GERMANY PRESENTS HER SIDE OF THE WAR QUESTION

In an Address to All Americans, Representative Germans Justify the Kaiser in Taking Up Sword Against His Neighbors

GERMANY'S side of the war question is elaborately set forth in a pamphlet entitled "Truth About Germany; Facts About the War," just issued in Heidelberg. The honorary committee and the board of editors are representatives of the best thought of the Fatherland. They include statesmen, financiers, publicists, scientists, educators, authors, captains of industry and leaders of German society.

That the pamphlet can be accepted as authoritative and comprehensive from the German viewpoint is exemplified by the following list of sponsors:

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The statement is directly addressed to the American people and is a full presentation of the German side of the circumstances leading up to the present appalling conflict and the conditions which impelled the kaiser and the imperial parliament to enter upon hostilities. Following is the article, which The Journal prints because of importance of the subject and the official nature of the communication.

Listen, Ye People!

Try to realize, every one of you, what we are going through! Only a few weeks ago, all of us were peacefully following our several vocations. The peasant was gathering in this summer's plentiful crop, the factory hand was working with accustomed vigor. Not one human being amongst us dreamed of war. We are a nation that wishes to lead a quiet and industrious life. This need hardly be stated to you Americans. You, of all others, know the temper of the German who lives within your gates. Our love of peace is so strong that it is not regarded by us in the light of a virtue, we simply know it to be an inborn and integral portion of ourselves. Since the foundation of the German empire in the year 1871, we, living in the center of Europe, have given an example of tranquility and peace, never once seeking to profit by any momentary difficulties of our neighbors. Our commercial extension, our financial rise in the world, is far removed from any love of adventure, it is the fruit of painstaking and plodding labor.

Cost Weary Struggles.

We are not credited with this temper, because we are insufficiently known. Our situation and our way of thinking is not easily grasped.

Goethe and Kant looks upon them as cornerstones of elevated culture. Do you really believe that we have changed our natures, that our souls can be satisfied with military drill and servile obedience? We are soldiers, because we have to be soldiers, because otherwise Germany and German civilization would be swept away from the face of the earth. It has cost us long and weary struggles to attain our independence, and we know full well that in order to preserve it, we must not content ourselves with building schools and factories, we must look to our garrisons and forts. We and all our soldiers have remained, however, the same lovers of music, and lovers of exalted thought. We have retained our old devotion to all peaceable sciences and arts; as all the world knows, we work in the foremost rank of all those who strive to advance the exchange of commodities, who further useful, technical knowledge. But we have been forced to become a nation of soldiers, in order to be free. And we are bound to follow our kaiser, because he symbolizes and represents the unity of our nation. Today, knowing no distinction of party, no difference of opinion, we rally around him, willing to shed the last drop of our blood. For though it takes a great deal to rouse us Germans, when once aroused, our feelings run deep and strong. Every one is filled with this passion, with the soldier's ardor. But when the waters of the deluge shall have subsided, gladly will we return to the plough and to the anvil.

It deeply distresses us to see two highly civilized nations, England and France, joining the onslaught of autocratic Russia. That this could happen, will remain one of the anomalies of history. It is not our fault: we firmly believed in the desirability of the great nations working together, we peaceably came to terms with France and England in sundry difficult African questions. There was no cause for war between western Europe and us, no reason why western Europe should feel itself constrained to further the power of the czar.

Russia's Military Clique.

The czar, as an individual, is most certainly not the instigator of the unspeakable horrors that are now inundating Europe. But he bears before God and posterity the responsibility of having allowed himself to be terrorized by an unscrupulous military clique.

Ever since the weight of the crown has pressed upon him, he has been the tool of others. He did not desire the brutalities in Finland, he did not approve of the iniquities of the Jewish pogroms, but his hand was too weak to stop the fury of the reactionary party. Why would he not permit Austria to pacify her southern frontier? It was inconceivable that Austria should calmly see her heir apparent murdered. How could she? All the nationalities under her rule realized the impossibility of tamely allowing Servia's only too evident and successful intrigues to be carried on under her very eyes. The Austrians could not allow their venerable and sore stricken monarch to be wounded and insulted any longer. This reasonable and honorable sentiment on the part of Austria has caused Russia to put herself forward as the patron of Servia, as the enemy of European thought and civilization.

Russia has an important mission to fulfil in its own country and in Asia. It would do better in its own interest to leave the rest of the world in peace. But the die is cast, and all nations must decide whether they wish to further us by sentiments and by deeds, of the government of the czar. This is the real significance of this appalling struggle, all the rest is immaterial. Russia's attitude alone has forced us to go to war with France, and with their great ally.

The German nation is serious and conscientious. Never would a German government dare to contemplate a war for the saks of dynastic interest, or for the sake of glory. This would be against the entire bent of our character. Firmly believing in the justice of our cause, all parties, the conservatives and the clericals, the liberals and the socialists, have joined hands. All disputes are forgotten, one duty exists for all, the duty of defending our country and vanquishing the enemy.

Voice of Justice.

Will not this calm, self-reliant and unanimous readiness to sacrifice all, to die or to win, appeal to other nations and force them to understand our real character and the situation in which we are placed?

The war has severed us from the rest of the world; all our cable communications are destroyed. But the winds will carry the mighty voice of justice even across the ocean. We trust in God; we have confidence in the judgment of right-minded men. And through the roar of battle we call to you all. Do not believe the mischievous lies that our enemies are spreading about. We do not know if victory will be ours; the Lord alone knows. We have not chosen our path; we must continue doing our duty, even to the very end. We bear the misery of war, the death of our sons, believing in Germany, believing in duty.

And we know that Germany cannot be wiped from the face of the earth.

Cause of the War

It is an old and common experience that after the outbreak of a war the very parties and persons that wanted the war, either at once or later, assert that the enemy wanted and began it. The German empire especially always had to suffer from such untruthful assertions, and the very first days of the present terrible European war confirm again this old experience. Again Russian, French and British accounts represent the German empire as having wanted the war.

Only a few months ago influential men and newspapers of Great Britain as well as of Paris could be heard to express the opinion that nobody in Europe wanted war and that especially the German emperor and his government had sincerely and effectively been working for peace. Especially the English government in the course of the last two years asserted frequently and publicly, and was supported by the Westminster Gazette and a number of influential English newspapers in the assertion, that Great Britain and the German empire during the Balkan crisis of the last few years had always met on the same platform for the preservation of peace. The late secretary of state, von Kiderden-Waechter; his successor, Mr. von Jagow, and the imperial chancellor, von Bethmann Hollweg, likewise declared repeatedly in the reichstag how great their satisfaction was that a close and confidential diplomatic cooperation with Great Britain, especially in questions concerning the near east, had become a fact. And it has to be acknowledged today that at that time the German and British interests in the near east were identical or, at any rate, ran in parallel lines.

Russia Aids Servia.

The collapse of European Turkey in the war against the Balkan alliance created an entirely new situation. At first Bulgaria was victorious and great, then it was beaten and humiliated by the others, with the intellectual help of Russia. There could be no doubt about Russia's intentions; she was preparing for the total subjection of weakened Turkey and for taking possession of the Dardanelles and Constantinople in order to rule from this powerful position Turkey and the other Balkan states. Great Britain and the German empire, which only had economic interests in Turkey, were bound to wish to strengthen Turkey, besides trying to prevent the Muscovite rule on the whole Balkan peninsula.

Servia had come out of the second Balkan war greatly strengthened and with her territory very much increased. Russia had done everything to strengthen this bitter enemy of our ally, Austria-Hungary. For a great number of years Servian politicians and conspirators had planned to undermine the southeastern provinces of Austria-Hungary and to separate them from the dual monarchy. In Servia, as well as in Russia, prevailed the opinion that, at the first attack, Austria-Hungary would fall to pieces. In this case Servia was to receive South Austria and Russia was to dictate the peace in Vienna. The Balkan war had ruined Turkey almost entirely, had paralyzed Bulgaria, that was friendly, and had strengthened the Balkan states that were hostile to Austria. At the same time there began in Rumania a Russian and French propaganda, that promised this country, if it should join the dual alliance, the Hungarian province of Siebenbuergen.

Attack by Slavism.

Thus it became evident in Germany and in Austria that at St. Petersburg, first by diplomatic and political, then also by military action, a comprehensive attack of Slavism under Russian guidance was being prepared. The party of the grand dukes in St. Petersburg, the party of the Russian officers, always ready for war, and the Pan-Slavists, the brutal and unscrupulous representatives of the idea that the Russian czarism was destined to rule Europe—all these declared openly that their aim was the destruction of Austria-Hungary. In Russia the army, already of an immense size, was increased secretly but comprehensively and as quick as possible; in Servia the same was done, and the Russian ambassador in Belgrade, Mr. v. Hartwig, was, after the second Balkan war, the principal promoter of the plan to form against Austria a new Balkan alliance. In Bosnia during all this time the Servian propaganda was at work with high treason and in the end with the revolver and the bomb.

In Vienna and in Berlin the greatness and the purpose of the new danger could not remain doubtful, especially as it was openly said in St. Petersburg, in Belgrade and elsewhere that the destruction of Austria-Hungary was imminent. As soon as the Balkan troubles began Austria-Hungary had been obliged to put a large part of her army in readiness for war, because the Russians and Servians had mobilized on their frontiers. The Germans felt that what was a danger for their ally was also a danger for them and that they must do all in their power to maintain Austria-Hungary in the position of a great power. They felt that this could only be done by keeping their perfect faith and by great military strength, so that Russia might possibly be deterred from war and peace be preserved, or else, that in case war was forced upon them, they could wage it with honor and success. Now it was clear in Berlin that in view of the Russian and Servian preparations Austria-Hungary in case of a war would be obliged to use a great part of her forces against Servia, and therefore would have to send against Russia fewer troops than would have been possible under the conditions formerly prevailing in Europe. Formerly even European Turkey could have been counted upon for assistance, that after her recent defeat seemed very doubtful. These reasons and considerations, which were solely of a defensive nature, led to the great German military bills of the last two years. Also Austria-Hungary was obliged to increase its defensive strength.

Germany Wanted Peace.

Whoever considers carefully the course of events that has been briefly sketched here will pronounce the assertion of our enemies that Germany wanted the war ridiculous and absurd. On the contrary, it can be said that Germany never before endeavored more eagerly to preserve peace than during the last few years. Germany had plenty of opportunities to attack and good opportunities to boot, for we knew for years that the army of France was no more ready than that of Russia. But the Germans are not a warlike nation, and the German emperor, with his government, has always shown how earnestly he meant his reiterated assertions, that the preservation of peace was his principal aim. He was actuated in this by general considerations of humanity, justice and culture, as well as by the consideration of the German trade and commerce. This, especially the transoceanic commerce of Germany, has increased from year to year. War, however, means the ruin of commerce. Why expose Germany needlessly to this terrible risk, especially as everything in Germany prospered and her wealth increased? No, the Germany army bills were merely meant to protect us against and prepare us for the attacks of Muscovite barbarism. But nobody in Germany has ever doubted for a moment that France would attack us at the first Russian signal. Since the first days of the Franco-Russian alliance things have become entirely reversed. Then France wanted to win Russia for a war of revenge against Germany; now, on the contrary, France thought herself obliged to place her power and her existence at the disposal of the Russian lust of conquest.

Russia's Preparations.

In the spring of 1914 the German press reported from St. Petersburg detailed accounts of Russia's comprehensive preparations for war. They were not denied in Russia, and Paris declared that Russia would be ready in two or three years and then pursue a policy corresponding to her power; France, too, would then be at the height of her power. If the German government had desired war, on the strength of these accounts which were true, it could have waged a preventive war at once and easily. It did not do so, considering that a war is just only when it is forced upon one by the enemy. Thus spring went by with the atmosphere at high tension. From St. Petersburg and Paris overbearing threats came in increasing numbers to the effect that the power of the dual alliance was now gigantic and that Germany and Austria soon would begin to feel it. We remained quiet and watchful, endeavoring with perseverance and with all our might to win over Great Britain to the policy of preserving peace. Colonial and economic questions were being discussed by the German and English governments, and the cordiality between the two great powers seemed only to be equaled by their mutual confidence.

Archduke's Assassination.

Then on the twenty-eighth of June occurred that frightful assassination by Servians of the successor to the Austro-Hungarian throne, Archduke Francis Ferdinand. The Greater-Servia propaganda of action had put aside the man who was especially hated in Servia as the powerful exponent of Austro-Hungarian unity and strength. This murder is the real cause of the present European war. Austria-Hungary was able to prove to a shuddering world a few days after the murder that it had been prepared and planned systematically, yea, that the Servian government had been cognizant of the plan. The immense extent of the Servian revolutionary organization in the provinces of southern Austria, the warlike spirit of the Servians and its instigation by Russia and France imposed upon the Vienna government the duty to insist upon quiet and peace within and without its borders. It addressed to the Servian government a number of demands which aimed at nothing but the suppression of the anti-Austrian propaganda. Servia was on the point of accepting the demand when there arrived a dispatch from St. Petersburg and Servia mobilized. Then Austria, too, had to act. Thus arose the Austro-Servian war. But a few days later the Russian army was being mobilized, and the mobilization was begun also in France. At the same time, as the German White Book clearly proves, the diplomacy of Russia and France asserted its great love of peace and tried to prolong the negotiations in order to gain time, for, as is well known, the Russian mobilization proceeds slowly. Germany was waiting, and again and again the German emperor tried to win the czar over to the preservation of peace, for he considered him sincere and thought him his personal friend. Emperor William was to be cruelly disappointed. He finally saw himself obliged to proclaim the state of war for Germany. But at that time the Russian and French armies were already in a state of complete mobilization. At that time the London Daily Graphic wrote the following article, which shows how an English paper that was only slightly friendly to Germany judged of the situation at that time:

A general mobilization has been ordered in Russia, and Germany has responded by proclaiming martial law throughout the empire. We are now enabled to measure exactly the narrow and slippery ledge which still stands between Europe and the abyss of Armageddon. Will the Russian order be acted upon in the provinces adjoining the German frontier? If it is, then the work of the peacemakers is at an end, for Germany is bound to reply with a mobilization of her own armed forces, and a rush to the frontiers on all sides must ensue. We confess that we are unable to understand the action of Russia in view of the resumption of the negotiations with Austria. It is not likely that these negotiations have been resumed unless both sides think that there is yet a chance of agreement; but if this is the case, why the mobilization which goes far beyond the limits of necessary precaution, and is, indeed, calculated to defeat the efforts of the diplomats, however promising they may be? There may, of course, be a satisfactory explanation, but as the matter stands it is unexplicable, and is all the more regrettable because it is calculated—we feel sure unjustly—to cast doubts on the loyalty and straightforwardness of the Russian government.

French Aviators Invade.

When Russia had let pass the time limit set by Germany, when France had answered that she would act according to her own interests, then the German empire had to mobilize its army and go ahead. Before one German soldier had crossed the German frontier a large number of French aeroplanes came flying into our country across the neutral territory of Belgium and Luxemburg without a word of warning on the part of the Belgian government. At the same time the German government learned that the French were about to enter Belgium. Then our government, with great reluctance, had to decide upon requesting the Belgian government to allow our troops to march through its territory. Belgium was to be indemnified after the war; was to retain its sovereignty and integrity. Belgium protested, at the same time allowing, by an agreement with France, that the French troops might enter Belgium. After all this and not till France and Belgium itself had broken the neutrality, our troops entered the neutral territory. Germany wanted nothing from Belgium, but had to prevent that Belgian soil be used as a gate of entrance into German territory.

Little has as yet been said of Great Britain. It was Germany's conviction that the sincerity of Britain's love for peace could be trusted. At any rate, Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Asquith asserted again and again in the course of the last few years that England wished friendly relations with Germany and never would lend its support to a Franco-Russian attack on Germany. Now this attack has been made; Germany was on the defensive against two powerful enemies. What would Great Britain do about it? That was the question. Great Britain asked in return for its neutrality that the German forces should not enter Belgium. In other words, it asked that Germany should allow the French and Belgian troops to form on Belgian territory for a march against our frontier! This we could not allow. It would have been suicidal. The German government made Great Britain in return for its neutrality the following offers: We would not attack the northern coast of France, we would leave unmolested the maritime commerce of France and would indemnify Belgium after the war and safeguard its sovereignty and integrity. In spite of this, Great Britain declared war on Germany and sides today with those continental powers that have united for our destruction, in order that Muscovite barbarism may rule Europe. We know that Germany did not deserve such treatment on the part of Great Britain, and do not believe that Great Britain by this action did a service of humanity and civilization.

Facing Hard Facts.

Today we are facing hard facts. Germany has to fight for her existence. She will fight, knowing that the great powers beyond the ocean will do her justice as soon as they know the truth.

Bond of Sympathy

The American citizen who is now leaving Europe, which has been turned into an enormous military camp, may consider himself fortunate that he will soon be able to set foot in the New World, where he will be enabled again to take up his business pursuits. In the meantime old Europe is being torn asunder by a terrible war among its various peoples. It will make him happy again to greet mountain and valley, field and garden, which are not threatened, nor trampled down by armies or covered with blood; again to see cities in which business and traffic are not brought to a standstill by calling for all men capable of military service; and he may thank fortune that his people have been given room enough in which to expand and to permit them freely to unfold their power; that they are spared the great necessity of resisting the tightening ring of enemies in the east and west, on land and water, in a struggle for national existence.

But the American will feel the effects of the fate of the Old World. Even though he knows his own country is not directly involved, he will certainly realize that the great net of international traffic and the progress of his country are connected by many strong ties to the life and prosperity of European peoples.

He will be affected by every victory and defeat, just as by the sun and rain in his own country. He will doubtless remember that of all European countries, Germany is the best customer of the United States, from which she purchases yearly over 1,000,000,000 marks in cotton, food, metal and technical products. If Germany is economically ruined, which is the wish of Russia, France and England and all allied friends of wretched Servia, it would mean the loss of a heavy buyer to America, which could not easily be made good. It would be a great blow to American export trade, of which Germany handles not less than 14 per cent yearly.

United by Inclinations.

The material loss is not the only feature. In the economic struggle in the world markets, American and German commercial men have learned mutually to appreciate one another more highly than do any other two rivals. The time is long past when the American pictured the German as one of thousands, shut up in a room, surrounded by documents and parchments, speculating about the unknown outside world, and the same is true of the German's idea of the American—a money-hungry barbarian. Two nations in which so much kindred blood flows and which are connected by so many historical events understand each other better today than formerly. Above all, they have a mutual understanding regarding the ideal in commercial life.

A Great Moral Support.

In these 43 years, which have been decisive in the development of international economy, England, France and Russia have not been able even to increase their foreign trade three times, while Germany and the United States have increased theirs five times. The trade of Germany and the United States has increased from 7.6 to 38 billion marks. If these figures show nothing else, they show on which side the American sympathy will be.

Former Captain Kills Himself.

London, Oct. 3.—Because he was not immediately accepted when he applied for service with the rifle brigade, in which he was formerly captain, Arthur Annesley committed suicide by throwing himself under the wheels of an army van.

Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany.

Appeal Is Made to Judgment of People on This Side of Atlantic as to Where Responsibility for the Conflict Rests

WARNS AGAINST GERMANS' STATEMENT AS TO WAR

Johns Hopkins Professor Says Great Names Are Used to Bolster Misstatements of Facts Concerning Causes of International Conflict

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Arthur O. Lovejoy, professor of philosophy at Johns Hopkins university, writing from London under date of September 9 to the editor of the Nation, discusses the German scholars responsible for a German pamphlet dealing with the war, and warns Americans against its contents. Professor Lovejoy writes:

"Americans leaving Germany during the second fortnight of August received as a farewell gift a substantial pamphlet, entitled 'Truth About Germany; Facts About the War.' This publication seems worth bringing to the notice of other Americans, especially of American scholars, not because of its actual contents, but because of the relation between its contents and the profession and character of several of the persons with whose indorsement it was issued.

"The pamphlet was prepared by a board of editors, which included Doctor Drechsler, director of the Amerika-Institut; Count Raventlow, Professor Dr. Francke, several professional authors, members of the reichstag, and others; and it was issued with the sanction of an 'honorary committee,' comprising, besides many figures of the highest distinction in German public life and in finance, such eminent scholars as Harnack, Kuhnemann, Lamphrecht, Von Schmoller, Wilamowitz-Moellendorf and Wilhelm Wundt.

"The document was manifestly designed, not for historians or publicists, but for the enlightenment of the many educated Americans who had hitherto known little of European politics and diplomacy; and the impressive list of great savants attached to the pamphlet was evidently intended to give weight to the opinions expressed and to inspire confidence in its statements of fact.

"Of what sort, then, were the statements of fact, to gain credence for which these scholars lent their names and their scientific credit? I give a few out of many examples.

"I. On the responsibility for the murder at Sarajevo:

" 'This assassination is the real cause of the present European war. Austria-Hungary was able to prove to a shuddering world a few days after the murder that it had been prepared and planned systematically, yea, that the Servian government had been responsible for the plan (p. 16).'

"II. On the contents of the Austrian note to Servia and the nature of the Servian reply:

" 'Austria-Hungary addressed to the Servian government a number of demands which aimed at nothing but the suppression of the anti-Austrian propaganda. Servia was on the point of accepting the demand, when there arrived a dispatch from St. Petersburg, and Servia mobilized. Then Austria had to act. Thus arose the Austro-Servian war (p. 16).'

Passages 'Direct Falsehoods.'

"Every American recipient of the pamphlet who subsequently took the trouble to examine the entire published evidence in the case must have speedily discovered the statements of specific historical fact in the passages cited to be either direct falsehoods or suggestions false; to readers of the Nation it can hardly be necessary to give the proof of this. But it should be added that the publication in question is marked by a yet more singular suppressio veri; it contains no hint of what are perhaps the two most decisive of the 'facts about the war.' These, since they seem to have been less emphasized in America than they deserve to be, should perhaps be indicated specifically.

"It is a fact undisclosed in the pamphlet that on July 30, and again in a modified form on July 31, the Russian government communicated to the German government an undertaking to 'stop all military preparations' (or 'to maintain a waiting attitude') if Austria would consent to 'stay the march of her troops on Servian territory, and, recognizing that the Austro-Servian conflict has assumed the character of a question of general European interest, to admit that the great powers may examine the satisfaction which Servia can accord to the Austro-Hungarian government without injury to her rights as a sovereign state and to her independence.

"It is a fact equally undisclosed in this repository of information about the causes of the war, that on the morning of July 31 Sir Edward Grey declared to the German ambassador in London that 'if Germany could get any reasonable proposal put forward which made it clear that Germany and Austria were striving to preserve European peace, and that Russia and France would be unreasonable if they rejected it, he would support it at St. Petersburg and Paris, and go the length of saying that if Russia and France would not accept it his majesty's government would have nothing more to do with the consequences.'

"The most illuminating 'truth about Germany' is that, on the same day, with these two pledges before it, the government at Berlin sent to Russia and to France ultimata which were certain, and therefore were manifestly designed to render war within 24 hours inevitable.

Singularly Revealing Document.

"Thus is contemporary history written in Germany for Americans, under the patronage of eminent German historians, economists, philosophers and philologists. Put forth by irresponsible journalists, or even by a government press bureau, such a publication would not be surprising. Put forth in the name of a committee including several of the greatest scholars in Germany, it is an astonishing, and because astonishing, a singularly revealing document.

"Even in men of science there is, perhaps, something pardonable in a perversion of judgment by patriotic sentiment. But it is not pardonable in men professionally dedicated to the ascertainment and promulgation of truth that they should lend the authority of their names and their professional standing to an attempt to give currency to untrue accounts of matters of fact, in relation to an issue about which all mankind is deeply concerned."

A HAPPY BALD HEADED MAN

Well-Known Politician Nearly Bald Now Has New Growth of Hair.

Tells How He Did It.

A western politician, well known on account of his baldness and ready wit, surprised his friends by appearing with a new growth of hair. Many of his old friends did not know him and others thought he had a wig. On being asked how he did it, he made the following statement: "I attribute the remarkable growth of my hair to the use of the following simple recipe which any lady or gentleman can mix at home: To a half pint of water add 1 oz. of bay rum, a small box of Barbo Compound and ¼ oz. of glycerine. Apply to the scalp two or three times a week with the finger tips. It not only promotes the growth of the hair but removes dandruff, scalp humors and stops hair falling from all causes. It darkens streaked, faded, gray hair and makes the hair soft and glossy. These ingredients can be purchased at any drug store at very little cost and mixed at home."—Adv.

LESS MEAT IF BACK AND KIDNEYS HURT

Take a glass of Salts to flush Kidneys if Bladder bothers you—Drink lots of water.

Eating meat regularly eventually produces kidney trouble in some form or other, says a well known authority, because the uric acid in meat excites the kidneys, they become overworked, get sluggish; clog up and cause all sorts of distress, particularly backache and misery in the kidney region; rheumatic twinges, nervous headaches, acid stomach, constipation, torpid liver, sleeplessness, bladder and urinary irritation.

The moment your back hurts or kidneys aren't acting right, or if bladder bothers you, get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any good pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity, also to neutralize the acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts cannot injure anyone; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which millions of men and women take now and then to keep the kidneys and urinary organs clean, thus avoiding serious kidney disease.—Adv.