CONGO ATROCITIES MINISTER'S TOPIC

Rev. Herbert Spencer Johnson Blames U. S. for Continuance of Cruelty.

EYE-WITNESS ALSO HEARD

Boston Clergyman in First Presbyterian Pulpit Appeals to Christianity to Oppose Belgium's Rule of Free State.

FEATURES OF BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Monday.

Heated discussions expected on tithing and legal relations of societies to convention.

2:30—B. Y. P. U. meeting in Grace Methodist Episcopal Church and convention in White Temple; receiving reports on city mission problems and ministers' relief agencies.

6 o'clock—Open-air meeting at Fourth and Washington streets; convention will consider Publication Society work.

4:30—Automobile ride to delegates, if sufficient machines are forthcoming. Dr. Brougher asks all automobile-owners desirous of furnishing cars to telephone his study before noon.

Tuesday.

Morning and afternoon—Publication Society.

8 P. M.—Public meeting in White Temple.

4 o'clock—Reception to women delegates at residence of Mrs. C. A. Dolph.

Wednesday.

Whole day devoted to American Baptist Home Mission Society.

Thursday.

Baptist Missionary Union.

Banquet to Chicago University delegates in evening at Perkins.

Friday.

Miscellaneous business, and closing of convention.

Rev. Herbert Spencer Johnson, D. D., pastor of the Warren-avenue Baptist Church, Boston, who is attending the Northern Baptist convention in Portland, occupied the pulpit in the First Presbyterian Church yesterday morning. Dr. Johnson dwelt on the deplorable conditions existing in the Congo Free State due to the tyranny of King Leopold, of Belgium, for whose rule Dr. Johnson charged the United States as indirectly responsible. He also disclosed the dangerous predicament of two American Presbyterian missionaries, Doctors Sheppard and Morrison, who are now awaiting trial on the charge of libel against the government. To appear in court they will be forced to make a thousand-mile journey through jungles on foot with their black witnesses.

Doctor Johnson is well-known in Oregon as the son of Professor J. W. Johnson, first president of the University of Oregon and organizer of the present high school system in Portland. He was born and raised in Oregon, but during the last ten years has resided in Boston. He it was who sounded the keynote in the campaign against John D. Rockefeller and his "tainted money." This attack was made on the occasion of Mr. Rockefeller's "adoption" of the Chicago University, a Baptist institution, some years ago.

Doctor Johnson took advantage of the invitation extended him by the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church to speak in the interest of the Congo reform movement and to ask the congregation to write to Secretary of State Knox protesting against the unfair treatment of the American missionaries by the Belgium government, and reques that action be taken for their protection. Dr. Johnson said in part:

There are three vital charges which I make against King Leopold and his administration of affairs in the Congo Free State. The Belgium government has robbed the natives of all their land, confiscating 750,000 square miles by one enactment. Secondly, the government forces the natives to work for it under conditions which correspond to those of abject slavery. To pay their taxes the people must work from 200 to 300 days in each year gathering rubber for the government. Of course the men rebel at this and enforcement is exacted by lashes which cut to the bone. The third charge is that the soldiers commit all kinds of atrocities, mutilate and murder innocent people and burn villages with the approval of the government.

As proof of the first and second of these charges I use as evidence the official report made by the three jurists whom King Leopold himself appointed and paid to investigate the affairs in the Congo Free State. These charges are also sustained by the reports made by Consuls of the United States to their home Government. These statistics also contain general accounts of the atrocities which are constantly taking place, but I base my third charge upon the direct testimony of the many missionaries who are at work there, one of whom, Rev. J. Clark, is with me here today.

For disclosing the harrowing details of Belgium's misrule, two Presbyterian missionaries have been indicted and summoned to appear for immediate trial at a point 1000 miles in the interior. A protest by the American Government postponed the trial, but unless further action is taken immediately the missionaries will have to leave their mission station to undertake that wearisome six months' journey. But the worst feature of their predicament is that the missionaries will be unable to persuade their black witnesses to go with them on this trip which the natives realize would mean almost certain death for them on the way.

The deplorable condition of affairs in the Congo Free State has been indignantly denied by many American newspapers which receive copy from James Gustavus Whitely, who was formerly Consul-General of the Congo Free State and a receiver of King Leopold's bloody gold. Suppression of facts, the Belgiums in their greed for gain know, is their only safeguard. The missionaries are persecuted continually in their attempt to give facts to the civilized world, and are accused of being paid agents of the English government and the Liverpool rubber merchants.

Political responsibility for King Leopold's rule in the Congo Free State rests primarily with the United States, as this country was instrumental in placing these 40,000,000 of African people under the control of Belgium rather than that of Portugal, the country which England favored. The United States believed in the promise of the Belgium government to Christianize and civilize these people. In fact the United States was the first Nation to recognize the flag of the International Association of the Congo which served as a cloak for King Leopold.

Rev. Joseph Clark, for 29 years a missionary at Ikoko, 750 miles in the interior of Africa, followed Dr. Johnson's address with a thrilling account of a few of the deeds of cruelty which he had witnessed. He said:

As I speak three native languages of Africa and have spent a large part of my life among the people of the Congo Free State, I am able to testify both as to the deeds of the Belgium government and as to the feelings of the natives. To force the people to work for the government black soldiers are taken away from their wives and children over a thousand miles distant and placed among a people with a different language from theirs and for whom they have no sympathy. You can imagine the depredations these soldiers commit when they are turned loose in the villages. You ask, "Why do not these oppressed people flee from their homes?" Every person is registered in his neighborhood and the soldiers have orders to shoot any who try to escape. If a native ventures out in a boat the soldiers are at perfect liberty to shoot him.

When danger of my prosecution by the government seemed imminent I took my wife to a boat on the beach and showed her baskets in which human hands were deposited so that I could have her as a witness in my behalf. There were about 50 hands in all, and in one basket I found the hands of three infants.

At one time in the presence of Governor-General Wahis of the island and the three superior officers of the province I made charges of double murder against the Lieutenant of the body guard, who was also present. Other white people as well as myself had witnessed the crime and when the Governor-General asked the Lieutenant if he was guilty the officer nodded yes. That was all the satisfaction I obtained. No action was taken against this man who acknowledged himself to be a double murderer.

The Congo Reform Association contains prominent members throughout the United States who aim to aid the people in the Congo Free State. The president is G. Stanly, president of Clark University, and Mark Twain is vice-president.

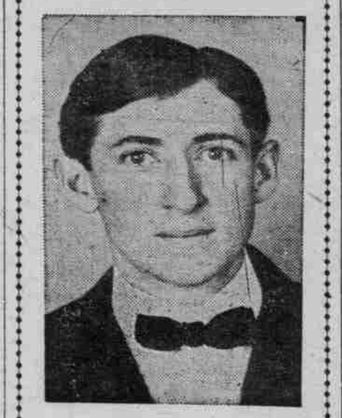
ALUMNI NAME OFFICERS

CASS CAMPBELL NEW HEAD OF C. B. GRADUATES.

Christian Brothers' College Association Holds Reunion and Banquet—Seventy-five Attend.

The Alumni Association of the Christian Brothers College held a reunion and banquet in its Alumni Hall Saturday evening. Quite an extensive report was read by W. P. Sinnott, the retiring president, also the first president of the association, founded a year ago.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS ALUMNI ASSOCIATION NAME HIM AS PRESIDENT.



Cass Campbell.

The banquet was an elaborate affair. Covers were laid for 75, and Driscoll's orchestra played during the repast. Besides the regular toasts, impromptu remarks were made by J. Plover, of California, and J. P. Mann, associate members; Brother Andrew, president of the college, and Dr. Tremble.

The following toasts were responded to: "Co-operation," John Springer; "Reminiscences of College Days," E. J. Quillinan; "Old Blanchet Institute," Rev. Brother George; "Loyalty to Our Alma Mater," F. J. Sinnott; "The Pride of an Alumnus," Frank Motter.

John F. Cahalin acted as toastmaster. The committee of arrangements was composed of John Kutcher, W. McCann, Arthur Harris and Peter McDonald.

Preceding the banquet, a business meeting was held, and new officers elected for the ensuing year, as follows:

President, Cass Campbell; vice-president, John F. Cahalin; secretary, Peter McDonald; treasurer, John F. Kutcher; board of directors, Dr. W. Tremble, Paul Ducher, Dell O'Hanlon.

Officers of the preceding year and the first heads of the Alumni Association were as follows:

President, W. P. Sinnott, '89; vice-president, Dr. J. C. Zan, '90; secretary, W. J. Petrain, '93; treasurer, Charles J. McDonald, '96; board of directors, J. O'Connor '90, J. Campbell '04, F. T. Webber '02.

The banquet menu was as follows:

Canape de caviar; relishes, radishes, olives; soup, chicken a la alumni; fish, boiled salmon, cardinal sauce; entrees, baked ham, cauliflower, pommes dauphine; Roman punch, roast young turkey with giblet sauce, combination salad; vegetables, sweet peas, mashed potatoes; dessert, strawberry ice cream, nuts and raisins, assorted cakes, Swiss cheese, French coffee, cigars.

HOFER NOT BOASTFUL

WILLING TO SHARE CREDIT FOR PLENTIFUL RAIN.

Editor Who Urged Citizens to Pray for Moisture Reports Salem Is Still Getting Results.

Colonel E. Hofer, of Salem, editor, rainmaker and Gubernatorial candidate, was yesterday registered at the Oregon, accompanied by his son, Larry, a University of Oregon student. Colonel Hofer is on his way to Burns, Harney County, to attend a meeting of the Oregon-Idaho Development Congress, which convenes in that Eastern Oregon town next Friday.

Titles sometimes are conferred on men, but the Salem newspaper man is said to have earned the military prefix to his name from actual service in the Iowa National Guard. He has long been known as the editor and publisher of the Salem Capital Journal. His designation as rainmaker is a more recent acquisition. Realizing that rain was an indispensable necessity to crops in the Willamette Valley, Hofer last week suggested through his paper that the people of Salem unite in praying for rain.

Thursday night was the time appointed for offering these supplications. It is presumed there was a general response to Hofer's suggestion; at any rate, Marion County and other sections of the Willamette Valley were visited by a generous shower within 12 hours afterwards. While Hofer is not inclined to question the efficacy of prayer, he is diffident about claiming all of the credit single-handed for the rain which followed the supplications of himself and his neighbors, even though the agency for bringing the showers was of his own suggestion.

Colonel Hofer said last night that when he left Salem yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock a good rain was falling.

SESSION TODAY IS TO BE TURBULENT

Tithing System Is Issue and Baptists Also Are Divided on Other Questions.

ADDRESS STIRS DELEGATES

Rev. J. E. Bill Gives Denominational Color Scheme in Discourse That Is Received With Cheers at Afternoon Session.

(Continued From First Page.)

gray and the Christian Scientists sickly green."

Bon Mots of Speaker.

Similar remarks exciting comment were: "Ministers are paid to be good; laymen are supposed to be good for nothing. Ministers come into the world to destroy the works of the devil—the laymen are the bone of contention. When the Baptist denomination becomes thoroughly united, the world will sit up and take notice."

These and other statements raised an enthusiasm that Dr. J. Whitcomb Brougher said had never been equalled in the White Temple. The delegates are stirred up so that the introduction of the slightest bone of contention will result in long and fiery debates. That these subjects are forthcoming is generally admitted. The report of the committee on legal relations between the societies and the convention is known to be directly opposed to the feelings of many of the delegates, but the delegates are much perturbed and divided on the point at issue.

Funds May Be at Stake.

"Shall the three great Baptist societies," they ask, "be so merged in the convention and become a part and parcel of it, or shall they continue operations apart?" Beyond the mere question of policy lies the question as to whether by merging the societies, the funds which the societies hold in trust, such as have fallen to them by means of legacies and gifts, will not revert to the source. In other words, the legal question is raised as to whether a trustee can delegate his authority. Should it be decided a trustee cannot do so, the question then arises, whether the merging of the societies with the convention would be delegation of authority.

But this is only one of the exciting debates promised. The report of the committee on Christian stewardship will lead up, it is said, to a debate on the question of tithing, on which subject the report is known to straddle the fence. The leading clergymen of the convention are in favor of the system of tithes. The laymen, in considerable numbers, are known to be strenuously objecting, although the decision occurs on other lines than solely that of pastor and layman.

Tithing Only Saving System.

"It is the only saving system," said one preacher. "We ought to have the system in our churches, and not only in our churches, but in our societies and in our convention. Where we have it in one place, we should have it in all. It was the original institution and I believe we are called to institute it here and now."

The contrary opinion was given by another, who said that the Baptists should not contemplate following in the methods long observed by the Jews. "The Baptists are cutting out new trails," he said, "they ought not to follow in the lines of a past civilization—a religion that is dead. Besides that, why should we lay ourselves open to forced contributions?"

Riley Speaks for Tithing.

That the subject of tithes is considered prominent was shown by the address yesterday morning of Dr. W. B. Riley at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. Riley was briefly forecasting the views he is expected to deliver at the convention today. He charged that by not giving tithes, God was being robbed, and quoted from Malachi, "Bring ye the whole tithe into the storehouse."

Arguing that God was the owner of all, having the right to appoint his own rental, the speaker said he has asked of men but one-tenth of the products of the field. He further pointed out that merchandising would be swept from the church and a high state of financial efficiency substituted.

Even should the convention go on record as favoring tithing, the churches are so distinct and self-governing that the resolution adopted by the convention is not mandatory, but may be considered purely in the light of advice. Despite this, the whole question will be fought out bitterly this morning, or later, should the report of the legal committee take up the whole morning session.

Report on Social Service.

The committee on social service will also have to face considerable pressure in the convention. Socialists are abundant on the convention floor, and everything that does not promise the best for the multitude will be rejected, it is declared. The committee has failed to give any forecast of its report, and no one knows just how far it has gone in its recommendations. The consideration of this report is scheduled for this morning, but it is believed the convention will be adjourned before the business is reached.

Monday afternoon's session mainly relates to reports of committees, which will not be very debatable. City mission problems and ministers' relief agencies will come before the convention.

The work of the Publication Society will be considered at the night session. Opinion among the delegates is unanimous that the meetings today will be the most important from a business point of view, while not so noteworthy from a religious standpoint.

"It will be a day for the newspapers," said one delegate, "although not important from our religious standpoint."

Will Take Automobile Ride.

A social function today will be the entertainment of delegates by an automobile ride. If sufficient automobiles are provided, the delegates will start from the White Temple at 4:30 P. M. At least 50 more automobiles are required to augment the number already promised and Dr. Brougher announces that all willing to donate their machines for two hours should take them to the White Temple at the time set. Before doing so, he wishes all to call up the White Temple study, and would particularly ask that this be done before noon today.

A social event tomorrow will be the reception given by Mrs. C. A. Dolph to all the women delegates. All women delegated to the conference are invited to be present at her residence, 363 West Park street. Another event will be the dinner Thursday at the grill in the Perkins Hotel to the graduates and friends of the University of Chicago. Information may be obtained at the information bureau at the White Temple.

Tomorrow morning will be devoted to the Publication Society and to miscellaneous business. In the evening several addresses will be delivered. As the programme committee draws up a bulletin programme daily, miscellaneous business is not announced until the actual day it is to be taken up.

The whole of Wednesday is in the hands of the Home Mission Society, and it is not expected there will be any superfluous time. Similarly, Thursday is in the hands of the Baptist Union. Friday, the concluding day of the convention, is devoted to miscellaneous business and a review by several speakers.

Division Within Committee.

Contrary to expectations, the report of the committe on the admittance of the Women's Society has not been delivered, and it will not be delivered this morning. The committee has encountered difficulties and it is hinted there is considerable division among its numbers.

Yesterday most of the churches of the city, regardless of denomination, were filled by the Baptist denominational leaders, who delivered addresses. It is said that had a church census been taken yesterday, it would have been found that a greater proportion of Portland's citizens than ever before wended its way churchwards.

The White Temple was the chief center of activities. At all three services it was crowded to the doors and an overflow meeting was held at the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church. Despite the large capacity of the two churches, many members of the churches and their friends, as well as many delegates, were forced to seek spiritual consolation elsewhere.

The holding of an open-air service at Fourth and Washington streets tonight was announced. At this meeting many of the leading clergymen present at the convention will speak out of doors. The meeting is for young people and has been arranged out of doors because no auditorium could be secured which would accommodate the crowds. It is intended to have a genuine old-fashioned evangelistic meeting, at which speakers noted over the whole country will preside and speak.

There appears to be no rest promised for the delegates. Right to the end of the convention a solid vista of meetings open up and not until many of the delegates continue on to Seattle for a look at the fair does there appear much prospect of relaxation. They will be taken care of thoroughly at "Seattle—a suburb of Portland," said a Seattle minister when giving the invitation.

MUSIC ADDS MUCH CHARM

Night Service of Baptist Convention Is Interesting.

The Sunday night service of the Northern Baptist Convention began last night at the White Temple with several excellent musical numbers rendered by the choir. Rev. John M. Moore, of Massachusetts, delivered a sermon on "Missionary Education," and Rev. Andrew MacLeish gave a discourse.

The announcement was made early in the meeting that Dr. R. M. West, of New York, who was to speak on the "Ideals of Jesus," was belated on the train, and would speak last.

Rev. Mr. Moore said Baptists give but one-sixth of a cent a day for missions. He said, in part:

The world with all its faults has one good habit—it moves. And men or institutions that fail to move with it must journey alone. Each morning dawns upon a wondering world in which we look back upon the crudities of yesterday with surprise only less intense than the wonder with which we look forward to see what new thing shall be tomorrow. The morning of a new day for the church is radiant. She sees a new great vision splendid. All of our Baptist missionary societies have united in a great forward movement for missionary education. We are learning not only to work for God but to work with God by a recognition of our great laws of life.

Unity of aim and method is consistent with diversity of operations. The growing unity in modern education is its most conspicuous feature.

Impression must result in appropriate expression. Knowing without doing petrifies the heart. The church that is evangelical and not evangelistic is one for which neither God nor man has respect.

There are 31 distinct appeals to self-interest in the Sermon on the Mount. When, for example, Jesus urges men not to lay up treasure on earth but in Heaven, he appeals not to the intrinsic rightness or wrongness of these courses but to an enlightened business judgment. The heavenly investment is safe. In pleading for prayer and alms-giving he makes a distinct contrast between reward on the lower plane which those who exploited their religious service received and the higher reward of the Father who seeth in secret. In the parable of the talents he emphasizes not more the fact of divine ownership and human duty than the privilege of profitable investment. In the parable of the rich fool he pronounces judgment not upon the man's self-seeking but upon his defective vision and business sagacity. He was a fool not because he was rich but because he missed the chance of being rich toward God.

Rev. Mr. MacLeish's subject last night was "Missionary Finance."

Rev. R. M. West, D. D., of New York, spoke on "The Ideals of Jesus," dealing with the basis principles of Christians ethics. He said that unless the race question were settled by including the Malay, Mongolian and Negro in Christian fellowship there was no logic in the attempt to solve other problems of government. He looked forward to the day when men would live in a common earth, no longer separated by broad oceans.

PITTSBURG IS FEARFUL

VIOLENCE FROM STRIKING CARMEN EXPECTED.

Only One Car Run and Activities of City Stand Still—Many Churches Closed.

PITTSBURG, June 27.—Because of the streetcar-workers' strike, only one car moved in this city and suburbs today. That car carried United States mail. People generally walked. Trains on the railroads drew little patronage.

The day was marked with but one clash between strikers and nonunion men. The negroes applied to the superintendent at the Homewood carbarn for work and were set upon by union sympathizers and chased from the district. The taxicabs of the city did a large business and were allowed to exceed the speed limits. At many churches there were no services.

A note sent late tonight from J. D. Caller, president of the Pittsburg Railways Company, to Sheriff Gumbert, of Allegheny County, expressed fears that attempts would be made by the strikers or their sympathizers to destroy some of the company's property. The Sheriff was notified the company expected him to take all legal means to protect its property.

Government Vessel Needs Coal.

ASTORIA, Or., June 27.—(Special.)—The Quartermaster's Department steamer Major Samuel Ringgold, of the torpedo service, which was en route from San Francisco to Puget Sound put in here last night in distress, being short of fuel. She is now lying at the Government wharf at Fort Stevens, and tomorrow will take on coal here before proceeding north.

GENERAL PEACE, PULPIT FORECAST

Dr. Clarence A. Barbour Predicts World-Wide Union for Next Century.

HEARERS THRONG TEMPLE

Preacher Prognosticates Abolishment of All War in 100 Years. Church Dissensions Also to Cease, Declares Speaker.

Intimating that the next century will see a cessation of war between nations, the controversy between capital and labor settled, and church dissensions healed, Rev. Clarence A. Barbour, D. D., of New York City, delivered the annual sermon before the delegates and visitors to the Northern Baptist convention, gathered at the White Temple yesterday morning. An immense congregation, crowding the double auditorium into the lobbies, greeted the speaker. He urged the convention to do all in its power toward church federation. Dr. Barbour said in part:

By the farsighted vision of a few, the strategic and invaluable importance of this great Western region was realized, and the world was saved from an addition to the long list of misinterpretations which have come to it. We hear not a little about crises in history. Sometimes the expressions are cheaply used. Yet, as we look back over the past we find that many potentially fruitful times have passed without rightful interpretation.

This tremendous, restless time of ours is as potent for good or ill as was the time of Christ. It will certainly lead to things as much better than we now see as this century is better than the first. But 100 years from now, when war shall be abolished, when the conflict between capital and labor shall be over, when the divisions of the church of Christ shall be healed, when men shall learn that God's fatherhood means man's brotherhood, 100 years from now we shall not be here to correct our blunders. Our work must be done now or never. We must know how to interpret this time, or it will sweep by and leave us like pillars of salt.

This is a time for the people, and should be favorable for the great religious democracy which we represent. There is not a monarch or a despot on earth today who can do as he pleases. The Emperor of Russia could not persist in the persecution of the Jews nor in the maintenance of his secret police without the strange fascination of his people for absolutism. That fascination is passing away.

It was but yesterday that the German Emperor imperiously overrode the great Bismark, the Iron Chancellor. It seemed that the will of the Emperor was supreme. But gradually he approached the danger line, and then, like a mighty peal of thunder, the German people spoke through the Reichstag. Here in America, independence, emancipation, public education, every good and worthy thing has come just as soon as the people have set their hearts upon it. There is nothing hid which shall not be revealed tomorrow morning by an omniscient press.

We are not of those sentimentalists who decry ecclesiastical or denominational organization, we counsel no sacrifice of conviction, but a mirroring forth of the spirit of our divine Lord, who prayed 'that his disciples might be one. Such a spirit is a long way beyond the spirit of toleration, although the latter is far in advance of intolerance. But toleration easily becomes indifference. Tolerate, endure each other? Shame on those who would thus crucify the Christ afresh! I fear that a large part of the so-called Christian society has not yet gotten hold of the idea of gift, duty and sacrifice as a debt instead of a concession. Beware of too much good remaining in your hand. It will fast corrupt and breed worms.

Many nominal Christians live on friendly terms with the world. We need not look for trouble, or for someone who will consent to persecute us, but I have an idea that the sting of Smithfield fires and the wrenching of Torquemada's rack might correct some vagaries of modern theology. Today there is too little of the heroic in religion to appeal to us. Young men have made up their minds that with the church's present spirit there is little demand for it, and the result is a dearth in the ministry. If the church is honeycombed with indifference, permeated with the dry rot of lethargy, the church may hold itself responsible for any diminution in numbers, and lessening of stalwart efficiency in leadership. No man of strength is going to be regarded merely as a convenient adjunct for weddings and funerals, a kind of family pet to be coddled and fed with sweetmeats.

TIGHTWADS ON INCREASE

Hotel Clerk Says Tourists From East Quibble Over Rates.

"Do you know," remarked the clerk at a local hotel yesterday, "that Portland is being visited by a cheaper class of travelers, commercial and tourist, than has been on the Pacific Coast in years? In nine cases out of ten, the guest on registering makes endless inquiries as to the rates and accommodations. With him it seems to be a question of getting the greatest and best possible service for the least money. Complaint is made of rates which were paid freely last year and for a number of years. By these guests cheaper rooms, including a minimum of accommodations, are being taken.

"This closefistedness is not manifested by Pacific Coast people. They continue to patronize their regular hotels, occupy the same class of rooms and pay the usual charges without any question. There can be only one explanation of this condition which is general with the hotels in this city. The people on the Pacific Coast are more prosperous than are their neighbors in the East. This disposition on the part of Easterners to economize in securing hotel accommodations is general. Most of them appear thrifty and at the same time have money but they will quibble for 15 minutes over a difference of four-bits in the charge for a room."

The longest clock pendulum in the world is at St. Chad's Shrewsbury, England. It is 22 feet in length and the ball weighs 200 pounds.

Lincoln's Rule For Living

"Do not worry, eat three square meals a day, say your prayers, be courteous to your creditors, *keep your digestion good*, exercise, go slow and go easy. Maybe there are other things that your special case requires to make you happy, but, my friend, these, I reckon, will give you a good lift."

Follow Lincoln's words of wisdom and keep your digestion good. When you have dyspepsia, indigestion or any form of stomach trouble you can eat what you want and eat heartily if you take Kodol. Starvation seems a strange remedy for any disease; yet starvation by vigorous diet was once generally resorted to in case of indigestion or other stomach trouble. Even yet it is sometimes tried. Such a remedy is worse than useless.

When the stomach cannot do its work the task must be performed for the stomach. Kodol is the only preparation that does this. Any one who wants a healthy stomach can have it. Merely take care of the stomach when it is working properly and take Kodol when it commences to go wrong. Kodol will find the weak spot. Kodol is the one substitute which accomplishes Nature's results by Nature's one method. Every tablespoonful of Kodol digests 2¼ pounds of food.

Our Guarantee. Get a dollar bottle of Kodol. If you are not benefited—the druggist will at once return your money. Don't hesitate; any druggist will sell you Kodol on these terms. The dollar bottle contains 2½ times as much as the 50c bottle. Kodol is prepared in the laboratories of E. C. De Witt & Co., Chicago.

S.S.S. DRIVES OUT RHEUMATISM

Rheumatism is due to an excess of uric acid, an irritating, inflammatory accumulation, which gets into the circulation because of weak kidneys, constipation, indigestion, and other physical irregularities which are usually considered of no importance. Nothing applied externally can ever reach the seat of this trouble; the most such treatment can do is soothe the pains temporarily; while potash and other mineral medicines really add to the acidity of the blood, and this fluid therefore continually grows more acrid and vitiated. Then instead of nourishing the different muscles and joints, keeping them in a normally supple and elastic condition, it gradually hardens and stiffens them by drying up the natural oils and fluids. Rheumatism can never be cured until the blood is purified. S. S. S. thoroughly cleanses and renovates the circulation by neutralizing the acids and driving the cause from the system. It strengthens and invigorates the blood so that instead of a sour, weak stream, depositing acrid and painful corrosive matter in the muscles, joints and bones, it nourishes the entire body with pure, rich blood and permanently cures Rheumatism. S. S. S. contains no potash, alkali or other harmful mineral, but is made entirely of roots, herbs and barks of great purifying and tonic properties. Book on Rheumatism and any medical advice free to all who write.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Perfect Cures For WEAK MEN

Different doctors have different ideas in regard to cures. Some call a suppression of symptoms a cure. They dose for drug effects and claim that nothing more can be done. But the real ailment remains, and will bring the real symptoms back again, perhaps the same as before, but very likely leave the patient in a much worse condition. I claim that nothing less than complete eradication of disease can be a real cure. I treat to remove the disease, and not merely the symptoms. I search out every root and fiber of an ailment, and I cure to stay cured.

DR. TAYLOR, The Leading Specialist.

WEAKNESS

I not only cure "weakness" promptly, but I employ the only treatment that can possibly cure this disorder permanently. It is a system of local treatment entirely original with me, and is employed by no physician other than myself. This may seem a broad assertion, but it is just as substantial as it is broad. So-called "weakness" is but a symptom of local inflammation or congestion, and a radical cure is merely a matter of restoring normal conditions throughout the organic system, and this I accomplish thoroughly and with absolute certainty.

Obstructions

My treatment is absolutely painless, and perfect results can be depended upon in every instance. I do no cutting or dilating whatever.

Contracted Disorders

Be sure your cure is thorough. Not one of my patients has ever had a relapse after being discharged as cured, and I cure in less time than the ordinary forms of treatment require.

Specific Blood Poison

No dangerous minerals to drive the virus to the interior, but harmless, blood-cleansing remedies that remove the last poisonous taint.

Varicose Veins

Absolutely painless treatment that cures completely in one week. Investigate my method. It is the only thoroughly scientific treatment for this disease being employed.

EXAMINATION FREE

I offer not only Free Consultation and Advice, but of every case that comes to me I will make a Careful Examination and Diagnosis without charge. No ailing man should neglect this opportunity to get expert opinion about his trouble.

If you cannot call, write for Diagnosis Chart. My offices are open all day from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., and Sundays from 10 to 1.

The DR. TAYLOR Co. 234½ Morrison St. Cor. Second Street Portland, ... Oregon

ANOTHER FAILURE

(From S. F. Bulletin, May 1, '09.)

Among many late letters announcing favorable results there are a number from physicians, all of whom have cases recovering, and one from Hot Springs, Ark, telling of the recovery of two physicians.

The same week a physician from this city reported a failure. He stated that he gave the Compound at the last moment in an extreme case of Bright's Disease and that he had no confidence in the treatment, and the patient expired a few days thereafter that it confirmed his opinion. The secret of the several successes first referred to lays in the fact that the physicians realizing the admitted futility of the orthodox treatment put themselves or their patients on the compound before they were in extremis. Not so in the last case, and the reason for the failure is obvious.

Let us illustrate: We are told that there is a physician in South San Francisco by the name of Gardner who has never had a failure in a case of typhoid fever. We don't know what his method is, but will say that when his fame causes patients to be transferred to his treatment after the attending physicians have declared the case hopeless that his failures will then commence. His successes have been in cases that sent for him while there was something to work on.

It is a fact that many cases of Bright's Disease in extremis have been rescued, but there is no certainty when the treatment is withheld until the last few days. When Fulton's Renal Compound is administered in time it matters little whether the case be chronic or not, nearly nine-tenths get results, the textbooks to the contrary notwithstanding.

We again say that the mere presence of albumen, casts and dropsy in the chronic stage that are supposed to make up an incurable case of Bright's Disease is now no bar to recovery, providing there is heart and vitality to work on. It is obvious that if the treatment is withheld until there is no recuperative power there will also be failures.

In view of the declared futility of everything known up to the development of Fulton's Renal Compound, we ask in the name of conscience how there can be any question in the mind of any human being as to what ought to be given in such cases and why there should be any delay in giving the only thing in the world that offers hope.

Fulton's Renal Compound can be had at first-class drugstores.

We desire to hear from every case not recovering. John J. Fulton Company, 212 First Street, San Francisco, Cal. Literature mailed free.

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