CONTROL OF TRUSTS

Necessity of Better National Legislation.

PRESIDENT SPEAKS AT BOSTON

First Thing Needed Is Publicity, Then Honest and Fearless Administration of the Laws.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—The week's work for President Roosevelt on his trip through New England began in earnest this afternoon, when he departed from the Summer home of the junior Senator of Massachusetts, Senator Lodge, at Nahant, and, amid the enthusiasm of the greatest number of people he has faced since the Pittsburg visit of July 4, rode into Lynn, cavalry escorted, and spoke from a platform at City Hall. Then he was taken to Boston by special train and on arrival went to Symphony Hall, there addressing a great gathering of Boston business men. His speech here was devoted almost entirely to consideration of the trust question. He said:

"Governor Crane, Mayor Collins, men and women of Boston: I am glad to have the chance of saying a few words to you this evening. There are several matters that I should like to discuss, and I can say in all sincerity that when I come here to New England, when I come to Boston, I like to go over as many subjects as possible, so that I can get light on them. I have great faith in your judgment. I want to take up this evening the general question of our economic and social relations, with specific reference to that problem with which I think our people are greatly concerned themselves—the problem of our complex social condition as intensified by the existence of the great corporations which we rather loosely designate as trusts. But I wish to say one or two things as preliminary. In the first place, I have not come here to say that I have discovered a patent cure-all for the trusts.

"When people's minds are greatly agitated on any subject, and especially when they feel deeply but rather vaguely that condition, it is far pleasanter in addressing them to be indifferent as to what you promise, but it is much less pleasant afterward. Of course, the worth of a promise consists purely in the manner in which the performance squares with it. That has got two sides to it. In the first place, if a man is honest he will try just as hard to keep a promise made on the stump, as if not made on the stump. In the second place, if the people keep their heads they won't wish promises to be made that are impossible of performance. Now you see that one side of the question is my duty and the other side is yours.

"Mankind grows but slowly, and it goes ahead nicely mostly through each of us trying to do, or at least through each of the majority of us trying to do, the best that is in him, and doing it in the most intelligent and nanest way. We founded our Republic on the theory that the average man will, as a rule, do the right thing; that in the long run the majority are going to decide for what is the sane and wholesome. If our fathers were mistaken in that theory, if ever the mass of the people do what is unwholesome, what is wrong, then the Republic cannot stand; I care not how good its laws, I care not in what marvelous mechanism its Constitution may be embodied. Back of the law, back of the Administration, back of our system of government, lies the average manhood of our people. In the long run we are going to go up or down according as the average standard of our citizenship does or does not wax in growth and in grace.

Good Citizenship.

"Now when we come to the question of good citizenship, the first requisite is that the men shall do every-day, humdrum duties well. A man is not a good citizen, I do not care how lofty his thoughts are about citizenship in the abstract, if in the concrete his actions do not bear them out, and it does not make much difference how high his aspirations for mankind are if he does not behave well in his own family those aspirations are not going to bear very visible fruit. He has got to be a good bread-winner; he has got to take care of his wife and children; he has got to be a neighbor whom his neighbors can trust; he has got to act squarely in his business relations. In fact, he has got to do all those every day, or ordinary things, or he is not a good citizen.

"But he must do more than that. In this country of ours, the average citizen has got to devote a good deal of thought and time to the affairs of state as a whole or those affairs are going to go backward. That time must be devoted steadily and intelligently. If there is any one quality which is not admirable, whether in a nation or in an individual, it is hysterics. The man or woman who makes up for 10 days' indifference to duty by 11 days' morbid repentence about that indifference is of very scant use in the world. Now in the same way it is of no possible use to decline to go through all the ordinary duties of citizenship for a long space of time, and then suddenly get up and feel angry about something or somebody not clearly defined in one's mind and demand reform as if it were a concrete substance and could be handed out forthwith. Now this is preliminary to what I want to say to you about this whole question of corporations as affecting the public. There are very many and very difficult problems with which we are faced, as one of the results of the forces which, taken all together, we speak of as progress.

Growth of Industries.

"It is worse than useless for any of us to rail at or regret the growth of industrial civilization of the last half century. Speaking academically, we can, according to our several temperaments, regret that the old lights have vanished, or not, as we choose. Boston and the thriving cities of Massachusetts have been built up as a result of these forces. There is but little use in regretting that things have not shaped themselves differently. The practical thing to do is to face the conditions as they are, and see if we cannot get the best there is in them out of them. We are not going to get any complete or perfect solution for all of the evils which come to our minds when we think of the trusts by any single action on our part. A good many different ways will be required before we get many of these evils even partially remedied. We have got to, first of all, think clearly—we have got to, probably, experiment somewhat. We must, above all, show by our actions that our interest is permanent, and not spasmodic, and we have got to see that all the steps are taken toward solution. Every one who thinks knows that the only way in which any problem of great importance was ever successfully solved was by consistent and persistent effort toward a given end, effort that did not end with any one election or with any one year, but was continued steadily, temperately and resolutely.

"It is a little difficult to set clearly before us all of the evils, but I think that those gentlemen, and especially those gentlemen of large means who deny that the evils exist, are acting with great folly. I am far from being against property when I ask that the question of trusts be taken up. I am acting in the most conservative sense in property's interest. When a great corporation is sued for violating an anti-trust law, it is not a move against property; it is a move in favor of property, because when you can make it evident that all men, big and small alike, have to obey the law, you are putting the safeguard of law around all men. When you make it evident that no man shall be excused for violating the law, you make it evident that every man will be protected from violation of the law. I am inclined to think that the greatest trouble in any handling of the trusts comes from our system of government. Let me go back one moment. I want to guarantee what I am saying. I want you to understand that my words are being taken at their exact face value. Remember, I am not saying that even if we had all the power we could completely solve the trust question. Gentlemen, if what we read in the papers is true, they are speaking of a number of international trusts now.

Dealing With the Problem.

"It would be very difficult for any set of laws on our part to deal completely with a problem which becomes international in its bearing, but a great deal can be done in various ways now. A great deal is being done, and a great deal more can be done, if we can see that the power is put somewhere to do it. On the whole, our system of government has worked marvelously well—the system of dividing the functions of government, of arranging a scheme under which Maine, Louisiana, Oregon, Idaho, New York and South Carolina can come in all together for certain purposes, and yet each be allowed to work its salvation as it desires along certain lines. But while I most firmly believe in fixity of policy, I do not believe that that policy should be fossilized, and if it is to be changed we must change our governmental method to meet it.

"I believe with all my heart in the New England town meeting, but you cannot work the New England town meeting in Boston. You have got to try something else. Now, when this Government was founded there were no great individual or corporate fortunes, and commerce and industry were being carried on very much as they had been from the days when Nineveh and Babylon stood in the Mesopotamian Valley. The wagon and the pack train, and the sailing craft—those were the methods of commerce. Everything has been revised in the business world, and the progress of civilization, from being a trickle, has begun to be a torrent. There was no particular thing at that time to bother as to whether the Nation or the state had control of the corporations. They were easy to control. Now, however, the exact reverse is the case, and, remember, I say 'corporations,' I do not say merely trusts, merely combinations or corporations, or corporations under certain peculiar conditions. For instance, some time ago the Attorney-General took action against a certain trust. There has been considerable discussion as to whether the trust aimed at would not seek to get out from under the law by becoming a single corporation. I want laws to enable us to deal with it, no matter what shape it takes. I want to see the Government able to get at it definitely, so that the action of he Government cannot be evaded by any turning, within or without, Federal or state statutes.

No Way to Control Trusts.

"At present we have really no efficient control over a big corporation which does business in more than one state. Frequently the corporation has nothing whatever to do with the state in which it is incorporated except to get incorporated, and its actions may be taken in entirely different communities—communities which may object very much to the methods of incorporation in the state named. I do not think you can get action by any state, action by all the states, that will give us satisfactory control of the trusts or big corporations, and the result is, at present that we have a great, powerful, artificial creation which has no creator to which it is responsible.

"Of course, it is merely a truism that a corporation is the creature of the state; that the state is sovereign. Now, I want to make a real and not a nominal sovereign; to have some sovereign to which the corporation shall be really and not nominally responsible.

"At present, if we pass laws, nobody can tell whether they will amount to anything. Now that has two bad effects. In the first place, the corporation becomes indifferent to the lawmaking body, and in the next place the lawmaking body gets into the most pernicious custom of passing a law, not with reference to what will be done under it, but with reference to its effects upon the opinions of the voters. That is a bad thing. When any body of lawmakers passes a law not solely with reference to whether that law will do good or ill, but with the knowledge that not much will come of it, and yet that perhaps the people as a whole will likely think it was good, it does not speak well for the lawmakers, and it does not speak well for the people, either. What I hope to see is power given to the National Legislature which will make the control real. It would an excellent thing if we could have all the statutes on somewhat similar lines, so that it would be unnecessary for the National Government to act, but all of you know perfectly well the states will not act on similar lines.

Massachusetts' Good Laws.

"Nothing has been done in the direction of intelligent dealing by the states as a collective body with these great corporations. Here in Massachusetts you have what I regard as on the whole excellent corporation laws. I think that most of our difficulties—here again, remember, I am not promising the millennium, it is not in my power to promise it—would be in a fair way of solution if we had the power to put on the National statute-books, and did put on them, laws for the Nation much like those you have here, on the subject of corporations in Massachusetts.

"So you can see, gentlemen, I am not advocating anything very revolutionary. I am advocating action to prevent anything revolutionary. Now, if we can get adequate control by the Nation of these corporations, then we can pass legislation which will give us the power of regulation and supervision over them. If the Nation had that power, mind you, I should advocate as strenuously as I know how that that power should be exercised with extreme caution and self-restraint. No good will come from plunging without looking carefully ahead.

"The first thing we want is publicity, and I do not mean publicity as a factor by some corporation. I mean it as a right from all corporations affected by the law. I want publicity as to the essential facts in which the public has an interest. I want the knowledge given to the accredited representatives of the people of facts on which those representatives can, if they see fit, base their aims later. Publicity itself would cure many evils. Some of these things I have said can be done now. A good deal is being done now. As far as the anti-trust laws go, they will be enforced. No suit will be undertaken for the sake of seeming to undertake it. Every suit that is undertaken will be begun because the great lawyer and upright man whom we are so fortunate as to have as Attorney-General, Mr. Knox, believes that there is a violation of the law which we can get at, and when the suit is undertaken it won't be compromised excepting on the basis that the Government wins.

Honest Administration.

"Of course, gentlemen, no laws amount to anything unless they are administered honestly and fearlessly. I believe I am not going to say I am sure of it, but I believe it is possible to frame National legislation which shall give us more power than we have now; at any rate over corporations doing an interstate business. I cannot guarantee that, because in the past it has more than once happened that we have got laws on the statute-books which those who made them intended to mean one thing, and when they came up for decision it was found that the intention had not successfully been put into effect. But I believe that additional power can be had. I think we have got to make up our minds to the fact that, no matter what our reverence for the past may be, our duty to the present and to the future will force us to see that more power is conferred upon the National Administration.

"When the power has been conferred, it will rest with the National Government to exercise it. At present we are going to do the best we can with strawless bricks, but remember they are bound to be strawless. Finally, men and women of New England, men and women of a state that represents so much, that has always represented so much that is highest and best in the spirit of true Americanism, I ask you to remember that, after all has been done that can be done by Governmental action, after you have exercised your best wisdom and exercised it in the most resolute and lofty spirit, after you have given all the needed power to the National Government, and after the power has been exercised in the wisest fashion, it will still mean that what has been done is not to make everything smooth for each man, but simply to give a better opportunity for each man to work out his own future on good terms for himself.

"Wise laws can do something, and we are not to be excused if we fail to insist upon these wise laws. Honest administration of the laws can do something more, and still less are we to be excused as a people if we condone or connive at a failure to administer the laws by the public servants of the people. After those laws have been enacted, after they have been enforced, it will remain true, here in this century, as it has been true in every century throughout history, that the fundamental factor in each man's success in life must be that man's own character; the total sum of the qualities of truthfulness, earnestness, energy, thrift and business ability on his part. The state cannot carry any one. The state cannot do as much for you as you can do for it. Under no circumstances will it be possible by law to shape conditions so that each man shall succeed. If the man has not got in him the stuff out of which he can work success, the state cannot supply it. If he fails, I am sorry for him. I will help him as far as possible. I will lift him up if he stumbles, but I won't try to carry him, for that is neither helping him nor helping me."

AT SENATOR LODGE'S HOME.

Week's Work Begins With a Speech at Nahant.

NAHANT, Mass., Aug. 25.—President Roosevelt enjoyed an undisturbed night of rest at the residence of Senator Lodge, and this morning he arose as fresh as when his New England trip began. He is showing no signs of fatigue, and appears to be benefited greatly by the bracing New England atmosphere.

As the forenoon advanced crowds streamed into the town in hopes of getting a glimpse of the distinguished visitors. The President remained with Senator Lodge all the forenoon. He was not even seen by a party of 15 women who appeared at the Lodge residence, and, stripping a big American flag from their barge, stretched it across the street and set up three hearty cheers for the President.

Promptly at 1:30 the guns of the battery began booming, and the town committee appeared at the entrance to Senator Lodge's estate to meet the President and escort him to the Nahant Public Library. The President was greeted with cheers upon his appearance, and as he appeared upon the platform erected in front of the library another ovation burst from the crowd. When at length he could be heard, the President delivered a brief address. Resuming his place in the carriage, President Roosevelt proceeded toward Lynn.

Great Crowd at Lynn.

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 25.—Thousands came to Lynn today from all the surrounding country to welcome President Roosevelt. From the City Hall an elaborate display of bunting and flags showed well, and in front a stand, tastefully draped, was in place, from which the President spoke. Soon after 3 o'clock Mayor Shepherd, Alderman Eastham and Wiliam A. Willoy, President of the Common Council, drove to the boundary line between Lynn and Nahant, where they met the President and his party as they came from Nahant. There was a rapid change of carriages, the Mayor entering that of the President in place of J. T. Wilson, of the Nahant Selectmen, and the march was taken up to the City Hall.

Factories, shops and stores generally closed at noon and the streets were thronged. Fully 150,000 people lined the way and the cheers resouded continually. The President's appearance on the speaker's stand caused a swelling wave of applause to extend from the platform out over the throng. The cheering broke out afresh as the President arose to speak. His address was brief, and at its conclusion he was escorted to the railroad station to take the train for Boston.

Welcomed to Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—A brisk shower of rain failed to discourage the crowds that stood along the streets of Boston through which President Roosevelt passed on his way to Symphony Hall, where he addressed an audience of 5000 on the problems surrounding the framing and enforcement of laws limiting the powers of industrial combinations. From the moment of the President's arrival at the North Union Station from Lynn at 4:40 o'clock he was warmly applauded. He was officially welcomed by Governor Crane and Mayor Collins. The party was escorted to carriages, and, guarded by the First battalion of cavalry, proceeded to the hall. Here every seat and every inch of standing room had been taken. To the strains of "Hail to the Chief," played on the great organ, the President appeared upon the stage, but the organ was soon silenced by the spontaneous wave of greeting. With a few formal remarks, Governor Crane introduced the President, who made a 40-minute discourse on the question of suppressing illegal combinations.

The President and those with him then left the hall, while the organ played "The Star Spangled Banner." Although rain was falling, large crowds cheered the President on the way to the Hotel Touraine, where he spends the night. At the hotel the President was the guest of Governor Crane at a dinner. The guests numbered about 25 and included Mayor Collins, Secretary Moody and Senator Lodge. Tomorrow morning the Presidential party will leave for Maine, Lowell being the first stop.

Views of English Press.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The newspapers here are taking time to digest President Roosevelt's views on trusts, and there has been little comment upon the subject thus far. The Evening Standard considers that his definition of the position combinations ought to occupy is "precisely what is expectable of the President's temperate, logical mind," and adds that "the suggestoin of Governmental supervision of capitalistic rings is admirable in the ordinary, although it is not easy to surmise how it can be made operative."

The Pall Mall Gazette remarks:

"President Roosevelt's pronouncement leaves no doubts that he intends at least to scotch some of the Leviathan enterprises which are deleterious to the general community. At the same time he is too wise to ignore the fact that the tendency of commerce is in the direction of a concentration of forces, and that this force needs guidance and not blind opposition."

STILL A MYSTERY.

Judge Refuses to Order Exhumation of Miss Mitchell's Body.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—For the second time Judge Bretano today refused to issue an order to exhume the body of the woman which was found on August 7 at Seventy-fourth and State streets, and which is supposed to be that of Minnie Mitchell. Robert Mitchell, brother of the supposed girl, declined to sign affidavits necessary for the exhumation.

Chief of Police O'Neill today received information that leads him to believe W. J. Bartholin, the suspected murderer, was in Chicago August 18. He said he thought the fugitive was not dead, and he was seen with a valise and probably left the city two days after the discovery of the body of his murdered mother in her home.

Supposed Murder of a Boy.

DE SOTO, Mo., Aug. 25.—Nearly 100 citizens of the neighborhood three miles east of here on the Valle mines road are up in arms over the supposed murder of a 17-year-old boy named George. A posse has been searching the woods and the surrounding country for three days for his body. Charles Fulkerson and James and Harry Harrington have been arrested in connection with the case. George worked for Fulkerson. The boy has been missing since Thursday night, and the citizens believe that during a quarrel over wages he was murdered and his body hidden. Harrington asserts that Fulkerson took the boy into the woods and came back without him. Fulkerson denies that he killed the boy. Excitement is running high, and threats of lynching have been made.

Cold-Blooded Murder.

HUNTINGTON, Tenn., Aug. 25.—Miss Maud Thompson, a prominent young woman, was killed today by James Greer. Six months ago she refused to marry him. He met the girl with her mother today and asked to speak to her alone. He then put his arm around her neck, and, drawing a revolver, shot her. Greer then escaped. A posse is now in pursuit, and if captured he will probably be lynched.

When you suffer from sick headache, dizziness, constipation, etc., remember Carter's Little Liver Pills will relieve you. One pill is a dose.

MILES GOES TO MANILA

WILL SAIL IN A FEW WEEKS ON AN INSPECTION TRIP.

Goes to the Islands With the President's Permission, to Investigate Army Conditions.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—General Nelson A. Miles will sail for the Philippines within a few weeks, says a Herald dispatch from Boston. He is reticent as to the object of the trip. When asked if he was going in his official capacity, he replied:

"Well, I'm not going as a tourist, neither am I going for my health. I cannot tell until I get there what I will do."

"Will you take any part in the negotiations relative to the friars' lands?"

"No."

"Will you confer in any way with or make any suggestions to the civil government there?"

"No, I will have nothing to do with any matters outside of my profession."

General Miles declined to answer other questions relative to his trip.

By Permission of the President.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—With reference to the statement that General Miles is going to the Philippines, Secretary Cortelyou said tonight:

"General Miles is going to the Philippines with the permission of the President to inspect Army conditions."

Reception to General Miles.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 25.—A magnificent reception was tendered Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles by Post 10, G. A. R. Eight hundred persons greeted the Commanding General of the Army. General Miles responded to the call for a speech, expressing his appreciation of the honor done him. After the reception he was entertained by the Worcester Club and was then driven to the State Armory. He left the city on the midnight train for West Point, where he goes to join his wife, who is paying a short visit to their son.

Effect of Strike on Schools.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Aug. 25.—The school board of Mahony Township today removed six of the oldest teachers in the township. The reason given was that members of the families of these teachers were non-union mineworkers. Among those affected is Miss Annie Beddall, sister of Joseph Beddall, who was killed during the riot of July 30.

Protection for Non-Union Men.

TAMAQUA, Pa., Aug. 25.—A portion of the First battalion of the Twelfth regiment, stationed here, will be moved into Langeford at daybreak tomorrow to protect non-union men on their way to work.

Rheumatism

What is the use of telling the rheumatic that he feels as if his joints were being dislocated?

He knows that his sufferings are very much like the tortures of the rack.

What he wants to know is what will permanently cure his disease.

That, according to thousands of grateful testimonials, is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It promptly neutralizes the acid in the blood on which the disease depends, completely eliminates it, and strengthens the system against its return. Try Hood's.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

MEN

Leading Specialist.

If others have treated you for private ailments such as "Weakness," Varicocele, Contracted Disorders, etc., and have only relieved or failed entirely, consult us. Consultation is free, either in person or by mail, and we will tell you honestly and sincerely just what we can do for you. Most of our patients are those whom others have failed to cure.

DR. TALCOTT & CO.

250½ Alder Street.

CATARRH OF THE BOWELS

Often Causes Hemorrhage of the Bowels.

(An Interesting Letter from Mrs. Tinker, of Georgia, Concerning Her Grandson.)

MRS. S. L. TINKER, 519 Second St., Macon, Ga., writes:

"Two years ago my grandson suffered with hemorrhages of the bowels and he was treated by different doctors but without cure. We quit all other treatment and began to use Peruna, and after the use of three bottles he seemed to be quite well. He is able now to walk six miles to school every day. Peruna has certainly worked wonders for him and I shall not hesitate to recommend it."—Mrs. S. L. Tinker.

Hemorrhage of the bowels is frequently the result of catarrh of the bowels. The catarrh produces slight ulcers, and these ulcers eat their way through and cut off the small veins or arteries. It is useless to try to stop this hemorrhage without trying to cure the catarrh. This explains why it is that Peruna makes so many cures of hemorrhage of the bowels permanently. Peruna cures the catarrh and thus removes the ulcers. The ulcers being removed, the blood vessels are no longer cut off. The hemorrhage discontinues. This is a much surer, better and more lasting way to cure hemorrhage of the bowels than to use some styptic to attempt to dry up the blood.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

THE OREGONIAN CARTOONIST HAS HIS OWN NOTIONS OF WHAT IS HAPPENING TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON HIS NEW ENGLAND TOUR.

NOW IS THE TIME

TO TREAT AND CURE CATARRH

SPECIAL NOTICE---Office Hours From 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Evenings, Tuesday and Friday From 6:30 to 8:30. Sunday From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

DISEASE DESCRIBED BY SYMPTOMS

The Proper Course for Sufferers.

Great numbers of people suffer from the malign poisons of catarrh, as from other chronic maladies, without any correct or definite idea of the nature of their affliction. The following symptoms have been carefully arranged to enable many sufferers to understand just what it is that ails them. Many diseases, known under various specific names, are really of a catarrhal origin and nature. Every part of the mucous membrane, the nose, the throat, eyes, ears, head, lungs, stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys and bladder, are subject to disease and blight by catarrh. The proper course for sufferers is this. Read these symptoms carefully over, mark those that apply to your case and bring this with you to Drs. Copeland and Montgomery.

If you live away from the city, send them by mail, and ask for mail treatment.

In either instance, and whether by mail or office treatment, the patient may be assured of the speediest relief and cure possible to medical science.

CATARRH OF HEAD AND THROAT

The head and throat become diseased from neglected colds, causing Catarrh when the condition of the blood predisposes to this condition.

"Is your voice husky?"
"Do you spit up slime?"
"Do you ache all over?"
"Do you snore at night?"
"Do you blow out scabs at night?"
"Is your nose stopped up?"
"Does your nose discharge?"
"Does your nose bleed easily?"
"Is there tickling in the throat?"
"Is this worse toward night?"
"Does the nose itch and burn?"
"Do you hawk to clear the throat?"
"Is there pain across the eyes?"
"Is there pain in front of head?"
"Is your sense of smell leaving?"
"Is the throat dry in the morning?"
"Are you losing your sense of taste?"
"Do you sleep with your mouth open?"
"Does your nose stop up toward night?"

CATARRH OF BRONCHIAL TUBES

This condition often results from catarrh extending from the head and throat, and if left unchecked, extends down the windpipe into the bronchial tubes, and in time attacks the lungs.

"Have you a cough?"
"Are you losing flesh?"
"Do you cough at night?"
"Have you pain in side?"
"Do you take cold easily?"
"Is your appetite variable?"
"Have you stitches in side?"
"Do you cough until you gag?"
"Are you low-spirited at times?"
"Do you raise frothy mucus?"
"Do you spit up yellow matter?"
"Do you cough on going to bed?"
"Do you cough in the mornings?"
"Is your cough short and hacking?"
"Do you spit up little cheesy lumps?"
"Have you a disgust for fatty foods?"
"Is there tickling behind the palate?"
"Have you pain behind breastbone?"
"Do you feel you are growing weaker?"
"Is there a burning pain in the throat?"
"Do you cough worse night and mornings?"
"Do you have to sit up at night to get breath?"

SYMPTOMS OF EAR TROUBLES

Deafness and ear troubles result from catarrh passing along the Eustachian tube that leads from the throat to the ear.

"Is your hearing failing?"
"Do your ears discharge?"
"Do your ears itch and burn?"
"Are the ears dry and scaly?"
"Have you pain behind the ears?"
"Is there throbbing in the ears?"
"Is there a buzzing sound heard?"
"Do you have a ringing in the ears?"
"Are there crackling sounds heard?"
"Is your hearing bad cloudy days?"
"Do you have earache occasionally?"
"Are there sounds like steam escaping?"
"Do your ears hurt when you blow your nose?"
"Do you constantly hear noises in the ears?"
"Do you hear better some days than others?"
"Do the noises in your ears keep you awake?"
"When you blow your nose do the ears crack?"
"Is hearing worse when you have a cold?"
"Is roaring like a waterfall in the head?"

CATARRH OF THE STOMACH

This condition may result from several causes, but the usual cause is catarrh, the mucus dropping down into the throat and being swallowed.

"Is there nausea?"
"Are you costive?"
"Is there vomiting?"
"Do you belch up gas?"
"Have you waterbrash?"
"Are you lightheaded?"
"Is your tongue coated?"
"Do you hawk and spit?"
"Is there pain after eating?"
"Are you nervous and weak?"
"Do you have sick headache?"
"Do you bloat up after eating?"
"Is there disgust for breakfast?"
"Have you distress after eating?"
"Is your throat filled with slime?"
"Do you at times have dizziness?"
"Is there rush of blood to the head?"
"When you get up suddenly are you dizzy?"
"Is there gnawing sensation in stomach?"
"Do you feel as if you had lead in stomach?"
"When stomach is empty do you feel faint?"
"Do you belch material that burns throat?"
"If stomach is full do you feel oppressed?"

CATARRH OF THE LIVER

The liver becomes diseased by catarrh extending from the stomach into the tubes of the diver.

"Are you irritable?"
"Are you nervous?"
"Do you get dizzy?"
"Have you no energy?"
"Do you have cold feet?"
"Do you feel miserable?"
"Is your memory poor?"
"Do you get tired easily?"
"Do you have hot flashes?"
"Is your eyesight injured?"
"Have you pain in the neck?"
"Is your head soft and nasty?"
"Are your spirits low at times?"
"Is there bloating after eating?"
"Have you pain around the loins?"
"Do you have gurgling in bowels?"
"Do you have rumbling in bowels?"
"Is there torobbing in the stomach?"
"Do you have a sense of heat in bowels?"
"Do you suffer from pains in temples?"
"Do you have a palpitation of the heart?"
"Is there a general feeling of inaction?"
"Do these feelings affect your memory?"

CATARRH OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER

Catarrh of the kidneys and bladder results in two ways, first by taking cold; second, by overworking the kidneys in separating from the blood the poisons that have been absorbed from catarrh, which affects all organs.

"Is the skin pale and dry?"
"Has the skin a waxy look?"
"Is the hair dry and brittle?"
"Is the skin dry and hard?"
"Do the legs feel too heavy?"
"Is there nausea after eating?"
"Do the joints pain and ache?"
"Is the urine dark and cloudy?"
"Are the eyes dull and staring?"
"Is there pain in small of back?"
"Do your hands and feet swell?"
"Are they cold and clammy?"
"Have you pain in top of head?"
"Has the perspiration a bad odor?"
"Is there puffiness under the eyes?"
"Is there a bad taste in the mouth?"
"Is there a desire to get up at night?"
"Are there dark rings around the eyes?"
"Do you see spots floating before the eyes?"
"Have you chilly feelings down the back?"
"Do you see unpleasant things while asleep?"
"Does a deposit form when left standing?"

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