

GIVE TO STATES ENTIRE OF WATERPOWER

Representative Smith of California Wants Federal Government to Keep Hands Off Power Sites Entirely.

(United Press Leased Wire.)
Washington, Jan. 8.—Arguing against the Mann conservation bill and the Pinchot idea of the conservation of natural resources, Representative S. C. Smith (Rep., California) today urged upon the house of representatives the passage of his bill turning over to the states all rights and easements for the development of water power sites, as to let the states work out the conservation problem for themselves.

Smith reviewed the conservation fight and described water rights and state laws that regulate them.

"I want to make it perfectly clear," he said, "that congress has nothing whatever to do with the disposal of water rights. Some eastern publications frequently refer to 'the nation's valuable water rights,' but literally it has none. When the national government wants to appropriate water for the irrigation of its own land it must proceed according to the law of the state in which the water and land are situated.

No Trading in Opportunity.
"Those who claim to be orthodox conservationists assert that easements for the development of water power represent national assets which should be sold for a price. Others take exactly the opposite view, and with them I concur. In the century and a quarter of this nation's existence it has never treated natural opportunities as stock in trade, and it would be manifestly unfair to change that policy as to a few features now remaining in one part of the country.

"But there is a better reason than that, a fundamental one. The United States of America is not a business institution looking for profits and dividends; it is a government pure and simple. It has all along invited the individual to lay hold of the gifts of nature and convert them to the uses and enjoyment of his fellow men, taking the increment himself. That is still the safe and sound rule.

As a matter of taxation, the idea is equally indefensible. First, because it would be an invasion of the state's legitimate field of taxation and second because of the gross inequality of such a tax.

Argues Distrust of People.
Smith argued that the proposed bill was not merely a question of conservation, because it would amount to federal regulation of corporations operating wholly within state boundaries.

"But some are contending that such a power may be created in the national government by the contract granting easements to the federal government," he said. "We will give you the right to charge the public domain if you will agree to charge consumers only such rates as some federal official shall name." A more extraordinary proposition has seldom been presented nor one so offensive to the conservationists.

It means that the people, acting through their state and local governments, cannot be trusted to care for themselves; the protecting wing of some federal official must be spread over them. "Who has a right to say that the people are not to be trusted in their local government, or that the states should abdicate their prerogatives in favor of some bureau chief here at Washington? The suggestion is offensive. It indicts the integrity and sanity of the people in their local affairs—of the same people, by the way, from whom spring this much vaunted federal authority."

It would be easier and cheaper, Smith declared, for a corporation, if it desired, to purchase the influence of one federal official than a large number of state and local officials scattered throughout the states.

People Keep Strings on Grants.
"The state having the initial factor, the water right, to bestow, and being burdened with every duty in connection with the construction and operation of the plant," he concluded, "it has seemed to me that the wise thing to do was to turn over to the several states the right to say to the people, 'We are in question and give them a free hand in working out the whole question. A bill to that effect has been widely discussed in the western press during the past few months and has general endorsement except among those who say, 'The people at home cannot be trusted.'"

"Whether this easement be granted to the power companies by the federal government, or pass through the hands of the states, it should be granted 'in trust for the people' and be the public's contribution to the enterprise, so that it may not be capitalized by a company and become the basis of an issue of stocks and bonds; and so, also, if at any time the government, either national, state or local, should decide to acquire the plant, a price should not be exacted for what the people in the beginning bestowed on the company."

LEAD PRESIDENT

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porations in the department of commerce and labor.

After the official ax had been whetted at six hours of cabinet meeting, the official heads of Pinchot, Associate Forester Price, and Assistant Law Officer Shaw of the bureau were chopped off at a single blow.

Roosevelt's Policies.
Pinchot's contention throughout the controversy with Secretary Ballinger has been that he was upholding the Roosevelt policies and that Ballinger was opposed to them.

The fight having gone to extremes, it is now considered practically certain that Pinchot and his adherents will continue the struggle, and some of the more conservative members of the administration party are wondering just how effective will be the cry of "martyr to the Roosevelt policies."

It is expected that the much talked

of "back from Elba" movement will immediately receive new impetus.

The congressional investigation of the forestry service will now be only perfunctory, as the three men against whom it was directed are out of office. Will Be Witnesses.

Pinchot, Price and Shaw will appear before the investigating committee as private citizens, having suddenly been relieved of any restrictions as an official character, to urge on the inquiry into the department of the interior.

CALIFORNIA FRIEND OF PINCHOT PREDICTS HIS NAME HISTORIC

(United Press Leased Wire.)
Los Angeles, Jan. 8.—William E. Smythe of San Diego, a member of the committee of the Forestry Society of California, which sent a telegram to Clifford Pinchot, assuring him of the backing of the California friends of conservation, following the news of Pinchot's dismissal from office, said today:

"The news from Washington is fairly thrilling to those who comprehend its full significance. The dismissal of Pinchot is, to me, a signal for the formal break between Roosevelt and Taft, the inauguration of a stupendous struggle between the syndicated wealth of the nation and those who are fighting to save our natural resources for the people of this and future generations."

"The insurgent Republicans, the radical Democrats and the progressive independents have now an issue, and perhaps a man, that they can make upon the national platform. Roosevelt's most intimate friend in public life. He was the inspiration of Roosevelt's western policies—irrigation, forestry, waterways and conservation generally. He has stood for these policies in face of the president and the secretary of the interior."

"When Pinchot was here in September a friend remarked that his attitude would probably cost him his official head."

"Very well," he said, "let them remove me as soon as they please. I know I am right, and I shall not deviate an inch from the course I am pursuing."

"In my opinion Clifford Pinchot is not at the end, but only at the beginning of his career. His ideas will prevail and his name will become historic."

INSURGENTS THINK THEY HAVE CANNON'S GOAT BY THE HORNS

(United Press Leased Wire.)
Washington, Jan. 8.—The insurgents are delighted over the walloping they gave Cannon in taking from him the power to appoint the committee to investigate the interior department, but protest that they are still in the lurch.

"The party 'whenever the party is right,'" Friends of Cannon admit that he lost the reins when it was decided that the investigating committee should be chosen through the election of the members by the house. While they concede that this was a severe jolt, they declare it will not happen again, and say that the "personal equation" entered into the question, as friends of ex-Chief Forester Pinchot held the balance of power.

The insurgents today say the "personal equation" will enter to a great degree in the fight that will be made against Cannon at the next session. Both sides are lining up their forces, as this first real victory over Cannon has been somewhat new light upon the situation.

Following the tense events of yesterday, culminating in the dismissal of Pinchot, it is expected that many new phases of the fight will develop rapidly.

RAILROAD BLAMES

(Continued From Page One.)

signal near Cascade Locks, which stood at "stop," an account of extra \$30, west, ahead being in the block. Also that brakeman George Brown of extra \$30, west, went back with stop signals to protect rear of his train did not go back a distance sufficient to give following train a proper warning and allowed time to stop although he had ample time to have gone the necessary distance.

"That he also stopped at the point which was obscured by following trains by a deep cut and a sharp curve so that the signal could not be seen, the flagman or his signals until the engine was practically upon him. On account of this condition he should have gone back further through the cut and around the curve and where approaching engines could have had an unobstructed view of the flagman and his signals."

"We hold Engineer W. M. Thompson and Brakeman George Brown responsible for this collision—Allen Adams, postmaster; A. C. Connor, assistant superintendent government locks; Homer Nichols, farmer; W. Bollon, superintendent; W. E. Ladd, assistant superintendent; C. P. A. Loneragan, assistant superintendent; A. H. McKee, signal engineer."

Says Block Showed "Clear."
Extra \$30 west, a time freight. Conductor Bilberry, Engineer Graham, was stopped at signal 131. On account of the signal being at "stop." After sending a brakeman ahead to flag through the block, the train had just started when it was run into by No. 192. Conductor Haines and Engineer Thompson.

Engineer Thompson testified that the block showed "clear" when he went through. Other witnesses testified that it showed "stop." Brakeman Brown stated that he had only time to get 540 feet back of the train with his hands and feet, but that he was unable to get the train to stop. The board of investigation proved to its own satisfaction that he could have gone much further had he so wished. His statement that he placed torpedoes on the track was also discredited by the board.

Both were stock trains. Only one coming collision in time to make his escape.

It is expected that the much talked

OFFICER SHOTS HOLDUP MAN

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the bar, which is at right angles to the entrance.

The holdup man, wearing a white mask, pushed the door open, and in a crouching position, held a revolver in his hand and advanced toward the bar, back of which were V. Hohenstein and John Daker, both bartenders. Williams said, "Up with 'em!" Advancing toward the bar and pointing his gun at the two men, he glanced at the patrolman, whom he had not seen until about six feet into the saloon. He hesitated about three seconds, when a bullet from the patrol-



Patrolman George E. Croxford, who shot hold robber.

man's gun struck him a short space below the apex of the left shoulder. It ranged upward and lodged near the throat. The bullet cut the large artery in the neck, and the man soon bled to death.

Bandit Drops.
When the bandit was struck by the bullet, he dropped to the floor. He made a quick move to reach for his gun, intending to make a fight for his liberty. Patrolman Croxford grabbed the gun and laid it on the bar. As the man dropped, a second holdup man pushed the door slightly open, and seeing his partner shot down left the place. The patrolman started in search of the escaping partner, who had got out of sight by that time.

The bandit did not say anything after telling the bartenders to hold up their hands. He died within 25 minutes after the shot was fired. Patrolman Croxford immediately notified the station, and Captain Bailey, who was in charge of the city police, sent a squad of officers to the place in the police patrol.

The body was taken to the morgue. T. H. Curtis, warden of the state prison, and Detective Snow and Coleman went to see the body this morning. Williams identified him as Eugene Williams, who had been in Salem prison two years.

Was Professional Burglar.
The record of the man as given by the warden shows him to be a professional burglar and holdup man. The record is that he served 18 months for burglary and was released December 1, 1909. The man wore the cheap suit of clothes furnished by the prison when he left last month. Previous to his sentence at Salem he served three years at the Washington state prison at Walla Walla for blowing a safe.

He was known in Walla Walla as Williams, and in Salem as Brooks. His partner in the job that landed him in Salem was a man by the name of Frank Ward, who also served two years and was released the day after Williams was released.

Both have been known to police and prison officials the past eight years.

Williams was about 30 years old. Previous to his escapades on the coast nothing is known of him. His partner, has a large scar on his right cheek.

Bartenders Frightened.
When the bandit entered the saloon and commanded the bartenders to hold up their hands Daker stood still and stared at the man. Hohenstein "ducked" down behind the bar. The man was shot on the floor. Hohenstein came from behind the bar with a shotgun.

"Patrolman Croxford or any other man in the department has my hearty support in such cases. He is justified in killing the man on the spot," said Chief Cox. "If the patrolman had not shot when he did it is probable that the barman might have been killed."

Captain Bailey also strongly commended the action of Patrolman Croxford.

Henry Schridt, a milkman on Garfield avenue, found a coat early this morning a block from the shooting, and it is believed to be one that the escaping man dropped. It had a partly used tallow candle generally used by burglars. Patrolman Croxford has been on the police force eight years, and lives at 863 Grand avenue north.

NO INQUEST

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week ago Wednesday. He knew that she had died. She had had a quarrel with a sweetheart because he went skating with another girl, and left a note to Mrs. Kramer, asking that her mother, Mrs. G. W. Ridley, of Westport, Cal., be notified. She had told Dr. Johnson that she had taken the poison.

Dr. Norden said that he did not think the woman intended to take enough to kill herself, but did it simply to hurt her lover. She took too much, however, and it killed her.

Who Is Man in Case?
Who the man in the case is has not been told. Mrs. Kramer says she never heard of any quarrel. She also said she did not believe that the girl took poison, though it now develops that her mother was present when the girl told of having taken the dose.

Dr. Norden casts some doubt on the story told by the nurse called to attend the poisoned woman, in which she said she saw the girl make a refusal to take a Broadway car, and come from drinking a few swallows of coffee given her by a man in a room of the Bremer house. Dr. Norden says

PLANS TO HOLD EXPOSITION FOR IRRIGATED STATES

Idaho Horticultural Association Fathers Industrial Exhibition—Seventeen States Represented.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Nampa, Idaho, Jan. 6.—The Idaho State Horticultural association, which closed a three days' session here last night, planned a national exposition of the products of the irrigation states. Two delegates from each of the 17 irrigation states will meet at Salt Lake City early this year to formulate the plans. The location of the exposition will be settled at some future date.

The association elected the following officers, to serve for one year: Captain J. H. Shawhan, Payette, president; H. W. Dorman, Caldwell, vice-president; Prof. J. R. Shinn, Nampa, secretary; A. E. Gibson, Caldwell, treasurer; R. C. Kruger, St. Anthony, and M. B. Sherman, Payette, members of the state board of horticulture.

The next annual meeting will be held in Boise in January, 1911.

"The Home of the Peach."
The convention closed with a banquet at the Dewey Palace hotel last night. The sessions have been filled with lively discussions by leading horticulturists of the state and others from the states along that line.

The matter of irrigation by pumping plants along the Snake river was a subject that attracted special interest and brought out much valuable information relative to that development.

The subject came in connection with the discussion of growing peaches along the Snake river valley, and A. F. Hitt of Payette declared there is a district along that river for 60 miles below Weiser that is now being opened to transportation possibilities by the building of a railroad down the Snake that is destined to be the greatest peach belt of the west.

Grape Culture.
The fact that great quantities of grapes are shipped into Idaho from Michigan and various eastern states, when the fruit could be raised here at great profit, was discussed at length, and the convention generally agreed that the cultivation of grapes in Idaho should receive more encouragement and that the state association would make special efforts along that line.

The matter of growing nursery stock by Idaho nurserymen true to name provoked much discussion. It was the general expression that the state nursery should receive more encouragement and that the planting of Idaho grown stock should be encouraged.

Discusses Smudges.
Protecting fruit from early spring frosts by means of smudges, as has been done so successfully in Colorado the past year, was given enthusiastic discussion. Horticulturists throughout this part of the state are generally agreed on the scheme, and many are now making preparations for the work for the coming year. The subject was presented to the association by United States Commissioner W. R. Howe of Mountain Home, this state. He has made a splendid success for many years at his home, and has never failed to have a crop of fruit. His method has been to smudge by means of firing piles of manure and hay. He is now converted to the oil system, and since the Oregon Short Line has made a special rate on smudge oil to this section and is encouraging the orchard heating so enthusiastically there has been widespread enthusiasm in it.

"Idaho," Victor and Defeat," at the national horticultural meeting this year at Council Bluffs, was presented by W. H. Borman of Caldwell. The many lessons learned at that meeting created new energy for horticulturists of the state, and Prof. Shinn, who has been so persistent in building the Idaho association, stated today that never in the undertaking have prospects been so bright. He says the horticulturists are just now awakening to the possibilities and that the future for fruitgrowing in Idaho is exceptionally bright.

that no doctor was called to attend the nurse. Friends of the nurse, however, say they had to work hard over the girl to bring her out of the stupefying effects of the drug.

Compassion for the relatives of the dead girl is given as the cause of Dr. Johnson's and Coroner Norden's willingness to hush up the poisoning story through the report that the death was due to disease of the stomach.

HISTORY OF CASE

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duction immediately after the reconvening of congress of a resolution providing for an investigation.

Pinchot expresses his opinion, favorable to Glavia, in letter to Senator Dilliver. Pinchot dismissed.

Among the Jordan Valley callers on the Express last week were Rufus Arritt, Michael Corta, John Carruth, Albert Tord and John Willaga, all prosperous ranchers.

SEE ALAMEDA PARK BY AUTO TOMORROW

Tomorrow Is the Day to See Alameda Park, Rain or Shine.

Free auto service from the present end of the Broadway line into Alameda Park will be maintained from 2 P. M. to 5 P. M. Just take a Broadway car at any time between 2 and 5 P. M. tomorrow, and you will be taken without delay into beautiful Alameda Park.

In spite of the grading and the trenches in which the water mains are being laid, in spite of the fact that the carline to the park is just being laid, and the buildings under way, you will agree that Alameda Park is beautiful even now in this wintry month of the year.

You owe it to yourself to see Alameda Park tomorrow. Just drop other cares, board a Broadway car, and come. Lots are lower now than they will be when the carline is finished.

Alameda Land Co., 322 Corbett Bldg.

THREATENS WIFE, KILLED BY POSSE

Goebel, Whose Wife Saved Him From Jail, Attacks Her When Seeking Divorce.

(United Press Leased Wire.)
Denver, Jan. 8.—Frederick Goebel was mortally wounded here today when a posse pursued him after he had attacked his wife, who was seeking a divorce, and who states that she married him in Los Angeles to save him from imprisonment on the charge of stealing from her.

She told the police today that Goebel recently tried to cut her tongue out. An examination showed that her tongue was badly lacerated.

Mrs. Goebel said she married Goebel at Los Angeles, September 17, 1908. He was released from custody, she stated, after the ceremony had been performed. They came to Denver to live.

According to the police, Goebel yesterday made three attacks upon his wife, inflicting severe injuries. Early today he was found trying to beat down the door of her apartment. L. D. Carboy grappled with him, and during the struggle Carboy's revolver was discharged. Goebel broke away and fled, escaping from the crowd that followed him. An hour later he was found lying in the entrance of an apartment house, mortally wounded. Carboy delivered himself to the police, believing the shot fired from his revolver during the struggle was the one that wounded Goebel. Fifteen other shots were fired at the man during the chase.

It is stated Carboy will probably not be prosecuted.

LAST RITES OVER BODY OF SATOLLI

Cardinal Dies After Three Weeks of Great Pain—Was 71 Years of Age.

(United Press Leased Wire.)
Rome, Jan. 8.—The four cardinal bishops of the Catholic church today prepared for the last rites over the body of Cardinal Francesco Satolli, who died this morning at 4 o'clock.

Cardinal Satolli was stricken with nephritis three weeks ago and lingered in great pain up to the hour of his death. He was 71 years of age. He was raised to the cardinalate in 1895.

SEATTLE MAN GOES INSANE ON TRAIN

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Eugene, Or., Jan. 8.—Alexander Goldstone of Seattle was put off an overland train, bound north, here yesterday because of his insane actions aboard the train. The local officers took him in charge and he was later examined before an insanity commission and committed to the asylum at Salem.

Goldstone last night very queerly all the way up from San Francisco, say the trainmen, and frightened a number of passengers until they demanded that he be put off.

In San Francisco, just before he started north, Goldstone ran amuck with a revolver in the office of a hotel there and threatened to kill the employees of the house. He was arrested and locked up, and later examined as to his sanity, but was released.

Goldstone while in Eugene seemed to realize his condition and gave Chief of Police Farrington his gold watch valued at over \$200, and quite a sum of money to keep for him.

Journal want ads bring results.

PERHAM'S LETTER SUSPENDS STRIKE

Railroad Machinists of Northwest Defer Action on Advice of Their Chief.

(United Press Leased Wire.)
Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 8.—Upon the contents of H. B. Perham's letter to President Hawley of the switchmen's union, depends the calling out of the railroad machinists in the northwest. The letter is expected here today.

The machinists were on the verge of striking yesterday after the switchmen's strike negotiations at Washington were called off. Twenty-one local unions had voted unanimously to walk out and were awaiting the order of Chairman Van Lear, when Perham, who is in Washington, telegraphed Van Lear to take no action prior to the arrival of his letter to Hawley.

Chairman Van Lear immediately notified the machinists at Livingston, Mont., and Everett, Wash., who were on the point of revolt and were anxiously awaiting a signal from Minneapolis, to wait. If the switchmen lose the strike, Van Lear says, the machinists, who are perfectly organized, will take up the fight.

The Montana railroad commission has offered its services as arbitrator.

1910 COMMITTEES OF BAR ASSOCIATION NAMED

President Frederick V. Holman of the Oregon State Bar association, has appointed the following committees for the year 1910:

Executive committee—W. D. Fenton, Portland; W. E. Thomas, Portland; Joseph E. Hedges, Oregon City; J. B. Kerr, Portland; F. E. Kavanagh, Portland; W. B. Dillard, St. Helens.

Committee on judicial administration and remedial procedure—Judge Earl C. Bronaugh, Portland; Judge R. S. Bean, Portland; Judge J. W. Hamilton, Roseburg; Judge J. H. Crawford, Union; Judge H. H. Northrup, Portland.

Committee on legislation—Franklin T. Griffith, Portland; S. B. Luthicum, Portland; Samuel White, Baker City; Fred W. Mulkey, Portland; George G. Bingham, Salem.

Committee on legal education and admission to the bar—F. D. Chamberlain, Portland; Harrison Allen, Portland; William Galloway, McMinnville; J. W. Bennett, Marshfield; W. I. Vawter, Medford.

Grievance committee—W. L. Brewster, Portland; E. W. Montague, Portland; O. J. Kramer, Portland; R. L. Gillan, Portland; C. J. Schnabel, Portland.

Joint Installation.
A public and joint installation of officers of Reuben Wilson post No. 38, and Shiloh circle No. 19, Ladies of the G. A. R., department of Oregon, was held at Hamilton hall, on Ninth avenue, Thursday evening.

The following officers were installed for the ensuing year: Commander, J. T. Baker, senior vice, Levi Lininger; junior vice, J. C. Law; O. D. R. Hummel; chaplain, Ira Call; quartermaster, E. N. Chandler; O. G. Langdon; Morse; adjutant, John Huntington; S. M. A. W. Powers; G. M. S. R. McDowell; surgeon, G. M. Wilson.

Mrs. Himes, department president, officiated as installing officer of the Ladies of the G. A. R. The following officers were installed: President, Corine Gossett; senior vice president, Carrie Huntington; junior vice president, Julia Chandler; treasurer, Malissa Powers; secretary, Carrie Ingalls; chaplain, Pauline Lininger; conductor, Martha Cox; assistant conductor, Eliza Wilson; guard, Armina Deaton; assistant guard, Florence Coon.

After the installation speeches were made.

ROWDIES KIDNAP

(Continued From Page One.)
ried the peer to a nearby Socialist gathering.

The kidnapers had to fight off Rossides' friends, but they succeeded in carrying their victim to another hall and there bombarded him with questions.

He was compelled to spend several hours answering the Socialists and was in a state of collapse when finally liberated.

It is reported that several prominent politicians will be prosecuted for participating in the kidnaping.

Burns will have a steam laundry, maybe a creamery.

The Annoyance of Flatulence

Many People Are Annoyed With Gas in the Stomach and Intestines.

A Trial Package of Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges Sent Free.
Flatulence is due to the presence of gas in the stomach and intestines which often rolls about, producing borborygmi, or rumbling noises in the intestinal system, and causes the victim of this trouble considerable embarrassment, when such noises occur while in company.

An analysis of gas from the stomach shows that it consists to a great extent of nitrogen and carbonic acid. It is therefore probable that some of the gas in the stomach consists simply of air which has been swallowed, although for the most part, the source of flatulence is the gas given off from the food in the abnormal processes of decomposition.

In cases of chronic gastric catarrh, the secretion of gastric juice in the stomach is deficient, the food is digested slowly, and fermentation occurs with the evolution of gas.

Swallowed air, however, plays a more important part in causing flatulence, or gas in the stomach and intestines than is generally supposed, and while it may be swallowed without carrying air into the stomach with it, fluids, especially those of a tenacious character, such as pea-soup, appear to carry down a great deal.

Flatulent distension of the intestines occurs when a large amount of gas or air, either swallowed, or evolved from the decomposition of food, escapes from the stomach into the intestines through the pylorus. The enormous distension of the intestines and the dilation of the stomach with gases, and the rapidity with which such flatulence occurs, has long been a puzzle to medical men, and has led some to think that the only possible explanation thereof, is a rapid evolution of gas from the blood.

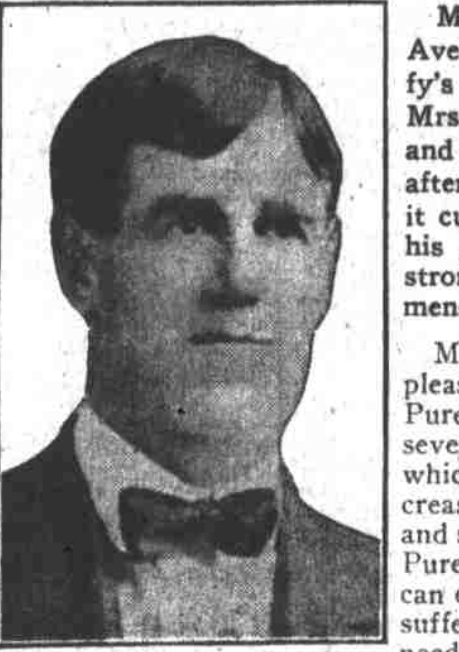
In the treatment of gas in the stomach and intestines, charcoal is considered by most physicians as the leading and most effective remedy. Carminatives, or medicines, such as peppermint, cardamom, sodium bicarb, etc., which expel the gas from the stomach in large volumes through the mouth, are resorted to by some people, but their use is disagreeable, and the frequent expulsion of gas through the mouth, most annoying, and after taking a remedy of this kind, one is compelled to remain out of company the rest of the day, on account of the continued bulging of air.

STUART'S CHARCOAL LOZENGES do away with the necessity of undergoing the disagreeable experience of belching or expelling stomach gases through the mouth, by completely absorbing every particle of gas or swallowed air in the stomach, and also in the intestinal system, which prevents colic, and over-distension with accumulated air.

These wonderful lozenges should be used for all cases of flatulence and decomposition of food in the stomach, as well as for bad breath resulting from catarrh, decayed teeth, or stomach trouble.

Purchase a box at once from your druggist for 25 cents, and send us your name and address for free sample. Address: F. A. Stuart Company, 200 Stuart Building, Marshall, Mich.

Bronchial Trouble Cured Weight Increased



MR. PAUL GASPARINE

Mr. Paul Gasparine of 967 Columbus Avenue, New York City, praises Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey for helping Mrs. Gasparine when in need of a tonic and for curing him of bronchial trouble after years of suffering. Not only has it cured him but it has also improved his general health, and now he feels strong and vigorous again. He recommends it to all who suffer as he