GERMANY TAKES UP BRITISH GAUNTLET

If Hunger Is to Be Made Ally of One Nation, Then Retaliation Will Follow.

ARMS TRADE POINTED OUT

Britain Held to Be Receiving Supplies of Nature Which She Herself Has Made Contraband if Sent to Enemy.

(Continued From First Page.)

observance of the London declaration by belligerents opposed to Germany.

Friendly Intent Asserted.

The text of the German government's reply to the American note follows:

"The imperial government has examined the communication from the United States Government in the same spirit of good will and friendship by which the communication appears to have been dictated. The imperial government is in accord with the United States Government that for both parties it is in a high degree desirable to avoid misunderstandings which might arise from measures announced by the German Admiralty and to provide against the occurrence of incidents which might trouble the friendly relations which so far happily exist between the two governments.

"With regard to the assuring of these friendly relations, the Government believes that it may all the more reckon on a full understanding with the United States, as the procedure announced by the German Admiralty, which was fully explained in the note of the fourth instant, is in no way directed against legitimate commerce and legitimate shipping of neutrals, but represents solely a measure of self defense, imposed on Germany by her vital interests, against England's method of warfare, which is contrary to international law and which so far no protest by neutrals has succeeded in bringing back to the generally recognized principles of law as existing before the outbreak of war.

German Position Reasserted.

"In order to exclude all doubt regarding these cardinal points, the German government once more begs leave to state how things stand. Until now Germany has scrupulously observed valid international rules, regarding naval warfare. At the very beginning of the war, Germany immediately agreed to the proposal of the American Government to ratify the new declaration of London, and took over its contents unaltered and without formal obligation into her prize law.

"The German government has obeyed these rules, even when they were diametrically opposed to her military interests. For instance, Germany allowed the transportation of provisions to England from Denmark until today, though she was well able, by her sea forces, to prevent it. In contradistinction to this attitude, England has not even hesitated at a second infringement of international law, if by such means she could paralyze the peaceful commerce of Germany with neutrals. The German government will be the less obliged to enter into details, as these are put down sufficiently, though not exhaustively, in the American note to the British government dated December 29, as a result of five months' experience.

"All these encroachments have been made, as has been admitted, in order to cut off all supplies from Germany and thereby starve her peaceful civil population—a procedure contrary to all humanitarian principles. Neutrals have been unable to prevent the interruption of their commerce with Germany, which is contrary to international laws.

Germany's Supplies Cut Off.

"The American Government, as Germany readily acknowledges, has protested against the British procedure. In spite of these protests and protests from other neutral states, Great Britain could not be induced to depart from the course of action she had decided upon. Thus, for instance, the American ship Wilhelmina recently was stopped by the British, although her cargo was destined solely for the German civil population and, according to the express declaration of the German government, was to be employed only for this purpose.

"Germany is as good as cut off from her overseas supply by the silent or protesting toleration of neutrals, not only in regard to such goods as are absolute contraband, but also in regard to such as, according to acknowledged law before the war, are only conditional contraband or not contraband at all. Great Britain, on the other hand, is, with the toleration of neutral governments, not only supplied with such goods as are not contraband or only conditional contraband, but with goods which are regarded by Great Britain, if sent to Germany, as absolute contraband; namely, provisions, industrial raw materials, etc., and even with goods which have always indubitably been regarded as absolute contraband.

Traffic in Munitions Pointed Out.

"The German government feels itself obliged to point out with the greatest emphasis that a traffic in arms, estimated at many hundreds of millions is being carried on between American firms and Germany's enemies.

"Germany fully comprehends that the practice of right and the toleration of wrong on the part of neutrals are matters absolutely at the discretion of neutrals and involve no formal violation of neutrality.

"Germany, therefore, did not complain of any formal violation of neutrality, but the German government, in view of complete evidence before it, cannot help pointing out that it, together with the entire public opinion of Germany, feels itself to be severely prejudiced by the fact that neutrals, in safeguarding their rights in legitimate commerce with Germany, according to international law, have up to the present achieved no, or only insignificant, results, where they are making unlimited use of their right by carrying on contraband traffic with Great Britain and our other enemies.

"If it is a formal right of neutrals to take no steps to protect their legitimate trade with Germany and even to allow themselves to be influenced in the direction of the conscious and wilful restriction of their trade, on the other hand they have the perfect right, which they unfortunately do not exercise, to cease contraband trade, especially in arms, with Germany's enemies.

"Murderous Methods" Announced.

"In view of this situation, Germany, after six months of patient waiting, sees herself obliged to answer Great Britain's murderous method of naval warfare with sharp counter measures. If Great Britain, in her fight against Germany, summons hunger as an ally, for the purpose of imposing upon a civilized people of 70,000,000 the choice between destitution and starvation or submission to Great Britain's commercial will, then Germany today is determined to take up the gauntlet and appeal to similar allies.

"Germany trusts that the neutrals, who so far have submitted to the disadvantageous consequences of Great Britain's hunger war in silence, or mostly in registering a protest, will display towards Germany no smaller measure of toleration, even if German measures, like those of Great Britain, present new terrors of naval warfare.

"Moreover, the German government is resolved to suppress with all the means at its disposal the importation of war material to Great Britain and her allies, and she takes it for granted that neutral governments, which so far have taken no steps against the traffic in arms with Germany's enemies, will not oppose forcible suppression by Germany of this trade.

"Acting from this point of view, the German Admiralty proclaimed a naval war zone, whose limits it exactly defined. Germany, so far as possible, will seek to close this war zone with mines and also will endeavor to destroy hostile merchant vessels in every other way.

All Trade in Zone Threatened.

"While the German government, in taking action based upon this overpowering point of view, keeps itself far removed from all intentional destruction of neutral lives and property, on the other hand it does not fail to recognize that from the action to be taken against Great Britain, dangers arise which threaten all trade within the war zone, without distinction. This is a natural result of mine warfare, which, even under the strictest observance of the limits of international law, endangers every ship approaching the mine area. The German government considers itself entitled to hope that all neutrals will acquiesce in these measures, as they have done in the case of the grievous damages inflicted upon them by British measures, all the more so as Germany is resolved, for the protection of neutral shipping, even in the naval war zone, to do everything which is at all compatible with the attainment of this object.

"In view of the fact that Germany gave the first proof of her good will in fixing a time limit of not less than 14 days before the execution of said measures, so that neutral shipping might have an opportunity of making arrangements to avoid threatening danger, this can most surely be achieved by remaining away from the naval war zone. Neutral vessels, which, despite this ample notice, which greatly affects the achievement of our aims in our war against Great Britain, enter these closed waters will themselves bear the responsibility for any unfortunate accidents that may occur. Germany disclaims all responsibility for such accidents and their consequences.

Misuse of Flag Mentioned.

"Germany has further expressly announced the destruction of all enemy merchant vessels found within the war zone, but not the destruction of all merchant vessels, as the United States seems erroneously to have understood. This restriction which Germany imposes upon itself is prejudicial to the aim of our warfare, especially as in the application of the conception of contraband practiced by Great Britain towards Germany—which conception will now also be similarly interpreted by Germany—the presumption will be that neutral ships have contraband aboard. Germany naturally is unwilling to renounce its rights to ascertain the presence of contraband in neutral vessels and in certain cases to draw conclusions therefrom.

"Germany is ready, finally, to deliberate with the United States concerning any measure which might secure the safety of legitimate shipping of neutrals in the war zone. Germany cannot, however, forbear to point out that all its efforts in this direction may be rendered very difficult by two circumstances—first the misuse of neutral flags by British merchant vessels, which is indubitably known to the United States; second, the contraband trade already mentioned, especially in war materials, on neutral vessels.

Submarines Exposed to Danger.

"Regarding the latter point, Germany would fain hope that the United States after further consideration will come to a conclusion corresponding to the spirit of real neutrality regarding the first point. The secret order of the British Admiralty, recommending to British merchant ships the use of neutral flags, has been communicated by Germany to the United States and confirmed by communication with the British Foreign Office, which designates this procedure as entirely unobjectionable and in accordance with British law. British merchant shipping immediately followed this advice, as doubtless is known to the American Government from the incidents of the Lusitania and Laertes.

"Moreover, the British government has supplied arms to British merchant ships and instructed them forcibly to resist German submarines. In these circumstances it would be very difficult for submarines to recognize neutral merchant ships, for search in most cases cannot be undertaken, seeing that in case of a disguised British ship from which an attack may be expected the searching party and the submarine would be exposed to destruction.

"Great Britain then was in a position to make the German measures illusory if the British merchant fleet persisted in the misuse of neutral flags and neutral ships could not otherwise be recognized beyond doubt. Germany, however, being in a state of necessity, where she was placed by violation of law, must render effective her measures in all circumstances, in order thereby to compel her adversary to adopt methods of warfare corresponding with international law and so to restore the freedom of the seas of which Germany at all times is the defender and for which she today is fighting.

Warship Convoy Suggested.

"Germany therefore rejoices that the United States has made representations to Great Britain concerning the illegal use of their flag, and expresses the expectation that this procedure will force Great Britain to respect the American flag in the future.

"In this expectation, commanders of German submarines have been instructed, as already mentioned in the note of February 4, to refrain from violent action against American merchant vessels, so far as these can be recognized.

"In order to prevent in the surest manner the consequences of confusion—though naturally not so far as mines are concerned—Germany recommends that the United States make their ships which are conveying peaceful cargoes through the British war zone discernible by means of convoys.

"Germany believes it may act on the supposition that only such ships would be convoyed as carried goods not regarded as contraband, according to the British interpretation made in the case of Germany.

"How this method of convoy can be carried out is a question concerning which Germany is ready to open negotiations with the United States as soon as possible.

Avoid War Zone, Is Advice.

"Germany would be particularly grateful, however, if the United States would urgently recommend to its merchant vessels to avoid the British naval war zone, in any case, until the settlement of the flag question. Germany is inclined to the confident hope that the United States will be able to appreciate in its entire significance the heavy battle which Germany is waging for existence, and that from the foregoing explanations and promises it will acquire full understanding of the motives and the aims of the measures announced by Germany.

"Germany repeats that it has now resolved upon the projected measures only under the strongest necessity of national self-defense, such measures having been deferred out of consideration for neutrals.

"If the United States, in view of the weight which it is justified in throwing and able to throw into the scales of the fate of peoples, should succeed at the last moment in removing the grounds which make that procedure an obligatory duty for Germany, and if the American Government in particular should find a way to make the Declaration of London respected—on behalf also of those powers which are fighting on Germany's side—and thereby make possible for Germany legitimate importation on the necessaries of life and industrial raw material, then the German government could not too highly appreciate such a service, rendered in the interests of humane methods of warfare, and would gladly draw conclusions from the new situation."

ESSENTIAL FEATURES OF GERMANY'S REPLY TO AMERICAN PROTEST AGAINST SEA WAR ZONES.

The German government declares its proposed measures are in no way directed against legitimate shipping of neutrals, but represent a "measure of self-defense."

It is asserted that until now Germany has scrupulously observed valid international rules and has observed them even when they were opposed to her military interests. Germany's action in permitting the transportation of food from Denmark to England is mentioned as one example of this.

The case of the Wilhelmina is referred to as showing that Great Britain has not been similarly fair to neutrals.

Germany is as good as cut off from her overseas supply by the silent or protesting toleration of neutrals, not only in regard to such goods as are absolute contraband, but also in regard to such as, according to acknowledged law before the war, are only conditional contraband or not contraband at all. Great Britain, on the other hand, is, with the toleration of neutral governments, not only supplied with such goods as are not contraband or only conditional contraband, but with goods which are regarded by Great Britain, if sent to Germany, as absolute contraband.

The German government feels itself obliged to point out with the greatest emphasis that a traffic in arms, estimated at many hundreds of millions, is being carried on between American firms and Germany's enemies.

If it is a formal right of neutrals to take no steps to protect their legitimate trade with Germany and even to allow themselves to be influenced in the direction of the conscious and wilful restriction of their trade, on the other hand they have the perfect right, which they unfortunately do not exercise, to cease contraband trade, especially in arms, with Germany's enemies.

If Great Britain, in her fight against Germany, summons hunger as an ally, for the purpose of imposing upon a civilized people of 70,000,000 the choice between destitution and starvation or submission to Great Britain's commercial will, then Germany today is determined to take up the gauntlet and appeal to similar allies.

The German government considers itself entitled to hope that all neutrals will acquiesce in these measures, as they have done in the case of the grievous damages inflicted upon them by British measures, all the more so as Germany is resolved, for the protection of neutral shipping, even in the naval war zone, to do everything which is at all compatible with the attainment of this object.

Germany is ready, finally, to deliberate with the United States concerning any measure which might secure the safety of legitimate shipping of neutrals in the war zone. Germany cannot, however, forbear to point out that all its efforts in this direction may be rendered very difficult by two circumstances—first the misuse of neutral flags by British merchant vessels, which is indubitably known to the United States; second, the contraband trade already mentioned, especially in war materials, on neutral vessels.

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In order to prevent in the surest manner the consequences of confusion—though naturally not so far as mines are concerned—Germany recommends that the United States make their ships which are conveying peaceful cargoes through the British war zone discernible by means of convoys.

Germany would be particularly grateful, however, if the United States would urgently recommend to its merchant vessels to avoid the British naval war zone, in any case, until the settlement of the flag question.

In conclusion Germany expresses the hope that the American Government will find a way to make the declaration of London respected. If the United States is able to do this, then, says the note, the German government "would gladly draw conclusions from the new situation."

GERMANY READY TO GO TO FULL LIMIT

Berlin Comment on Reply to American Note Indicates Firm Purpose.

CONVOYS ARE INSISTED ON

Bitterness Toward United States Declared to Be Growing as Result of Shipment of Munitions to Allies.

BERLIN, Feb. 18, via London.—Count von Reventlow, the German naval critic, comments in today's issue of the Tages Zeitung on the answer of the German government to the American note on the subject of the marine war zone around Great Britain.

The writer declares that the tone of the German note shows that Germany is prepared to go to the utmost limits compatible with the situation. No fault can be found with the declaration in the German answer, Count von Reventlow declares, that the German government, like the American, desires to prevent occurrences which could disturb existing friendly relations.

War Supplies Cause Bitterness.

"One can read only wih pleasure those parts of the German answer which refer to American supplies to England and France," the writer says. "We add to this that these shipments of weapons to our enemies have filled public opinion in Germany with deep indignation and bitterness against the United States. Statistics of the amount of these shipments show that the Germans are not now justified in speaking of friendly relations."

Count von Reventlow then refers to the government's assumption that neutrals do not intend to offer opposition to the forcible suppression of the weapon trade with Germany's enemies, and he says that even if the German government finds itself disappointed in this self-evident assumption, it will carry its firm decision through to the end.

Warships Essential to Recognition.

"Submarine commanders," the writer goes on to say, "have been instructed to avoid damaging American ships recognizable as such, but it must be pointed out that American ships will be recognizable as such only when they are accompanied by American warships. To assume that American flags make ships recognizable and assure their safety would be a gross misconception of the note."

The National Zeitung says it believes the United States will understand this is a life struggle for Germany and that the friendly, though firm, tone of the German answer will make a good impression, the more so because Germany at the same time gives the United States the friendly advice to have warships accompany its vessels.

The Tageblatt called German's answer "in its form, in its friendly tone, and in its calm firmness, an excellent document." It says it removes every excuse for misunderstanding of the German declaration of February 4 as being directed against legitimate commerce.

Demands of Courtesy Exceeded.

President Wilson, this paper says, cannot expect that weapon shipments of Americans to the enemies of Germany will be allowed to pass nor can he demand that American ships be protected from the consequences of Great Britain's misuse of the American flag. The answer exceeds the demands of courtesy by pointing out to America a way of insuring the safety of her ships, namely, by a convoy of warships.

"We can only hope that the United States," the Tageblatt continues, "may understand the spirit breathed by the German note, which goes beyond the limits set by mere courtesy."

Die Post says the German government does not recede one hair's breadth from the measures announced for February 18. Neutrals, especially the United States, are again warned to keep their ships away from the war zone. "America's bluff assumption that we could assume responsibility for the endangering or destruction of American ships," Die Post says, "is flatly rejected. The answer will not fail of its purpose if it convinces the Washington Government that neither the German people nor its leaders will give way in weakly compliance or fear, as plainly is hoped in Washington."

Issue Put Up to Neutrals.

The Tageliche Bundschau says that neutrals must either compel Great Britain to fight fairly or else keep their ships out of the war zone.

The Cologne Gazette declares the German standpoint cannot be presented more earnestly than it is in this note, and at the same time in a more conciliatory manner. It meets America's wishes as far as possible, especially with the advice to have warships convoy merchant vessels.

The other side of the note, however, leaves no doubt of Germany's unalterable resolve to retaliate against the "barbarism of England," now that the neutrals have shown themselves unwilling or unable to make Great Britain respect international law. "After this note," the Cologne Gazette says, in conclusion, "whoever misunderstands the purpose and the manner of the German course is no longer neutral in our eyes."

The Vossische Zeitung says the note does not make use of the excited tone indulged in by America when a single shipload of weapons was delivered in Mexico by Germany. The communication leaves no doubt that Germany will follow the course laid down February 4.

ITALY AVERTS DISORDERS

Troops Prevent War and Anti-War Factions Meeting Near Parliament.

ROME, Feb. 18.—Parliament reopened today. There is no indication of any immediate debate of importance concerning the international situation.

Members of various parties which favor Italy's participation in the war had decided to march from their clubhouses to the Chamber of Deputies and make a demonstration in an endeavor to influence the Deputies to take their view of the situation. As a counter move the parties favorable to Italy's maintaining neutrality purposed to range themselves before the Chamber of Deputies, in order to prevent the work of Parliament being interfered with.

The government, however, posted troops, with orders to allow no crowds to gather, and therefore there was no disorder.

RUSSIA FEEDING GERMANY

Finns and Swedes Make Purchases in Petrograd for Enemy.

PETROGRAD, via London, Feb. 19.—The Ministry of Commerce and Industry is under the belief that quantities of foodstuffs are reaching Germany from Russia through Finland and Sweden. The attention of the officials has been called to unusual shipments which have been made for some time and which have resulted in Finland being flooded with frozen meats, flour grain, butter and eggs. Hundreds of trucks, it is said, daily haul this product to the Finnish railway station in Petrograd, taking roundabout routes in order to detract attention.

An inquiry has revealed that Swedish commission merchants, who buy from the Finns in most cases, represent houses in Hamburg. The extraordinary demand for the Russian rouble in coin or in bills in Sweden and Denmark and the high prices offered for produce resulted in an inquiry by the Ministry, which now is engaged in seeking a method to determine what portion of the shipments constitute legitimate trade for the Scandinavian countries and to prevent supplies reaching the Germans.

FOUR SUNK BY AUXILIARY

CREWS OF GERMAN SHIPS VICTIMS ARE PUT ASHORE.

Two British Steamships and Two Sailing Vessels Destroyed Off Brazil Recently by Kron Prinz Wilhelm.

BUENOS AYRES, Argentina, Feb. 18.—The German steamship Holger, which has arrived here, brings news that during January and February the German auxiliary cruiser Kron Prinz Wilhelm, operating on the northern coast of Brazil, sank the British steamships Hemisphere and Potaro, the sailing ship Sumatra and the sailing ship Wilfred. The crews of these vessels are on the Holger.

On the Holger there are also 51 passengers of the British steamship Highland Brae, a vessel of 7634 tons belonging to the Nelson Steam Navigation Company of London, which sailed from London Janary 3 for Buenos Ayres, and which was sunk in the Atlantic by a German warship. In addition there are 90 members of the crew of the Highland Brae on board.

The crews of the other vessels given as having been sent to the bottom apparently also were saved, for the Holger has on board 27 men from the Hemisphere, 47 from the Potaro, 22 from the Sumatra and seven from the Wilfred.

The German auxiliary cruiser Kron Prinz Wilhelm has been operating against British merchantmen on the routes to South American ports since the first month of the war. The Kron Prinz Wilhelm was formerly a North German Lloyd liner. The vessel left New York August 3, ostensibly bound for Bremen and since her whereabouts has been a mystery. On one occasion, however, she was reported to have been sighted by British cruisers while transferring a cargo of coal to the German cruiser Karlsruhe off the Bahamas. Both German vessels succeeded in eluding the British warships.

Swiss Elders Organize for War.

GENEVA, Feb. 3.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The Swiss authorities are studying the organization of the male citizens over 48 years old for military purposes. The army counts 300,000 men of the landwehr and landsturm, but there are numerous old soldiers still fit for territorial and convoy service, and patrolling, who in case of an invasion would be ready to defend their motherland.

Before you marry see "The Escape."
—Adv.

LOSS OF APPETITE

Most Successfully Treated by Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Loss of appetite is accompanied by loss of vitality, which is serious.

It is common in the Spring because at this time the blood is impure and impoverished and fails to give the digestive organs what is absolutely necessary for the proper performance of their functions.

Hood's Sarsaparilla, the old reliable all-the-year-round medicine, is especially useful in the Spring. Get it from your druggist today. By purifying and enriching the blood and giving vitality, vigor and tone, it is wonderfully successful in the treatment of loss of appetite and the other ailments prevalent at this time. It is not simply a Spring medicine—it is much more than that—but it is the best Spring medicine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the rich red blood the digestive organs need.
—Adv.

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If you feel as though you would give anything just to relieve itching distress, remember that Poslam actually stops itching as soon as applied, and, what is more, quickly heals and restores the skin to health. Brings just the soothing, antiseptic, healing influence needed. Controls and eradicates Eczema in all its forms. Readily removes Pimples, Complexion Blemishes, Rashes and all surface affections.

Your druggist sells Poslam. For free sample write to Emergency Laboratories, 32 West 25th Street, New York.

Poslam Soap, medicated with Poslam, for toilet and bath. 25 cents and 15 cents.

$10,000 STOCK OF WOOLENS FROM WHICH TO SELECT AT TRUSTEES' SALE AT GALLAGHER'S, AT 382 WASHINGTON STREET.

FRENCH RESTORE TRAINS

Damage to Railroads by Battle of Marne Is Repaired.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The damage to the lines of the Eastern railroad before and during the battle of the Marne has now been sufficiently repaired to enable the company to resume the express service between Nancy and Paris, via Toul, Bar-le-Duc, Chalons and Epernay. The Belfort express has also been restored, permitting direct communication with Basel in about nine hours.

The service on the Western States railroad is much improved, many new suburban trains now running between Paris-Saint Germain, Paris-Poissy, Paris-Nantes via Possy or Argenteuil.

Polygamy Suppression Demanded.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 18.—Asserting that polygamy still exists in some parts of the United States, a joint resolution memorializing the National Congress to enact laws to prevent polygamy was adopted by the Indiana Legislature here today. Copies of the resolution will be sent to Indiana's Senators and Representatives in Congress.

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Greatest Specialty Ever Seen in Moving-Picture House—Eight Darkies—The Nashville Students. Also Evelyn Nesbit Thaw in "Threads of Destiny."

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Any Lady Can Now Do the Same by Following the Simple Directions Given Below

Why Exercises, Massage, Creams, Prescriptions, Apparatus, Appliances and Similar Methods Can Never Develop the Bust

No longer need any woman suffer the humiliation of a flat, scraggy chest, nor endure the thoughtless shafts of ridicule or pity which pierce the hearts of those unfortunate members of her sex who lack that distinguishing and essential attribute of perfect feminine beauty, a perfect bust. For fifteen years I vainly longed for this alluring attraction that nature had denied me, and the lack of which overshadowed every other attraction I possessed. I foolishly and vainly tried worthless and harmful pills and medicine, also massage, creams, exercises, vacuum appliances, apparatus, electricity, prescriptions and everything else I had ever heard of, but only harm resulted, so I was finally obliged to give up in despair and conclude that my condition was hopeless and must be due to hereditary causes, like being too tall or too short.

The miracle working discovery which finally released me from this condition was purely accidental and one which I shall never cease to regard as providential. A dull, dreary world became gay and bright again, I felt like a butterfly newly burst from its cocoon. In a single month my busts were developed six inches, the hollows in my cheeks, neck, chest, shoulders were quickly filled out and made marvelously smooth, graceful and fascinating in contour; from a flat-chested, imperfect, angular, masculine appearing member of my sex I was transformed into the full bosomed and sublime perfection of ideal womanhood. I neither need nor desire the slightest profit for explaining to others the method that did so much for me, and I have nothing whatever to sell, this offer being prompted by gratitude alone.

I found that the breasts, being the only organs in the human body which lie idle and out of use the greater part of one's lifetime, they positively can never be developed by treating them as though they were simple muscles or other organs in use daily with regular and constant functions to perform. I firmly believe that the new and radically different method of development which I discovered is the only one in existence which takes this fact into consideration, and the utter failure of all the other methods, treatments, medicine and appliances which I formerly used is thus fully explained. The first moment you feel the tingling, exhilarating action my treatment exerts, the forerunner of the splendid development soon to follow, you will then be able to realize why it cannot fail to cause dormant tissues to rapidly develop as they awaken to new life.

Without knowing it, you already have the facilities for using the treatment in the strict privacy of your own home unknown to your most intimate friends. My only caution to you is, do not use the treatment unless you really require at least 2 to 4 inches or more bust development. Do not use it to develop other parts of your body without developing the bust for, while it greatly improves the general health and fills out neck, shoulders and chest, it is certain to act primarily upon the mammary glands of the bust. As the development is permanent and cannot be reduced afterward, be sure to discontinue the treatment as soon as your bust becomes exactly the size desired. Growth cannot continue after treatment is stopped, but on account of the strong stimulating action exerted you may begin to gradually lessen the treatment as your busts begin to reach the required size and firmness.

Inquiries concerning my method have been so extremely numerous that although many are letters from personal acquaintances, I found it impossible to write a personal letter in reply to each. I have, therefore, decided to have a full description of my method printed in the form of a small booklet for free distribution to any ladies sufficiently interested to send me two 2-cent stamps for return postage. I have nearly a thousand of these booklets left, and this offer is made in the belief that it may prove of interest to the general public as well as to my personal acquaintances. Simply send your name and address to Margaretta Merlaile, Suite 1816-D, Pembroke House, Oxford street, London, W., England, and, while they last, a regular copy of my booklet will be sent to you by return post, sealed in plain package. Postage on a letter to England is only 2 cents, and no money is to be sent me, for I have nothing to sell, and that is not my object in consenting to have this article published. There is, of course, no interruption to the regular mail service between this country and England.

These photographs show more plainly than any words how an angular, masculine figure may now be quickly transformed to one of beautiful curves by means of the new method explained in this article.

Note—On refering this new method of bust development in Dr. Colonnay of the Faculty of Medicine, Paris, for a disinterested opinion of its efficacy, his report is as follows: "No matter whether a woman be young or old, nor what her condition of health may be, I firmly believe that in this treatment she has an infallible method for developing and beautifying her bust." In view of this praise from the highest medical authority, rendered after careful examinations of the treatment, there can be no cause for hesitation in recommending it to every reader who requires anything of the kind.

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If you want a pair of glasses come to me. I have been at this business over 35 years. You get the experience of years from a conscientious man. Expenses are not high. We have reasonable rent. We have our own grinding and edging factory for glasses. We have a fine bunch of Watchmakers and Jewelers. It is worth while for you to meet and see our helpers in this, the store of economy.

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