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TNT

THE **NAKED** TRUTH



N. BAKER

PUBLICATION

Vol. 2

No. 8

The Medical Trust Exposed

Showing Our Government's Overthrow by Bureaus and Monopolies

Baker Broadcasts Vindicated

Amazing Medical Ignorance at KTNT Deposition Hearing

Beggars' Racket and Charity

Exposing Inhumanity and Dishonesty of Present System

Tests Prove Aluminum Poisonous

Remarkable Facts Revealed by Scientific Investigation

The Remedy for Insurance Graft

Etey Yelood Points the Way Out

The Phenomena of Ghosts

Civil Service Racketeers

Is Disease the Cause of Crime?

The House of Refuge (A Story)

Norman Baker's Page

News As We See It

November
1930

"THE VOICE OF THE PUBLIC"

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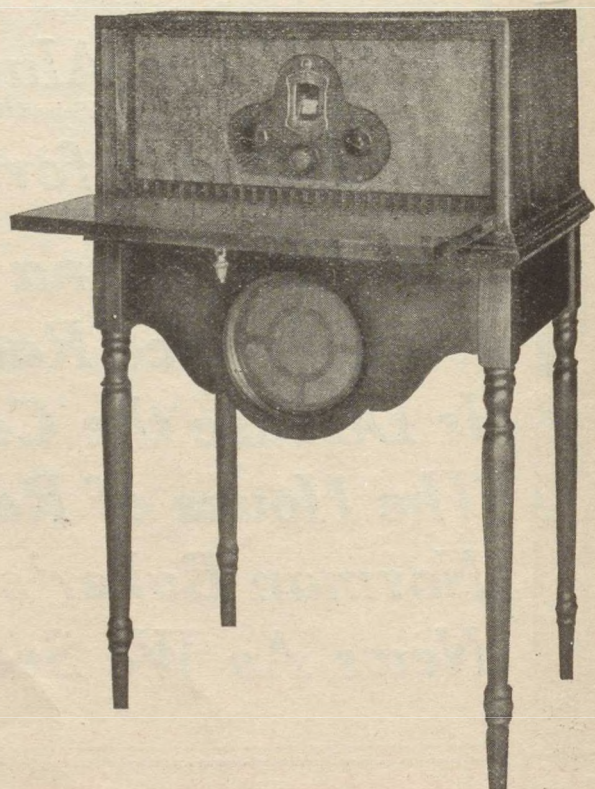
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Iowa

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TNT Magazine
Muscatine, Iowa

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ALL SIZES AND COLORS IN EACH GRADE

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2 pairs for \$2.35; 3 pairs for \$3.50. Postpaid

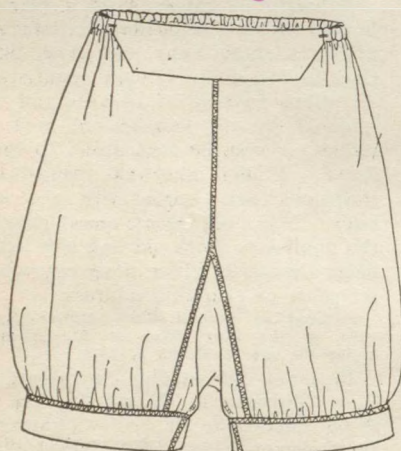
SUPER PURE SILK HOSE—High grade and absolutely pure silk from top to toe. Double top with runner hem prevents runners from reaching leg. Full-fashioned, service weight. A regular \$2.00 value at only **\$1.20**
2 pairs for \$2.30; 3 pairs for \$3.40. Postpaid

PURE SILK LEG POINTED HEEL—Lisle hem, heel and toe that means strength. Mock seam in leg resembles full-fashioned hose. Latest pointed heel pattern. Extra fine weave in medium service weight. An unusual \$1.50 value at only **85c**
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Quality Under Garments



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Notice splendid style and the reinforcements on these bloomers. All seams are "flatlock," the strongest seam known. Fine close weave Rayon of heavy grade. Colors: Peach, nile green, flesh, and orchid. Sizes 34 to 42. A wonderful buy at **79c**
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Double band top and shoulder straps, picot-edged. Broad band bottom edge in harmonizing tint. Colors: Nile green, flesh pink, orchid and peach. Sizes 34 to 42 bust. You'll want more of these at only **98c**
2 for \$1.90; 3 for \$2.75. Postpaid

Step-in—Short Style

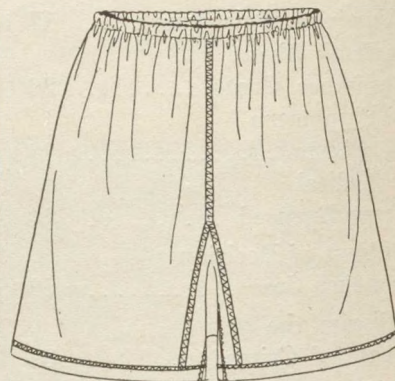
Very latest in real step-in garments. Elastic at waistline, wide lace trimming across front, narrow lace across back, and lace pocket. Will take place of short skirt. Fine grade Rayon. Colors: Peach, coral, white, nile green, flesh. Exceptional value **79c**
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MIDWEST
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Muscatine, Iowa

Norman Baker's Page

Vindicated



INDICATION for those who elect to fight the powers that be is unusual. Well may we call Wednesday, October 15, 1930, "Vindication Day." On that day Judge C. L. Ely in the District Court at Muscatine, Iowa, rendered a decision in the case of the State of Iowa versus three of my present associates, a former associate and myself in which he ruled that a permanent injunction should issue against my three present associates and an ex-employee, Harry Hoxsey, but a permanent injunction should not issue against Norman Baker.

In this case the State of Iowa as a result of influences brought to bear on the office of John Fletcher, Iowa States Attorney, by the State Board of Health and the medical trust, attempted to enjoin all the above defendants from practicing medicine without a license. A full copy of Judge Ely's decision appears on page 29 of this issue of TNT magazine. It will be read, no doubt with interest by thousands who followed the progress of the trial, which ended on September 18 after nine consecutive days of court fighting.

The case was of unusual interest because it was another of the hundreds of attempts made by the medical trust to interfere with individuals and institutions that make cures it cannot make or control. By preventing the defendants in this case from administering treatments the medical trust hoped to close the Baker Institute. The trust was ready to do this despite the fact that the Baker Institute was founded for the purpose of relieving suffering humanity by means of a treatment which this magazine had investigated and had proved would absolutely cure internal and external cancer without the aid of any of the standard methods employed by the medical trust—operations, radium or X-ray. Because I, as owner of the Baker Institute, could not be bluffed or intimidated by the misrepresentations and threats of the members of the American Medical Association, the suit was brought against me with the results just described.

During the struggle with my organized opponents my activities have been grossly misrepresented by the press of America. Even the older well-established newspaper services which are depended upon by the people to exercise proper care in ascertaining the truth of news before using it, such as the Associated Press, in reports concerning this trial failed to exercise care with the result that baseless lies and gross misrepresentations found their way over the wires, as pointed out last month in our article, "Cancer Cure Proved in Court." I have just finished printing a pamphlet giving the details of the trial and newspaper misrepresentations which I will send free to anyone requesting this magazine for a copy.

My vindication has not only exposed the lies about me circulated by the newspapers, but it strikingly illustrates how foolishly the medical trust squanders public money to fight its own selfish battles while the people become the goats. Herman Carlson, State Agent employed by the Iowa State Health Department, was sent to Muscatine and elsewhere to secure evidence against me and the Baker Institute. In an address delivered by him recently before a convention of the undertakers at Marshalltown, Iowa, he remarked that he did not have sufficient time to devote to the affairs of the undertakers

on account of the time he was obliged to devote to the "Baker Case" at Muscatine. Practically six months was consumed by him in attempting to obtain evidence against me. His salary during this time was reported to be on a basis of \$3,000 yearly. This added to the expense account no doubt allowed him would run his expenses into thousands of dollars. Thus thousands of dollars of the Iowa taxpayers' money were spent to enable the Iowa State Medical Society, the Muscatine County Medical Society and the medical trust of America to destroy a humanitarian and useful Iowa enterprise. The total expense of this attempted piece of destruction may possibly exceed \$10,000, and this is only a small part of the hundreds of thousands of dollars that are spent in this way. How much better it would be in the midst of present hard times and unemployment if the officials of the state of Iowa in whom the people have placed their confidence would use their official power to stop this wholesale squandering of the people's money, and would insist that public money shall be spent only for purposes from which the citizens of Iowa shall receive a benefit.

With practically \$10,000 spent by the state in this case against me and my associates, what has been accomplished? Nothing except the needless persecution of men and women who were relieving thousands of pain and saving their lives by the administration of an absolute cure for cancer—benefiting and saving the very patients whom members of the medical trust in Iowa had pronounced incurable and practically sentenced to death by telling them so after taking all their money for years of expensive treatment by operations and radium and X-ray burning, and giving them morphine pills so that they could slide into their graves with as little pain as possible. We have suffered such persecution because we have been able to cure an actual majority of the cancer patients who have come to the Baker Institute, and in case of those who were too physically run down to be cured and were at death's door, we have relieved their pain and made their remaining days on earth more pleasant without the aid of morphine pills. We challenge the medical trust to do as much.

I thank the thousands of friends who have written me expressing their confidence, co-operation and encouragement during the fight we have been conducting for humanity, which among other things is a fight for the right to cure cancer for those sufferers whom the mighty medical octopus has pronounced incurable. As long as we have the strength and means we will continue to carry this fight on and will endeavor to educate the American people to the fact that they have a right to live and be treated by those who can cure them instead of being sentenced to the grave by the medical trust. We ask our loyal readers to help give TNT magazine a million circulation so that we can reach the people with the truth. By doing this they will be assisting in the greatest fight ever staged for humanity against the greatest scourge among diseases—Cancer.

N. Baker

News As We See It

Hoover Expounds the American System

At last the President of the United States has told the American people what the American system is. This is how he defined it in his speech recently at Kings Mountain:

"In the American system through free and universal education we train the runners, we strive to give them an equal start, our government is the umpire of its fairness."

For unmitigated and monumental nerve we consider this statement uttered within a short distance of Gastonia where strikers were recently shot down in cold blood and their murderers turned scott free, and in the solid South of privileged Whites and suppressed Negroes, to be the prize piece of political bunk-shooting.

Of all the myths that have been perpetrated since the dawn of human history including the Japanese legend of the earth resting on the back of a turtle, the most amazing one of them all is the myth of American equality of opportunity with our government serving as the umpire of fairness in the race of life.

Despite the fact that the standard of living is higher and better distributed than in any other country in the world, except perhaps Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, America is conspicuously the land of the most extreme social contrasts. For instance:

We have the greatest concentration of wealth in the world in the hands of our millionaire and billionaire class.

We have the most complete monopoly system in the world covering natural resources and basic industries. The American people have been literally disinherited—the majority separ-

ated from the basic means of subsistence.

With our system of consolidated and chain banks and chain stores we have the most highly monopolized financial and commercial system in the world. Literally we are a nation in chains.

We have 35,000 millionaires and billionaires enjoying incomes from \$50,000 to that many million dollars a year, while on the other side of the picture we have according to the most recent official statistics 35,000,000 wage workers whose average income is \$1,205 a year or \$23.17 a week, and 6,000,000 farmer families whose average yearly income for the last ten years has been less than \$800.

Below these workers are millions of underpaid and underfed men, women and child workers. We have 10,000,000 women working in industry who ought to be happy mothers of healthy children. We have 2,000,000 child slaves. We have millions of farm helpers and unskilled laborers whose wages run as low as a dollar a day and find. Below all these at the very bottom—in the bottomless pit of misery and despair—we have at this moment at least 7,000,000 jobless men whom our vaunted "American system" cannot even provide with the elementary means of existence.

We have such a completely monopolized financial, industrial and commercial system that even now when the incomes of poverty-stricken farmers and wage earners are being further reduced and millions are being thrown upon the street to beg for jobs, commit crime or kill themselves, the dividends of our most highly favored organized capitalistic groups **ARE INCREASING**. For instance In-

sull, the power king, recently reported that his corporations had increased their dividends 7 per cent. American corporation stockholders were paid during the first nine months this year \$2,944,800,000 in dividends as against \$2,501,000,000 during the "prosperous" year of 1929. The bondholders in the past nine months this year drew \$3,209,471,000 as against \$3,009,201,000 last year. Capital has become so well organized and powerful that hard times for the people doesn't affect its income—**IT THRIVES ON AN INCREASE OF MASS POVERTY.**

In no country in the world is the disparity between the income of the man who works with his hands and the man who draws income from the ownership of property so great as in America. In no country in the world is the contrast between the highest wealth and the lowest poverty so great as here. In no country in the world do the productive workers and farmers produce so much, give so large a share to organized capital and keep such a small proportion of the product for themselves. In no country in the world does organized capital ride the masses so successfully and make such huge profits from their labor. **IN NO COUNTRY IN THE WORLD DOES ORGANIZED CAPITAL CONTROL POLITICAL PARTIES AND THE GOVERNMENT SO COMPLETELY AND IMPOSE SUCH HEAVY HANDICAPS AND BURDENS ON THE WORKERS IN THE RACE OF LIFE.**

And yet in the midst of these plain, glaring and wide-open facts, fairly screaming to high heaven for redress, our bunk-shooting President has the un-

mittigated gall to tell us that we have a system where all babies born into the world have an equal start and the government sits back and umpires the race and sees that it is fair to all. Surely, he knows better. If he does not, he is mentally unfit to be president. If he does, he is morally unfit to be president. Take your choice.

Fundamentally, American inequality, and for that matter inequality in practically every so-called civilized country, rests upon the fact that we have two opposite and diametrically opposed sources of income. We have income from productive labor, whether of hand or brain, which is realized in the form of wages, salaries and the profits on the individual sale of products as with farmers. We also have **INCOME FROM THE OWNERSHIP OF PRODUCTIVE PROPERTY**, which is just another way of saying, **INCOME FROM THE LABOR OF OTHERS**. The man who works for a living is handicapped from the start because he has to work for the man who **OWNS FOR A LIVING**. The owners can't get their income from any other source. Not only does the productive worker have to feed himself and his family, but he has to feed several other families that take rent, interest and profit from him. **Imagine the man who walks trying not only to run a race with the man who**

rides, BUT TRYING TO RUN AGAINST THE MAN WHO RIDES HIM.

Not only is the productive worker handicapped hopelessly because he has to carry several owners on his back, **during the race, BUT THE START IS NEVER EQUAL**. The opportunities of the man with capital to prepare himself for the race are immeasurably greater. The owner has a well fed body, a sound constitution, an education handed to him as a matter of fact. The poverty-stricken worker, inherits a starved and weakened body and mind, and has to fight for what the owner merely inherits. **THE START IS MOST UNEQUAL.**

Now what about that wonderful governmental umpire of fairness, the President prates so glibly about? **THE GOVERNMENT ITSELF IS THE OWNER'S GOVERNMENT AND IT FIXES ALL THE CONDITIONS OF THE RACE IN FAVOR OF THE OWNER**. The resources of the country are so manipulated that it is the rich man who gets them and never the poor wage laborer. Who gets the oil and gold and silver, lead, copper and iron, lumber and real estate opportunities? **THE MAN WITH THE CAPITAL, OF COURSE**. The man without capital is not in this race of grabbing the country at all. The rich man's government sees to that. The only thing the gov-

ernment pretends to give equally is free education, but the only thing free about education is tuition. Text books and other equipment has to be bought by the pupil. In giving education the government does not try to arrange conditions so that this gift will be actually equal in effect. Free tuition is not the same for the underfed, poorly clothed child from unsanitary surroundings as for the strong well-fed boy. It is not the same for the boy who has to be kept out of school part of the time to do odd jobs as for the son of well-to-do parents. It is not the same for the poor boy who has to quit school early in life to earn a living as for the rich boy who goes through college. **AND THE GOVERNMENT DOES NOTHING FOR THE POOR BOY TO MAKE THIS GIFT OF EDUCATION EQUAL IN EFFECT FOR POOR AND RICH.**

As a matter of fact, there cannot be such a thing as an equal start in life and a fair race **AS LONG AS TWO CONTRADICTORY SOURCES OF INCOME ARE PERPETUATED**. Sooner or later we will have to establish the real American system which does not yet exist. That system will be co-operative instead of monopolistic and the underlying condition will be—**NO INCOME WHATEVER TO OWNERSHIP: ALL INCOME TO PRODUCTIVE LABOR OF HAND, BRAIN, HEART AND SOUL.**

A Real American Doctrine

There is, however, a real American doctrine that is making real headway among workers and capitalists, progressives and conservatives, and which holds out great possibilities for the future of America. It is the doctrine that the remedy for unemployment and many other evils of the present industrial system lies in increasing the purchasing power of the people—that is in paying better wages and salaries and better prices for the products of the real producers on the soil.

Henry Ford is one of the outstanding advocates of this doctrine and has been for years. He is not alone among the captains of industry, in fact, this doctrine is advocated so generally among the outstanding men of big business that it has come to be called the "American system." Our writers on economics have recognized a widespread attempt to apply this doctrine in industry and have named it "the New Capitalism." In a recent symposium among industrial leaders and writers on the cause

of the present industrial depression the most general interpretation was that "under-consumption," lack of purchasing power in the hands of the people in contrast to the vast amount of goods we are now able to produce, is the cause of hard times. A symposium among "the 64 rulers of America," as designated by Mr. Gerard, brought out again the wide prevalence of this thought and remedy. But this idea is even more prevalent and more strongly advocated by the workers of America from

the Socialists who were its pioneer advocates to Mr. Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and the other conservative leaders of labor.

It is not surprising that this idea should take hold in America. In America the tremendous growing disparity between the power of industry to produce mountains of goods and the limited power of the people to buy them was first demonstrated on a wide and high scale. Inventive America led the world in mass production. **MASS PRODUCTION, AS A NATURAL COROLLARY CALLS FOR MASS DISTRIBUTION.** Without mass distribution—that is without a system that can adequately take up and digest the mountainous masses of goods created yearly by mass production—catastrophe would soon overtake us. Unsalable surpluses of goods—unsalable because the people are too poor to buy them—would accumulate in increasing amounts over shorter and shorter periods clogging and drugging the markets, causing slowdowns and then shutdowns with increasing fre-

quence until business stagnation and unemployment would reach disastrous proportions. **IN OTHER WORDS, AMERICAN MASS PRODUCTION CARRIED US TO THE POINT WHERE IT BECAME INCOMPATIBLE WITH GENERAL POVERTY.**

Stop! Think! Let this mighty thought soak in: **SCIENCE AND INVENTION AND ORGANIZATION GENIUS HAVE CARRIED US FORWARD TO A POINT WHERE WE MUST MATCH MASS PRODUCTION WITH MASS DISTRIBUTION.** Think what this means for civilization and humanity. The gates have been flung open leading to a new area, a new social order, a new world above sordid poverty and the blind and murderous struggle for existence. **WE CANNOT GO ON UNTIL WE SOMEHOW DISTRIBUTE THE NEW MOUNTAINS OF WEALTH PRODUCED BY SCIENCE ON SUCH A SCALE THAT THERE WILL NO LONGER BE ANY NECESSARY POVERTY.** If we do not find some way to distribute this new tremendous wealth broadly among the whole people, the

social system will become clogged and increasingly diseased, its blood will cease to circulate. Civilization will perish, drowned in the undigested wealth released by the new magician, **SCIENCE.**

It is wonderful that so many Americans of all classes and conditions of life are seeing this great truth. This dawning intelligence atones for many of our seeming national stupidities and crudities of the past. **IF WE CAN BUT KEEP THIS VISION CLEARLY BEFORE US IN ITS WONDERFULLY SIMPLE OUTLINES AND MAKE THE SACRIFICES AND CHANGES THAT ARE NECESSARY TO REALIZE IT, WE NEED NOT FEAR THE FUTURE.** The whole problem that lies between America and its true self, America and its democratic self, America and its higher self is: **HOW SHALL WE DEVISE A NEW SYSTEM OF MASS DISTRIBUTION THAT WILL SAVE AND ADEQUATELY UTILIZE FOR THE GOOD OF ALL THE PEOPLE THE NEW SYSTEM OF MASS PRODUCTION?**

The Impending Crash in Europe

The German election, which occurred after we went to press last month, is of special interest because it may involve Germany in revolution and the whole world in war. These dangers have arisen because the two revolutionary elements in Germany made startling gains. The Communists, who are openly for a revolution that will throw Germany into the arms of Soviet Russia, increased their representation in the Reichstag from 54 to 76. The Fascists, who are openly for a revolution that will throw Germany in alliance with Fascist Italy, increased their representation from 12 to 107. The changes in the line-up of the leading parties is as follows: The Socialist Party, which is the largest party in Germany and is the only absolutely dependable

republican party in Germany, suffered a decrease in representation from 152 to 143, but is still the largest party. The Centrist of Catholic Party which flirts between the capitalist parties on one side and the Socialist party on the other, because it depends for its power on Catholic workingmen who are socialistically inclined and Catholic capitalists who are capitalistically inclined, increased its representation from 64 to 68. The German People's Party, which is frankly the German Party of capitalism or big business, and has mixed monarchist and republican tendencies, had its representation cut from 45 to 30 seats. The Democrats, a middle class party, formerly strongly republican, but now becoming more and more

reactionary, had its representation cut from 25 to 20. The Nationalists, a monarchist and extremely reactionary party largely dominated by the junkers, suffered a reduction from 78 to 41 seats.

What happened was that the Socialists lost votes to the Communists while the labor vote on the whole increased. The Socialists and Communists both advocate a labor republic in which the basic industries and utilities would be publicly owned and operated. The Socialists are trying to establish such a republic by the ballot, while the Communist are trying to bring it about by revolution and the establishment of a labor dictatorship, as in Russia.

On the other hand, the Na-

tionalists, German People's Party and other reactionary parties lost votes to the Fascists. In a crisis the Nationalists, German People's Party and other smaller political groups would go over to the Fascists and constitute a non-republican pro-dictatorship bloc of fully a third of the German Reichstag. The Communists, while bitterly opposed to such a bloc, would undoubtedly vote with it on any vote to overthrow the republican forces and bring about a revolution. Against such a revolutionary attempt to destroy the present German republic the only force that can be absolutely depended upon is the Social Democratic or Socialist party. This party wants to consolidate the gains of republicanism in Germany by democratizing industry and giving the whole people democratic rights in industry similar to their rights in government. The other republican groups are capitalistic and would go with the Fascists and monarchists if they had to choose between capitalism and socialism. Allied with the Socialists they constitute a slender republican majority, but in the midst of a situation where some of them may turn at any time toward the Fascists, they place Germany in a most perilous position.

The Fascists represent the most reactionary and dangerous element in Germany. They are openly for the destruction of representative government and the establishment of a dictator-

ship similar to the one Mussolini has established in Italy. They are for the repudiation of the Treaty of Versailles and all war reparations; for alliance with Mussolini; for the return of all provinces and colonies taken from Germany after the war; for a highly militarized, heavily armed Germany where in the upper classes would hold the common people in hopeless slavery.

If the present shaky republican majority in the German Reichstag crumbles and the advocates of revolution and dictatorship cast a majority vote against the government, a most serious situation will be created. The republicans might attempt a dictatorship rather than risk another election. That would almost certainly mean a Fascist or Communist uprising or both. If another election were called the German people in their present desperate plight would most certainly swing in increasing numbers to the Communists and Fascists. A double swing of that kind would mean civil war. Civil war would mean intervention. Intervention would mean a European or world war. Only the most fortunate circumstances can save Germany and Europe from the worst possibilities of this situation.

For the present German situation the former victors in the World War are wholly to blame. They imposed an utterly impossible peace on Germany the terms of which can never be fulfilled. After dismembering

Germany, stripping it of much industrial equipment and many rich sources of raw material, it imposed a war fine of \$62,000,000,000. It was like cutting a man's arms and legs off and then trying to make him earn and pay off an impossible debt. With great patience the suffering German people have tried to pay off this grotesque fine. Their condition has steadily grown worse. The money had to come out of government loans or working people's hides. The government has had to borrow increasingly while paying still larger sums to the war victors. Germany has been stripped of capital by this process. Industry has languished increasingly. The worker's pay envelope has grown lighter. Millions have been driven from employment until 3,000,000 are now out of work. This situation has reached a point where increasing millions of German people plainly see that it cannot go much further. Their vote in the recent election was a vote of desperation. The upper classes swung toward Italy and Fascism. The working people swung toward Russia and Communism. **If this criminal process of stripping and devouring a disarmed and fallen people continues long Germany will go definitely either Fascist or Communist, and Germany cannot go either way without involving Europe and perhaps the world in one of the greatest crashes in history.**

Is the World Going Fascist?

The startling increase in the Fascist vote in Germany does not stand alone as an event in the world-wide advance of Fascism during the month. The Austrian cabinet resigned as a result of the attempt of the Fascists to force one of their number into the position in the government of minister of transportation. Fascist control of the railroads in view of the revolution the Fascists promise in

Austria would give these advocates of violence and despotism a great advantage. An election has been called in Austria. Undoubtedly there will be a great swing of conservatives and reactionaries to the Fascists. If it is sufficiently pronounced the Austrian democracy bordering on Fascist Italy will be greatly imperiled.

While these events were going on in Austria an election

was held in Finland which resulted in a great victory for the Fascists. The Fascists themselves and the allied parties of reaction supporting the Fascist proposal to outlaw and completely suppress the Communist movement in Finland, elected two-thirds of the new Finnish parliament. The Communists were not allowed to vote. The only opposition to this dangerous aggregation of reactionaries

in Finland is the Socialist Party. The Socialists now face disfranchisement. The Finnish republic is threatened with extinction and the Finnish workers face an era of cruel, relentless slavery.

On this side of the water Cuba is experiencing the gradual intrenchment of "President" Machado's barbarous dictatorship. Machado's dictatorship began in 1926 with the suppression of the Cuban organized labor movement. Today the decent people of Cuba find his tyranny intolerable and are ready to revolt, but they are helpless because they are disarmed. An election impends in Cuba which will be conducted under Machado's guns and only those who indorse Machado will be permitted to vote freely. This swing to a dictatorship is interesting because it is the work of American big business and shows just where our American magnates stand on the question

of dictatorship. **THEY ARE WORKING JUST AS HARD FOR IT AS THE "REAL RULERS" OF ALL OTHER LANDS.** Recently when a general revolt of the people of Cuba seemed certain **OUR FINANCIAL MAGNATES RUSHED \$45,000,000 TO HAVANA BY AIRPLANE AND PLACED IT AT THE DISPOSAL OF MACHADO.** Following the recent military revolutions in Peru, Bolivia and Argentina, American big business has placed millions to the account of the new military dictatorships. **AND DON'T FORGET THAT IT WAS THE MONEY OF AMERICAN MONEY KINGS AND THE CANCELLATION OF THREE-FOURTHS OF THE ITALIAN WAR DEBT BY OUR BIG BUSINESS GOVERNMENT THAT ALONE ENABLED MUSOLINI TO ESTABLISH FASCISM IN ITALY AND BEGIN THE DESTRUCTION OF DEMOCRACY AND THE ESTAB-**

LISHMENT OF FASCISM THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Fascism is nothing more than capitalism militarized. It is the big business magnates arming and intrenching in deadly fear that the people will go one step beyond political democracy and establish industrial democracy. Industrial democracy means that the power and privilege would be taken away from the monopolists. Rather than face the end of their rule and their graft the magnates right now are rapidly destroying democracy throughout the world, both outside and inside of the United States, and are preparing to place the people under the cruelest and most degrading system of slavery the world has ever seen. **IF FASCISM CONQUERS THE WORLD IT WILL DO SO BECAUSE OF THE MONEY OF AMERICAN MAGNATES AND THE STUPIDITY AND INDIFFERENCE OF AMERICAN VOTERS.**

Signs of Political Progress

The safety of the world in the present crisis depends to a very large extent on the political attitude of the common people of the United States. If the present unthinking condition of the people persists and the two parties of big business remain in power, America may very easily tip the balance in the present world crisis toward reaction and Fascism and be the deciding factor in destroying modern democracy and enslaving the toilers of the world. What ghastly irony it would be if the land of Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, Wendell Phillips and Abraham Lincoln should prove to be the deciding factor in crushing democracy throughout the world and ushering in the threatened rule of militarized capitalism!

It well may be that one thing alone will save us from such a hideous role—**THE RISE OF A NEW PARTY OF THE PEOPLE OR THE CAPTURE BY THE COMMON PEOPLE OF ONE OF THE OLD POLITICAL PAR-**

TIES. The most encouraging sign of the present moment is that the present industrial depression is having a noticeable effect in the political field. Some American voters have begun to think. Unless the writer of this article has overlooked something, every progressive and independent Republican or Democratic candidate that ran for Congress or the Senate this year was nominated against reactionary or big business candidates. Norris in Nebraska, Couzens in Michigan, McMaster in South Dakota, are some examples. One of the most encouraging political signs of the times was the retirement of Bowles from the office of mayor of Detroit by referendum vote and the elevation of a distinct progressive, Murphy, to the office on the issue of adequately caring for the unemployed of Detroit.

The greatest independent development, however, within one of the old parties was the smashing victory of Phillip LaFollette

and the whole Progressive Republican ticket in Wisconsin. This victory was essentially a victory of the common people over the power trust. It is almost sure to lead to a model publicly owned power system in Wisconsin. Practically all the candidates nominated are pledged to a program of public ownership of electrical power. Where reactionaries defeated progressives they face Socialist candidates in the general election and the Socialists are even stronger for public ownership than the progressives.

In Minnesota big things are taking place. The Farmer-Labor Party is meeting with such support that it is firmly believed it will capture this state in November and send a strong delegation to Congress. There is a stronger movement toward a Labor Party this year than there has been since the World War. The Montana State Federation of Labor, the Utah State Federation of Labor and other

state labor bodies have voted for independent political action. Many cities in the East have organized local Labor Parties. These are to a large extent working in co-operation with the Socialists. The labor political situation is particularly encouraging in New York City, Buffalo; Reading, Pennsylvania; Milwaukee and Los Angeles. A new progressive labor movement—the Conference for Pro-

gressive Labor Action—is developing within the American Federation of Labor. Another movement led by the great American thinker and author, Prof. Dewey, and officered by prominent college and university men, has chosen for its sole aim the welding of all constructive and progressive democratic elements together in the future **PARTY OF THE PEOPLE**. It is

helping all these elements from Socialists to progressive Republicans and Democrats in every locality where they have a chance to win this fall. An encouraging gain by these elements in the impending election will in all probability lead to the formation of a **real party of the people in America unalterably opposed to private monopoly and the rule of big business.**

American Labor in the Present Crisis

In the midst of the present crisis in America and throughout the world the American Federation of Labor, representing America's national body of organized workers, met in Boston and defeated the only constructive measure offered for present unemployment relief; re-affirmed its old policy of "non-partisan" political action, which consists in supporting old party candidates; and failed to take any adequate steps to free the labor movement from bandit racketeers now threatening to engulf it.

Progressive labor leaders introduced a resolution urging state and national law bodies to pass a measure providing for the insurance of the unemployed. This kind of a measure is backed by labor throughout the world and has been adopted in most civilized countries as a matter of sheer necessity in the midst of a steadily growing unemployment situation wherein millions of families have to be fed to prevent starvation, crime and rioting. This is merely a relief measure to take care of starving people until the unemployment problem can be settled for good. It has been found to be a tremendous preventative of crime. Mr. Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, succeeded in referring the question to a reactionary committee for another year's study.

The A. F. of L. non-partisan political policy of "rewarding friends" and "punishing enemies" within the two old par-

ties controlled by big business has been in vogue for more than a generation. During that time our plundering system of monopolies has been built up. Organized capital has seized government and kicked the common people out. Wealth has been concentrated in the hands of a few and labor has been forced to take a decreasing share in the increasing industrial product. Organized labor in the meantime has steadily declined in influence and power in comparison with organized capital. A. F. of L. non-partisanism has neither stopped nor delayed these sinister developments. In nearly all other countries strong Labor Parties have been built up which are today bulwarks of democracy, while we alone have a government wholly controlled by big business in which there is no opposition party.

Grievously discouraging is the racketeer situation in the A. F. of L. Recent disclosures in Chicago and in New York show that professional criminals have introduced a wide and spreading practice of getting themselves elected as officers of labor unions and thus taking charge of them. They then systematically loot the union treasuries; pay themselves princely salaries; take the funds of the unions without so much as rendering an account; ride in limousines; feed at the most costly hotels; live like nabobs and charge these little items to "expense" in addition to their huge salaries. These criminals

intrench within the unions as gangsters and perpetuate their rule when necessary by sheer terrorism. The most discouraging phase of this situation is that the union membership submits and thereby becomes a partner in the crimes of these looters. No adequate step was taken to correct this horrible condition.

That such is the fate and will increasingly become the fate of American organized labor is inevitable under the present leadership and policies of the A. F. of L. This condition arises from the fact that A. F. of L. officials systematically suppress all political independence of labor and all labor idealism, so potent in other countries, which looks forward to a better social order. Idealistic and independent tendencies in the A. F. of L. have been officially blocked and uprooted for a whole generation. The deliberate crushing of this spirit making toward a more democratic and better world has merged American labor in the general corruption of present capitalistic society. **WHEN THE LABOR MOVEMENT—THE HONEST TOILING MASSES OF A NATION—BECOMES MENTALLY ENSLAVED AND HARNESSED TO A CORRUPT SYSTEM, THE FUTURE OF THE NATION IS HOPELESS.** Until the progressive and democratic labor forces in America regain the ascendancy, America and the world will be in a perilous position.

Baker Medical Broadcasts Vindicated

Trust Doctors Admit Ignorance of Vaccine and Other Medical Matters in Depositions for KTNT Hearing—Not Sure Vaccination Cannot Cause Syphilis

THE "crime" for which Mr. Baker's radio station, KTNT, was to be put off the air was for disseminating un-medical and unscientific "health talks." But—

At the taking of depositions of the testimony offered by the medical trust in Muscatine on October 4 the uncertain, controversial and unscientific nature of medical trust "health talks" was thoroughly demonstrated by the admissions of the medical trust doctors themselves.

Representative medical trust physicians administer vaccine virus without knowing how it is produced.

They do not know whether or not the cows from which the vaccine is obtained are first inoculated from diseased human beings, and whether or not the syphilis germ might thus be transferred to human beings who are vaccinated.

They administer vaccine virus and admit that they do not positively know whether or not it might not contain syphilis germs.

The vaccine virus is received by state boards of health and is passed on to the medical trust doctors without the state public boards of health analyzing it.

The only assurance the doctors have that it is pure is that it is manufactured by private profit-taking companies under the supervision of the United States Public Health Service.

Illinois, as one example, gets its vaccine by advertising for bids by private manufacturers. The lowest private bidder sells the vaccine.

The doctors admit that the use of vaccine is a moot question.

The reasons given by medical trust doctors for their attempt to silence radio broadcasting

station, KTNT, is that Mr. Baker used it to broadcast health talks in which he attacked vaccination; because of Mr. Baker's broadcasts that syphilis is sometimes caused by vaccination; because Mr. Baker objects to the dropping of preventative medicine in a new born baby's eyes; because Mr. Baker opposes the chlorination of water; and because Mr. Baker opposes the removal of the appendix in the majority of so-called cases of appendicitis and opposes too much surgery.

Facts by Medical Trust Witnesses

The above facts were brought out in the examination of physician witnesses at the deposition of medical trust testimony calculated to cause the closing of Radio station KTNT by the Federal Radio Commission at the hearing before that body October 20. The depositions were taken by R. L. Walker of Washington, D. C., assistant counsel of the Federal Radio Commission, in Justice H. D. Horst's court, Muscatine, Iowa, on October 4.

An enormous mass of written and oral testimony was presented by the medical trust consisting largely of volume after volume of alleged stenographic reports of Mr. Baker's broadcasts, written and oral testimony presented by the Muscatine Journal intended to show that Mr. Baker's broadcasts had decreased the circulation and profits of this concern, and the testimony of representative medical trust physicians calculated to show in what way Mr. Baker's broadcasts were objectionable and injurious to the organized doctors of the medical trust.

The principle doctor witness was Dr. Andy Hall, of Mt. Vernon, Illinois, a director on the Board of the Department of

Public Health of the State of Illinois.

Dr. Hall's testimony showing why the medical trust objects to Mr. Baker's use of KTNT and why they want this radio station put off the air, follows:

Dr. Hall's Testimony

Q. You may state in what particular you object to the information so disseminated (the Baker broadcasts on medical matters over KTNT).

A. The information disseminated and broadcast from the station, from what I have heard over the radio and read from certified copies of these addresses is not conducive to the lessening of disease and death in the State of Illinois, but on the contrary, I think it increases disease and death and physical delinquency of the people of my state.

Q. In what respect?

A. Mr. Baker objects to the dropping of preventive medicine in a new born babe's eyes; he is opposed to chlorinating of water, and his advice and method on appendicitis is most vicious.

Q. Have you ever heard Mr. Baker give any advice on appendicitis?

A. I have.

Q. Is this part of your objection?

A. Yes.

Q. You say, among other reasons, immunization?

A. Yes.

Q. Does the State of Illinois have a law compelling the people to be vaccinated?

A. No.

People Against Forced Vaccination

Q. Has an effort been made to have such a law passed in the State of Illinois in recent years?

A. Not since I have been there.

Q. You consider it contrary to public interest to object to vaccination?

A. I do.

Q. You are familiar with the fact that the city of Chicago does have a city ordinance against compulsory vaccination?

A. I don't know, but I know the law in the State of Illinois does not compel you to be vaccinated, which I presume no city ordinance would be apt to ignore.

Q. Does your Department of Public Health in the State of Illinois publicly advise vaccination of people?

A. Absolutely.

Q. As a health measure?

A. Yes.

Q. I take it from that, that you are

thoroughly familiar with the method of producing vaccine in the matter of smallpox.

A. I am not an expert along that line.

Q. But in a general way?

A. In a general way, yes.

Admits Vaccine Dangers

Q. Would you mind stating just how it is done?

A. Vaccine is secured from healthy heifers, and it is manufactured under the directions and instructions of the United States Public Health Service.

Q. Does your public health department of the State of Illinois take cognizance of the fact, if it is a fact, that syphilis may be transferred in vaccination?

A. I never saw a cow that had syphilis.

Q. Your idea then, is that the vaccine is made from the cow, with no connection with a human being?

A. Vaccine is made from the cow; and cattle do not have syphilis.

Q. In the manufacture of vaccine, isn't it a fact that an extract from the smallpox sore of a human being is used to infect the cow, in the case of smallpox and cowpox, for the production of vaccine?

A. It is possible to do it that way.

Q. Isn't that the way it is done?

A. I don't think so, altogether.

Q. Have you any positive proof as a doctor, as to whether or not vaccination does immunize against smallpox?

A. I have been with smallpox thousands of times.

Q. Do you have a positive proof?

A. Fairly positive; you are no more apt to have smallpox within a certain period, after vaccination, than you are to have smallpox twice. It will usually immunize you for a number of years.

Q. But it is not always positive?

A. Not always.

Doctor Not Positive About Vaccine

Q. You say it usually immunizes, but we take it you also say it doesn't always immunize even for any period of time; is that correct?

A. There might possibly be a slip-up, but so far, there is hardly a question, if good serum is used.

Q. Isn't the value of vaccination a moot question?

A. No.

Q. You mean to say that celebrated authorities do not believe that vaccination at all times immunizes?

A. Possibly they are. But the United States Army, the Navy, the U. S. Public Health Service and every civilized country on the earth recognizes vaccination under certain conditions.

Q. But your own State doesn't?

A. My own State doesn't.

Q. Do you know how many states in the Union do?

A. I wouldn't be positive how many. District of Columbia does; Maryland does; New Hampshire, Arkansas, Ken-

tucky, West Virginia, New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Philippine Island, Cuba and Germany.

No Check on Vaccine Impurity

Q. Going back to the subject of the manufacture of vaccine, how is it manufactured as your State Department of Health requires?

A. It is manufactured under the direction of the United States Public Health Service and shipment made from some company in that business.

Q. Some specified company?

A. They advertise for bids by reputable concerns, and we get our vaccine from that source.

Q. Do you make a test of that vaccine before you distribute it to the doctors?

A. It is tested before it is sent out.

Q. Whenever doctors use vaccine in the State of Illinois, it has been tested by the Illinois State Department of Health?

Vaccine Untested by Health Board

A. We don't test it, but it is tested before it is sent out by the concern who manufactured it under the supervision of the United States Public Health Service.

Q. You merely tell the doctors to obtain the vaccine from certain concerns?

A. We furnish it to them.

Q. You mean the doctor who vaccinates obtains the vaccine from your State Department of Health, and you don't make any test to ascertain whether it is pure or impure?

A. We don't make any test.

Q. Then to get the record straight, do we understand that the Illinois Department of Health sends out vaccine to doctors, which they do not know of their own knowledge to be pure. Is that correct?

Pure by Inference

A. I wouldn't say that was correct. We get it from reputable concerns that comply with the requirements of the United States Public Health Service, and naturally we infer that it is pure.

Q. Isn't it true, Dr. Hall, that the State Boards of Health (the ones you are familiar with) are urged by the American Medical Association to encourage vaccination?

A. All sensible medical men do.

The other physician selected by the medical trust to represent it as a witness in the attempt to prevent the continuance of the KTNT license was Dr. C. R. Smith of Onslow, Iowa. Dr. Smith testified that he was a graduate of the State University of Iowa and had practiced six years. His testimony brought out the fact that he had been working at times for several months in conjunction with offi-

cials of the state branch of the medical trust and the Muscatine county branch of the trust to pile up evidence likely to damage Mr. Baker. His testimony on vaccination and on the reasons why the medical trust was trying to force Mr. Baker off the air follow:

Dr. Smith's Testimony

Q. Would you mind stating what it is you object to (in the Baker broadcasts over KTNT)?

A. I object very much to the reference made to vaccination about the syphilitic smallpox pus from a cow; I object to that very much.

Q. You object, you say, to the term that vaccine is made from poisonous cow pus?

A. I object to it being called smallpox pus from a cow.

Q. You may state, if you know, how vaccine is made.

A. In the first place smallpox pus isn't used at all; it is cow pus.

Q. Are you able to state from your own knowledge that cowpox and smallpox is not the same disease? Do you want to testify that you know what vaccine it?

A. No, I am not testifying to that, and I didn't say so.

Q. The disease Vaccinia is cowpox? This is the medical belief of the regular medical school?

A. Yes.

Doctor Confesses Ignorance

Q. Do they know, as an actual matter of fact?

A. I can't say.

Q. As a matter of fact, don't you know there is such a thing as syphilitic smallpox?

A. I certainly never heard of it.

Q. Did you ever hear of anyone getting syphilis from vaccination?

A. Not from animal lymph.

Q. In the preparation, isn't the inoculation made from some human body and the pus transferred to the cow, and this pus drawn off for vaccine?

A. I don't know.

Q. Then summed up, the fact remains that you don't know?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know, as a matter of fact that syphilis can be transferred by vaccination?

A. I don't believe so.

Q. Do you know?

A. No.

Q. Then it is a moot question, so far as you are concerned?

A. Yes.

Q. Then your objection to the statement as in this thing you just read is something really which you don't know anything about; it is just an opinion?

A. Just an opinion.

Allopath Ignorant of Allopathy

Dr. Smith, medical trust wit-

ness and graduate from the Iowa State University, didn't know what the term "allopath" meant. Although a graduate from a school of allopaths, supporter of the allopath monopoly and an allopath practitioner, he testified that he had never heard the term and had no idea what it meant. Dr. Smith's testimony concerning allopathy follows:

Q. What is your profession?

A. Physician.

Q. Allopathic?

A. No, physician of the regular school.

Q. That is your term for an Allopath physician?

A. That isn't my term.

Q. Is that your name for an Allopath?

A. Not that I know of. I never studied in the Allopathic school of medicine.

Q. You never heard the term used?

A. No.

Q. How long have you been a physician?

A. Six years.

Q. Where did you attend school?

A. At the State University of Iowa.

Q. Are you acquainted with what the term, "Allopath" means?

A. I really am not.

The Other Doctor Disagrees

As an offset to this testimony, Dr. Hall, Director on the Board of the Department of Public Health of the State of Illinois, testified that there is such a school of medicine as the allopaths. His testimony regarding the different schools of medicine follows:

Q. What do you mean by medical men?

A. Men who are abreast of the times in medicine.

Q. What type; would an Osteopath be such a man?

A. No they use no drugs.

Q. A Homeopath?

A. Homeopaths practice regular medicine, so far as I know.

Q. You say there is no difference in the regular profession between a Homeopath and an Allopath?

A. They are most all practicing along the same lines.

Q. Are there any Homeopath schools in your State?

A. Very few; they are all regular school.

No Case Against KTNT

Through these two physicians the medical trust stated its reasons why it wanted Mr. Baker put off the air. The only reasons these two trust representa-

tives urged were that Mr. Baker broadcasted health talks; Mr. Baker broadcasted opposition to vaccination; to so many operations for appendicitis; to the chlorination of drinking water; to the dropping of preventative medicine in a baby's eyes. No other objections were voiced by either of these medical trust doctors. And yet, both of these doctors confessed that they did not know how vaccine is prepared, did not know whether or not syphilis germs could get into it, did not know whether cowpox and smallpox were the same disease, and admitted that the question of vaccination is a debatable question. These two allopaths couldn't even agree as to whether or not there is such a thing as an allopath. They very clearly showed that the attempt to close up KTNT is a case of a school of medicine that is not at all sure of its remedies and methods and is not agreed on fundamental points of healing, trying to shut off all debate and opposition and monopolize the whole field for itself for the almighty dollar.

Allopaths Can't Even Agree on Corns

Why should the organized allopaths of the medical trust be permitted to monopolize all medical publicity when they cannot agree among themselves on the most simple or fundamental medical problems? With this thought in mind the TNT magazine engaged the service of one of its writers, Bernard L. Kobel, and asked him to investigate and find out how the doctors stood on the following question: **Do Corns Hurt Worse in Warm, Rainy Weather Than in Dry, Cold Weather?** We chose this subject because any human being with horse sense who has had any experience with corns can answer this question. Nevertheless, despite this, the "organized" allopaths proved to be badly disorganized on this question.

Out of 76 medical trust doctors replying to Mr. Kobel's questionnaire, 49 were of the opinion that corns hurt worse

before a storm, while 27 replied that this notion was all bosh; that a corn was a corn despite weather conditions. If the question had been put to a vote the storm barometer theory of corns would have been established in practice by a majority of nearly two to one.

Three Typical Corn Theories

We do not desire to hold individuals up to ridicule, so, will give three typical replies without revealing the names of the authors. A prominent mid-west doctor wrote:

"I am glad to say there is not one particle of evidence to show that corns are worse in changing weather. The laymen have ideas that corns, bunions and rheumatism and the like are affected by the atmosphere, but there is not one scintilla of evidence to prove such conditions."

Another physician in the East—a big publisher—was positive not only that corns hurt worse before a storm, but offered the following elaborate argument in support of this view:

"The hard corn when pressed upon by the shoe irritates the very sensitive flesh beneath the corn so that there is always more or less inflammation beneath it. With an increase of humidity it is more difficult to eliminate the perspiration and there is a trifle more skin congestion beneath it due to the retained excretion. Such congestion exerts a pressure upon the inflamed area beneath the corn and causes pain. A decrease in temperature brings about a contraction of all the tissues and especially those nearest the direct influence of the cold. This contraction also causes pain under the corn."

A prominent and widely advertised official of the Chicago Board of health, right at the headquarters of the medical trust of America, found it possible to disagree with both of the above opposite views. He took a cautious middle course on this profound question. Answering like a good politician, he said:

"The belief that corns are good barometers MIGHT be an error."

Now we ask in all sincerity should a medical school that doesn't agree even on corns be entrusted with the power to exclude from the air all other medical schools that do not happen to agree with it?

Beggars' Racket and Private Charity

By Bernard L. Kobel

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Begging, or the necessity of begging, is an unmitigated disgrace to our present civilization. It springs directly out of our present industrial system and the private charity which is necessitated by our present industrial system. The industrial system fails to furnish employment for millions of men and women and otherwise wrecks their lives and leaves them to shift for themselves and slowly and painfully perish. This provides a great field for private charity. Private charity becomes a system and an institution and a profession of the rich through which the latter salve their consciences and increase their power and popularity. This produces a condition where begging becomes a system, an institution, and finally a racketeers' game under the protection of the law. The beggars' racket has now reached such huge proportions that it threatens the existence of the system of private charity itself by making it hazardous and unsafe and by exposing it as a thoroughly ineffective and wasteful means of correcting the inequalities and injustices of the present system. The proper corrective for present inequalities and suffering is not CHARITY but JUSTICE.)

"Can't Ya' give me just a dime, mister, to buy a cup of coffee?"

And naturally the pedestrian turns his eyes towards the ob-



An old trick. This old man is pretending to gather food from the garbage can hoping thereby to cash in on the sympathies of the passersby. He doesn't really beg, but acts his part so well that he is offered money.

ject and quite likely sees an old man in rags, perhaps apparently crippled huddling pitifully against an old cart or cold building. Even before the tale of

misfortune begins the chances are that the person addressed begins to produce some loose change for the beggar. In some cases he peels off a bill or two and presents it and then leaves the scene confident that he has done his duty in helping an unfortunate.

Should the man happen along the same street the next week he might witness a spectacle that would surprise him. A burley policeman has become suspicious and a large crowd has gathered to see him roughly force the beggar to arise—and walk away. Those who had the interest and time to follow the case might have learned that the man was not a cripple and that he had a nice bank account.

Cases similar to the above occur frequently all over the United States. But it is not fair to say that all receivers of alms are fakers. It is estimated, however, by John H. Godfey, mendicancy officer of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, that over 80 per cent of the beggars, blind and crippled included, are not poverty-stricken but are able to support themselves and in some cases live a life of ease. Fully 20 per cent are absolute fakes who are not really in bad conditions physically. Mr. Godfey says that between 6,000 and 7,000 beggars are living in comfort off the working people of New York City alone.

Many tricks are employed by these beggars to make themselves appear badly crippled.

At one time there was an institution on 33rd Street, New York City, that taught the art of begging, but the police closed it up. Facts were presented at that time to show that many of the beggars have business managers who select the best corners for the beggars and receive a percentage of the spoils.

The most widely employed trick of the professional beggar

is that of sitting dejectedly with hat extended containing a few pencils. This pretense of selling something is for the purpose of evading the laws against begging. In many cases stains are used on the eyelids and the eyes



A trained child beggar. He has been educated to make the most "touching" appeal possible. He has to turn in all his collections to his trainers and receives regular wages throughout the year.

are kept tightly shut to give the appearance of blindness. There is the "fit thrower" who places a piece of soap in his mouth and a tin plate in his hat and gives his tumbling and fit exhibitions in crowded places. Usually when he recovers he finds that his money is gone and some kind hearted people take up a collection for him and then he hunts another location that is likely to produce another haul.

In Chicago one finds the favorite trick known as "crust planting." The one working this trick plants crumbs of bread and then when the proper moment arrives and a crowd is present he will rush up, find the crusts, greedily grab them and pretend to ravenously devour them. He is too well trained to ask for alms, but will then start to walk slowly away. There is nearly always someone who will give him a dollar or so. A dozen

incidents a day keeps the wolf from the door and brings profits.

Women are not to be outdone in the beggar racket. A woman will dress poorly and use a cry-



These are all boys despite appearances. They were snapped by the photographer as they were smoking "snipes" near the old training school for beggars on West 33d Street, New York.

ing baby to extract sympathy and profits. The baby may be her own or a borrowed one. If the baby fails to cry at the right time a pinch on the leg will have the desired effect.

The amount collected by

these mendicants is surprising. One admitted to the writer that he was able to make around \$350 during the two weeks preceding Christmas in one large city. He felt that a collection of less than \$20 a day was a bad days work.

Mr. Godfey points out that there is no reason for the presence of beggars and that when a deserving one is found he should be accompanied to the nearest charitable institution. We should not neglect the organizations that investigate these public fleecers, in his opinion, and should refrain from giving alms to the street beggar and they would soon disappear.

This attitude is typical of officials of Mr. Godfey's type. He fails to comprehend that beggars' racketeering springs directly out of the poisonous soil of social injustice and private charity and that it is useless to try to stamp out beggar racketeering as long as the causes that produce it remain. Another thing he overlooks is that there are adequate laws for removing all beggars of every description from public places, but the laws are not enforced. Obviously they are not enforced because they are profitable and advantageous to enforcement

officials, just as existing prohibition laws are not enforced because they are advantageous and profitable to dry enforcement officials. Our present in-



This is a real cripple, but the majority of those who thus sell pencils are fakers who are made up to resemble cripples and are able to make a comfortable living in this way.

dustrial and political machine is just as much married to professional mendicancy as it is married to bootlegging.

Lefty's Left

Lefty Wag was pale and thin,
His wife was very hefty;
She cut down on their calories:
Now she's buried Lefty.

TNT

Bait or Probate?

All the estates of Peter Bates
Went to pay old lawyer Hett;
The poor house waits for Peter Bates,
And he's still in the lawyer's debt.

TNT

Passing the Buck

Buckley met a wolf;
The wolf was bulky;
The bulk was Buckley.

TNT

"Twas Something—Nothing"

Percy's purse was round and fat
'Til Percy met reverses;
Now Percy's purse is thin and flat—
Like Percy's purse is Percy.

TNT

The Good Ol' You Ess Ay

Columbus discovered it;
Washington fathered it;
Lincoln saved it;
Volstead dried (?) it;
Gerard's fifty nine varieties rule it.
Hoo fer?

Wisecracks

Jim asked his girl for a bushel of kisses and she gave him four pecks.

TNT

Daughter: What makes you call me a silly little goose?

Mother: Well, the boys are always honking for you.

TNT

Jake: Did you mind it much when their bulldog treed you?

Pete: Not so much. You see, I established a tree sitting record.

Jake: How do you know she wears pink bloomers?

Pete: A little breeze told me.

TNT

Bill: (looking at pile of lumber) What are these sleepers for?

John: I'm building a sleeping porch.

TNT

Fido: What's the matter?

Rover: They've parked the new Austin in my kennel.



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Tests Prove Aluminum Poisonous

Scientist Finds Metal Is Widespread Danger to Weakened Constitutions—
Vindicates Every Claim of TNT Writers

By Dr. S. R. Love

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Full corroboration of every claim made by Dr. Charles T. Betts in his interesting series of articles appearing recently in TNT magazine is presented in the following article by Dr. S. R. Love. The following facts were first presented by Dr. Love at the Sixth Annual Convention of the American Electronic Research Association. They afterward appeared in the Journal of the American Electronic Research Association. We call attention to several facts which in our opinion make these tests and observations by Dr. Love especially strong and convincing. Unlike Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Dr. A. S. Cushman and other defenders or apologists for the aluminum trust, he did not stop at mere chemical or electronic analysis and draw conclusions, BUT ESTABLISHED A CONVINCING CONNECTION BETWEEN THE TAKING OF ALUMINUM BY HUMAN BEINGS AND THE DEFINITE EFFECT ON THE PARTAKERS. Wiley and Cushman merely analyzed foods for aluminum and because they found only small quantities or mere traces of aluminum in suspected foods, concluded that aluminum could not possibly be poisonous. Dr. Love found the poisoned human being and then TRACED THE POISON BY MEANS OF SCIENTIFIC TESTS BACK TO ALUMINUM. We call attention to the fact that Dr. Love finds aluminum poisonous and dangerous in proportion to the weakness or diseased condition of the person taking it. We also note that he finds that aluminum is an important cause in the production of cancer. TNT was one of the first publications to make this claim.)

 I write concerning the poisonous effects of aluminum cooking utensils on food I am aware there are various opinions by capable men. Some say aluminum is harmless; others that it gives off negligible quantities of aluminum oxide or hydroxide; while others are sure it is poisonous. I believe that this is a question for Electronists to settle rather than chemists, interesting as have been the chemists' investigations. Electronists can furnish the proof, if careful observations and facts are tabulated, even if the chemical tests show negligible erosions.

Wiley's Oversight

I would not presume to set up an opinion to try to dispute the findings of the many capable chemists, especially those writing the article in this September issue of Good Housekeeping, Dr. Harvey W. Wiley and Dr. A. S. Cushman, in the matter of determining minute chemical quantities; but I note this most important oversight—not one experiment is related where any of the food tested was put into patients' stomachs having the usual congenital lowered resistance to tell about the effects on human tissues, whether it makes anybody sick, and if so whether any measurements of aluminum were detected in the sick body after eating that were not there before eating, the aluminum container food measuring negligible chemical quantities.

If one were to test chemically the aromatic secretion of a polecat and try to argue it harmless because of its

negligible quantity of chemical constituent it would not satisfy the reasoning powers of the individual who was made sick by its fog. Neither does reading the articles from the chemical standpoint about the use of aluminum cooking utensils being harmless solve the problem when many patients are made sick by eating food cooked in aluminum containers. Where there is so much smoke we naturally suspect some fire.

Electronic Tests

When I listened to the addresses last year by Dr. G. Schmidt concerning the poisonous effect of aluminum drugs and followed by Dr. C. T. Betts relating his ulcer experience, I went back to Florida with an open mind to try the matter out from our electronic standpoint.

I took a piece of heavy plate aluminum from my laboratory and tested it electronically and found distinct reactions by my instruments, at 8, 16, 32, 48, 59, 77, 86, 95, 106, 119, 127, 140, 148, and 160. Some of these are weaker in energy than others. Rate 8 corresponds to the control used to detect ptomaine poisoning. I tested various pieces of aluminum and found most of these energies or waves in all of the aluminum containers. Presumably the variations were due somewhat to the different compositions of the different makes, some of which may be more poisonous than others, owing to their impurities or chemical combinations or other influences. Note the harmonics 8, 16, 32, 48, 160; 77 and 32 are most practical for our use.

We have used many of these rates for six or eight years with different interpretation. Reaction 8 only indicates ptomaine but 8 and one or more of the other rates with similar potentialities indicates aluminum.

32 was considered a rate for gallstone.

69 was considered a rate for neuralgia.

77 was considered a rate for neuritis.

Effects on Human Beings

It now appears we are detecting aluminum in these tissues and it is one of the irritating causes of the trouble. I recently observed Dr. Richards mentioned 160 for aluminum.

I next began testing our patients by the same method for aluminum reactions and to my astonishment found aluminum reactions in at least two out of every five patients tested. From last September we have found over sixty patients testing ulcer reactions in stomach or intestines, and all but two

tested aluminum in the location of the ulcers. These two tested T. B. in the ulcers, and approximately one-fourth of the aluminum ulcers gave reactions of T. B. also. Most of the cases testing cancer reaction, gave aluminum reactions in the location of the cancer reaction and in the pathology of cancers where tumorous masses were in evidence. Many arthritis cases gave aluminum reaction in the stiff joints. Most of our T. B. reactions were accompanied by aluminum reactions in the same locations. Many acute digestive disturbances tested aluminum reaction and by repeated inquiry we found the food eaten was cooked in aluminum containers.

Aluminum poisons appear from measurements to be cumulative in their effect on the body in many cases.

Dr. Love's Experience

Personally I have had digestive panics for years the cause of which I had never figured out until we discovered this method of testing for aluminum and I have done plenty of testing in my own case to prove to my satisfaction that aluminum food for me is detrimental in many ways and evidenced by instrumental tests—evidence enough for me to convict aluminum as the culprit.

The sad part of this whole matter is that the articles written and high authorities cited in favor of its use, stating it is harmless, baits the fellow with the weak digestion on to the reckless use of aluminum to as serious a pitfall as the confidence man does his victim. The motive is different, but lost health to many is worse than thousands of dollars risked on the advice of the confidence man with so-called advance information.

I could cite cases by the score this past year where aluminum cooking utensils have poisoned our patients, as evidenced by symptoms and instrumental tests. Without this method of testing I would have been as helpless as we usually are when something goes wrong with sick people. We lay the blame to something on a guess, which might be right, but no proof for our guess being correct.

Remarkable Proofs

I found our St. Petersburg City water standing cold over night in an aluminum tea kettle measured one unit. The same city water put in an aluminum dish with an egg in shell brought up from cold to boiling point in ten minutes measured two units aluminum and the egg measured two units. I shelled the egg and the inside measured two units. I tested myself at that

One year later bought \$60.00 heavy aluminum set and practically all food eaten thereafter was cooked in aluminum for two years and cancer developed in the breast. That is not proof that aluminum was the only factor in causing the cancer, but why was the aluminum reaction present all through the pathology and not present over the healthy tissue, unless it settled in the bruised area of low resistance and then became an irritating factor. Cancer appears to be first a blood condition before any tumor can be found and settles in organs and tissues where injury or low vitality exists, and when the irritation is sufficiently provoking in cancer susceptible cases, cancerous mass appears. Aluminum hydroxide or other compounds from aluminum cooking utensils is mighty good dope to fan the flame of cancer, as are animal protein foods in cancer cases and yet many advocate beef tea, meat and the like for cancerous cases. That does not prove they are harmless. Meat cooked in aluminum vessels for cancer cases is suicidal. This is too serious a matter to be disregarded.

I could recite dozens of cases that would satisfy the skeptic's mind if he is searching for the truth in such matters. A large percentage of chronic and acute cases are directly traceable to aluminum complications. If it is not the cause of cancer or ulcer, it is mighty poor business to put aluminum cooked foods down on ulcer or cancer conditions. In this case it would make a bad matter worse, hence bad either way we reason it. Heaven knows ulcers and cancers need the most careful food preparation and selection. Foods cooked in pyrex, enamel and such do not test aluminum by these reactions.

The Real Test

If those advocating the use of aluminum are relying upon the chemists inability to detect the aluminum in the food chemically, then I say use a method of detection that will tell what makes the patient sick when he eats food cooked in aluminum, a test that can and does find that the measurement of aluminum eaten tests the same in the body as the rest of the food yet in the aluminum dish. If the chemist does not find aluminum in the food, does not the aluminum act as a catalyst and the poisonous substances carry a conferred radio activity of the aluminum wave into the patient and make him sick?

In my opinion the depletion of energy as evidenced by symptoms and measurements by Electronic instruments in hundreds of tests under personal observation I find aluminum supercedes any other cause or predisposition to disease I have found affecting our fellowmen because of its prevalent use and the frequency with which it is found in the tests, and if we Electronists will, as routine procedure, test for aluminum in every

diagnosis we will be surprised to find aluminum reactions in a greater part of our patients, at least it is so in our section. It is of interest to note that we treat many patients having ulcers, T. B., cancer energy, etc., at the aluminum rate and it serves as a personal rate to eradicate all disease and normalize functions.

What Determines Degree of Poison

I believe the degree of poison is dependent upon —

(1) Lack of keeping utensils polished which is so frequently found;

(2) amount of heat and time applied to foods in liquids;

(3) the chemical constituents and combinations of food. However, as far as the poisonous effect goes, this is dependent also upon the degree of lowered vitality of the patient—the weaker the organ or gland the greater the disturbance when the aluminum irritates that area.

Enamel ware, pyrex, agate, iron and the like are not as expensive as doctor's services, and while I regard it as a most unfortunate finding to have to give up such apparently well suited ware for cooking as aluminum, we might as well face the facts, and do as thousands are doing, and enjoy better health without aluminum cooking utensils or alum baking powders which are more poisonous.

Many alert housewives of keen intuition and observation have abandoned aluminum ware from experiencing the bad effects from cooking in this metal, and an increased trouble when the food is allowed to stand in aluminum from one meal to another.

I am told our State Hotel Inspection service will not rate any Hotel as 100 per cent grade if it uses aluminum cooking utensils in the kitchen, even though the sanitary affairs are perfect. This point ought to be of interest if we are correctly informed.

Chemical Abstract Vol. 22 No. 17 Sept. 10, 1928:

"Can the use of Aluminum cooking utensils be recommended from a hygienic standpoint? Th. Von Fellenberg Aluminum is taken up by food prepared in Al. cooking utensils. It is recommended to clean Al. pans, that have been unused for a long time, with acid and then to polish with sand. Acid fruit should not be boiled to sirupy consistency and scale should always be removed from a kettle before cooking acid foods in them."

Remarkable Tests

I secured a chemist of a University to prepare with me—

(1) an egg brought to a boil in shell in Aluminum,

(2) coffee in an Aluminum percolator,

(3) lima beans boiled 1½ hours in Aluminum,

(4) vegetable broth (celery, carrot, spinach, and parsley) simmered 30 minutes in Aluminum.

We each made our tests from the above in our own laboratories with the following results, which note:

(1) egg in shell—Electronic: 2 units in shell, 2 units in egg. Chemical: some in shell, trace in egg.

(2) Electronic: 4 units. Chemical: doubtful—possibly a minute trace.

(3) lima beans—Electronic: 6 units. Chemical: heavy aluminum test—deep blue by cobalt nitrate test.

(4) alkaline vegetable broth—Electronic: 8 units. Chemical: some in broth but less than in beans.

These tests electronically have been duplicated, now why does not the coffee test more than trace, chemically? Why does not the vegetable broth test more than lima beans, chemically?

Is a chemical test for aluminum in foods the last word for reliance, or is the electronic detection of energy more significant? Whether it is chemical substance or conferred radioactivity matters not if it makes the patient sick.

I regard the aluminum poisoning in a similar way I do hay fever. People of supersensitive respiratory tract can not go through ragweed, or golden rod patches without danger of the effects of that which rides in on the pollen, which I find by tests to be various bacterial colonies feeding on the pollen. It is as absurd for the healthy brother to say to the hay fever victim that there is no harm in inhaling the pollen because he can do so without harm, as it is for the man who can digest anything with impunity to say to the person of weak digestion, there is no harm in eating foods cooked in aluminum containers. Our duty to humanity is to look after the weaker brother.

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time free of aluminum. I ate the egg then tested again and found aluminum two units localized reaction in stomach. In fifteen minutes the aluminum measured somewhat less. This amount did not make me sick.

Coffee made in an aluminum percolator measured four units. This made me have a groggy digestion and slight head disturbance in less than an hour, and two hours later when I began to clear up I tested two units of aluminum. No treatments administered.

Lima beans cooked in an aluminum dish have repeatedly tested six units of aluminum.

Alkaline broth, made of celery, carrots, spinach, and parsley, measured eight units of aluminum. After a patient became sick from this kind of vegetables cooked in an aluminum pressure cooker, we took the same pressure cooker putting a pyrex covered dish inside having some vegetables inside the pyrex dish, and the rest around the pyrex, all cooked thirty minutes in the pressure cooker. Upon removal the vegetables in the pyrex dish tested negative of aluminum, but the vegetables outside of the pyrex in the pressure cooker tested eight units of aluminum.

Poison Varies With Foods

Again, these four vegetables mixed were divided in a granite pan with distilled water, the other three were put into aluminum pans, which empty pans previously tested six, seven and nine units potential aluminum energy. In one aluminum pan we used distilled water, in another rain water, and in the third we used city water that is considered very hard. All four samples of vegetables were simmered thirty minutes. Sample from the granite container tested no aluminum. Samples from the other three aluminum pans tested nine units aluminum in each, thus indicating that the nature of the alkaline vegetables controlled the aluminum resultant irrespective of potential of the pans used or the kind of water used in cooking.

Green mangoes cooked in aluminum dish measured nine units of aluminum and made the invalid patient vomit and purge and become terribly sick, and treatments at the aluminum rates gave quick relief, and the next day she was quite like herself.

Proved by Effects on Persons

One patient for two years at frequent intervals, came for treatments for acute digestive troubles that tested ptomaine and ulcers. (Our treatment for aluminum is the same wave as for ptomaine and the diagnostic wave is found to be the same in ptomaine as one aluminum rate, 8.) We never could prevent the recurrence nor trace the definite source of his attacks until last fall after our aluminum experience. When he returned from the north in October he looked fine, the best I have ever seen him. He was elated with his splendid di-

gestion during the summer. In about a week he came in sick. We made a diagnosis and found a high measurement of aluminum in the digestive tract. We related our aluminum research experience. He said, that is strange that when the family went north for the summer, they had no aluminum there, as it had all been brought to Florida, so they borrowed a lot of iron cooking utensils up north that summer and they all had unusually good health. When they returned to Florida they used aluminum, and in less than a week he began having a recurrence of the trouble. Since testing negative after treatment he has gone through this last year with only two slight attacks. When we traced out these we found he had eaten away from home where aluminum was used. I lost a good patient by tracing the cause to aluminum, but have a warm friend which is more valuable.

I have frequently been awakened, sick in the night after eating out. Took sample for test, put on rate for aluminum on a guess from symptoms for a couple of hours. After relief took another sample for test. Then in the morning tested out samples and found I had six sometimes eight units of aluminum, in the first and one or two or none in the second.

Traced Back to Many Sources

Three of one family came in sick one morning. They had vomited and purged. They all tested aluminum. They said, that cannot be for we quit using aluminum some time ago. We ferreted it out and found the catsup bottle tested a heavy aluminum reaction, presumably the catsup had been made in an aluminum vessel.

I have had at least a dozen cases when tests proved aluminum reaction from foods eaten where aluminum cooking utensils were used, where we had to recommend cafeterias or eating places that use no aluminum cooking utensils and later these patients had no recurrence of aluminum poisoning, nor did we find any in the test while they abstained from food cooked in aluminum containers, or alum baking powders.

I find many cases testing aluminum reactions who declare they use no aluminum ware or alum baking powders. In practically all these cases I trace the source by going into the home pantry and testing sometimes twenty or thirty things before I locate the source.

One case it was in the tapioca box, whereupon the sick patient said she ate heartily of tapioca the day before.

Another case it was found in orange marmalade. This patient had eaten most of the contents of this small jar a day or two before.

Another case we found it in a certain brand of cocoa. This had been recently used by the patient.

Another case we located it in a bottle of mineral oil mixed with agar.

This was a singular case—quite desperate. The more the patient used the sicker she got, and the sicker she felt the more she used. Ceasing this and treating at the aluminum rate cleared up the case in a few days.

We found it in agar which was mixed dry with Psylla seed; in a certain brand of evaporated milk; in two brands of canned salmon; slight amounts in two brands of white flour; occasionally in certain brands of canned vegetables of different kinds. This is only a beginning of sources where it may be found.

Poison Varies With Persons

If what we find in the food and sick patient electronically compares with the reactions we get from the standard aluminum metal and hydroxide and oxide from standard sources, and the chemist doesn't find it, what is it? And what is it that makes the patient sick? We must recognize this and trace these obscure but prevalent cases to the sources of the trouble.

Probably ninety-five per cent of all people use aluminum. Many, as shown by our tests, gave no aluminum reaction two or four hours after eating food cooked in aluminum. Their digestive secretions transforms this into other compounds and no aluminum as such is detected. This is why such people cannot believe it is poison to anybody. In many cases the body cannot handle the aluminum hydroxide or oxide or other compounds because it is detrimental to their delicate mucus membrane, and the injured cells become fit material in a stagnant digestive tract for bacterial propagation—then groggy digestion and colitis ensue, sometimes ulcers, and a favorable condition for constipation and toxemia. If absorbed the disturbing substance floats in the blood to all weakened tissues, settles there and does destructive work. It paralyzes the function of the liver, kidneys and other organs, likewise endocrine glands.

These functional depressions I have proved by tests hundreds of times. Sometimes one dish of food cooked in aluminum under certain conditions, has reduced the functional measurement of the kidneys from 10/25 to 5/25 and it remains low functioning for days unless recognized as such and helped out by some method of treatment, Electronic or Diathermy. Liver function is readily suppressed by aluminum. Watch your organ and endocrine measurements with relation to this and it will soon be convincing. If this is not absorbed by the alimentary canal how did it reach the various organs and endocrine glands?

A Cause of Cancer

Concerning cancer—I can show you a case of cancer of the breast as large as two fists—past the operative stage—that tested heavy aluminum reaction all through the cancerous tumor, but negative of aluminum outside of the border of the cancer. Case history; three years ago child hit the breast.


The Truth About Insurance Graft

Governmental Cash and Carry Insurance as an Alternative of Present System

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 news-dealers for 20 cents per copy.)

Article XI

 NOTHING is good or bad except by comparison. Standing alone, the stupendous figures, juggled about by insurance statistics may seem very impressive, but when thrown into the limelight of comparison they sink into insignificance and show the ridiculousness of the whole system, which has been flaunting itself under the guise of benevolent protection.

The Division Rather Uneven

The Insurance Octopus points with considerable pride to the fact that they have in excess of \$100,000,000,000 of insurance in force in the United States. If this vast sum were somewhat evenly divided it would not be so bad. But when Mr. Gotwad has an insurance policy of \$1,000,000 and Mr. Drudge with seven children has an industrial policy for \$500 the average may be \$500,250 each, but it does not help Mr. Drudge and his seven children. By this simple example you may see that averages may sound mighty fine, but an analysis of facts is necessary before we can pronounce a system good or bad. In the case of present day insurance practices, the system is rotten to the core and must undergo a thorough renovating through governmental regulation.

Coffin Money Only for the Average Layman

In the year 1928 governmental statistics showed that the average face value of an INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE POLICY was the grand and glorious sum of less than \$198. Let us see if this can be classified as protection for the family or if the writer is warranted in using his pet expression, "COFFIN MONEY" when referring to Industrial Insurance. **Three and One Quarter Cents Per Day for the Widow.**

Let us take this average industrial insurance policy of less

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.

than \$198 and place it at interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum and it will give the family 3¼ cents per day to live on. Without further argument we will all agree that this insignificant sum can not, in any sense of the word, be classed as insurance protection and the fact is, that it is hardly "COFFIN MONEY." A careful survey of the average funeral cost in the United States shows that a decent burial sets the family back 400 little smackers. This being the case, the use of the word "COFFIN MONEY" to designate Industrial Insurance is resorting to gross exaggeration and should highly flatter the Insurance Companies.

An Idle Boast

Every one has heard the boast that the United States is the **MOST INSURED** country in the world. The insurance companies point to this statement as conclusive proof that governmental intervention is not necessary. The average value of ordinary or, more commonly called, whole life policies in the United States is but \$2,555. Even this sum if placed out at 6 per cent interest per annum would bring in but 42 cents per day for the family to live on. The great masses of industrial workers buy protection for their widows and children in the expensive form of **INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE**. This statement is backed up by the fact that there are more than three industrial policies to every ordinary policy in force in the United States. No wonder we have such a large army of nickel chasers collecting the weekly debit and perpetuating the misrepresentations to the effect that endowment insurance is an investment. Let us compare United States statistics with figures from other countries and see if the claim that we are the best insured people in the world, will hold water. Germany has a population around 60,000,000 and more than 22,000,000 persons, or more than one third of the population, are insured against old age, sickness, disability, unemployment and death. Let us assume that the average family consists of three or more. Then Germany comes mighty close to having insurance in every family. More than half of the population of England is likewise insured while out of our 120,000,000 persons in the United States more than 40 per cent carry absolutely no protection whatsoever. One hundred thousand or less than one tenth of one per cent carry protection against unemployment.

ment. One million or only one out of every 120 persons are insured against disability. Six million or 5 per cent are assured of old age protection. And we find that death insurance is the only form of protection that is popular in this country. The explanation for this is the fact that with our endowment form of insurance the insured has to both die and live in order to get what he pays for. What we term life insurance is really only death insurance unless we will submit to being robbed through the endowment form of protection. In the summing up of this pathetic situation we have to admit that here in America where life is more strenuous and naturally more hazardous, where employment is less steady and where the standard of living demands more protection, we have the very least.

Commercialized Greed Assumes a Righteous Pose

The insurance companies are more familiar with these statistics than the writer. They can not howl to the heavens, "**OH LORD MAKE KNOWN THY WANTS**" neither can they say, "**OH LORD WE PRAY THEE FOR WISDOM AND UNDERSTANDING.**" All these facts are known and studied by the insurance companies and still they oppose governmental insurance by corrupting legislatures. Governmental insurance is in force among forward nations such as England, Germany, Switzerland and many other European nations.

One Outstanding State in the Union

As told in last month's article on insurance, Massachusetts is the one outstanding state in the union that has stemmed the tide of opposition by the insurance trust. Louis D. Brandeis, the father of Massachusetts's Savings Banks Life Insurance System, was opposed most bitterly. This was back in 1907 and then the insurance companies branded the movement as a most dangerous experiment. It has proven for once that the in-

surance companies were right for this experiment will prove most dangerous for the insurance companies. It has triumphed despite the desperate effort of the insurance octopus to stifle its growth. Without highly paid and greedy solicitors, without costly advertisements, the Massachusetts Savings Banks Life Insurance System has steadily grown and furnishes protection to its people at more than 25 per cent below the cost of the greedy insurance companies. It furnishes industrial insurance collected upon the weekly premium plan at more than 40 per cent below the cost of privately owned concerns. As told in previous articles of this series of insurance talks, which have been running in TNT Magazine for the past ten months, this wonderful Massachusetts experiment has a lapse ratio of approximately 1 per cent of the policies issued against a lapse ratio of more than 52 per cent as experienced by other insurance companies in the state. Now you can wonder at the opposition to state insurance by the greedy insurance companies. With a few more healthy experiments like this the very foundations under the commercialized companies will begin to crumble. How ridiculous for insurance companies to assume that they alone are capable of running the insurance business. Their background of experience seems only to have shown them how to lull the public to sleep.

Few people realize what a tremendous strangle-hold the insurance companies have upon America. Their \$110,000,000,000 of coverage, exceeds the combined resources of all the banks in the entire United States.

The Sucker List is Large

More than 70,000,000 people in the United States pay tribute to privately owned insurance companies whereas if they would learn a little something about the product they are purchasing so liberally they would help to bring about either re-

forms or governmental protection which would save them from 25 per cent to 40 per cent on the rate they are now paying without a protest. It certainly is a queer commentary and hard to believe that in this day and age of enlightenment and printing presses and radio that so many people can be made to swallow misstatements and pure bunk, hook line and sinker. I guess that it will remain the same as with the religious dogmas and that the present generation will just have to die out before the truth can sift through. The seeming respectability of the insurance game is what so completely fools the people. The scandal of 1905 as unearthed by Charles Evan Hughes and Elizur Wright seems to have been entirely forgotten or else the dear public thinks that one house-cleaning will do for all time. It certainly is time for another upheaval and this time the social efficiency engineers will have to advocate state or governmental insurance as exemplified by the practical and well tried experiment of Massachusetts. Control of legislatures and public opinion by the expenditure of large sums for lobbying will have to be stopped. During the year 1928, according to their own reports, the New York insurance companies' total expenditures were \$2,202,527,550. Now get this: Only \$1,540,211,455 was paid out to policy holders. The expense ratio robbed every dollar collected of 35 cents. An examination of present day facts show that insurance practices are quite as dastardly as they were in 1905.

After the TNT Magazine has been running an expose for ten months some of the larger and supposedly more respectable magazines have ventured to take up the fight against the insurance octopus and are reiterating most of the things told you in the ten previous articles run in TNT. Look at the September issue of The American Mercury and read

(Continued on Page 42)

The Phenomenon of Ghosts

By J. E. Akin

Stories by a Man Who Was Convinced by His Own Experiences

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Many persons have experiences like the one described here. Stories of seeing and even conversing with ghosts or spirits are part of the folk lore of the world. Many scientists say that such phenomena are purely hallucinations experienced either in waking moments when the subject is in an abnormally overwrought condition, and "sees things" that simply are not there, or in other cases, they are nothing more than dreams or nightmares seen by the subject in sleep wherein the subject is not able to distinguish between sleep and a condition of wakefulness. Note the details of this description of such an experience and see what you think of the case here described.)

This series of stories of spirit phenomena followed a series exposing the tricks of mediums and has been running three months in TNT. This is the fourth article. Back numbers of this series may be obtained from this office or newsdealers for 20 cents per copy.)

Article IV



will now resume my reminiscences. I recall another event concerning my sister Jane and Andrew her husband, following their arrival at Cedar Falls, Iowa, in September, 1856, and our father and family in the April following. Perhaps it may be timely right here to advert to incidents in my sister's early life, preceding her marriage and some personal traits which will serve as an optical lens through which to view and interpret later occurrences.

From childhood to about sixteen years of age she was possessed of a high degree of physical and mental vigor. She was fond of outdoor sports, being a good match for any male competitors, but at all stages was an acknowledged leader in scholarship; so that at the age of fourteen she was chosen to teach a school in the backwoods of Pennsylvania. Two Dutch youths of seventeen and eighteen years attended (purposely to raise the dickens) and finally defied her authority. Jane brought forth a goad, which was

the only arbiter allowed teachers in those days, and ordered one of them, to stand up and take his medicine. They both rushed her at once, but she danced about so nimbly at the same time slashing them on the face, and over the head, that they were soon whipped and made a break for the door. But Jane got there first and compelled them to take their seats, and make an abject apology.

Later: after having had tutorship in higher branches of learning, in which she evinced superior talent she taught continuously winter and summer. It had been an established custom to employ female teachers for summer schools, and only the males in the winter. It seemed that the youths on the threshold of manhood in those days, slipping from the dominance of Dad, developed rebellious complexes, for which the goad and ferule were at that period the only recognized remedies. But my sister, like the noted Ann, "had a way" which never failed in efficiency.

But this brings me to the point at which I have been aiming—a period during which on account of ill health she was obliged to suspend the practice of her profession.

I am convinced that her physical decline at an early age was caused partly by a dancing fad that took possession of the whole world of young people in our section. Early in the 50's an evangel in the art of dancing swooped down into our locality and located at a hamlet known as Stateline on the line between New York and Pennsylvania. He erected a hotel with a dancing hall on the second floor with a floor on springs capacious enough for twenty cotillions. With a band of four pieces he instituted what was known as "Alph Reed's Social University"

where dancing, grace, etiquette and all the other refinements designed to turn the young womanhood of that section into ladies trained in modes and morals, and the country rustics and lumberjacks into successful counterfeits of gentlemen.

A perfect furore swept over the surrounding communities. Dancing became a vogue even with the "unco gude" church membership, and like all other fads was carried to extremes. To "dance all night till broad daylight and come home with the gals in the morning" became a favorite slogan.

Being a bashful lad more interested in books than amusements, I did not fall a victim to the fad, but watched with growing concern and displeasure its effects on my adored sister. She quickly won first place in the terpsichorean art and became the acknowledged belle. She was so besieged with suitors that I have heard her declare that she had danced every set for the whole night. Her feet would be blistered and her nerves on edge, and after such an exhausting night and a ride home in the chilly morning atmosphere she would have a cold and sore throat. To these causes and to the fact that she was vaccinated at an early age and undoubtedly severely poisoned by the vaccination I attribute her early decline in health. Symptoms of this pollution of her blood stream appeared in her childhood and youth but her real decline in health did not begin until after the dancing excesses mentioned, but no real sickness appeared until after she married and her first child, a boy, was born. From that time on for about three years she declined rapidly in health.

After their marriage my sister Jane and her husband Andrew moved to Osage. I had not been

with them often, but my sister, Nell, moved with them to Osage for what help and solace she could administer and my mother also went to help Jane through her sick spells. She returned home and brought Jane's boy, Rome, with her, when one morning without warning Andrew and Jane appeared at the door and Jane said, "My dears, I have come home to die." Her emaciated figure, her pallid countenance seared by tell-tale marks of suffering, were shocking confirmations that the sentence had been passed upon her—**"HOME TO DIE."**

Our guest room was converted into a hospital, with a bed for Jane and couch for Andrew, who had disposed of all his belongings in order to devote his whole time to her care until the fateful day should come. Andrew took the night watch and my mother and sister, Nell, the day.

I was hard pressed by farm and garden work; but always managed to spend every available interval, by her side. To witness her suffering at times was almost unendurable.

Indeed, she frequently bemoaned the fact that a doctor (in a hopeless case like hers) might not be privileged to administer an opiate or drug powerful enough to end it all "quickly."

Towards the last Jane seemed more and more to long for my presence and at her request I took her husband's place for the night watches, so in the last two nights I was her sole attendant, and in the morning following the last, (during which she had less pain than before), she asked me not to go far away from the house, to which I assented. She seemed calmer but more observant than usual; and seemed, as my mother noted, ominous of the end. Just as I entered the room, she, Jane, was just rallying from her second sinking spell. She raised her head, partly turned from us and fixed her eyes diagonally towards the ceiling, **"NEXT TIME,"** said she with an inclination of her head

and—"next—next time—time," she repeated with a nod and an expression as though addressing some one in her range of vision. Then turning she asked for her little boy, kissed him and then spoke to each in turn. My friends, I can recall no more of the succeeding events, strange it must seem to you as it does to me, until after the obsequies were all over and my father and mother were urging me to go to bed and try to sleep saying that I had not slept for a long period, (I think it was three nights) and that the neighbors had done all the chores.

I must have just returned from the cemetery, but cannot remember any incident connected with it, or of seeing my sister after she was placed in the casket, or anything after the deathbed scene, except being home and about to retire, as already noted.

Our house was 16 feet by 24 with cross partitions running east and west dividing it both upstairs and downstairs. The north end had a stairway at one side with a vestibule at the foot with doors opening into a parlor, dining room and kitchen. My bed was upstairs with its head against the center partition so I could lie facing the window.

As I ascended the stairs I stopped at the window and noted the calm beauty of the scene outside—the lush foliage of the trees in early June with their varied tints and colors; a curve of the Cedar river in the offing; the sun just above the horizon; the blue sky studded with vaporous clouds, edged with silver and tinted with gold, hanging in mid-air. Not a breeze ruffled the foliage on the trees. There was a dead calm as if nature were suspending her animation on this solemn occasion. Suddenly my heart was torn by a torrent of grief such as I had never experienced before. Oh, the horror of it! The pity of it!

My beloved sister, by nature so highly endowed with capaci-

ties for the enjoyment of this earthly life, to be cut down by the grim reaper in the full flower of early womanhood leaving her own little boy without her fostering care! From my earliest childhood I had been, on account of our mother's invalidism, a daily recipient of this sister's care. She filled the whole role of sister and mother, counselor and friend. Between us there had never appeared even a shadow of disapproval or distrust. My anguish was beyond the power of words to describe. As I sank upon my couch it seemed as if a crushing weight upon my chest almost stifled my breath which came only in gasps. Suddenly a sound as of a rushing wind struck the house and an atmosphere like a breath from an iceberg flowed in and enveloped me with a sensation of awe. I could actually feel my hair rising upon my head. My eyes, focussed upon the window at the head of the stairs, beheld a stream of fog or mist pouring in through the screen of the lower sash. With a whirling motion it soon formed into a dense cloud, filling the whole space covering the stairway and walls and ceiling in that corner of the room. Then my eyes detected a solid-like form in the rapidly revolving cloud which quickly assumed human lineaments. Then a head, a face—the apparition of my sister—came towards me—but, **BLESS THE LORD**, what a change; a rejuvenation instead of those pain-distorted, prematurely aged features—an apparition of my sister in form and feature, as at mature youth—16 or 17 years—flowing, glossy hair, rosy cheeks, sparkling eyes, with the love-light in them. She approached and bent over me and smiled down into my eyes. Nearer and nearer she came until I thought I should feel her lips on mine. Then she withdrew still smiling and seemed to dissolve in the air. I lay for a short space of time **ENTRANCED**, as that smile, that assurance of her well-being, seemed to permeate my

(Continued on Page 42)

The Medical

What's Behind Attempt to Destroy KTNT?

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This series presents 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.)

Article IX

BEHIND the fight to silence radio broadcasting station, KTNT, owned and operated by Norman Baker, who is also owner of the Baker Institute and this magazine, is a condition of medical trust dominance over government bureaus and state and national legislation little suspected by the majority of the American people. This fight, culminating at the hearing on October 20 before the Federal radio Commission to determine whether or not the license of KTNT should be continued, has been pushed relentlessly by the American Medical Association, a nationwide organization of doctors engaged in promoting a single school of medical practice to the exclusion of all others. The attack on KTNT, as this article will show, is part of a program which aims at the destruction of the Baker Institute and the Baker cancer treatment administered in that institution. The facts will also show that the fight to destroy the Baker Institute and shelve the Baker cancer treatment is only part of the bigger fight of the medical trust to establish a complete and permanent monopoly over all medical health treatment and public health regulation in America.

Will Expose Rotten Political Conditions

We propose, moreover, to show how the United States Government, as its founders understood it, is being gradually and insidiously overthrown and a government by commissions and bureaus is being set up in its place, and how into this field the monopolies, including the medical trust, are gaily march-

corroborative evidence. The article says:

Overthrow of American Government

It is evident that our constitutional guarantees are in imminent peril. Time was when we could refer to "due process of law." Fifty years ago the citizen could not be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. This meant a trial before a court of competent jurisdiction by a jury of his peers. This court had the power of determining the sufficiency of the pleadings, to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses to testify. There were further powers of contempt lodged in the court and process to punish for perjury. In criminal matters the powers and duties of officers of the courts had not been extended to plots, procurement, decoy and subornation to secure the prosecution and conviction of the innocent. The courts of law were considered to be the bulwarks of freedom. The writ of Habeas Corpus was assured to all who might be the victims of plot or persecution. The home was immune to raids and seizures, the place of business could not be raided and pillaged except under a search warrant under bond particularly describing the place to be searched and the particular articles to be seized. A man's home was his castle where no man could come unbidden.

Amazing System of Bureaucratic Graft

"A prosperous, money-making business is always selected for citation. A citation by one of these commissions or boards is merely a summons to 'pay off.' There are five members on each of these boards. According to the size of the finances of the business cited, this means from \$5,000 to \$25,000. Many a legitimate business cannot stand this graft and is forced to quit. Other businesses, after submitting and having the graft repeated, elect to fight the matter through the courts. The court fight is very expensive and many firms go out of business or pay the graft. Enough pay off to make the graft a lucrative business.

"In these prosecutions by boards there is no form of law. There is no trial by jury. There is no power to subpoena witnesses. There are no rules of evidence. Hearsay, rumor, propaganda, gossip and innuendo are as weighty as sworn testimony. The publicity, the expense of coming to Washington and the threat of prosecution are counted upon to accomplish what is called a 'settlement by stipulation.' These boards make lengthy reports of 'settlements by stipulation,' but they never state how much, or how they divided the swag, or how much, if any, they turn into the Treasury of the United States."—E. M. P. in September Journal of the American Association of Medico-Physical Research.

ing to take full possession.

These are sweeping statements and serious charges. We do not ask the readers to rely solely on our word. We are going to quote extensively from a remarkable article in the September, 1930, issue of the Journal of the American Association for Medico-Physical Research, entitled "Constitutional Guarantees." The statements in the quoted article will not only be self-evident to all readers who are alive to current conditions, but a court decision quoted in the article furnishes convincing

In the good old times we had a "Bill of Rights." The Declaration of Independence mentions "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" as "unalienable rights." Freedom of speech and freedom of press were guaranteed. The people were guaranteed the right of peaceable assemblage to petition for a redress of grievances.

Rise of the Bureaucracy

In the days of the constitution, our governments, state and national, were divided and organized in three departments, legislative, executive and judicial. No measure became a law unless passed by the legislature and approved by the executive. Violation of the laws thus enacted were punished by the judicial department.

Trust Exposed

Monopolies and Bureaus, Collusion and Graft

Now this has all changed. Our government is no longer a republic founded on the principles of democracy; in fact it has become a bureaucratic despotism. The functions of our government are no longer legislative, executive and judicial. They are administrative. There are more administrative rules governing the administration of all departments of government than there are laws creating such departments and defining their purpose and powers. These departments are administered under these rules, none of which are ever passed by congress or state legislatures or approved by the president or governors. Commissions and boards have been created in great numbers in derogation and defiance of the constitution. The unalienable rights of private life, of the home; of business, of the professions, the right of free speech and of the freedom of the press have been set aside and put at the mercy of irresponsible commissions and boards. The rights of trial by jury and of being confronted by witnesses, and the power to summon witnesses and compel their attendance have been swept away. Property and professional rights have been placed at the mercy of such boards and through them we are governed by propaganda instead of by law. Extragovernmental powers, associations, bureaus and business organizations having money and influence dictate the action of boards and commissions. The commissions and boards are administered strictly on the principles of graft. Administrative racketeering is a most lucrative business.

Government by Graft

A prosperous money-making business is always selected for citation. A citation by one of these commissions or boards is merely a summons to "pay off." There are five members in each of these boards. According to the size of the business cited, this means from \$5,000 to \$25,000. Many a legitimate business cannot stand this graft and is forced to quit. Other businesses, after submitting and having the graft repeated, elect to fight the matter through the courts. The court fight is very expensive and many firms either go out

of business or pay the graft. Enough pay off to make the graft a lucrative business.

In these persecutions by boards there is no form of law. There is no trial by jury. There is no power to subpoena witnesses. There are no rules of evidence. Hearsay, rumor, propaganda, gossip and innuendo, are as weighty as sworn testimony. The publicity, the expense of coming to Washington, and the threat of prosecution,

leads finally to a blank wall and a firing squad.

Medical Trust Tyranny and Graft

The medical profession struggles along under the graft of the Post Office Department, the "narcotic squad," the "whisky squad," the Bureau of Chemistry, the Federal Trade Commission and the Federal Radio Commission. Added to this is the graft and propaganda of the American Medical Association, the various state medical societies and the better business bureaus.

To the progressive physician the right to think is a priceless heritage. But the most progressive thinking can do no good for society unless the results can be told or published. All these are prohibited unless done under "authority." When a physician defies this authority he is put under the ban and all the agencies of government and extragovernment powers are turned loose upon him. He is "framed," persecuted and prosecuted for exercising his unalienable rights under the constitution. The Journal of the American Medical Association, the subsidiary journals in the states, and the venal public press are employed to traduce, villify and libel. The language is exhausted for terms of approbrium. Then false witnesses are procured and he is charged

with crime and often convicted on perjured testimony. The officers of the law, and not infrequently the courts, are knowing parties to this persecution. Only now and then does some court tear a rift in the cloud of oppression and expose the graft, persecution and prosecution. Read the opinion of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in "The Marmola Case."

War Against Medical Progress

When a physician, firm or pharmaceutical house, without "authority" from the American Medical Association, makes a new discovery of value in diagnosis and therapeutics, makes a new therapeutic preparation, builds up a large practice, erects a costly hospital, and presumes to continue business without first paying tribute to

U. S. Court Exposes Medical Trust Graft

The following expose of medical trust methods of crushing competitors and preserving its monopoly on the sale of medicines is a verbatim reproduction of a part of the official court decision in the celebrated "Marmola Case."

"The record here shows, without dispute or by implication which would hardly be denied, that the American Medical Association is engaged in a campaign against those proprietary remedies which it believes ought to be used by the public either not at all or only under supervision. It has a bureau for that and other purposes and the bureau employs a director. When it is thought that a particular advertisement should be stopped, this director takes the matter up with the Commission (Federal Trade Commission) and with the association of Better Business Bureaus which are scattered over the country. Thereupon, the Commission, if it approves, files a complaint and eventually, if it is convinced of the truth of its complaint, makes the order to desist and refrain. The Better Business Bureaus explain to their local newspapers and to the general periodicals that it would be wise to refuse this advertising. The Chairman of the Commission in public addresses, and in correspondence, advises the newspapers that they will be subject to prosecution by the Commission as defendants to be joined with the advertisers, if they do not desist from such publications; and the newspapers may suspect that if they do not comply with the advice of the Better Business Bureaus, their advertising patronage from the membership of the bureaus will fall off. It appears that these methods of influence, carried on in this case before this cross suit for enforcement was commenced and while it has been pending, have destroyed a large part of the petitioner's business through refusals to accept his advertisement, and only the injunction of this court is needed to make the elimination complete."

are counted upon to accomplish what is called a "settlement by stipulation." These boards make lengthy reports of "settlements by stipulation," but they never state how much, or how they divided the swag, or how much, if any, they turned into the Treasury of the United States.

Every kind of business and profession in all our country is subject to this oppression. But the medical profession is hardest hit. The combination of propaganda and governmental oppression is almost too much to bear. No such oppression would be tolerated in any other civilized country on the globe. Only the long suffering disposition of the American people permits such a grinding, grafting, oppressive regime to exist. Such oppression

North Dearborn Street (headquarters of the medical trust), a citation issues from the Federal Trade Commission to show why an order to "Cease and Desist" should not be issued. Unless an appeal is taken prosecution follows if the order is not obeyed. The expense of all this puts many an excellent physician, firm or hospital out of business.

If the physician, firm or hospital advertises in the newspapers or magazines, they are warned that they will be made parties to the proceedings unless they refuse such advertising. The Better Business Bureau gets into the game and sends out its false reports, leaflets and circulars and the alarmed and intimidated press eliminates the advertising of the physician, firm, pharmaceutical house or hospital under persecution. The antagonistic interests think that an injunction of a court is all that is necessary to finish a business already crippled by propaganda and persecution. The whole proceeding is stated with remarkable clearness by the court in the Marmola Case:

Facts in the Marmola Case

"The record here shows, without dispute or by implication which would hardly be denied, that the American Medical Association is engaged in a campaign against those proprietary remedies which it believes ought to be used by the public either not at all or under supervision. It has a bureau for that and other purposes, and the bureau employs a director. When it is thought a particular advertisement should be stopped, this director takes the matter up with the Commission and 'Better Business Bureaus' which are scattered over the country. Thereupon, the Commission, if it approves, files a complaint and eventually, if it is convinced of the truth of its complaint, makes the order to desist and refrain. The Better Business Bureaus explain to their local newspapers and to the general periodicals, that it would be wise to refuse this advertising. The Chairman of the Commission in public addresses, and in correspondence, advises the newspapers that they will be subject to prosecution by the Commission, to be joined with the advertisers, if they do not desist from such publications; and the newspapers may suspect that if they do not comply with such advice of the Better Business Bureaus, their general advertising patronage from the membership of these bureaus will fall off. It appears that these methods of influence, carried on in this case before this cross suit for enforcement was commenced and while it was pending, have destroyed a large part of the pe-

tioner's business through refusals to accept his advertisement, and only the injunction of this court is needed to make the elimination complete."

In this case it was proposed to destroy a business worth hundreds of thousands of dollars by propaganda and administrative confiscation, without trial by jury, without due process of law, when no wrong had been committed, where the respondents were clearly within their constitutional rights. Only the intervention of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals prevented the accomplishment of this nefarious act. Yet a respondent of meagre financial means would have been compelled to forfeit his business.

Fight to Control the Air

If a physician, a sanitarium, a hospital, a health institute, or any other similar organization, owns a radio broadcasting station in whole or in part, or pays for time over some station belonging to others, and broad-

How the Medical Trust Destroys Broadcasting Stations

"If a physician, a sanitarium, a hospital, a health institute, or any similar organization owns a radio broadcasting station in whole or in part, or pays for time over some station belonging to others, and broadcasts health talks without having bought the privilege from the American Medical Association, a complaint is filed with the Federal Radio Commission. A citation is issued to show cause why the permit to continue the radio station should not be revoked. This is another suggestion to "pay off." Institutions able to use radio stations are supposed to be able to pay from \$5,000 to \$25,000. If this amount is forthcoming, the permit is renewed and there is no hearing. But it has to be repeated next year. Then radio stations have to file a financial statement. If in the opinion of the Radio Commission the income warrants it, the "pay off" is increased. So radio stations are forced to fight out their rights to the use of the air."—E. M. P. in the September Journal of the American Association for Medico-Physical Research.

casts health talks without having bought the privilege from the American Medical Association, a complaint is filed with the Federal Radio Commission. A citation is issued to show cause why the permit to continue the radio station should not be revoked. This is another suggestion to "pay off." Institutions able to use radio stations are supposed to be able to pay from \$5,000 to \$25,000. If this amount is forthcoming, the permit is renewed and there is no hearing. But it has to be repeated next year. Then the radio stations have to file a financial statement. If in the opinion of the Radio Commission the income warrants it, the "pay off" is increased. So radio stations are forced to fight out their rights to use the air.

Time was in this country under the constitution and the common law when the owner of real estate in fee simple, owned it usque ad coelum et usque ad orcum. Now he is denied the right to speak into his own microphone unless

he has paid the graft. The Federal Trade Commission has denied him the freedom of the press. The Federal Radio Commission has denied him the freedom of speech. The "Bill of Rights" is obsolete. Freedom of speech and of the press is a joke, and the constitution of the United States is a "scrap of paper."

Arbitrary and Confiscatory

These commissions and boards act without cause or reason, deliberately and arbitrarily. Note the first sentence of the last paragraph of the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in the Marmola Case:

"We conclude, therefore, that the record does not show any basis for the action of the Commission."

Yet the Commission had issued an order for the Marmola company to cease and desist, and had asked for an injunction to enforce its order.

We have tried briefly and concisely to state the conditions which we face as progressive physicians. These commissions and boards are especially active just now. Since the determination of the Marmola case, the most important matters just now seem to be before the Radio Commission or on appeal from the Radio Commission to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. Perhaps the most important of these, at least the one arousing the most interest in the middle west is the "Brinkley Case" involving the license of the great radio broadcasting station at Milford, Kansas. This station is by far the most popular in the United States. It is of 5,000 Watt power. It serves the whole middle west with excellent programs. Its artists are of the best. Nothing cheap, suggestive or vulgar is permitted. But because it is also used by Dr. John R. Brinkley for his "Health Talks," it was attacked before the Radio Commission and continuance of its license denied. The court granted a stay until the hearing on appeal.

The Case of KTNT

There have been repeated attacks upon the very popular broadcasting station at Shreveport, Louisiana, but its vigorous and belligerent owner is still on the air. The station at Muscatine, Iowa, is under fire all the time because of its advocating the cure of cancer. Racketeers and gunmen have been sent to attack the station. But Mr. Baker still holds out despite all that has been done to intimidate him. A recent effort has been directed against Dr. P. L. Clark of Chicago. Dr. Clark broadcasts health talks over the radio. He tells the truth about the medical trust and the abuses of organ-

ized and official medicine. On July 30, 1930, the Chicago Medical Society sent the following letter to the Federal Radio Commission:

"It has recently come to the attention of this Society that a physician named Percy Lennon Clark, who operates and heads an institution known as the 'House of Health,' at 2637 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, has been broadcasting over stations WCHI and WORD, recently.

"Once before this man broadcasted and the matter was taken up and thereafter he was forced to discontinue. It seems that recently he has renewed his activities.

"The Chicago Medical Society is of the opinion that the material broadcasted by Dr. Clark over the above stations is inimical to public health and welfare, and to the medical profession at large. We believe that in the interest of public health this broadcasting should be discontinued.

Sincerely,

N. S. Davis, III, M. D.
Secretary."

Would Monopolize Health Talks

While the statements of the above letter are untrue, they give the authorship, general tenor and purpose of such complaints. The medical trust complains. The Commission acts and freedom of speech is denied.

The reply of Dr. Clark is sweeping and conclusive as to all these accusations. We publish it elsewhere. But the fact remains that all the radio stations have been threatened if they permit "health talks." Such talks are to be permitted only by the authorized members of the American Medical Association. Of course, Dr. Royal Copeland gets away with it, but he is a United States Senator. But the ordinary run of doctors, especially if they are inclined to be progressive, are prohibited to speak. Soon the air they are permitted to breathe will be rationed and divided into zones.—E. M. P.

Up to Citizens and Lawmakers

The above statements quoted from the Journal of the American Association for Medico-Physical Research, and borne out by quotations from a decision of the Court of Appeals, squarely challenge every citizen and every state and national lawmaker in this nation. That we are slipping into a bureaucracy in which men are punished, property confiscated and enormous grafts imposed, without due process of law, there is no longer the slightest doubt. That this condition has been built up gradually to serve the purpose of great monopolies and combines, is unquestionable. Government by bu-

reaus is the kind of government wanted by the trusts. That one of the most vicious monopolies now making full use of this condition for its own aggrandizement is the medical trust, can be proved by a thousand facts. That this gigantic octopus is attempting to silence all competing medical schools, all progressive and independent medical thought, all medical discoveries and methods not monopolized or approved by it, by denying these progressives and discoverers the use of the air, is fully borne out by recent developments.

What are the citizens, members of legislatures, our national representatives and our senators going to do in the face of this vicious and menacing situation?

The experience of Norman Baker, owner of the broadcasting station, KTNT, Baker Institute and Baker cancer treatment, strikingly bears out every statement here quoted from the Journal of the American Association for Medico-Physical Research.

Experience of Norman Baker

In August, 1929, Mr. Baker started an impartial investigation of a cancer treatment. He discovered that this treatment actually removed all traces and symptoms of cancers, both external and internal, in a large percentage of cases. The proof was provided by a large number of cases wherein there had been complete cures of cases of from two to six years standing. Mr. Baker secured the use of this treatment, established the Baker Institute for the purpose of administering it on as wide a scale as possible and proceeded to broadcast the glad news of this great discovery over KTNT.

Cancer Cure Proved

Remarkable success attended the use of the treatment in the Baker Institute. Many undeniable cures of the most complete and convincing character followed. In two enormous outdoor demonstrations scores of Baker Institute patients were exhibited. Not only did they testify as to the complete and

thorough nature of the cure but a large number of them had been treated for external cancer to the point where the cancers were ready to be removed. A large number of external cancers treated, killed, shrivelled and turned purplish dark, were removed by means of tweezers in the hands of surgeons in the presence of these vast throngs. The removed cancers were exhibited. The former patients with the clean, healthy flesh showing around the depressions from where the cancers had been removed were exhibited to these completely satisfied and convinced crowds.

But the most remarkable testimony showing that the Baker cancer treatment **CURES CANCER** was presented and sworn to under oath in court during the progress of the injunction suit by the state of Iowa to restrain Mr. Baker and his associates from practicing medicine without a license. Despite the fact that the prosecution consumed months scouring the state for witnesses unfavorable to Mr. Baker, seven witnesses for the prosecution swore under oath in court that they had been cured of cancer or other malignant ailments at the Baker Institute. Six of these seven swore that they had been cured of cancer. The testimony of each and every one of these six was that so far as they knew they had been cured and were well as a result of the Baker treatment. Eight witnesses for the defense testified that they were cured of cancer and other malignant diseases so far as they knew, and that as a result of the treatment they were enjoying good health.

Trust Doctors Blind to Truth

While the efficacy of the Baker treatment was not an issue in this trial it was inevitable that the testimony would be produced to show the results of the treatments. Fifteen witnesses in all swore under oath in this court that as far as they knew they had been cured of cancer and other malignant diseases and this remarkable testimony

was made a part of the court records. A full account of this testimony was given in the October issues of TNT magazine.

Strange to say none of these facts affected the medical trust doctors in and around Muscatine. The many stories of remarkable cures and the combined personal testimony of many former patients failed to impress these doctors at all. Although repeatedly challenged to visit the Institute and see for themselves and though confronted with a standing challenge to enter into a joint test of 50 typical cancer cases in which Mr. Baker would pay for those not cured if the medical doctors would pay for all who were cured, not one visit, not one move toward an investigation, not a yeap, except a united yeap of venom and disapproval, issued from these organized physicians.

Move to Destroy KTNT

Instead of attempting to determine whether the Baker Institution was justifying its existence by relieving pain and distress and curing one of the most malignant and dreadful of all diseases, these doctors launched a secret campaign to get Mr. Baker's broadcasting station KTNT put off the air. The alleged offense which furnished the excuse for this move was the usual one used by the medical trust against all independent medical broadcasting: "KTNT was guilty of broadcasting health talks." Its health talks consisted in telling the world that **CANCER IS CURABLE** and was being cured at the Baker Institute, thus opening the doors of Life, Hope, Happiness and Health to thousands. Incidentally, KTNT had been "guilty" of criticising and exposing the medical trust.

Launch Attack Early

The attempt to close KTNT as the first step in destroying the Baker Institute and relegating the Baker cancer treatment to the shelf, began a few months after the opening of the Institute. A circular letter bearing

the date line—"Muscatine, Iowa, April 4, 1930," was sent out by the Muscatine County Medical Society to the physicians and surgeons affiliated with the American Medical Association in Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri, as representing the territory covered most by KTNT. The Muscatine Medical Society is a branch of the Iowa State Medical Society, which in turn is a branch of the American Medical Association—the medical trust. The secret circular letter was signed by three prominent officials of the Muscatine County Medical Society, who signed themselves, "Committee, Muscatine County Medical Society." They were doctors T. F. Beveridge, L. C. Howe and A. J. Cone.

The motive behind this secret move to destroy station KTNT is clearly set forth in the following statement from the letter: "All of this you can understand is poisoning the mind of the public and is certainly a menace to progressive health measures, **and makes it more difficult for people to apply to qualified medical men and accept the best medical and surgical advice.**"

In other words, the idea plainly expressed here was to put Baker off the air because he was engaged in a rival and competitive practice that might limit the field and business profits of the medical monopoly.

State Society Jumps in

How busy the whole medical trust forces of the state soon became in the effort to silence KTNT is indicated by a circular letter by the Iowa State Medical Society bearing the date line—"Des Moines, June 20, 1930," and signed by "Vernon D. Blank, Managing Director." As the contents showed, this circular represented an attempt to secure affidavits from former patients at the Baker Institute in which they were instructed to testify that they were drawn to the Baker Institute by Mr. Baker's talks broadcasted over KTNT. The contents of this circular show that

those expected in this instance to sign affidavits discrediting the Baker Institute were persons in connection with whom the trust doctors had "reason to believe that there was sufficient dissatisfaction that it would be easy to comply with the urgent request we are making."

Here was convincing evidence of the great activity of the trust doctors to find former Baker Institute patients who had not been cured and to ignore the much larger number who had been cured or benefited and were satisfied.

The circular concludes as follows:

"Please send the affidavits to Dr. T. F. Beveridge, Muscatine, Iowa, to reach him by June 25 or 26. As you will undoubtedly need to employ a lawyer and possibly also a notary, any expense in connection with securing an affidavit should be forwarded to the state society for payment. This request is an official one from various officers of the state society, but in order to save time we are endeavoring to get this to you in the first mail. Your prompt co-operation will be of great value in our efforts to stop one of the worst situations existing in the field of medical practice at this time."

The Real Issue

When the mass of affidavits and oral testimony was received for deposition in Justice H. D. Horst's court in Muscatine on October 4, two very interesting facts were disclosed. An amazing amount of work had been done and a surprising amount of expenses incurred by the medical trust, including a close espionage of all of Mr. Baker's broadcasts, for the obvious purpose of destroying KTNT. Even a non-medical publication—the Muscatine Journal—had been drawn into the fight and had paid a court reporter of Clinton, Iowa, for recording a whole volume of Mr. Baker's broadcasts. The second interesting fact was that this enormous mass of testimony revolved around an attempt to prove that Mr. Baker had broadcasted "health talks."

Marie: I don't like him. He's ill-mannered. He made ducks and drakes of my exam papers.
Mamie: Well, that shows good breeding.

Full Text of Decision in Baker Case

The following is the decision of Judge C. L. Ely in the District Court at Muscatine, Iowa, October 15, 1930, in the injunction suit instituted by the State of Iowa against Norman T. Baker, Harry M. Hoxsey, Charles Gearing, Mary Turner and Myrtle Gresham asking that these defendants be restrained from practicing medicine in the State of Iowa without a license. They were jointly charged in the complaint with administering cancer treatments in the Baker Institute, as Muscatine, Iowa, without licenses. After hearing the case in nine days of court session ending on September 18, Judge Ely took the case under advisement and on October 15 rendered the following decision:

This action was tried in equity. At the conclusion of the trial it was agreed by counsel that the case could be taken under advisement, ending the filing of written briefs. Well prepared briefs have been furnished the Court and the same have been duly considered.

The Practice Acts found in Chapters 115 and 116 of Title VIII of the 1927 Code of Iowa provide the statutory law relative to the case. The particular sections applicable are in substance as follows:

Section 2439: No person shall engage in the practice of medicine and surgery unless he shall have obtained from the State Department of Health a license for that purpose.

Section 2519: Any person engaging in the practice of any profession for which a license is required by this Title, without such license, may be restrained by permanent injunction.

Section 2528: The opening of an office or place of business for the practice of any profession for which a license is required by this Title, the announcing to the public in any way the intention to practice such profession, the use of any professional degree or designation, or of any sign or advertisement as a practitioner of any such profession, or as a person skilled in the same, shall be prima facie evidence of engaging in the practice of such profession.

Section 2538: The following classes of persons shall be deemed to be engaged in the practice of medicine:

1. Persons who publicly profess to be physicians or surgeons or who publicly profess to assume the duties incident to the practice of medicine or surgery.

2. Persons who prescribe and fur-

nish medicine for human ailments or treat the same by surgery.

Before passing to a general consideration of the pleadings, evidence and law involved in the case, it is well to note that under our Statutes, the Court, in arriving at a decision, is neither permitted nor allowed to consider either the efficacy or the inefficiency in counteracting disease of the so-called "Baker" or "Hoxsey" treatments. Such matters are not controversial issues. The defense has inserted in the record evidence which tends to prove these treatments have some merit, while on the other hand the Plaintiff has introduced evidence tending to prove the contrary. Counsel for both sides, of course, recognize that neither the merits nor the demerits of the treatments have anything to do with the issue the Court is required to decide.

The crucial inquiry is: Have the defendants or any of them engaged in the practice of medicine within the meaning of the law? If so, then under Section 2519 the duty of the Court is to restrain by injunction, as it is admitted of record none of the defendants are licensed to so practice.

The allegations of Plaintiff's amended and substituted petition will now be briefly considered. It is alleged by plaintiff that the defendants are engaged in the practice of medicine in that they, said defendants, have publicly professed to be physicians and surgeons, publicly professed to assume the duties, incident to medicine and surgery, and have prescribed and furnished medicines for human ailments, and surgery, the practice of medicine and surgery having been carried on by these defendants under one roof by concerted action and as a common enterprise.

The defendants in their answers deny the above allegation, and among other things they plead a misjoinder of parties and of causes of action.

In view of the above contention of plaintiff and because of defendants' claim of misjoinder, the Court is of the opinion that the only evidence upon which plaintiff may rely to establish its case must come from and after March 14, 1930, which is the date the defendant Hoxsey commenced work at the Baker Institute. All the other defendants were there long before then, but the evidence is clear that he had no connection with them.

Before generally discussing the evidence attention is called to the position our Supreme Court has taken regarding the issuance of injunctions. The case of *Beidenkopf v. Insurance Co.*, 160 Iowa 629, cites with apparent approval some language used in *Bonaparte v. R. R. Co.*, 250 Fed. Cas. No. 1, 617, as follows: "There is no power the exercise of which is more delicate, which requires a greater caution, deliberation,

and sound discretion, or more dangerous in a doubtful case, than the issuing of an injunction; it is the strong arm of equity, that never ought to be extended unless to cases of great injury, where courts of law cannot afford an adequate or commensurate remedy in damages." True, the case at bar is not similar to the action in which the above rule was announced, but I think it is more or less applicable to all equity cases. Then, too, we must remember that our Statutes provide for a remedy at law in a criminal prosecution for the question involved in this case. Of course, injunctive relief is on a different theory than criminal convictions, the latter calling for some form of punishment, while as said in *Oates v. Leonard*, 191 Iowa, on page 1010, "injunctive relief is not intended for punishment, but its purpose is to prevent similar conduct in the future."

The evidence discloses that the Baker Institute is owned and operated by the defendant Baker; it is located at Muscatine and is a place where various human diseases are treated, however, mainly cancer. That the other defendants were employed there for many months and that a few days before this trial the defendant Hoxsey ceased his work there, the defendants Gearing, Turner and Gresham still being employed. That since March 14, 1930, at least one Dr. J. L. Statler has been the chief examiner of patients at the Baker Institute. Said Statler has been referred to in the evidence as a "registered physician," and while it is not wholly clear that he is a licensed physician, the testimony has this implication. This deduction may not be correct; however, the State, in the opinion of the Court, has not refuted this inference. It further appears from the evidence that at the time of the trial and before there are at least two other doctors at the said Institution who are licensed. That all patients receiving treatment since March 14th were examined by Dr. Statler or his assistants who are licensed.

This opinion will now consider the question as to whether or not the work performed by the defendants Gearing, Turner and Gresham, as disclosed by the evidence, is the practice of medicine within the meaning of Section 2538.

The Supreme Court of Iowa has had occasion to pass upon said section in criminal prosecutions, but so far as I am able to find it has never been called upon to fully consider the language thereof. In one of its late decisions, *State v. Hueser*, 215 N. W. 643, it is said: "In Iowa a person is deemed to be engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery who:

1. Publicly professes to be a physician or surgeon.
2. Publicly professes to assume the

duties incident to the practice of medicine.

3. Prescribes and furnishes medicine for human ailments or treats the same by surgery."

This is but a restatement of the Statute. At this point consideration will be given to the meaning of various words used in said section. In order to avoid any mistake reference is here made to the words, "Publicly," "Profess" and "Prescribe." We find they are defined in Webster's New International Dictionary as follows:

Publicly: With exposure to general notice or knowledge; openly.

Profess: To pretend to knowledge of; to proclaim one's self versed in; to pretend.

Prescribe: To direct, designate or order the use of as a remedy.

It will also be noted that said statute does not define the "Duties incident to the practice of medicine or surgery." I think it may be fairly said such duties are as follows: (a) an examination to discover the kind of an ailment or disease, if any, with which a person suffers. (b) if disease or infirmity is discovered to decide upon the proper remedy or treatment. (c) to administer or prescribe the remedy or treatment, surgical or otherwise, to the disease.

The evidence establishes that the defendants Gearing, Turner and Gresham have given to various patients at the Institute what has been termed the needle or "Baker" treatment, which is a hypodermic injection of a fluid the ingredients of which are unknown to them; that the injections are made in various parts of the body of different patients. The Court is convinced from the evidence that in many instances no licensed doctor was present to personally direct the treatments. These defendants say such injections were given under the general orders of Dr. Statler and their evidence is not disputed on this point; still, by their own testimony it is shown they have often determined the exact place on the body of the patient where the needle is inserted and the injection made. They also seek to avoid the statute by saying the quantity of each injection was limited by orders from a physician; they say such general order of the physician for the "Baker" treatment is from 8 to 10 minims, yet we find from the evidence that they, as treating nurses, which is the term they apply to their work, must exercise their judgment and determine whether the patient should receive the minimum or maximum quantity or some quantity between the two extremes. In the opinion of the Court this plainly makes of these three defendants persons who prescribe and furnish medicine for human ailments, in that, in the very nature of their work as admitted by them, they direct, designate and determine the size of the dose and administer it

without the actual direction of a physician.

The work of these three defendants is much different than that of the trained nurse in the case of *Frank, et al, v. South, et al*, 194 S. W. 375. In that case it was held she should not be enjoined, the Court saying, in substance, that her acts did not require the exercise of judgment as she administered medicine in the quantity, at the times and in the manner directed by a licensed surgeon and that she merely acted as "his hands."

Coming now to the defendant Hoxsey: The evidence discloses that he has administered to patients at the Baker Institute what has been termed as the "Hoxsey" treatment, which is the external application of a powder. That he has also on several occasions performed surgery on patients at the Baker Institute. The evidence is conclusive, I feel, that his surgical acts were not done under the personal direction of a licensed physician and surgeon. In the opinion of the Court there is satisfactory proof that the work performed by him is within the meaning of Section 2538.

The character of the work done by the defendants Hoxsey, Gearing, Turner and Gresham in administering and treating the sick, it not appearing they have any special training along the lines of their work, fully justifies the Practice Act Statutes. There is no question about the power of the Legislature to enact them and to impose such conditions as it deems wise before a person may engage in the practice of medicine. See *State v. Edmonds*, 127 Iowa 337. It is a matter of common knowledge that a greater period of time is required to complete a course of study in medicine than in any other profession, and we find that the Courts very generally throughout the United States have approved Practice Act laws because their purpose is to shield the people from those who attempt to treat disease not from knowledge scientifically gained but only from guess work and practical experience.

There remains now but to consider the question as to whether or not the defendant Baker, because of his ownership, operation and activities with the Baker Institute, as shown by the evidence, falls within the meaning of the statute. The burden of proof, of course, is upon the Plaintiff to establish this proposition.

From the evidence, I do not think there can be any serious claim that he publicly professed to be a physician and surgeon, or that he has treated by surgery, and the Court will spend no time on these two matters.

The two more difficult issues to decide are: Has he prescribed and furnished medicine for human ailments? Has he publicly professed to assume the duties incident to the practice of medicine?

These questions will be considered in the order above stated.

Under our law, in the opinion of the Court, the lack of a license to practice medicine does not prohibit a person from owning or operating a hospital or other place where human ailments are treated, but in owning and operating such a place a person who has no license is denied the right to do any of the acts defined by Section 2538. In this case the evidence discloses that defendant Baker owns a secret remedy which is administered to patients at the Baker Institute, so there can be no question that he furnishes this medicine, but that is not enough to bring him within the Statute. He must prescribe the medicine for human ailments as well as furnish it. To the Court's mind the evidence does not show satisfactorily that he has prescribed the remedy given to patients at the Baker Institute since March 14, 1930. Before then, in the time of Dr. Arey, I think a reasonable construction of the evidence is that defendant Baker did order the giving of the remedy and that his acts in that respect would be within the meaning of the Statute, but under the Court's theory of the law this evidence cannot be considered on the question of the issuance of an injunction in this case.

If this was a trial based upon the criminal section of our Code, 2522, which provides for fine or imprisonment for a violation of the provisions of any of the chapters of Title VIII, I think a different rule would apply. Under the statute of limitations all acts within three years of their commission could be considered. Also, Section 12895 would be applicable, which provides that all persons in the commission of a public offense, whether they directly commit the act constituting the offense or aid and abet its commission though not present must hereafter be indicted, tried and punished as principals.

In a criminal prosecution on the facts of the case, because of said Section 12895, then all of the acts of his co-defendants in which defendant Baker aided or abetted would, in the eyes of the law, be his acts. See *State v. McAninch*, 172 Iowa 96. But we must remember this is an action in equity and not brought at law for the commission of a crime, and Section 12895, in the opinion of the Court, is of no help in arriving at a decision.

Has he publicly professed to assume the duties incident to the practice of medicine? In other words, has he with exposure to general notice or knowledge pretended that he will undertake to examine patients at the Baker Institute, or that he will determine the proper remedy for such patients, or that he will administer or direct the administration of a remedy to them? To the Court this seems to be the most difficult point to decide. The reasoning on both sides of this proposition has great force and the question is a very close one.

(Continued on Page 42)

Is Disease the Cause of Crime?

By William H. Jahn



IN a broad sense there are two kinds of crime. One kind of crime is an act or acts that are wrong in their own nature and the other class includes those acts that are made criminal by enactments of laws or ordinances too numerous to mention. This automatically gives us two contributory to crime; the making of laws that are against public interest and the wickedness of the people.

Here is a fair example of how bad laws contribute to crime. The practice of medicine is defined viz:

1. To open an office for the practice of medicine (30 Cyc. 1544 n. 1.).
2. To announce to the public or any individual, in any way, a desire or willingness or readiness to treat the sick or afflicted, or investigate or diagnose, or offer to investigate or diagnose, any physical or medical ailment or disease of any person (30 Corpus Juris Cyc. System, 1544 n. 1.).
3. To suggest, recommend, prescribe, or direct for the use of any person any drug, medicine, appliance, or other agency, whether material or not material, for the cure or relief of any wound, fracture, or bodily injury or deformity after having RECEIVED OR WITH INTENT TO RECEIVE, THEREFORE EITHER DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, ANY BONUS, GIFT, OR COMPENSATION (30 Cyc. 1544 n. 1.).
4. The art of preventing, curing or alleviating disease or pain (30 Cyc. 1561.).

Here is how it works out in actual life. Suppose I am a real medical quack and a lady comes to me for treatment and I poison her, or perform an illegal operation upon her body which results in her immediate death. I go scott free if I prove that I did not receive or expect pay for it directly or indirectly, for the receiving of pay is one of the essentials to establish the unlawful practice of medicine. On the other hand suppose I am a duly graduated chiropractor from a standard chiropractic college in an open state and a sick man calls upon me to adjust his spine for the purpose of taking pressure off his nerves without using medicine or any of its branches. Now mind you, he has been given up to die by the regular medical doctors and I do all I can to ease his pains and comfort him during his declining hours, and the

powers that gave the life take it away. Do you know that more than likely I will be brought before the criminal court to answer to the charges of negligent homicide? Now if you knew a harmless way without the use of drugs or surgery to ease the killing pains for your beloved ones, would you consult laws that have been enacted under pressure of a band of medical doctors that would make human kind-

ologists can not appreciate the truth. Real crimes are simply the by-product of disease. Everything that a person does depends upon the way his mind can express itself through the physical body. Obstruct the flow of life over the nerves and you will have an abnormal expression. If the life fails to get to the vasomotor control centers, such a person is subject to blood-pressure conditions, aggravated by the environment,

and an otherwise calm, cool and loving mother might resort to striking her husband or children over the head with a pistol, or blaze out with a string of profanity that would startle a Chicago gangster. In the moments of extreme toothache a loving father might split his child's head open. I tell you, a person who gets mad easily is sick. The desire for more than is needed to take a person and his family through life is another form of sickness that medical doctors know nothing about, and the poverty we see all about us is simply opportunity-blindness or the lack of force to strike while the iron is hot.

Take a mild case. You live where your route to and from work takes you by the home of some child. You feel mean, the little one greets you—you think—"I said nothing to that brat, why does it have to bother me? I am on the public street, I pay taxes for the right to walk here unmolested. Why does not she tend to her own business and let me look after mine?" But, you try to force a smile and do the best you can and simply say, "How are you Amie?"

Some days later you have been to a chiropractor who took the pressure off your nerves and again you pass Amie's home and the same little voice greets you, "Hello Mr. Jackson." You smile and notice that the little one has been playing house, her little trusting eyes sparkle and her dress blends with the beautiful lawn and flowers that send their fragrance into the gentle breezes without expecting any return or thanks for it. There is no difference in the picture, the whole difference lies in that one day you were sick and the other day you were well. One day you were blind with your eyes open and the other day your brain appreciated what your eye saw.

As another consideration I will state
(Continued on Page 42)

Comment and Criticism

This writer believes that "real crimes are simply the by-product of disease."

There is just enough truth and just enough error in this viewpoint to make it a dangerous doctrine. It is just the same as to say that outer conditions—that his environment, social conditions such as extreme poverty or ill-gotten wealth, living in slums, being forced into a hobo life hunting jobs, etc.—are not injurious. That social inequality, injustice, exploitation of labor, slavery of labor, monopoly, profiteering, corruption of government, do not of themselves have any evil consequences. That we do not need to worry about these outer things. That energy spent in trying to remove evil conditions and make the world a better place to live in is energy wasted. That all these things have no relation to crime except in so far as they produce disease. That inasmuch as crime arises solely from disease, we needn't worry about it; the doctor and drugless healer, chiropractors and sanitary experts will take care of us.

What a paradise for the doctors and healers this world would be if this were so. In one stroke they could abolish all other groups and professions that are seeking to better human conditions and have it all to themselves. Educators, social reformers, political reformers, teachers of religion, morality and ethics, could be relegated to oblivion and the doctors and drugless healers and chiropractors given their jobs and salaries. Since disease is the cause of crime, violence and immorality we could even abolish the government and let the docs and drugless healers and chiropractors attend to everything and have everything.

As a matter of fact, disease and abnormal bodily and brain conditions are only a SECONDARY cause of crime mainly produced by abnormal industrial and social conditions which are the PRIMARY cause of crime. The first job before humanity is to clean up the outer world and make a safe and uplifting and morally and physically healthful environment for ourselves—produce a society that is just, co-operative, Christian and brotherly and which affords NORMAL OUTLETS FOR CREATIVE ACTIVITY FOR ALL AND EQUITABLE REWARDS FOR ALL USEFUL ACTIVITY. Then the scientific physical healers of men will have their big job of removing all bodily and brain conditions that tend to produce crime.

ness a crime, and refuse to do your best? Or would you respond to the spirit that moved our great grand fathers who defied the imposed English laws and do the best you could under the circumstances? "The crime of crimes is treason . . . (it) . . . shall consist only in levying war . . . or in adhering to enemies, giving them aid and comfort" . . . Is not this exactly what the thirteen original states did to England? In our stage of enlightenment we can not indulge in savage methods to establish the rights of man, but, it is up to every citizen to wage a relentless mental war against the wrongs against the rights of man.

The real crimes that are wrong in their nature are so simple that crimin-

The House of Refuge

By Melville Kress

"The House of Refuge is the heart of him who has known need, suffering and sympathy."

The generosity of the rich is tainted with charity and self-advertisement. Among the poor alone, who know from experience what need and suffering are, one finds the real generosity which makes great personal sacrifice for fellow unfortunates. I am going to relate a case, which came under my personal observation, of the instinctive, fellowship, generosity and self-sacrifice of the poor.

George Roshtyska was a laborer, just a plain laborer in a steel storage yard of a large manufacturing concern situated within a few miles of Pittsburgh. His job called for outside work the year round, but one did not need to be told that for it could be plainly seen—the elements had reddened his countenance. Among other things one would observe about George was his short, stocky figure with bulging arm muscles, and his little squinty brown eyes.

There were only nine things in this world that George worried about—one wife and eight children. On his meagre wage it was almost impossible to support this vast family, but with the aid of a little farm which he cultivated, he managed to eke out a bare existence for them. With all his troubles, he never became despondent, allowing his good nature to tower above everything else. His class of people never failed to take advantage of his kind and loving personality.

First there came little Tony Salerno, a hunch-backed old man, paralyzed in one leg, who earned his living by minor odd jobs. He had begged George to spare him a room, which George did, leaving only three rooms for his family. Tony lived here for about three years and then his sister came one day and took him away to live in her new big home which her husband had

built with the profits of his bootlegging trade.

Then came Helenkia Zabin-sky, a shriveled and half-insane woman. Though only twenty years of age, she had the appearance of one who might be sixty. She had been ousted from several boarding houses because of her excessive drinking and carousing. One can judge the degree of her insanity by the fact that she gave birth to two children out of wedlock; and that she had to strain her feeble mind in order to remember in whose care she had left them. That made no difference to George, however, for he found room to keep her. She stayed a few months and then disappeared.

Big-hearted George, was always sharing-up, always helping some poor soul in misery or trouble. Here was an Italian who had deserted his wife and came to hide; and a little Russian ex-convict who dared not go back to his home town, was given help.

George did not know it, but all this generosity was not going to be for nought. One night, a winter night, while George and his family were seated around the kitchen coal stove, there came a knock at the door. "Go see who it is," said George to his eldest son. The boy opened the door and recognizing a neighbor, bid him come in.

"Hello, everybody," spoke the neighbor as he sat down on a chair, making himself right at home.

"Hello, Mike," they replied in a chorus.

"George, I want to talk import business wit you."

"Whazza troub?"

"You see, dey trow me out of house, everyting what I got lay outside in rain, and—"

"Who trow you out?" broke in George a little excited.

"Wait little bit, I tell you. I'm feel bad. Da fella wot own my house—he want me move. I no find place for move so I tell him I no find place. He say 'You got find place, Markovitch.' I say, 'can no find.' Den pretty soon sheriff come down an trow out my stuff."

He paused, and took time to light a cigarette at the same time offering George one which the latter accepted. They both sat in silence for a moment—"Dirty trick, munkey bizness," began George, "Wot dey tink you can do? Sleep wit no roof on head? Where your wife an kids—sleep on ground?"

"Can no sleep on ground when rains," commented Mike. "Dey steal in house and sleep on floor till rain quit. If sheriff find out he raise hell. You tink, George, maybe you got little room for us?"

"Not be much room," said George, "one-two-three—"he began to count, "sebenteen peepil in four rooms!" he exclaimed.

"I got no place, George, I tank you if you help."

"You got no place—I guess be alright come stay wit me."

"Tank you, George, I be up. I bring family tomorra."

The newspapers got hold of the story somehow and next day the photographers came to snap a couple of pictures of the "sebenteen peepil in four rooms!"

The papers played it up, pictures and all, as a great piece of humor—seventeen persons in four rooms! The big point of the story, however, was missed—the point that transcends humor and borders on inspiration—the point that there is an underlying fellowship in the downtrodden of the world that will yet save humanity.

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 fifth article in this series. Back numbers of TNT can be obtained from this office or newsdealers for 20 cents per copy.)

Lesson VI Brain and Mind

The brain is the house. The mind is the tenant. The latest books on physiology give 36 brain localizations. The disciples of Doctors Gall and Spurzheim have scientifically demonstrated 44 primary elements of mind and have discovered the brain centers through which they function. The names of these primary elements are appetite, acquisitiveness, thrift, reserve, energy, courage, love of life, friendship, love of home, conjugal love or the mating instinct, amateness or the racial instinct, the individualizer, form, size, weight, color, order, number, eventuality, locality, time, tune, speech, construction, ideality, sublimity, adaptation, imitation, concentration, self-reliance, firmness, self-consciousness, ambition, caution, conscience, hope, faith, love, reverence, intuition.

It is now generally recognized that the impulses function through the base brain and the centers of control are in the upper brain where the intellectual and moral elements of mind function. Every element of mind is good if used right. Vice, crime, disease, poverty, and other human weaknesses result from the abuse of the powers of mind. Nearly all juvenile delinquency is caused by the abuse of five of the 44 elements of mind. One of these is temper, the abuse of energy; another is theft, the abuse of acquisitiveness and thrift; another is stubbornness, the abuse of firmness; another is quarrelsomeness, the abuse of courage; and the fifth is sex-perversion, the abuse of the sex-instinct. These abuses are the cause of most adult delinquency. The duty of society toward all delinquents is to re-educate them and help them to make the adjustments in their lives that will help them to control themselves. Present methods of treating delinquents are a disgrace to our 20th century.

Persons who are insane have one or more of the primary elements of mind deranged. Pinel in France was a pioneer in rational methods of treating the insane. Since his time much progress has been made in caring for the mentally deranged but there is still much room for improvement in caring for these unfortunates. During the last decade or two much emphasis has been placed upon vocational work in mental hospitals with good results. The impotent psychology of today, which has gone bankrupt in trying to define

human nature, has failed to give the help needed in caring for mental patients. Early in this century, Beers, a graduate of Yale University, had a nervous breakdown and spent two years as a patient in mental hospitals of New England. After he recovered he wrote a book called "A Mind that Found Itself," which has done more to improve conditions in mental hospitals than any other thing that has happened in recent years. The Mental Hygiene Society was organized as a result of Mr. Beer's exposures. Prof. William James, the eminent psychologist, was one of the best supporters of the movement. The greatest lack today among workers with mental patients is a knowledge of applied human nature. Psychiatry is making some improvements but it is a very imperfect system of mind study, as are psychoanalysis and psychopathology. Dr. Hollander of London is a psychiatrist who is introducing the true science of mind to his medical brethren. In a mental hospital in England where Dr. John Connolly introduced this science nearly 100 years ago, his methods of dealing with mental patients were a century in advance of where the conventional methods are today.

In dealing with human lives in the past the two most important words were: "cure" and "rescue." Gradually the words "prevention" and "human conservation" are taking the place of rescue and cure. Humanity must build the strong fence above the dangerous cliff to keep people from falling over rather than to run ambulances below the cliff to pick up the wounded after they have fallen over. In our beautiful City of The Angels the community chest begins a drive this month to raise \$3,200,000 for 124 organizations that are devoted largely to rescue and cure. Last year it took 17,000 people two months to raise that much money for 131 organizations. A few years before there were 154 organizations using community chest funds. Now there are only 124. If we would help people to help themselves most of those organizations would be unnecessary. We should get back of the public schools and make them function more efficiently than they are. The lives of children must be balanced by proper home, school and community environment. Human nature is the only safe guide in such work. Nobody can study human nature without knowing the primary elements of mind and their connections with brain centers. Horace Mann became America's greatest educator because he based his work on the science of human nature. Unfortunately there is no normal school, teachers college or university today teaching the science of human nature. In our educational work we are blind leaders of the blind. One writer said that "grab-

itis" is the prevailing disease of the world today. Mammon worship leaves people little time for such trifles as training people to live normal lives.

In our City of The Angels we have 40 detective agencies and 40 detectives in one agency, but no vocational or child guidance bureau in the schools. The community chest gives one private child guidance clinic \$22,000 a year and a doctor who works in it is paid \$6,000 a year, but our schools have no vocational or child guidance bureau. We have 2,358 policemen and 921 persons on the sheriff's staff, with 49 superior and 26 municipal courts, but there is no vocational or child guidance bureau in the schools. When the writer was chairman of the Juvenile Court Committee 15 years ago there were 29 probation officers. There are now three times that many and the chief probation officer told the writer last week that he needs 15 more. There were then three teachers in the Juvenile Hall detention home. There are now eight. There were then five workers in the Juvenile Police Bureau. There are now 660; but there is no vocational or child guidance bureau in the schools.

Less than two years ago, State Superintendent of Schools for California, W. J. Cooper, who is now U. S. Commissioner of Education, said at a teachers' convention in Los Angeles, "The greatest weakness in California's present secondary school system is its failure to offer students more personal counsel. Guidance would be of the greatest value but we have in California no system for offering counsel to high school students. Guidance in the better use of leisure would prevent much juvenile delinquency."

This defective education is not limited California.

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.

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Do You Know?



What Does the Bottom of the Sea Look Like?

The ocean away from the shores is from one to three, four and even five miles deep. The bottom of the ocean is very much in shape like the land on which we live. There are plains, plateaus, valleys, hills, mountains, canyons, cliffs and crags, except, as far as has been learned, the elevations are less abrupt or steep and more rounded, as a rule, than on land. Where the ocean is shallow enough for some light to get to the bottom, there are giant forests of sea weed and brilliant sea plants. Among these forests fish of all colors and shapes swim. Under these forests crabs, lobsters and other shell fish crawl or remain practically attached to one place. In some of the shallow seas in the tropics are scenes like fairyland. There are great sponges, delicately tinted sea shells, great trees of snow-white, pink and red coral, sea foliage of every tint and shade, and deep, dark caverns in which lurk the devil-fish and other strange monsters of the deep. In the deep sea far below the zone of light is black darkness and a temperature close to freezing. No plants grow there. Many of the animals down there carry their own phosphorescent lights. Many are heavily shelled. Many without eyes, feel their way about on the ooze of the ocean floor. Most animals down there live on the dead bodies of animals from the upper levels of the ocean which rain down constantly on the bottom of the ocean.

Why Doesn't Deep Sea Pressure Kill Animals?

How can animals live under the terrific weight of a mile and more of water? The weight of the ocean is so great that a naked human diver can go down

only 204 feet, yet some animals live several miles down. How fast the pressure or weight of the water increases as one goes down is shown by the following figures: At 20 feet depth the pressure of the water is $8\frac{1}{2}$ pounds on every square inch of the body; at 50 feet, $21\frac{3}{4}$ pounds; 100 feet, $43\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; 150 feet, $65\frac{1}{4}$ pounds; at 204 feet, which is the limit to the unprotected human being, the pressure is $88\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per square inch. As there are 720 square inches on the average human body, a diver at this depth has to sustain a weight of 33 tons distributed all over his body. **He doesn't die because the pressure is evenly distributed all over his body and is the same inside of his body as outside.** But what about animals that live a mile or more down that have to sustain hundreds of tons of pressure? They are able to do this because they were evolved gradually under this pressure and every cell and organ in their bodies were slowly built up to sustain this dreadful weight which would kill any land animals instantly. If deep sea animals are lifted toward the surface of the sea they often burst and die on the way up. Deep sea animals are caught and brought to the surface by means of deep sea dredging devices. Men are lowered as much as 1,400 feet into the ocean in strong steel tanks with small, thick and very strong windows.

What Makes an Echo?

Whenever sound waves strike something and bounce back toward their starting point without being broken, they produce what we call an echo. Sound is a succession of air waves caused by any vibration, blow, commotion or explosion sufficient to

agitate or vibrate the air. If I shout or otherwise make a noise and in a little while the sound comes back to me it does so because the sound waves traveling away from me strike something and bounce back without being broken up. If they strike something that breaks them up there is no echo. Where there is no air there is no sound because there are no sound waves. If you were in space above the earth where there is no air you would not hear a terrific explosion a short distance from you because there would be no air waves to convey the sound to you.

Why Does a Blow Cause a Lump on the Head?

When one's head is struck by a hard substance a lump forms instead of a dent. The first thing that forms after the head is struck is really a dent and not a lump, but a lump takes the place of the dent in a very short time. Why? The dent is levelled up almost immediately because, like any solid or semi-solid substance, the head possesses elasticity—the power to regain its original shape. Then the lump quickly appears because the head is injured where it is struck and nature quickly carries certain liquids to this spot to heal the injury. The chief healing liquid is blood, but there is a large assemblage of the white corpuscles of the blood which possess antiseptic and healing properties. The sudden piling of this healing material at the point of the wound causes this area to puff up and make a lump. The lumps on the head caused by blows are bigger than on other parts of the body because the bone is close to the surface and the layer of flesh is thin there. The only way the swelling can expand is outward.



Things Worth Knowing



Good Cement for China, Marble and Glass

The white of eggs thickened with powdered quicklime makes a good cement for broken china, marble and glass.

Transparent Cement for Glass

Dissolve one part of India rubber in chloroform and mix with sixteen parts by measure of gum mastic in powder form. Digest for two days, frequently shaking the vessel in which this mixture is contained. The cement is applied with a fine camel's hair brush.

Unbreakable Cement for China

Into a very thick solution of gum arabic and water stir plaster of Paris until the mixture becomes a viscous paste. Apply it with a brush to the fractured edges and stick them together. In three days the article cannot again be broken in the same place. The whiteness of the cement renders it doubly valuable.

Water-Proof Cement

Mix thoroughly 8 parts of melted glue of the consistence used by carpenters with 4 parts of linseed oil boiled into varnish with litharge. This hardens in about 48 hours after applying to break and does not soften or lose its holding strength in the presence of water.

Cement for Stoves

Mix iron filings, white lead and linseed oil to about the consistency of putty for glazing. Apply this at the cracks or breaks or joints while the stove is cold, filling in thoroughly. Let stand a day or two before making fire in stove.

Cheap Way to Preserve Posts and Timber

Mix one pound of blue vitriol with 40 pounds of water. If the timber is dry soak it in this mix-

ture ten days. If it is green soak it six days. This is a good preservative for all kinds of timber—fence posts, spouts, shingles, bean poles, stakes, etc. For fence posts some use 1 pound of blue vitriol to 20 pounds of water.

Good Way to Preserve Wood

The following preparation when dry forms a varnish over wood as hard as stone and is used in Germany. Mix 40 parts of chalk, 50 of rosin and 4 of linseed oil. Melt them together in an iron pot. Add one part of native oxide of copper and afterwards one part of sulphuric acid, using care in mixing as sulphuric acid is dangerous to handle. Apply this mixture hot to the wood with a brush.

To Preserve and Improve Leather

Melt and mix well in a vessel tallow and resin in the proportion of 21 parts of tallow to 3 of resin. In another vessel dissolve 7 parts of good washing soap in 70 parts of pure rain water. Heat the latter to the boiling point and add the first mixture. Let them boil together gently and they will be ready for use. This preparation when applied to leather not only preserves it but makes it pliable and soft and is especially good for boots, harness leather and belting.

To Polish Enameled Leather

Heat a half pint of best cream and a quarter of a pint of linseed oil and mix them well together. Clean the leather and rub it over with a sponge dipped in this mixture. Then rub leather with a soft, dry cloth until a brilliant polish is produced.

To Rejuvenate Old Files and Rasps

Boil them in soap, lye or slacked lime, soda and water. Then wash them in water and throw them into a vessel of diluted sulphuric acid formed of 1 part acid and 6 parts water. Let them remain for some time. The exact time they are to be taken out is determined by taking out a file and observing whether or not the teeth are sharp. When the teeth or nicks appear sharp take out files or rasps and wash them in another vessel containing a solution of soda, in the proportion about an ounce of soda to a pail of water. The files thus treated are slightly thinner and lighter, but are just as good as the original files.

How to File Glass

Use a twelve inch mill file, single cut, and wet with turpentine saturated with camphor, or either of these liquids separately. Glass can be filed or shaped with a file thus prepared as easily and almost as fast as if it were brass.

To Prevent Tools From Rusting

Lard and resin form one of the best preparations to keep iron and steel implements from rusting. Melt them together in the proportion of three parts of lard to one part of resin. Apply with brush to all surfaces in danger of rusting and they will keep bright. It is especially good for plows, hoes, garden spades, shovels and all kinds of tools. The preparation will keep for a long time ready for instant use.



Cooking Hints

We will publish any good recipe for this page, providing you have tried and proven same. Sign your name with address.



Apple Dumplings

First make the sauce for the dumplings as follows: Mix 3 cups of sugar with $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups of water and season to taste with nutmeg. Put this mixture in a pan and set on the stove and let it boil a few minutes until all the sugar is melted.

To make the dumplings, take 2 cups of Baker's All Purpose Flour,
2 tbsps. shortening,
2 tsps. KTNT Baking Powder,
1 tsp. salt.

Mix these together and add enough milk to make a soft dough. Divide in 6 parts, as this will make 6 dumplings. Roll out these parts thin and put in apples and some sugar and make in balls. Put these balls in a pan containing the sauce and bake together.—Mrs. C. A. Williams, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Raisin and Sour Cream Pie

$1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sour cream,
1 cup sugar,
2 eggs,
1 tbsp. flour,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ tbsp. each of cinnamon and nutmeg,

$1\frac{1}{2}$ cups raisins.

Mix these ingredients and pour into pastry-lined pie tins. Bake 30 minutes. The above amount will serve six.—Mrs. E. J. Valett, Muscatine, Iowa.

Pea Salad

Take 1 can of peas and drain off juice. Put in mixing bowl. Take 10 cents worth of cream cheese, 10 cents worth of sweet pickles and 2 large onions and dice them all as nearly the size of peas as possible. Take a good cooked mayonnaise salad dressing thick enough to hold the mixture together. Serve on lettuce leaf or any other way you wish.—Mrs. Ethel Weinberg, Davenport, Iowa.

Carrot Marmalade

2 cups of cooked carrots,

2 cups sugar,
2 large oranges,
2 lemons,
1 tbsp. grated orange peel,
1 tbsp. grated lemon peel.

Press carrots through colander. Extract juice from oranges and lemons. Mix grated orange and lemon peel, orange and lemon juice, sugar and carrots and cook until clear and thick. Stir often while cooking.—Mrs. Mildred Grigsby, Bryant, Illinois.

Sunshine Cake

Whites of 11 eggs and yolks of 6,

$1\frac{1}{2}$ cups of sugar measured after 1 sifting,

1 cup of Baker's All Purpose Flour measured after sifting,

1 level tsp. vanilla.

Beat egg whites stiff and gradually beat in sugar. Beat egg yolks well and add egg whites and flavoring. Stir in the flour gradually. Bake 50 minutes in slow oven in angel cake tin. Most any frosting is good.—Mrs. Otto Kirschbaum, Platteville, Wisconsin.

Chocolate Cake

$1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar,

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter,

2 eggs,

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup sour milk,

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup boiling water,

2 squares chocolate,

1 tsp. soda,

2 cups Baker's All Purpose Flour.

Pour $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of boiling water over chocolate to dissolve it. Cream sugar and butter thoroughly. Add well-beaten eggs. Then add sour milk, flour and vanilla and mix well. Put soda in dissolved chocolate and mix well. Pour in cake batter and mix well. Bake in loaf pan about 30 minutes with oven registering about 250 degrees. Frost cake with a fluffy icing.—Myrtle Walters, Genoa, Wisconsin.

Christmas Relish

12 green peppers,
11 sweet red peppers,
10 onions,
1 bunch celery,
3 tbsps. salt,

Chop above ingredients fine and stir in salt. Let strain in colander 20 minutes. Add 1 cup of sugar and one quart of vinegar. Scald three minutes and seal.—Mrs. H. C. Lawrence, Davenport, Iowa.

Pineapple Pie

2 cups chopped pineapple,
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups pineapple juice and water mixed,
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar.

Mix these and bring to boil. Add 2 heaping tbsps. of corn starch dissolved in a little cold water. Cook until thick. Have a crust baked and put pie mixture in crust. Add stiffly beaten egg whites on top. Put in oven until browned a little.—Mrs. Charles Yavorsky, West Branch, Iowa.

Gold Cake

$2\frac{1}{2}$ cups of sifted Baker's All Purpose Flour,
4 tsps. KTNT Baking Powder,
 $\frac{3}{4}$ cup butter,
 $1\frac{1}{4}$ cups sugar,
8 egg yolks beaten until thick,
 $\frac{3}{4}$ cup sweet milk,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. lemon extract.

Sift flour and baking powder three times. Cream butter and sugar until light and fluffy. Add egg yolks and beat well. Add flour alternately with milk, a little amount at a time. Beat well after each addition. Add extract. Bake in three greased nine-inch layer pans in moderate oven 25 minutes. Seven minute frosting sprinkled on this cake is very good, but almost any kind of frosting or filling can be used.—Mrs. Louis Goodale, Kewanee, Illinois.



We pay one dollar each for original poems written by our readers. We cannot use poems unless they are your own composition.

Through Your Eyes

By Anna L. Newsom

The hills are still russet red in the morning
And purple in the shifting afterglow;
The brook still thrills me with its happy laughter
And birds still sing as on their way they go.
You wonder why the picture is not clouded,
Since you have gone and left me all alone?
'Tis just because you showed me all the beauty
When first we met, and in your eyes love shone.
I never saw the beauty in the lily,
Until it mirrored back your purity;
I never heard sweet music in the brook-let,
Until it sounded like your laugh to me,
And though you may be lost to me forever,
The beauty that you taught me lingers near.
'Twas better to have loved you and have lost you
Than never to have loved—and seen—my dear.

A Rhymed Compliment

By F. G. S.

Most doctors and the press are bent,
On argument to help prevent
Your institute so excellent,
From curing CANCER, virulent.
They claim you are a detriment,
Describe your cure as negligent;
They make the press their instrument,
And use it as a battlement.
Their methods so impertinent,
We should resent as fraudulent;
Remembering with wonderment,
Your CANCER CURE is permanent.
Mose Fishbien so belligerent,
Who claims to be so eminent,
Well knows that through your management,
Their victims can't be long content.
And so they must misrepresent,
And harm you to a great extent;
For by such means they're confident,
They'll bring about your banishment.
They're hoping public sentiment,
Will grow vehement, violent,
And brand you as incompetent,
Uncouth and unintelligent.
We read with much astonishment,
The agitation they foment;
The length to which their wrath gives vent,
To try to stop your swift ascent.
They think that by such chastisement,
And threats foreboding dire portent,
To bring upon you punishment,

Perhaps, who knows . . . an accident.
But daily comes a regiment,
Bespeaking glad acknowledgement;
Your institute is heaven sent,
They praise you as munificent.
Each lie your enemies invent,
And print with evil dark intent;
Will bring their shameful souls torment,
And make them humbly penitent.

Blunting the Edge

By John H. Andrews

The last generation
Whose death veneration
Decreed ebon sashes
Is now dust and ashes.
No longer the plumes wave
Or hearses assume grave
And funeral wrappings.
The up-to-date trappings,
By blow and by scalpel,
Have netted a chapel
Where resigned bereaved ones
Can think of their grieved ones.
The atmosphere dreary
Has gone; and these cheery
And hale young morticians,
With modern conditions,
Will soon, in a measure,
Make dying a pleasure!

Thanksgiving Day is Here

By Anna Brower

When the chilly autumn weather turns
the leaves to gold and red,
Every little flower seed sleeps in its
winter bed;
All the crops are harvested, and has
come the time of year,
When everyone rejoices; for Thanks-
giving Day is here!
We are thankful on this day, whether
crops are good or bad;
For if they are not the best, a little
bit should make us glad;
A little bit is more than none, and that
is why we say
That we are truly thankful, on this
Thanksgiving Day.

Thanksgiving makes us think about the
early pioneers,
Who overcame great hardships and
struggled through the years.
We know that we're now living where
the pioneers have trod;
We know that on Thanksgiving Day
they gave their thanks to God.
They set a good example for men now
on this earth,
And we will gladly follow, for we
realize it's worth.
Everybody's happy when it comes this
time of year,
A time for thanks and joyfulness:
Thanksgiving Day is here!

Inn Keeper's Excuse

By Roy Zell Kemp

I could not let them stay because the
clothes
They wore were not what customers of
mine
Might wear! If I had let them stay,
who knows
But what the others would have left?
A sign
That He was coming in the night I did
Not have! I can but cry I did not know.
If only I had known . . . But they were
bid
To leave my Inn . . . They had no place
to go.

Though very sorry for their plight, I
could
Not keep them in my Inn—I gave a
stall
To them to use, and told them that it
would
Be better than no sheltered place at all.
Dear Lord, more pity I might well have
shown,
Yet hear my pleading cry: if I had
known . . .

Sunday Night in a Little Town

By Susan Gordon

On Sunday night in a little town
Young lovers still stroll up and down,
Undisturbed by alien cars;
Nothing the brooding quiet mars.
The Methodist church is on Maple
street,
Where friends and kindly neighbors
meet,
While down a block and over on Third
The lusty Lutherans are heard.
With might and main both choirs are
singing,
A message of hope to some heart bring-
ing.
The whole town dwells in such security,
The young girls seem of unusual purity.
O'er the whole ensemble is a golden
moon;
Here, trouble and strife seem out of
tune,
And hunger and crime and fear and
care
Seem trivial things that vanish in air.
While far away the city seethes,
And longs and prays for a clean, cool
breeze.
Oh, to be again where the stars look
down
On Sunday night in a little town.

TNT Bombs and Dubs

Messages of Great Americans
Washington: Be independent.
Jefferson: Be free.
Lincoln: Be united.
Roosevelt: Behave.
Coolidge: Be economical.
Hoover: Fishing's good.
Volstead: Dry up.

Tibbs: Why don't the American workers do more kicking?
Nibbs: They can't: they're just a lot of hired hands.

There is talk of broadcasting all the doings of Congress. That will make America drier than



Rejuvenated

"Dearie, I've just heard the most terrible bit of scandal!"

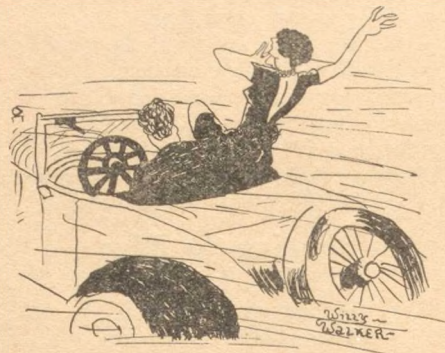
"I thought you had, darling; you looked so happy when you came in."

Volstead or the drought could make it.

Germany is threatened with a dual dictatorship under General von Seeckt and Dr. Schacht. Think of a dictatorship under Seeckt and Schacht! A man couldn't even mention his government without being arrested for swearing.

Professor Landell Henderson of Yale has experimented and discovered that 4 per cent beer is not intoxicating. You'd be surprised about some of those tame looking professors.

A map has been made showing the locations of speakeasies in Washington. It saves congressmen and senators the dan-



Passed the Traffic Signal

Her: Have you ever been arrested for going too fast?

Him: No, but I've been slapped.

ger and trouble of slopping around in the dark and falling into coal holes.

Indiana boasts of a matrimonial agency that uses the latest mail order methods and attains mass production in marriage. It is the only way of keeping up with divorce.

While the campaign is on to suppress disagreeable noises, why not stop family rackets?



He: (cautiously)—Would you say yes if I asked you to marry me?

She: (equally cautious)—If you knew I'd say yes, would you ask me?

Forbidden literature barred from this country by the Custom's Bureau has disappeared in great quantities among Sen-

ators and Representatives at Washington, a newspaper dispatch says. How fortunate is this nation to have such a fine bunch of moral watchdogs to read its wicked books for it!

President Hoover and Premier Bennett of Canada have both been left out of recent lists of "real rulers" of their respective countries. There ought to be a law to compel people to respect political figureheads.

Friend of the Family: What kind of a parent is John?

Discerning Wife: Trans-parent.

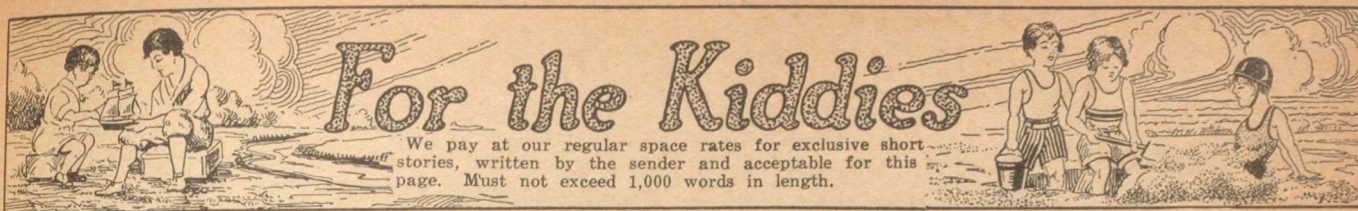


He: You kiss just like Greta Garbo.
 She: What! Have you been two-timing me?

Some bathers at Ada, Ohio, were actually shocked recently. It took a bolt of lightning striking the water several times to perform this miracle.

Paris police recently warned the girls of the perils from lipstick poisoning. They neglected to say who was imperiled and just what they meant by lipstick poisoning.

J. P. Morgan, Jr., has been given the credit of being the greatest financier in the world. Any ordinary American citizen who supports a large family on \$20 or \$25 a week does a piece of financing that Morgan can never duplicate.



Pioneer Days No. 2

By Molly Manning

Mother Shires stood in the kitchen doorway and cast her weather-eye along the horizon one autumn morning.

"Not a smell of rain in the air," said she. "Let's go over to Nancy Pruitt's and make kraut."

"I suppose we might as well," answered Father Shires. "Hank said they would have plenty of cabbage."

Mr. Shires harnessed Major and Brownie and hitched them to the wagon and rolled in the kraut barrel. Mrs. Shires dressed the children. Robert wore his new brown denim overalls for the first time and felt proud as his father said, "Bobby, your mother surely made you a fine pair of overalls this time. They have suspenders just like mine, and look at the pockets!"

Then he helped Robert into the wagon back of the spring seat on which his mother, holding a parasol, was sitting. Mr. Shires tossed Kate and Esther, with stiffly starched sunbonnets and fresh white pinafores, in beside Robert.

"Fix yourselves cozy, children," said he and added teasingly, "and don't fall out when we cross the river."

When they were comfortably settled on the hay in the bottom of the wagon Mr. Shires climbed up on the seat beside Mrs. Shires, clucked to the horses and off they went down the road that led to the river.

They crossed the river at the ford. The horses shook themselves when they came out of the water and walked briskly on through a narrow strip of woods. The timberland seemed filled with squirrels which ran up the trees and from the branches scolded Robert and the girls.

"See that covey of quails," said Mrs. Shires at a turn in the road.

"How many were there, Mother?" asked Kate.

"They scattered so quickly I couldn't count them," answered her mother.

"I counted fifteen," said Kate. "I shall know where to look for squirrels and quails when Father and I go hunting this fall."

"Look how much brighter it is out on the prairie," exclaimed Robert as they came to the edge of the thick wood.

"Oh," cried Esther, "we shall soon be at Pruitt's. I can hardly wait until we get there."

A merry trot across the prairie and they were at Pruitt's. The ten-year-old twins came running from the barn where they had been playing "hide and seek." Mr. Pruitt came from the shade of the elms where he was mending a harness. Madge, the oldest child, and her mother came from the house.

"I do declare," exclaimed Mrs. Pruitt. "Run, Madge, and catch the dominick hen—the one that has been wanting to set."

And, as she brought her friend into the house, the twins took Robert and his sisters off to see the kittens and the men unhitched. After the chicken and dumpling dinner, Mr. and Mrs. Pruitt helped Mr. and Mrs. Shires make the barrelful of Kraut. The children swung on wild grapevine swings, waded in the brook, played "pussy wants a corner" and "tag."

It was close to sundown when the barrel of kraut was loaded in the wagon and the Shires family bade the Pruitt family "goodby!"

The Shires children were tired and before they had gone far all three were cozily curled

up in the hay very much asleep. Darkness came on before home was reached but faithful Major and Brownie kept to the trail as all good horses do. Mother Shires was telling Father Shires how good that kraut would taste on cold winter days. What good spare ribs, kraut and dumplings they would have!

Just a short way from the Shires home, Major swung to the right and Brownie to the left. Before Mr. Shires had time to wonder why the horses did this, the wagon raised up and toppled over. The barrel of kraut rolled out and into the grass. Mr. and Mrs. Shires half jumped and half flew out of the wagon and landed safely. The three children were scattered in three directions, waked up and were frightened.

In the dark the father and mother found the crying children. They were thankful no one was hurt. One-third of the firmly tamped kraut had spilled out of the barrel as it rolled out of the wagon.

What had happened? Why, old Brindle, the cow, had tired of waiting for Robert to drive her to the barn to be milked. So, after she had gone to the brook for a drink, she lay down in the trail to chew her cud. When Major and Brownie came to her, Major simply pulled to the right side of the trail and Brownie went a little way to the left side. The wagon tongue passed over Brindle's back.

But the whole doings excited Brindle and she couldn't lie still. Up she jumped on all four feet as the wagon passed over her! That was what made the wagon upset.

When the children found out what had happened they helped all they could.

(Continued on Page 42)

Facts for Farmers

Feed Wheat to Save Stock This Winter

The effect of the drought in reducing the corn crop at least one billion bushels, working havoc among pastures and at the same time leaving us with a big wheat harvest, has faced millions of farmers with the problem of what is the best thing to do about feeding livestock this winter.

Chairman Legge of the Farm Board and Secretary Hyde of the U. S. Department of Agriculture have launched a campaign to promote the general feeding of wheat by farmers who have short corn crops or none at all. An intelligent following out of this advice will undoubtedly bring benefits in several ways. It will provide a profitable outlet for the large wheat surplus which is depressing the price of wheat and causing wheat farmers great losses, and it will save most of the livestock threatened by the drouth and even enable many livestock owners to realize a profit on much of their livestock at a time when such profits are badly needed.

In order to assist in this movement the United States Department of Agriculture has just issued a bulletin for farmers and livestock growers entitled, "Feeding Wheat to Livestock," which can be obtained by writing to the Department, Washington, D. C. The following are some of the outstanding facts presented in this bulletin:

"In a general way and for all purpose feeding a pound of cracked wheat or cracked barley, or a pound of both in any proportion, is equal in feeding value to a pound of corn.

"Farmers whose corn crops are short can now save money by substituting wheat and barley, pound for pound, for corn, and in feeding these grains in the same way and in the same combinations as they have heretofore fed corn."

The bulletin says that there are 440,000,000 more bushels of wheat in the United States at this time than the average amount used for human food and seed in the United States. Corn is already higher than wheat and is therefore a more costly livestock feed. It will most certainly get still higher in comparison with wheat. Not only is wheat cheaper in price than corn, but its value, bushel for bushel, as a feed is slightly greater than corn. When corn is \$1 per bushel the value of wheat for feeding poultry and sheep is \$1.07 and for feeding hogs and cattle \$1.12.

Like corn, however, wheat is not a complete feed. It should be fed where possible with legume hay from such crops as alfalfa, clover, soybeans and peanuts, but a protein meal or cake made from cotton seed, flaxseed, soy-

beans or peanuts is also satisfactory. For poultry and swine, fish meal, meat scrap and tankage should be fed.

Wheat should be coarsely ground or crushed before feeding. Where possible it is a good idea when feeding horses and cattle to mix bran or other grain with the wheat.

The following are recommended by the government for dairy cows: For use with good pasture, or with alfalfa, soybeans or Lespedeza hay—equal parts of wheat, oats and barley. For use with legume hay and silage or mixed hay alone—equal parts of wheat, oats and gluten feed. For use with non-legume hay and silage or either alone—equal parts of wheat, oats, gluten feed and cottonseed meal.

Some Advantages of Fall Plowing

It is good practice to plow land that does not wash and that does not pack, in the late fall or winter. This means just that much less work in the spring and permits earlier planting. Fall or winter plowing greatly improves the tilth of the land and makes it more productive. Land that is subject to washing should be covered with a growing or cover crop during the winter.

Fall is the best time to put lime on the land—right after plowing. Hydrated lime or finely ground limestone are generally used. Hydrated lime, or slacked lime, is the stronger of the two and acts more quickly. A farmer can get detailed information on liming for his particular locality by writing to his state agricultural college or county agent.

Pointers on Fall Care of Pastures

Drought has hit the pastures hard this year. It is therefore very important that special precautions should be taken this fall to prepare them for weathering this winter. The United States Department of Agriculture has just issued a bulletin based on careful scientific experiments in which the farmers are advised to do seven things to prepare their pastures for weathering the winter and coming out in good shape next spring:

"First, give pastures a two-weeks rest from grazing in the Fall of the year before winter begins. Such a precaution permits the plants to store up reserve food in the roots. This stored food enables them to withstand the adversities of the winter season and gives them a better start the following spring. Therefore, the first big point in the fall management of pastures is

to remove grazing animals a little before the end of the GROWING season, so the plants can get ready for the winter siege.

"Second, a light application of some nitrogenous fertilizer will increase the fall growth and usually lengthen the grazing season.

"Third, after the animals are removed, harrow the pasture to scatter livestock droppings, and insure a more uniform and more palatable growth from the plants the following year.

"Fourth, if limestone is to be applied, fall is the ideal time of the year to make the application, as fall rains, and freezings and thawings in the winter will carry the lime down to where the plants can use it.

"Fifth, drain wet spots in your pasture this fall. Water standing on the land encourages the growth of sedges and rushes where good grass might better be growing.

"Sixth, stop erosion in the pasture by filling with brush, cornstalks, or other similar material.

"Seventh and last, apply a light top-dressing of barnyard manure on the thinner spots in the pasture, to make such spots productive and provide a uniform turf."

Dip Livestock Before Winter Sets In

There should be a general cleanup of stables and shelters for livestock before the animals go into them for the winter and special efforts should be made before the advent of winter to free farm animals from parasites. Use disinfectants freely in all places where the animals are housed.

Dipping is one of the best methods for freeing the skins of the animals from parasites. For scab and mange dip the animals in lime-sulphur or nicotine-sulphur solutions. For common mange at least two dippings are necessary 10 to 14 days apart. Where cattle are affected by sarcoptic mange it is necessary to dip at least six times. A good veterinarian can tell if the animals are infected with this parasite. Horses and hogs are most susceptible to its ravages. For horses solutions of nicotine, lime-sulphur or coal tar creosote are good. For hogs the best all round preparation is crude petroleum. One thorough application is enough. The petroleum may be effectively applied either by dipping, by hog oilers, or simply by sprinkling it on the hogs' backs.

For getting rid of lice crude petroleum is again the best treatment for hogs, and coal tar creosote and nicotine solutions are recommended for sheep, cattle and horses.



How to Remove Pear Blight

Pear blight is controllable by the cutting-out method. During dry weather, in June and again in August, go through the orchard and go over the trees and cut the blight twigs out. Make the cut in the healthy wood well below the disease. Find, and cut out, blighted spots in the large limbs, trunks and collars of the trees. In all the cutting operations disinfect the implements and the cut surfaces with corrosive sublimate solution, 1 part of the chemical to 1,000 parts of water. You can buy tablets of corrosive sublimate at the drug store with directions for making the solution. Apply this by saturating a sponge or a piece of cloth with it and then wipe off the cut surfaces and tools with a wet sponge. **Remember that corrosive sublimate is a deadly poison. Keep it in a non-metallic container, preferably glass and plainly label it poison. Keep it out of the reach of children and livestock.** Immediately after cutting paint the pruning wounds with coal tar creosote paint. This is made by adding 1 part of creosote oil to 4 or 5 parts of coal tar.

How to Kill the Peach Borer

The U. S. Department of Agriculture after many years experimenting for a formula to remove the destructive peach borer has discovered that the best preparation is a gas known as para-dichlorobenzene. The word sounds big and hard, but dichloro-benzene means two parts of chlorine chemically combined with one part of benzene. When para-dichlorobenzene is properly used it is highly effective in killing the borers without injuring the trees 6 years old and older. You buy this chemical or send to the Agricultural department for it and get a white crystalline substance which

smells like ether. Treat the trees in the fall after most of the moths have laid their eggs in order to avoid late infestation of the trees. In the northern states this is usually between September 1 and 10 and in the southern states usually between September 25 and October 10. First clear the earth of grass and weeds for 15 to 18 inches around the base of the tree. Level the earth off, but don't dig the soil up or break the surface more than necessary. If you see signs of borers in the trees above the ground level throw a few shovelful of earth around the tree and level it off. Scrape the trunk of the tree free of gum, etc. If there are any exposed roots cover them with a light layer of soil. Apply your para-dichlorobenzene in a circular band an inch or two wide on the ground around the tree with the inner part of the band about two inches from the tree trunk. Use an ounce of the chemical per tree or somewhat more for large trees. Cover the chemical with several shovelful of dirt, making a cone-shaped mound around the tree. Pack the earth with the back of the shovel. Under average weather conditions most of the para-dichlorobenzene will evaporate, killing 90 to 100 per cent of the borers. But if cooler and rainy weather follows the treatment, it is best to remove the mounds to avoid the chance of hurting the trees.

Science Discovers New Wonderful Insecticide

Compounds known as ethylene dichloride and ethylene oxide having heretofore unheard of powers as insecticides have been developed by the United States Bureau of Entomology and Chemistry. These substances combined with allied compounds have produced a series of fumigants

which are about 100 per cent effective in killing most of the insect pests that harry the farmer and the householder, and they are non-poisonous to human beings.

Ethylene dichloride is colorless, has a slight odor resembling that of ether, and is easily rendered non-inflammable. Placed in a room in shallow pans and combined with carbon tetrachloride, it will kill clothes moths, carpet beetles, rice weevils, Indian meal moths, flour beetles, saw-toothed grain beetles and bedbugs within twenty-four hours.

Ethylene dioxide is also colorless and has the same etherlike odor. It leaves no taste or odor with materials subjected to its vapors, even having no effect upon the flavor of such a sensitive material as tobacco.

"Separate rooms and apartments can be fumigated without vacating other apartments in the same building. Ten pounds of a liquid mixture of ethylene oxide and carbon dioxide, when used in a space of 1,000 cubic feet, will kill in from ten to sixteen hours all bedbugs, roaches, carpet beetles, silverfish, clothes moths and mice.

"Storerooms in candy factories, hospitals, restaurants, storage warehouses, navy depots and grocery stores have been fumigated successfully with ethylene oxide and carbon dioxide. Insects in packages of cereals, dried fruits and flour can be killed when the proper conditions are observed. Over-stuffed furniture has been successfully rid of clothes moths and carpet beetles when fumigated in separate storage compartments.

"Insect control of grain is of particular importance because of the investment involved and the potential damage which can be caused by insect activity. Insects destroy grain and in so doing bring about a rise in temperature which eventually results in fermentation; this being a progressive action, will finally end in actual carbonization of the grain.

"Fumigation is the most economical method of insect control in grain. It is effective in killing all forms of insect life and, in contrast with mechanical and heat-treating methods, does not involve great power costs and loss of grain. Bins varying in height from 25 to 100 feet and containing from 2,500 to 140,000 bushels have been easily fumigated with 100 per cent kills of all insects."

Truth About Insurance

(Continued from Page 21)

their article under the caption: **"THE INSURANCE BUBBLE."**

The writer mentions this for he wants his readers to feel that they are quite respectable even if they are reading articles condemning present day insurance practices. We will have to concede that TNT has pioneered the way in this last upheaval which is going to sweep the country.

Etey Yelood sent his manuscript to several, so called, respectable magazines, but none had the courage to attack the octopus until TNT demonstrated that it could survive and dare to attack the integrity of such large financial interests. Now it seems to be the indoor sport of the moment and we can expect to see all magazines and periodicals rapidly rally to the support of the dear public. Better late than never, so we will not criticize the timorous but commend them for their good work. Three cheers for The American Mercury. May they keep up their good work. May the readers of TNT never forget that this brave little magazine has the courage to pioneer the way without stopping to consider the danger. If you have not heard the entire story and want to know how to intelligently purchase your insurance protection, subscribe now for TNT and have them date your subscription back to the January issue in which these articles first started.

Phenomenon of Ghosts

(Continued from Page 23)

whole system, mind and body, vanishing the pain. I sprang up and went to the window and looked out to see if the wind really had risen. The setting sun was but a little lower from the position before noted and not a leaf was trembling.

I must have slept all night long as my next remembrance is of the morning following. I was watering my team at the well, when I caught myself whistling as was my want. I was momentarily shocked and

then I thought, why not? Has she not assured me that she is happy—free from pain? Why not rejoice with her?

Text of Baker Decision

(Continued from Page 30)

On this phase of the case, the Court recognizes that Section 2528 of the Code, provides in substance: The opening of an office or place of business for the practice of any profession for which a license is required by Title VIII—the use of any advertisement as a practitioner of any such profession, or as a person skilled in the same, shall be prima facie evidence in the practice of medicine.

Our Courts recognize that prima facie evidence is not necessarily strong evidence. It creates a presumption in plaintiff's favor and entitles plaintiff to the benefit of it in so far as it is not overcome by other evidence.

As I view the evidence, the advertising of the Baker Institute does not satisfactorily show that Defendant Baker is a person who publicly professes to assume the duties incident to the practice of medicine. The evidence as to what has been done at the place since March 14, 1930, in the way of examination, determination of remedy and application of it, I think fairly overcomes any presumption that he is engaged in the practice of medicine within a reasonable construction of the statute.

From the foregoing it is the opinion of the Court that a permanent injunction should issue as provided by Section 2519 against the defendants Harry M. Hoxsey, Charles Gearing, Mary Turner and Myrtle Gresham, restraining them from hereafter engaging in the practice of medicine in the State of Iowa. It is further the opinion of the Court that an injunction should be denied as to the defendant Baker.

Counsel may prepare a decree conforming to the above opinion and present it to the Court for signature. Exceptions are noted for the Plaintiff, and for the defendants against whom the injunction is to issue.—C. L. Ely, Judge.

Is Disease a Crime Cause?

(Continued from Page 31)

that you can not show me a single person in any prison or insane asylum who is guilty of a real crime that an X-Ray picture of his spine will not show subluxated vertebrae. What is more, the majority of the cases not ruined by accidents, operations, medicine, serums, radium or X-ray will recover from their abnormal condition under proper adjustments and be restored to complete citizenship blessed with nature's safety valve of forgetting that they have ever committed what we call crime.

Right now you will admit that if a poor man takes a loaf of bread and gets caught he will get a ride in the police patrol, cast in jail and convicted

for stealing. (In China they cut his head off). On the other hand if a rich man's wife gets caught in the act of stealing, the house detective will entertain her while her husband is being notified to come with a doctor and an ambulance for a kleptomaniac. I do not advocate punishment for the rich woman: I recommend health for both the poor and rich.

Pioneer Days No. 2

(Continued from Page 39)

"We'll go to the house and get a lantern," said Kate.

"I'll get the wheelbarrow," said the mother.

"And I'll hunt up the horses," said the father, for the team had become scared and ran away when the wagon upset.

He found them at the barnyard gate. Mrs. Shires helped him turn the wagon back on its wheels and then Mr. Shires unhitched the horses. After putting them in the barn and feeding them, he loaded the kraut barrel in the wheelbarrow and wheeled it to the house. Mother Shires tamped the kraut down in the barrel which was a little more than half full now.

"This is the end of a perfect day, all righty," said Mr. Shires when they had the good cabbage repacked in the barrel. "But I suppose we shall have to eat sparingly of the kraut this winter. Eh, Mother?"

Jake: What happens when your wife goes up in the air?

Pete: She always lands on me.

TNT

Ben: Lots of deaths from automobiles last year.

Hen: Yes, death doesn't use a scythe any more. He uses an auto.

TNT

Alice: Were you scared when he hugged you?

Chloe: Scared? Why it took my breath away.

TNT

Dumb Dora thinks that a dope ring is the kind opium smokers blow.

TNT

Some of the cyclone cellars in the west are so strong that they are never wrecked until a still explodes.

TNT

When you meet a cop when you're traveling the wrong way on a one way street he may make you think it's a turning point in your career.

TNT

If all the crooning tenors in the country were laid end to end I'd gladly help bury them.

Civil Service Racketeers

By Eppes Jones

(Member of Civil Service Committee of American Equity Association)

What is the source of the power wielded by the U. S. Civil Service Commission over the legislative, judicial and executive branches of our government?

By what secret force is this commission enabled to have enacted, or to prohibit the enactment of legislation; to retard, and in many instances **prevent altogether** justice being meted by the courts; and even to influence the President of the United States to violate a statute, which he has solemnly sworn to uphold?

What collusion occurred between the Civil Service Commission and the special Senate Committee investigating illegal appointments and dismissals in the civil service (Senator Dale, Chairman) which has prevented that committee from making a report of its findings, although it was directed to make one within sixty days from the adoption of the resolution under which the committee was appointed? More recently (June 9, 1930) under Senate Resolution 285 the commission was directed to furnish to the Senate certain information which it has failed to do, thereby flouting the authority of that august body. Whence such power?

It is time the sinister motive of the experts in charge of this autocratic commission and its allied forces in the various bureaus of the government, be brought to light, so that the people "back home" may know how and by whom they are being robbed.

Do the citizens of the state of Ohio feel any interest in the fact that their working people are having taken from them \$2,183,168.00 annually in salaries alone? This amount which is theirs by right is being handed out to favorites of the bureau-

crats while Czar Nicholas sits on his throne and fiddles.

Do the toilers in the mills of New Jersey, who eke out a scanty existence, know that \$1,262,664.00 belonging to them by law is being paid to this same group of favorites while their Mr. Lebach, as chairman of the Civil Service Committee in the House, throttles every legislative attempt to have this large sum of salaries paid to employees from New Jersey?

Wouldn't \$3,356,672.00, New York's contribution to the "bureaucrats' Favorites' Fund" give some relief to the unemployed in that state if Bertram H. Snell, Chairman of the mighty Rules Committee of the House, would have this sum paid to the people of his state, as the law directs, instead of an illegal hand-out to others as it is at present?

Couldn't Mr. Welch of California have spent his time to better advantage by seeing that his constituency received the \$1,716,224.00 allotted to them by law than by making another raid on the United States Treasury to raise salaries for persons, many of whom are illegally on the government payrolls, drawing salaries that belong to Californians?

Perhaps Mrs. Ruth McCormick would not have been forced to buy her nomination had she paid a little more attention to her constituency and assisted them in securing the \$2,369,536.00 to which they were entitled instead of allowing the bureaucrats to divert it into the fund for their pets.

Six other states are being forced to contribute over a million each which goes illegally into the "Bureau Favorites' Funds." All states but three are being done out of the civil service positions allotted to them by act of Congress.

The entire "Bureau Favorites' Fund" amounts to \$34,097,008.00 according to the reports made by the Civil Service Commission, itself, although this does not include the amount paid out to those in the so-called non-apportioned service, which probably amounts to about \$60,000,000 more. While Senator Dale and Congressman Lebach strangle remedial legislation in their committees, lawyers refuse to represent employees who demand their rights, and a president of the United States issues executive orders in defiance of the statutes.

Under the law each state is entitled to a certain number of civil service appointees. Most of the states are being grossly robbed and a few are furnishing the majority of these appointees. The United States Civil Service Commission rendered a report on the condition of this apportionment on Saturday, June 14, 1930, which tells the whole story.

This report shows that there were a total of 37,352 civil service appointments. Of these practically one-half were selected from three states, while all the other states were cheated out of civil service jobs and salaries due them. For instance, Oklahoma had only 193 such appointments out of 706 due this state under the law; Texas, 469 out of 1,623 due; California, 356 out of 1,193 due; Arkansas, 194 out of 610 due; Louisiana, 203 out of 626 due; Arizona, 39 out of 116 due; Michigan, 472 out of 1,077; Georgia, 381 out of 1,008; Alabama, 314 out of 817; New Jersey, 481 out of 1,098; South Carolina, 258 out of 586; North Dakota, 100 out of 225; Mississippi, 282 out of 623; Wisconsin, 428 out of 916; Washington, 222 out of 472; Ohio, 943 out of 2,004; Illinois, 1,105 out of 2,257; New Mexico,

(Continued on Page 47)



For The Fair Sex



New Ideas in Cut Color and Fabric

By Margaret Rivers



McCall
Printed
Pattern
No.
6273



McCall
Printed
Pattern
No.
6272

you remember from your earliest days that Russian costumes were designed with fur used in these same interesting and unusual ways. And this Old-world atmosphere has seen other trends as well—in the tunic which comes to us most recently from Russia though we can trace it still farther back than that in the history of Roman fashion, and in the classical lines of our evening dresses which might well have graced the wardrobe of some stately lady of the Hellenic period. These Greek styles are particularly in vogue—perhaps because they contrast so startlingly with the rush and bustle of our days. Isn't it strange to see a stunningly gowned woman, swathed in the long gracious lines of one of the new Grecian styles, step from a sixteen cylinder motor car? Such paradoxes make a fashion more attractive—always in the back of one's mind one has the feeling that one is masquerading. There are more adaptations of more recent trends in our new modes too—even these date from years of which we of today have only the knowledge that histories and biographies have given us. I am speaking now of the Empire and Directoire styles with their quaint high waists that have a Kate Greenaway look, their demure round necklines, quaint puffed sleeves and long flowing skirts. These, too, have a charm which appeals greatly to the modern woman.

Hard as it is to tear one's self away from these accounts of bygone periods of fashion, I know you are all anxiously waiting for a description of the new styles sketched here. On the extreme left, I have sketched a new suit for you, which depicts in its smart lines and chic details the trends I've described. Fur is used extravagantly but with as much ease as if it were part of the fabric—illustrating the Russian influence; and the side closing with its three buttons is also inspired by the Russian type of costume. The jacket, as you can see, ties in two places—at the neckline and at the hipline—a very smart note indeed. The skirt is widened with a becoming straight flare, and is seamed in an

With one lavish sweep of her hand Paris has set the whole feminine world squarely in the lap of luxury. She rains original colors upon us. She showers us with costumes that display a marvelous wizardry of line and detail. She ravishes us with fabrics that are truly masterpieces from the hands of the greatest designers. And withal, she encourages those of us who make our clothes to reproduce for ourselves the very loveliest of these new ideas for our Fall and Winter wardrobes.

Provoking to have to choose among these ideas, isn't it? Particularly when one wants them all. Unless, of course, you bear the fact in mind that one wardrobe can't possibly include everything that is smart and wearable in the mode. And you may rest assured that if you add any of the new costumes sketched on this page to your wardrobe, you'll win a reputation among your friends and acquaintances for your astuteness and foresight in following Paris' edicts so closely.

The great luxury which elaborates the new fashions isn't entirely derived from new ideas. As a matter of fact, interesting and amusing details from other periods in fashion history and from the costumes of other countries add a sparkle and glamour to our present day styles. The fur that is so lavishly and so expertly used this season—surely

unusually interesting way. This is the type of suit the smartest women are wearing to greet the first chilly days of early Fall—fashioning it of broadcloth in black of the new inky shades that are so in vogue. Galyak, breischwantz and lapin—these are a few of the furs that will work up well for the trimming detail; or, it is quite likely you may have some fur on a discarded coat or suit that is still good enough for this new outfit.

The second design, the ensemble, illustrates one of the more amusing new trends—that of the short jacket. Contrasting jackets are more than a mere passing fancy—they are shown in wool, in silk, and in fur; the latter type being particularly practical and smart when worn with a one-piece woolen frock. The outfit sketched features a pert jacket over a one-piece frock, too—though the frock may be of any fabric one wishes. As a campus costume it is unsurpassed, and the chic college student will find it diverting to work up some interesting color and fabric combination. A plaid velvet frock with a black broadcloth jacket is one suggestion—you will find it simple to work out numerous others yourself without any difficulty.

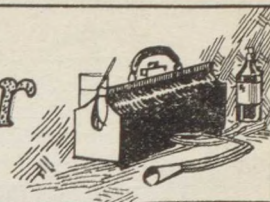
Lastly, we have a style that is the talk of the country—the sheer woolen street and daytime frock. The model illustrated on the right with its surplice lines and side scarf is very practical and flattering to almost any figure. It uses a woolen print in one of the new conventional motifs—the sort of thing that you can buy in your favorite shop at a very nominal cost. A frock of this type will give one really amazing service—and made up in one of the new browns, greens, blues or off-blacks, will occupy a prominent position in the smart wardrobe.



McCall Printed
Pattern No. 6274



Chats With Our Doctor



What Children Should Eat to Keep Healthy

In our September issue we discussed the subject of "Forming Food Habits of Children." In the view of the importance of foods in health preservation and the supreme importance of laying the foundations of future health in the child, we are going to revert to this subject by listing the actual foods a child should eat.

The United States Department of Agriculture recently compiled information of great value on this subject. The facts we give here are taken in the main from this government report, which is based upon thorough research work by eminent scientists.

Good Foods for Children

The list of foods the growing child needs **EVERY DAY** as given by the United States government, is as follows:

First, milk—one pint a day, at the very least. More, if the child can take it along with the other foods he needs.

Second, Vegetables—Potatoes, and other vegetables. Don't forget to use green leaf vegetables, and tomatoes, quite often.

Third, Fruit—two kinds of fruit, one fresh, and, if need be, the other dried, or canned.

Fourth, Cereal—This may be in the form of bread or of breakfast food or both.

Fifth, Egg or Meat, or Fish, at least one meal of the day.

Seventh, a few simple Sweets, to be served at the end of the meal, so they won't dull the appetite. Among the appropriate sweets for children are plain cookies, raisins, dates, figs, jelly, molasses, brown sugar, maple syrup, and honey.

A Good Breakfast for Children

As an example, the following are suggested as comprising a

good, health-giving breakfast: Scrambled Eggs, Toast, Prunes with lemon juice to make them tart and, of course, Milk. Other breakfasts, just as well-balanced and healthful might be suggested. For instance, oranges or grapefruit are good substitutes for the prunes.

Eggs and toast in the above form the main dish. It might have been creamed fish, or hash, or any other good American dish. But it is a good rule to provide one egg a day for each child, and since the father and mother eat their eggs at breakfast, the children may as well do likewise. The toast serves as the cereal. Other good cereals will do in place of toast. The prunes serve as the fruit, other fruits will do. Among them might be mentioned, orange juice, sliced oranges, grapefruit peeled from the skin, apple-sauce or baked apples, or berries.

When Prunes Are Good

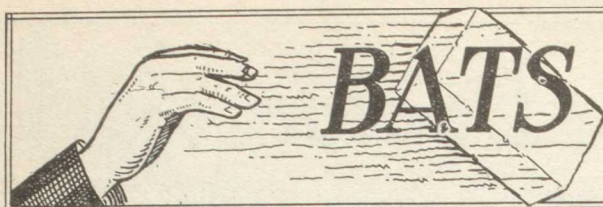
There is a special reason why prunes are hard to beat for the breakfast fruit, if served with fresh, unheated lemon juice. When lemon juice is added to dried fruit the dried fruit has practically the dietetic value of fresh fruit. The lemon juice is rich in vitamins and has an acid that turns to an alkali in the system and reduces the acidity of the blood. Prunes with lemon juice have a tart, pleasant flavor, that contrasts pleasantly with the flavor of the eggs. After the prunes are cooked, or better still, just before you serve them, squeeze some lemon juice on them.

The reason toast was suggested for the model breakfast for children is because properly prepared toast, especially if it is made from whole wheat bread, is one of the best cereals in existence. Cereal foods also

include muffins, rolls and other forms of bread, but bread is never more easily digested and beneficial than when it is served in the form of toast. Many people think that there is some peculiar virtue in cereal breakfast foods which is not found in cereals made into bread. This is not true if the bread is whole wheat bread or contains as much of the outer part or hull of the cereal as the breakfast foods contain. At least half the bread eaten by children should be whole wheat bread or whole grain products such as shredded wheat or the whole grains of barley or wheat such as are often used in soups. If this rule is followed there is no harm in the child eating a certain amount of white bread and white rice.

Whole Grain Cereals and Milk

The whole-grain products, or as nearly the whole-grain products as we can get, are necessary for their mineral substances, especially iron. Milk is a rich source of the mineral, calcium; therefore, if a child has a glass of milk for breakfast, bread serves all the purposes of a refined cereal. Sometimes a child does not like milk or eggs. In such cases there are dozens of ways that either of these important foods can be served in soups, sauces and deserts. Never neglect to serve the children milk. Breakfast is a good time to serve part of the daily allowance of milk. A fact not generally known about the high food value and health-giving qualities of the potato is that it is surprisingly like whole cereals in mineral and vitamin contents. If there is plenty of milk in the diet, potatoes are as good as whole-grain cereal mush.



BATS 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 Money Trust is Greatest Evil

Dear Mr. Baker: This is not a criticism, but life is too short to shoot a single shot that is not directed at the enemies of starving men and children. If you will devote a page or two to the financial robbery of the nation by the infernal Federal Reserve System, then I will add your magazine to the list I am selling. I am selling the Masonic Journal of Kansas City because John Thomas Jenkins is revealing in that publication the very foundation of economic slavery and the remedy as well as disclosing the causes of present evil conditions.

If you see your way in each issue to shoot squarely a broadside into this Mother of Monopolies, this base of the pyramid of greed, then I will be very anxious to join forces with you and go all the way down the line. Your magazine is not surpassed in interest and beneficial information, but you are not sticking close enough in your magazine to the real issue which will save this country from a dictator.

There is no other issue that covers the whole field of monopoly like this issue. If you know anything about legalized robbery and have studied the sections of the Reserve Act which abolish the U. S. Treasury and permit the worthless debts of the bankers to be substituted in the Treasury for billions of gold, and if you realize that these arrangements have robbed the American people as an army of combined nations could not have done, then you see what I see. That Act has got to be repealed and money paid into circulation for services rendered and not for graft and usury, thus building up debts without limit until the interest today takes more than all we can produce on the farms of the nation.

When all men get money on equal terms monopoly will be cut off at the knees. Give us money—Lincoln's greenback or fiat money—and we can get our crops under the shed until they at least bring the cost of production.

The issue is MONEY. What the people need is government money, not bankers' notes loaned to the victims at interest. My God, can any man fail to see that the real octopus is the MONEY OCTOPUS?—L. R. Tillman, Farmers' Exchange, Glenville, Georgia.

Declares TNT Is Right About Lunacy Trust

Dear Mr. Baker: I cannot adequately formulate the words of the English language in commending you for your fearless expose of the many evils and intrigues that infest this "land of the

free and home of the brave." I received my first copy of TNT last March and after reviewing the sample immediately became a subscriber and booster at every opportunity.

The past two numbers of TNT are unexcelled. You have hit the keynote, I believe, of all medical evils and intrigues, of all earth's intrigues—**THE AMERICAN BRANCH OF THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL LUNACY TRUST**. You pierced the heart of this octopus when you attacked St. Elizabeth's madhouse in our national capital. You hit the pre-eminent respectable, but who in reality, I believe, are the world's worst criminals.

You lifted the standard of justice expressed so well in the following quotation from "Cooley on Torts:" "The right to defend one's intellect is just as great a right as to defend one's life, and under some circumstances even greater."

I am with you to the end in destroying this most vicious octopus—**THE COMBINED AMERICAN LUNATIC-MEDICAL TRUST**.

You are putting out the greatest educational publication of the day, an iconoclast weapon for which the common people and militant fighters have long been yearning. You are awakening the unsuspecting to the dangers of practices that they have been taught to regard as a science. I enjoy very much your editorial on drugless healers, because among them are so many moral cowards who live in fear of their antagonist, the A. M. A. Keep on whittling, Brother Baker, and let the chips fall where they may, even on King Pharaoh the Third, "who knew not Joseph"—the honorary president of the First World Congress of Psychiatrists.—Carl F. Eiberger, Denver, Colorado.

Drugless Healer Praises Baker Criticism

Dear Mr. Baker: I read your page in the TNT, "Are the Drugless Healers Being Double-Crossed."

No doubt it is hard for the leaders in the drugless profession to say that the A. M. A. does so and so, because the opposition work is always done through other associations that are indirectly controlled or dictated to by the local, state or national medical associations.

In this state the drugless physician is discriminated against in many ways. First, by the Workmen's Compensation Act, which allows compensation only to licensed medical men. A recent court decision makes osteopathic surgeons eligible.

Second, the public or semi-public hospitals supported in whole or in part or

exempt from taxation are closed to the drugless physician. Drugless physicians are barred by the American College of Surgeons which dictates as to who shall practice in a standard hospital, and there can be no doubt as to who is behind the ruling.

Third, we have in this state the Basic Science Act that was purported to raise the standards of the healing profession. The examination board was supposed to be composed of neutral members appointed by the governor from the faculties of the University of Washington and the Washington State College. On this board are two medical doctors, but none from the drugless field. What chance has the drugless profession? It is true that they have let some of our boys pass, but it is very clear why. A complete shut-out would not "sop" the public.

Under the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Closed Hospital ruling made by the Medical Surgeons the patient has no right to select his own physician. He must have licensed medical men or none at hospitals. If the patient insists on having a drugless physician he must get out of the hospital, even though it may cause his death to move him.

I am glad, Mr. Baker, that you landed a blow right on the solar plexus of the drugless profession. It may be that you will jar them out of sleeping sickness into which they have fallen. We talk constitutional rights and all sorts of discriminations, but **DO NOTHING** about it.

If the drugless profession would only wake up and form a national association composed of chiropractors, osteopaths, naturapaths, Christian Scientists and sanipractors, we would soon have a force that would be able to restore the constitutional rights lost by the public. The fault is not with the A. M. A. any more than it is with the talkative but spineless and inactive medical doctor or practitioner.—Dr. Robert V. Carroll, Western Association of Drugless Physicians, Seattle, Washington.

Advocates New Prohibition Enforcement Plan

Dear Mr. Baker: In practice it would be quite ineffectual as a corrective to separate liquor law violations from other crimes. Accordingly a public consciousness against this new class of crimes should be built up by correlating them in principle with the older crimes, if the two weaknesses of the present prohibition situation are to be corrected, namely—the lack of a cooperative public sentiment and its in-

evitable sequence, the lack of co-operative local police forces.

While law enforcement is the sworn duty of the officers, it is physically impossible for them to be everywhere present simultaneously (this would be extremely true with federal officers exclusively), accordingly, responsibility devolves on the public itself.

Heretofore, direct efforts through good government or law and order leagues have been repeatedly tried, but so few have co-operated because of the distastefulness to private citizens or their unfitness to make complaints or secure evidence, that such organizations have soon ceased to function.

Although direct means are commendable, it is self-evident that there is also need of the indirect or moral support of the public. While theoretically obedience to law is liberty, the big idea is how to get the public consciously committed to this principle openly or publicly.

The question arises, what would be a basis on which all good citizens would readily co-operate. My suggestion is a loyalty-to-law pledge to read somewhat as follows:

"We, the undersigned, believing that respect for law is essential to our social and business order and that it can be stimulated through the concerted influence or civic atmosphere growing out of a popular pledge, herewith publicly agree to observe henceforth to the best of our knowledge and belief the legal requirements of citizens and knowingly not to encourage anything to the contrary in others."

The immediate effect of such an agreement would be to make the signers not only more watchful of their own actions, but also more observing and exacting of others. People as a rule honor their own signatures and are glad in the midst of a rising popular movement to so declare their character and stand. Law enforcement officers would then feel that they had the tangible support of their community. Such a movement would develop a desire to know more about the legal requirements of citizenship, while the pulpit and the press and the various social betterment organizations could easily be induced to help stabilize the work and give it initial momentum.—E. W. Cornell, Adrian, Michigan.

Tells Why Drugless Healers Won't Fight Medical Trust

Dear Mr. Baker: I certainly enjoyed your article in the September issue on the drugless healers being double-crossed. I think I can answer this question for you very easily, showing you why these men are losing a big battle. You know as well as I that we have about a dozen societies that claim to fight the medical trust, and as such are begging alms for the cause, but that's all they do. These societies get out and shout from the house tops what good they are doing and end up by say-

ing that they need money. But when you get busy and show these very people where they can get busy and make headway and show the trust up, and show how the medics break every state law that pertains to contagion or infection, these drugless societies drop you like a hot potato. Why? Because they are afraid they would accomplish something and lose their graft of milking the public for funds to fight the medical trust.

Mr. Baker, we know the best way to fight fire is with fire. The only weapon the A. M. A. has is the germ theory with which they drive the fear of sickness and death into the public. This being the case, why not use their weapon to defeat them, which can be very easily done. This theory is so full of holes, pitfalls and flaws that a lawyer with a half-set of brains could make laughing stock of the A. M. A. But if this is done the drugless societies which are claiming that they are keeping us from the clutches of the A. M. A. would lose their job of saving us from the A. M. A. and a lot of fat graft would be gone.

Last May I wrote an article for you showing that if there is anything in the germ theory we as dentists are spreading about seventy-five per cent of the germs by the use of the dental handpiece. The doctors' principal instrument, the clinical thermometer, is just as bad. If you will watch a doctor clean one after using it and then ask him in an off-hand manner about germs and sterilization, you will commence to think, if you are in your right senses, that you are coming out of a nightmare.

Now Mr. Baker, if these so-called societies of drugless healers wanted to do good they would get busy and use the laws against contagion and infection which the medical trust doctors have passed on the makers of these laws and force them to practice what they preach.—Dr. W. L. Thiedeman, Muskegon, Michigan.

Advocates Real Punishment for Criminals

Dear Mr. Baker: I am enclosing a clipping from the Philadelphia Record. (The clipping tells about the escape of two prisoners at the prison in Delaware described and commended in a former issue of this magazine for operating on the principles of self-government and honor. It is significant that the article says: "It was the first escape in the 35 years of the workhouse's existence." This is a better record than any prison based on inhuman repression and punishment has ever made, and fully vindicates our praise of the Delaware institution.)

The honor system did not seem to work out here. I think the whipping post is the greatest thing on earth for wife beaters. As soon as they are

punished they skip the state and don't come back for more.

If all prisons are made so modern and with so many conveniences we will all be doing something to have ourselves committed to a place so much more comfortable than our homes where we will always be sure of eats and sleeps.

So what is the use of being good when by being bad your punishment means better living conditions than you have at your own home and the state is keeping you? Oh, boy! I think I will go right out and throw a brick through the window just to get into jail. No, I don't believe in molly-coddling those who commit crime. I like your May issue, although I think it rather radical.—D. H. Slack, Pitman, New Jersey.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: A prison should be a place for reforming persons—making them better men or women—not a place for merely taking revenge or administering pain. In nine cases out of ten, as proved by actual experience, cruel treatment makes men worse instead of better, so why use it? A prison should be a combined school and workshop for the purpose of turning criminals into useful citizens. The confinement alone is punishment enough. No normal man would give up his liberty to go to the most comfortable prison that ever existed.)

Civil Service Racketeers

(Continued from Page 43)

27; Montana, 100 out of 191; North Carolina, 478 out of 891; New York, 1,979 out of 3,614; Connecticut, 272 out of 480; Oregon, 157 out of 273; Tennessee, 476 out of 814; Wyoming, 40 out of 68; Kentucky, 498 out of 841; Minnesota, 504 out of 831; Nebraska, 285 out of 451; Idaho, 98 out of 150; South Dakota, 145 out of 222; Missouri, 779 out of 1,185; Colorado, 218 out of 327; Indiana, 680 out of 1,020; Pennsylvania, 2,085 out of 3,035; Kansas, 433 out of 616; Utah, 117 out of 156; Florida, 254 out of 337; New Hampshire, 125 out of 154; Massachusetts, 1,173 out of 1,341; Rhode Island, 188 out of 210; West Virginia, 457 out of 509; Iowa, 767 out of 837; Maine, 252 out of 267; Delaware 76 out of 78.

Vermont had 20 more appointees than warranted by law while the following states supplied civil service employees as follows: Virginia, entitled to 804, received 2,606; Maryland, entitled to 505, received 2,420; District of Columbia, entitled to 152, received 12,989.



CANCER IS CURABLE

Without Major Operations, X-Ray or Radium - -

You will find no misrepresentations in the methods of the Baker Institute. The able physicians in charge are specialists in their respective lines, and have successfully treated many, many cases.

Patients will positively be honestly advised regarding their condition, and no case will be accepted that examination shows cannot be helped.

To announce that these ailments which heretofore have been pronounced incurable can be cured, seems preposterous, but nevertheless the treatments used at the Baker Institute speak for themselves.

It is said without fear of contradiction that if these treatments were given to the MEDICAL TRUST so they could gain by it financially, the medical profession would hail these treatments as miracles.

These treatments are not cure-alls. Both internal and external cancers and tumors have been and are being cured by these treatments. The Baker Institute is also successful with Goiter, Stomach Ulcers, Gall Stones, Gall Bladder trouble, Hemorrhoids, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Appendicitis, Prostate Gland trouble, Varicose Veins, and Leg Ulcers. Many patients have been restored to health, the lives of many others have been prolonged, and the few who have not been benefited by these treatments are those whose condition had advanced to a stage where vitality was nearly gone, and who did not have sufficient strength to undergo the full treatment.

The Baker Institute does not resort to major operations, X-ray or Radium. Varicose Veins and Hemorrhoids require only a few weeks for treatment, while Cancer cases require from thirty to ninety days. Patients can secure full accommodations at the Baker Institute, including room, board and nurse care for only \$15.00 per week with extra low charge for medical services, or patients can live in private homes or hotels at the low rates of \$4.00 weekly and up.

- Cancer (Internal and External)
- Tumors
- Goiter
- Stomach Ulcers
- Gall Stones
- Gall Bladder
- Hemorrhoids
- Rheumatism
- Neuritis
- Prostate
- Appendicitis
- Varicose Veins
- Leg Ulcers

Come Anytime, Except Sundays - - Need Not Write For Appointment

Reasonable Fees--Homelike Surroundings

"Attention in Time, Means Health Many Times"