

# THE AMERICAN COLONIAL POLICY

Administration is the Principle Upon Which It Should Proceed For a Century to Come.

## SENATOR BEVERIDGE'S VIEWS.

Delivers Able Address Before the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Philadelphia, April 19.—The American Academy of Political and Social Science began its eleventh annual meeting here today. The general topic for discussion was American colonial policy and administration.

At this afternoon's session there was a discussion of the industrial and financial problems in the dependencies of the United States and at the evening meeting "American Colonial Policies" were taken up.

Former Postmaster-General Charles Emory Smith presided at the evening session and introduced James Bryce, the British ambassador. The eminent diplomat, who was greeted with long and continued applause, addressed the academy on "Some of the Difficulties in Colonial Government Encountered by Great Britain and How They Have Been Met."

Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana delivered the annual address on "The Development of a Colonial Policy for the United States," saying in part:

Administration is the principle upon which our colonial policy should proceed for a century to come. Wherever we have departed from this idea, our administration as such, we have made an error which natural conditions will gradually compel us to correct.

Not sudden "self-government" for peoples who have not yet learned the alphabet of liberty; not territorial independence for islands whose ignorant, suspicious and primitive inhabitants, left to themselves, would prey upon one another until they became an inevitable spoil of other powers; not the flimsy application of abstract governmental theories possible only to the most advanced races, and which applied to undeveloped peoples, would be grotesque and fatal results—not anything but the discharge of our great national trust and greater national duty to our wards by common sense methods will achieve the welfare of our colonies and bring us success in the civilized work to which we are called. And common sense in the management of our dependencies is the future of our administration of government until our wards are trained in continuous industry, in orderly liberty and in that reserve and steadiness of character through which alone self-government is possible.

## AMERICAN EXPANSION INEVITABLE.

This period of colonial administration has been reached by the American nation. That period was inevitable. The Spanish war was only its opportunity. Our rapidly increasing power determined it; more than that, geography determined it, and most of all our duty to the world and to the future. It was inevitable that, in the end, American control should extend over Cuba, San Domingo, Porto Rico and in the future, Hawaii. The whole chain of islands that control the entrance to the gulf and constitute the maritime fence that guards the Atlantic. It was inevitable that Hawaii—the half-way house of the Pacific—should become American—that great scientist Humboldt, a hundred years ago, declared that the Pacific would become the American sea. And Hawaii once American, it was inevitable that further expansion over the western seas should occur—for the American nation is bound to stop forever at any half-way house.

## PRINCIPLE OF ADMINISTRATION.

What of the development of our colonial policy? The ruling principle along which that policy must be evolved was clear from the first. I repeat it is the principle of administration. From this principle we have departed somewhat, because of the supposed expediencies of party politics; because of the foolish attempt to apply a self-government, which we ourselves have taken a thousand years to work out, to a people that are centuries behind us in development; because of the ignorance of some of our public men of the importance of old school congressmen and senators with the vast but simple duties which our colonial task presents. Both parties have been playing politics with our government of dependencies. To these causes is due every departure from the natural principle of administration. And it is from these causes that our future difficulties will flow.

## "SELF GOVERNMENT" TOO RAPID.

We have extended "self-government," so-called, too rapidly in the Philippines. The Philippine commission itself says:

In its latest report, the commission says: "Undoubtedly, if there has been error it has not been in the direction of restriction, but rather in the granting of perhaps a larger measure of self-government than is people absolutely entitled in the exercise of any of the functions of government were prepared for."

The "election" of chiefs of municipalities by the people with power to raise and distribute taxes has too often resulted, according to Mr. Allyn Ireland, the ablest student of colonial government now living, in a diversion of funds from proper purposes and the prostitution of the local police to be the body servants of municipal bosses. The "election" of provincial governors was a similar error—both were done too hastily and too soon. The diffusion of power from the very beginning, in the government of a people so simple was a basic error—we should have waited a couple of decades, at least, for the life of a people a decade is but an hour. This is the unanimous verdict of all careful scientific students who have gone over the ground; and many such have deeply studied the question on the spot. This, too, is the unanimous experience of every nation which has made a success of colonial government. This will delay our ultimate success, and will not.

Another like and larger error will delay it still more, but will not ultimately prevent it. That error is the granting of a native legislature to the Philippine islands decades before the people were prepared for it. At the very moment when suffrage is being restricted in certain sections of the Philippines, we are bestowing it on Filipinos who have no preparation for or understanding of it.

## A FILIPINO LEGISLATURE.

Earnest attempts were made to cre-

# THE WHOLE YEAR ROUND.

Women Everywhere Use Pe-ru-na.



## MISS LUCY INGRAM

**Pe-ru-na a Spring Tonic.**  
Miss Lucy Ingram, 521 Ellis St., Augusta, Ga., writes:  
"I have used your Pe-ru-na as a tonic and found it counteracted the debilitated effects of warm weather. I cheerfully recommend those who have that languid feeling which is customary to most of us in spring, to try Pe-ru-na. It will prove an invigorator. It is also good to break up colds and the grippe."

## Catarrh and Stomach Trouble.

Mrs. T. Frech, R. R. No. 1, Hickory Point, Tenn., writes:

"I am happy to tell you that I am cured of catarrh. I have followed your good and kind advice faithfully. I bless the day when I wrote you of my condition, and I will always praise Pe-ru-na. I think it is one of the grandest medicines on earth."

"Having been afflicted with catarrh and stomach trouble for seven years and after having tried four different doctors they only relieved me for a little while. I gave up all hope of being cured. I only weighed 120 pounds and was so weak I could hardly get around the room."

"I was induced to try Pe-ru-na, and to my great surprise I am now entirely well. My weight is now 188 pounds, my health never was better in my life."

"I shall always praise Dr. Hartman and his remedies."

Thousands of families have learned the use of Pe-ru-na and its value in the treatment of catarrhal ailments.

## Tired, Worn-Out Mothers.

Mrs. Lydia H. Josselyn, 501 Westminster St., Providence, R.I., is Treasurer of the Editors League of Rhode Island, chartered in Providence. She writes:

"My experience with Pe-ru-na has been most gratifying. Last winter I contracted a severe cold, and for several days I coughed until my voice failed me. When other remedies did me no good, I decided to try Pe-ru-na, and within four days the cold was broken up, and the cough abated."

"Within another week an increase in my usual strength and vitality told me that Pe-ru-na was doing all that it promised, and more. I also consider it very superior for tired, worn-out mothers, and have advised several to try it, and have seen most gratifying results from its use. I give it highest praise."

## Bowel Trouble.

Mrs. Maggie Durbin, 1322 North St., Little Rock, Ark., writes:

"I was troubled for five years with a chronic disease. I tried everything I heard of, but nothing did me any good. Some doctors said my trouble was catarrh of the bowels, and some said constipation of the bowels. I tried Pe-ru-na, and it cured me."

"One doctor said he could cure me. I took his medicine two months. But it did me no good. A friend of mine advised me to try Pe-ru-na and I did so. After I had taken two bottles I found it was helping me, so I continued its use, and it has cured me sound and well."

"I can recommend Pe-ru-na to any one, and if any one wants to know what Pe-ru-na did for me if they will write to me I will answer promptly."

Pe-ru-na is a household remedy of great merit, and is useful in a great many climatic ailments, such as coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis and catarrhal diseases generally.

## Restored Health and Strength.

Mrs. Frances E. Sammis, 210 Charles Block, Denver, Col., writes:

"Pe-ru-na restored me to health and strength three different times when I was near nervous prostration and suffered from general catarrhal conditions."

"When I decided to try it I wrote directly to Dr. Hartman and took it according to his directions. I consider it a fine remedy and have recommended it to others, who have been greatly benefited."

## Constipated Stomach Disorders.

Miss May V. Adams, Vice President of Louisiana Literary Union, writes from 1110 Terpelchere St., New Orleans, La.:

"Any person with catarrhal habits is apt to become habitually constipated. The severance of the body becomes stopped up, and various diseases find easy entrance. I have found this to be the case by sad experience, and am thankful to say that Pe-ru-na cleansed my system, purified the blood, and drove out stomach disorders and all aches of my body. I take a few doses every few weeks and find that it keeps me in perfect health. I believe it to be a universal woman's medicine."

## Now as Well as Ever.

Mrs. E. T. Gaddis, Marion, N. C., writes:

"Before I commenced to take Pe-ru-na I could not do any hard work without suffering great pain. I took Pe-ru-na and Manalin, and can say with pleasure that it has done more for me than any other medicine I have ever taken. Now I am as well as ever. I do all my own work and it never hurts me at all. Pe-ru-na is a great medicine for women-kind."

## Broken Down Health.

Miss Bessie B. Farrell, 10113rd Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., President of the Young People's Christian Association, writes:

"Pe-ru-na is certainly a valuable nerve and blood remedy, calculated to build up the broken down health of worn-out women. I have found by experience that it is a wonderful restorer of lost strength, assisting the stomach in assimilating and digesting the food and building up the worn-out tissues. I can endorse it as a boon for those afflicted as I have been."

## Nervous Dyspepsia.

Mrs. J. C. Jamison, 61 Marchant St., Waterville, Cal., writes:

"I was troubled with cramps in the stomach for six years. I tried many kinds of medicine, also was treated by three doctors. They said that I had nervous dyspepsia. I was put on a liquid diet for three months. I improved under the treatment, but as soon as I stopped taking the medicine, I got bad again. I took the medicine for two years, then I got sick again and gave up all hopes of getting cured."

"I saw a testimonial of a man whose case was similar to mine being cured by Pe-ru-na, so I thought I would give it a trial. I procured a bottle at once and commenced taking it. I have taken nineteen bottles and am entirely cured. Have gained in strength and flesh and feel like a different person."

"I believe Pe-ru-na is all that is claimed for it."

## Bilious Headache.

Mrs. Emily Kellogg, 6349 S. Lawrence St., South Tacoma, Wash., member of Ladies of the Maccabees, writes:

"Three months ago I had an attack of biliousness which threatened to undermine my health and strength. Luckily for me, I tried Pe-ru-na at the suggestion of my friends before it was too late."

"I found in a few days time that I did not have the usual sick headache, neither did food nauseate me any longer. In two weeks' time Pe-ru-na had completely rid my system of the poison and bile, and I was in a much better condition. My skin assumed its normal color, I had a splendid appetite, and I was in every way improved in health. I used Pe-ru-na for a month longer, and it wrought a wonderful change in my entire system. I consider it a most wonderful medicine."

## All Run Down.

Miss Marie Calvin, 927 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio, writes:

"After my pleasant experience with Pe-ru-na I do not wonder that it is so popular among the young people here in Cincinnati. I caught a severe cold coming home from an evening party, and as I did not pay particular attention to it, I quickly became worse and found myself in a serious condition. I felt lame and sore, and the entire mucous membrane was inflamed."

"I took Pe-ru-na and it brought me immediate relief. Within a week I was cured and now whenever I feel at all badly or run down a few doses of Pe-ru-na will set things right."

## Pe-ru-na the Family Doctor.

Mrs. M. E. Seymour, R. F. D. 2, Bowman, Ga., writes:

"I am ready to speak a few words in favor of Pe-ru-na and Manalin. I have tried them for nearly every ill of life for myself and family, and find them to be all the doctor claims them to be. Pe-ru-na cured me of internal trouble when my doctor could not."

"My advice to all suffering women is, consult Dr. Hartman. Who, he has done for me, will do for you."

"Mr. J. C. Hicks, Autaugaville, Ala., writes: 'I have used Pe-ru-na and consider it one of the greatest tonics known. I believe thousands are being restored to health by its wonderful healing powers.'

# PE-RU-NA IS A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY IN OVER ONE MILLION HOMES.

ate this legislature five years ago. I earnestly opposed it in committee, and with the assistance of Senator Allison, of Iowa, and Senator McCumby, of Maryland, and under the guidance of the ablest constructive statesman of the last century, Orville H. Platt, of Connecticut, was able to delay it, until the present time, by the device of requiring a census. Many sincere men thought a legislature wise; others, equally sincere, believed it the performance of our duty to American citizens to oppose it. The Philippine business solely from the view point of "campaign politics." Men totally ignorant of conditions and caring absolutely nothing for the future of the solution of this great problem were anxious to go to the country and make stump speeches about our grant of self-government to the Philippines; and similar men in other parties were anxious to make similar stump speeches about our "failure to grant self-government to the Filipinos."

## PHILIPPINE PROGRESS.

It was clear at that time, as it will be demonstrated in the near future, that a Philippine legislature, elected by a people who have not yet acquired the first elements of orderly industry; 95 per cent of whom can not read or write any language; the immense majority of whom speak different tongues; and all of whom are easily swayed by brilliant and selfish demagogues, of whom there are many in the Philippine Islands, was clear five years ago as it will be demonstrated five years from now, that such a legislature will be a hindrance to Philippine progress and the culture, disunion and trouble. Not only that, but such a legislature will be the magnet that will draw foreign intrigue to the Philippines, to the recurring embarrassment of the American people. Nothing will be easier, more natural, more inevitable than that friendly powers will have their agents in such a legislature. I earnestly hope events may prove that I am wrong about this and no one will be so much as I of the future shows that I am wrong.

## PATIENCE AND FIRMNESS.

There can be no immediate correction of these mistakes. Events, which are as certain to arrive as the future itself, must and will swing us back to the true policy of colonial administration and our words of wisdom.

That simple administration is the true principle of colonial policy is proved not only by the universal experience of other nations, but by our own as well. It is a broad statement but absolutely true that, with one exception, no such nation has ever done by any people for another as the American people did for the Cubans under the administration of Leonard Wood; the only record of colonial administration that made by Lord Cromer in Egypt. Practising simple administration—the power concentrated in the hands of one man who was responsible to the American people—Gen. Wood achieved in his reorganization of Cuba what doubters declared to be impossible. We would more for the future, which is a day. It is said that Spanish administration along similar lines failed in both Cuba and the Philippines, and that therefore the principle is disproved, the answer is that the Spaniards are no longer a successful administrative race as the English are or the Germans or the Americans are coming to be. We have developed and are developing the ablest administrators of all time. Witness those amazing and honest managements of some of our mighty corporations and some of the continental railroads. Witness the executive ability displayed in our whole business world where the employed in a single giant enterprise and the families dependent upon those men are sufficient in number to constitute a government. That

administrative ability which our industrial civilization is developing is equally able in colonial fields is proved by Winthrop in Porto Rico, by Wood in Cuba, by Taft in the Philippines. Had the management of the Philippines affairs been placed exclusively in the hands of that great man, unswayed by the little tricks of partisan politics, his brilliant success would have been a thousand fold.

## PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

Speaking on the subject of our colonial policy in the Philippines in the Senate of the United States, on Jan. 9, 1900, I said:

"Our government must be simple and strong. Simple and strong! The meaning of those two words must be written in every line of Philippine legislation, realized in every act of Philippine administration. A Philippine office in our department of state; an American governor-general in Manila with power to meet daily emergencies; possibly an advisory council with no power except that of discussing measures with the governor-general, which would be a school in practical government; American lieutenant-governors in each province, with a like council about him; if possible an American district court, and a like council grouped about him, frequent and unannounced visits of provincial governors to the districts of their province; periodic reports to the governor-general, an American board of visitation to make semi-annual trips through the archipelago, without power of suggestion or interference to official reports, but only to report and recommend to the Philippine office of our state department; a Philippine civil service with promotion for efficiency; the abolition of duties on exports from the Philippines; the establishment of import duties on a revenue basis, with such discrimination in favor of American imports as will prevent the cheapening of other nations from destroying American trade; a complete reform of local taxation on a just and scientific basis, beginning with the establishment of a tax on land according to its assessed value; the minting of abundant money for Philippine and oriental use; the granting of franchises and concessions upon the basis of developing the resources of the archipelago, and therefore not by sale, but upon participation in the profits of the enterprise; the formation of a system of public schools, with compulsory attendance rigidly enforced; the establishment of the English language throughout the islands, teaching it exclusively in the schools and using it, through interpreters, exclusively in the courts; a simple civil code and a still simpler criminal code, and both common to all the islands except Bulu Mindanao and Palawan; American judges for all but the smallest offenses; gradual, slow and careful introduction of the best Philippine into the working machinery of the government; no promise whatever of the franchise until the people have been prepared for it; all this backed by the necessary force to execute it; this outline of government the situation demands as soon as tranquility is established. Until then military government is advisable."

"Better abandon this priceless possession, admit ourselves incompetent to do our part in the world-redeeming work of our imperial race; better now haul down the flag of arduous deeds for civilization and run up the flag of reaction and decay than to apply academic notions of self-government by any but the most perfect administration."

But what American administration did for Cuba the Cubans themselves destroyed in a time so brief that it seems but a moment as history runs. What American administration built in a day the Cubans themselves demolished in a day. If it be said that Spanish administration along similar lines failed in both Cuba and the Philippines, and that therefore the principle is disproved, the answer is that the Spaniards are no longer a successful administrative race as the English are or the Germans or the Americans are coming to be. We have developed and are developing the ablest administrators of all time. Witness those amazing and honest managements of some of our mighty corporations and some of the continental railroads. Witness the executive ability displayed in our whole business world where the employed in a single giant enterprise and the families dependent upon those men are sufficient in number to constitute a government. That

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But we need not make further mistakes. The keynote of our practical policy from now on should be the development of industrial conditions, the people need to be taught orderly, continuous labor before everything else. Even as a preparation for self-government they need good roads more than they need schools. Better still, let us have a schoolhouse where the people can get the products of their toil to market. They need to be taught the practical benefits of law and order. More money here and there would be spent on roads and harbors and instruction in modern methods of industry than in an education which units so backward a people to actual labor in a backward manner and equips them only with ambition and ability to be nothing more than mediocre clerks in cities.

The Philippine commission has properly recognized the importance of the amount of land which any one man or corporation may hold to at least 25,000 acres of land. This is absolutely right, and in the future should be made still better. As it is now, no man or corporation can hold or operate more than 3,500 acres of land. This and other like evils of the land laws which we have provided for the Philippines was the result of "practical politics" on the one hand, and abstract theory on the other. More than anything else, the Philippines and every similar country need capital and labor. It is impossible for capital to operate profitably small media of land in such a country, and therefore capital has refused to invest in the Philippines.

## FREE TRADE FOR PHILIPPINES.

Philippine products must be admitted to this country free of duty. The commission has argued this in every report; and Mr. Taft has never ceased demanding it, and President Roosevelt has repeatedly asked Congress to do this act of simple justice and common sense. We have not done it because the sugar interests in two or three states, and the tobacco interests in two or three other states have been powerful enough to prevent it. They have prevented it because of a fear that Philippine products would hurt some time in the distant future hurt their business; for we now import the vast larger part of our sugar and tobacco from the Philippines. If we must import them in any event, it is clear that the sugar and tobacco interests cannot be injured at the present time by the free admission of Philippine sugar and tobacco.

Thus the mere fear of some remote future injury was used by politicians to withhold from the sugar and tobacco constituents that they were "protecting" them, to prevent an act of great national statesmanship and pressing national justice. If our markets were open for Philippine products, we would be buying from our dependencies a part of what we are now buying exclusively from foreign countries; the prosperity of our wards would be able them to increase their purchases in all American markets many hundred fold; and their gratitude for this justice would create a spirit in the islands that would be more helpful to our administration of government there than regiments and batteries.

## SPRIT THAT MUST CONTROL.

We need high spirit among our people in

a broad, rational, practical way. Already we have begun to do this. The provision for the building of railroads in the Philippines is a splendid example of the spirit and purposes which must hereafter control in our colonial statesmanship. An even greater one is the law passed last session providing for the Philippine agricultural bank, modeled after the Egyptian agricultural bank. The most fascinating page of financial history is that of the career of the Agricultural Bank of Egypt. What it has done for the farming people of that ancient land is almost beyond belief. The Philippine agricultural bank will do the same thing for the Philippine farmer.

These two measures mark a return to that real statesmanship which was illustrated by Wood's work in Cuba and Taft's work, when unhindered, in the Philippines. Better still, they illustrate the beginning of a new kind of public man in American public life.

## AMERICAN PUBLIC MAN.

After all, the success of our colonial policy depends upon a new quality of American public man. The time has come when the office of senator or congressman must be filled by informed, courageous, upright and trained

legislators who study and solve, with a broad national wisdom, the big problems now increasingly confronting us. The senator or congressman who spends his time distributing patronage, fixing up postoffice deals, arranging political combinations, all for the purpose of his own official perpetuation must go out of American public life. Most men who were raised under the old methods of American politics, whether these men be young in years or aged, and no matter how able they served in bygone days, are useless in solving these new problems. If such men are old they look upon all new problems which had not appeared when they were in their prime, as no problems at all, and consider them with impatience or refuse to consider them entirely. If such men are still young in years, they have not been trained to careful study or any study of real problems; nor been accustomed to thinking out public questions from the viewpoint of the nation but only from the viewpoint of their own district. Upon these questions will have upon their own careers.

## KIND OF STATESMEN NEEDED.

The quality of American public man who, in the beginning, is destined to American affairs is the exact reverse of this. The American public man of the future will be a student of national affairs and of world affairs; and will have the student's patience. He will be as practical as a business man; and have the business man's gift for the concrete. We will be unselfishly considering what the effect his stand upon any public question may have upon his own political career, but considering only the effect which his solution of that question will have upon the reputation of the student of public man. He and the world. This means of course that the American public man from this day must be as fearless as conscience and as pure as the sea is fearless. As fast as his quality of public man places ignorance, selfishness and narrow view, our colonial policy will develop evenly and wisely and America's work in uplifting the people who have been given into our keeping will be increasingly successful.

## STRIKE IN PARIS SPREADS.

Paris, April 19.—The hotel domestics threaten to strike in sympathy with the striking waiters, who were joined today by some cooks and kitchen men. A dangerous situation before most of the cafes in order to prevent violence.

# One of the Important Duties of Physicians and the Well-Informed of the World

is to learn as to the relative standing and reliability of the leading manufacturers of medicinal agents, as the most eminent physicians are the most careful as to the uniform quality and perfect purity of remedies prescribed by them, and it is well known to physicians and the Well-Informed generally that the California Fig Syrup Co., by reason of its correct methods and perfect equipment and the ethical character of its product has attained to the high standing in scientific and commercial circles which is accorded to successful and reliable houses only, and, therefore, that the name of the Company has become a guarantee of the excellence of its remedy.

## TRUTH AND QUALITY

appeal to the Well-Informed in every walk of life and are essential to permanent success and creditable standing, therefore we wish to call the attention of all who would enjoy good health, with its blessings, to the fact that it involves the question of right living with all the term implies. With proper knowledge of what is best each hour of recreation, of enjoyment, of contemplation and of effort may be made to contribute to that end and the use of medicines dispensed with generally to great advantage, but as in many instances a simple, wholesome remedy may be invaluable if taken at the proper time, the California Fig Syrup Co. feels that it is alike important to present truthfully the subject and to supply the one perfect laxative remedy which has won the approval of physicians and the world-wide acceptance of the Well-Informed because of the excellence of the combination, known to all, and the original method of manufacture, which is known to the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

This valuable remedy has been long and favorably known under the name of—Syrup of Figs—and has attained to world-wide acceptance as the most excellent of family laxatives, and as its pure laxative principles, obtained from Senna, are well known to physicians and the Well-Informed of the world to be the best of natural laxatives, we have adopted the more elaborate name of—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna—as more fully descriptive of the remedy, but doubtless it will always be called for by the shorter name of Syrup of Figs—and to get its beneficial effects always note, when purchasing, the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—plainly printed on the front of every package, whether you simply call for—Syrup of Figs—or by the full name—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna—as—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna—is the one laxative remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., and the same heretofore known by the name—Syrup of Figs—which has given satisfaction to millions. The genuine is for sale by all leading druggists throughout the United States in original packages of one size only, the regular price of which is fifty cents per bottle.

Every bottle is sold under the general guarantee of the Company, filed with the Secretary of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C., that the remedy is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906.

# CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

Louisville, Ky. San Francisco, Cal. U. S. A. New York, N. Y. London, England.

**Takes Off The Chill and "Makes Red Blood"—**  
**POSTUM**  
FOOD COFFEE  
"There's a Reason"

**Startur's**  
**Downy**  
**CHOCOLATES**