UNITED STATES MUST ACT, IF EUROPE IS TO BE SAVED, DECLARES FRANK A. VANDERLIP

Forces More Terribly Destructive Than War May Be Let Loose, He Warns—Industry, All Interests, Life Itself Now Held to Be in Chaotic Condition.

CONCLUSIONS DRAWN BY MR. VANDERLIP FROM SURVEY OF EUROPE.

America must act promptly to avert world catastrophe.

Europe's industrial class must be quickly reduced to order.

Foreign credit absolutely essential to old-world industry.

Agriculture, crippled by war, must be restored as soon as possible.

Monetary systems of many new states must be re-established.

Markets must be maintained if people are to be supported.

France's problem of devastation and idleness must be solved.

Italy, prostrated and under tremendous debt, must have help.

Menace of bolshevism in all Europe calls for prompt action.

United States can and will have to furnish credit and materials.

(The following address was delivered recently by F. A. Vanderlip, ex-president of the National City bank of New York, before the Economic club of that city, and is reprinted from the New York Times. Mr. Vanderlip recently returned from a three months' visit to Europe. The information which he imparts in this address is based on information obtained by him at first hand. The picture he paints is not a cheering one, but it is intensely interesting; the more so because it comes from so high an authority.)

THIS is a welcome that I am proud of, but I know that it is something that has brought you here and more than just to bid me welcome home. You are here because you believe that I may have something to tell you about the most remarkable situation that the world ever saw. I believe I have, and I am going to tell you straight. I am going to tell you some of the things that I have seen, some of the conclusions that I have reached, and I think you will be shocked. I was shocked when I learned as I did within 24 hours after I got to the other side that most of my preconceived notions of what had happened to Europe should be thrown into the waste basket, and I should starte over again to find out what had happened to Europe.

I went to Europe on the Lapland, sailing at the end of January. That boat was loaded with American manufacturers and representatives of American manufacturers, who were going over to sell goods, who felt that the war probably so helped European industry that they were going to have to face sharper conditions of competition than they had ever known. Those men had no more conception of the Europe that they were going to than I had, nor I believe, than many of you have.

I was in Europe from the first of February to the ninth of May. I spent some time in England first; then I went to France, to Switzerland, to Italy, to Spain, back to Paris again; then to Belgium and Holland and back to London. It is a fair statement to say that I saw the leading men in those countries. I met every finance minister. I met many of the prime ministers. I met the leading financiers and bankers, great employers of labor, labor leaders. And what I have to tell you is not just an opinion of my own, snatched out of the blue sky. It is a reflection, perhaps a composite of the opinions of the first minds in Europe. If it were not, I would not dare stand before you and tell you some of the things that I am going to.

America Must Act Promptly.

I want to say right at the beginning that however black a background I paint—and it will be dark—I would not paint it, I would not tell the story except that I believe America must know it, must comprehend it, must get it into heart and mind, because we must act; and if we do act, we can save Europe from a catastrophe, a catastrophe that will involve us. That is why I feel moved to tell such an assemblage as this something of the conditions that I saw over there, something of some of the consequences that may flow from those conditions.

I believe it is possible that there may be let loose in Europe forces that will be more terribly destructive than have been the forces of the great war. I believe we can probably save the situation from anything as fearful as that. If I did not believe it, I would hesitate to say what I shall about conditions.

If I were to try to put into words what I sum up as the most essential thing to grasp about the situation in Europe, the two words would be "paralyzed industry." There is an idleness, there is a lack of production throughout Europe, and indeed in England, that you can hardly comprehend. There is a difficulty about a resumption of work on ordinary peace affairs that I think nobody could be made to comprehend that did not see it on the ground.

Now, of course, there is a great scar across Europe where there has been devastation. I hardly need to speak of that. You have been told that story. I have seen it from the German border to Zeebrugge; no words can make you comprehend the awfulness of the scar. Complete destruction, insane destruction, destruction going beyond military necessities, destruction that destroyed factories for the purpose of destroying commercial competition. There was a great deal of that. But after all that is only a scar across northern France and Belgium, destroying a considerable part of the industries of those two countries, it is true, but it is not that devastated district that I speak of. It is the idleness all through the countries where the mailed hand of war has been laid upon industry.

War Hurts People's Morale.

Now, why should a factory unharmed by the war, in the midst of a continent wanting everything, incidentally be idle? Why should there be 1,000,000 people in England receiving an unemployment weekly dole? Why should there be in little Belgium 800,000 people receiving a weekly unemployment wage? Now, let me try to give you a picture of the difficulties that a manufacturer is under in Europe today in an attempt to start his factory.

In the first place his labor has been dissipated and he faces the very difficult labor situation, although he is surrounded by idleness. The war has had a bad effect upon the morale of the people. That is particularly noticeable in Belgium, where for four and one-half years there has been partial idleness of people supported from the public purse and the serious effect upon the character for the moment, at least, upon those people.

But our manufacturer must have raw material. Probably it must come from out of the country. He must have the exchange to pay for it. He must have credit, very likely. Now, I have come to see these nations from a new point of view, from a point of view of what they must have from outside to sustain life and go on in a more normal course, and what they have got to pay for it with.

Let me picture a pair of balances, into one scale of which you will put all the things that a nation must have. In Italy coal and cotton. In France cotton and wool, most of the metals. Let us put in the other balance everything a nation has got to export. Well, obviously, at the moment, these nations, wanting everything, industrially disorganized, and nothing to send out—our scales are out of balance.

Now, what can be done? We cannot take anything out here because presumably we have reduced these imports as low as they can go and have the nation live; put more in here, but you cannot put more in if your industries are paralyzed. What other way is there to balance this, and it has got to be balanced? It must be balanced, else things cannot be had that are essential to the nation's life.

Foreign Credit Imperative.

Well, normally we would put gold in there, but of course now there is no gold that these countries can spare. What else can we put in? Credit, that is one thing. There are just three things that go into this balance to balance these necessary things that the nation must have—goods, gold, credit—and so right on the threshold a manufacturer needs a foreign credit. He must have a foreign credit if his raw material is to come from abroad.

Now, what are some of the other things that are difficult? He is facing a wage situation two or three times what the wages were in pre-war days. He is in a currency situation that is chaotic. Some of these nations have a variety of currency at the present time that is almost laughable except that it is horribly serious.

Take the situation in Poland, for example, and Poland was a great manufacturing district about Warsaw. When the present government was formed, this country, made out of a piece of Germany and a piece of Russia and a piece of Austria, had first a currency of the old czar rubles and the Kerensky rubles and the bolshevist rubles, and bolshevist counterfeits of the czar rubles and the Kerensky rubles; and there were German marks and an issue of marks that Germany forced the Warsaw district to make; and then, worth least of all, perhaps, were the Austrian kronens, with three-eighths of 1 per cent of gold back of them. That government had to consolidate in some way this terrific mass of currency and the difficulties that that has thrown upon getting things started there would in themselves be almost enough to bring about the paralysis that is found there. But the currency situation in other countries, while not quite so intricate, is almost equally involved.

In France there were a little less than 6,000,000,000 franc notes which formed the currency of France prior to the war. Today there are 36,000,000,000 franc notes of the Bank of France. Now, 36,000,000,000 francs of paper money is a sum so vast that you could hardly grasp it. Its effect has been to greatly enhance prices. England itself has an enormous issue of what is practically fiat money, about $1,500,000,000 of currency notes, I believe it is, that are secured by a very small amount of gold comparatively, about £28,000,000.

In Belgium, the Germans forced a bank there to make a great issue of notes; it flooded the country with many marks, and when the Belgian government got back there they had to take these marks up; had to issue their own notes, or, in part, bonds, against the marks—some 6,000,000,000 marks were so taken up. When France got Alsace-Lorraine, she got about 4,000,000,000 marks along with it and had to redeem them. It cost France $1,000,000,000 in her bank note currency. So that currency situation makes a great difficulty.

And there is another paralysis that affects every manufacturer, that affects the whole life of Europe more than you could imagine, the paralysis of domestic railway transportation; in some parts of Europe that has become extremely serious. Why, Mr. Hoover told me that the breakdown in transportation in central Europe and in the countries east of Germany was so serious that there was bound to be starvation of hundreds of thousands of people simply because the food could not be moved. If ports were full of food, there would still be many, many many thousands of people starving. Starving people—you know they really starve to death by hundreds of thousands. It is a long way off—we do not get it; we do not understand it.

It is a sort of oratorical expression that people were starving. Why, in Austria, Czechoslovakia, in much of the Balkan country, the starvation has been appalling; will continue to be appalling and the people will face a year from now a food situation worse than they have faced this spring and I say that on the highest possible authority.

Well, now, why is that? Because Russia has ceased to be a producer for export; because Rumania, which sent 100,000,000 bushels of grain into Europe, has been swept clean of her work cattle, was without seed, and could only plant a part of her fields; and her premier told me this year she would not raise anything whatever for export. All that she hoped to raise was what would feed her own people.

All Agriculture Crippled.

This sweeping away of work cattle or work horses is a very serious thing. I have seen in Belgium men hitched to a drag, starting off across long fields, two men pulling an ordinary drag that a horse would draw; I have seen rows of men and women spading their great fields because they did not have the animals to do the plowing.

Mr. Paderewski told me that in Poland, because of lack of work animals, because of lack of seed, not over one-third of the acreage could be planted this year. So you have got that combination of a lack of production, and of the paralysis of transportation which, if there was a sufficient amount of food at the ports, it could not be moved to the people.

I was telling you something of the difficulties of the manufacturer, and I got off the track a little. This difficulty of transportation is an extremely real one. It affects the manufacturer in getting his raw material. It prevents him sending his finished products. But what about his market for the finished products? There is the rub. The markets of Europe are ravenous for things, and they have got nothing with which to pay.

The manufacturer, starting with a disorganized labor situation, a wage scale three times the pre-war scale, a demoralized morale, great difficulty in getting foreign exchange to pay for his raw material, great difficulty in getting bottoms to ship it, great difficulty in getting it transported to him after it arrives at the port, must still produce. But after he produces he has not the market that can pay, a market that will give him the means to go on completing the industrial cycles of buyig more raw material—paying his labor.

Now that is serious, almost beyond our understanding, because we have not realized, at least I hadn't realized, how like a mere great manufacturing community Europe is.

Europe has increased its population since the Napoleonic wars from 175,000,000 to 440,000,000. Now just think of those figures—175,000,000 to 440,000,000! Now, Europe did not become any more productive. She probably does not raise a very great amount more food than she did 100 years ago. Now, how has she fed these people?

Industry All Important.

Why, you can just compare Europe to a New England mill town. If there was no market for the product of the mills of that town, if you could not sell, what would happen? Why, you could not continue the industrial processes, your people could not earn the wages they must pay to bring the food into the town, and they would go hungry or they would get out.

The responsible minister of the British government said to me that you cannot get the industries of Europe started so that Europe in time can make an effective demand upon the industries of England. The British government will have to get 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 Englishmen out of England, and nearer to the source of food supply.

It is this fact that we must grasp; that these industries must be kept going in these highly industrialized European countries if the people are to live. Take England, the most thickly populated country in the world—700 to the square mile. They have built up that whole island into an industrial community that can only live by selling abroad a great part of the product of the factories, and with the proceeds of that export buying more raw material and the foods for the population.

Let me tell you a little about England, England as I see it. The England that I saw the first of February was an England on the very verge of revolution. You did not get that over here, but it is a fact generally admitted by all Englishmen. When I arrived in London—I think it was the second of February—the streets were full of army lorries trying to carry the people because there were strikes on the District railway and in the tube; the coal miners were threatening an immediate strike, and the supply of coal was so scarce that life there was most uncomfortable.

Up in Glasgow there were such riots that they had sent military tanks to patrol the streets. The railroad men were threatening a tie-up of all transport service. The electricians were threatening to put London in absolute darkness, and all were provided with candles throughout the evening expecting the light any moment to be cut off.

Briton's Sense Reassuring.

Now, happily, there has been a great change in that situation. The great underlying common sense of the Englishman came to the rescue and differences were parly composed.

The coal miners demanded and received a royal commission that should within a very few days examine their claim for higher wages and shorter hours, and that examination did not leave a doubt in the minds in England that the miners had made out a case. The differences were composed with the railroad people, and for the moment the outlook in England is peaceful so far as any revolution is concerned.

But I would like to examine for you a little the English situation. England has held the premier position in the international industrial markets. America grew, but England grew too. America grew faster. So did Germany grow faster. But England had, up to the outbreak of the war, held the premier position. Now, how did she hold it? She had little raw material, some iron, and some coal; that was all. I will tell you how she held it. She held it by underpaying labor. That was her differential. That is how she competed. She underpaid labor, until today labor has not a house over its head in England, and the government is undertaking to build a million houses for working men—a million houses!

English industry made a red ink overdraft on the future by underpaying labor so that it did not receive enough to live efficiently, and you know that in the mill towns of England there grew up a secondary race of small, underfed, uneducated, undeveloped people. Well, England has got to pay the overdraft now. She found that a third of her men of military age were unfit for military service. One of Mr. Lloyd George's most famous utterances was that "You could not make an A-1 nation out of a C-3 population." They all see it, and that differential that England has had in international trade is gone. But that is not all of it.

Markets Must Be Maintained.

England must maintain her markets if she is to maintain her population. Remember, she is an industrial community, just like an industrial village. She has this vast population that her fields will not sustain. She must bring in raw material, pass it through her factories, sell it abroad, and have margin enough to get more raw material for the food she needs, and she is facing the demoralized markets of Europe.

I believe all those markets must be rebuilt. I believe that is the real peace treaty now. There cannot be peace when there are idle people, a lack of production, want, and starvation, and those are things that are current in Europe.

Now, what shall we do? Before I get to that I want to tell you of some of the other countries a bit. I have told you a little of England. Let me tell you just a word of English finance. The English fiscal year begins on April 1. Now from April 1 to the armistice England's war cost was £7,500,000 a day, roundly. It was just a little under that. In the months since the armistice her war cost has been £6,500,000 a day. Why, the cost of this war, after the armistice, is going to amaze the world.

Now, let me turn to France a little. France is bled white—that is a trite statement; but it is a statement that comes to you with crushing force when you really see France; when you see today women in the railway yards; women on the street cars; women at many things that men should be doing; when you see men well along in the forties still in uniform—you begin to appreciate what has happened in the way of the loss of manpower.

Of course, there, in Northern France, you do not expect to find anything but devastation and idleness, but there is idleness all over France, just as you find in England, just as in Belgium, just as you find in Italy—there in Italy, with its great army not disbanded, and she cannot disband it without disbanding it into idleness, and she is afraid of idleness—poor Italy! You know I am pro-Italian since I spent three weeks in it.

Italy's Course Defended.

I had some preconceptions about Italy. They were reinforced by current conversation in England and France, and they were that Italy came into the war when she got her price; that the greatest thing that she accomplished was a phenomenal defeat, and that when the war was over she wanted to claim the credit and grab all the swag that she could. Well, that view isn't right. When Italy came into the war she came to the side that at that time certainly did not look as if it had the best chance. She did as brilliant fighting in those hard places as men ever did in the world.

By treachery, through surprise, she suffered a horrible defeat. Her heart was torn open, and she came back and put the enemy back. She defended a line as long as the line across France. She lost as many men in proportion to her population as England's loss, and she has buried herself under a crushing debt. My sympathy is with Italy.

I believe you might be interested in an Italian story. A good many nations and a good many military organizations think that they won the war, but I can tell you how one man, just one man, who, if he didn't win the war, saved the allies from defeat, and that man was an Italian, a great manufacturer at Genoa. His father had been a manufacturer before him, and had been filled with the idea that he would resist German penetration, that no German money should ever get control of that factory, and his two sons inherited that feeling and were absolutely free from any German taint when the war broke out. When war was declared they offered to turn their great shops into munition works make guns. They thought there was still German influence in the Italian government, but whether or not there was, they got no orders. That did not feaze them; they got the designs of French guns, and they made 2000 cannon, 2000 splendid field pieces, and when that terrible defeat came to Italy, and the Italian government then hastened to them to ask them to make guns, they had 2000 ready at once to put into the field.

Further Difficulties Faced.

Now, still they had difficulty in getting further orders. At last they got orders, but they could not get paid. At one time the Italian government owed this single corporation 700,000 francs or lire. They employed 100,000 men; they made 10,000 field guns. Now, there may be men here who tried to make guns for our army, but however desperately they tried they did not, in the months between the declaration of the war and the finishing, get very many of them over there, and they will appreciate what making 10,000 guns means. That is what this one concern did; financed the situation in spite of not being able to get paid; did finally get paid, but I believe that just those two men who ran that concern, who had such patriotism, such foresight, such enormous financial strength, such great industrial ability as to produce these things, saved Italy from defeat, and an Italian defeat would have been serious to the allies' cause.

Now, Italy under this tremendous debt, and the Italy that has to have 1,000,000 tons of coal a month, has to have its cotton—has to have everything—this balance of its necessities is weighted away down; the balance of its exports is high in the air.

They have little to put in. Their situation is very serious.

I saw somthing of some of the neutral countries, too. I was in Spain. Spain has been unharmed, has prospered as she never prospered before, and but for a terrible cancer in her she would be the most promising place in Europe. That cancer is the labor situation. There was presented at Barcelona as perfect a laboratory of bolshevism as you ever saw, an organization that was the most mysterious, the most terrifying of any organization that I ever encountered. It takes in the whole laboring population there. It is secret to the extent that the members themselves do not know who guides it. It calls general strikes merely for gymnastic exercise. It rules by assassination.

Spain Has Red Terror.

In the time I was there 72 employers and foremen had within a few weeks been assassinated. Not one conviction. No witnesses would testify; they were terrified. No jurors would convict; they were terrified. It terrified the papers. They had told the papers: "You cannot publish anything that we do not censor." They censored one paper for publishing an official order of the government, fined it 5000 pesetas, and told them they would destroy their presses if they did not pay. They did pay, but the censorship became so absurd that every paper there stopped publication. There was bolshevism in the making, aided by Russian money and aided by German men. No question about it whatever.

This aid of Russian money brings up an interesting subject. I do not know how much you have seen of it in the papers here, but the best you know of engraving and printing, that is, money factory, in the world, next to the bureau of engraving and printing in Washington, was located in Petrograd.

The theory of the bolsheviki was that in their order of society there was no place for money. They saw it was difficult, however, to go on without money, and so they set to work to print so much money as to make money useless, but they went further than that. They wanted money for their propaganda purposes in other countries. They have counterfeited the pound, the franc, the mark, the lire, the peseta, to what extent I am not able to say. That has been done. There is no question of that. Some of the English counterfeits have found their way to England, a good many were used in the near east, because they liked pounds better there than rubles; and so the bolsheviki supplied the pounds.

So there is one of the difficulties of currency. Well, I could go on, put on black paint on this background, but I think I have covered enough. Now, is it hopeless, or can we do something about it? That is the whole point. We have got to do something about it. If we do not, it will do something about us.

U. S. Must Save Europe.

Well, what can we do? I do not believe that we can furnish the credit to rehabilitate the governmental credits of Europe. Many of them are too badly involved already. I do believe that we must furnish those things that are essential to the re-starting of industry in Europe, and I believe that we must furnish those things to all Europe. It will not do to use the usual methods of money-lenders, pick out the best security and say we will take a chance on this and let the rest go. We have got to loan in the measure of the necessity rather than in the measure of the security, because there is no security anywhere as long as you will have part of Europe idle, in want and hunger, ready for bolshevism, ready for some uprising, something that will better their condition, and I want to tell you that there is a minority in every country in Europe, that believes in a programme for the upsetting of social order.

In England, employers estimated to me that that minority was 10 or 15 per cent, a minority that actually believes the whole theory of property rights should be abandoned, that we should go into a communistic state of society. Now, there is this inflammable material in every country in Europe. You leave any part of it unprotected, you leave any part of it idle, hungry, starving, and there is going to be social disorder that will be a plague spot, that is infectious, that is likely to spread. And so I believe that if we are to tackle this subject of rehabilitating the industry of Europe, we have got to make a comprehensive job of it. We have got to furnish the raw material, the machinery, a certain amount of foods, and the equipment for railroads to make a start at getting this industrial cycle going again all over Europe.

Hunger Breeds Revolution.

Now a lot of you may say that Vanderlip is excited; he has got too imaginative a brain in looking at this thing; that the war is over and this tangle is going to work out in the long run; always has—there has been tangle before, there have been wars before, and in the long run this will work out. Don't get excited; let us take care of us at home; let us not get involved in too many foreign financial entanglements. You know that a hungry stomach cannot wait for the economists in the long run; he starves to death. Before he will do that he will go into revolution. This thing would work out in the long run if it were one country, but it is all the European continent. The whole international reaction of one industry is broken up; the whole machine is disorganized, and it won't work out in the long run unless we help it work out.

Now Europe has got to save itself. It cannot do it by charity, but we have got to get a little priming in the pump to get the thing started. I do not believe in charity for Europe exactly—money charity—we have done a good deal of that, but I do believe in the charity of mind toward Europe. I am no longer critical of any fool thing that Europe does. They are entitled to do fool things. They are in a state of mind, they are in a nervous tension, they are shaken in morale, they are oppressed by the most harassing situations, and why should they not readily grasp for anything in this peace conference that would stanch their wounds?

Let us be sympathetic with them. But I do not think we need be charitable to the extent of trying to support them, because we can not do it. That would only postpone the days of their trouble. They have got to go to work and we must help put them at work. I think there should be a group of nations that can furnish the things that Europe needs, make an international loan to those countries, not of money; I would not put any money into those treasuries at the present time, but a loan of credits that pay for the things that must be had to start the wheels of industry. I would send Europe machinery, equipment for the railroads, raw material; send it on time; have the payments secured by the very best security that they can give and that means special security.

America's Opportunity Here.

I would make this comprehensive attempt to re-start the industries and I think we could do it, and I think Europe would start on toward a normal life. And along with that duty is the greatest opportunity that ever came to a people. We are the darling of the gods. No nation in all time was ever so placed, if civilization will really move on once more over there. Here we are, the reservoir of the world's capital, and at the same time the reservoir of raw material. We can finance the world and feed the world's industry with its raw material, and no nation was ever before so placed.

Pictures Oft-Times Speak Louder Than Words

So this picture will quickly settle any doubt as to my origin.

And, speaking of "values"; you'll have a better idea of the meaning of the word by coming upstairs to my second-floor store and getting an eye-picture of my

Men's and Young Men's SUITS $20 to $40

Trade upstairs and save your dollars on your Fourth of July outfit.

JIMMY DUNN

UPSTAIRS
BROADWAY NEAR ALDER

TY CORNER FROM PANTAGES THEATRE

PORTO RICANS DRINK TONICS

Use of "Industrial Alcohol" in Island Increases Seven-Fold.

SAN JUAN, June 8.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Efforts are being made by the Porto Rican authorities to check the use as beverages of tonics, perfumes and lotions containing alcohol. The insular treasurer, Jose C. Benedicto, and Dr. del Valle Sarraga of the health department, recently asked the house of representatives to enact legislation to prevent the use of such concoctions as intoxicating drinks.

Mr. Benedicto pointed out that it was legally permissible to use alcohol for industrial purposes, under certain regulations, so that any individual could prepare a formula, have it approved by the treasury and health department and sell it freely throughout the island. Theoretically, these preparations were not for internal consumption and were harmful to the health, but in practice it had been found that they were being drunk in alarming quantities, he said. Their sale could not very well be stopped, as they were permitted by law.

"Before prohibition went into force here," said Mr. Benedicto, "the alcohol used for industrial purposes in Porto Rico amounted to between 7000 and 9000 quarts a month, whereas during last March no less than 52,000 quarts were used and in April 55,000 quarts."

There were two methods of dealing with the question through the legislature, said Mr. Benedicto. Either by seizing all those preparations which are being used as a drink, although manufactured under insular permits, or by increasing the quarterly license to manufacturers to $200 instead of the $25 now being proposed, which would enable only the larger firms to manufacture such preparations and would take them out of the reach of the general public.

Mr. del Valle informed the house of the measures which had already been adopted to prevent the use of such tonics for drinking purposes. At first, he said, wood alcohol had been introduced into these preparations, but in view of the terrible effects it produced this had been stopped, for they would simply be leading those people who drank the preparations into total blindness. The other chemicals which had been introduced in order to make the lotions nauseous to the stomach had not been very successful, for means had been found by the people of filtering the liquids and otherwise getting rid of such ingredients.

It is declared that, although absolute prohibition has been enforced, in the island for a year, the police are discovering stills for the distillation of alcohol.

Japanese Send Warships to Siberia.

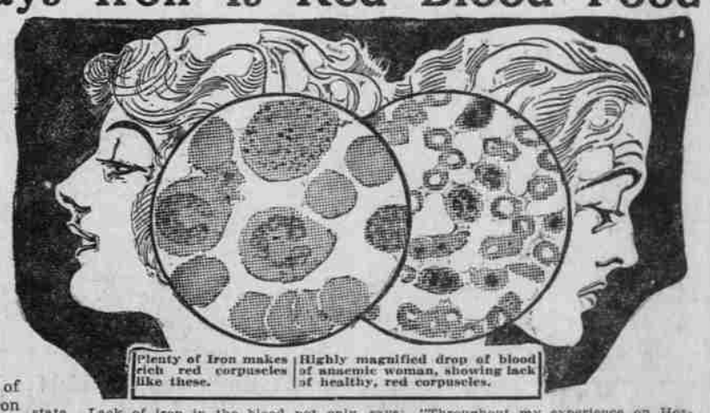
TOKIO, May 22.—The Japanese warships Akashi and Chihaya will be sent to the Siberian coast to guard against bolsheviki along the Amur river.

What Kind of Blood Have You?

Thin, Pale and Watery—Keeping You Weak, Nervous and Run-Down—Or Rich, Red, Healthy Blood With Plenty of Iron in It to Give You Strength, Energy, Power and Endurance

Physician Says Iron Is Red Blood Food

Explains How Nuxated Iron—Master Strength-Builder of the Blood—Helps Give Renewed Vim and Energy to Men and Puts Roses Into the Cheeks of Women.



Plenty of Iron makes rich red corpuscles like these. | Highly magnified drop of blood of anaemic woman, showing lack of healthy, red corpuscles.

If you tire easily, if you look pale, haggard and worn, if you feel generally weak, nervous and rundown it would probably astonish you to look at a drop of your own blood under a powerful microscope and compare it with a drop of pure, healthy blood—rich in iron. Actual blood tests show that a tremendously large number of people who are weak and ill lack iron in their blood and that they are ill for no other reason than lack of iron. Iron deficiency paralyzes healthy, energetic action, pulls down the whole organism and weakens the entire system.

There are thousands whose bodies are aging and breaking down at a time when they should be enjoying that perfect bodily health which cries defiance to disease simply because they are not awake to the condition of their blood. By allowing it to remain thin, pale and watery they are not giving the natural life forces of the body a chance to do their work. Yet others go through life apparently possessing, year after year, the elasticity, the strength and the energy of earlier days; through their bodies courses the energy and power that comes from plenty of red blood—filled with strength-giving iron. Iron is red blood food and physicians explain below why they prescribe organic iron—Nuxated Iron—to build up the red blood corpuscles and give increased power and endurance.

Commenting on the use of Nuxated Iron as a tonic, strength and blood-builder by over three million people annually, Dr. James Francis Sullivan, formerly physician of Bellevue Hospital (Outdoor Dept.), New York, and the Westchester County Hospital, said: "Modern methods of cooking and the rapid pace at which people of this century live has made such an alarming increase in iron deficiency in the blood of American men and women that I have often marveled at the large number of people who lack iron in the blood—and who never suspect the cause of their weak, nervous, run-down state. Lack of iron in the blood not only makes a man a physical weakling, nervous, irritable, easily fatigued, but it utterly robs him of that virile force, that stamina and strength of will which are so necessary to success and power in every walk of life. It may also transform a beautiful, sweet-tempered woman into one who is cross, nervous and irritable. I have strongly emphasized the great necessity of physicians making blood examinations of their weak, anaemic, run-down patients. Thousands of persons go on year after year suffering from physical weakness and a highly nervous condition due to lack of sufficient iron in their blood corpuscles without ever realizing the real cause of the trouble. But in my opinion you can't make these strong, vigorous, successful, sturdy iron men by feeding them on metallic iron. The old forms of metallic iron must go through a digestive process to transform them into organic iron—Nuxated Iron—before they are ready to be taken up and assimilated by the human system. Notwithstanding all that has been said and written on this subject by well-known physicians, thousands of people still insist in dosing themselves with metallic iron, simply, I suppose, because it costs a few cents less. I strongly advise readers in all cases to get a physician's prescription for organic iron—Nuxated Iron—or if you don't want to go to this trouble then purchase only Nuxated Iron in its original packages and see that this particular name (Nuxated Iron) appears on the package. If you have taken preparations such as Nux and Iron and other similar iron products and failed to get results, remember that such products are an entirely different thing from Nuxated Iron.

Dr. H. B. Vail, formerly Physician in the Baltimore Hospital, and a Medical Examiner, says: "Throughout my experience on Hospital Staffs and as a Medical Examiner, I have been astonished at the number of patients who have vainly doctored for various diseases, when in reality their delicate, run-down state was simply the result of lack of iron in the blood. Time and again I have prescribed organic iron—Nuxated Iron—and surprised patients at the rapidity with which the weakness and general debility was replaced by a renewed feeling of strength and vitality. I took Nuxated Iron myself to build me up after a serious case of nervous exhaustion. The effects were apparent after a few days and within three weeks it had virtually revitalized my whole system and put me in a superb physical condition.

Dr. T. Alphonsus Wallace, a physician of many years' experience in this country and abroad, says: "I do not make a practice of recommending advertised medicinal products, but I have found Nuxated Iron so potent in nervous, run-down conditions that I believe all should know it. The men and women of today need more iron in their blood than was the case twenty or thirty years ago. This because of the demineralized diet which now is served daily in thousands of homes and also because of the demand for greater resistance necessary to offset the greater number of health hazards to be met at every turn."

Manufacturers' Note: Nuxated Iron which is prescribed and recommended above by physicians is not a secret remedy but one which is well known to druggists everywhere. Unlike the older inorganic iron products it is easily assimilated and does not injure the teeth, make them black, nor upset the stomach. The manufacturers guarantee successful and entirely satisfactory results to every purchaser or they will refund your money. It is dispensed in this city by the Owl Drug Store and other druggists.