OCTOBER 16, 1993.

Deaf Man Invents

A Device That Is Scientific, Simple, Direct, and Instantly **Restores Hearing in Even** the Oldest Person-Comfortable, Invisible, and Perfect Fitting

190 Page Book Containing a History of the Discovery and Many Hundred Signed Testimonials from all Parts of the World—SENT FREE



The True Story of the Invention of Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drums Told by Geo. H. Wilson, the Inventor.

I was deaf from infancy. Eminent doctors, sur-geons, and ear specialists treated me at great ex-pense, and yet did me no good. I tried all the ar-tificial appliances that claimed to restore hearing, ut they failed to benefit me in the least. I even went to the best specialists in the world, but their efforts were unavailing. Finally I be-gan to experiment on myself, and after patient years of study, labor, and personal expense, I perfected something that I found took the place of the natural ear drums, and I called it Wils n's Common Sense Ear Drums, which I now wear day and night with comfort, and do not even have to remove them when washing. No one principle of equal justice before the can tell I am wearing them, as they do not show and as they give no discomfort whatever, scarcely know it myself. With these drums I can now hear a whisper. I join in the general conversation and hear everything going on around me. I can hear a sermon or a lecture from any part of a large church or hall. Since my fortunate discovery it is no longer necessary for any deaf person to carry a trumpet, a tube, or any other such old-fashioned make-shift. My Common Sense Ear Drum is built on the strictest scientific principles, contains no metal, wires, or strings of any kind. It is so small that no on can see it when in position, yet it collects all the sound waves and focuses them against the drum head, causing you to hear naturally and perfectly. It will do this even when the natural ear drums are partially or entirely destroyed, periorated, scarred, re-laxed, or thickened, or where there are roaring or buzzing noises. It fits any ear from childhood to old age, male or female, and aside from the fact that it does not show, it never causes the east irritation and can be used with comfort day and night without removal for any cause. With my device I can cure deatness in any person, no matter how acquired, whether from catarrh, scarlet fever, typhoid or brain fever, measles, whooping cough, gatherings in the ear, shocks from artillery, or through accidents. I will gladly send any 190-page book free to any deaf person. It contains bonafide letters from numerons users in the United States, Canada, Mexico, England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Aus-tralia, New Zealand, Tasmania, India and the remotest islands. I have letters from people in every station of life-ministers, physicians, law-years, merchants, society ladies, etc. Don't delay; write for the free book today and address my firm-The Wilson Ear Drum Co., 1287

The Commoner.

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sion of congress in the interest of the wage-earners of our country and which were committed to us by you through your representatives at the Cure for Deafness council has held several sessions, and of all legislative measures, the eighthour and anti-injunction bills have received our especial attention. The eight-hour day, because of the wonderful improvement in the methods of wealth production by which the needs of man and the luxuries of life can be created in a work-day of eight hours, we demand its enforcement, not only in private employment, but also on all work performed by or on behalf of the government, whether the employment be direct, by contract or by sub-contract.

> While we seek to avoid and avert strikes and industrial disputes, any attempt to cripple the right of labor to strike in defense of our rights simply means labor's enslavement; for industrial tranquility through the methods of conciliation and fair arbitration is only possible and attainable when the workers are organized and have the liberty to exercise their constitutional rights.

> The writ of injunction in its proper sphere is a right and protection. It was never designed for the purpose to which it is now put in industrial disputes. There is not now upon the statute books of the states nor on the statute books of the federal government a line upon which authority is given the courts for the issuance of injunctions such as have been issued in industrial disputes. It is not the use, but the abuse by the courts of the writ of injunction, against which we protest, which is in direct conflict with the rights guaranteed to our people by the constitution of our country.

The men in the organized labor movement are law-abiding, faithful, and loyal citizens. They have no desire for immunity from the laws governing other citizens, but they most enphatically resent and protest against the actions of courts in convicting men for acts which they have the legal right to perform, and then, too, without the right of a trial by a jury of their peers. The American law is being violated day after day. The relics of antiquated judicial tyranny are being revived by some judges, while others so misinterpret existing law as to thereby aim to financially ruin our unions and mulct our men out of their hard-earned savings, which they have endeavored to lay aside for their protection in middle or old age, when the employing class and society have no further use for their services. All really educated and honest men realize and admit that a thorough organization of the working people to render employment and means of subsistence less precarious by securing them an equitable share of the fruits of their labor, is the most vital tendency of our times. Without organization of labor in our present industrial era of wealth concentration even a fair degree of industrial peace could not be maintained, the wage-workers' condition would be forced down to the lowest possible plane, their liberty would be crushed, their manhood and intelligence stunted, and the intellectual, industrial, commercial and political standing of our country annihilated. In spite of strikes here and there, organized labor has established and is establishing a greater degree of uninterrupted peace by agreement with employers. Suc. agreement implies the organization of the working people ir. factories, workshops or mills, for an organized body of men can only

HARD FACTS **ABOUT CREAM SEPARATORS.**

The HARD FACTS which concern the intending purchaser of a cream separator-whether for factory or farm use-are briefly these :

That a DF LAVAL Cream Separator is as much superior to imitating machines as such other separators are to gravity setting systems.

That protecting patents make and keep them so-together with far greater experience and superior facilities in every way for cream separator manufacture.

That every big and experienced user of cream separators knows this and uses De Laval machines exclusivelyboth in factory and farm sizes.

That it is as foolish to-day to buy other than a De Laval separator as it would be to buy an old-fashioned reaper if an up-to-date self-binding harvester could be had for the same money.

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plant, are all members of the union. The so-called "open shop" makes agreement with the employers impractical if not impossible, for the union cannot be responsible for the nonunionists whose conduct often renders the terms of an agreement ineffective and nugatory.

The agreement or joint bargain of organized labor with employers depends for its success not only upon the good will of the union and the employer toward each other, but that neither shall be subject to the irresponsibility or lack of intelligence of

lishment cannot long remain part union and part non-union.

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By appointment, a conference was held with the president of the United States for the purpose of discussing important labor legislation. The eight-hour bill was considered at length, the president stating that his mind had not changed on that form of legislation since he had favored it as governor of New York, and therefore was favorable to the passage of the proposed act.

On the anti-injunction bill, in response to questions submitted, the the non-unionist or his failure to act president replied that the subject

Todd Building, Leuisville, Ky., U. S. A.

Address to Laborers.

Under date of Washington, D. C., September 30, the executive council of the American federation of labor issued the following address:

To Organized Labor of America, Greeting.-Dear Sirs and Brothers: The executive council of the American | enter into an agreement with employfederation of 1 bor has recently ad- ers and faithfully abide by and carry dressed organized labor by circular on into execution the terms of such subjects, including bills, which will agreement when the workingmen of be introduced in the forthcoming ses- I an employer, at least in any given

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in concert with and bear the equal responsibility of the unionist.

The right of the non-unionist to work when, where and for what he pleases, carries with it the logical right of the unionist to work or refuse to work when, where and for what he pleases and with whom he pleases.

To a non-unionist, despite that which his advocates say to him, cannot be attributed the virtue of helping his fellow-workmen or contributing toward the establishment of more rightful relations between workingmen and their employers. No force but that of persuasion and moral and intelligent influence should be exercised to convert the non-unionist to membership in our organizations, but it is hurtful from every viewpoint and to every enlightened interest to advocate the "oper shop." As the im-mortal Lincoln said, "This country cannot long remain half free and half his decision in the Miller case should slave," so say we, that any estab- not be understood to have any other

careful and would have his most earnest attention.

Other important questions affecting legislation as per decision of last convention, were taken up, and on behalf of the international bookbinders' union, the Miller case was discussed. The executive council brought to the president's attention the manner in which his decision had been quoted and in addition to the relationship of Mr. Miller to the bookbinders' union as brought forth in the charges against him, the "open shop" idea was carefully considered. Replying to statements on the subject, President Roosevelt set forth that in his decision he had nothing in mind but a strict compliance with the federal statutes, including the civil service law, and that he recognized a difference between employment by the government circumscribed by those laws and any other form of employment, and that

