

# Woman's Nerves



## Give Warning of Approach of More Serious Trouble.

Do you experience fits of depression with restlessness, alternating with extreme irritability, bordering upon hysteria? Are your spirits easily affected so that one minute you laugh, and the next fall into convulsive weeping?

Do you feel something like a ball rising in your throat and threatening to choke you; all the senses perverted, morbidly sensitive to light and sound; pain in the ovaries, and especially between the shoulders; sometimes loss of voice; nervous depression and almost continually cross and snappy, with a tendency to cry at the least provocation?

If so, your nerves are in a shattered condition, and you are threatened with nervous prostration.

Undoubtedly you do not know it, but in nine cases out of ten this is caused by some uterine disorder, and the nerves centering in and about the organs which make up a woman influence your entire nervous system. Something must be done at once to restore their natural condition or you will be prostrated for weeks and months perhaps, and suffer untold misery.

Proof is monumental that nothing in the world is better for this purpose than Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; thousands and thousands of women have written us so.

How Mrs. Holland, of Philadelphia, suffered among the finest physicians in the country, none of whom could help her—finally cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—FOR OVER TWO YEARS I WAS A CONSTANT sufferer from extreme nervousness, indigestion, and dizziness. Menstruation was irregular, had backache and a feeling of great lassitude and weakness. I was so bad that I was not able to do my own work or go far in the street. I could not sleep nights.

"I tried several splendid doctors, but they gave me no relief. After taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I soon began to feel better, and was able to go out and not feel as if I would fall at every step. I continued to take the medicine until cured.

"I cannot say enough in behalf of Lydia E. Pinkham's medicine, and heartily recommend all suffering women to try it, and find the relief I did."—Mrs. FLORENCE HOLLAND, 622 S. Clifton St., Philadelphia, Pa. (Jan. 6, 1902.)

Another case of severe female trouble cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, after the doctors had failed.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I WAS IN POOR HEALTH for several years. I had female trouble and was not able to do my housework alone. I felt tired, very nervous, and could not sleep. I doctored with several doctors. They doctored me for my stomach, but did not relieve me. I read in your book about your medicine, and thought I would try it. I did so, and am now cured and able to do my work alone, and feel good. I was always very poor, but now weigh one hundred and fifty pounds.

"I thank you for the relief I have obtained, and I hope that every woman troubled with female weakness will give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. I have recommended it to many of my friends."—Mrs. MARIA BOWERS, Millersville, Ohio. (Aug. 15, 1901.)

Will not the volumes of letters from women made strong by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound convince all of the virtues of this medicine?

How shall the fact that it will help them be made plain? Surely you cannot wish to remain weak, and sick, and discouraged, exhausted with each day's work. You have some derangement of the feminine organism, and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you just as surely as it has others.

# Good Things to Eat



Put a variety into Summer living—it's not the time of year to live near the kitchen range. Libby's

Veal Loaf Potted Turkey Deviled Ham Ox Tongue Etc.

Quickly Made Ready to Serve.

Send today for the little booklet, "How to Make Good Things to Eat," full of ideas on quick, delicious lunch serving. Libby's Atlas of the World mailed free for 5 two-cent stamps.

Libby, McNeill & Libby Chicago, U. S. A.

# Results Count!

There are some things that have to depend on "catching" "talking points" in order to induce sales. There are other things that are sold solely on their merits and on account of RESULTS! A possible example of this is found in the **New Tiffin Wagons** which give its supremacy **SOLELY** to RESULTS. Its wonderful durability and capacity for carrying enormous loads, and the remarkable ease with which it runs are some of the "results" which have made it famous wherever known. **INSIST** on your dealer ordering one for you, or refer to us to see **THE TIPPIN WAGON CO., TIPPIN** Ohio. We will tell you how he handles this superior wagon.

# FREE TO WOMEN!

To prove the healing and cleansing power of Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic we will mail a large trial package with book of instructions absolutely free. This is not a "sample" but a large package, enough to convince anyone of its value. Women all over the country are praising Paxtine for what it has done in local treatment of female ills, curing all inflammation and discharges, wonderful as a cleansing vaginal douche, for sore throat, nasal catarrh, as a mouth wash, and to remove dirt and whiten the teeth. Send today a postal card will do.

Send drugists or send postal paid by us, 50 cents, large box. Satisfaction guaranteed. **TALK R. H. KILGUS, Ltd., Boston, Mass.**

214 Columbus Ave.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

W. N. U.—Omaha, No. 24—1903

**PISO'S CURE FOR** CHOLERA WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Remedy for Cholera. Use in time, sold by drugists.

**CONSUMPTION**

W. N. U.—Omaha, No. 24—1903

# TRUSTS AND WAGES

PROSPERITY DOES NOT REACH THE MASS OF PEOPLE.

Increased Cost of Living, So Severely Felt, Caused by the Greed of the Trusts and Combinations—No Hope of Relief From Republican Party.

The wonderful material prosperity of part of the people of the United States and the lack of it with the greater number is an anomaly that is startling and naturally leads to investigation to discover the cause. To judge by the numerous strikes that are in progress there must be a large percentage of workmen that do not consider their condition prosperous. Before a strike is decided upon, or ordered a majority of those striking evidently consider their circumstances so unfortunate that they are willing to make themselves and their families more uncomfortable for a time, in order that in the end they may be prosperous, or at all events that their case may be bettered. It is out of all reason that all those workmen who have voluntarily surrendered their wages for an indefinite period would have done so if their condition was prosperous. If the ordinary citizen is living comfortably and laying up a bit for a rainy day he is enjoying prosperity. If he and his family are obliged to be satisfied with the bare necessities of life and then can hardly make both ends meet, one can hardly blame him for striking, for his predicament short of starvation, could hardly be worse. That is the plight of a vast number of hard working and industrious citizens today.

Wages are about 15 per cent higher than in 1899, but the cost of living has advanced nearly 40 per cent. So the margin, if there was any, in 1899 is wiped out and it is only by reducing expenditures that the weekly or monthly bills can be paid. Every citizen who is receiving no more emolument now than in 1899 is in the same fix as the workman who is striking. It is only by cutting off all luxuries and pleasures and restricting expenditures to absolute necessities that those with the restricted incomes are able to make both ends meet.

The plutocratic press is very generally denouncing the workmen for demanding more wages and are much exercised lest this general demand to participate in the prosperity will bring about conditions that will restrict and soon overthrow it. One of these newspapers, the Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin of New York admits that the organization of capital and its greed is the chief source of the trouble, that the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer, but it joins organized labor with the trusts as being equally responsible when it says:

"It is a broad fact in this era of prosperity that its benefits are enjoyed in but a moderate measure, if at all, by a large majority of the people. The small capitalist in business, the manufacturer and trader in a modest way, the great masses of clerks and others in salaried places, the teachers, the persistent office seeking."

Dr. Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton university, in an address at Chicago on "Patrolism," said: "President Roosevelt owes his high position to the fact that he was a politician who did not care to hold office." President Wilson should look up the facts before he attempts to teach people. Mr. Roosevelt has been one of the most persistent office seekers and is now engaged in a campaign for the nomination for the highest office. The first office he held, in the legislature of New York, he diligently sought, directly he had concluded his education at Harvard university. He then was appointed on the United States Civil Service Commission. Then he was New York's Commissioner, after that Assistant Secretary of the Navy, resigned that office and asked for the appointment as Colonel of the Rough Riders. At the conclusion of the war with Spain, was elected Governor of New York and sought the office most strenuously. It is true he protested for some days against being nominated for Vice-President but while saying nay, consented, and thus by accident became President of the United States. If there is a more persistent office seeker and office holder than Theodore Roosevelt, the record has been most successfully concealed.

The Tariff a Double Tax. The country is reminded again of the extravagant appropriations by the last Congress by the publication of the volume by which the law requires to be published at the end of each session giving in detail all the items. The total amount for the two sessions is \$1,853,083,002.57, which is far greater than any other Congress ever appropriated except during the civil war, when the amount was increased enormously by the premium on gold. As the vast sum is paid in taxes by the people and the railroad corporations and trusts pay but a very small share of the tax, the need for retrenchment by the taxpayer is apparent. The theory that the foreigner pays the tariff tax, which the protectionists are so fond of preaching, is proven to be an exaggeration, as nearly one-half of the vast amount appropriated is raised by the tariff tax. The price of all imported goods is added to from 40 to 100 per cent when the custom house has taken its toll and the price of our home productions are advanced by the trusts accordingly. To the consumer not only pays the tax on any foreign goods he may purchase, but also pays a similar tax to the home manufacturer who is protected by the tariff.

The Holy Tariff. There are strong indications that the ebbs tide has started in the iron and steel market, for the first time since the formation of the Steel Trust, and the price of steel ingots have been reduced by the independent companies. The price of iron has been a trifle lower for some weeks. The reason for the decline is probably the large importations of iron and steel, which amounted last month to more than 160,000 tons. These importations are the more remarkable when it is considered that about 40 per cent duty and the heavy freight charges have been added to the price that these imports sell for and shows the enormous profits that the American manufacturers are making out of the American people. And yet the Republican leaders say the tariff must not be reformed.

Smothering Reform. The attempt to buy off Gov. Cummins of Iowa from forcing his idea of reforming the tariff and thus prevent it from giving shelter to the trusts, by offering him that barren office, the vice presidency, can hardly be true, though some of the Republican newspapers are publishing the story. The only man who could have made such a deal with the governor would be President Roosevelt and it is placing too low an estimate on what he would descend to for the sake of insuring his own nomination and election. The

voters of Iowa who are wide awake on the tariff and trust issues would retaliate upon any politician who would thus attempt to deceive them and are quite likely to punish the party that will not carry out their desires. It has only been by catering to those Republican voters who demand reform that the party has been kept in such good plight. Gov. Cummins was elected as the leader of the reform element and a protest against the old ring that was owned by the railroads and trusts and he dare not go back on this record. There are other states in the Northwest, such as Wisconsin and Minnesota, where similar conditions exist, which will also have to be reckoned with, and any successful attempt to smother reforms by dubious methods will result disastrously to the politicians or party that attempt it.

Compounding Felonies. The Porto Rican smuggling scandal has taken on a much more serious phase by the declaration of the officials of the Department of Justice that "the action relative to the dismissal of proceedings in these cases was upon the orders of the cabinet and that they came from the President himself." The above quotation is from the Washington Star, which is well known to be an administration organ, and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken against them. The laws must be obeyed by President and what it says must be taken as coming with authority. This acknowledgment that President Roosevelt ordered the proceedings against the army and navy officers dismissed is an extraordinary usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution. The President has the power to grant pardons, but the power to compromise felonies before conviction if allowed to pass without serious objection might in time grow to be a prerogative of the executive, which would in the hands of a tyrant allow his partisans to commit any crime and no proceedings at law to be taken