

What Sulphur Does

For the Human Body in Health and Disease.

The mention of sulphur will recall to many of us the early days when our mothers and grandmothers gave us our daily dose of sulphur and molasses every spring and fall.

It was the universal spring and fall "blood purifier," tonic and cure-all, and mind you, this old-fashioned remedy was not without merit.

The idea was good, but the remedy was crude and unpalatable, and a large quantity had to be taken to get any effect.

Nowadays we get all the beneficial effects of sulphur in a palatable, concentrated form, so that a single grain is far more effective than a table-spoonful of the crude sulphur.

In recent years, research and experiment have proven that the best sulphur for medical use is that obtained from Calcium (Calcium Sulphide) and sold in drug stores under the name of Stuart's Calcium Wafers. They are small chocolate coated pellets and contain the active medicinal principle of sulphur in a highly concentrated, effective form.

Few people are aware of the value of this form of sulphur in restoring and maintaining bodily vigor and health; sulphur acts directly on the liver, and excretory organs and purifies and enriches the blood by the prompt elimination of waste material.

Our grandmothers knew this when they dosed us with sulphur and molasses every spring and fall, but the crudity and impurity of ordinary flowers of sulphur were often worse than the disease, and can not compare with the modern concentrated preparations of sulphur, of which Stuart's Calcium Wafers is undoubtedly the best and most widely used.

They are the natural antidote for liver and kidney troubles and cure constipation and purify the blood in a way that often surprises patient and physician alike.

Dr. R. M. Wilkins while experimenting with sulphur remedies soon found that the sulphur from Calcium was superior to any other form. He says: "For liver, kidney and blood troubles, especially when resulting from constipation or malaria, I have been surprised at the results obtained from Stuart's Calcium Wafers. In patients suffering from boils and pimples and even deep-seated carbuncles, I have repeatedly seen them dry up and disappear in four or five days, leaving the skin clear and smooth. Although Stuart's Calcium Wafer is a proprietary article, and sold by druggists, and for that reason tabooed by many physicians, yet I know of nothing so safe and reliable for constipation, liver and kidney troubles and especially in all forms of skin disease as this remedy."

At any rate people who are tired of pills, cathartics and so-called blood "purifiers," will find in Stuart's Calcium Wafers, a far safer, more palatable and effective preparation.

Letter of Thomas E. Watson

(Continued from page 11.)

believe it to be a part of man's natural liberty and equality to labor 'or himself and not for a master, and that the laws should be so framed that there should be no monopoly of the land for either the living or the dead. Recently we have heard the insidious voice of those who tell us that "Man is not born free, but must earn his freedom." This pernicious and false statement comes from one of those millionaire colleges where opinions

are censored, just as books are censored for the Carnegie libraries.

Right to Life and Liberty

Upon this subject, Mr. Jefferson said that "the God who gave us life gave us liberty at the same time." He also announced, as a principle, that "The earth is given as a common stock for man to labor and live on. If, for the encouragement of industry, we allow it to be appropriated, we must take care that other employment be provided to those excluded from the appropriation. If we do not, the fundamental right to labor the earth returns to the unemployed."

To this doctrine I heartily subscribe. I can not bring myself to believe that it was ever God's intention, or that it was ever just, for any portion of the human race to deprive other portions of that race of the opportunity "to labor the earth" or in lieu thereof, to be provided with other liberty to work. Idle land which no man is permitted to work, idle hands which are not allowed to work, form an indictment against any ruling class which will result in a verdict of guilty before any impartial jury of intelligent thinkers.

Mr. Jefferson further said, "The earth belongs in usufruct to the living; the dead have neither right nor dominion over it."

One of the evils of our system is that the living can transmit a monopoly to their descendants, and thus the grip of the dead is never loosened.

Labor Question

In considering the labor question, we should not lose sight of the fact that our working classes have had much to endure. Those who know something of the horror of their condition in the Pennsylvania coal fields, for example, as shown in congressional investigations, can well understand their point of view. In many cases they have been goaded to madness by hardships, brutalities, oppressions, which human nature can not always stand. The virtual slavery which exists in many a mine is no secret. The despotic control which employers exert over employes in many fields of labor deprives the laborer of any real political freedom, and amounts to a systematic serfdom. These men have been mocked by many a pledge and promise. Many a politician has ridden into office as their especial representative and advocate, only to bring disappointment and despair to those who trusted him. Time and again national platforms have promised abolition of sweatshops and unreasonable hours of labor. Sweatshops have not been abolished and unreasonable hours of labor are much too common. In spite of all this talk of general prosperity, I deny that it exists. The mass of the people have no surplus money. All our large cities are crowded with human driftwood, the floating wrecks beaten to pieces in the great storm of life. Into noisome tenements they are huddled in such conditions that morality becomes an impossibility. The evil influence of these dens of filth and vice does not confine itself to the immediate occupants of the tenement. Such places are nothing less than cancers, eating their way into the very life of the nation.

Upon the one hand, we have the young men and young women of the excessively rich, giving their lives to pleasure, to a sensualism which does not even wear a mask.

Upon the other hand, we have the boys and girls of the excessively poor, growing up under conditions which make unblushing immorality a matter of course. The rapid increase of this class is appalling. What is to be done about it? Does such a problem enlist no interest from those who frame laws and direct the government? Can there be any problem more important?

Bad Government the Cause

The vast majority of the human

wreckage which cumbers the cities results from bad laws, bad government. As a rule, these men and these women at some time in their lives made earnest, honest efforts to sustain themselves by work. As a rule, they were simply knocked down and knocked out by stronger men and stronger women in the fierce battle of existence. Hard work, small wages, a spell of sickness—then ruin! How often is that the life-story in the short and simple annals of the poor. Tens of thousands of these wretches are the victims of swindling stock issues, worthless paper which they bought because J. P. Morgan and H. H. Rogers, or some other king of finance, was known to be engineering the deal. Other thousands are the frozen-out weaklings of some railroad reorganization, or some manipulation of stocks and bonds by the majority holders. Other thousands are men who labored for bare subsistence until old age came and then were turned out to shift for themselves. Man's inhumanity to man is at the bottom of most of the trouble, and the law itself has wrought much of this havoc by arming favored individuals and corporations with special powers which become resistless weapons in their hands against their fellow man.

It was the power of special privilege, given to the national bankers by congress, which had put them in position to create the panic of 1893. If a history could be written of the inception of that convulsion, the base motives of those who brought it about and the awful cruelty with which it smote its victims, the world would shudder at the revelation. It was a cold-blooded premeditated crime; it darkened many homes; it wrecked many a life; and it was the legitimate offspring of class-legislation.

Not long ago an entire family destroyed itself because it had no money. The parents put their little ones to death, and died with them, rather than sink into the hell of vice and crime and misery which yawns for the man or woman who can get no work. This case was but one of a thousand. Does it deserve no attention from rulers and law-makers? Is it beneath the notice of the great? God forbid! I will incur all the odium which may come to me from making the statement that a social and political system under which such awful tragedies are of constant occurrence is profoundly unrighteous, is infernally wrong.

No Reason Against Reform

There is absolutely no reason why our laws should not be so reformed as to bring about a more equitable distribution of the good things of life, no reason why the individual man or woman, able to work and willing to work, should not always find it, at a fair wage; no reason under the sun why the reign of privilege may not be brought to an end.

Almost every ill which now afflicts the body politic can be traced to its source in vicious legislation. Government, instituted for public purposes, has been prostituted to private purposes; and that is the true secret of most of our troubles.

It is today more apparent than it ever was before that combined capital has deliberately come to the conclusion that union labor must be crushed. The very spirit now actuates the Pullman Car company, the Harvester Trust companies, and similar confederations of capital, which moved the British parliament centuries ago, when it punished a combination of workmen as a crime. Not only did the capitalism of that day deny laborers the right to form unions, but a low scale of wages was prescribed, and the workman who refused to work at the stated price was punishable by law as a criminal. Having thus enacted legislation which created poverty, there was only one

more step to take, and they took it—they made poverty a crime. The moneyless man who could not pay his debts rotted in prison. The hungry man who begged for something to eat was hung. During the reign of Henry VIII, two thousand Englishmen were put to death, each year, 'or the high crime of being so persistently poor that they repeated the offense of begging three times. It was penal to beg at all; it was death to do it three times. The English king, under whom these horrors occurred, was at the head of the church of Christ, was official "Defender of the Faith," and was as constant in attendance upon divine service as the Baers, Pullmans, Rockefellers and Armours of our own day. He had known Erasmus, had written a book against Luther, had revealed with Francis I on the field of the cloth of gold, and had for confidential ministers cardinals of the church of God. In other words, he conformed to all the outward forms of Christianity and ranked as equal among the great men of his own time, yet he put to death an average of two thousand paupers every year of his reign for no other crime than of giving cry to the pangs of hunger, the peculiarly atrocious feature of which barbarity, being that the law had produced much of the poverty which it punished.

Same Spirit Now Manifest

In our own land there are many indications that capitalism is being instigated by the same spirit as that which lived in the ancient code. If labor unions can be crushed by capitalism which has formed its trust, liberty will be gone, not only from the indi-

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