world. Back of it is the judgment, the conscience, the enlightenment and the treaty obligations, and the honor of all nations signatory to the treaty. No nation would dare defy such a high tribunal. It is known that in our country the supreme court of the United States has been potential in forming this nation. Its adjudications have found support in the conscience and patriotism of the people, notwithstanding it has at times appeared to fetter the states and infringe upon their sovereignty. Respect for this great tribunal has grown, until today its decisions become the voice of the people. Great sovereign states bow before its written words, and no armies or navies are required to enforce its mandates. And so a great international court sitting at The Hague would determine the conflicts of nations, and its judgments would be cordially welcomed and its decrees obeyed by all to whom they refer.

LEGISLATIVE TRIBUNAL.

In addition to this great international court there should be an international legislative tribunal. Each great nation should have representation in this legislative body, and there international law should be codified, and enactments made. The actions of this tribunal could be referred to the various governments and by them ratified and by treaty stipulations, approved. In this way there would be developed a harmonious system of international jurisprudence, and the international court would thus find its labors made lighter, and its sphere of activity and usefulness increased. We find a parallel for this legislative tribunal in the action of nations in establishing what is known as the Postal Union.

Many nations send representatives to this conference, and they determine the best methods to bring togther in orderly way the postal affairs of their respective governments. The regulations adopted by them are referred to their governments, and by legislative action or treaty regulation, become the rule of conduct between such nations. As a result there has been developed a uniform postal system between nations so that it may be truly said that we have an international postal system in the world today.

HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

Already the Hague tribunal has exerted an influence for peace in the world. Controversies have been referred to it, and it has settled them. All that is required is to crystalize a sentiment in favor of a reference to such a tribunal of all questions between nations. At a recent conference of the Hague the American representatives gathered around the tomb of the immortal Grotius, whose efforts for international law and international peace have glorified his name forever, to signify the purpose of this government and her people to further the cause of universal peace. And a distinguished American, Andrew Carnegie, has recently made a munificent contribution to build a great Temple of Peace in that little country that has wrought so mightily for humanity. It is not too much to expect that in the near future that great temple will be erected, and within its walls will be found the representatives of civilized nations, legislating upon international questions, and a great court selected by various governments, with jurisdiction and power to settle the controversies of nations.

I submit that it is the duty of Christian people everywhere to raise their voices in behalf of peace, and to pray for that day when peace shall abound and when the reign of righteousness and peace shall be ushered in.

WAR SCENES TAKEN IN 1856.

From Photos in Possession of C. R. Savage.

Southern soldiers killed in the trenches of Fort Malone, called by the soldiers "Fort Damnation." This view shows the construction of the bomb-proofs and covered passages which branch off in every direction.

Artillery soldiers killed at the storming of Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865. Taken on the morning after the fight. The dead man in the foreground has U. S. belts on, probably taken from a Union soldier prisoner.

WONDERS OF THE SCIENTIFIC WORLD

Late experiments have proven that heat is transmitted downward into the earth very slowly, and that a thin covering of soil is sufficient to protect even explosives and inflammable liquids from the highest temperatures of burning buildings. In tests of the fire department of Hanover, Germany, three hot piles were made of dry sand, slightly moist gravel and building debris, the sides having a slope of 45 degrees and the top of each being large enough for a furnace 32 inches high of brick walls. Coke fires were maintained for several days. The heat at the base of the furnaces was estimated at more than 2500 degrees, but the rise in temperature was slight in the piles of sand, even after several days, and at a depth of 40 inches only 160 degrees F. was reached after 46 hours, this being about the boiling point of benzine. In the pile of building debris these were the temperatures after 21 hours: At 4 inches of depth, 518 degrees F.; 12 inches, 185 degrees; 20 inches, 122 degrees; 30 inches, 68 degrees; 40 inches, 63 degrees.

The reason why the stomach and intestines do not digest themselves was once thought by Weinland, a German experimenter, to be that they defend themselves by anti-enzymes, or anti-ferments. Dr. Nandor Klug, of Budapest, now reports these anti-ferments not to be found, but that the mucin present in the inner half of the gastric mucous membrane resists the digestive action of the trypsin and the gastric juice. The digestive organs, therefore, protect themselves by the mucin they secrete.

To lessen risk of loss of submarines, torpedoes used in naval practise and other objects liable to sink in the sea, a French oceanographer attaches a vessel of oil having a long and a short tube 1-10 of an inch in diameter. When submergence softens the gum seals of the tubes, oil rises from the long one drop by drop, locating the sunken object by the film on the water's surface.

The most perfect imitation possible of the natural forces at their best has been sought in the artificial plant-growing at the Royal Botanic Gardens, in London, and Mr. B. H. Thwaite points out that the triple combination of water-screened arc light, electrostatic stimulus and highly fertilizing atmosphere can be controlled in a wide range of experiments to show the maximum acceleration of growth and the highest quality of product. The necessary heat and actinic light, as well as carbon dioxide, moisture and nitrogen fertilizer in the form of ammonia sulphate, are all derived from coal. Perfect combustion is ensured by bringing the fuel into gaseous condition by a suction gas producer, and a gas engine gives power for electrical energy, while the water from the cylinder jacket supplies heat for the glass house, and the exhaust gases are led through earthenware pipes to the plants, furnishing carbon dioxide, water vapor, oxygen and nitrogen in a heated condition. The power, heat, moisture and gases are easily controlled. The arc lights, with hood and water-screen, are slowly moved to and fro along the entire length of the glass house, and an electrostatic machine electrifies plants and roots as well as the air.

The steam-consumption meter patented in Germany by P. Weller is a small electric alternator, with a magnet wheel built into the steam-pipe, and rotated by turbine blades fitted to its periphery. The current generated in the armature shows on a voltmeter the pounds of steam consumed per hour, or a train of wheels can be arranged to give a continuous record. Connection to the pressure gage gives variations in the resistance of the voltmeter circuit, and thus automatically corrects for variations in steam pressure.

A vegetable caterpillar from the planting of a true caterpillar is amongst the marvels of the Pink Terrace region of New Zealand. Eating some tempting fungus spores on its way to its final burrow, the creature becomes transformed into a world-like mass of fungus, with form and structure preserved. The caterpillar is now a veritable root, from which a stem shoots up 8 or 10 inches, dropping other fungus spores.

A new locomotive, saving 20 to 25 per cent of the fuel burned would seem to be a sufficient advance to foreshadow quite a revolution. The Brotan locomotive boiler, the invention of an engineer of the Imperial Railway Ministry of Austria, was first put to work in Austria in January, 1901, and it is claimed that the two comparative tests made have established superiority over ordinary boilers of 27 and 20.7 per cent respectively in coal per locomotive-mile, and 23.6 and 19.5 per cent per ton-mile. Of these boilers 21 are now in operation and 29 are building, 14 of the former and 17 of the latter being for Austrian roads. The water-chambers or water legs around the firebox of the old locomotive are a source of much trouble, and the chief improvement consists in replacing these by a series of thin-walled upright tubes on each side of the fire, extending in an arch to form the roof of the firebox. A steam collector 28 to 30 inches in diameter is placed over the entire length of the boiler, giving the appearance of a large boiler surmounted by a smaller one. The water-tube firebox can be fitted to any locomotive, and this greatly increases the efficiency of the old engines.

Some small frogs of the species known as Rhinoderma darwini have reached London from Chili, and have received much attention from naturalists. The tadoples are developed in a very curious manner. The female lays about a dozen eggs, and these are immediately swallowed by the male and deposited in a pouch in his throat, where they remain until hatched and sufficiently developed to emerge into the outer world. The lack of external gills is a remarkable characteristic of the tadpoles.

Electromagnetic cranes have proven the most efficient and economical devices known for handling rails, kegs of nails and bolts, and other heavy pieces of iron and steel. Electromagnets are now made to lift 25,000 pounds with ease.

To the Readers of The Deseret News

A Wonderful, Clean, Straight Talk on the Folly of Using Cathartics for Trying to Cure Constipation, and How to Stop it Absolutely Without Pills, Potions or Medicines.

For the Benefit of Our Readers, Prof. T. H. Midgley Gives a Remarkable Talk on How His Idea Has Worked Remarkable Results In Curing Constipation Without Medicine.

For the benefit of our readers we publish a timely and interesting talk by Prof. T. H. Midgley on a point which is most vital to every man, woman and child in this country—the way to stop the spreading danger of chronic constipation. All he says is true as evidences of it are so many and varied, as seen in hundreds of letters from those who have done as he advocates, that we think it will be a public benefit to make them known. We recommend Prof. Midgley most earnestly to our readers:

24-Hour "Habit" All Important

"It is one of the simplest things in the world to cure even the worst cases of chronic constipation and yet nearly every other man and woman you meet, is positively so stopped up as to be hardly able to think clearly. To get the "habit" every 24 hours regularly works wonders. By the "habit" I don't mean the cathartic habit, but I mean that "natural, easy move" that every one ought to have without having to make a rush for the pill-box every night.

Must Quit Pill Habit.

"You young and middle-aged men and women who eat and drink everything you like, and you old men and women who are addicted to pill-eating to keep your overdue bowels going, you don't realize that there would not be one one-hundredth part of the disease on earth today if your bowels were absolutely regular.

"You can shake your fist at almost any old disease known, if you've got the bowels that do business every 24 hours. This is plain talk, but every doctor will tell you the same thing, only he may be more particular in his language, but it won't have the impression on your mind.

"Now, you can't cure constipation with cathartics and one of the reasons why there is much constipation today is because there are so many drugs, liquids and unnatural bowel movers guzzled and swallowed by so many thousands of people.

"It is true these cathartics sluice out the bowels clean, but they also sluice out that bowel-moving juice or secretion which Nature has put in every good bowel to make it work easy and right. When this natural "juice" in the bowel is cleaned out your bowels become mere dead-pipes. Then you get a bad case of constipation and pills are swallowed to do the moving. This goes on, over and over again.

"Take it for granted now that you have got to quit taking pills and drugs, castor oil, cascara, jalap, gamboge and all other cathartics before you can ever hope to cure your constipation.

How You Can Stop Constipation Forever.

"If you will do as I say you can get rid of your constipation right now and forget about it ever after. You will never realize, until you have tried it, how pleasant and delightful it is to have every day-bowels that you don't have to worry over.

"Forget forever, from now on, that there any pills, powders or potions for moving the bowels. They will move themselves if you will just give them a start the "Midgley" way. You will never realize how gratifying it is to have regular bowels, and how fine it feels to really live, until you have tried it.

"I am willing to tell anyone, who will take the trouble to ask me, just exactly how to use this simple method, and to cure himself or herself right at home so that it will no longer be necessary to dose with all kinds of harmful drugs and acids. I don't ask a cent for this information. I have published a book which contains this Midgley method in detail, and as it would be impossible to tell you in this brief space what it contains, I will send this book to any man or woman who is interested enough in a cure to send for it."

Here Is Opportunity of a Lifetime to Be Cured.

Here is the greatest opportunity to be cured of chronic constipation that you have ever had come to your notice.

You will be amazed to see the array of letters that are received daily by this benefactor of mankind who answers all letters sent to him and asks no charge for the advice which he freely gives. These letters are from worn-out, pill-ridden patients who have tried the "Midgley way" as a last desperate effort, and have been cured as easily as though they had but a mere cold.

For the benefit of our readers we have taken the trouble to pick out at random a few of these letters and publish them. For instance, Mr. F. G. Jackson, who had almost become a mere skeleton and had suffered for 10 years, cured himself in a few days.

Mrs. Morgan Parkhurst, of Gerry, N. Y., suffered for 30 years and cured herself in 30 days; and so on down the list.

"Jackson, Old Boy, You're Looking Fine."

Mr. F. G. Jackson, Mining Engineer of the American Flag Quartz Mine at Comptonville, Calif., says:—Prof. T. H. Midgley, Dear Sir,—I took your advice. I have gained 10 pounds in weight and my friends remark as I meet them 'Jackson, old boy, you're looking fine.' I tried almost every kind of patent medicine for 10 years to no good. Your advice has proved a marvelous one. I was almost a skeleton, but now I feel as young and hearty as I did 20 years ago. I thank God and Prof. T. H. Midgley."

Was Near Death.

Thos. Needham, 1528 S. 44th Ave., Chicago, says: "I suffered from chronic constipation for 10 years. I tried every cathartic in the market in vain. Doctors could do nothing, and death seemed near. By following your advice I cured myself permanently in just one month.

Suffered 20 Years, Cured in 30 Days.

Mr. Geo. Barker, 39 Bailey St., Boston, Mass., writes that he had been troubled with constipation for 15 or 20 years and had tried every drug in the market. He cured himself in one month, the "Midgley way."

"You Simply Can't Cure Constipation With Pills, Powders or Potions. Force is Folly. I Tell You How to Cure Yourself at Home Without Medicine, Forever."

Cathartics That Cause Constipation.

"Aloes, calomel, croton oil, cascara sagrada, jalap, gamboge, blue mass colocynth assafoetida, senna, epsom salts, laxative mineral waters podophyllin, castor oil, nux vomica, hyoscyamus, belladonna and other acids and drugs which any physician know about, cause reaction in the bowels, and result in chronic constipation.

"It is not necessary to take an atom of any one of these sinful drugs, and just as sure as you do, you help to paralize your own bowels. You can have them move every day regularly without taking any of these paralyzers if you will only follow out my idea which has already proved successful in hundreds of cases."

Results of Constipation.

"When a train is stuck in the tunnel and cannot be dislodged, it stops traffic. With the body it is worse, because when there is a blocking up somewhere in your 30 feet of bowels, the poison from the blockade is going to be soaked up by the little capillaries on the inside lining of the bowels, and all this poison is rushed right through the blood.

"It goes to the brain naturally, and in every part of the body, every organ being fed on this polluted blood, or sewerage, it goes to your face in the form of pimple-poison and breaks out on the skin, it goes to your head and gives you headache and dizziness, it goes to your brain and makes you drowsy, it weakens the stomach and causes dyspepsia, and bad breath, it goes to the liver and causes biliousness, it goes to the kidneys and eventually gives rise to Bright's Disease, it goes to the heart and makes it thump, it goes to the eyes and they lose their lustre, it makes your nerves flabby and weak and out-o'-sorts and this is the advance agent of all kinds of disease, which you couldn't get at all if there was pure, rich red blood flowing in your veins and your whole body was in prime condition."

Doctors Admitted Drug-Sin.

The Chief Clerk of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, located at New Brunswick, N. J., says: "I have suffered from chronic constipation for the past six years, taking most all of the pills and potions I ever heard of. At one time I became so bad I decided to give up my position with the Railroad, as I felt my days were numbered.

"One physician told me that he as well as others were powerless to cure constipation with drugs, saying that the purgative inflame the bowels and eventually paralize them. I followed your advice, have not spent a penny for drugs of any sort, and I am cured."

Look Out For Your Nerves!

There is hardly anything which restores the nerves as quickly and surely as regular bowels. Most people who have weak nerves and are run down are chronically constipated. It is surprising in how short a time a man or woman can build up a strong body by being absolutely regular and taking Prof. Midgley's advice.

Our readers can be positively certain of results if they will but send for Prof. Midgley's book and follow his advice. He is known all over the country as the "Constipation Wizard." His method is all so wonderful, and so simple, that it has been said by a great many to be a positive pleasure to adopt the Midgley way of getting cured right at home.

There is nobody else in this country who has given this disease such deep professional study, as Prof. Midgley. His advice to you will be worth hundreds of dollars, and you will have saved years of misery, bad health, and danger of disease.

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