

September 1930

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ANATOMICAL DRAWINGS

DR. KELLER'S SEX CYCLOPEDIA

TEN VOLUMES

LIBRARY SIZE

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By DAVID H. KELLER, M.D. Assistant Superintendent, Western State Hospital, Bolivar, Tenn.

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While writing these books, Dr. Keller wrote a bing letter to the publishers, part of which fol-

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Here's freedom to them that would write!

There's none ever feared That the truth should be heard Save them that the truth would indict. ---Robert Burns

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TNT Magazine Muscatine, Iowa

DON'T LET THE TRUSTS DEFEAT YOU! HERE'S AN OUTRAGE ON THE PUBLIC

The Medical Trust—the selfish, contemptible tactics of which have been exposed by Radio Station KTNT— is working feverishly to have the license of that station revoked and rob you of daily programs from KTNT. We believe you are a good friend of KTNT and we believe you appresiate their efforts. Therefore, we ask a favor now. Sign in ink the 2 affidavits below, (because the Radio Commission requires them in duplicate), have your notary affix his seal, and return to KTNT, Muscatine, Iowa. These will not be called over the air, but will be filed with the Radio Commission during the hearing. DO IT NOW—KTNT HEARING IS TO BE SOON. Thank you.

Note: Dr. C. H. Kinnaman, epidemiologist for the Kansas State Board of Health, petitioned the Radio Commission to revoke the license of Station KTNT, stating he heard that station announce a "claim to cure cancer in any stage." This statement is branded by Radio Station KTNT as a lie. It was never uttered but it has been and is claimed that "Cancer is Curable without the knife, operation or X-ray," which fact the people should know so they will not be robbed by exorbitant fees and fee splitting in which the Medical Trust is indulging.

Send for more of these blanks for your friends



(Fill out, sign, attest and Mail these affidavits to KTNT, Muscatine, Iowa)

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Sworn and subscribed to before me, a Notary Public,	in and forCounty, State of
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To Federal Radio Commission, Washington, D. C.

Notary public in and for_____County, State of_

Date____

Gentlemen: The undersigned requests your Honorable Body to grant Radio Station KTNT at Mussatine, Iowa, a permanent license to broadcast.

Their programs are gnived and they converted to the co

Their programs are enjoyed and they serve public necessity and convenience because of their variety programs, clearly modulated, including weather reports, Sacred programs, daily market reports, farm flashes from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Housekeeper chats from the U. S. Department of Economics, News reviews, business and crop reports from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, cooking instruction hour, produce reports, good English instruction, police reports, correct time, etc. Also their musical programs give the public a change from chain programs, because of their variety makeup, and their medical lectures are instructive.

Increased power is also requested—50,000 watts, provided that KTNT transmitter is located 3 miles or more from the city. Your earnest consideration of this request for a permanent license for Radio Station KTNT is requested by

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Norman Baker's Page

Are the Drugless Healers Being Double-Crossed?



do not know just how the captains of the drugless healers will feel about the above headlines. However, this subject is something to which the drugless healers should give attention.

We have many times heard the old saying. "A house divided against itself cannot stand." It looks very much as though the drugless healers should pay a little attention to some of the big "moguls" in their national association, if they want to jab harpoons into the giant medical octopus, the American Medical Association. One day while sitting in my office I got to thinking about trusts and monopolies. The more I thought on this subject the more I wondered if the drugless healers knew exactly what was taking place in the United States. It looks to me as though the medical trust or the American Medical Association, under the guidance of Dr. George Simmons and "Mose" Fishbein, are only a skip and a jump ahead of the other fellows. If the drugless healers do not wake up soon to the real situation, one of these days they will discover that there is a privileged group in the Drugless Healers' Association which is not permitted to jab the harpoon into the giant medical octopus. I suppose there are some drugless healers reading this article and wondering what in the dickens I am trying to get at.

It is a good bit like the colored man who joined the army. The captain couldn't do very much with him because he was betting all the time. The captain ordered him to the office one day and gave him a sound lecture upon the evils of betting. All this preaching didn't seem to do much good, however, and the captain told Mose that he would have to send him to another regiment. He wrote its captain that Mose was coming and that he had been unable to break him of betting, and asked that the new captain give Mose a good lecture in order to break him of this habit. Mose arrived at his new post and the captain immediately called him to headquarters for a little lecture. After lecturing Mose good and hard about the evils of betting, he thought he had succeeded in making an impression, until, during the conversation, Mose bet the captain \$5 that he had a mole on his back. The captain thinking he would teach Mose a lesson, accepted the wager and off came the captain's shirt. Mose could not find the mole and the captain, highly elated, told Mose he didn't like to take the money, but that it was necessary in order to teach him a lesson and break him of the habit of betting. Mose left and the captain wrote to Mose's former officer, stating that he was confident he had broken Mose of betting, citing the incident about the mole on his back. Within a few

days the captain received a letter from Mose's former boss, in which he said, "Ye Gods! The last thing Mose did when he left here was to bet me \$20 that he'd have the shirt off the back of his new captain within twenty-four hours."

It looks as though some of the ringleaders in the drugless healing movement are pulling the shirts off the backs of some of the drugless healers because of their seeming inactivity along proper lines to accomplish the desired end, which is to smash the medical trust. I took it upon myself about a month ago to address letters to the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice, asking if it were possible to have an investigation of the American Medical Association for discrimination against drugless healers. I received a reply from the Department of Justice stating that if I could furnish evidence that the American Medical Association has discriminated against drugless healers they would be only too glad to make an investigation.

I immediately addressed a letter to some of my drugless healer friends who had written me many times advising what ought to be done and asked them to furnish me with evidence of discrimination where in some radio address, lecture, or printed article, the American Medical Association had discriminated against, belittled, humiliated or in other ways damaged the drugless healing profession.

I got no replies, so I addressed letters to some of the leading officials in the Drugless Healers' Association asking them to furnish me absolute evidence of such discrimination, which I would present to the Department of Justice for an investigation of the American Medical Association. You can imagine my surprise when I received a reply stating that it was very hard, indeed, to secure any evidence that the American Medical Association had discriminated against drugless healers.

If the leaders of the drugless healers after all these years at the head of the Drugless Healers' Association, with the many members imparting information to them from all parts of the country where "Mose" Fishbein has traveled and lectured, are not able to furnish any evidence showing discrimination by the American Medical Association, it is about time to show the flag of truce and give up, or at least get some new pilots who are fear-

less and courageous, and who are not too closely in sympathy with their opponents.

News As We See It

The Political Monopoly Cracks

From the standpoint of true democratic progress in America the nomination of Senator George W. Norris in the Nebraska primaries by a substantial majority over his standpat opponent, Stebbins, is the most encouraging political event of the year. The developments connected with this important victory of the people over the monopolistic interests are worth reviewing.

Mr. Norris announced about a year ago that following the close of his present term as senator he would retire to private life. He had reached an advanced age in the service of the people. He had well earned a needed rest. His statement was not taken at its face value by his monopolistic and reactionary opponents. They went right on perfecting their plans to make a special fight on this venerable champion of the people and force him to retire. Norris is not the kind of a man to lie down in the face of attacks. friends rallied His around him and begged him to remain in the fight. He had made himself indispensible. He could not be spared. As leader of the progressives in the Senate, his modest personality and his great integrity, courage and ability were a binding force for all progressives and independents. At an age when men generally retire Norris was forced back into the fight by his foes and his friends and his sterling loyalty to the progressive movement and the people.

No sooner was it definitely known that he would be a candidate for re-election than his candidacy became the special object of opposition by all the forces of big business and political reaction in the United States. His particular foe was the giant

power trust. The elimination of Norris became almost an obsession with these interests. It was firmly believed that if Norris were eliminated the progressive forces of the nation would disintegrate, independent political thought and action would die aborning, the Republican-Democratic political monopoly as the foundation of the industrial and financial monopoly would be safe forever.

It is doubtful if the big business and political monopoly of America ever exerted itself more powerfully to defeat an individual than it did to prevent Norris' nomination in the Nebraska primaries. Nationally the influence of the president was sought and obtained against Norris. The Republican Old Guard exerted its entire influence to obtain his defeat. The reactionary press of the nation was a unit against him. Never was a man misinterpreted and publicly belittled more by the newspapers than Norris. Sums of money the extent of which will probably never be known were massed to secure his defeat. Chief among his opponents and chief in the contribution of huge sums for his defeat were the power interests of Nebraska.

Fearing that money could not dethrone him from the hearts of the people and defeat him, the business and political monopoly fighting him resorted to the meanest and basest of tricks to secure his defeat. These tricks reached a climax when they discovered an obscure grocery clerk who bore the name of G. W. Norris, the same designation that Norris always used on the ballot. If they could get two G. W. Norris' on the ballot for United States senator the Norris vote would be hopelessly confused and split and the reaction. ary candidate, Stebbins, would slip in. Fortunately for Senator Norris and the cause of decency in America Norris the grocery clerk was two days late in filing as a candidate. Despite this the secretary of state of Nebraska ruled that the grocery clerk's filing was legal. Honesty. decency and law meant nothing to these gangsters. Fortunately a court was found honest enough to interpret the law as it is and the grocery clerk's name was kept off the ballot.

Senator Norris' victory is one of the most clear-cut victories independence political against the two-party political monopoly in the history of the United States. The Democrats became part of the scheme to defeat Norris when they nominated their strongest man, former Senator Hitchcock, a reactionary, and put up a special campaign to prevent the progressive and independent Democrats from voting for Norris. If Hitchcock were elected the political monopoly would win. If he drew the progressive Democratic vote to his standard the political monopoly would still win, because Stebbins would win. Norris was thus placed squarely in a position where a Republican or Democratic vote for him was a vote against the political monopoly. The utmost was made of this situation to convict Norris of party disloyalty. He was severely condemned for accepting progressive Democratic support while remaining in the Republican party and for supporting policies and principles contrary to the Republican party. These criticisms are not valid. Under our constitution a political party is not bound by dogma or creed: it is fundamentally a vehicle for

conveying the popular will into the realm of government. It is well within the rights of American citizens to join any political party for the purpose of democratizing and purifying it. THE DOCTRINE OF PARTY DOGMA IS THE DOCTRINE OF POLITICAL MONOPOLY.

The significant thing in the Norris nomination is that he was squarely nominated by the progressive and democratic people of Nebraska, regardless of their

past political affiliations and in opposition to the political monopolists of both old parties. He was so elected despite the utmost expenditure of money, influence and propaganda against him by all the powerful industrial, financial and political interests of the United States. IN THE FACE OF ALL THESE GI-GANTIC **FORCES** THERE WERE ENOUGH HONEST, PROGRESSIVE, TRULY DEMO-CRATIC AND INDEPENDENT

CITIZENS IN NEBRASKA TO NOMINATE SENATOR NOR-RIS ON THE REPUBLICAN TICKET. THIS FACT ABOUT THE PEOPLE OF NEBRASKA IS BIGGER THAN NORRIS HIMSELF. It is a source of great encouragement. It gives hope that at heart the American people are right and in the long run will find themselves and strike down their industrial and political despots and make this the grandest country on earth.

Does the Power Trust Own Hoover?

President Hoover has put himself on record in black and white on the power issue. In a letter to Representative Reece of Tennessee the president says:

"I hear that your opponents are charging you with failure to serve the interests of your constituents cause you refused to accept the Senate plan for dealing with Muscle Shoals. The fact is that the House plan will secure developments of this great resource more effectively and more greatly in the interest of Tennessee than would the Senate plan. I am sure that the Senate Plan cannot be passed in the House. Nor would I approve the plan, because it is not in the interest of Tennessee or the rest of the nation."

This letter favoring the House plan of turning Muscle Shoals, a government property, over to the power trust to be operated by the power trust for its own benefit and profit, and condemning the Senate plan of Senator Norris, which was to have the government complete and operate Muscle Shoals for the benefit of the people, was written for public consumption during a primary election in Tennessee involving the re-election of Representative Reece. It was clearly intended to influence the re-election of a reactionaary agent of the power trust.

This action is wholly unprecedented in the history of American presidents. Not only did the president go out of the way to try to swing an election in favor of a supporter of the power trust, but he went out of the way to prejudice the cause of the public operation of Muscle Shoals and to throw the powerful weight of an American president on the side of the power trust against the people.

It is not that Muscle Shoals represents the case of the people taking over and operating a private property, it is the case of the power trust trying to prevent the people of the United States from operating a plant that was acquired and built up during the war. The power trust which already owns most of the power sites and plants in the United States is attempting to put over a grab of this public property. It has used thoroughly corrupt methods including the secret use of immense funds amounting to virtual bribery and covert propaganda. Yet, President Hoover, who has been fully informed of this grab and the corrupt methods that have been used to put it over, finds himself supporting this dishonest campaign against the people of the United States.

The power trust is not only coveting Muscle Shoals for the enormous profits it will get from this plant, but its chief motive IS TO PREVENT THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES FROM OPERATING THE PLANT AND THUS UNCOVERING THE ENORMOUS STEAL THAT IS BEING MADE BY

THE POWER TRUST. Ambassador Sackett disclosed at the international power congress some months ago in Germany that the gross returns realized from the sale of power in the United States amounts to twenty-eight times the cost of producing power. This statement was promptly denied by the power magnate, Insull, shortly afterwards the Federal Trade Commission disclosed figures that sustained the amazing statement of Ambassador Sackett. So enormous is the income of the organized and affiliated power interests that they have realized LITERALLY BILLIONS OF DOLLARS in the watering and manipulation of stocks. Senator George W. Norris, author of the Senate bill for the public operation of Muscle Shoals, recently revealed the fact that the Nebraska Power Company of his state received in 1928 a profit of 96.8 per cent!

A public plant like Muscle Shoals, operated honestly and efficiently, would expose this scandalous robbery put over by the power trust as nothing else would. It would prove that electricity can be produced and sold at an insignificant fraction of the price charged by the power trust. It would doubtedly prove, as the great government-owned hydroelectric plant in Ontario, Canada, has fully proved, THAT **OWNERSHIP** POWER PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION IS FAR BET-

TER THAN THE PRIVATE OWNERSHIP.

Yet despite this clear cut fight between a remorseless, plundering monopoly and the people, PRESIDENT HOOVER HAS PUT HIMSELF CLEARLY ON THE SIDE OF THE PRI-VATE MONOPOLY. The facts that we have outlined are well known. They have been brought out time and again by public investigations. IF MR. HOOVER DOES NOT KNOW OF THEIR EXISTENCE OR DOES NOT UNDERSTAND THEM HE IS ACTING IGNOR- ANTLY AND STUPIDLY AND IS MENTALLY UNFIT TO BE PRESIDENT. IF HE DOES UNDERSTAND THEM HIS OPEN ESPOUSAL OF THE SIDE OF THE POWER TRUST RENDERS HIM MORALLY UNFIT TO BE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

There is a powerful movement of the people in Tennessee and other states near Muscle Shoals favoring the government operation of this plant as a protection against monopoly and monopoly prices. A storm of popular indignation was breaking over the head of Representative Reece because he refused to serve the constituents in Tennesee who elected him and chose to serve the power trust. In the face of such a situation President Hoover threw his weight as president of the United States on the side of the trust against the people of Tennessee. Some day in America such raw and flagrant siding with private monopolistic interests against the American public will be branded as treason and its perpetrators will he called traitors.

Some Things the Census Reveals

Among the interesting facts revealed by the 1930 census are the following: The United States now has 122,728,873 inhabitants. As a nation, not counting colonies and possessions, it ranks fourth in population among the nations of the earth, being exceeded in population by Russia with about 150 million people, China with about 450 million and India with about 320 million. But in resources, wealth, civilized equipment and in the productive power of its inhabitants the United States is undoubtedly the foremost nation of the world.

The rate of growth from 1920 to 1930 was the slowest in the history of the United States for any ten year period except the period of the World War from 1910 to 1920. The miraculous growth of America is slowing down. In the future it will gradually become slower until no doubt from decade to decade we will show almost a stationary population. If this were not so, we would become so overcrowded that despite any reforms or improvements life would become intolerable on this continent.

The slackened rate of growth arose from two causes—decreased immigration and a declining birthrate. America's declining birthrate is perhaps the most significant fact indicated by the census. The office of education in Washington, D. C.,

reported that the number of children in the first grade throughout the United States decreased from 4,300,000 in 1920 to less than 4,000,000 in 1926, although the population increased 10 per cent. This is a tremendous decline in so short a period. If the birthrate had kept up with the growth in population there would have been 4,730,000 children in the first grade in 1926 instead of than 4,000,000. THE BIRTH RATE FELL OFF THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILLION IN SIX YEARS. This denotes an alarmingly rapid change in conditions. If this rate of decline keeps up there will be no children in thirty years. In 1915 five children were born each year in the average group of 200 American families; in 1928 only four children were born each year in such an average group.

This tremendous decrease in the size of the American family in so short a period is explained by changes in conditions in living and family life so rapid and far-reaching that they have perhaps never before been paralleled in the history of any nation. They amount to a revolution.

One of the most striking of these changes is the rapid shift of the population from the farms to the towns and cities. The census shows that this amazing shift has slackened very little, if any. One of the striking revelations of the 1930 census is that strictly rural sections have either made very slight gains in population, or remained virtually stationary, or else in many instances shown declines during the last ten years. The strictly agricultural states with no large cities showed gains of only 2 to 8 per cent, in fact, Montana, mainly agricultural showed a decrease, while Georgia remained stationary. A very large percentage of the smaller towns showed a decrease. A very large percentage of the farming counties showed decreases in population.

On the other hand, the drift of the population to the larger cities and to the industrial states was remarkable. We now have 94 cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants each. Forty-one of these have more than 200,000. Twenty-five more than 300,000. Eighteen more than 400,000. Fourteen more than a half million. Five more than a million. Chicago has 3.373,753 inhabitants and New York 6,958,792. In Cook county in which Chicago is located are about four million people, while ten million people live within twenty miles of the New York city hall. Half of the entire gain in population in the last ten years was made in six industrial states and California. Ten years ago 51 per cent of people of the United States for the first time in American history were urban rather than rural. The last census shows that America is now overwhelmingly industrial and urban rather than agricultural.

We have suddenly changed from a nation of farmers to a nation of city dwellers and factory workers. This with the changes brought in conditions of livelihood and family life accounts for the rapid decline in the size of American families.

Agriculture calls for married life and large families, and it furnishes a healthy environment for large families. Urban and industrial life discourages marriage. Millions thus cut off from married life are an increasing source of corruption, disease and degeneracy. The wage earning population has no fixed abiding place. It shifts with the fluctuations of employment. It is unemployed a good part of the time. It lives in wretched rented shacks, flats or apartments. When it marries it finds

itself in an environment contrary to healthy family life. Life is too uncertain and insecure to take on the responsibilities of large families. Contraception is practiced widely by people under these conditions and families are consciously limited or altogether prevented. Worse than this, birth is prevented among the well-to-do because children interfere with the social pleasures of these wasters.

The particular danger that America faces is A RAPIDITY OF INDUSTRIALIZATION AND URBANIZATION NEVER BEFORE KNOWN IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD. The decline of birthrate one-fifth in six or eight years is the startling index of this change. The change is too fast to permit the dazed and bewildered population to adjust itself mentally and morally to new conditions. Birth is prevented most by the more intelligent and better educated

part of the population, while unrestrained proliferation goes on among the ignorant, mentally weak, criminally inclined and defective. A PROCESS OF PROPAGATION HAS BEEN SET UP BY THIS INDUSTRIALIZATION AND URBANIZATION OF A MERICA WHICH IS RAPIDLY REDUCTING THE QUALITY OF AMERICAN MANHOOD AND WOMANHOOD AND GIVING A MERICA AN INFERIOR BREED OF PEOPLE.

The greatest service any citizen can render America is to study these conditions which are striking at the vitals of our country until he or she understands them; THEN JOIN THE GREAT DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT NOW SLOWLY TAKING SHAPE WHICH AIMS AT NOTHING LESS THAN THE CONQUEST OF ENVIRONMENT AND THE ELIMINATION OF ALL HARMFUL CONDITIONS FROM LIFE.

Shall There Be War With Russia?

One would judge from the conduct of our secret diplomats in Washington and their agents that the United States was engaged in a war with Russia. Things that amount virtually to war and would undoubtedly lead to war in time are being perpetrated.

Not long ago one of our departments in Washington made a unique decision against the sale of any arms or munitions whatever to Russia. If it had made the decision not to sell any arms or munitions to any nation in the world, it would have performed one of the most praiseworthy acts by any government in modern times. But instead of doing this it selects Russia from among a long list of vicious, tyranical, warlike and dangerous governments throughout the world and permits the sale of arms to all but Russia. Mussolini, the openly avowed enemy of democracy, can purchase all the arms he wants but Russia can't purchase any.

Following this, Russian ships

in our harbors laden with pulpwood purchased by paper manufacturing firms here were held up on the ground that convict labor helped load these ships, thus violating the convict labor law.

A little while after this a committee in Washington investigating communistic activities in the United States hailed the officials of the Amtorg trading company before it for investigation as to its communism. The Amtorg is purely a commercial corporation promoting trade between Russia and America. It has been instrumental in making purchases of hundreds of millions of dollars for the soviet government, thus putting thousands of our idle people to work. The Amtorg officials abused, insulted and threatened on the unique ground that these representatives of a communist country were communists.

Then followed efforts to prevent the Russians from selling us manganese although American industry is dependent on

Russia for most of its manganese. The climax came when Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and the Civic Federation, demanded that all Russian goods be barred from America on the ground that Russian labor is not free.

Following this series of warlike acts against a government that is doing its best to get recognition from us and establish friendly relations with us, the administration called a halt and the ban on Russian pulpwood and manganese was lifted. It now develops that there is no evidence that the pulpwood was handled at any stage by convict labor. It appears that the whole sorry affair was an expression of prejudice, fear and spitework by capitalistic interests in America.

Our actions in this affair violate fundamental and well-established international rules and customs. A well known international practice is that a government does not concern itself We offer the following reasons why it cannot succeed:

- There are too many farm-There are 6,000,000 farmer families in the United States. To expect to form them into a combination in which all the members would keep an agreement to cut crops certain uniform percentages, is to expect too much. Industrial and financial trusts have never succeeded on this basis. It has never been possible to get even a thousand business firms or corporations to keep this kind of agreement. The only way industrial and financial trusts have grown is by the big fish swallowing the little fish until the corporation which swallowed the most emerged as one big company dominating its field.
- 2. There is too much difference in the conditions of farmers. Among these differences are absentee landlord farmers purely interested in rentals. Renters purely interested in production. Employers who hire all their labor done and are interested principally in cheap labor. Individual farmers who do most of their own work and are chiefly interested in big returns for their labor. Lastly there is the new development—the corporation farm-in which big business itself is in the field with modern machinery and large scale farming. The interests and methods of this class of 'farmers' is entirely opposed to those of other farmers. What would be good for one class of farmers would not be good for another. The new corporation or company farms, especially, are fighting acreage reduction because their whole success depends upon cultivating the largest number of acres possible each year. Some farmers on the other hand -renters for instance-have their noses so close to the grindstone that they CANNOT submit to an acreage reduction no matter what the effect is on farming generally. There is as much difference in the interests and conditions of farmers as there is between workingmen

and capitalists, and to expect them to agree on a single plan of acreage reduction would be like trying to form a wage trust of employers and employes, or a price trust of producers and consumers.

3. The farmers' interests as consumers are against a farmers' price-boosting trust. A farmers' trust might create higher prices on the farm for the farmers-if it had any effect at all. These higher priced products would still be handled by the present trusts and private interests. These would make as much money or more than they do now by adding whatever they could squeeze out of the cost of handling to the cost of the farm produce. This would be passed on to the consumer. It would be a tremendous burden that would require a boost in wages if the workers were to continue to exist. There would be a general boost in everything all along the line. The cost of living would be enormous. The consumer would be the victim AND THE BIG-GEST CLASS OF CONSUMERS WOULD BE THE FARMERS THEMSELVES. In the general rise in the cost of living that would follow an agricultural combination that would successfully reduce acreage, produce scarcity and boost prices THE FARMER IN ALL PROBABIL-ITY WOULD LOSE AS MUCH AS A CONSUMER AS HE WOULD GAIN AS A PRODUC-ER, WHILE THE ONLY REAL GAINERS WOULD BE THE PRIVATE MARKETING AND FINANCIAL INTERESTS THAT GOUGE THE FARM-ERS.

4. Now we come to the biggest reason of all why an agricultural monopoly cannot succeed. AS LONG AS BIG BUSINESS MARKETS FARM PRODUCE THE FARMERS WILL HAVE TO SELL TO THE BIG BUSINESS MARKETING AGENCIES AND NOT TO THE CONSUMERS. Scarcity produced by acreage reduction would not be scarcity in relation to the consumers but scarcity in

relation to the big private marketing agencies. Big business in control of the marketing agencies, by refusing to buy, could make the farm trust crop just as much of a drug on the market as it now makes a bumper crop. The farmers as a producers' trust would be just as much at the mercy of a privately monopolized market as they are now, whenever the market monopolists chose to put on the thumbscrews.

Sooner or later the farmers will have to learn this great truth: THE FUNDAMENTAL THING IN MAKING MONEY OUT OF CROPS IS HANDLING AND SELLING THE CROPS TO THE CONSUMERS. As long as big business can stand between the farmers and consumers and levy toll both ways, it will make all the big money and the farmers and consumers will be the goats. No kind of farmer combination for boosting prices is any good as long as THE BRIDGE BETWEEN PRODUC-ERS AND CONSUMERS IS MONOPOLIZED BY PRIVATE INTERESTS THAT FATTEN ALIKE ON PRODUCERS AND CONSUMERS. CONTROLLING THIS BRIDGE AND DRIVING BIG BUSINESS OFF FROM IT REAL CO-OPERATION. NATION-WIDE REAL. OPERATION IS THE ONLY PLAN THAT OFFERS THE FARMERS PERMANENT RE-LIEF AND EMANCIPATION.

A system of agricultural and industrial cooperation of producers and consumers is the true goal of democracy and civilization. Such a system will get rid of all non-producers, parasites and useless middlemen and monopolistic owners. It will obtain for the producer the full value of what he produces, and for the consumer goods at the cost of production. In the struggle for this magnificent goal the farmer belongs as a producer on the side of cooperation, democracy, the people, and not on the side of big business, monopoly and autocracy.

about the form of government or political ideas or conditions of another government with which it has relations. One government is not denied recognition because it represents a different form of government or civilization from another. such were not the custom there could be no such thing as peace between nations. There could only be interference and war. The United States has dealings with and recognizes the murderous dictatorships of Spain, Italy, Hungary, Roumania, Jugo-Slavia and Poland. As a republic it recognizes and deals in a friendly way with every form of monarchy and despotism, savagery and civilization. It recognized czarist Russia and was friendly to it. It alone makes perpetual war on soviet Russia through non-recognition, trade embargoes and general spitework. Why is this? Is it because America represents the pinnacle of capitalistic wealth and power, while Russia represents just the opposite—a dictatorship of the working class that has driven capitalism out of Russia? If this is the reason, what right have American trust magnates to fight Russian workers over the heads of the American people? Isn't it about time

the American people looked into this potentially dangerous warfare and put a stop to it?

Ignorance of Russia and hatred of Russia CONSTITUTE THE BIGGEST WAR DANGER IN THE WORLD TODAY. The plain, unbiased truth is grievously needed.

While it is true that the soviet government is a dictatorship, it is not a one-man dictatorship as under Mussolini in Italy. It is a dictatorship of one political party—the communist party which is composed mostly of workingmen and peasants trying to get rid of the upper classes and establish a system run on co-operative principles entirely by themselves. Naturally such a struggle is bitter and bloody-but the upper classes in Russia and the armies that were sent into Russia to help the upper classes were the bloodier of the two. The communist party tolerates no other party and no political opposition because it fears that if its administration is interrupted by other parties its whole program will collapse. It has set forth grimly to re-create Russia and while it has this task before it, it will not tolerate opposition. This is a condition that has ac-

companied all revolutions. The French Revolution, which gave us modern democracy, went through exactly this phase of dictatorship.

Russia has established the public ownership and operation of the money system, the insurance system, telephone and telegraph systems, the railroad system, all mines and large scale industry. Much more than half of the mercantile trade is carried on by great co-operatives and the state. Forty per cent of all the farms of Russia have been organized into great co-operative and state farms, the largest in the world, on which big modern machinery and large scale production are being instituted. It is expected that practically all industry, trade and agriculture in Russia will be organized and operated by the people by 1933. To this end Russia is buying hundreds of millions of dollars worth of American machinery and is hiring hundreds of our experts, technicians and engineers.

It is supremely important that Russia be permitted to complete this gigantic experiment. If it fails, it will teach us what NOT to do. If it succeeds it may open the gates to a higher civilization for all humanity.

Can The Farmers Form A Trust?

The Federal Farm Board, the Agricultural Department and the Hoover cabinet attempted to remedy present agricultural conditions by building national cooperatives for handling farm products. After spending more than a quarter of a billion dollars they made the quaint discovery that farmers' national cooperatives, to the extent that they succeed, take business away from the present private monopolies and speculative interests that serve as marketing agencies and reduce the latters' profits, incidentally arousing their opposition and anger. As soon as they made this wonderful discovery they backed up like good little trust boys and promised that the farmers' co-

operatives would not be used in the future in any way that would hurt private business.

They have now turned to a new plan to save the farmers. They are trying to organize the farmers into a big nation-wide trust. The present drive to get the farmers to agree to plant smaller acreages of crops is nothing less than an attempt to form a huge farmers' trust. A trust is a combination for the purpose of eliminating competition among the producers of a certain commodity, thus abolishing a surplus, producing an artificial scarcity and by this means creating profitable prices for the combine. This is exactly what the agents of big business— Alexander Legge, Secretary Hyde and President Hooverare asking the farmers to do.

Undoubtedly such a plan would suit big business far better than the cooperative plan, which, if it succeeded, would take farm marketing and its big profits entirely away from big business. The farm trust, on the other hand, if it succeeded, would simply get the farmers a higher price for farm produce. Big business would still handle farm marketing and would simply add its high price of handling to the already high priced farm products and the American consumers would foot the whole bill.

Can this scheme succeed and is it desirable?

Amazing Case of Political Persecution

Salesman Suspect Seized, Beaten and Railroaded into Madhouse Hell of Torture Where Medical Trust Doctors Administer "Mental Hygiene."

By Ralph Spooner

(EDITOR'S NOTE: For this sensational ac-(EDITOR'S NOTE: For this sensational account of this case of cowardly, secret, inhuman political persecution of a man suspected of being a radical we are indebted to the American Equity Association with headquarters in Washington, D. C., an organization dedicated to medical and civil liberty. It may seem incredible in this "land of the free and home of the brave," that a man can be doomed to the horrors and tortures of a madhouse simply because he is suspected of believing in Communism, but many of our readers will no doubt recall that less than a year ago daily newspapers contained accounts of a Chicago judge who sent persons to an insane asylum who were suspected of being Communists.)

N the night of January 26, 1930, I was arrested in Chicago by plain clothes detectives. I was brutally assaulted and attacked by armed men who abused me, insulted me, seized all my correspondence and means of identification as well as money. They boasted, "We will just keep this and run you in." "You must be one of those Russian Bolsheviks." "We will take care of

you." I was then knocked un-

conscious, and the next I remem-

ber was in the city jail. On January 27th, I was finger-printed, and taken before the "SHOW UP," where all prisoners parade before the public upon a stage. This is a good way to institute a frame-up against any innocent citizen by merely pointing a finger at him. However, no one pointed a finger at me. I was not told what I was being held for, nor did I have the opportunity of legal defense.

On the 28th I was taken into the court room, and brought before the Municipal Judge who immediately inquired if I was a Communist. I objected. He ordered an insanity test.

I was then rushed to the Cook County Psychopathic Hospital where I was placed on the third floor, and immediately cut off from all communication with the outside world. My relatives were not notified. Letters sent out for an attorney and to different societies were not mailed. Stationery, pencil and envelopes

were refused me. Through the kindness of visitors to other patients, to whom I was given strict instructions not to speak at any time under threats of severe punishment, did I receive a few sheets of paper now and then, and sent out a few notes, some of which were taken away from them at the door before leaving

AUTHOR'S AFFIDAVIT

Canada, Province of Manitoba. to wit:

I, Ralph Spooner, of the City of Winnipeg in the Province of Manitoba, salesman, make oath and say:

That hereto attached and marked Exhibit "A" to this affidavit is a story written by me and the facts therein contained are true.

(Signed) Ralph Spooner.

Sworn before me at the City of Winnepeg in the Province of Manitoba, this 25th Day of June, A. D., 1930.

> J. J. Farrew, A Notary Public in and for the Province of Manitoba, Dominion of Can-

the building. For this reason few ever reached their destination.

I was closely guarded at all times, held behind locked doors. Every precaution was taken to prevent my possible escape.

I was taken before the superintendent and several doctors and questioned about my political views. Statements made upon my chart concerning my alleged insanity were absolutely false, perjured and not in accordance with the actual fact. In other words, I was deliberately framed at this institution and denied opportunity to consult an

attorney to obtain defense. I was given medicine which made me sick, and the food was of such inferior quality as to weaken my constitution. Immediately my condition of health began to sink.

On February 4th, I was given a court order to appear before County Judge Jarecki, stating that I was alleged to be insane and the date for trial was set for February 6th. I was unable to get word to an attorney, and was brought before the Acting County Judge on February 6th and had no opportunity to explain anything. I was asked no questions. The Court refused to permit me to read a written statement of my illegal arrest concerning my case and the cause of my having been framed up on this charge.

I was then railroaded to the Chicago State Hospital along with other alleged or now, "legally" declared insane persons in an interurban car strongly guarded at each entrance. There I was placed in the receiving ward, where all were put in hospital beds. All articles of clothing were taken from us. None was permitted to leave the bed except with permission to use the toilet, which was not clean, and in which there was no soap, towels or toilet tissue.

On the night of February 6th, I was disturbed by the terrific beating of a sick negro in the toilet who was unable to produce a suitable specimen of urine, and with this flimsy excuse he was beaten into senselessness, kicked and injured to such extent that his moans and groans and cries were heard all over the building. He was then given a terrific hypodermic to quiet his noise. He was taken out of the ward and placed in a private locked room, where he was tortured or killed with

medicine for he died two days later. His name was Eugene Fields. He was too powerful and healthy to be killed by any but the most brutal and cruel methods. The roughneck attendants, members of the Tom Shelton gangsters of Southern Illinois, killed this man in torture. Shortly before his death, after I had written a secret note to relatives visiting his bedside, he admitted and verified my statement. They later told me I had spoken the truth.

This was only one of the many similar cases of brutal, savage treatment given to the patients (prisoners) who were beaten and slugged and often choked into unconsciousness by the attendants for no cause whatever. Or for the least evidence of asserting their rights, or leaving their beds, or not obeying hospital orders. Usually they were the ones who were not liked personally by this or that attendant. They were called all kinds of names and otherwise insulted and abused. They were called "Dirty Black Bastard," "Polack (Polish) Son of a Bitch," "or a Jewish Bitch," etc. None were ever treated with courtesy or polite consideration. The attendants delighted in making everybody miserable. They would give a patient a terrific blow in the solar plexus for the slightest provocation. They were a bunch of the most brutal rough-necks from Southern Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee. Some from Texas. They had a bitter hatred for negroes and foreigners and the majority of the patients belonged to these two groups.

The diet was so poor and inadequate, with only soup, and one slice of bread, and beans for dinner, or oatmeal with a small cup of milk for breakfast, that I began immediately to lose weight, even while compelled to remain in bed.

The medicines given poisoned my stomach. They made me so sick I immediately raised a fever. Then I was given inoculations upon my arm which caused me to have infection, and boils all over my body and my blood is not yet purified. There was something placed in this inoculation which affected my feet. My feet became so infected and sore that I was confined to bed for a whole month. They required dressing but this was neglected and no medical attention was given me. All I received was alcohol applications which were very painful.

I was refused a pair of socks and slippers and became so

Affidavit Backed Up By National Body

1207 "O" Street, N. W., Washington. D. C., June 28th, 1930.

Mr. Norman Baker, Editor TNT, Muscatine, Iowa.

Dear Mr. Baker:

You wrote saying that you would use the article of Ralph Spooner entitled "Mental Hygiene in Illinois," if we would procure an affidavit that it is true. I at once wrote to Mr. Spooner.

As, since his escape as he relates, he has been wandering around in Canada, I was not sure that I could get in touch with him easily. But I have been fortunate in being able to reach him and he has been glad to comply to the request at once and to send it right back. It came in this morning and I forward it right on to you.

We are all grateful that you are tackling this situation.

Yours very truly, Mrs. Myrtle de Montis, Secretary, American Equity Association.

weak and sick that my condition became very grave. At one time I had a fever of 103 but nothing was done for me. The doctor in charge of the receiving ward, was brutal and unkind. When asked for anything he would sputter "Baloney!" "Baloney!" "What the Hell do we care about you?" "Get the Hell out of here!"

He seldom looked at my feet. He paid no attention to my requests for the opportunity to communicate with relatives. After I was up on my feet and asked him for permission to go

out in the fresh air for a walk, he said, "It looks like rain," and we never let our patients go out when it looks like rain." Because I wrote so many notes he said I had the hoof and mouth disease. He was certain I had the mouth disease anyway. In other words, he did everything possible to add to the torture that I was being subjected to. I was slugged myself by attendants on several occasions, particularly by the ringleader and biggest gangster of them all.

I made every possible attempt to secure contact with the outside world, but here again I was refused stationery, pencils and envelopes, stamps, etc. It was very difficult to get out word, and then only through the kindness of visitors to some of the other patients in the ward did I ever succeed in getting out any communication whatever. Every move I made was closely watched by attendants who reported everything and gave me strict instructions not to ever speak to any visitors. When I did speak to them I was forced to go back to bed, or out of the room. However, I did get a pencil and some small sheets of paper.

I wrote many notes concerning my experience and suffering and the torture of other patients and of myself and many visitors became sympathetic. One note was smuggled out and reached my mother in Massachusetts. But no lawyer ever came to see me, and I was unable to secure contact with any of the public officials at Chicago or Springfield, Illinois. Letters given to the doctor in charge of the receiving ward were never mailed out at all.

After I was up on my feet and able to walk around, I was closely watched. I was not permitted to go out of the Ward building into the fresh air, or even upon the grounds at any time. I was refused permission even to go to religious services which I requested, to verify my contention that every possible attempt was being made to

(Continued on Page 42)

Will Babies Save Hollywood?

Families Becoming Fashionable and Successful Among Screen Stars

By Bernard L. Kobel

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Many have wondered why divorce seems so frequent and family life and sex morality seem so unstable in connection with stage and screen life. Is not the answer found largely in the fact that actors and actresses in the past have usually used methods to prevent the birth of babies? Is not the failure of marriage always and everywhere caused largely by the refusal of the married couples to have children? Are not children the real binding force that makes marriages successful and permanent? Has marriage any meaning whatever without children? These questions are being answered to a large extent in Hollywood where babies are becoming welcome among the married population, as the facts show in this article by Bernard L. Kobel. If this turning of the people of the stage and screen toward family life proves permanent the general effect on the nation will no doubt be highly beseficial. Twenty million people see the talkies every day and an equal number read about the Hollywood divorce scandals. What a tremendous influence for good a real turning of actors and actresses toward family life would be.)

Moore and John McCormack—long a childless marriage—has led to disclosures that come as a great surprise not only to movie fans but to the public at large, and the conclusion is that even with the movie idols who are credited with having much temperament, the unions blessed with children are more lasting and the stars dividing their time be-

tween a family and their profession are



Norma Shearer and her husband. They expect the stork in September

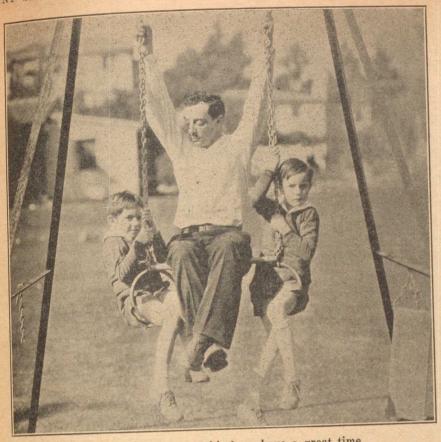


Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Hackett and the tie that binds.

greater successes than the married but childless stars.

It has been shown that the public has come to recognize that movie stars are but human and that they may have a family life-a thing that was considered out of the question a few years back. In the few short years ago almost every contract presented to a prospective John Gilbert or Greta Garbo was that they should not become married. If such a thing should happen that they were already wed it became a carefully guarded secret as the magnates thought that public knowledge that a star was a parent would completely kill the box receipts. Now we have a new order of things and babies are fashionable in Hollywood. Not only has the "anti-children" objection from the magnates been softened but it has led the motion picture profession to a higher plane. No true parent, movie star or not, will do a thing that would disgrace his family. In the past when much strictness existed in regard to marriage there were some events that gave the public bad impressions of the stars.

Perhaps the pioneer in the movement to let the public know that he was happily married was Francis X. Bushman. He did not hesitate to say that he has five girls and is happily married. He has never suffered any reverses and his fan mail still keeps pouring in. Gradually the clauses in the contracts have been let down and shortened and now the public has been introduced to children that they did not know existed.



Buster Keaton and his boys have a great time.

It is said that the sight of Nancy Carroll and her four year old Patricia promenading the lot is a better picture than she has ever been cast in. Joan Bennett proudly takes her baby with her to her parties.

The first female star to make the public admission that marriage and children are essential to full adult happiness was Ann Harding. Her actor husband, Harry Bannister, backed up her idea and they ought to know whereof they speak as they have a girl two years old.

Clive Brook, the dashing hero of conquests and with many backers of the weaker sex, has never hesitated to acknowledge that he is a doting father. Everyone regards Richard Nagel as Hollywood's greatest home loving man.

Of the old school Gloria Swanson alone holds the fort. Her two children have always been entrusted to private tutors and no photographs have ever been made public. She has made every effort to keep the knowledge of their existence from the public at large although they are both now in their "teens." This is in direct contrast to a recent birth at the home of John Barrymore and Dolores Costello where their infant caused more press comment than a royal birth. Any news of an expected arrival is carried far by the press associations now and if they do not guess it the press agent or the prospective parents make the an-nouncement as did Norma Shearer who will present her director-husband with an heir in September. Incidently Norma is god mother to Raymond Hackett's baby. Mr. Hackett starred with her in productions of late such as "The Trial of Mary Dugan" and "Madame X."

Charles King, the male star of "Broadway Melody," has three children and many views of the group have been used lately. Tito Schipa and Chester Morris each have one child. Victor McLaglen, George Bancroft, Dennis King, John Bowles, Alexander Gray and Lawrence Tibbett have two children each and the latter has twin boys ten years old. Eleanor Bordman also has two children.

Winnie Lightner took her young son to Hollywood when she invaded the place and became a new star. Zazu Pitts, an old timer, has two children of her own and when Barbara La Mar died she adopted her youngster.

Mae Marsh, another old time favorite, retired from the screen and now cares for her husband and five children.

These stars named, contrary to the belief of the public, are happily married and some have been married for several years. Looking into the facts we find that it is the childless marriages that end in failure and divorce such as that of Billie Dove and Irvin Willat. Delving into the facts further we find that the stars with children have not been in any such "scrapes," as often happened in the past.



John Barrymore and two of his five girls.

Cancer Failure of the Medics

Prominent Physician Unmasks False Cancer Theories and Practices of Medical Trust Doctors

By William Held, M. D.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The theory of the cause of cancer expressed in this article is not necessarily our theory, but we are in hearty agreement with Dr. Held's condemnation of the theory of cancer held by medical trust doctors, and his clear and vigorous expose of the dishonest attitude of the medics in continuing to take millions of dollars yearly from patients for surgical, X-ray and radium treatments which they well know do not cure.)

Priority



N 1917 in "American Medicine," "Virginia Medical Semi-Monthly," "Medical Summary" and "Maryland Medical Jouran article written by the au-

nal," in an article written by the author, the following paragraphs appear:

"—we recognize that ferments of glandular origin carry on absorption, digestion, regulate and and repair the waste, secretion and excretion, inhibit cell growth; in short, maintain normal body functioning."

"-we also recognize that inharmonious gland functioning causes atrophy or hypertrophy, depending upon the glands and degree of involvement; we recognize inhibitory functions preventing unsymetrical growth; we recognize under-development or over-growth controlled by glands, and indeed we shall awaken some day to the realization that cancer has its cause in GLANDULAR DISEASE preventing inhibition of cell growth, causing the cells to "run away," multiply and grow, without the restraining influence of inhibitory gland ferments."

Following this statement, increasing numbers of researchers and cancer students added strength to this belief. A few of these were:

Dr. S. W. Little (1922) reported in Endocrine Survey 1924,—said he was "—fully prepared to account for every proven cancer on the basis of glandular disfunctioning, without which cancer is impossible."

Dr. Naame presented a patient before the Therapeutic Society in Paris, France, who had suffered from cancer of the breast, which had been declared "incurable." Naame CURED this patient by administration of glandular substances. Naame said: "When glandular secretion becomes abnormal, the body is in a condition to succumb to local irritation and predisposes to cancerous tumor."

These findings were substantiated by the independent experiments of Dr. Duval and Smitt.

In 1926 Dr. E. M. Perdue (J. A. A. M. P. R.) said: "the active renal elements are deficient in function and the amount of urine falls—the ductless glands and the sex glands become inactive, oxidation is deficient and as a result there is

low hemoglobin, low blood resistance and subnormal temperature."

Dr. Dercum (Biology of Internal Secretions) asks: "Can it be that after all, the cause of malignancy is biological and that the mystery lies in the internal secretions?"

Professor Adami (Lancet 1926) says: I feel sure that, varied as the causes of cancer might be, there was in that disease an ESSENTIAL DISTURBANCE OF ENDOCRINE FUNCTION."

Dr. W. H. Howell (1927), John Hopkins University, speaking of the work of Doris Sokoloff—Russian, University of Prague—doing research at Columbia University—mentions the CORTEX OF THE SUPRARENAL GLAND in connection with cancer in human beings. Extract of suprarenal is his compound. In presence of this extract cancer cells are said to die in a few hours. Sokoloff stated, "disturbance in endocrine glands may be the cause of starting the cancerous growth."

Making the Public Cancer-Minded

Twenty years ago the general public paid little attention to the cancer problem. Those interested in the subject were either the cancer patients themselves or relatives and friends of the afflicted ones. Just as a medical term not contained in the vocabulary of the laity, may become familiar to even the illiterate when continually heard, so with cancer, the repeated description of its various phases caused the public, formerly rather indifferent, to make it a topic of conversation.

In recent years the lay press and the so-called "health columns" of a great many newspapers, as well as lectures broadcasted over the radio, added considerably to popularizing cancer talks.

This publicity had the effect of a propaganda of fear, striking terror to the hearts of the misinformed. How true this is, may be judged from the nature of advice given in the public press. The "health editor" of one newspaper delivered himself of the remarkable statement, that "every person who at the age of 40 experiences for the first time gastric disturbances, should submit to an exploratory abdomnial operation in order to determine whether or not cancer is the cause." In other words, anyone who at the age of 40 has his first severe and repeated attacks of stomach ache, dyspepsia, indigestion, fermentation or other gastric or intestinal rebellion, is advised by this good doctor, who actually considers himself qualified to give council in matters envolving health and life, to repare to a surgeon and have him open his abdominal cavity for the diagnosis of cancer. This, the journalist doctor says, "is necessary ere it is too late to institute surgical treatment."

The "Abderhalden reaction test" for the diagnosing of cancer from a blood specimen of the cancer suspect, which reveals the absence or presence of cancer, long before a tumor has developed, is entirely ignored by this journalist doctor.

Moreover it is an authenticated fact, that cutting into cancerous tissue, as in an exploratory incision, causes the cancerous elements to be disseminated throughout the body and produces metastases, that is, the springing up of cancerous tumors in various locations of the body, remote from the original site of the first growth. This condition seals the doom of the patient. It is then that bad matters have become worse, that excruciating pain causes these patients to implore those about them to be allowed to die.

If the exploration reveals the presence of cancer we have by a useless major operation induced surgical shock and reduced the patient's resisting power, without having accomplished any good. If no cancer is present, the operation is equal to a useless and needless mutilation.

"Specialists and experts" who make propaganda for cancer surgery, have entreated their radio audiences, and have told their readers in journals devoted to the interest of the medical profession, that warts, pimples, birthmarks and moles, may be the first signs of cancer, and have actually recommended not to entrust even the removal of an ingrown hair to anyone but a physician Business and morals must be bad, indeed. Years of preaching of this gospel of fear, this depicting of dire consequences, was bound to create a state of cancer-mindedness, must have stimulated the imaginative and easily frightened. That such state of mind, produced in millions of people, should have resulted in a profitable increase of surgical practice amongst the sufferers of cancer phobia, is but logical.

Real Cause of Cancer Not Known

Many theories of the cause of cancer have been advanced but no specific cause has as yet been demonstrated. Specific cause would be that certain something, which, to the exclusion of all other contributory factors, always produces cancer.

We know that long continued irritation may be followed by cancer in a person so predisposed. For instance, the pipe smoker's cancer of the lip, thermal irritation (heat or cold), figures as causative. Yet there are thousands of pipe smokers, in fact the majority, who never develop cancer of the lips. Then there is the theory of heredity. This too lacks specificity, because countless children of cancerous parents remain cancer-free, while cancer free parents may have cancerous children. Hence there is nothing specific about this.

Germ Theory Wrong

The germ theory, much heralded by some researchers has been completely disproven by many investigators and cancer students, including Warburg, one of the greatest of cancer authorities. (In the February, 1926 issue of "American Medicine" is an article, "Cancer not a germ disease," by the author, written in language understandable by the laity, disproving the germ

The most fascinating of all theories, I believe, is that of Cohnheim. He contends that a biological cell, which has remained dormant since birth, suddenly, for some unknown cause (perhaps endocrine) springs into action and develops, grows and multiplies. All other cells of the body have already run a good part of life's race, while the young cell, has retained all its energy and vitality; it is still young. The young cell starts out at a time when other cells comprising the human body, have been on the job for many years and fastens like a leach or parasite upon the nutrient furnishing host, the older cells. Here the cell proliferates and develops into a tumor.

The fascinating part of this theory lies in the fact, that we have tangible evidence of cells developing in this very manner. I refer to what is known as "dermoid cyst." Dermoid means skinlike. Derm is "skin," "oid" is the Greek ending, meaning "like." The growth known as dermoid cyst, when removed and opened, may be found to contain hair, nails, eyes and teeth.

The explanation of this is as follows. The skin, teeth, hair, nails and eyes, develop from the same ecdodermic layer of the embryo. It can not be doubted that the cell, which later grew into the cyst, containing some of the named parts, must have been present since the birth of the patient in whom a dermoid cyst developed. This fact illustrates the possibility of a biologically mis-placed cell, one that has moved from its own environment, a juggling on the part of Nature. Cancer is said to grow from a migrated cell. Brain cells can not grow kidney substance; liver cells can never become uterine tissue, the cells of the heart can not metamorphose into ovarian cells and so on.

A migrated cell tends toward its own media from which it has migrated. We may look upon the migrated cell as a homesick unit of a cell colony. It will not be assimilated by the colony of cells into which it has been squeezed, any more than eyes can hear or ears see. A mutiny of cells results—a cell riot—whereupon with the aid of the foreign cell splitting, multiplication and proliferation proceeds, and a tumor is

born, always providing the patient is constitutionally cancer predisposed.

Surgery, Radium and X-rays Useless

Whatever the cause of the tumor may be, the all-important fact is that the growth is the external expression of a constitutional disease. Cancer is not a local disease. Refusal to accept this all too evident fact, by those who still treat cancer locally, is in a great measure responsible for the retarding of progress in cancer research and treatment.

Prof. Carl Lewin, of the Institute for Cancer Research in Berlin, says:

"That is precisely the problem of therapy of malignant growths, that LOCAL treatment is INCAP-ABLE to cure. Even earliest "early diagnosis" can avail little, because unfortunately the disease is NO LOCAL ailment."

This announcement is in agreement with the opinion of foremost cancer students and should have induced the most confirmed believer in the local theory to change front, especially so since all treatment directed to the tumor has dismally failed to afford either relief or cure. It is just as hopeless to cure cancer by removal of the tumor, as it is to cure syphilis by removal of the chancre, the initial, external lesion of that constitutional disease. The uncanny regularity with which the so treated cancer patients die, quicker and in much greater agony than those who have not been subjected to X-ray, radium or surgery, indicate the inefficiency and harmfulness of these three methods.

Radium and X-rays Destructive Forces

Dr. Edw. H. Ochsner (Surgeon, Augustana Hospital, Chicago,) having observed for many years the effects of X-ray upon cancer patients, in 1923 stated:

"—I concluded that X-rays were of NO REAL VALUE in cancer. I became convinced that it was not only USE-LESS but actually HARMFUL, INCREASED THE PAIN, REDUCED RESISTANCE of the normal tissues, thus actually MADE THE PATIENT LESS ABLE TO COMBAT THE DISEASE.

"For 17 years I have preached this doctrine at my clinics, expressed this view at medical meetings—carefully watched the effects of X-rays for THIRTY YEARS. I have NEVER seen a case cured by its use. Literally asked hundreds of practicing physicians to report to me in detail a SINGLE CASE OF CANCER CURED by X-rays. I am still waiting for such a report."

In 1910 Mihram Krikar Kassabian, Philadelphia roentgenologist, contracted inflamation from X-ray burns, causing his death.

In 1916 Walter James Dodd, Boston roentgenologist, died from repeated X-ray burns.

In 1918 Eugene Wilson Caldwell, Sav-

annah, Mo., working with X-ray appliances, died from X-ray burns.

In 1925 M. Demenitroux, former aid of Prof. and Mme. Curie (discoverers of radium), died from torturous disease contracted during radium work.

In the same year Prof. J. Bergonne (France) had his right arm, later also the left arm amputated, due to X-ray burns, finally succumbing.

Other victims were Spencer, Blackall, Hall-Edwards, Albers-Schonberg, Leonard and also the women who succumbed to radium emanations contracted while inscribing watch dials with radiumized paint—and the many thousands of cancer patients who annually succumb to a painful death, following radium and X-ray treatment.

If the three methods in vogue were attended by curative results, there should be plenty of living evidence to prove the efficacy of such treatment and to still the voices of those who warn against these methods.

Where are the CURED patients? Where are those who, post-operative, after surgeons, X-ray and radium specialists, have had their fling at them, have been reclaimed from the terrible disease?

The records of the effects of such treatment may be seen in the cemeteries through-out the land, where upon graves of cancer victims, tombstones like so many accusing fingers, point skyward; monuments, silently but eloquently proclaiming the inefficiency of these methods. The evidence of the effects of cancer therapy, adopted, accepted and recommended, and used as propaganda in high-pressure salesman style by organized medicine, may be found in the 125,000 or 150,000 burial certificates issued yearly for as many cancer deaths, most all of which have had the benefit (?) of modern anticancer treatment, namely, surgery, X-ray and radium. The tragic failures are apparent in the homes of a large army of bereaved ones, where a "vacant chair," in its awful, yawning emptiness, proclaims the futility of the mentioned methods.

Why do the champions of these methods refuse to honestly investigate any other method? Why do they deride those who would drag to light the ignomomous failure of modern anti-cancer treatment? Is it fear that a newer, more simple, inexpensive and non-surgical method may deprive the orthodox doctor of his pound of flesh?

The Cancer Control Farce

"There is no disease that entails such long periods of suffering and such great economic loss" says the Jour. Am. Ass. M. P. Research. "Over 125,000 die annually of cancer, over 250,000 are possessed of cancer tumors. At least 1,000,000 in the United States are suffering from the pregrowth symptoms of cancer. Twenty years ago cancer was looked upon as a disease practically confined to those past 30. It is yearly attacking younger and younger persons".

"On June third, 1929, the United States senate passed a resolution introduced by senator Harris of Georgia authorizing and directing the Committee of Commerce or a sub-committee thereof to make a 'thorough investigation into the means and methods whereby the federal government may aid in discovering a successful and practical cure for cancer.' All, practically, would have the government invest large sums for the establishment of clinics for the use of radium-a substance which has been proven, even when used in the most minute quantities in industrial work, to be most destructive to tissue and detrimental to health. All admit that the present customary methods of treating cancer, surgery, X-ray and radium are failures as cures. From the time of Hippocrates, the Father of Medicine, to the eighteenth century cancer was considered to be an incurable constitutional disease due to a poison in the blood. One surgeon of the fourteenth century cut out the tumors or burned them out to relieve the suffering of the patients but advised that it were better not to do so since the afflicted died sooner when the tumors were thus destroyed."

Cancer may require many years for its development. Twenty or more years may be the period during which cancer is ushered in. The PRE-cancer state is accompanied by such symtoms as intestinal stasis and constipation. Intestinal stasis in fact is one of the most frequent accompaniments of cancer. The future cancer patient may long before the appearance of the tumor, have had neuritis, rheumatic pain, headache, rising and falling sensations when in bed, gastric disturbances, in fact so many symtoms have been described as precancerous, that there is hardly anyone who has not had one or the other of these signs.

But having many of these symptoms at one time, should be a warning.

The irritation to the intestinal tract and the continous interference with the normal functions of the digestive fluids, as produced by dietatic errors, deserve most earnest consideration in the prevention as well as in the adjunct treatment of cancer.

Nourishment and Cancer

The diet of civilized peoples must be materially changed before any worthwhile decrease in cancer can be expected. In India there is no cancer. Mr. F. L. Hoffman, in a letter directed to Sir W. Arbutnot Lane (London, England,) writes: "Very extensive investigation and questioning of every doctor who came in contact with the native Indians (amongst which Hoffman had lived for seven months,) revealed that cancer was absolutely unknown. Both Hoffman and Sir Lane lay great stress upon intestinal stasis as causative. Very important is the observation that cancer never affects a healthy organ."

"Since intestinal toxemia is admitted as being most often encountered in cancer, we must note the essential regu-

lators of cellular detoxication, namely the thyroid-adrenal glands."

"Sir Lane, English authority on intestinal diseases, stated that most ailments originate in the intestinal tract and that most of the diseases can be prevented and even cured, by other than surgical or medicinal treatment. DIET is the method.

We are told that when Lane came to America he was not asked to speak before any meeting of organized medicine. We wonder what would have been the attitude of the medical unions, whether they would have received Lane with open arms, had he come here to lecture on the great need of exploratory incisions of the abdominal wall, of immediate surgical treatment for every belly ache, of prompt appendectomy for every abdominal twitching? Would Sir Lane have been considered a worthy asset to organized medicine, if he had spoken in that manner, his talk being broadcasted by radio or journals, letting the people know that so great an authority advised the frightened patients to submit to surgery, more surgery and again surgery. On the other hand, had Lane spoken in his usual manner, what would have been the effect upon thousands of prospective surgical cases? Would not many a patient who was trembling in his shoes, expecting to be placed upon the operating table in the morning, would not many a such have renewed his hope at the words of Lane and might not many a cancer victim have phoned his surgeon that he would delay operation? Can it be that weighing of such possibilities could have been a motive for ignoring Sir Lane when he came to America? Might not the condemnation of surgery and the announcement that other methods hold out hope, might not such announcement from so great authority, have spoiled the perfectly good business of many a cancer surgeon?

Dr. Hallilay (Indian Medical Service) who had 22 years of experience amongst the hill tribes of India and had charge of 30 dispensaries, stated that he had never seen a case of gastric ulcer, appendicitis or cancer during that time. He attributes the freedom from these conditions to the raw food and vegetables which contain all the vitamin forming the chief nourishment of these tribes.

Civilized man polishes off the vitamin bearing shell from rice, he eats white sugar, peels his potatoes, thus losing the potassium salts, eats white bread (refined and bleached until everything worth while is taken out of it,) boils vegetables and retains the pulp, throws out the most important and nourishing part, the water with the vitamins. No chemist would extract the valuable elements of any material and then discard the extract, retaining the depleted pulp.

Aluminum Compounds and Cancer

In 1911 very few aluminum cooking utensils were used. In 1915 four million dollars worth of aluminum cooking ware was in use. Between 1911 and 1915 diseases of the stomach and intestines, ulcers and the like, increased greatly. The death rate from gastric cancer increased enormously within that period.

Previous to 1911 cancer was less prevalent and deaths from cancer were chiefly among aged patients. In 1920 the sale of aluminum ware reached the 100 million dollar mark.

Cancer increased to such extent that out of every hundred adult deaths, was a cancer case. In 1924 the cancer deaths in the United States were more than from any other disease.

All this may be a co-incidence and in no manner connected with the increased employment of aluminum ware as cooking utensils. But the fact that aluminum ware imparts poisonous compounds to the food cooked or allowed to stand in such ware, THAT is not a co-incidence, but a proven FACT, attested to by foremost scientists.

Since the presence of cancer presupposes a toxic condition of the blood and system in general, it follows that the addition of poisonous aluminum compounds are highly conducive to the development or maintainance of a dangerous toxemia.

For trustworthy information concerning the harm inflicted by the ingestion of aluminum compounds upon the body; for evidence that these poisons destroy the red blood corpuscles, damage tissues and weaken the disease-fighting power of the patient, the inquiring reader should not turn to the journalist doctor who must not give information which would interfere with the interest of the advertising department of the journal who pays his salary; neither should the sales agent of the aluminum ware industry be expected to supply unbiased advice.

(The managing editor of "The Toledo Times' 'of Toledo, Ohio, lost his position with this great paper within twenty-four hours after an article appeared adverse to this metal as kitchen utensils. This merely shows what powerful influences are at work to prevent these truths from reaching the public.)

For authoritative information on this subject the reader is referred to the Division of Health of the United States Treasury Department, which stated that "the metal passes over into the food when aluminum is used as cooking utensils." The following authorities, (a great many more may be cited) have stated that aluminum compounds are harmful, dangerous and poisonous: Victor Vaughn, University of Michigan; Gideon Wells, University of Chicago; Albert Mathews, University of Cincinnatti; Gies of Columbia University; Loevenhart, University of consin; Hawk and Smith, Jefferson Med. College; Balls, University of Pennsylvania; Hammett, Wistar Institute, Philadelphia—all are men who have nothing to sell, neither advertising space in journals lauding aluminum pots and kettles, nor aluminum ware.

Formerly we heard of aged folks in

connection with cancer; now children in their teens are victims of the disease. Whatever one wants to believe of the connection between cancer increase and aluminum, "the writing on the wall" should not be ignored, and certainly the findings of authorities in that connection causes us to believe that a society professedly interested in the "control of cancer," should have found this a legitimate field for investigation.

Those who have seen a friend or relative walk in the shadow of cancer death, those who have felt the oppressive, tragedy-pregnant atmosphere which permeates the homes harboring a cancer patient—these unfortunates may wish to bask in the warmth of false hope, that cancer and aluminum are strangers.

How can cancer be "controlled," how can one expect to accomplish anything of real worth, as long as all the factors that point to cancer as a constitutional disease are ignored This attitude is beyond the understanding of the earnest cancer student.

Foremost medical men insist that diet, intestinal hygiene, elimination and

detoxination are of momentous influence in the prevention as well as in the treatment of cancer.

Why does the society for 'control" of cancer, not investigate, with open mind and honesty of purpose these claims and findings?

Is the work of Sir Lane, of Hallilay, and scores of others who have presented facts and who are not interested in either the society for control nor anything else but the adducing of facts, not worth investigating? Why do the cancer surgeons and the radium and X-ray specialists and the society for control of cancer not step outside the beaten path—outside of these three absolutely useless and harmful methods of cancer treatment—why are those who contend for the non-surgical treatment of the disease not heard?

What reliance must those who confine their activity to the propagation of the three methods have in the ignorance of the masses, when they, with prejudiced minds talk of cancer "control;" when women societies busy themselves with the creation of new

"centers for cancer studies" and "cancer clinics," while all the time the death toll of cancer remains unabated despite treatments sponsored by these societies? The humanitarian hopes that not for always will this deplorable situation be tolerated by the victimized public. Just as organized medicine was compelled to "accept" medico-physical treatment after it had ridiculed and criticized it and its pioneer exponents; just as it had to take into its fold other methods, once condemned, when the public demand could no longer be ignored; so it will, when it proves profitable, cease to oppose diet and other drugless methods and will muzzle the mouthpiece of organized medicine, now disgracing the noble medical profession. Meanwhile and until such an awakening comes ruin and misery must fall to the lot of untold thousands who accept in good faith false information, which prevent them from turning to such methods of treatment, in cancer as well as many other conditions that might spare them hardships, prevent sickness and untimely death.

Fact and Theory About Cancer Cure

Regardless of theories of physicians and scientists, the Baker Institute employs treatments that actually cure cancer. This has been demonstrated hundreds of times in a manner that leaves no room for doubt.

We are confronted today with a startling fact about cancer and not a theory—the fact that approximately 160,000 persons are dying from cancer every year in America and millions are developing cancer. It is urgent that existing treatments be examined with open minds for the real facts upon which to base correct theories. There is too great a tendency to accept the theories and treatments of the established organized medics and to regard all other treatments as the work of ignorant quacks. As a matter of fact there have been more originality of thought and independent and successful study among the thinkers and scientists who have refused to become a part of the medical monopoly than among the organized doctors.

We note, however, that some of the foremost health writers for the daily newspapers are changing front. Dr. W. A. Evans, who writes the column, "How to Keep Well" under the caption, "Health and Wealth" in the Chicago Tribune, admits in the issue of July 15 that there is a treatment that has been curing cancer for practically 100 years—a rather amazing confession from this source after the medical trust doctors have said so much about cancer being incurable, or only rarely curable by their three standardized treatments. Of course, considering the power that the medical trust wields over the press, we could not expect Dr. Evans to admit very much in this di-

rection. But he does say in effect that one of the treatments classed by the medical trust as a fake actually cures cancer. As if to immediately undo the damage such a confession might have upon organized practice, he makes haste to add that X-ray and radium treatments are always at hand and that a surgeon is never more than two hours' ride away from a patient. After such an admission this is strange advice, indeed, considering the fact that Dr. Evans, as well as the medical trust doctors, must know that radium and X-rays give only temporary relief and generally leave the patient in a worse condition than before, while every surgeon knows in his own mind that a recurrence of the cancer follows a surgical operation within seven years, while in the majority of cases recurrences happen within twelve months.

In our estimation the continued use of the knife, X-rays and radium by the trust doctors is a deliberate graft—a scheme to get the money of suffering and terrified people without giving any real service in return, and is the outcome of deliberate misrepresentation by the medical trust doctors, who seem to care for nothing but the almighty dollar.

We say this, for one reason, because the medics do not, and perhaps never will accept the standing invitation made by the Baker Institute for investigation of its cancer treatments. The Baker Institute, Muscatine, Iowa, is the outcome of such an investigation. The editorial staff of this magazine were the investigators. As a result of a careful, extensive and open-minded investigation the Baker Institute is now curing many cases of external and internal cancer.

Not only do we invite investigation, but we issue the following challenge to the world: We will jointly select with any bonafide investigators fifty cancer cases, twenty-five of these to be external cases without bone affection and twenty-five to be internal cases. Onehalf of the total are to be cancer cases of medium advancement. Thirteen are to be virgin cases diagnosed as cancer but yet untreated. The remaining twelve are to be the worst cases that can be found, providing there is three months' vitality left in the patients to enable them to take our full treatment. All cases are to be treated at the Baker Institute, Muscatine, Iowa. This magazine agrees to pay all the expenses of treating those cases which are not cured, if the acceptor or acceptors of the challenge will pay all the expenses of those patients who are cured out of the fifty test cases. An attempt will be made to obtain an unbiased report of this test by the press. We are willing to abide by the results and the judgment of the people.

If this offer is accepted, Dr. Evans and other "health" writers who are continually urging the people to go to their graves more quickly by the operation, X-ray and radium route, may have an opportunity to become enlightened and to learn that some of the greatest medical benefits to humanity come from sources outside of the medical trust. It is high time that these medical advisers in syndicated health columns of the press awaken and keep their minds on the welfare of humanity rather than on the almighty dollar.

Outrageous Medical Persecution

Man and Wife Imprisoned-Woman Forced to Live With Criminals For Refusal to Bow to Trust Laws and Practices

By Mrs. Myrtle Thorbourn, D. C.

We graduated from the Palmer School of Chiropractic in the spring of 1922. Moved to Monmouth, Illinois, and opened an office in June of that year and built up a good practice and the people were satisfied.

In the year 1923 the medical doctors fought the chiropractic bill and it was killed but the medics passed a bill called the Medical Practice Act. It is so strict a mother could not give a dose of castor oil to her child but she would be violating this Illinois law.

We were not bothered until the summer of 1926 when the medics opened fire on the chiropractors in Warren county. On August 8, 1926, the Illinois Chiropractic Research Bureau held its first annual convention at Monmouth, Illinois, and we, being the only members in the town, had the over-seeing of the plans and of course our names were mentioned quite a number of times in the local paper. So all the medical doctors knew The Thorbourns were active in their locality.

The convention was held August 8, 1926, and chiropractors from all over the state were there, also some from Iowa. On August 10, 1926, my husband and I were visited by State Inspector L. E. Cralle who tried to get us to promise we would quit our practice, and finally said we would have to quit, but we both told him we would not quit practicing in the state.

My husband asked him these questions: "Mr. Cralle, if we were not asking a fee for our services you would not be here now after us, would you?" Cralle's answer was, "No." And again, "We as Palmer School graduates are not eligible to get a license or even to apply for one in this state, are we?" His answer was, "No."

Then my husband asked him, "What in common sense are you here for?" All Cralle could say was that we would have to quit or be arrested.

On August 14th, 1926, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon when the town was full of people, over came the sheriff and his deputy with warrants for our arrest, with three counts against my husband and three counts against me as follows:



Mrs. Myrtle Thorbourn, Monmouth, Illinois, imprisoned for six months for healing by methods not approved by medical trust.

- 1. Practicing chiropractic without a license.
- 2. Holding out to heal human ailments without a license.
- 3. Maintaining an office without a license.

We went to the courthouse and gave bonds of \$1,000 each to appear in court in October. Mr. Cralle bragged about the arrest and how he was going to put a man out of business at Girard, Illinois, for attempting to cure cancer. He raved quite a lot on that subject.

Our local paper came out in large type on the front page

telling how the Thorbourns had been arrested for violating the Medical Practice Act, giving the impression that we were practicing medicine. We were asked by many about this, so we went to the paper and tried to get space to tell our side of the story but were refused on one pretext or another. We then used our car with banners to put the truth before the people. This aroused the state's attorney so much that he arrested my husband seventeen days later on the grounds that the signs on our banners constituted contempt of court. Some of these signs read: "A dog can get a license in Illinois but a chiropractor can't!"

"Just as reasonable to try a chiropractor before his medical opponents as it would be to try a canary bird before a jury of tomcats."

"You and I are granted religious freedom by each state and the United States: why not medical freedom the same way and all the way?" "We are for medical freedom: are you?"

We went to trial on December 13, 1926, which was a farce all the way through. We were simply railroaded. They took all one day and part of the second to get the jury drawn. Then the state's attorney offered to drop all counts but one against us giving us the choice of count if we would agree to waver arguments. Of course we were green on points of law and left it to our attorney and decided to waver arguments, which later we found out to be unwise. We took the last count—that of maintaining an office without a My husband was license. called first. The state called two witnesses, old patients of ours, and all testified in our behalf. Then State Inspector L. E. Cralle, was called. He denied TNT SEPTEMBER 1930 all the statements that he had made in our office and attempted to put over to the jury after he was dismissed the statement that we could have obtained a license. The judge told him he was excused and Cralle was red with anger, and got out of the witness chair quick.

The judge read the instructions to the jury. The jurymen went out just long enough to sign their names and came in with a verdict of guilty.

The jury was ordered out of the chairs to the back of the court room. I was called up then and the same jury was called back in less than 10 minutes. No evidence was offered in my defense. The only thing they proved on me was that I was sitting in the office and that I showed a picture of a little girl to a patient who had previously testified in my husband's case, but he was not recalled on my case. They simply took what he stated when he was testifying on my husband's case and read the charge to the jury —that of maintaining an office without a license. The judge read the instructions to the jury and the jurymen were out just long enough to sign their names. and came in with a verdict of guilty. That ended our first trial. The judge handed his decision out in a few days. Each of us was fined \$100 and costs.

At the end of thirty days we were committed to jail on failure to pay the fine. As we had done no wrong, but merely had refused to bow to medical tyranny, we could not pay a fine, for that would only help the medics to fight us all the more. It was the dollars with the state's attorney or jail, so we took the jail and started on our sacrifice, January 22, 1927. As soon as we were in jail some of our patients circulated subscription lists and raised enough to pay one fine. They came to me and said they had enough to pay my fine, but I refused to let them explaining that the money would only be used to prosecute us again.

As my husband's mother, who

is up in the seventies, made her home with us, I said it was his duty to be out and that he would have to be free first, and told them to go and see him, but they never did. They paid his fine and he was released. A friend was ready to pay my fine. I refused and stayed in jail 180 days. During that time many inducements were offered trying to get me to give up my fight for medical freedom, but I stood firm to the last.

This state has no chiropractic law and never has had, and the chiropractors go before every session of the legislature asking to be granted a law to govern their own profession, but the medics go down with thousands



Mr. E. Thorbourn, Monmouth, Illinois, jailed together with his wife by a state which lets the medical trust make its laws.

of dollars and kill our bill, then want to prosecute us for practicing without a license. They claim we have a board of our own, but it consists of five medical doctors and some humbug of a chiropractor who is appointed by those five medical doctors to act as a clerk in giving the examination of the chiropractors. He has no voice whatever in the examinations.

The barbers, beauty culturists, ministers, horseshoers, dentists, veterinarians, architects, structural engineers, medical men, embalmers, pharmacists,

registered nurses, optometrists have their own examining boards but there is no chiropractic board of examiners. We ask in all fairness, is that a square deal, when you consider how widespread is the knowledge of chiropractic as a health science and how many thousands of people have been benefited by chiropractic? Obviously it is not fair. There appears to be unfair discrimination in this. We believe that Americans are capable of regulating their lives. We believe Americans know enough to know what kind of a doctor they want to look after them when they are sick. We believe the people of Illinois should be given the right to choose what doctor they shall have when they are sick.

During my six months in jail there were many in there for various crimes, both men and women. Some were there for making hooch, boot-legging, adultery, bigamy, grand larcency, chicken stealing, hog stealing and getting money under false pretenses, in fact for every crime one can think of. There were eight women of different ages. All smoked cigarettes. Sometimes the air was so thick with smoke it could almost be cut with a knife. I do not smoke. Imagine what I went through. Some were there who would cause any man to hang his head in shame at the language they used. Yet I had to listen to it and breathe that smoke.

In February, while I was in jail, my husband was arrested again and placed under a \$1000 bond, but a good friend of ours went and got a new attorney for him and the case went along but never came up. Just as soon as it was outlawed by lapse of time the medics had Inspector Cogshell come out and investigate and swear out a new warrent for my husband's arrest. That case, too, went on until that fall, when the state's attorney was going out of office, and he being very bitter towards us because of our stand, tried his best to

(Continued on Page 42)

The Truth About Insurance Graft

By Etey Yelood

(EDITOR'S NOTE: These articles are by an outstanding insurance man and writer and constitute the most thorough and sensational expose of the insurance graft and the best course for the guidance of purchasers of insurance ever presented before in this country. They tell you in a plain and forcible manner how you are robbed by present insurance practices and how you can avoid this robbery and get the very most protection with your insurance money. Those who wish to get this story complete from beginning to end may purchase back numbers containing these articles which started in January, 1930, from this office or newsdealers for 20 cents per copy.)

Article IX

Calvin Coolidge and The New York Life



N the tenth day of April, 1929, there apapeared in the associ-

ated news dispatches under the caption "COOLIDGE GETS IN-SURANCE JOB" the following article:

Darwin P. Kingsley, president of the New York life insurance company, announced today that Calvin Coolidge will become a director of the company, succeeding the late Myron T. Herrick, ambassador to France.

Coolidge was nominated at a meeting of the board today, and will be elected at the May meeting.

In his announcement Kingsley made public a letter from the former president accepting the nomination believing that life insurance is "the most effective instrumentality for the promotion of industry, saving and character ever devised."

Coolidge added that he believed a well managed mutual company to be a co-operative society for the advancement of the public welfare and said that, if elected, he would be glad to participate in the administration of the New York company.

Kingsley said, in a statement, that Coolidge was the second ex-president of the country "to lend name and influence to the promotion of life insurance as a form of social service." From 1905 until his death in 1908, he said, Grover Cleveland acted as a trustee of the majority stock of the Equitable Life Assurance Company.

Coolidge has been a policy holder in the company he will now help to direct, for thirty-seven years. Kingsley said, and as a young lawyer in Massachusetts he performed some valuable service for it. No man can serve as president of the United States and afterwards become altogether a person of indifference to the public. The people rightfully feel they have an investment in an expresident.

My Childish Faith

I knew that in the White House President Coolidge was a national apostle of thrift, economy and careful management. I likewise knew that life insurance, while privately managed, has become a quasi-public business closely woven with the

Challenge to Critics!

Mr Yelood challenges responsible insurance men who object to these articles to refute them successfully or disprove any statements in them.

TNT will back Mr. Yelood's challenge by printing statements of reasonable length by responsible objectors.

These offers are made in good faith. We do not wish unjustly or falsely to attack the insurance business. On the other hand, we think it is up to the defenders of present insurance practices to defend themselves in view of the damaging charges in these articles, otherwise the suspicion will grow that they have no defense.

phases of the national welfare to which Mr. Coolidge was peculiarly devoted. This will explain my faith that ex-president Coolidge might be appealed to by an ideal and my hope that Calvin would do a little independent thinking and not sign blindly on the dotted line like a dummy director.

My Letter to Coolidge

My dear Mr. Coolidge:

I note with interest that you have become a director in the New York Insurance Co. Since I thoroughly believe in the principles of insurance, when sold purely as protection, and preach the gospel of insurance fervently, I can understand how you must have been attracted by the ideal. Insurance can be made the answer to the question, "Am I My Brother's Keeper" but as generally practiced today by all insurance companies the ideal has been lost. There are many injustices. There are many forms of insurance that it

is a sin to sell. With the present form of endowment one has to both die and live in order to get what he pays for.

The position you hold as a power to force corrections in the equity of life underwriting would make it a sin for you not to weigh the just criticisms that can be offered.

Will you give me a hearing? Will you do some thinking along the line of suggestions I have to offer you, before your viewpoint is warped by a one-sided presentation.

If I take the time to write to you at length may I be assured that my manuscript will reach you and that you will take the time to give it study and consideration?

Very truly yours.

Darwin P. Kingslev, President of the New York Life, Does All the Thinking Necessary for Calvin.

I did not know the ex-president's address since he left the White House and was forced to address the communication to Calvin Coolidge care of the New York Life. I used a large manila envelope that had another insurance company's crest in the corner, for the reason that it was the only large container I had at hand which would hold the series of articles I wanted Mr. Coolidge to read. The envelope was plainly marked strictly personal business.

It appears that the New York Life officials became curious to know what some other insurance company might be writing their distinguished and influential director. Accordingly the New York Life took it upon themselves to open such envelope notwithstanding the fact that it was outstandingly marked, "PERSONAL and NOT COMPANY BUSINESS."

I received a letter from Lawrence F. Abbott of the New York Life Insurance company saying that Darwin P. Kingsley had instructed him to write to the effect that Mr. Coolidge knew nothing about insurance, and further Calvin was too busy a man to attend to the vast amount of correspondence piled upon him, especially such de-

tails as I wished to bring to his attention. In other words the New York Life intended to do all the thinking necessary along insurance lines for Mr. Coolidge. Perhaps they thought Calvin was not capable of doing any independent thinking. Be this as it may the New York Life failed to advise me that they considered his communication of sufficient importance to forward a copy of same to the insurance company for which I was working. The New York Life considered this an efficient way of closing this little episode and having foolish Yelood dropped on his head. Big business has a subtle way of disposing of agitators who would like to disturb their scheme of things, or who question their commercialized greed which flaunts itself under the guise of benevolent protec-

Communication Redirected so as to Reach Mr. Coolidge

On May the second, 1929, I again wrote the same letter, sent the same manuscripts together with Darwin P. Kingsley's retort and the rebuke from the company for which he was working to Mr. Coolidge addressing the communication this time, No. 21 Massasoit St., New Hampton, Massachusetts. On May the twenty-second I received an answer from May E. Hayes private secretary to Calvin Coolidge saying that the communications

had been received and would be submitted to Mr. Coolidge.

Calvin's Silent Answer

Over a year has passed and no reply has come from Mr. Coolidge. In the meantime Calvin Coolidge has been addressing the American Public by radio. His subject has been the Economics of Insurance, where, if honest, Mr. Coolidge would have told the public that in no sense of the word can insurance be classed as an investment.

The majesty, the dignity, and the power of the ex-president as speaker has been used to prostitute the subjects, "PUBLIC SERVICE," "PROCESS OF CONFIDENCE," "SERVICE TO HUMANITY" and "THE GRANDEUR OF INSURANCE BUSINESS."

Calvin Calls Insurance the Es-Sence of Democracy

Calvin says insurance writing is a mighty evangelistic work and a sacred institution. He evidently thinks it is so sacred that it is above criticism and should not be investigated. Shakespeare says, "The lily that festers smells fouler than weeds." I wonder if this does not apply to Calvin? A few letters to Calvin from the general public might help him to dress and undress his soul and mark the decay.

Mr. Reader, do you get the full purport of this sordid, sorry

business? A big old line insurance company wishes to stimulate its sales, so it spreads its nets in this fashion: It selects an ex-president of the United States as bait to catch the sucker public. When called, it blandly admits that its "bait" or decoy knows nothing about the insurance business. It is perfectly willing to trade upon his ignorance, or anything else you want to call it.

In a little while it has its decoy HANDING OUT DEEP IN-FORMATION, WISDOM AND WISE-CRACKS TO THE PUB-LIC ON A SUBJECT HE AD-MITTEDLY KNOWS NOTHING ABOUT. A man who admittedly knows nothing about insurance is delberately used by a great corporation to INSTRUCT the American people on insurance, solely because he has a great name and the insurance company knows that this will cause thousands to buy more insurance. On the other hand, this national figure permits himself to be used in this way. And this is not AN ISOLATED EX-AMPLE. It is just another COMMON PRACTICE of insurance companies in the old game of baiting the hook and hooking the public on insurance policies that are not on the square and will not stand up under HON-EST EXPOSURE or COLD AN-ALYSIS.

Yelood Answers Objector's Arguments

Etey Yelood's challenge to insurance men to refute successfully his statements and conclusions regarding insurance graft has drawn only one reply. This reply, which appears below, was immediately forwarded to Mr. Yelood and was promptly answered by him. We herewith present the criticism and Mr. Yelood's reply.

Insurance Man Criticises Yelood's Conclusions

Etey Yelood's article No. 6 in the June issue of TNT came to my notice recently. While, so far as I can see, the facts given are based on truth,

there are grave errors in their interpretation.

Let us take the case of Boob and Wise, for instance. Suppose that each of these men would die during the twenty-first, instead of during the nineteenth year. What would happen? Just this: Mrs. Boob would receive \$10,000.00 in cash from the insurance company, and would have the consolation of seeing her children educated, the mortgage cleared on her house, other miscellaneous expenses cared for, and an income set up for her maintenence.

But how about Mrs. Wise? She would be doomed to disappointment; for she could not collect a cent on the policy on which her husband had paid for twenty years. The term had expired, and he was too old to renew. So

Mrs. Wise, in her old age, will have to spend her meager savings for Mr. Wise's funeral expenses, sell her home, and go to work for a living.

Is Boob so foolish after all? His insurance is paid for as long as he lives. Some day the face of the policy will be paid his dependents. And is Wise so wise? At the end of twenty years his insurance ends. But that isn't all. The tragedy of it is, that he can't get any more.—Maurice T. James, West Coast Life, Boulder, Colorado.

Mr. Yelood Answers His Critic

Dear Maurice: The childish simplicity and faith you have in your little insurance book is positively refreshing. Let us struggle for a few minutes with your supposition that Boob and Wise (Continued on Page 28)

The Medica

How the Sane and Innocent are Railroad

By N. Baker

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This series will present the most smashing and sensational array of facts against a vicious monopoly that has ever been published. It began in the March issue of TNT. Those who wish to read the story from first to last may obtain back numbers from this office or the newsdealers for 20 cents per copy.)

Medical Trust Exposed" telling of the doings of the recent national convention of the American Medical Association in Detroit in which a dollar dragnet of monstrous proportions was spread over the whole United States.

An Amazing System of Justice Among the amazing dollar reso-

Insanity Experts and Mind Readers Plot Capture

of Machinery of Justice

cent annual national convention of the medical trust planning

a new system of justice run by medical experts in which doc-

tors will pass judgement on your sanity and moral sense of

guilt in place of juries of your peers examining the evidence

seases hereby declares its adherence to the principles stated

in the report of the committee on Phychiatric Jurisprudence, Section on Criminal Law and Criminology, American Bar Association at its meeting held in Memphis, Tenn., October

RESOLVED, That the section on Nervous and Mental Di-

1. That there be available to every criminal and ju-

2. That no criminal be sentenced for any felony in any

That there be a psychiatric report on every prisoner

venile court a psychiatric service to assist the court in the

case in which the judge has any discretion as to the sentence until there be filed as a part of the record a phychiatric

report.
3. That there be a psychiatric service available to every

5. That there be established in each state a complete system of administrative transfer and parole, and that there

be no decision for or against any parole or transfer from one

the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association

adopt the principles stated above and request the board of

trustees to take such action as may be necessary to bring

about the cooperation of state and county medical associations

with corresponding local bar associations in securing, as far as possible the adoption of these principles in practice.

RESOLVED, Further that the section recommends that

institution to another, without a psychiatric report.

fer or against you:

24, 1929, namely:

DISPOSITION of offenders.

penal and correctional institution.

convicted of a felony before he is released.

Here is the full text of the resolution adopted at the re-

fenders" the medical trust attempts an act that strikes at the whole foundation of American law and government. It attempts to overthrow our present juridical system. IT ATTEMPTS TO REPLACE OUR PRESENT SYSTEM OF TRIAL BY JURIES TO TRIAL BY EXPERTS WHO CONSTITUTE

> THEMSELVES JUDGES OF THE SANITY AND IN-TELLIGENCE OF OTHER MEN. Men accused of offenses against the law are facing the alternative of having doctors DISPOSE of them BY PASSING ON THEIR SANITY, instead of having a jury of their peers JUDGE OF THE VALUE OF THE EVIDENCE AND THAT EVI-PASS ON DENCE.

This proposed national psychiatry service will also pass on all applications for parole or pardon. THEY ALONE ARE TO BE THE JUDGES AS TO WHETHER OR NOT A MAN IS EN-TITLED TO PAROLE. Their judgments are to be based upon sanity tests.

No prisoner, according to this plan, can be transfered without first getting a report from some alleged expert medical examiner. No prisoner can be released without a psychiatric report. No prisoner can be committed without a psychiatric report. THE DOCTORS ARE TO HAVE SOMETHING TO DO AND SAY IN EVERY TRIAL, COMMITTMENT,

SENTENCE, TRANSFER OR RELEASE OF EVERY PRISONER OR ACCUSED PERSON IN THE UNITED STATES! This will require the services of thousands of doctors and require hundreds of thousands of mental examinations ALL OF WHICH WILL HAVE TO BE PAID FOR BY THE TAXPAYERS OF THE UNITED STATES. What a harvest of dollars this will be for the medical trust!

Immensity of Movement

Since we gave the news of this astonishing development in our August issue we have come into possession of startling facts regarding it through the courtesy of the American Equity Association with headquarters in Washington, D. C. We propose in this and subsequent numbers of TNT to give the American people these facts.

Article VII



N the article in this issue of TNT entitled "Amazing Political Persecu-

tion" is described the experiences of a man who was railroaded into an insane asylum and subjected to mad-house horrors and brutal mistreatment for no other reason than that he adherred to a political belief that was detested by his persecutors. This man was completely cut off and isolated from the outside world to prevent the public from gaining knowledge of his case. He might have remained in this hell of torture a long period, or until death released him had he not escaped.

Undoubtedly many of our readers who read about this case wondered if such things can be possible in America.

Can American citizens who have committed no crime or overt act be apprehended and placed indefinitely in madhouses to perish of horror and torture without due process of law by men holding responsible political po-

Can This Be In America?

Can men and women, merely because they are not liked by certain powerful elements, be adjudged insane and doomed to a living death merely because these selfsame political elements want them put out of the way?

Has the American insane asylum been put to this horrible purpose under the corrupt political conditions today?

Incredible as it may seem, we are about to unfold a tale of just such a condition. We are going to describe an amazing ramification of the medical trust in this direction. We are going to tell about the lunacy branch of the medical trust in this and succeeding

The first intimation we gave in TNT of what was coming appeared in the August issue of our article on "The lutions passed was one planning a nation-wide psychiatric. service. This service is to consist of medical trust doctors connected with every criminal and juvenile court in the United States, every penal and correctional institution in the country. This work of this service is to consist of making "expert" examinations of the mentality of offenders against the law and making "expert" reports on these offenders. THESE EXAMINATIONS AND RE-PORTS ARE TO HAVE THE FORCE AND EFFECT OF DECISIONS OF JUDGES AND JURIES IN THE DIS-POSITION OF PERSONS CHARGED WITH CRIMES OR MINOR OF-FENSES

Under the impudent expression stating the purpose of the proposed psychiatric service to be " to assist the court in the DISPOSITION of of-

rust Exposed Madhouses by Medical Trust Doctors

The psychiatric movement, or the "mental hygiene" movement is not new; neither is it confined to the United States. It has been building up for years to the status of a linked, worldwide power of colossal influence in this and many other governments. It has developed in this country to such alarming proportions and has become so closely related to the American Medical

Association, or medical trust, that it has been called the Lunacy Trust, or the lunacy branch of the medical trust.

This year from May 5 to 10 representatives from 29 countries met in the first international congress of this movement in Washington, D. C. Reports at that congress showed that mental hygiene societies have been organized in nineteen states and in many cities and counties. Psychiatric service has invaded schools, hospitals, family welfare societies and many courts and is attempting to get comprehensive control of the children and parents throughout the Unit-

Here are some of the facts about this movement that were turned over to TNT by Mrs. Myrtle de Montis, secretary of the American Equity Association, a national organization with headquarters in Washington, D. C., which is waging a gallant fight for civil and medical liberty.

The Lunacy Trust

The American Psychiatrist Association, a branch of the Medical trust, is a profes-

sional organization of psychiatrists, most of whom are in control of institutions. Closely allied to it are "mental hygiene" societies organized in the following states: Alabama, California, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, Wisconsin.

Other organizations along these lines function in Canada, France, Great Britain, Belgium, Brazil, Japan, China,

and other countries.

The American movement literally controls billions of dollars and through its power over insane asylums and committments to such places it wields automatic power over thousands of American citizens.

Legislation is directed by the interlocking of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene and the American Psychiatric Association. This body recently went on record as favoring the establishment of psychiatric clinics under the auspices of mental societies in different localities and in all criminal courts and penitentiaries, abolishing the idea of crime and responsibility and

into the bodies of some, unsexing others, making spinal punctures, putting over experimental inoculations with poisonous puses. In addition they have full control over the personal funds of the inmates. In many cases they have instituted difficult and expensive modes of release of inmates.

Here is the type of medical experts who believe they are fitted to supplant lawyers, judges and juries in the process of law and DISPOSE of offenders by looking inside of them and reading their minds and morals. This description of American psychiatrists appeared in the January, 1929, issue of the United States Veterans' Bureau Medical Bulletin, and is the exact words of George Van Ness Dearborn, M. D., Ph. D., an eminent physician and scientist. Dr. Dearborn believes in psychiatry under proper limitations, as we do, and, as the quotation shows, hopes that "soon" the selfstyled psychiatrists will correct their present ignorance and incompetence by studying and understanding the principles of psychology.

This is what Dr. Dearborn says:

declared themselves psychiatrists, and of these probably not a dozen were technical, professional, i. e., real psychologists, truly scholarly in science. Psychiatrists as a group not only have no detailed knowledge of the mental process but, what is far worse, they have never developed an interest in the absorbing and almost mystic intricacies of the mind. This remains a shame to the medical education, however, "soon" it is to be atoned for by adequate instructions in psychology.'

Imagine these "experts" sitting in judgment on "the almost mystic intricacies of the mind" and telling you whether or not you are crazy or morally to blame and whether or not you ought to go to the gallows or a madhouse! Imagine such men having power to commit men to the madhouse

'without due process of law.'

They have such power NOW, and are making such committments NOW!

This Kind of Mental and Moral "Expert" Is Plotting the Capture of Our Courts

"In 1926 in the United States 3,211 physicians

turning over criminals for treatment by medical trust doctors.

This psychiatric legislation would permit the incarceration of United States citizens without legal process. Citizens could thus be deprived of the liberty "without due process of law" and placed at the mercy of a governing class without any representation of the governed or any trial.

This system to a certain extent is now in operation in the United States. Under it the citizens who are incarcerated in certain insane asylums have their mail absolutely controlled by the psychiatrists in charge and the helpless inmates are held incommunicado. In these institutions these "mental hygiene" doctors of the medical trust conduct experiments on the helpless prisoners without their consent, cutting Linked With Government

This branch of the medical trust which is often called the LUNACY TRUST, is closely linked with the federal government and with many state governments. Dr. Hubert Work, former Secretary of the Interior, and formerly a president of the medical trust (the American Medical Association) had control of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, the national insane asylum of the United States. Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, another former president of the medical trust followed the footsteps of Dr. Work and succeeded him as Secretary of the Interior. In fact medical trust presidents seem to have acquired permanent possession of the Department of the Interior. As Dr. Work's successor in government, Dr. Wilbur is now head of the chief citidal of the insane controlled by the psychiatrists. These government officials strong advocates of psychiatrists' policies and program. Under them was and is Dr. William A. White, national psychiatrist leader.

St. Elizabeth's over which

he rules is the Bastile of By the simple order of any America. secretary to the president Americans can be certified into this asylum without any legal proceedings of any kind. This has been done for years contrary to the constitution of the United States, placing a very arbitrary power in the hands of the president's cabinet.

Men are also transfered into St. Elizabeth's out of U.S. penitentiaries to be held long after their sentences expire, without any adjudication of insanity. Thus is placed in the hands of officials a terrible method of private punishment.

All the U.S. army and navy hospitals have neuro-psychiatric departments and lunacy experts WHO SEND PATIENTS INTO ST ELIZABETH'S WITHOUT TRIAL OR CHANCE FOR APPEAL.

All U. S. public health service hos-

pitals have psycopathic wards. Specialists in these institutions send patients to insane asylums without legal adjudication. This illegal method of punishment is often used to quiet complaints about hospital conditions.

All regional offices of the U. S. Veterans' Bureau have big staffs of neuropsychiatric specialists drawing big salaries who are out of asylums. These "experts" exercise the power of sending men into insane asylums and control millions of dollars belonging to the funds of ex-service men.

All these specialists are guided by the ideas and propaganda of the American Psychiatric Association and the National Committee of Mental Hygiene.

Dangerous Legislation

Stories of gigantic abuses and immense grafts in St. Elizabeth's under Dr. White reached congress in 1926. For instance it was found that it took \$200,000 worth of coal to run the institution one year, and it was discovered that Dr. White drew over \$11,000 for personal expenses in addition to his fat salary. Congress ordered an investigation, but Secretary Doctor Work beat Congress to it by putting over a private investigation in which prominent members of the LUNACY TRUST investigated themselves and found that they were all right. Congress, however, refused to accept this report, but the object was nevertheless attained-no Congressional investigation ever took place.

On February 7th, 1927, Dr. Hubert Work, Secretary of the U.S. Department of the Interior, sent out of his office under government frank propaganda favoring legislation advocated by the Lunacy Trust through Dr. William A White for St. Elizabeth's hospital. These ideas were embodied in a letter to Representative Frederick N. Zihlman. They urged what amounted to the incarceration of persons in St. Elizabeth's without any process of law whatever, doing away with the present process which keeps up the farce of committment through the District of Columbia courts. He also attempted to make legal the now illegal process of certification into the asylum by cabinet members. Both are contrary to the U. S. constitution.

On February 9, 1927, Representative Zihlman introduced Dr. Work's lunacy trust bill, H. B. 17,131, which was designed to legalize the now illegal practice of the president's cabinet in certifying persons into the insane asylum without any court adjudication whatever.

A Vicious Measure

Another measure desired by the organized psychiatrists and "mental hygienists" is set forth in H. B. 17,045. In this bill the psychiatrists backed by powerful political influences seeking a quick and quiet way to get rid of their political enemies, radicals and persons they want put out of the way without noise or fuss, advocate the arrest of any person without warrant.

In the first part of the bill the police

are authorized to arrest "any insane person," and a hasty reader would conclude that this passage refers to insane persons ONLY, and that normal individuals could not be arrested under authority of it.

But that's in the first part of the bill, where "arrest without warrant" is uppermost in the reader's thoughts. In every case thereafter, however—some ten instances—the bills refer, not to "insane persons," but to "alleged insane persons" or to "the supposed lunatic."

So the victim does not have to be insane to be arrested without a warrant—he only has to be "alleged insane" or a "supposed lunatic."

And after the arrest the officer is required to file an affidavit, not that the prisoner IS insane, but that the officer BELIEVES him to be insane.

The police now have, as they have had, power to arrest violent persons. The power given by this bill is to arrest peaceful persons, who as a matter of fact may or may not be insane.

How can an ordinary policeman in addition to his regular duties, be expected to determine the mental condition of a prisoner on a two minutes street corner diagnosis, when the experts themselves cannot do it under a month, as a rule?

New Power for Lunacy Doctors

Another interesting joker in the bill eliminates a protecting clause that has been a part of the code since St. Elizabeth's was founded in 1855.

The code now provides that no certificate of lunacy shall be signed by anyone who is not a physician licensed in the district; nor by any physician who is financially interested in the institution in which the alleged lunatic is to be confined.

That provision was a sore spot with the hospital doctors, because it prevented them from starting proceedings against citizens they thought should be locked up.

But instead of repealing this clause in an open and above-board way, so that the taxpayers of the District of Columbia might know what was coming off, the bill repeats the language of the old law almost word for word and then adds six more words that nullify the whole business as far as actual protection is concerned. Those six words are: "except in case of public institutions."

The only institutions worth mentioning where lunatics are confined, are public institutions. And doctors of these institutions are to be excepted from the operation of the law. In other words, doctors in public institutions can say that any one is insane they choose to pick on and want locked up. The police have merely to allege that the person selected for incarceration is insane, and if a board of experts chooses to adjudge him insane his fate is practically sealed.

Devious Language

A careful study of the clause that is said to protect the prisoner's right to a court hearing, shows that a court hearing is not guaranteed at all.

This part of the bill is worded as follows:

Section 9. "That persons sent to St. Elizabeth's Hospital or other institutions, as provided by this Act, under sections 3 and 4 hereof, shall remain under care and treatment until discharged, as herein provided, unless a demand be made and presented to the court by a relative or friend in behalf of such alleged insane person, or by the commissioners of the District of Columbia, or by the alleged insane person for a trial to determine his mental capacity or incapacity, or the court may, on his own motion, issue an order fixing a date for trial.

"Provided that in no case shall a jury be called or used for such trial, except upon the request of the party, his guardian, relatives or friends."

That is, the prisoner remains under care and treatment until discharged UNLESS a demand is made for a hearing. And if a demand is made for a hearing, then what?

A straight-laced interpretation of the law indicates that he does not get the hearing. IN OTHER WORDS, THE ALLEGED INSANE PRISONER IS GUARANTEED THE RIGHT TO DEMAND A TRIAL BEFORE A COURT OF LAW, BUT IT IS NOT GUARANTEED THAT HE WILL GET THE TRIAL.

Psychiatrist System in Massachusetts

In Massachusetts where the psychiatrists have a state law of their own in full operation in which the mail of the prisoners is destroyed and an alleged lunatic, who may be nothing more than an unpleasant enemy the medical trust wants to put out of the way, or an unpopular radical, IS THUS COMPLETELY MAROONED AND ISOLATED FROM HELP FROM THE OUTSIDE WORLD.

The Massachusetts law has been in operation seven years. It is the thin edge of an entering wedge that may carry such laws to all states. So far psychiatric service in Massachusetts applies only to persons indicted for first degree murder and to those indicted the second time for felonies.

Dr. L. Vernon Briggs, author of the measure, stated at the crime conference in Washington that the law was enacted to stop unethical mental experts from taking employment on either side of a capital case for large fees, and to save the state the cost of trials in many cases, and keep from the jails those needing treatment in hospitals for mental disease.

Those who are inclined to doubt the story told in another article in this issue about the radical who was virtually kidnaped by officers of the law and railroaded into a madhouse and cut of from all outside communication because of his political beliefs, will do well to attend to some facts about our national insane asylum in Washington, D. C. which we are going to give right now. The source of the following facts is a

prominent newspaper man in Washington, D. C.

Madhouse Justice in Washington

In February, 1928, this newspaper reporter investigated the report that many prisoners who had been locked up in St. Elizabeth's on the ground of alleged insanity without process of law had been released from that institution on habeas corpus proceedings. After spending a week investigating, this reporter requested a statement showing how many such prisoners had been so released since the beginning of the year over the protest of the doctor. The figures requested were furnished by Dr. Arthur P. Noyes, assistant superintendent of the institution.

Dr. Noyes furnished a statement showing that 62 patients had applied for habeas corpus relief since the beginning of that year. Of these 62 patients, confined in a madhouse by Dr. White for periods ranging from six months to fourteen years, 42 of them after their release by court order had conducted themselves as normal citizens, indicating that they never had been mad Twenty-four claimed that they had been committed to the asylum illegally. Thirty-eight claimed that they were of sound mind. In each case Dr. White replied that the patient had been properly committed and were of unsound mind, dangerous to be at large.

The court released 18 petitioners as of sound mind, while 32 were released because of illegal committment. Immediately upon their release six of the illegally committed patients were seized in the corridor of the courthouse at Dr. White's request and charged by him with being dangerous lunatics unfit to be at large. Altogether there were 42 individuals out of these 62 who had been incarcerated for insanity who were permanently released as being of sound mind. These formerly supposed lunatics were watched and checked up by the newspaper investigator to ascertain if any of them later developed signs of insanity. He reported that from 11 to 20 months they mingled with their fellow men attending to their business and developing no signs of mental weakness. The worst offense that was traced against any of them was a traffic court conviction for cutting a cor-

Typical Madhouse Victim

Here is the case of one of Dr. White's "dangerous lunatics" as related in a Washington daily of September 11, 1926:

John Doe, called the most dangerous lunatic in St. Elizabeth's Hospital, escaped yesterday at the District Supreme Court, and is at large in Washington.

Doe had been sent under heavy guard to the Supreme Court yesterday on writ to appear before Justice Hitz for a hearing on his status as an inmate of the asylum. It developed that Doe had been committed to the institution upon request of the War Department,

ALTHOUGH HE HAD NOT BEEN ADJUDGED INSANE.

Working on this technicality Richard Roe, former convict inmate at the asylum, discharged from there after his sentence had expired, obtained a writ demanding Doe's release, according to Dr. Arthur Noyes, assistant superintendent of St. Elizabeth's.

Justice Hitz was about to release Doe, looking for his immediate rearrest for mental observation upon a legal course when the man disappeared.

When the escape was discovered, hospital authorities, fearing violence of the lunatic, immediately instituted a search. Up to midnight police had been unable to locate the man.

A recent checkup on John Doe revealed that he has been living quietly, peacefully and sanely among his friends and neighbors in New York City and Brooklyn, and performing his business and earning a livelihood in a competent manner ever since. Yet army officials and the lunacy branch of the medical trust were able to throw him into a madhouse and hold him there under present outrageous conditions.

We could go on and give case after case of the most inhuman and flagrant injustice in the treatment of patients in this government institution and chief citidal of "mental hygiene" and limb of the lunacy trust in which many of the patients were not only clearly not insane but in which some were the victims of political persecutions and some were even being separated from their money or estates. Conceive, if you can the horror of such madhouse treatment of sane persons doomed to live among lunatics and cut off from communication with the outer world and all help!

Horror, Murder and Suicide

At one of these habeas corpus proceedings at which Justice Hitz presided, he said:

"This is a habeas corpus atcion for the release of a patient from St. Elizabeth's Asylum. In the last year four persons have thus been released ,and within twenty-four hours after leaving the hospital, they committed suicide. Gentlemen, I wish you to give this case your most earnest consideration."

Apparently even judges are afraid of the sinister psychiatric forces behind this institution, for he would not divulge the names of these victims when requested to do so immediately after the adjournment of the court. Finally he stated that the suicides occurred over a period of ten years. The truth became known shortly after this. COMPTROLLER GENERAL MCCARL REPORTED THAT IN TEN YEARS 30 PATIENTS HAD COMMITTED SUICIDE WHILE IN THE HOSPITAL AND 20 HAD BEEN KILLED!

These gruesome facts are related to illustrate the dangerous power that is involved in granting the organized members of the medical trust psychiatric rights and powers in DISPOSING of offenders. This is only one institution. There are many throughout the

country controlled by the organized psychiatrists and mental hygienists of the medical trust. These injustices and horrors are repeated many times over throughout the United States. Sane persons are being thrown into madhouses to get their money or wreak political vengeance on them or to put them out of the way.

Without Process of Law

The most dangerous phase of this situation is the fact that this form of psychiatry and mental hygiene enables men hungry for private profits and power to incarcerate their fellow citizens "without due process of law." To permit any class of men to acquire undisputed power to pass on our sanity and moral culpability by alleged psychological or medical methods and make final decisions not reviewable by the representatives of the people AMOUNTS TO THE OVERTHROW OF OUR PRESENT FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

The psychiatric movement is comparatively new. Thousands of ignorant faddists are rushing into it. They are being clothed with arbitrary, autocratic rights of decision involving the liberty of their fellow citizens. The ignorance and incompetence of the self-styled psychiatrists is revealed by the following passage from an article by George Van Ness Dearborn, M. D., Ph. D., United States Veterans' Hospital, Bronx, New York City, appearing in the January, 1929, issue of the United States Veterans' Bureau Medical Bulletin;

"In 1926 in the United States 3,211 physicians declared themselves psychiatrists, and of these probably not a dozen were technical, professional, i. e., real psychologists, truly scholarly in the science. Psychiatrists as a group NOT ONLY HAVE NO DETAILED KNOWL-EDGE OF THE MENTAL PRO-CESS BUT, WHAT IS FAR WORSE, THEY HAVE NEVER DEVELOPED AN INTEREST IN THE ABSORBING AND ALMOST MYSTIC INTRICACIES OF THE MIND. This remains a shame to medical education, however "soon" it is to be atoned for by adequate instruction in psychology."

"To save the state the cost of trials" is an idea that runs through all the speeches and literature of this movement. It may sound fair to many, but under medical trust conditions and the present commercialization of medical practice it is just another way of saying "to take the processes of law and justice away from lawyers, judges and juries, as far as possible and hand them over to medical experts" so that the medical experts will get the money that is now going to lawyers and judges.

Old System and New

Under present conditions experts or alienists are called into law cases to pass upon the sanity or general mental conditions of defendants. The employment of such experts, however, is safeguarded to a considerable extent by limitations and restrictions placed on the testimony of these experts. THEY HAVE ONLY THE STATUS OF WITNESSES GIVING TESTI-MONY. Their testimony as experts is criticised, analyzed and interpreted by lawyers. It is studied by judges and juries AND IS ACCEPTED BY THESE ONLY TO THE EXTENT THAT IT IS UNDERSTANDABLE AND CON-VINCING TO THEM. It is just as much up to a medical expert under our present system of law to convince a judge and jury by his testimony as any other witness. THE REPORT OF A MEDICAL EXPERT UNDER THE PRESENT SYSTEM IS NOT AU-THORTATIVE OR FINAL-IT IS ONLY TESTIMONY. In this connection expert medical testimony as an aid in obtaining justice is useful and de-

But the new psychiatric service which the medical trust is now busy establishing in every state in the union goes far beyond this. IT GIVES THE DOCTOR A LEGAL AND AUTHORITATIVE STATUS AS AN AGENT IN THE PROCESS OF JUSTICE. IT PROPOSES THAT MEDICAL EXPERTS BECOME PERMANENT FIXTURES ATTACHED TO COURTS WELL DEFINED DUTIES WITH AND WITH AUTHORITATIVE AND FINAL POWERS IN THE DISPOSAL OF OFFENDERS. The medical trust doctors are fighting for laws that REQUIRE psychiatric reports on every phase of crime, justice, committment of prisoners, transfer of prisoners and parole or pardoning of prisoners. They would make it so that the mills of justice could not grind until the medical expert did his part. of the medical expert would be as important as that of the judge or jury—IN FACT IT MIGHT NULLIFY THE ACTS OF JUDGES AND JURIES. IN SHORT THE REPORTS OF PSY-CHIATRISTS WOULD BECOME DE-CISIONS UNDER SUCH CONDI-TIONS POSSESSING THE POWER OF JUDGES AND JURIES TO DIS-POSE OF OFFENDERS BY PASS-ING ON THEIR SANITY OR MORAL CULPABILITY. Medical doctors so established as parts of the system of justice would speak with more power than judges, because they would speak as SCIENTIFIC EXPERTS theoretically possessing superior knowledge and judgment. The power to decide the fate of prisoners would naturally gravitate to such a superior class. Doctors more and more would acquire the powers of judges and juries and citizens would face the condition of HAV-ING THEIR FATE FIXED BY MEN THEORETICALLY TOO WISE TO BE EITHER UNDERSTOOD OR CRITI-CISED. This autocratic power would corrupt the doctors as it always corrupts those who wield autocratic power. Thus our system of justice would be overthrown and the DIVINE RIGHT OF KINGS which our forefathers gave their lives in order to remove from American soil would confront us again in the form of the DIVINE RIGHT OF SELF-STYLED MEDICAL EXPERTS.

Truth About Insurance

(Continued from Page 23)

live to the twenty-first year instead of dying in the nineteenth year as outlined in my article No. 6 in the June issue.

First let me tell you the story about Boob. The cash surrender value on his policy was \$5660. It is quite evident that the insurance company gave Mrs. Boob \$5660 of her husband's money and \$4340 of insurance company money making up the total payment of \$10 000 which she received. If Mr. Boob had been wise enough to have taken this \$5660 away from the insurance company and placed it out at interest at 6 per cent the interest from this sum alone would have brought him in \$339.60 every year. With this interest alone Mr. Boob could have bought \$7500 worth of new insurance paying for same at the advanced rate for his now attained age of fifty-five. Had Mr. Boob done this and died in the twentyfirst year as you suggested his widow would have received \$7500 from the new insurance. She would have the \$5660 in the savings account, making a grand total of \$13,160, instead of the \$10,000 you were so anxious to have her receive.

Perhaps, Maurice-boy, it will begin to dawn upon you that there is no such a thing as a paid up policy. Is it not obvious that after the twentieth year Mr. Boob pays \$339.60 each year for his \$10,000 worth of protection? In case your head is a little thick and you are batting your eyes wondering from whence this \$339.60 comes, go back and figure the value of the \$5,660 cash surrender at 6 per cent per annum. I strongly suggest that you start in with the January issue and read the entire series of insurance articles. Then the light might start to shine through.

I know exactly what is going through your head. You are saying to yourself, suppose Mr. Boob were not insurable when he had attained the age of fifty-five, what would he do then? My answer is, a wise man never lets go of one rope until he has hold of another. If Mr. Boob were in the deplorable condition you may wish to suppose him, he would naturally not be in a position to take advantage of this improved situation I suggest.

MY INSURANCE CLIENTS NEVER GET IN THE POSITION IN WHICH YOUR CLIENTS ARE BOUND TO FIND THEMSELVES. FOR IN-STANCE, Mr Wise, my client, has no mortgage on his home as your client, Mr. Boob has. This for the reason that instead of giving the excess premium of \$221.20 each year for twenty years to the insurance company, he has been paying this off on his amortized loan. If you put one dollar into a building and loan each year for a period of twenty years compounding at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, this would amount to \$38.99. Now multiply this sum by \$221.20 and you have over \$8,624. Now are you surprised to know that Wise has no mortgage on his home? I am not surprised to learn that Boob has a mortgage on his home. I want to give you credit for drawing a fair and true to life picture, for fellows who buy your kind of insurance usually have mortgages on their homes. It takes all the money they can scrape up to pay insurance premiums.

My answer to your criticism of article six is not as severe or drastic as it could have been. I never fire my biggest gun until last. In my computations I use a rate of \$16.24 per thousand whereas I could have used a yearly renewal term rate starting with \$11.96.

I want to thank you for the interest you have taken in these articles and your sincere endeavor to defend the type of insurance you are selling. I never write a type of term insurance when a man is left out on the end of a limb. Familiarize yourself with yearly Renewable Term Insurance or convertable term.

-Etey Yelood.

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The Tricks of Mediums Exposed

By J. E. Akin

(EDITOR'S NOTE: In this series of articles which has been running in TNT for eight months we have presented only the side showing that this field is overrun by charlatans and tricksters who remorselessly and criminally exploit the hopes and fears of spiritualists and of the general public solely for the filthy dollars they can filch by means of their loathsome and degraded practices. To our way of thinking there are no lower or more degraded creatures in the world than such mediumistic fakers, and the sooner they can be exterminated as a class the better.

But this leaves open the question as to whether there may or may not be such a thing as psychic or spiritualistic phenomena. In all fairness we are going to let one of our readers, a faithful friend of TNT, now nearing the sunset of life, present the other side as he sees it and let our readers judge for themselves. The second of his articles is herewith presented. Those who wish to follow this interesting series from first to last may obtain back numbers of TNT containing these articles from this office or newsdealers at 20 cents per copy.)

Article IX

Strange Experiences of A Spiritualist

As the readers who are following these articles will remember, the spiritualistic incidents related last month in connection with the Fox family near Jamestown New York, where my father's family then lived, occurred between 1850 and 1856. In 1856 my father and his entire family migrated to Wisconsin. On September 14, while we were enroute, my sixteenth birthday occurred. We shipped our household goods by way of the Great Lakes from Dunkirk on Lake Erie and made a record-breaking drive into Wisconsin through the five intervening states in a light wagon at the rate of fifty-two miles per day-which I believe has never been equaled.

After our arrival in Wisconsin we attempted to retrieve the goods shipped by the lakes and found that we were short all of our books and literature, including the family Bible and records,

much prized bric-a-brac, seeds and clothing. To me accrued the greater loss in educational facilities, scientific and reference books and ordinary textbooks. Although I had not had an academic course for two consecutive seasons, I had the advantage of the tutelage of an instructor or rare talent and had taken on studies in the higher grades of scholarships. Now I had not a scrap left of these records except in my "noodle."

Enter the Doubter

My father, always interested in religious problems, was very zealous in the advocacy of his chosen creed—universalism and was fond of debating points with advocates of other cults, in which there was much socalled hair-splitting argument. It was a common occurrence to hear him engaged in a friendly squable with relatives or friends. I had noticed that these arguments never occurred between my father and my mother's father and brothers. However, one evening I came into our dining room and saw my mother's oldest brother. Uncle Leonard, facing my father across the table, and Uncle Len, as he was familiarly called, was saying, "Joe, when a man is dead, he is as dead as an ox." He rapped the table with his fist for emphasis and added, "Dead—and that is all of it." Then he quoted Ecclesiastes: "As the tree falleth, so it lieth." "So, there you are," and he arose as if to end the discussion.

I am asking the readers to remember my uncle's dictum about human mortality in view of what is forthcoming. I will add as another element for the enlightenment of the reader a brief description of his personality. He was at that time about forty-five years of age of strong physique and sturdy ancestry. He possessed a common school education and had been from early life a frontiersman, in-

nured to danger, self-reliant and independent. Being the oldest in a family of thirteen children -eight boys and five girls-he became in his father's declining years the business manager of his father's business which consisted principally in manufacturing and marketing lumber. This necessitated the employment of many men and annual trips on the turbulent flood waters of many rivers leading to Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis and other cities. They were a jolly family, vigorous, strong, full of the joy of living, jocular and fun-loving. So it is easy to surmise that Uncle would be no easy mark for charlatans or fakers. My mother accused him of being somewhat caustic in his wit, joking about the facts not relished by friends with foibles. But this was not habitual.

Workingman Has Experience

I remember one spring when Uncle made his usual trip down the river. As was customary, the men who were not needed in the voyage or at home were allowed a vacation or the privilege of visiting their homes in his absence. His wife had to keep the house open as usual for some farm work and care of stock.

One of the workmen I will call John returned from his visit before Uncle returned. He told an exciting narrative of spiritual phonema which he had witnessed and which had become prevalent in the region adjoining the place of his visit. He persuaded my Aunt Evaline to join him in putting on a seance. Aunt was of an adventurous spirit and gave her consent. I think the original formula called for a circle of twelve persons, male and female, alternating around a table with clasped hands. After dimming the light to semidarkness such a circle was supposed to silently await developments. In this case in the roundup one adult male was lacking,

so Charley, a twelve year old son of Aunt Evaline and Uncle Len, was pressed into service. It transpired that he was the one who was affected by the unseen forces.

Remarkable Seance

This is what Aunt Evaline and her eighteen year old daughter, Elizabeth, told me about the event afterwards. At first they were a little frightened, but John assured them it was all right and took control. The table began to gyrate under Charley's fingers. John instructed the circle how to interpret these signals. The first word that was signalled was "George" and following that "De Bell."

George De Bell happened to be a young man formerly employed by my Uncle and engaged to Cousin Elizabeth. Two months before this seance he was crushed to death under a log he was trying to unload. The date had been set for his wedding.

In telling me about the seance, Elizabeth said, "I cannot describe my feelings. Surprised? Yes, surprise mingled with awe, wonder and doubt. As if he, the spirit, could read my thoughts, he began immediately to relate incidents which had occurred before his death of which we two alone knew. He talked of things known to us alone. I know it was George! I know it was George!"

My aunt and Elizabeth assured me that others, casual acquaintances, some practically strangers, had received through Charley's mediumship revelations equally convincing to them of spiritual entity.

The Doubter Returns

Shortly after this seance I was present in my own home—in the same room in which had occurred the argument between my father and Uncle Len about immortality a year or two before. Uncle Len was telling about his indignation over the seance. He said: "When I returned from downriver and

heard of the "goings on," 'spooking" I call it, I was mad. You know I'm not easily excited. I did not care very much about grown-ups going ghost-hunting, but to drag in Charley was more than I could stand, and I went for Evaline mighty rough. In fact, as you know, I had never used harsh words to her before. I went wild, and before I got through John got his share, and I raked the whole caboodle of them into the same pot. Well, Evaline sat still and said never a word until I paused for breath, and I wanted someone to say something in self-defense. Then she said, 'Wait, Len, wait, I don't blame you a bit, but wait and see for yourself.' 'Not I,' said I, 'I will have nothing whatever to do with this spook-chasing, or any one else, while I'm on deck.' Later John interposed, and some others, and at last I consented to their putting on one more show-only one."

The Doubter's Experience

Here is the story that Uncle Len, the hard headed doubter, then related about that one "and only one" seance which he permitted.

"Well, night came and the neighbors gathered. We formed around that kitchen table of ours. Charley soon went into a sort of trance, I think they call it. Neighbor Jones and I stood against the south end of the room, since there were'nt seats for all."

Eventually, Uncle related, a call was signalled for him, and in answer to a question a name was spelled out. Continuing the story, my Uncle said, "I did not at first remember, but presently the name came to me and I said, 'Why, that's the name of that dumbed old murderer whom I saw hung before we came West.' "And he continued, "That table with only Charley's hands resting on it and his eyes half closed came for us. We both put out our hands to stop it. Jones is a man as heavy and strong as I am, but it shoved us against the wall with such force that it hurt. I saw I either had

to cut bait or fish, so I said, 'I don't know whether or not he is a murderer, but I saw him hanged.' Immediately the table eased its pressure and we slipped out."

I have in mind a vision of this table which I had seen as a child when we visited there. It was a pine table, home-made, three-and-a-half feet by five or five-and-a-half feet in dimensions, without leaves and at which eight persons could dine in a pinch. I would say that it would take two boys the size and strength of Charley to lift it. Yet it moved under his hands, as before stated.

Beyond Explanation

Conjecture on this incident seems vain. Volumes might be written on it to no avail. The bare facts defy all reasoning. To reconsider, notwithstanding my subsequent familiarity psychic phenomena, this exhibit (to use a legal term) has always remained in my mental background as an anomaly-a case beyond the rule of reason. What are the facts? A message and manifestation from a man legally dead and so pronounced some twenty years before. He seeks out and appears by proxy to an individual hundreds of miles distant from the locality wherein his death had occurred, and the person to whom he manifests himself was a person whose only contact with the dead man was as an eye witness of his death. The party to whom this dead man appeared was not only far removed in point of time, but was several removals away in distance and in conditions of mind and life a stranger, a doubter, a dweller in an isolated cleft of hills on the very verge then of civilized habitation. Why did this message from the dead under such circumstances gravitate to him of all persons?

I give it up, dear reader, and yield the floor to you; only reiterating my positive affirmation that the incidents here related are statements of actual facts.

Are Banks Causing Crime?

By A. Lee Rundell

The challenge which you make in TNT is that collossal wealth in the midst of poverty and unemployment is the major cause of increasing crime. To do this challenge justice would take up a much larger space than TNT could afford.

There is no doubt but that poverty is and ever was the greatest cause of crime in all ages. True the Good Book says, "The poor ye have always with you," which is a good thing as most of our great patriots, statesmen and other public

benefactors came up from the same class. There are, however, various degrees of poverty, and the great and successful men sprang from conditions above those of abject poverty.

What started this great crime wave in America? I hold that it was the government's attitude toward the noble boys who went through veritable hell "over there' 'and justly expected the government to give them a square deal on their return but who came back and found girls and women in their jobs in indexes."

dustry and had in some instances to resort to the mendicant profession of selling lead pencils on the streets. What a reward for their noble deeds! What would any normal minded man think of such treatment? Having been accustomed by the war to blood and firearms what was more natural than that some of them resorted to the belief that the world owed them a living and took to the road as bandits to realize this belief.

There is no question but that colossal or centralized wealth is the cause of unemployment and that unemployment leads to poverty and crime, but why should there be unemployment

in this land of superlative wealth and tremendous natural resources? I maintain that the merged and unscrupulous banking interests have done more than any other agency or institution in bringing about this unemployment condition. Here are facts and statistics about a bank located at the corner of Broad street and Ridge avenue, Philadelphia. This bank had a run on it, I believe it was in the year 1922. It happened to be a false alarm and was soon

would be saved a colossal sum that would be turned into the channels of business. The drain on the banks for what is called brokers loans is in fact so great that this is called the gambling age. These loans for purely speculative or gambling purposes have amounted at times as high as seven billion dollars on the New York Stock Exchange.

Nearly everyone knows that

Nearly everyone knows that when someone makes a million dollars that indirectly it has to come from the man who works,

as productive work is the only thing that creates dollars. This indirect robbery of labor is undoubtedly a fruitful cause of crime.

Another cause of crime is the flucuating value of the dollar. A dollar today will buy approximately what 30 cents would buy before the war. A man receiving \$50 a week today is living about as well as a man lived before the war who received about \$17 per week; a man with a salary of \$20 per week like a man who received about \$7 per week be-

fore the war, which all tends to make men dishonest.

And how about girls and women who work in the big stores and draw down salaries of only \$10 and \$12 per week? Any girl or woman who can go straight and live on that amount is surely some financier.

And now we will get down to the real reason for unemployment and we are going to use some statistics to prove our case. A dozen or so of the main banks of the federal reserve system in the year 1922 realized an average dividend of 160 per cent. The one in New York City made 217 per cent, and the smallest one, lo-

Criticism and Comment

To our way of thinking, this writer's contention that the banking or financial interests are among the most potent causes of unemployment and unemployment in turn is among the most powerful causes of crime is basically sound.

The financial interests undoubtedly have come into control of the general conditions of business and industry is being subjected to the SPECULATIVE, GAMBLING and GRABBING schemes of high financiers as never before in the history of the world.

Not only does the mad career of high finance throw millions of workers out of employment and suddenly deprive hundreds of thousands of well-to-do persons of all their possessions, leading directly to desperate situations which result in widespread suicide, insanity and crime, but the spectacle of billions of "easy money" collected constantly by non-producers, gamblers and social parasites demoralizes the whole productive population and impresses false standards of life and living on the workers.

We cannot vouch for this writer's statement that five billions in gold were shipped by the federal reserve banks to Europe and produced the stock crash last fall, but we are convinced that he is on the trail of the real cause of the crash—THE NEW POWER OF FINANCE TO PRODUCE ALMOST ANY CONDITION IT WANTS AND THEREBY FLEECE THE NATION WHENEVER IT WANTS TO.

stopped by the other banks which knew that this bank was O. K. and sent money to pay off the depositors. But after it was all over the Evening Bulletin of Philadelphia gave out a statement telling of the bank's condition, its resources and where they were invested. Out of the \$8,000,000 they had in deposits \$6,000,000 was loaned at call rates, or for gambling purposes on margins, instead of being loaned to reliable business men to promote business and make work!

If a law was put into effect prohibiting this insane, hectic practice of gambling which seems to be universal, there

Up In The Air

Describing the Fate of a Modern Husband

By Mabel Crouch

Wimmen folks do beat all. I know, because I happen to be one of them men that air married. Ma worries me sometimes with her queer moods. Trying to be a modernite. No wonder I'm always up in the air, so to speak.

When Ma entertains th' sewin' club Sam an' me have to take potluck. An' I don't care for th' luck from that pot either! It is hashed and hashed in th' same ol' way. On th' corner of th' kitchen table that sameness is dished up to us. Not o'ny on club days do we eat in th' kitchen we eat there other days too, but we do get th' whole table to dine on, an' a bit more food to eat, when Ma isn't sand-wich filling and whipping th' poor cream for th' cocoa. Some wimmen baby their husbands, but I ain't been babied since I wuz stuck by my first safety-pin. Pins been comin' my way every since, an' not for safety either.

Three years ago Ma took a notion for a swell dining-room set. I took a notion I wouldn't buy it for her, but Ma changed my mind. She managed that with five days of hash, and ten days of silence. Thats a bitter combination, if you ask me.

Well, after I bought that dining-room set for th' sake of peace, we set it up an' there it set, an' set, just like an' incubator, but it didn't hatch a thing. It sort o' riled me to think that it wuz in there just to look at, an' for special days, like when th' wimmen came to sew.

It was one of them Thursdays that th' club wuz to eat in our 'once-in-awhile-dining-room' an' Sam an' me wuz eatin' off th' corner of th' kitchen table, that I acted real peevish-like. Ma wuz serving Sam an' me warmed over hash. Everybody knows what hash is th' first time out, but on th' rebound. . .well, it is

enough to wake a wooden Indian! Perhaps I wouldn't have been so sore but there right on th' same table wuz th' things to be served to th' wimmen that afternoon.

Said Ma, "Thats it, you are habitually up in th' air. You had better keep a parachute with you."

That gave me an idea. Sometimes folks has to get mad to get an idea. A new air-port had settled down in our little town an' th' town 'talkie' wuz 'flyin'. Well, I'd jus' give them natives somethin' to talk about. I'd learn to fly. Mebbe get my picture on th' front page of th' News an' all that sort of thing.

Thought I, won't tell Ma jus' yet. I'd rather surprise her. Then, I thought how every time I started out to surprise Ma, she always had a surprise waiting for me. Wimmen are queer that way.

I wuz very serious about them areyplane lessons. I wuz so serious I wuz most scared to death. Some-way it didn't pan out. You know, I think folks air all born with a talent. Mine isn't up in th' air. At least I couldn't find it up there. An' then, th' air-pilot that took me up wuz pretty discouraging. He said, "You are so thick-headed when up in th' air." "I'd rather be a ground-pilot," said I. Well. I sure had learned that it wuz'nt as easy to go up in an air-ship as it wuz to go up in th' air when I wuz peeved about something.

Well I decided to give up the air lessons. I didn't care about goin' up with somebody else, let alone ever goin' by myself. I felt like I'd rather be a jellyfish' harm-less like, and decorate th' loafer's-bench, than to be always goin' up an' never gettin' anywhere. I had spoken my line or tried too, and wuz ready to make a nice little exit, in a quiet way. I had to admit that

I wuzn't gettin' anywhere or puttin' any knowledge together. An' th' next best thing to knowing how to do anything is to admit it, if you can't. That wuz th' triumph I consoled m'self with.

Well about th' time I got into a mood of surcease, things began to hum. Ma will stir up something if 'tis o'ny a cake. Though I wuz'nt a cake this time. It wuz hash an 'excitement. Hash on the rebound. Ma always could find a way to serve hash. Well if anyone can explain th' unexplainable, I wish they'd solve th' riddle I married.

One after-noon Billy Bailey an' m'self deserted th' loafer's time-worn-bench for th' air-port field. All th' other loafers were over there anyway, an' loafing ain't one bit interesting if you ain't got somebody to loaf with.

"I think 'tis terrible," said I to th' bunch, "th' way th' wimmen take to this flying business. They ought to be home cooking for their husbands, stead wastin' time up in th' air."

At that th' whole gang laughed. I tried to drift in on the joke. I hadn't said anything funny.

I looked th' way they were looking and I knew then, on th' instant, why they had laughed.

There wuz a woman pilot attracting much attention. Th' woman wuz m'wife. Yes—m'wife all done up in one of them crazy out-fits.

Ma wuz standin' by th' plane. I walked over. I wuz so mad I wuz up in th' air. I certainly would give m'wife a piece of my mind.

Said I: "What does this mean?"

"Now Pa, "said th' wife of mine, "don't go up in th' air, because I have learned to fly. I

(Continued on Page 42)

Human Nature Around the World

By Dr. John T. Miller

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Dr. John T. Miller, D. B. D. Sc., who conducts the department on this page, has been editor of The Character Builder since 1901 and is president of the world-wide Character Building League. He has written many books on education, psychology and human nature, has taught in colleges and lectured in the leading countries of the world. This is the fourth article in this series. Back numbers of TNT can be obtained from this office or newsdealers for 20 cents per copy.)

Lesson IV Broadcasting Human Nature

For eight years the editor of this page has been broadcasting human nature over the radio stations in the Hawaiian Islands, New Zealand and the United States. Recently he was invited by one of the broadcasting stations to simplify the study and broadcast it in such simple language that boys and girls could understand it and apply its principles in harmonizing the primary elements of their mind. One mother wrote that as a result of those radio talks her daughter had overcome a super-sensitive nature. Another mother wrote that the talks had helped her child to control a violent temper. Another mother wrote that the talks had caused her stubborn child to become more pliable and adaptable. If it is possible to thus adjust human tendencies by radio this new discovery can give to parents, teachers and children a service that has not yet been given to homes and schools by teachers, colleges or normal schools.

One thing that can be done on this page to broadcast human nature that cannot be done over a radio station is to illustrate it by means of persons of various combinations, temperaments and proportionate developments. Such illustrations can be made the most interesting and valuable feature of this service. To get the best results in reading the character of children or adults from photos there should be a front view and a profile or side view. Snapshots taken with the small camera are of little value in character reading. A bust picture postal card size with the head taken as large as possible is good. The better the photo the better the halftone that is necessary for illustration. If we have a character reading each month we might appeal to the minds of the readers through the eye in a way that is not possible without pictures.

For demonstration purposes two persons of very opposite developments are best because the contrasts are so great that the beginner in the study of human nature can easily sense them. If one has a prominent brow, sloping forehead and high crown while the other has a broad, high forehead and tapering face the mental differences are so pronounced that they are easily ob-

served. Persons with the motor and nutritive organs predominating over the nervous system are built for work requiring strength and endurance rather than speed and fine adjustments. Persons in whom the characteristics of the nervous system predominate over those of the motor and nutritive organs are built on the race-horse order and are adapted to the finer kinds of work.

Without a study of the proportionate developments of boys and girls or vocational misfits it is not possible to give reliable advice that will develop the efficient life and will lead to vocational

Send Your Photos to Dr. Miller

Dr. John T. Miller will read your head—will describe your character and aptitudes and tell you what you are best fitted for in life, if you will send to his address—1627 Georgia Street, Los Angeles, California—photos of yourself. His analysis of you will appear on this page from month to month.

You are particularly requested to send to Dr. Miller photos of your children for readings on this page. It will be of value to them and will help give them a proper start in life.

Read carefully the instructions about sending photographs given by Dr. Miller in his article on this page, then get some good photos and send to Dr. Miller. They will be made into cuts and used in this department.

success. A few years ago the United States Commissioner of Education said that in our complex social life it is little less wasteful to leave boys and girls without help in finding their right vocation than it is to leave them without education. We are beginning to realize that it is as much the duty of society to give vocational guidance as to educate. There are still millions of people watching the clock hour after hour waiting for quitting time to come because they are not adapted to the work they are doing. If we can get the cooperation of the readers of TNT we will give on this page the practical help in vocational and child guidance that will help in solving some of the most perplexing human culture problems.

In one of the factories of Australia the writer gave a course of lessons on applied human nature and demonstrated the lessons by selecting some of the employes and studying them before the audience. The manager of that factory was so impressed by the demonstrations that he remarked, "Never give a lecture or a lesson without the demonstration." The same might be said about writing a page on the study of human nature. The readers of TNT have an excellent opportunity to get a free reading for boys and girls with help on making the best of life and in finding the vocation to which they are best adapted mentally and temperamentally. All the writer needs for his part of the work is a good photo of the person, whether child or adult, that is to be studied. The matter of halftones to use in illustrating the character readings can be arranged with the publishers.

From the responses that are coming to us from the readers of TNT it is evident that many are interested in the problems of applied human nature. The work can be made much more interesting by means of illustrations and we hope there will be a response immediately as many of the readers must have boys and girls that they desire to help make the best of life. The permanent address of the writer of this page is 1627 Georgia Street, Los Angeles, California. He has given help to students in more than 500 high schools and colleges and has used human nature principles in the schools of more than 1000 cities around the world. The strongest desire of his life is to be helpful to boys and girls.

THE WORLD HUMAN CULTURE FEDERATION

1627 Georgia Street, Los Angeles, California, publishes The Character Builder. 10c a copy: \$1.00 a year. Conducts Home Study Courses in Applied Human Nature.

Nature.

Is Headquarters for the best books on child study, human nature, vocational guidance and health culture. Dr. John T. Miller, the Director, has applied HUMAN NATURE in schools and colleges of more than 1000 cities around the world, and for eight months in the schools of El Paso, Texas. He has directed thousands of youths and vocational misfits to successful lives. He teaches Human Nature in classes, by radio and by mail. For help in child or vocational guidance send self-addressed, stamped envelope to

THE WORLD HUMAN CULTURE FEDERATION

1627 Georgia Street, Los Angeles, California



What Happens When We Think?

What occurs in the brain when one thinks? If our thinking is caused by something seen or happening near us, this is what happens: Whatever we see, hear or sense near us is conveyed to our brain by the eyes, ears or nerves of feeling. When it enters the brain it comes in contact with our consciousness or mind and is seen as a picture. This picture would not mean anything to us at all if it were not for the fact that thousands of pictures of all our past experiences are stored in our consciousness. The new picture is immediately compared to the old pictures that are related to it. In this way we get a meaning out of the new picture. THINKING CON-SISTS IN REMEMBERING PIC-TURES OF THE PAST AND COMPARING THEM WITH A PRESENT PICTURE IN THE MIND. It consists of SENSA-TION, MEMORY and COM-PARISON.

Can Animals Think?

Scientists are coming to the conclusion that all animals that can consciously remember can think. In fact, it would seem that an animal that can remember consciously cannot help but think. THE NATURAL AND INSTANTANEOUS THING THE MIND DOES IS INTER-PRET THE PRESENT BY THE PAST AND THAT IS THINK-ING. If an animal is conscious of any past it probably could not avoid this process of comparison, which is thinking. Scientific observations of some animals have led to the conclusion that they are conscious of a past and can remember. A dog, for instance, will often remember his former master after years by simply seeing his face. That face has been in his mind as a conscious picture all the intervening years. As soon as he sees the original of the face the old picture immediately comes into his mind, and by a process of thinking as real as if a human being did it, he recognizes his former master and runs to him to be petted. Elephants will remember for years a trick played on them or a wrong done them, and often they recognize the person immediately who wronged them. They often try immediately to reach and punish such a person. This is conclusive proof of animal thinking.

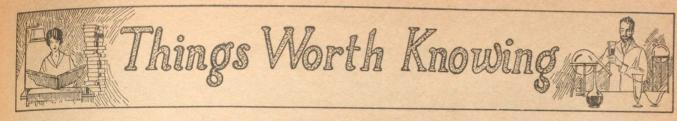
What Happens When We Grow?

What is growth? Growth is the multiplication of cells in the body. A human being begins as one cell formed by the uniting of the male and female cell. This one cell that is the begining of every person is so small that it cannot be seen except through a microscope. It first enlarges and breaks into two cells. Then the person who is being born is two closely co-operating tiny cells instead of one. These increase to their normal size and then each break in two and the person becomes four cells. This process of increasing to normal size and then breaking in two goes on among the cells until there are millions and they begin to change into different kind of cells-muscle cells, fatty cells, skin cells, cartilage and bone cells, and brain and nerve cells. These different kinds of cells arrange themselves into co-operating groups and become LIVING ORGANS OF THE BODY. Each cell in an organ co-operates with every other cell in that organ, and in turn each organ of the body co-operates with every other organ of the body. THIS CELLULAR

AND ORGANIC CO-OPER-ATION IS WHAT WE CALL LIFE AND RESULTS IN A LIVING BEING. Until a living being reaches its normal size this multiplication of cells by division goes on and results in GROWTH. GROWTH CONSISTS SOLELY IN CELLS INCREASING IN NUMBER BY BREAKING UP.

Why Do We Stop Growing?

We stop growing because the cells of our internal organs lose their ability to break up into a larger number of cells. Cellular multiplication through division ceases: therefore, we stop growing. But it is only the INSIDE OF OUR BODIES THAT THUS STOPS GROWING. THE OUT. SIDE CONTINUES TO GROW AS LONG AS WE LIVE. By outside we mean the skin, hair and nails. The cells of these tissues continue to multiply in number as long as there is life. THEY NEED TO GROW ALL THROUGH LIFE BECAUSE THE OUTSIDE OF OUR BODIES IS LIKE A SUIT OF CLOTHES AND WEARS OUT AND THIS WEARING OUT HAS TO BE CONTINUALLY REPAIRED OR WE WOULD EVENTUALLY BECOME HAIR-LESS, NAILLESS AND SKIN-LESS. The inside of our bodies does not wear out in the same way. If the inside of us continued the process of cellular multiplication-or growth-we would continually get bigger all our lives. We would become so big that the proper nourishing of our huge bodies would become impossible for most of us, and we would become so unwieldy that we would become increasingly helpless in the struggle for life. If we grew all our lives, our lives would be much shorter, and more difficult and painful than now.



How to Patch Linoleum

The following is a good way to fill up or patch small holes in linoleum: cut some cork into very fine pieces and mix with glue thus forming a paste. Fill the hole up with this paste and let it harden. Smooth off the top with a sharp knife or file and paint on it the same color or design as the surrounding linoleum. Do not step upon it until it is dry.

Poison Ivy Prevention and Remedy

By annointing the parts of the body likely to be exposed to poison ivy with oil a person can prevent this poisoning. If poisoned, the following remedies have proved effective: give saline laxatives and apply weak sugar of lead and laudunum, or lime water and sweet oil, or bathe the parts with spirits of niter. Some persons become poisoned by poison ivy by approaching near the vine. The poisoning gives rise to violent erysipalatous inflamation, especially of the face and hands attended with itching, redness, burning and swelling and with watery blisters.

To Keep Mosquitoes Away

Mix together cinnamon oil, 1 part; patchouli oil, 1 part; sandal oil 4 parts; alcohol 400 parts. This has a pleasant odor. A 40 per cent solution of formaldehyde for mosquito bites gives remarkably quick and good results.

To Make Shoe Soles Last Longer

A good way to make either new or old shoe soles last longer than ordinarily is to apply a coat of black paint neatly to the soles. For new shoes roughen the surface of the soles with sandpaper so paint will penetrate and adhere to the soles and

then apply black paint neatly with a brush. For old soles, apply three coats of black finish paint, allowing each coat to dry 48 hours before applying the next one.

To Make Car Windows Slide Easier

Automobile windows often stick and are difficult to move or manipulate in wet weather. A very cheap and simple way to overcome this difficulty is to drop a small amount of dry graphite between the glass and its felt channels on either side.

Good Cement for Steam Pipes

Mix together with enough hot linseed oil to make a stiff paste the following ingredients:

Litharge, two parts by weight, powdered slaked lime, 1 part, sand, 1 part.

Apply to pipes while warm. This has been found to be very satisfactory and lasting.

Best Way to Paint Screens

Screens are hard to paint properly because of the tendency when ordinary paint brushes are used to clog up and fill the holes with paint. This can be obviated by using a shinola brush instead of the ordinary paint brush. Make it in this way: tack a piece of sheepskin or other nappy material on a block of wood 6 or 7 inches long. Moisten this swab with your paint or enamel and rub up and down the screen gently. Finish corners and frame of screen with a small brush.

Removing Obstructions For From Drain Pipes

A screen door spring has been found to be very serviceable in cleaning out the gooseneck in the kitchen sink. For ordinary drains, sewers, traps and plumbing fixtures that have become

plugged by articles that have been dropped or thrown into them nothing is better for cleaning out the obstructions than a piece of braded cable with the ends untwisted and then turned to form a series of claws. This cable is used for anchoring telephone poles, and short pieces of it may be obtained from linemen, or may be found where they have thrown small pieces away in alleys and vacant lots.

Handy Device for Watering Roots of Trees

The application of water to the surface of the ground to water the roots of trees in the summer has been found very ineffective. This method often leaves the surface soggy or baked and often the roots of the tree are not reached by the water. This drawback can be overcome by the introduction of the following device: take a piece of iron pipe two to three feet long. Heat one end in hot flame and hammer to a point. Drill this point full of small holes. See that opposite extremity of this pipe is threaded for fitting to a valve with nipples at both ends. Screw one nipple to ell and attach to pipe threads. Attach garden hose to other nipple. Insert pointed end of pipe in ground and drive down desired depth for watering roots. Turn water into hose. This will enter pipe and pass through small holes of pipe underground and water roots very effectively.

RELIEF FROM TAXES

No one should pretend to be well informed who is ignorant of Henry George's proposals. Nor can our over-burdened tax payers afford to neglect the relief he offers. He asks that all earned incomes be entirely freed from taxes, and that all taxes be taken from unearned incomes.

For information or literature, write

rned incomes. For information or literature, write HENRY GEORGE FOUNDATION OF AMERICA 1306 Berger Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.



Dried Beef With Tomatoes

½ lb. dried beef in small pieces,

2 tbsps. butter, 2 tbsps. flour,

1 cup strained tomatoes,

1/8 tsp. sugar, salt and pepper.

Melt butter. Add beef and cook 2 minutes. Add flour and mix. Add tomatoes and stir until thick. Add salt, pepper and sugar. This can be made nicely in a chafing dish.—Mrs. Frank Bowers, Galesburg, Illinois.

Chilli Sauce

18 large ripe tomatoes, scalded, peeled and cut in quarters,

3 green peppers,

6 onions chopped fine,

½ cup sugar,

2 cups vinegar,

1 tsp. cloves,

½ tsp, nutmeg,

1 tsp. cinnamon.

1 tbsp. salt,

a little red pepper.

Boil till thick. This makes 3 quarts. Very fine on meats.

—Mrs. Oscar J. Ballou, Blandinsville, Illinois.

Pumpkin Pie

1 cup pumpkin,

3/4 cup rich milk,

1 egg,

1/4 cup sugar,

1 tsp. cinnamon,

1/2 tsp. cloves.

1 tsp. ginger.

Mix the ingredients in the order given and bake in tin plate that has been lined with rich pie crust until firmly set.—Mrs. Adam Morgan, Silvis, Illinois.

Banana Cream Cake

3½ cups Baker's All Purpose flour,

11/4 cups sifted granulated sugar,

3½ level tsps. KTNT Baking Powder,

½ cup butter.

3/4 cup milk,

yolks of 3 eggs,

white of 1 egg beat with ½ of egg-shell of water added.

Sift flour once, then measure. Add baking powder and sift 3 times. Cream, butter and sugar thoroughly. Add eggs, well beaten; then flour and milk alternately. Bake in two layers 30 to 35 minutes. For filling, to white of one egg, beaten well, add 2 cups of powdered sugar and 1 sour apple, grated. Slice 2 bananas lengthwise and cover with filling. Put this between and on top of layers.—Miss Fern Rae Matthews, Lancaster, Wisconsin.

Meat Loaf

Put 3 slices of bacon in bottom of frying pan or skillet. Mix well together and mold into loaf pound hamburger steak, enough sage for seasoning, bread cut in small cubes, 1 green pepper chopped fine, some chopped bacon. Put this loaf in pan with bacon slices. Peel three large tomatoes and place in pan with loaf. Put in oven and bake 30 minutes and add a little water and when this has baked 20 minutes add one cup of tomato catsup.—Mrs. Thomas Sholes, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Lemon Pie

1 cup sugar,

2 rounding thsps. corn starch,

1 lemon,

2 eggs,

2 cups boiling water.

Add the grated rind and juice of the lemon to the sugar. Beat yolks of eggs until light and creamy. Add corn starch which has been dissolved in a

little cold water. Mix this thoroughly with the lemon and sugar. Put in a double boiler and add the boiling water. Cook until it thickens stiring all the time. Remove from double boiler and put in pie crust that has been baked. Spread meringue on top.—Miss Dorothy Burmahl, Charlotte, Iowa.

Bread and Butter Pickles

Take 25 medium size cucumbers and slice without peeling. Put in cold water over night. In morning drain and add following ingredients:

½ cup salt,

12 medium size onions, sliced,

1 qt. vinegar,

2 cups sugar.

2 tsps. mustard seed,

2 tsps. celery seed,

2 tsps. ground ginger,

1 tsp. turmeric powder.

Mix well together and boil for 3 minutes. Seal in jars while hot.—Mrs. A. Swanson, Moline, Illinois.

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Blue Eyes and Grey

By LaRene K. Bleecker

Homeward returning from Wanderlust Shore,

Two tall boys waiting to greet me once more.

One calm-eyed and silent, the other one gav.

One boy with blue eyes, the other with grey.

So tall, so confusing—those lads sudden grown—

With grave manner, courtly, they scarce seem my own.

Most like their father and though he's away,

Through them he's smiling—the blue eyes and grey.

By some stilly miracle, marveled and moulded,

Chiselled to sudden grace, youth scarce unfolded.

By what kindled radiance did I devise The blue and the grey in the glint of their eyes?

One moment so merry, so laughing and tender,

Flung to the glad skies their joyous surrender.

Then like baffled fawns, tragic-eyed, they subdue

The chiding of elders—those grey eyes and blue.

Misted with silver spray, black-lashed and quivering,

They steal to the soul of me, fond ecstacies shivering,

Exuberantly challenging—oh, what shall one say

To tall boys with young eyes of blue and of grey?

Strangely the heart of me questing for joys,

Stirring to compensate gallant, tall boys—

No pleasure or treasure in lands that are gay

Can stir me to rapture like those blue eyes and grey.

The Worm Has Turned

Central give me two-five please, Hello, is this the JOURNAL? Now Mr. Henshaw, won't you cease, From acting so infernal.

Your paper prints such putrid trash, It sickens me to read it;

And I'll not spend my hard earned cash
To scan the news you feed it.

But what can honest folks expect From tyrants so oppressive? You've never helped us once, except Help make us unprogressive.

What's that—I beg your pardon sir—You don't like roads all muddy?
Well, neither does a tramp or cur:
Go chase yourself, old buddy.

But getting down to business now, Just cancel my subscription; The well-known worm has turned, and HOW!!

From ninety years infliction.

I'll call up fifteen-hundred now:
Hello there, Mr. Baker;
I just called two-five, had a row,
And stopped their darned old paper.

The Naked Truth I want to read,
And TNT will give it;
The Journal with its stealth and greed,
CAN MUSCATINE OUTLIVE IT??

Anticipation

By Curtis Snelling

I am a victim of imaginings, Absurdly vain, and yet more tempting, while

I realize that yonder finer things
Are yet upon an undiscovered isle.

A constant yearning opens up the mind To greater vistas always yet undreamed.

This morning's hopes, as eve draws nigh, we find

Are not supremely grand, as they had seemed.

Why was my soul, in ages past, imbued With longing for the unattainable?

If I might breathe in a resigned mood, Existence would of gratitude be full.

Panhandler

By Roy Zell Kemp

He came up to me—wretched, bedraggled, gaunt;

Grotesque and scaring in his poverty; Appearance showing he was ill with

A-begging of one richer, far, than he.

And I shall ne'er forget his pleading cry:

"Please, mister, won't you give me just a dime?"

Nor humble, pleading look within his eye.

I thought: to turn away will be a crime. . .

"I'm hungry, mister; hungry, weak and

Just left a sanatorium today."

In pity, I withdrew a piece of gold
And handed it to him . . . He sped
away!

Amazed, I followed; curious . . . And soon

I saw him vanish in a swell saloon!

My Treasure

By Anna L. Newsom

Did I say I was poor? Let me take it back,

For here in my arms I hold A treasure sent from a far-off land— Her hair is fine strands of gold.

Her eyes are sapphires as rich and as blue

As the sea and the sky combined; And her lips—they are shaplier rubies Than man has been able to find.

Her nails—I am sure they are mother-of-pearl,

And twenty in number, you see.
Did I say I was poor? Let me take it
back!

For this treasure belongs to me.

Tombstone Verses

By J. J. O'Connell

Would-Be Lindy
He heard the call. Now he is called;
He flew until the engine stalled.

The Petter

She smeared her lips, to coax the boys on.

The doctors called it lipstick poison.

Poor Fool

He met the gunman out for crime, And didn't stick 'em up in time.

Case No. 7,586

Ere starting on his last long slumber He moaned, "I didn't get his number."

The Medicine Fiend

He felt as wise as Aristotle; 'Twas dark: he grabbed the old wrong bottle.

The Boob

He hit the pace, all danger shunning, But fell asleep with motor running.

Wood Alcohol

The stuff looked all right at a glance. And so he thought he'd take a chance.

The Poor Pedestrian

Out in the street he stood at bay; He thought he had the right of way.

Monkeyed With It

He found a gun, old and corroded, And said, "I didn't know 'twas loaded."

TNT Bombs and Dubs

The loudest noise in the United States at the present time is the racket.

With water getting scarcer and strong drinks prohibited in this drouth-stricken country, what the heck is a thirsty man going to do?

The U. S. census this year shows that the biggest relative shift of population was from the outside to the inside of jails.

There are 264,226 lunatics in the United States according to the latest census. This, however, does not include the census



Saving Him Trouble

Husband: I'm sorry darling, but I forgot to buy you a birthday present. Wife: Why, that's all right, dear. I bought a new car for you to give me.

takers, the members of the lunacy trust who pass on lunacy and the average American citizen who votes the Republican or Democratic ticket because his grandfather voted it.

In order to stimulate the wine industry the French government is teaching the people to drink wine. Why don't they try prohibition?

"Jones looks like he was all shot to pieces. What's the matter with him?"

"Shell shock."

"I didn't know he was in the World War."

"He wasn't: he was in Chicago."

"Normal unemployment" is a new term invented by politicians to make unemployment figures



One In Reserve

"If you could have two wishes, what would they be?"

"Well, I'd wish for a husband"
"That's one wish."

"And then I'd save the other until I saw how he turned out."

look smaller. What a comfort it must be to several million starving families to realize that they are normally unemployed! But how terrible it must be to starve while being abnormally unemployed!

Richard C. Kerens, late railroad magnate, has probably found the only solution for the liquor problem in America. He kept his son sober five years by paying him \$1,900,000.



Can't Get Jealous

"So you're not satisfied with your fiance?"

"No, nobody seems to want to take him away from me."

The Memphis Trades and Labor Council has bought a seat in the Chamber of Commerce.

That's a cheap and easy way to put all the organized workers of Memphis into the capitalist class even if it doesn't bring any dividends. It seems to be the American way of solving the labor problem.

TOTAL

If commissions and investigating committees are any good the millenium is just around the corner. Hoover has 500 of them at work saving the country and more are on the way.

TNT

The unstable dollar alone is to blame for all our present



She: Oh, dear! I've forgotten my lipstick.

He: No you didn't; you've got it on.

economic troubles, declared a banker at the annual convention of the Illinois Bankers' Association. That's just like a burglar blaming the tool he uses for the burglary.

TN

Esthonia, the smallest country in Europe is complaining of an overproduction of brains. The lunacy trust ought to get busy on that country.

- TNT -

A newspaper headline says, "Hoover Ready to Show Whose Boss." Hoover has been showing whose boss ever since he became president.

TNI

A weather prophet says that it's the radio that's causing the drouth. Evidently he has been listening to the dry chain radio programs.



A Regular Dog's Life By Mrs. La Rene King Bleecker

I'm only a brown dog with a wistful look, crooked legs, a wagging tail, one loppy ear and a black spot over my right eye.

I'm proud of my black eye. Joe calls it a "shiner." I don't feel so good about my ear. A cocked ear makes one look rowdy. I don't feel rowdy. I feel sad at times. Especially when, of mornings, Joe pushes me inside the screen porch and locks the door. He says, "be still—you mutt! I gotta get a edgacation ain't I? Every fella's gotta have that."

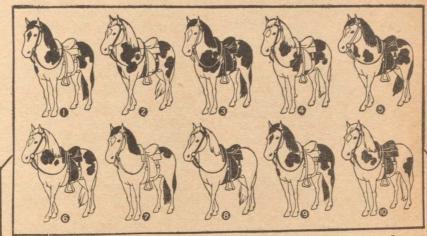
Then he grabs his books and runs down the hill to a big brick house where there's a lot of other kids running and tearing around. They're as thick as ants swarming around a sugar dough-nut. They're They're not reg'lar like Joe. Once I got the porch door open and followed Joe to the yard by the big red house. Some fellas hit me with sticks and brickbats. In the fight that followed Joe got a black eye.

Red's gang got licked.

Joe was right boastful of his "shanty." He said, "Hey Mutt! Now we've both got "shiners."

Joe is beautiful. He has mouse-colored hair, a red face, covered with ginger-snap freckles that run into each other; a snub nose, cracked lips and two top front teeth missing. He carries the teeth in his pants pocket along with a lot of nails, several buttons, some red chalk, a top, a string, a girl's (Lucy's) comb and three dead beetles.

Me and Joe loves to watch beetles and ants and squirrels, and grass-hoppers and nies" and worms. We sit for hours and watch things. Grass growing up through cracks in the board-walk; dandelions



Boys! Girls! Pick Your Pony!

Which one of these ten Shetland Ponies would you pick for your very own? These ten ponies live on one of the best pony farms in the country. They will be given free to boys and girls. These ponies are trained to ride and drive, are very gentle, kind and are great favorites with the boys and girls. BUT, none of these ponies has been given a name. I want ten names for ten ponies. If you are under 14 years of age, pick the pony you want, name him for yourself, and I'll tell you how to win him.

10 Ponies and 10 Saddles Given

No need to spend one penny of your money. The ponies will be sent by express all charges paid. We will even furnish bridles and saddles with each pony.

Duplicate prizes in case of ties. Send the coupon right away.

R. J. MACK, Room 197, 801 Second St., Des Moines, Iowa
I want Pony No
My NameAge
St. & No R. F. D
P.O. State

pushing yellow noses through green leaves. We hear birds chirping in the hedges. We see the first robin. We watch the white clouds pile up like snow in the sky.

It gives a fella knowledge just to watch things like that. Joe says so. Joe has dreams. He wants to see the worl'. He wants to fly over the ocean, like Lindy, in a arreyoplane.

Sometimes when Joe is dreaming he forgets his mother is calling him. Joe can't help forgetting. He's got to plan things. She thinks Joe is lazy. She doesn't understand about him wanting to see the worl' and have knowledge and fly.

She thinks I am a lazy goodfor-nothing mongrel. She says, "That boy has never been natural since he acquired that lazy dog."

But that was before Joe had the accident.

Wait till I tell you how it hapnened.

Winter was over. Joe quit going, of mornings, to the red brick house. He left his books. We were happy. I followed him everywhere. We found a wasp's nest and some pussy willows. We waded in the swamp for cat-tails and gathered watercress from a spring. We climbed a steep hill. Joe pointed and said, "See that white streak vonder across the valley? That's Lincoln Highway. You follow that and you can see the worl'." We wanted to see the worl'.

We wanted it worse than anything we'd ever wanted before.

One morning we hid behind the garage. Joe was watching a black ant and a red ant. The

(Continued on Page 43)

Facts for Farmers

How to Control the Corn Ear Worm

The corn ear worm is practically omnivorous—eats everything. Besides feeding on corn, vetch, cotton, tobacco, alfalfa and tomatoes, it has a variety of food plants upon which it may subsist. Some of the more important are beans, pumpkins, peanuts, squash cowpeas, pepper, asparagus and sunflower. These caterpillars have also a cannibalistic habit, which is especially noticeable when a number are closely confined. In such instances there is a battle to death, the victors devouring their antagonists.

After a thorough scientific study of this pest the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following recommendations for controlling it:

(1) A practical spraying outfit or duster should be kept on hand; also standard insecticides.

(2) In the spring watch carefully the vetch crop, and at the first sign of caterpillars apply control measures.

- (3) In case the infestation is beyond control the crop should be cut for hay immediately. The ground should then be well cultivated so as to expose the pupae to the hot sun and to their natural enemies.
- (4) When the caterpillars are on the march, or are starting in one corner of a new field, stop their onward march by plowing a deep furrow around the infested area. Care should also be taken to see that the furrow is kept free from rubbish.
- (5) As a spray for vetch and other forage crops use any one of the following mixtures:
 - (a) Arsenate of lead (powder form) _____pound—1 Water ____gallons—50

As a spray for corn use a stronger solution:

- (a) Arsenate of lead (powder form) pounds—2
 Water gallons—50
- (b) Arsenate of lead (paste form) pounds—4
 Water gallons—50
- (6) In dusting use one of the following insecticides:
 - (a) Calcium arsenate. Undiluted if analysis shows not over three-fourths of one per cent water-soluble arsenic, and diluted with lime if analysis shows over three-fourths of one per cent water-soluble arsenic.
 - (b) Arsenate of lead (powder form.)
 - (c) Paris green 1 pound; lime, freshly slaked, 4 pounds.
- (7) Poisoned bait is scattered broadcast over the infested fields. Make this up according to the following formula: Wheat bran 50 pounds, Paris green

or white arsenic 1 pound, cheap molasses 2 gallons, water 3 to 4 gallons, and add 6 finely chopped oranges or lemons to the mixture.

Caution: Care should be taken not to pasture stock on crops that have been sprayed or dusted with poison mixtures until rains have removed all traces of the poisons.

Limestone Brings Big Crop Gain

A new record of almost a million tons of limestone last year to sweeten acid soils was enough to swell their crop returns by as much as 13 to 19 million dollars under the normal rate of expectancy, according to figures by C. M. Linsley, soil extension specialist of the college of agriculture, University of Illinois.

Use of limestone and legumes for efficient crop production is one of the oldest teachings of the college. Last year farmers of the state spread a total of 950,000 tons in putting the plan into practice. This was an increase of 200,000 tons over the previous year and one of the biggest increases that has been made in the use of limestone in recent seasons.

The figures include only the limestone sold in the state by commercial quarries. In addition, a sizeable tonnage was put out by small quarries. Limestone, which costs around \$2 a ton, can be expected to pay at the rate of \$14 to \$20 a ton in the form of bigger and more efficient crop yields when it is properly used, according to results which the experiment station of the college has secured on its soil experiment fields scattered over the state.

"Increased use of limestone during the last year shows that, in spite of the hard times on the farm, farmers are scraping together the necessary cash for buying limestone," Linsley pointed out. "They realize that during a period of low prices it is more important than ever to produce high and economical yields if taxes, interest, labor, and other expenses are to be met. They also realize that clovers are the cheapest means of improving their crop yields and that limestone must be applied to sour soils before clovers can be grown. In many cases it is a question of liming the land and increasing yields or quitting the farm.

Alfalfa One of Most Profitable Crops

The government and state agricultural colleges are advising farmers to raise more alfalfaa. Alfalfa has proved to be one of the most profitable feeds grown. It is richer in food elements than any other hay or pasture plant. Every animal raised on a farm from chickens and pigs to horses and cattle thrive and fatten on it. While

it grows best in the dry, irrigated regions of the west, it is rapidly proving to be one of the best of all crops for the middle west, northern states and other sections. Not only is it among the best and most profitable of feeds for all kinds of farm animals, but it is one of the greatest plants known for enriching the soil for other crops.

The best soils on the farm should be selected for the alfalfa field. Is is practically useless to attempt to grow the crop on nonproductive lands to improve them.

It is best to precede alfalfa for a year or two with some cultivated crop, such as corn, potatoes, or cotton, to free the land from weeds. The ideal seed bed is a well-settled subsurface with a fine surface that is loose to a depth of 2 inches.

Alfalfa should be sown early enough to permit the plants to become well established before winter sets in. The rate of sowing depends upon the condition of the soil. In the East 20 to 25 pounds per acre is generally advised. In the West under irrigation 15 pounds is sufficient, while under dry-land conditions 8 to 12 pounds is ample. Except under very favorable conditions alfalfa should be sown without a nurse crop.

Except where alfalfa is grown under irrigation there is little to be gained by harrowing broadcast fields so long as the stand is satisfactory and the plants are making a good growth. Attempts to thicken up thin stands by resowing or other means nearly always results in failure.

Alfalfa should be cut for hay when the plants are well in bloom.

Alfalfa hay and pasture are readily eaten by all classes of farm animals.

Alfalfa produces seed in paying quantities only when the rainfall is comparatively light. The average yield per acre runs from 2 to 5 bushels.

Handling Cantaloupes for the Market

Fully 10 per cent of the cantaloupes produced in the western states reach the consumer so green that they are practically worthless for food.

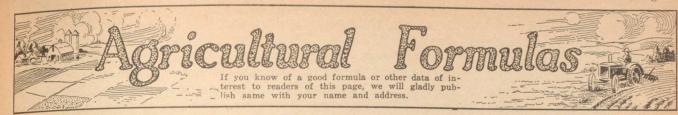
The carrying and keeping qualities are directly dependent upon the care exercised in harvesting and preparing for market.

Cantaloupes for long-distance shipment should be picked just before the full-slip state of maturity.

After picking, cantaloupes should be loaded as soon as possible into iced refrigerator cars for shipment.

Cantaloupes should preferably not be wrapped. They do not refrigerate so well in transit nor do they reach the consumer in as good condition as unwrapped cantaloupes.

Loading different styles of packages together obstructs air circulation and seriously retards refrigeration.



Handy Way to Keep Eggs Cool

If the farmer has no cellar 50 or less degrees Fahrenheit, he can put the eggs in a tin pail and lower them into the well, or into a nearby spring. The average well or spring everywhere in the United States except in Florida and near the Gulf of Mexico is 50 degrees and below. In Florida and near the Gulf it is 70 to 72 degrees Fahrenheit, which is too warm for keeping eggs. The eggs must not touch the water: merely lower the bucket into the water until it is more than half immersed.—D. S. Fraser, Providence, Rhode Island.

For Diarrhea Among Chickens

Give the entire flock Epsom salt in the proportion of one-half teaspoonful to each grown bird. The salt may be mixed in a mash. Correct the feeding, as simple diarrhea may result from digestive disturbances, fermentation in the food passages, moldy feed or putrid flesh, irritants or poisons, too much meat scrap, sudden changes in the feed, or an unusually large quantity of green feed.

The Best Disinfectant Around Farms

The Agricultural Department recommends the compound solution of cresol as the best disinfectant around farms for destroying microbes, germs and disease spreaders of all kinds. Any drug store should be able to prepare it. It is a mixture of cresol with soap made of linseed oil and potash of soda. This makes a thick, clear, dark-brown fluid that forms a clear soapy solution with water. The Bureau of Animal Industry recommends a solution prepared by dissolving 4 ounces in 1 gallon of water for disinfecting rooms, premises,

and vehicles. Its advantages are that weight for weight it is more efficient and cheaper than pure carbolic acid. It is effective against hog cholera, whereas pure carbolic acid is ineffective. Its soapy character permits good contact with greasy surfaces. However, it cannot be used around compartments where foods are kept on account of its odor, it does not mix with hard water, and it is poisonous, although much less so than carbolic acid.

For Controlling Peach Rot and Scab

The following dusts have been found to be very beneficial in removing and controlling peach brown rot and scab:

- (1) Sulphur 80 per cent, arsenate of lead 5 per cent, hydrated lime 15 per cent.
- (2) Sulphur 80 per cent, hydrated lime 20 per cent.
- (3) Hydrated lime 95 per cent, arsenate of lead 5 per cent.

Formula No. 1 may be used in all applications made not later than one month before the fruit is expected to ripen.

Formula No. 2 is for the late applications from which the arsenate, a poison, is omitted.

Formula No. 3 is for the early applications in which the spraying schedule does not call for sulphur.

The materials should be very finely divided and especially made for dusting purposes.

How to Judge Dairy Cattle

The outstanding points to be considered in selecting heifers for good milkers on a diary are length and depth of body, fullness of barrel and chest, and dairy temperament. The development of the udder should be noted, especially the placement of the teats; but since heifers differ a great deal as to

the age at which the udder makes the greatest development, this point should not receive so much consideration as with cows in the milk. Nor is dairy temperament so pronounced in heifers as in cows. Especially is this true of those that are in calf. These are likely to be heavy in the shoulder and to appear somewhat fatter than the condition that is usually associated with the best dairy temperament. Heifers should be large for their age and should show vigor and a thrifty, growing condition. This is indicated by a sleek coat with a soft, pliable skin. A bull can be accurately judged by the performance of his daughters as milkers because no matter what good points bulls appear to possess, they often do not transmit these points to their daughters. When the records of the daughters of a bull are not available, the records of his dam and her points and also the records of his sisters should be used as a guide, as well as the general appearance of the bull himself. Good size for age and a long deep body and full chest are considered good points in a bull.



Amazing Persecution

(Continued from page 13)

hold me a prisoner for life. Soon after I was up on my feet, I was transferred to the most tightly locked ward in the whole institution, Ward DW-4, a most filthy place.

There the food was even worse than in the receiving ward. I was more carefully guarded than at any time before. During each night attendants came to my bed to make sure I was still there. I was never permitted to go downstairs to get the food cans or laundry, which even semi-insane persons were permitted to do.

I was refused permission to interview the superintendent of the hospital, but did speak to the assistant superintendent and asked him for a discharge stating, "My feet are well now." He replied, "But how about your head, that is not well yet, is it?"

My health became so impaired as a result of medicines, including strychnine, given to create an appetite, which never could be satisfied, and to quiet the patients, and other injurious drugs, and inoculations, etc... that I became a physical wreck. I lost at least fifteen pounds of weight. My body became stiff and sore. My lungs were becoming infected by the dust and the germs of this place in which there were all kinds of sick persons. I began to cough and expectorate considerably. I was on the border of tuberculosis or pneumonia. The food was terrible. I was made sick by eating it. The diet was at all times inadequate for human needs. The most inferior quality was used and all was cooked under unsanitary conditions. Milk for beverage purposes could never be obtained. Only one or two slices of bread were allotted to a patient at each meal. Meat, vegetables and fruit were seldom served, and then only in smallest portions.

I constantly planned my escape as the result of the constant sufferings, which was realized on March 25, 1930, in

the driving snow blizzard of the year, one of the worst storms on record at Chicago. The escape was not easy. It required tremendous courage and determination. I will always love the snow. I am now an exile, a refugee, and a fugitive, but my conscience is clear. My only wish is now to give my life to try to alleviate some of the sufferings native Americans are forced to endure in the land of their birth, as I did, and to try to save some of the sane men from the asylums, where I found them deprived of liberty without any chance for self-defense, in the Chicago psychopathic hospitals and Cook County institutions.

Do Banks Cause Crime?

(Continued from page 31)
cated in Dallas, Texas, 88 per
cent. In addition to these staggering dividends these same
banks paid \$3,000,000 in operating costs, paying \$30,000 per
year to men who in other banks
would not command more than
\$7,000 or \$8,000 a year.

These facts are known by our statesmen and others. Why is it that no one seems to be willing to strike at this greedy Giant Octopus—this MONEY TRUST —which is rapidly getting possession of all the money in the world. It is said that there are a dozen or so financial concerns located in New York city which practically own and operate nearly everything worth owning in the way of business enterprises such as railroads, ships and shipping, coal mines, cement plants, lumber industries, etc., not only in this country but in many foreign lands.

Did it ever occur to you what the federal reserve system did in bringing about the panic in stocks last fall? Well, here are the facts: The federal reserve system, in order to make money more scarce sent 5,000 millions (five billions) in gold over to Europe. Quite a tidy sum when you figure that a thousand dollars in gold weighs about 3 pounds, and five billions in gold would be about 75,000 tons of

gold coins! Well, it made such a hole in money here that the big speculators and gamblers had to send over to Europe and borrow it paying 17 per cent and later as high as 20 per cent for the use of it five days.

There seems to be only one man in Washington who has the temerity to mention any of these facts about the money power and federal reserve and that is Senator Glass who threatens an exposure of the federal reserve system. It isn't very hard to see how far he will get with his proposed investigation, as it is certain political suicide to strike at Wall Street. However, this country has always been able to produce "a Man of the Hour" and "Minute Men" enough to carry it through the worst crisis.

Up in the Air

(Continued from page 32) wanted to surprise you. I'm going up on a solo flight. Don't be frightened, because I manage a plane very nicely."

"I'm not frightened," I snapped, "I'm mad. You may be taking a solo now, but when you come down, there'll be a duet. And it won't be played with chimes either."

"Run along an' cool off," said Ma sweetly.

Ma took charge of that thing as if she knew exactly how. She threw me a quick smile and yelled that I would find th' hash on th' kitchen stove.

Now imagine that. A husband eating hash an' his wife out for an' air-spin. Wuz I actually mad. Why, I wuz up in th' air!

Outrageous Persecution

(Continued from page 21)
bring the case up, but we having a good attorney to defend us argued the counts until it had to be thrown out as unconstitutional, as anyone can maintain an office. As soon as that case was thrown out, George Cogshell again swore out a new warrant for my husband's arrest calling for a \$1,000 bond, so he is still under bonds. This, I think, brings our case step by step up to the present date. We

are still going on helping the sick and trust to do so as long as our health holds out. We are for medical freedom now and always.

A Regular Dog's Life

(Continued from page 39)

black ant was carrying a crumb. The red ant was carrying a pebble. They were having a race. Joe said, "I'll bet a dime on the red ant."

He was so interested he forgot to answer when his mother called him. She called three times. She was disturbed. She said, "that boy is useless." After a while she went in the house. Joe said, "Come on ol' Mutt!"

We ran down the alley and out toward the lime quarry. Then we sat in the shadow of a big boulder. Joe gave me half of his apple. I didn't care for it so I chased a squirrel. Joe got up from the boulder and followed me. Soon we came to some railroad tracks. In the distance we could see the big smokestacks of the smelter where Joe's father worked.

A slag ditch ran beneath the tracks for a short distance. The open space between the ties on the trestle bridge showed the swiftly running, muddy-gray water, carrying the mill "tailings" down to a big flume.

A whistle shrieked. Joe said, "here comes the ore train. It's down by the Junction. Les'

hurry an' get acrosst the slag first."

We ran along the ties and came to the trestle-bridge. Going across, Joe balanced himself on the rail. His foot slipped and got wedged between the rails. He tried to shake it loose, lost his balance and fell down between the ties, where he hung suspended above the boiling water. We both sensed the danger. If Joe's foot came loose, he would be hurled into the thick poisonous water, and carried down stream, to be dashed headlong into the flume and drowned.

Joe looked down beneath him at the ugly gray water. Then he thought of the ore train coming toward him, slowly but surely up the incline. It was almost to the switch. Joe's face turned white. His eyes were round and scared. He said, "Gee whillikers—I'm done for." Then he slumped down. He looked like he was asleep. Only whiter.

I saw the switchman waiting down by the switch. He had a red flag. I ran toward him. I barked and whined. I tried to tell him about Joe. He swore and said, "get out! you—cur!"

I couldn't make him under-

He couldn't see Joe from where he stood because of the trestle supports. I ran back to the bridge. I licked Joe's imprisoned foot. I howled. Then I ran back again to the switchman. I tugged at his trouser leg. He kicked and swore but I hung on.

A man carrying a shovel on his shoulder came up over the slag dump. He saw me acting like a mad dog. He said, "That's Joe Duncan's dog. Something's gone wrong with Joe."

I barked and ran a little ways. Then I waited for him to follow me. He understood and I led him to Joe. The man shouted, "My God!" and waved his arms at the switchman. The switchman waved the red flag and stopped the ore train. Then they got a crowbar and pried the rails apart and released Joe's foot and one of the men said, "Young man you've had a narrow squeak."

When Joe's mother heard about the narrow squeak she fed me a pork chop. She said, "I guess, old doggie, you're not a mongrel after all."

She let me sleep on a rug in Joe's room that night. I didn't stay on the rug. As soon as she said "good-night" and left the room I jumped up on the bed.

Joe hugged me. He said, "You doggoned ol' purp, nex' time we'll go down to the main highway an' hook a ride on a motor-truck. We gotta see the worl'."

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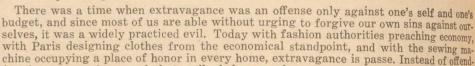
No. 6200

For The Fair Sex



Three Frocks but with a Single Thought-

By Margaret F. Rivers



ing just you and me and that sadly beleaguered budget of ours, it strikes directly at the core of things fashionable—and snaps its fingers at Paris. And most of us have banished extravagance on that account—with the result that we've nicer clothes than we've ever had at less money than we've ever spent!

When I wrote the title to this little "preachment" on clothes economy I was awfully anxious to include in it some mention of the delightful fact that these charming frocks could be made for as little as two or three dollars each! (I knew that would be heartening news to those of you who use your pin money for clothes.) But the exigencies of wordage compelled me to omit this interesting fact from the heading, with the result that I've put it where you see it now. And I've no doubt that when you've really grasped that fact—then looked at the three dresses I've sketched for you—you'll lose no time at all in planning to make them for that extremely busy summer wardrobe of

The first frock sketched—the frock in the upper lefthand corner—is a perfect treasure; I know for I have it myself and couldn't live without it. It's the sort of thing very chic women wore to the recent regattas—and it's equally chic if you never see the water. It may be coolly made of one of those inexpensive rayons, printed in a small check or in a simulated tweed effect, and will stand you in good stead as a spectator sports or general daytime frock. And I really must not forget to point out its fashion details—the comfortable full skirt which as you can see is only moderately long, the stitching which cleverly resembles a jacket, the higher waistline, and the flattering lingerie touches at neck and sleeves.

Demure fashions have a very definite place in the mode—and the dotted frock sketched is demure if ever a frock was! The little collar, the buttoned shoulder yoke, the sash which knots in front and the two pockets—these are all naive notes that will endear this very charming style to the hearts of younger fashionables. And making it of a dotted material will be a stroke of genius on your part for dots are all the rage in Paris, in every size from the pin point to the balloon and bubble effects. Don't let the enormity or weeness of the dot deter you from putting a band of the same material around your hat, as the young lady in the sketch has done, for that, too, is a successful 1930 whim. In the way of materials for this fashion, I should suggest dotted linen, pique, shantung or cotton broadcloth—all inexpensive and extremely suitable.

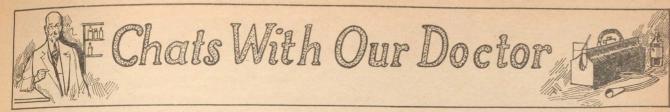
When the sun goes down we womenfolk generally like to slip into something soft and feminine—something a little more formal than these daytime dots, checks, etc. And so, no summer wardrobe, however varied it may be, is complete without its frock of cool, chiffon voile. With such a frock, you may serenely accept invitations to neighborhood sociables, and to teas and bridges on some shady veranda. Since this frock is to play so important a role in your summer, you'll naturally want it to be as new as anything Paris has turned out, and the last model sketched will please you, I am sure. Its femininity is heightened by the addition of lingerie details at neck and sleeves. A bit of plain organdie or lawn will suffice for this purpose and will contrast nicely with your printed voile frock.





Above—dotted cotton makes a vivacious frock for sports, spectator sports or general daytime occasions.

Left—chiffon
voile printed in
one of the new allover effects makes
an inexpensive
afternoon costume.



Forming Food Habits of Children

The royal road to health is proper foods and proper eating habits. More can be done for the future health and happiness of children by training them in proper food habits and the use of proper foods than by the use of all the doctors and medicines in the world.

The normal, rapidly growing child has a good appetite. But a large and rapidly increasing number of children under present conditions dawdle over their food and eat too little of the right kind of food or eat too irregularly and thus lay the foundation of future illness, unhappiness or early death.

Taken early enough such defects in eating habits can be entirely eliminated in any child. The first thing to do is to accustom the child early in life to a variety of the proper foods, one by one. As with the grown person the usual meals of today are poisonous. They contain too many starchy foods, meats and pastry and too little green vegetables and fruits, whole wheat bread and milk. See that the child from the start gets food rich in vitamins and minerals and is not overstuffed with proteins and starches. Milk is always a dependable standby in the diet of a child.

Start With the Infant

By the end of the first year the baby should have been given repeatedly some of the usual fruits, vegetables, cereals and eggs as supplements to the principal food, milk. Start with small amounts and increase the portion gradually. Allow the baby the chance to learn the flavor and texture of one new food before another one is introduced.

He may object to new foods at first; in fact it is not uncom-

mon for the baby to spit out the first few mouthfuls of any food that is strange to him. He has to get used to new tastes, different temperatures, different textures and to new eating utensils. Changing the baby's diet from liquid to semi-solid and finally to solid foods must be done step by step. Long before he gives up the bottle or the breast, teach the baby to take water, fruit juice, cereal gruel and strained vegetables from a spoon and then from a cup. Make these gruels and purees thicker in consistency until the child is prepared for the next stepmashed and scraped or finely diced fruits and vegetables. Give even a young baby hard toast or zweiback to exercise its gums. In this way he gradually learns to chew and swallow foods of different texture and consistency so that at the age of 1½ or 2 years he has left baby food behind him.

A Little at a Time

Even when they have learned to like a number of foods children are bewildered by too much variety at once. The very young child is a "one-at-atimer," and gets along best when allowed to clear his plate of one or two foods before anything else is given him. Always serve children small enough portions so that they can finish the whole amount. Parents sometimes over-estimate the capacity of the young child, and serve so much that he is too discouraged to begin to eat, fearing that he cannot finish even though he makes a start.

A schedule should provide regular hours for meals, exercise and sleep in order to keep the body healthy and the appetite normal. The serving of wholesome food at regular, well-spaced intervals helps to establish in the child the habit of

eating happily and finishing promptly what is good for him.

The mother's responsibility does not end with careful selection and regular hours of serving food. What she offers must be well prepared and attractively served. Lumpy cereal, scorched cocoa, or orange juice containing castor oil may be the starting point of a food dislike in even a young child. Food should never be used as a carrier of medicine.

Safeguard the Appetite

Appetite is a mental expression of physical condition. A healthy child who has played vigorously out of doors and has slept long hours with fresh clean air about him is, as a rule, ready to eat when called. Even on the rainy day there can be sufficient activity indoors to keep up the normal eagerness for food. The desire to eat is increased by hunger. One thing that encourages appetite is, therefore, an empty stomach. Allow time between meals for the stomach to become empty so the child will have a "hungry-appetite." Appetite is often destroyed by "piecing" between meals or eating at all hours, or running too close a schedule of regular meals. Three meals a day is best for the growing child. Sweets are not good between meals or early in a meal. They are best given at the end of a meal as dessert.

Rules for Feeding Children

Set a time for meals and allow no distractions during the meal hour.

Have the food attractive in color, odor and flavor, so that it will tempt the appetite.

Serve small portions so that the child can clear his plate without the feeling of being stuffed.

Take it for granted that he will eat happily everything that is served to him, and be sure that he becomes acquainted with a variety of foods.

Let him feed himself, and experience the joy of self-help.

Be consistent in responding to a child's pranks and ruses. Laughing at one time and punishing the next is never effective.

Remember that the table is a place for good comradeship and not for discipline or nagging.

Have no difference of authority between the parents and other adults in deciding questions about the child's eating.

Refrain absolutely from discussing the child's eating habits with others in his presence.

Begin today. The training or the retraining in food habits is too important to wait until to-morrow.



and ROSES

This page is open to our readers who wish to exchange views on important subjects. Communications of more than 350 words not accepted.



Says Slavery of Pharaohs Rules Modern America

We have drifted back to the days of King Pharaoh, which we call our government, for the third Pharaoh has set up his kingdom at our national capital. Pharaoh was not drowned in the Red Sea; he is very much alive: it is only his army of slaves that worked under his lash that perished in the Red Sea. The laboring men of today are again bound in chains as they were then. Then they were allowed free straw to use in the manufacture of their brick; today they pay a tribute on the machine and a tax on the mud they use.

No matter how ambitious a young man may be today, of what channel of business he wishes to follow, he pays dearly for the machinery and equipment owned by others and the privilege of having a job. This is what is now called AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

Although the precious blood of our forefathers paid dearly for our liberties, yet we are back under the lash of Pharaoh. Our freedom was only for a time. The door of OPPORTUNITY has once more been slammed in our faces, and the keys are in the hands of King Pharaoh the Third who "knew not Joseph."

Our country is flooded with millions of "middlemen" who are kept by the consumers. Pharaoh knows the exact amount the laborers can earn and taxes them accordingly. He even bottles up the air which God intended to be free and peddles it out at the radio stations. Will the time come, we wonder, when each one must wear an AIR GAUGE or SUN METER in order to make us pay for all we consume? And this is what they call AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE and AMERICAN OPPORTUNITY.—George B. Dooley, Lawrenceburg, Tennessee.

Describes Outrageous Medical Law

Dear Mr. Baker: I am a subscriber to your magazine and believe me I am very much in sympathy with your work. I know it takes a real He-Man with courage and backbone to fight a gigantic enemy like the A. M. A. In fact, we are both fighting the same common enemy.

I am a drugless practitioner, graduated in Europe—Germany—as well as in this country, as you can see by my card, enclosed.

The A. M. A. had me arrested here under the pernicious act, called the Basic Science Law, but the medigastrics have since found that I do not run, because a dog will, as you know, chase anything that will run from him. I have taken the case up to the Supreme Court of the state of Minnesota to test

the constituionality of the law itself.

I would like to have you notice, if you will but take a moment of your time, the injustice and inequality of the above mentioned outrageous law.

They have enacted a law here providing that all practitioners, by paying a fee of \$3.00 and furnishing proof that they have graduated from certain schools and have practiced in the state of Minnesota up until October 1st, 1927, need not pass any examination on any of the Basic Science requirements. The subjects required to pass under the basic science examination consist ofanatomy, pathology, symptom diagnosis, bacteriology, in addition to written and demonstration technique with the examining board consisting of three medical doctors, one osteopath and one chiropractor.

My main contention is, therefore, that this law is based on strict class distinction and is not serving all people alike, and is, therefore, a violation of the constitution of the state of Minnesota as well as the United States. One can readily see the injustice. For example:

All those practitioners who had practiced up to the time the act became effective were simply required to pay a registration fee and they were scot free without the need of passing any examinations. I question if the law was made in any sincerity to protect the public!

What proof have the examiners, as well as those who were in practice up to the time the law was made effective, that they themselves are fit or qualified to perform their duties?—Dr. A. H. Broden, Duluth, Minnesota.

Demands Protection of People From Doctors

Dear Mr. Baker: The pregnant woman is the only individual who enjoys immunity from medical interferance. She of all individuals is left alone for fear that she will abort. As a matter of fact every living being in health is impregnated with cell forming, warming and lubricating ability, in order that the new cell may take the place of the old worn out one, and therefore everybody in health like the pregnant woman ought to be free from medical attacks.

Vaccination is a vicious attack upon the structure, chemistry and mechanics of the child's system. Animal serum of any kind however well preserved by phenol or creosote is dangerous to an alarming degree, attacking the biological side of the system as well as the physiological side.

Every healthy individual has something which few doctors or their families possess—HEALTH—and this great universal boon ought not be allowed to be attacked by school doctors just because there is a profit in it for them and the laboratory group, as well as the druggist and the undertakers.

The millwright keeps watch over his power plant, so does the railroad engineer, the careful chauffeur etc., but they won't take chances on inferior or untried oils and fuels just because someone will pay them a fee for so doing, as the doctors do.

The body is far too little understood by the members of therapy for them to try out these hair-brained schemes on it, removing its parts and adding elements which they know as little about in terms of activity, as they do about the body.

There will come a time when big business will see what a tax and menace political medicine is and then they will demand that doctors cease to vaccinate children, cease all medical propaganda in newspapers and also keep the political nurse, their advance agent, out of the school, who after all is working in the interests of the laboratory group.

How long before the public will see that the medical machine (A. M. A.) is a great TRUST and that as such it is unconstitutional in the first place and a menace in terms of disease-spreading in the second place?—E. E. Hosmer.

Dr. Thiedeman Answers Makers of Dental Handpiece

Dear Mr. Baker: I noticed in your August issue that a Mr. T. McDonald of Ritter Dental Manufacturing Company, Inc., answered the article I wrote in the May issue. Would you allow me space to answer his article, as I would like to show the public that it is a bluff. This company has a straight handpiece from which the sheath can be removed and sterilized: so have the others. But it is the attachments called the right and contra angles in which the danger lies

These people hide behind the straight handpiece, telling the people that this can be sterilized, but the parts used most cannot. Why let this filthy condition exist?

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The above letter to TNT was accompanied by cuts of the dental handpiece showing the parts which Dr. Thiedeman says cannot be sterilized. Dr. Thiedeman offers to use these ilustrations in an article and prove that vital parts of the handpiece mentioned her cannot be taken apart and properly sterilized.)

Hands Us Big Bouquet of Roses

Dear Mr. Baker: I am asking, why does the medical trust want to knock Mr. Baker? Why is it after his radio license? Here is the answer: Because he is doing something for humanity that has never been done before. Because he is trying to help the farmer and la-

borer. Because he is a man who isn't afraid to tell the truth. Because he is a man worthwhile in the world. He is what I call a good citizen and a real man and I hope he wins out in all the fights they bring upon him.

I am not personally acquainted with Mr. Baker. Wish I were. I take TNT and will continue to take it as long as I like it, or as long as it is printed. I am going to take his newspaper as soon as it is off the press. If I had fifty thousand dollars I would be willing to invest it through Mr. Baker's hands, for I am sure I would receive a square deal. I am for Mr. Baker wholeheartedly.

I have been cheered by his radio programs many sad hours during the last two years. All his programs are good. He is helping the world to be better. The narrow-minded knockers cannot see these things. They can see only the money they may be able to take from the poor working class of people. The working people are the ones who are making this world go round. They make the money for the high hats who sit in easy chairs and give orders. Take the working class out of the world and see how things will go. God bless the man who is at the head of The Naked Truth.-Anna A. Stollard, Rock Island, Illinois.

Flood of Endorsments Still Pouring in

Enclosed please find \$2 for renewal for TNT. I consider TNT invaluable. I would not miss an issue. If people could realize the valuable information it contains I know that your subscriptions would be more than doubled.—Frank Baumgartner, Dubuque, Iowa.

You may be sure I want you to continue my subscription to TNT. Here is a money order for another year. I enjoy TNT better than any other magazine and don't want to miss an issue.—Annie Moe, Sisseton, South Dakota.

Here is \$2 for renewal of TNT. We all like your magazine and can hardly wait until we get it.—Mrs. Edward Bousselot, Calamus, Iowa.

I am a reader of TNT and think it is the best magazine I ever read. I am a girl of 14 years.—Lucile Koska, East Pleasant Plain, Iowa.

Here is \$2 for which continue my subscription for one year. We have sure enjoyed your magazine very much and wouldn't miss a copy of it for anything as it is the only magazine in the market that tells the truth.—O. Ulness, Fargo, North Dakota.

Your magazine is surely well liked and it is certain that you have struck the right time to publish it. Many in writing in say that it is the best magazine published.—A. M. Wile, Natural Foods Company.

You bet I want to renew TNT because I get stuff in it that one cannot get in any other magazine and the papers are fakes as far as giving the

people the truth.—Charles C. Proenneke, Donnellson, Iowa.

Kindly continue my subscription to TNT. I certainly enjoy your interesting magazine and think it can't be beat.

—Elsie M. Boerma, Fulton, Illinois.

Enclosed find \$2 for which send me TNT another year. I think you have a great magazine. Keep up the good work.—John Knollenberg, Essex, Iowa.

Find check enclosed for \$2 for renewal of TNT. It's the best magazine that has ever been printed. I am glad Mr. Baker is educating the world. I wish him 100 per cent success.—Mrs. H. Steinke, Lowden, Iowa.

We always read TNT from cover to cover and hand it to a friend when we have finished it and we want you to know that we think that it is a magazine that has no equal. We like the editorials very much. Do not want to miss one issue so please continue subscription for year.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Lofgren, Cambridge, Illinois.

We think TNT is fine for telling the truth about what is going on in this country. We like your magazine so well that we sent in a subscription for the Donald Dircks fund and a dollar for the People's Protective Association. We sure hope you will win against the attempt to close your institute by means of an injunction. The case of Donald Dircks should be enough to convince anyone that good is being done there, but someone's toes are being stepped on and they see their finish if something is not done to close your institute.—Mr. and Mrs. Ira Robbins, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Here is \$2 for TNT for another year. During the past year we read every word in it. We like it very much and would not think of doing without it. It is a most wonderful magazine. I only wish it were possible for me to subscribe for all my friends. Several have told me that they would subscribe and I am going to keep at them until they do.—John Paisley, Burlington, Iowa.

I certainly enjoy reading your magazine, and herewith renew my subscription. I also enjoy your medical talks over the radio. I would like to go through your studio.—W. B. Whipple, M. D., Peoria, Illinois.

Enclosed find \$2 for renewal of TNT for one year. We think your magazine is just fine and couldn't get along without it. The Naked Truth won't hurt anybody.—John Reitz, Hanover, Illinois.

Please continue your magazine. It is the best that money can buy. Please continue your fearless work as in the past.—John Zoromski, Galloway, Wisconsin.

TNT

Enclosed is \$2 for which please renew my subscription to TNT for another year. I have enjoyed the

magazine very much for the fearless way it has exposed some of the things the people should know about, and I hope it may continue to do so in the future.—Wilmer Meek, Kankakee, Illinois.

Enclosed is check for \$2 for which renew my subscription to TNT. It is a good thing we have someone who is not afraid to tell the truth.—Hailey G. Huggans, Cantril, Iowa.

Please continue our subscription for one year. We think your magazine is the best we have ever read. We are always glad to see it come.—Albert Kron, Riverside, Iowa.

Please continue my subscription to TNT. I think you have taken the right stand on the medical trust. Norman Baker has told the truth about Cogshell of Illinois, as we all know him. He has been trying to run the chiropractors out of our town. They have done so much good for the people that the M. D.'s can't stand it, so they put Cogshell after them. Illinois is full of graft hogs.—James P. Burrow, Colchester, Illinois.

Please renew my subscription. I have greatly enjoyed your magazine also your talks over the radio. I think you are doing a wonderful work.—Mrs. William Andrews, Gratiol, Wisconsin.

Will you kindly renew my subscription to TNT as we like it so well we don't want to miss a copy.—Frank Doubler, Annawan, Illinois.

Enclosed find \$2 for renewal of TNT. We think it is a wonderful magazine. Also enjoy your programs.—G. L. Reugsegger, Parnell, Iowa.

Enclosed is \$2 for which continue TNT. I think it is one of the best publications I have read and have received many helpful ideas from it.—H. J. Ewoldt, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

I am sending \$2 for TNT another year. It sure is worth the money as it tells The Naked Truth.—John Wallick, Marietta, Illinois.

Please continue our subscription to TNT. We sure read every word and listen in every day on K-TNT. Mr. Norman Baker, keep on fighting the trust. Wish I could help.—William A. Hurka, Monmouth, Illinois.

I like TNT very much and read it regularly and show it to my friends. I would not want to be without it. May God bless you and your associates who are doing such good work in curing cancer.—Mrs. Annie L. Winn, Muscatine, Iowa.

Please find enclosed \$2 for which renew my subscription to TNT. We sure enjoy reading it and we listen to most of your talks and think they are fine. May you have lots of success in your fight against the medical trust.—Mrs. George Royce, Kewanee, Illinois.

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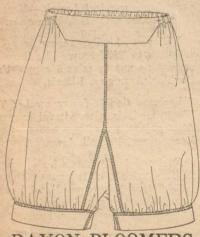
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