

RUTHLESS U-BOAT WARFARE FORESEEN

Gerard Makes Prophecy Before Returning for Conference With President.

EFFORTS TO BROWBEAT FAIL

Ambassador Finds Chancellor von Hollweg Anxious to Maintain Peace When Conference With Kaiser Is Arranged.

(Continued From First Page.)

fare, nevertheless, this rule would not apply to armed merchantmen.

As such a proposition as this would, of course, only bring up the subject again, I immediately ordered my automobile and called on the Spanish Ambassador, stating to him what I had heard about the contents of the note; that this would mean without a doubt a break with America, and as I had been instructed to hand the Embassy over to him, that I had come to tell him of that fact.

Hope of Peace Looms.

I gave the same information to other colleagues, of course, hoping that what I said would directly or indirectly reach the ears of the German foreign office. Whether it did or not, I do not know, but the Sussex note when received did not contain any exception with reference to armed merchantmen. With the receipt of the Sussex note and the President's answer thereto, which declined assent to the claim of Germany to define its attitude toward our rights, in accordance with what we might do in regard to the enforcement of them against England, the submarine question seemed at least for the moment settled. I then immediately warned the Department that I believed the rules of Germany would at some future date, forced by public opinion and by the Conservative and Von Tirpitz parties, take up ruthless submarine war again, possibly in the autumn, but at any rate about February or March, 1917.

In my last conversation with the Chancellor before leaving the Grand General Headquarters, and when he referred to the cruiser warfare of the submarines, he also said, "I hope now, if we settle this matter, that your President will be great enough to take up the question of peace." It was as a result of intimations from Government circles after my return to Berlin that I gave an interview to a representative of a Munich newspaper, expressing my faith in the coming of peace—although I was careful to say that it might be a matter of months or even years.

Thereafter on many occasions the Chancellor impressed upon me the fact that America must do something toward arranging a peace, and if nothing was done to this end, that undoubtedly public opinion in Germany would force the resumption of ruthless submarine warfare.

Mr. Gerard Visits America.

In September, 1916, I having mentioned that Mrs. Gerard was going to the United States on a short visit, Von Jagow persistently urged me to go, in order to make every effort to induce the President to do something toward peace. As a result of his urging and as a result of my own desire to make the situation clear in America, I sailed from Copenhagen on the 28th of September with Mrs. Gerard on the Danish ship Frederick VIII bound for New York. I had spent almost three years in Berlin, having been absent during that time from the city only five or six days, and two weeks in Silesia in 1914, with two weeks at Munich in the autumn, two days at Munich in the summer, at Pater Kirch in 1915, and two weeks at Heringsdorf in the summer of the same year, with visits to British prison camps scattered throughout the two and a half years of war.

On the Frederick VIII were Messrs. Herbert Swope, of the New York World, and William C. Sullivan, of the Philadelphia Ledger, who had been spending some time in Germany. I impressed upon each of these gentlemen my fixed belief that Germany intended, shortly, unless some definite move was made toward peace, to commence ruthless submarine warfare, and they made this view clear to the public, which they wrote for their respective newspapers. Mr. Swope's articles were immediately republished by him in a book called "Inside the German Empire." In Mr. Swope's book, on page 54, he says: "The campaign for the ruthless U-boat warfare is regarded by one man in this country, who speaks with the highest German authority, as being in the nature of a threat intended to accelerate and force upon us a movement toward peace. Ambassador Gerard had his attention drawn to this just before he left Berlin, but he declined to accept the interpretation."

On page 58 Mr. Swope writes: "Our Embassy in Berlin expected just such a demonstration as was given by the U-53 in October, when she sank six vessels off Nantucket, as a lesson of what Germany could do in our waters if war came."

German Objection Strong.

On page 74 he says further: "Throughout Germany the objection for the resumption of ruthless U-boat warfare of the Lusitania type grows stronger day by day. The Chancellor is holding out against it, but how long he can restrain it, no one can say. I left Germany convinced that only peace could prevent its resumption. And the same opinion is held by every German with whom I spoke, and it is held also by Ambassador Gerard. The possibility was so menacing that the principal cause of the Ambassador's return in October was that he might report to Washington. The point was set out in press dispatches at that time."

I wrote a preface to Mr. Swope's book for the express purpose of in this way informing the American public that I believed that Germany intended at an early date to resume the ruthless U-boat warfare.

Our trip home on the Frederick VIII was without incident, except for the fact that on the eighth day of October Swope came to the door of my stateroom about 12 o'clock at night and informed me that the captain had asked that he tell me the wireless had brought the news that German submarines were operating directly ahead of us and had just sunk six ships in the neighborhood of Nantucket. I imagine that the captain slightly changed the course of our ship, but next day the odor of burning oil was quite noticeable for hours.

British Search Vessel.

These Danish ships in making the trip from Copenhagen to New York were compelled to put in at the port of Kirkwall in the Orkney Islands, north of Scotland, where the ship was searched by the British authorities. On the occasion of our visit to Kirkwall, during this trip, a Swede, who had been so foolish as to make a sketch of the harbor and defenses of Kirkwall from the top deck of the Frederick VIII, was taken off the boat by the British. The British had very cleverly spotted him doing this from the shore or from a neighboring boat, through a telescope.

Ships can only enter Kirkwall by daylight; at 6 o'clock every evening trawlers draw a net across the entrance to the harbor as a protection against submarines. A passage through this net is not opened until daylight the following morning.

Captain Thomson, of the Frederick VIII, which ship carried us to America and back to Copenhagen, by his evident mastery of his profession, gave to all of his passengers a feeling of confidence on the somewhat perilous voyage in these dangerous waters.

When I reached America, on October 10, I was given a most flattering reception and the freedom of the City of New York. Within a few days after my arrival the President sent for me to visit him at Shadow Lawn, Long Branch, and I was with him for more than four hours and a quarter in my first conference. I saw him, of course, after the election, before returning to Germany, and, in fact, sailed on the fourth of December at his special request.

Ambassador Returns to Post.

Before I left I was impressed with the idea that he desired above all things both to keep and to make peace. Of course, this question of making peace is a very delicate one. A direct offer on our part might have subjected us to the same treatment which we gave Great Britain during our Civil War, when Great Britain made overtures looking toward the establishment of peace and the North answered, practically telling the British government that it could attend to its own business, and would brook no interference, and would regard further overtures as unfriendly acts.

The Germans started this war without any consultation with the United States and then seemed to think they had a right to demand of the United States that the United States make peace for them on such terms and at such time as they chose; that the failure to do so gave them a vested right to break all the laws of warfare against their enemies, and to murder the citizens of the United States on the high seas in violation of the declared principles of international law.

I think that the inclination of the President was to go very far toward forcing of peace.

Our trip from New York to Copenhagen was without incident, except for the fact that on the eighth day of October Swope came to the door of my stateroom about 12 o'clock at night and informed me that the captain had asked that he tell me the wireless had brought the news that German submarines were operating directly ahead of us and had just sunk six ships in the neighborhood of Nantucket. I imagine that the captain slightly changed the course of our ship, but next day the odor of burning oil was quite noticeable for hours.

These Danish ships in making the trip from Copenhagen to New York were compelled to put in at the port of Kirkwall in the Orkney Islands, north of Scotland, where the ship was searched by the British authorities. On the occasion of our visit to Kirkwall, during this trip, a Swede, who had been so foolish as to make a sketch of the harbor and defenses of Kirkwall from the top deck of the Frederick VIII, was taken off the boat by the British. The British had very cleverly spotted him doing this from the shore or from a neighboring boat, through a telescope.

Ships can only enter Kirkwall by daylight.

at 6 o'clock every evening trawlers draw a net across the entrance to the harbor as a protection against submarines. A passage through this net is not opened until daylight the following morning.

Captain Thomson, of the Frederick VIII,

which ship carried us to America and back to Copenhagen, by his evident mastery of his profession, gave to all of his passengers a feeling of confidence on the somewhat perilous voyage in these dangerous waters.

When I reached America, on October 10,

I was given a most flattering reception and the freedom of the City of New York. Within a few days after my arrival the President sent for me to visit him at Shadow Lawn, Long Branch, and I was with him for more than four hours and a quarter in my first conference. I saw him, of course, after the election, before returning to Germany, and, in fact, sailed on the fourth of December at his special request.

Ambassador Returns to Post.

Before I left I was impressed with the idea that he desired above all things both to keep and to make peace. Of course, this question of making peace is a very delicate one. A direct offer on our part might have subjected us to the same treatment which we gave Great Britain during our Civil War, when Great Britain made overtures looking toward the establishment of peace and the North answered, practically telling the British government that it could attend to its own business, and would brook no interference, and would regard further overtures as unfriendly acts.

The Germans started this war without

any consultation with the United States and then seemed to think they had a right to demand of the United States that the United States make peace for them on such terms and at such time as they chose; that the failure to do so gave them a vested right to break all the laws of warfare against their enemies, and to murder the citizens of the United States on the high seas in violation of the declared principles of international law.

I think that the inclination of the President

was to go very far toward forcing of peace.

Our trip from New York to Copenhagen

was without incident, except for the fact that on the eighth day of October Swope came to the door of my stateroom about 12 o'clock at night and informed me that the captain had asked that he tell me the wireless had brought the news that German submarines were operating directly ahead of us and had just sunk six ships in the neighborhood of Nantucket. I imagine that the captain slightly changed the course of our ship, but next day the odor of burning oil was quite noticeable for hours.

These Danish ships in making the trip

from Copenhagen to New York were compelled to put in at the port of Kirkwall in the Orkney Islands, north of Scotland, where the ship was searched by the British authorities. On the occasion of our visit to Kirkwall, during this trip, a Swede, who had been so foolish as to make a sketch of the harbor and defenses of Kirkwall from the top deck of the Frederick VIII, was taken off the boat by the British. The British had very cleverly spotted him doing this from the shore or from a neighboring boat, through a telescope.

Ships can only enter Kirkwall by daylight

at 6 o'clock every evening trawlers draw a net across the entrance to the harbor as a protection against submarines. A passage through this net is not opened until daylight the following morning.

Captain Thomson, of the Frederick VIII,

which ship carried us to America and back to Copenhagen, by his evident mastery of his profession, gave to all of his passengers a feeling of confidence on the somewhat perilous voyage in these dangerous waters.

When I reached America, on October 10,

I was given a most flattering reception and the freedom of the City of New York. Within a few days after my arrival the President sent for me to visit him at Shadow Lawn, Long Branch, and I was with him for more than four hours and a quarter in my first conference. I saw him, of course, after the election, before returning to Germany, and, in fact, sailed on the fourth of December at his special request.

Ambassador Returns to Post.

Before I left I was impressed with the idea that he desired above all things both to keep and to make peace. Of course, this question of making peace is a very delicate one. A direct offer on our part might have subjected us to the same treatment which we gave Great Britain during our Civil War, when Great Britain made overtures looking toward the establishment of peace and the North answered, practically telling the British government that it could attend to its own business, and would brook no interference, and would regard further overtures as unfriendly acts.

The Germans started this war without

any consultation with the United States and then seemed to think they had a right to demand of the United States that the United States make peace for them on such terms and at such time as they chose; that the failure to do so gave them a vested right to break all the laws of warfare against their enemies, and to murder the citizens of the United States on the high seas in violation of the declared principles of international law.

I think that the inclination of the President

was to go very far toward forcing of peace.

Our trip from New York to Copenhagen

was without incident, except for the fact that on the eighth day of October Swope came to the door of my stateroom about 12 o'clock at night and informed me that the captain had asked that he tell me the wireless had brought the news that German submarines were operating directly ahead of us and had just sunk six ships in the neighborhood of Nantucket. I imagine that the captain slightly changed the course of our ship, but next day the odor of burning oil was quite noticeable for hours.

These Danish ships in making the trip

from Copenhagen to New York were compelled to put in at the port of Kirkwall in the Orkney Islands, north of Scotland, where the ship was searched by the British authorities. On the occasion of our visit to Kirkwall, during this trip, a Swede, who had been so foolish as to make a sketch of the harbor and defenses of Kirkwall from the top deck of the Frederick VIII, was taken off the boat by the British. The British had very cleverly spotted him doing this from the shore or from a neighboring boat, through a telescope.

Ships can only enter Kirkwall by daylight

at 6 o'clock every evening trawlers draw a net across the entrance to the harbor as a protection against submarines. A passage through this net is not opened until daylight the following morning.

Captain Thomson, of the Frederick VIII,

which ship carried us to America and back to Copenhagen, by his evident mastery of his profession, gave to all of his passengers a feeling of confidence on the somewhat perilous voyage in these dangerous waters.

When I reached America, on October 10,

I was given a most flattering reception and the freedom of the City of New York. Within a few days after my arrival the President sent for me to visit him at Shadow Lawn, Long Branch, and I was with him for more than four hours and a quarter in my first conference. I saw him, of course, after the election, before returning to Germany, and, in fact, sailed on the fourth of December at his special request.

Ambassador Returns to Post.

Before I left I was impressed with the idea that he desired above all things both to keep and to make peace. Of course, this question of making peace is a very delicate one. A direct offer on our part might have subjected us to the same treatment which we gave Great Britain during our Civil War, when Great Britain made overtures looking toward the establishment of peace and the North answered, practically telling the British government that it could attend to its own business, and would brook no interference, and would regard further overtures as unfriendly acts.

The Germans started this war without

any consultation with the United States and then seemed to think they had a right to demand of the United States that the United States make peace for them on such terms and at such time as they chose; that the failure to do so gave them a vested right to break all the laws of warfare against their enemies, and to murder the citizens of the United States on the high seas in violation of the declared principles of international law.

I think that the inclination of the President

was to go very far toward forcing of peace.

Our trip from New York to Copenhagen

was without incident, except for the fact that on the eighth day of October Swope came to the door of my stateroom about 12 o'clock at night and informed me that the captain had asked that he tell me the wireless had brought the news that German submarines were operating directly ahead of us and had just sunk six ships in the neighborhood of Nantucket. I imagine that the captain slightly changed the course of our ship, but next day the odor of burning oil was quite noticeable for hours.

These Danish ships in making the trip

from Copenhagen to New York were compelled to put in at the port of Kirkwall in the Orkney Islands, north of Scotland, where the ship was searched by the British authorities. On the occasion of our visit to Kirkwall, during this trip, a Swede, who had been so foolish as to make a sketch of the harbor and defenses of Kirkwall from the top deck of the Frederick VIII, was taken off the boat by the British. The British had very cleverly spotted him doing this from the shore or from a neighboring boat, through a telescope.

Ships can only enter Kirkwall by daylight

at 6 o'clock every evening trawlers draw a net across the entrance to the harbor as a protection against submarines. A passage through this net is not opened until daylight the following morning.

Captain Thomson, of the Frederick VIII,

which ship carried us to America and back to Copenhagen, by his evident mastery of his profession, gave to all of his passengers a feeling of confidence on the somewhat perilous voyage in these dangerous waters.

When I reached America, on October 10,

I was given a most flattering reception and the freedom of the City of New York. Within a few days after my arrival the President sent for me to visit him at Shadow Lawn, Long Branch, and I was with him for more than four hours and a quarter in my first conference. I saw him, of course, after the election, before returning to Germany, and, in fact, sailed on the fourth of December at his special request.

Ambassador Returns to Post.

Before I left I was impressed with the idea that he desired above all things both to keep and to make peace. Of course, this question of making peace is a very delicate one. A direct offer on our part might have subjected us to the same treatment which we gave Great Britain during our Civil War, when Great Britain made overtures looking toward the establishment of peace and the North answered, practically telling the British government that it could attend to its own business, and would brook no interference, and would regard further overtures as unfriendly acts.

The Germans started this war without

any consultation with the United States and then seemed to think they had a right to demand of the United States that the United States make peace for them on such terms and at such time as they chose; that the failure to do so gave them a vested right to break all the laws of warfare against their enemies, and to murder the citizens of the United States on the high seas in violation of the declared principles of international law.



Bills of Lading

Our collection department is prepared to give immediate attention to the collecting of Bills of Lading. This is one of many valuable services we render our customers, through an organization of correspondent banks covering the entire country.

Either telephone or write our collection department for full particulars.

A request on your business letter-head brings our Monthly Business Forecast and Trade Bulletin.

The First NATIONAL BANK
First for three Generations

CARMEN TALK RISE

Increase of Nine Cents Hour Will Be Asked, Report.

NO STRIKE ANTICIPATED

Men Express Indignation Over Rumor That Difficulties Will Result—Eight-Hour Day Discussed at Union Meeting.

An advance of approximately 9 cents an hour on the prevailing wage schedule will be demanded by 1200 members of the recently organized local branch of the Amalgamated Association of Electric Railway Employees, according to unofficial reports of the closed meeting held last night at Arion Hall. The men are employed as motormen and conductors by the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company.

President Walker and Secretary Elford, of the association, declined to make public the nature of the proposal which will be submitted to the company within the next few days, but stated that the carmen were balloting on several proposals, affecting both wage schedule and shorter hours. It is understood that balloting was held on the eight-hour day.

Commencing at 8 o'clock last night, the meeting was continuous until an early hour this morning, in order to permit the balloting of men working on all shifts. While the meeting was in progress, the regular business of the monthly session, the discussion of the wage increase proposal and the shorter day practically relegated all other business to the table.

Maximum of 43 Cents Proposed.

Various proposals were submitted, it is learned, and several hours were consumed in harmonizing these until a maximum of 43 cents was reached. Under the proposal indicated last night the minimum would be increased to 37 cents and the maximum to 43 cents per hour.

Relative to the shorter hours proposal carmen assert that on certain funds the hours are excessive. They maintain, with regard to the wage increase, that living expenses have mounted until such a step is necessary.

"We will have nothing to make public concerning the results of tonight's balloting," said Secretary Elford, "until the chosen proposal has been properly drawn up and submitted to the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company."

No Strike Anticipated.

Prior to the opening of the meeting President Walker and other officials denounced the rumor that the carmen are anticipating a strike, and declared that the alleged wage demands, appearing in an afternoon paper, were wholly unauthorized and far from the facts.

This attitude was evident in the talk of carmen before the meeting convened. They were indignant that their unionizing and holding of meetings should have given rise to a strike rumor.

There is little apprehension manifest on the part of officials of the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company, and it is anticipated apparently by both sides that any differences will be amicably adjusted.

Should the carmen ask and receive more pay and shorter hours the specter of 6-cent fares will stalk closer than ever to the Portland public, for the question of raising more revenue will arise inevitably.

I. W. W. THREATEN STRIKE

ULTIMATUM DEMANDS RELEASE OF IDAHO PRISONERS.

Tie-Up in Mines, Lumber Camps, Harvest Fields and Orchards Is Announced Programme.

BOISE, Idaho, Aug. 14.—(Special.)—Warning of a widespread strike in lumber camps, mining sections, harvest fields and fruit orchards among members of the I. W. W., who reached such an agreement recently at a secret meeting, has been received by Governor Alexander in the form of a direct threat.

The threat came from one of the most notorious I. W. W. leaders in the Northwest, who said that the strike would be only by the release of August 20 of all imprisoned members of the Industrial Workers of the World in the state.

The full contents of the threat was not given out, but it was learned on excellent authority that the I. W. W. leaders are quietly moving to put it into effect.

Arrangements have been made by the officials of Oregon and Idaho to place armed guards at the car shops at Huntington, the interstate bridge at Payette and Nyssa, and at bridges near Ontario and American Falls.

Fifty men have been moved to guard important links to lines of communication. Fifty more men will be sent into the Coeur d'Alene region to protect the lead mines and the interstate hydro-electric transmission line between the states of Idaho and Montana.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 14.—An ultimatum was served upon Governor Sam V. Stewart today by Northwestern Industrial Workers of the World headquarters that unless all Industrial Workers of the World prisoners are released by August 20 a general strike will be called that will tie up construction work, the grain harvest and the marketing of the fruit crop.

RUSSIA CALLS MEETING

1000 PERSONS INVITED TO HELP PLAN NEW GOVERNMENT.

Premier Kerensky and Other Ministers of Cabinet to Explain Situation at Moscow Conference.

LOAN TO BE ASKED

More Than \$3,000,000,000 Desired for Use of Allies.

TAXES WILL BE RAISED

Chairman Kitchin Predicts Half Billion Will Be Added to War Tax Measure When It Is Taken Up in Conference.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Congress will be asked to authorize another loan of between \$3,000,000,000 and \$4,000,000,000 to the allies.

Secretary McAdoo and Chairman Kitchin, of the ways and means committee, agreed on this today and also agreed upon the desirability of raising a larger sum than \$2,000,000,000 for war purposes by taxation. Congress probably will be called upon at the December session to revise the war revenue bill now before the Senate, increasing the sum to be obtained through taxation.

Later Chairman Kitchin said the estimated domestic needs for the present fiscal year would be covered by a bond issue of \$5,000,000,000, and a half-billion dollars in revenue might be added to the war tax bill when it got to conference.

According to present plans the remainder of the present session of Congress will be restricted to the bond issues, the war tax bill and the sailors and soldiers' insurance. Work will begin on the bond legislation the last week of this month.

SPY SUSPECT IS INTERNED

Reputed Head of German Espionage System in West in Custody.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Aug. 14.—Alvo von Alvensleben, reputed head of a vast German spy system in the West, formerly a wealthy Saxon nobleman and alleged financial agent of the Kaiser in Canada, arrested recently at Portland, arrived here in custody of Department of Justice agents and was interned in the third war prison camp at Fort Douglas.

The prisoner of war denied that he is a Lieutenant in the German army and says that he resigned in 1904. His fortune of several million dollars has been lost, he declares, because he was a German.

SPAIN HAS MARTIAL LAW

Whole Country Affected Following General Strike Disorder.

MADRID, Aug. 14.—The whole of Spain has been placed under martial law following disorders resulting from the general strike, which is spreading. This decision was reached at a meeting of the Cabinet, which devoted its entire time to a consideration of the strike. Instructions were sent to military authorities, who have been given

Elevator Breaks Man's Jaw.

Harry Sney, a Japanese employed at the Benson Hotel, sustained a broken jaw last night when he was caught between the floor of an ascending elevator and the ceiling of the first story. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. Hotel employees said Sney slipped and fell just as the car began to ascend.

Beware of Substitutes

When you buy Aspirin you want genuine Aspirin—nothing else. As additional protection against substitution, every package and every tablet bears

TABLETS: Pocket Boxes of 12 and 100
BOTTLES: 24 and 100
CAPSULES: Sealed Packages of 12 and 24

"The Bayer Cross—Your Guarantee of Purity"

Bayer-Tablets Aspirin

The trade-mark "Aspirin" (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.) is a guarantee that the monoacetic acid of salicylic acid in these tablets and capsules is of the reliable Bayer manufacture.

Sipman Wolfe & Co.

Merchandise of Merit Only

A very special purchase of
Duchess SATIN
\$1.98 a yard

—We've never offered a better value than this in all our years of good value-giving! Every single yard is the same extra heavy quality, and all lustrous black, the kind of satin that will figure so largely in suits, coats and gowns for Fall. Think of it! By all means buy the yards and yards that you'll need in the months to come.

A sale of imported silk
SHANTUNG 89c a yard

—It will be hard, indeed, to find more of this splendid quality silk Shantung after we've sold this! That's why we advise early coming if you're to reap the savings that this sale offers. All splendid weight, natural-color silk.

Second Floor—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

A real wonder-sale of
Japanese CENTER PIECES and LUNCH CLOTHS

—It's a sale of such importance that we've decided to hold it on the Main Floor, just inside the Fifth-street entrance. —There are beautiful hand-drawn and hand-embroidered center-pieces and table cloths, as well as Battenburg lace-edged pieces. And at prices that will startle all Portland and all the Northwest! Just see!

HAND-EMBROIDERED CLOTHS, \$2.50
—Hand-drawn and hand-embroidered lunch cloths, 50x50 inches square.

HAND-DRAWN CLOTHS, \$1.25
—Size 36x36 inches.

HAND-DRAWN CLOTHS, \$1.50
—Size 50x50 inches.

LACE CENTERPIECES, \$1.35
—Battenburg lace edges, with hand-embroidered center. Size 36x36 inches.

Size 48x48 inches—\$2.00
Sale Main Floor—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

A very special sale of Kayser's
Glove silk CAMISOLES 79c

—A special order of them that couldn't be duplicated for anywhere near 89c. They're lace yoked and some are of glove silk brocade. In fact, they are such very special values that we'll be mightily surprised if there's a single one left by night.

Third Floor—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

NUXATED IRON

Increases strength of delicate, nervous, rundown people 100 per cent in ten days in many instances. 10c for 25¢ if it fails as per full explanation in large bottle. Ask your doctor or druggist about it. Nuxated Iron. Dr. J. C. Williams' Pink Pills. Always carry it in stock.