PHOTOGRAPHS AND NEWS NOTES ABOUT A GROUP OF WOMEN

RUTH ST. DENIS

MARQUISE DE LA CHARETTE

BLANCHE ARRAL

LUISA TETRAZZINI
COPYRIGHT 1909 BY GEO. G. BAIN

EUSAPIA PALLADINO
COPYRIGHT 1909 BY GEO. G. BAIN

JULIA HOERNER IN CAR OF JOHN BERRY'S BALLOON

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—(Special.)—Ruth St. Denis is a New Jersey girl who has charmed the crowned heads of Europe and the uncrowned heads of America with her Hindu dances. While she was a member of Mrs. Leslie Carter's company, appearing in "Du Barry," she picked up a cigarette card with a picture of a Natch dancer, and from it got the idea of doing East Indian dances herself. When she had trained herself in her art, she found a manager who went up and down Broadway offering her to every theater in New York, but without success. It was a long time before she found an opening. When she did, she became the rage. She danced to big audiences at $5 a head and made a great deal of money. When her dances were still popular in America, Miss St. Denis went abroad and had the satisfaction of dancing before King Edward and the Kaiser. That meant success in England and Germany. Now she has returned with a new set of dances and a company of assistant Hindus and will appear at the Hudson Theater, New York, November 16, after which she will make a tour of the United States.

* * *

They had a very spooky time on the Princessin Irene on her voyage to New York from Naples, this week. Eusapia Palladino, the famous Italian medium, was aboard, and held three seances for the edification of some of the ship's officers and passengers. Ghostly kisses were felt, and a cold wind blew from the brow of the medium. All these things the passengers attested when they landed in New York. Mme. Palladino is the most famous medium in the world, and her coming has been anticipated with interest by some of the greatest scientists in the country. Professor William James, of Harvard, has sat at the seances of Mme. Palladino, and has used them in his study of psychic phenomena. Other scientists of this and foreign countries who are investigating seriously spiritualistic phenomena have used Mme. Palladino as a medium and take her seriously. Professor Munsterberg, of Harvard; Dr. Jastrow, of the University of Pennsylvania; Professor Minot, Dr. Carl Dana and Dr. Morton Prince are some of the thinkers who will test her powers. She was closely in touch with Professor Lombroso in his spiritualist investigations and it is thought Mme. Palladino will try to materialize his spirit while here.

* * *

Julia Hoerner is not the first woman to make a balloon ascension, but she is the first to go after the Lahm cup. She was in the car of John Berry's balloon when he started from St. Louis with a view of beating the record of Holland Forbes. Miss Hoerner is the pioneer woman aeronaut of St. Louis, too. She has made many ascensions.

* * *

The course of true love has not run smooth with the Marquise de la Charette. She was Susan Henning, of Louisville, and she married her Marquis at St. Patrick's Cathedral this week. It was noted that her mother was not present at the ceremony, and it now develops that she did not approve of the match and refused to lend it her countenance. Meantime, the chauffeur who drove the Marquis and his fiancee around New York is trying to collect a bill of more than $50 for his services, and making quite a little noise about it.

* * *

Tetrazzini, the famous coloratura singer of the Manhattan Opera-House, arrived last week from Europe. She was smiling, as usual. Mme. Tetrazzini is always apparently on the best terms with her audiences and with the world in general. She reports her voice in splendid condition. With Sembrich devoting herself to concert this season, there is no one to sing her roles adequately but Tetrazzini, and some persons always liked Tetrazzini better than Sembrich, anyway.

* * *

A square-jawed man with blonde hair cut in the French fashion walked into police headquarters a few days ago and asked permission to carry a revolver. He showed a bullet hole in his leg where a San Francisco thug had shot him and said he was afraid the same influence behind the San Francisco shooting might cause another attack on him here. Permission was granted, and Hamilton Bassett, ex-newspaper man, former manager of opera for the French Government, and husband of Blanche Arral, the singer, is going around New York "heeled" for his next encounter. All he had to protect himself when he was attacked in San Francisco was half a brick. There is a very dramatic international story behind the incident of the shooting. Blanche Arral was singing in Paris, when she received an offer of an engagement in St. Petersburg. The Russian people are great lovers of music and very emotional. They not alone kept Mme. Arral engaged at St. Petersburg and Moscow for three years after she left Paris, but on her departure for the French capital showered her with gold and jewels. Her appearance under the management of Raoul Gunsberg was greeted with such favor that she was engaged to sing coloratura roles for the remainder of the season at the St. Petersburk Imperial Opera. She sang in French while the other members of the company sang in Russian or German. For two years she was the center of interest at the great opera-house. Then she married Prince Sergius Pachkopf, head of an influential Russian family. The marriage was bitterly opposed by his family, and they made the life of his wife so unhappy that he left St. Petersburg with her and together they traveled over Russia. Then they went to Belgium to visit her family. While they were there, the Prince was persuaded to go to Constantinople, where his brother was in the diplomatic service. She never heard of him again, until his family notified her that he was dead and that she would better not return to Russia. She has never been in Russia since.

In settling the Prince's estate his family found that it must reckon with his wife. They approached her to sign a relinquishment of her rights in his property. She refused to do this until they would restore to her her own private fortune which had been in the Prince's keeping. She said that the presents given her at her farewell performance were alone worth $25,000. The family refused to make settlement on that basis. Since that time Mme. Arral has been pursued by emissaries of the family. She went from her home in Liege to Costa Rica, thence to the United States and to Europe. Then she returned to the States, and at New Orleans met and married Mr. Bassett. He followed her to France and afterward to Cambodia, where he was director of an opera company subsidized by the French Government to play through the six months' exposition. She was constantly annoyed while traveling through the Far East, and at Australia she was approached through the Belgian Consul and an offer of compromise made. She was told that the Consul would turn over to her all her jewelry if she would sign a release. This she refused to do. She continued her tour of Australia and New Zealand, and went thence to Fiji and to San Francisco. Their baggage was stolen and there was every evidence that they were being pursued by spies seeking to obtain possession of her papers, and especially of her marriage certificate. The pursuit climaxed in the attack on Mr. Bassett in San Francisco, after she had declined an offer of settlement on payment of $10,000 down and $10,000 in six months. Mr. Bassett says he will hold out for a full restitution of his wife's property.

SPOKANE ATTORNEY FLAYS DIRECT PRIMARY LAW—SAYS IT'S FAILURE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8.

and the statutes permitting by indirection the selection of Senators by popular vote, is to change our form of government. The lawyer's duty is not solely to the client who may employ him about a particular matter, but his highest duty is to the people of the state and nation in which he resides. By virtue of his education and learning the lawyer is best qualified to understand and appreciate the good and bad qualities of these political theories. The "initiative and referendum" means, of course, direct legislation, and not through the medium of representatives. In other words, it means a change in our form of government from a republic to a democracy. And again, I beg to call your attention to the words of James Madison:

"Theoretic politicians, who have patronized this species of government (democracy) have erroneously supposed that by reducing mankind to a perfect equality in their political rights, they would, at the same time, be perfectly equalized and assimilated in their possessions, their opinions, and their passions."

We cannot overlook the experiences of history as summarized by him in these words:

"Such democracies have ever been spectacles of turbulence and contention; have ever been found incompatible with personal security or the rights of property; and have in general been as short in their lives as they have been violent in their deaths."

The "recall" tends to make representatives mere errand boys; to deprive them of courage and independence and make their abilities of no benefit to the people. They must, if they are retained in office, have their ears to the ground and be influenced in their conduct by the wishes of societies and aggregations of men formed for their own selfish purposes, and by so-called public opinion, created by the one man or two or three men who control the newspapers of the particular community. The public must of necessity form their opinions as to most matters from the facts as stated in the press, and it is too often the case that newspapers color the statements of facts as to local matters so as to influence the public mind in favor of that side of the issue which is advocated or approved by the editor. Such editor may or may not be a wise and good man. But whether wise and good or not is beside the question. Under the "recall" system the press is given almost autocratic power.

The system of having the people express their choice of United States Senators at a general election and to have the members of the Legislature pledge themselves to elect to the Senate that person who shall receive the highest number of votes at the general election, is contrary to the spirit of the Constitution of the United States. It may be that it would be wise to amend the constitution so as to provide for election of Senators by direct vote. That such an amendment would work any improvement in the character and ability of the Senate has not yet been demonstrated. A system such as now prevails in a few states whereby one may be elected United States Senator, although he receives a small minority of the popular vote, can hardly be commended upon any theory. It has been authoritatively stated that at the last election in Wisconsin, the Senator chosen received but 17 per cent of the entire vote, and his statement of his expenses in that election shows an expenditure of more than $100,000. One of the purposes of the provision in the Federal Constitution as to the method of election of Senators, was to insure the election of thoughtful and conservative men, who would represent the calm and deliberate judgment of the most intelligent men of their respective states, and not the ill-digested ideas of temporary whims or passions of the moment. The new idea means that the candidate for United States Senator will be tempted like the candidate for the House of Representatives, to publicly express his approval of all of the latest political fads, although he may be confident that they are entirely without merit or harmful. And experience has demonstrated that the man who has little to recommend him, except wealth—if that be a recommendation—has quite as great an opportunity of reaching the United States Senate, through this new system, as under the constitutional method. If "the people are to be trusted" to use an expression of the advocates of these new ideas, to elect United States Senators at a general election, they are likewise to be trusted to elect men of integrity and ability as members of the State Legislatures who will, through the constitutional method, select United States Senators. That the people are to be trusted and that the fathers were men of the greatest wisdom, has been demonstrated, among other ways, by the fact of the continued existence of the Nation under the same Constitution and the happiness and prosperity of the people, notwithstanding the great increase of population and enlargement of territory. This new method of selecting Senators in a few states may have one good effect. It may act as a stimulant in the other states and discourage corrupt practices in the Legislatures.

The "direct primary" law, as it exists in this state, and in my own state, has some things to recommend it. It is reasonable to believe, I think, that in small villages and towns and in small cities, and in counties containing no large cities, that at least as good results will be obtained through the direct primary system as the convention system as to ordinary offices. In large cities and in the state at large the question is a more serious one. As to state offices, however, the candidates for Governor are bound to be in the limelight, and, therefore, an intelligent vote should be cast and nominations by some direct primary system might be wise. I know for myself that, although I tried with some considerable energy to advise myself about the merits of the different candidates for office, that I have not been able to vote intelligently at the direct primary as to many offices. The expenses connected with two campaigns, which the direct primary compels, make it almost impossible for one to succeed as a candidate for a state office unless he has considerable means. The result is bound to be that generally the candidates for offices in large districts will be men who make politics a business, and in order to succeed combinations will be at least thought to be necessary. Instead of two great political parties, there spring up a score or more of temporary political organizations, that live for only that particular campaign. We had in my own state at the last election a large number of so-called advisory ballots. We had the saloon ticket that had on it nearly every office, including judges of the courts and a candidate for United States Senator; we had an anti-saloon ticket, a business man's ticket, a taxpayer's ticket, a union labor ticket, and several others, besides ballots unlabeled. In my own state we have had only one election under it, but it is fair to state that the consensus of public opinion is that the Legislature thus selected contained on the average less ability than any other Legislature ever selected in the state, except the one elected in the populistic year of 1896. Furthermore, our last Legislature was the most heedless of the people's money, the most extravagant legislative body since statehood. It is not my purpose to enter into a lengthy discussion of the good and bad characteristics of the direct primary law, except as to one feature of it, which to my mind is most iniquitous and which should receive the condemnation of the bar of this state, and of my own state, individually and collectively. And that is the feature providing for selection of judges. Three general systems prevail among the English-speaking people as to the selection of judges. I have before pointed out the system prevailing under the Federal Constitution, and the excellent results of that system. The system of appointment also prevails, as you are all aware, in England and in all her colonies, and we must admit that the English courts and the courts of English colonies have been courts of high character and excellent ability, in which even-handed justice, with rare exception, has been meted out, without regard to the wealth or poverty or station in life of the litigant. In those courts the rights and liberties of all the people have been secure. In several states of this Union the judges are not elected by the people, but are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the legislative body as a whole or by the Senate, except in three of the states the selection is made by the legislature in joint session. The states wherein judges are not elected by the people are: Massachusetts, Maine, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont, New Jersey, Delaware, Georgia, Louisiana, Rhode Island and Virginia. In the other states, namely, the state where judges are elected by the people, there seems to prevail three different systems. In some of them they are nominated in general political conventions; in some they are nominated in separate judicial conventions; in the others they are nominated by a direct primary law. While there may be others that have adopted the system of separate judicial conventions, I personally know only two states, to wit: New York and Illinois. I have no particular acquaintance with the judicial situation in Illinois, but have some familiarity with the situation in New York, and am satisfied that the separate judicial convention there prevailing has worked satisfactorily with rare exception. One reason why it has worked so satisfactorily is because the bar of the State of New York felt free at all times to express themselves frankly about candidates for judicial honors, not only privately but in bar conventions. In other words, the bar of the state courageously exercises the influence that it has and ought to have in electing the men having highest judicial attainments for those offices, and when a mistake is made in a judicial convention, the bar at once advises the public and undertakes to correct the error. In the judicial district in which I formerly resided in that state, there was elected this month to the office of Judge of the Supreme Court the Democratic nominee by a plurality of over 10,000, although the district has a normal Republican 10,000 majority. The Republican judicial convention had nominated a candidate whom the bar pronounced unfit and through the influence of the bar he was defeated, and a most excellent man elected.

Questions Previous Decisions.

As practitioners, when we find a certain question of law under investigation, decided the same way by the Supreme Court of the United States and by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and the Court of Appeals of New York, and that the question has not been passed upon by the courts of the state in which our cause is pending, unless all of the other courts of the country hold to the contrary, which never happens, we feel confident that our own court will follow the decision of the courts named. And that is because that the bar generally and the courts of the country generally recognize the exceptional ability and the high character of the courts named. Without making odious comparisons between the courts of last resort of the different states, it is fair to state that the courts selected through appointment by the chief executive, or nominated through separate judicial conventions, are at least not inferior in character and ability to the courts selected by other methods. It is worthy of comment in this connection that the terms of office of the judges of the courts last referred to are either for life or for very many years (14 years in New York), and the salaries are reasonable.

I think that no disinterested unbiased man will contend that the nomination of judges in general political conventions is an ideal system, nor is any other system to be commended which makes the office of judge a subject for political trading or forces the candidate into politics.

"It is plain," says Ambassador Bryce, in his great work "The American Commonwealth," "that judges, when sucked into the vortex of politics, must lose dignity, impartiality, and influence."

Three Things Lower Judiciary.

Again, he says: "Any one of the three phenomena I have described—popular elections, short terms and small salaries—would be sufficient to lower the character of the judiciary. Popular elections throw the choice into the hands of political parties, that is to say, of knots of wirepullers inclined to use every office as a means of rewarding political services, and garrisoning with grateful partisans posts which may conceivably become of political importance. Short terms, though they afford useful opportunities of getting rid of a man who has proved a failure, but done no act justifying an address for his removal, oblige the judge to remember and keep on good terms with those who have made him what he is, and in whose hands his fortunes lie. They induce timidity, they discourage independence. And small salaries prevent able men from offering themselves for places whose income is, perhaps, only one-tenth of what a leading barrister can make by private practice. Putting the three sources of mischief together, no one will be surprised to hear that in many of the American states the state judges are men of moderate abilities and scanty learning, inferior, and sometimes vastly inferior, to the best of the advocates who practice before them."

We expect a judge to have some ideas about political matters. A man devoid of such ideas would be unfit for the bench. What we really mean when we say that we are in favor of a nonpartisan judiciary is that we are opposed to men who are adepts at the political game and who have taken prominent parts in running the party machine, or who are chronic office-holders, as candidates for judicial honors, and that we are opposed to any system which particularly aids such men in obtaining judgeships. It is claimed by some of the gentlemen who advocate the selection of judges under the direct primary system that the result will be the selection of judges without regard to their political opinions and that the candidates for judgeships will not, under this system, make deals, trades and combinations and do various other things of an undignified and sometimes reprehensible character that are done by the ordinary office-seeker. In this the advocates of that system are mistaken, as has been demonstrated by experience. Politics, using the word in its worse sense, is, by this system, forced upon the candidates for a judgeship and also upon him who wears the judicial ermine, provided he hopes for re-election. This system makes a gumshoe politician out of nearly every such candidate. To see candidates for judicial honors traveling around their district, whether it be the county or the state, attending meetings and gatherings of a political or semi-political character, having their pictures published in the newspapers, having their cards handed to the voters, having sketches published and generally circulated, in which the statement is made that they will or have gone contrary to the law in respect to certain classes of cases, as for instance that they have not and will not grant nonsuits in personal injury cases, is a sight disgusting to all right-thinking men. The system takes from the judge his courage to enforce the law in the face of public excitement. To go contrary to popular whim with an election coming on is suicidal.

Popular Vote in Question.

When some great question of governmental policy is involved, we are agreed that the most satisfactory way of solving the problem is through popular vote. The people may likewise be trusted to select, through popular vote, nearly all public servants from the highest to the lowest. But there are questions that cannot be determined in that manner. I presume that in the City of Portland there are several gentlemen who have acquired local fame as physicians and surgeons and their names are familiar to the general public, and if the question were to be submitted to popular vote as to what half dozen men are best qualified as physicians and surgeons, that the decision would not be far wrong. But if the question were to arise as to what physician in your city is the safest and surest diagnostician, would it not be ridiculous to submit that question to popular vote? Not 5 per cent of the people could vote intelligently upon that subject. Or, if you please, if the question were to arise as to what man in your state is best fitted for the position of hydraulic engineer or to construct a great bridge, would any man contemplate submitting that question to popular vote? One may have pleasing manners and be a successful advocate, without any judicial qualifications. On the other hand, one may, by virtue of his studious habits and diffident manners and inability to obtain business which becomes a matter of comment in the press, be unknown to the general public, and the best qualified man in the community for a judgeship. A pleasant smile, an iron grip and a loud voice, with ordinary intelligence, may make an ideal Congressional candidate, and may likewise be sufficient for the services that the ordinary Congressman performs, but we demand brains and education and ability and courage and independence in our judges. It is unquestionably true that the people as a whole will vote as honestly and with as much intelligence as possible under the direct primary system. This must be qualified, however, with the statement that there are certain organizations which boast that all the members thereof will vote together as to every proposition that they consider material to their organization, and that they select candidates for judges whom they believe will use their power as judges to further the ends of these organizations. While most men vote honestly and without ulterior purposes, it is impossible for them to vote intelligently on this subject. Suppose there are six candidates for District Judge, to be selected, and 20 names are on the direct primary ballot. It must be a fact that each voter will know nothing about many of these candidates and but very little about a few. The law requires him to vote for six. He tries to do his duty. He perhaps finds six names that are familiar to him. He may know of some because he has met them at some political or lodge or church gathering. He may know of some because they are already on the district bench, and he has heard them spoken of or he has read of them in the newspapers or he has seen them in court. He may know of others because their names have become familiar to him through the newspapers as Police Court Judges or Justices of the Peace in sensational or amusing cases which have come before them and been commented upon in the newspapers. The quiet, studious, unassuming, educated lawyer, who has not appeared as an advocate in sensational lawsuits, or been on the bench, known to the lawyers generally as well qualified for judicial honors, will be unknown to the ordinary voter. In some communities where the direct primary system prevails it has been demonstrated by experience that the best method of reaching the goal of judgeship of a court of general jurisdiction is through the Police Court. A Police Judge may be a very good man and may make a very good nisi prius judge after some experience, but his training as Police Judge is along very narrow and limited lines and manifestly such as not to especially fit him for a court of general jurisdiction. But because he is known as "Judge" and his name is frequently in the newspapers, when he becomes a candidate for a real judgeship his election is almost a certainty. The experiences of Seattle, or rather King County, Washington, in the last election are interesting and instructive. The bar of the City of Seattle felt it their dufy to advise the public as to their opinions concerning judicial candidates, and held a bar primary, under the same general rules as outlined in the direct primary law. The result of the bar primary was the recommendation for re-election, as I recolect it, of all the then judges, except one or two. One of the men recommended was a professor in the law school of the university, and, of course, not generally known to the public. The judge who failed of recommendation by the bar is a very clever politician and was nominated at the direct primary. The law school professor was defeated, and the man who was nominated has been a prominent politician for many years in the City of Seattle, and made many speeches during the campaign in his own behalf.

Convention System Boosted.

The people know that they are not qualified to select the judges, and the intelligent and unbiased members of the community know that the sole desire of the bar in the matter of selecting judges is to select men who are absolutely honest, courageous and independent, and who are learned in the law, and who will treat every litigant, rich and poor, weak and powerful, with absolute impartiality, without fear and without favor.

The convention system, imperfect as it is, is superior in at least two respects to the direct primary system. One is that the members of the convention have the opportunity to be somewhat advised, through conversation with one another, as to the qualifications of the candidates, while the voter at the primary is deprived of that opportunity, and is not even given much information through the press, because newspapers hesitate to express unfavorable views as to candidates for judicial honors. Another is that if the dominant political party should nominate an unfit man for a judgeship and the other party should make an excellent nomination, an opportunity is afforded to the intelligent and independent voter to bring about the defeat of the unfit man, and secure the election of the competent man, while under the direct primary system, as it prevails in the States of Washington and Oregon, the nomination at the primary is equivalent to an election, as no method has been devised for putting any other names upon the official ballot, except through nomination at the primary, and if, perchance, a mistake is made in that nomination, there is no practical method of correcting the error.

It seems to me that the best results will be obtained by the methods pointed out by the fathers in the Constitution of the United States, which prevails also in many of the states whose courts have the respect of the world, and likewise prevails in England and all her colonies, viz: appointment by the chief executive and confirmation by the legislative body, or one of the branches thereof. Whether the Governor is nominated under the direct primary or nominated in some assembly or convention, it is almost a certainty that the man elected Governor will be a man of ability and of high ideals, and if he is entrusted with the power to appoint all of the judges of the state, and the sentiment of the people is that those appointments should be made without regard to politics, that he will not violate his trust. Confirmation by the legislative body as a whole or by one of the branches thereof, would be a check upon any possible danger of the Governor making a purely personal or political or unwise appointment. In order to secure the best results, as experience and reason must teach us, the term of office should be of considerable length and the salaries adequate. But whether the wisest method of selecting judges is by appointment by the Governor or through nomination by general political conventions, or separate judicial conventions, or in some other manner not yet tried, the fact is that the direct primary system of selecting so-called non-partisan judges is and is bound to be a failure, and will eventually result in a weak and inefficient and spineless judiciary.

In conclusion, permit me to suggest that this question is of the greatest importance, and one that must be taken up by the bar of the Northwest. It is our duty to consider this matter carefully and prayerfully and to advise the people of the results of our deliberations, and I therefore respectfully suggest to you that conventions of the lawyers of Oregon and Washington should be called to discuss and consider this question, with the end in view of preparing such statutes as may be necessary to put into legal form our views for recommendation to the legislatures of these states. It is fitting that the first step should be taken by the Oregon Bar Association. Oregon is not only the sister, but is also in a sense the mother of the State of Washington. I am confident that if this association will extend an invitation to the lawyers of the State of Washington to meet the lawyers of Oregon, on some future occasion, to discuss this particular question, that your invitation will be met with the heartiest response.

There are in France over 19,000 qualified medical practitioners and over 11,000 pharmacists.

HER BABY BOY A MASS OF ERUPTION

Pimply Rash Spread Until Head, Face and Body were Covered with Eczema — Hands Bandaged to Keep from Scratching — Was a Fearful Sight and Defied Cure.

CUTICURA MADE SKIN CLEAR AND HEALTHY

"My baby's eczema came on when he was three months old, like a rash on his face and then spread over his head. Then there began to form a lot of small pimples over his head from which a watery substance came out and formed a regular mass of crust all over his head, face and body. I had to tie woolen cloths on his hands to keep him from scratching himself. He was a fearful sight to look at. I went to a drug store and tried some of their remedies for eczema but they did not do him any good. I then called in one of our leading physicians and he tried several kinds of medicine and gave me prescriptions, but they only made him worse.

"At this stage a lady friend of mine came in and advised me to try the Cuticura Remedies. That afternoon I sent for a cake of Cuticura Soap, a box of Cuticura Ointment and one vial of Cuticura Pills, and in less than a week I could see a vast improvement in him. I washed him all over every morning with the Cuticura Soap and gave him an application of the Cuticura Ointment after his bath. I kept on using the Cuticura Remedies until he was completely cured. They left his skin clear and healthy and I always have kept the Cuticura Remedies in the house ever since. I highly recommend Cuticura to all persons suffering from eczema. Mrs. Kate Brougham, 200 Dewey St., Bennington, Vt., Dec. 5, 1908 and Jan. 17, 1909."

PIMPLES CURED

"I congratulate Cuticura upon my speedy recovery from pimples which covered my face. I used Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent for ten days and my face cleared and I am perfectly well. I had tried doctors for several months but got no results. Wm. J. Sadler, 1614 Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., May 1, 1909."

Cuticura Soap (25c.), Cuticura Ointment (50c.) and Cuticura Resolvent (50c.), (or in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60) are sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., 135 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.

Mailed free, 32-page Cuticura Book, an authority on Treatment and Cure of Skin Diseases.

S.S.S. THE REMEDY FOR SORES AND ULCERS

There is but one way to cure an old sore or chronic ulcer, and that is to remove the cause that produces and keeps it open. No matter where located, any sore that remains until it becomes chronic does so because of impure blood; the circulation constantly discharges its polluted matter into the place and it is impossible for nature to heal the sore. S. S. S. heals sores and ulcers by purifying the blood. It removes every trace of taint or impurity from the circulation, and thus completely does away with the cause. No local application reaches below the infected flesh at the spot, and for this reason can have no curative effect on a sore or ulcer; while such treatment is being used alone, the germs and impurities are constantly increasing in the blood and the sore is bound to grow worse. When S.S.S. has cleansed the blood and enriched and purified the circulation the place begins to take on a more healthy appearance, the different symptoms show improvement, the flesh around the ulcer gets firm, new skin and tissues are formed, and aided by pure, rich blood, nature provides a perfect and lasting cure. Under the tonic and blood-purifying effects of S.S.S., the system is built up, and those whose health has been impaired by the drain and worry of an old sore will be greatly benefited by its use. Book on Sores and Ulcers and any medical advice free to all who write.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.