

Bright's Disease and Diabetes Cured

University Chemist Acting as Judge

Irvine K. Mott, M. D., of Cincinnati, O., demonstrated before the editorial board of the *Evening Post*, one of the leading daily papers of Cincinnati, the power of his remedy to cure the worst forms of kidney diseases. Later a public test was instituted under the auspices of the *Post*, and five cases of Bright's Disease and Diabetes were selected by them and placed under Dr. Mott's care. In three months' time all were pronounced cured, one of the most prominent Universities in the United States having been chosen by the *Post* to make examination of the cases before and after treatment.

Any one desiring to read the details of this public test can obtain copies of the papers by writing to Dr. Mott for them.

This public demonstration gave Dr. Mott an international reputation that has brought him into correspondence with people all over the world, and several noted Europeans are numbered among those who have taken his treatment and been cured.

The doctor will correspond with those who are suffering with Bright's Disease, Diabetes or any kidney trouble, either in the first, intermediate or last stages, and will be pleased to give his expert opinion free to those who will send him a description of their symptoms. An essay which the doctor has prepared about kidney troubles and describing his new method of treatment will also be mailed by him. Correspondence for this purpose should be addressed to IRVINE K. MOTT, M. D., 89 Mitchell Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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Yellow Slaves for Transvaal.

No less a British personage than the Marquis of Lansdowne recently received from the Chinese ambassador at court an oriental rebuke at the possibility of slavery in a British crown colony. Devoid of sting, it was even more of consequence because of its inevitable logic. The letter had its bearing upon the proposed plan for filling the mines and mills of the Witwatersrand with Chinese coolies. Lord Milner and the administrative associates of the Transvaal are sponsors for the measure designed to people the Rand country with almond-eyed laborers. The Transvaal legislative council by a vote of 22 to 4 has passed the measure. The house of commons, recognizing the responsibility of the nation in the conduct of the colony, had been seeking some of the facts leading up to the necessity for coolie importations. Then the Chinese ambassador spoke out and said that the coolies brought into South Africa would, in reality, be slaves.

He led up to it pointedly enough. He would have it that in no case should the employer or his servant inflict corporal punishment upon the Chinese immigrant. He would have the importer of the laborer be a bona fide employer of labor and not a mere speculator in humanity. No employer, indeed, should transfer any such laborer to another employer without the consent of the laborer and of the consular agent of China. For "this is necessary," added the ambassador, "in order to prevent the immigrant from being made a mere chattel or article of commerce."

Yet Lord Milner's "slave law" is a whole, unless the suggestions of the Chinese ambassador shall cause its modification. After he has been "forwarded" from his port of entry to his field of work the Chinese immigrant may work only at the exploitation of minerals and in the capacity of a laborer.

As if this were not enough, fifty-eight enumerated occupations are forbidden to him. Imprisonment for two months is the penalty for an attempt to turn his hand to something else—even to laundering. Should he refuse to work he has the option of paying a fine of \$125 or going to prison for another two months. For any such time that the laborer, for any reason, may spend in prison, his employer may exact the addition of that time to the term of contract. If the Chinese shall wander beyond the confines of the district without his forty-eight hour permit he may be arrested without a warrant, and by the nearest magistrate be sentenced to a month in prison, the possibility of the \$50 fine as an alternative counting for naught.

When his term of imprisonment is over he is to be returned to his employer. If the employer is not to be found the recalcitrant must be returned forthwith to his own country, unless, from love of the work and with the consent of the Chinese consular agent, he shall sign for the remainder of his three year term with another employer. But in no case of fidelity and zeal in work, or of love and duty toward a British crown colony, may this celestial remain in the Transvaal beyond his contract period. Meekly he must return to his own country. Or if, choosing to contest this provision, he attempt to remain, he must go to prison for three months, and thereafter be returned forcibly to the land of his birth.

Truly, as has been observed by Sir William Harcourt, "They seem to have in China a distaste for the flavor of slavery." And the word "slavery" has been sustained in admirable manner by Mr. Asquith, who has called attention to the truth that nowhere in the law is a provision obliging the employer to pay any stipulated wage or allow any period of leisure to his slave. He is to be a chattel. He is to be the

foil preventing a repetition of such white labor troubles as came to the Australian colonies. And when representative government is established in the Transvaal he is to prove the inability of the starved out British subject to dictate in politics against the interests of the Rand miners. Then shall the Rand, like Kimberley, be a shrunken capital of finance, "governed by gold and peopled by Chinese."—Chicago Tribune.

Bryan and Principles.


The democratic editors and so-called independent editors who have attempted to read Mr. Bryan out of his party, are now burning the midnight oil. Presumably while figuring on the Nebraskan's chances of controlling the convention at St. Louis, these self-seekers have been seized with the idea that their entire attention should be devoted to the question of compelling Mr. Bryan and his followers to renounce the principles which were enunciated in the Chicago and Kansas City platforms.

Mr. Bryan and a formidable following believe that the doctrines which were upheld by the democracy in 1896 and 1900 are as sound today as they were when bimetalism was the chief topic of discussion throughout the country. If the leader who fought so gallantly in two presidential campaigns could be persuaded to renounce principles which are known to be necessary to the protection of the wage-earners as against the aggressions of the money power, he would quickly lose caste.

That there are weaklings in the democratic organization who are ready to renounce the platforms they upheld in 1896 and 1900 is apparent from the interviews published in the newspapers which have been striving to lessen Mr. Bryan's influence in the party. But there are sturdy men who still cling to issues which will surely be of primal importance at the St. Louis convention.

In a recent interview, J. G. Johnson, democratic national committeeman from Kansas, declared that he favors reaffirmation of the truths in the democratic platforms of 1896 and 1900. "Principles," said Mr. Johnson, "do not change, and the democratic party is one of principle, and has been since Thomas Jefferson founded it. The issues that were sound four years ago are sound today. I think Mr. Bryan is right." R. L. Metcalfe, editor of the Omaha World-Herald, believes that desertion of the position it took in 1900 would carry the democratic party in the direction of plutocracy. George Fred Williams of Massachusetts emphatically declares that the Kansas City platform should be affirmed by the next democratic convention. Former United States Senator William A. Harris of Kansas believes that the Kansas City platform should be ratified in its entirety.

The money power in the democracy is fighting hard but in its efforts to republicanize the democratic party, it is not losing sight of the fact that it will be compelled to face the unbending opposition of Mr. Bryan and his determined followers.—Albany (N. Y.) Press-Knickerbocker.



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