

PROFESSOR SAMUELS ORIGINATES PECULIAR METHOD OF TREATMENT

His Phenomenal Success Causes Enmity of Doctors Arrested Many Times

Patients Make Startling Statements of His Successful Method of Treating Consumption, Bright's Disease, Kidney Trouble, Blindness, Fits, Cataract, Heart Disease, Cataracts, Nervous Prostration, Dropsy, Hay Fever and Many Other Diseases That Baffle the Skill of the Ordinary Physician.

WICHITA, Kas.—The almost miraculous cure of hopeless invalids made by Professor Samuels, of Wichita, Kas., have been of such a startling character that they have aroused widespread wonder, admiration and curiosity. Time and again he has taken cases pronounced hopelessly incurable by the medical profession and restored the patients to health in a most phenomenal manner.

Professor Samuels came into note several years ago by his almost miraculous cure of "Blind Joe," of Topeka, Kas., who was well known in that city having sold peanuts and popcorn on the streets there for years. He had been blind for ten years and had exhausted all the means in his power to be cured, but had given up in despair until he fell into the hands of Professor Samuels, who effected a cure.

Professor Samuels has been arrested many times for practicing his system without having a diploma. On being interviewed a few days ago relative to his many arrests, Professor Samuels said:

"Yes, I have been arrested many times for practicing without a license but in no case have I been convicted. Naturally, the medical profession are jealous of my success, and are fighting me most of the time, but how are they going to convict me? Do you suppose any jury, when my patients come into court, as they did at Alva, Okla., Newkirk, Okla., Ponca City, Okla., and other towns, and tell how they have been cured of all manner of trouble, do you suppose for a minute that any jury hearing these people and seeing with their own eyes what has been accomplished, is going to convict me? My trial at Alva was before a very able judge, Jesse J. Dunn, who is now chief justice of the state of Oklahoma; after hearing the evidence for and against me I was acquitted."

The professor here showed a reprint from the court records showing the proof of his assertions that the court had not convicted him.

"What is the nature of your treatment?" was the next question.

"That is a secret that has taken many years of my life to accomplish. I can only say that my results are obtained treating diseases by dropping a colorless liquid, which I prepare, into the eye. Strange as it may seem, so-called incurable cases of consumption, Bright's disease, dropsy, epileptic fits, nervous prostration are treated in this apparently miraculous way. My system is based absolutely on scientific principles. The eye is the window of the soul. I have evolved a system of treating other bodily ills based on the relation of the eye to the system as a whole. This may seem strange, but here are the proofs."

Thereupon the professor placed before his interviewer his "Message of Facts," affidavits and letters in great numbers, many of them from responsible and well-known people, all bearing out his statements.

This proved that Mr. Frank Hoff, now in business at 249 North Main street, Wichita, Kas., had been given up to die of consumption. He had been treated by the greatest specialist in Brooklyn, N. Y. It was some seven years ago and when he had tried everything else without avail, that he came to Professor Samuels and was cured. He is a large, strong man and weighs 240 pounds now, and when called upon by the interviewer, stated that he owed his life to Professor Samuels.

Mrs. Minnie B. Tarver, living at Hesterville, Miss., had what was pronounced to be a very bad case of tuberculosis. A large number of her family had died from the same disease, among them her mother, two sisters, one brother and one brother-in-law. She had practically given up hopes when hearing of Professor Samuels and began taking his treatment. She was having fever, a cough and night sweats and now and then a hemorrhage. She weighed only 120 pounds. After beginning treatment, she noticed an improvement the very first day. She gained in weight until she weighed 150 pounds, her usual weight.

Mr. Geo. Hartman, who lives at 211 No. Meridian St., Wichita, Kas., had what some physicians pronounced Bright's disease, and others called diabetes. Various doctors, among them his family physician, had given him up to die. He was so weak he could hardly walk. About this time he heard of Prof. Samuels and placed himself in Prof. Samuels' care and showed a change for the better in a few weeks. At the end of ten months he felt just as well as he ever did and claims he is

absolutely cured. It is now more than a year since he took the treatment and he has never had a recurrence of the trouble.

Mrs. J. T. Williamson, who resides at 200 B. St. West, Hutchinson, Kas., was almost on the verge of the grave with consumption and nervous trouble. For nearly 22 years Mrs. Williamson was seriously afflicted and the doctors said she had St. Vitus dance, in addition to tuberculosis. Many leading physicians had pronounced her incurable and stated in the spring of 1909 that she would be buried with the falling of the leaves in autumn. She turned as a last resort to Prof. Samuels and after starting his treatment, Mrs. Williamson had only one hemorrhage of the lungs and began to improve at once. In a short time she was able to do her own housework. She recently had her lungs examined by a doctor who pronounced them absolutely sound and well; in addition to this, the old standing nervous trouble had disappeared.

Mrs. H. J. Burroughs, living at Collins, Ia., and who had a serious case of heart trouble, in a recent letter to Prof. Samuels, states: "I have not taken a drop of medicine since I began your treatment. Before that I had to take from one to four heart tablets a day. I had dizzy, blind spells and my heart did not beat regularly at all, but just flutter. Now it beats regularly and does not bother me a bit. I tell everyone I talk with about your treatment and what it has done for me."

Mr. C. W. Neel, living at Broken Arrow, Okla., had a very bad case of rheumatism; writing Prof. Samuels in a recent letter states as follows: "Thank you, Professor, ten thousand times for your assistance in curing me of that awful rheumatism. I am still hard at work and feeling fine."

Mr. C. C. Miller, living near Hutchinson, Kas., had been given up to die by the best physicians in that section of the country with what they termed kidney trouble. After all else had failed he began to treat with Prof. Samuels. He took the treatment for six months, after which all symptoms disappeared and he has never had a recurrence.

Miss Daisy Hubbard, living at Alva, Okla., in a recent letter wrote: "For fifteen years I have been subject to epilepsy and have received treatment from several noted doctors and have failed to receive permanent good." As a last resort, she began treatment from Prof. Samuels, and now she has no symptoms of the disease.

Mrs. Mary Synms, a trained nurse living at Newton, Kas., brought her sister, Mrs. Rice, who resides at Dempster, S. D., to Wichita to be treated by Prof. Samuels. Her sister had what the best doctors called paralysis of the optic nerve, and said that nothing could be done to bring back her eyesight, and she had resigned herself to go through life totally blind. She began treatment under Prof. Samuels and now Mrs. Synms writes as follows: "She can now see with the eye that was entirely blind. Your remedy is certainly a wonder, and what I positively know to be a fact is that it cures those who have been given up as hopeless cases."

Mrs. Louisa Lockhart, living at Washington, Kas., had a very bad case of kidney and bladder trouble. She had reached the point where her kidneys and bladder were in an awful condition. In a recent letter to Prof. Samuels she states: "After taking your treatment two weeks, I was able to do my own housework, which I had not done for months. I took the treatment one month and now I am well in every respect, thanks to your wonderful treatment."

Mr. Jacob Bitteridge, Pilot Butte, Sask., Can., who had a bad case of heart trouble, in a recent letter to Prof. Samuels, states as follows: "I guess you will think I have forgotten you, but that will never be. I will never forget the man who saved my life. Last year at this time I was not able to feed myself, now I can shoulder 160 pounds."

"Is it necessary for your patients to come to see you to be treated?" was asked. "No, my treatment can be sent by mail. Many of my patients come to see me, but it is not always necessary. My treatment is sent to hundreds, and, in fact, I am as successful in treating that way as though the patients were right here. To people from a distance who write me, an information blank is sent to fill out. In this way I am enabled to send them the treatment with full directions for its use."

"I should think with your ability to cure you would be in a position to demand big money from your patients," remarked the interviewer. "No, I do not do that now. My charges, when the patients used to call on me in person, used to be pretty high. I am getting old, and I feel that it is my duty in my last years to place my treatment in the hands of the poor as well as the rich. I believe that I owe a duty to mankind, and that as many people as possible, no matter what race or nationality, nor where located, should be benefited by my life's work. On this account, I have reduced my charges so they are within reach of all."

"My greatest aim in life from now on will be to relieve the ills of humanity, and when death shall claim me, I have arranged so that my secret will not die with me, but will be known, so that men in all ages to come will reap the reward of my life's work."

Everyone who is sick, no matter what their troubles may be, should write Prof. Samuels, Room 277 Samuels Bldg., Wichita, Kas., for his "Message of Facts," and they will find something in it of interest to them.—(Adv.)

Mr. Bryan in Indiana

MR. BRYAN'S VISIT

It was a home coming—Mr. Bryan's visit to the Pocket of Indiana, except that so few who wanted to see him and hear could get within Evans hall. The warmth and the hospitality of the greeting touched a responsive chord in the great commoner and he showed his pleasure at its genuineness.

Mr. Bryan made, as was expected, a great and impressive address. It was not so much, though, for the speech that the large crowd assembled as for the man. They saw in him a man great in intellect, warm of sympathy, strong in moral courage, who was returning after an absence of a few years, years devoted to fighting incessantly their battles. It is this feeling of his vast and untiring endeavor in a common cause that makes his utterances so significant, that gives his message such vitality.

A bond of fellowship is established between the great leader and his followers that is personal in its nature. His auditors in Indiana feel toward him on his recurring visits very much as the soldiers of the army of the Potomac must have felt for Grant on his return after he had been away in the west to direct the operations there.

Mr. Bryan's interest in the election of Mr. Kern and Mr. Boehne grows out of a long acquaintance with them and a conviction that they will act in congress for what is the best interest of the people in Nebraska or elsewhere as well as for the people of Indiana. He is interested in their election, aside from personal regard, because they stand for the principles which he has worked for so long, so valorously and with such ceaseless energy.—Evansville, Ind., Courier.

AT INDIANAPOLIS

(Editorial in Indianapolis News-Independent.)

Mr. Bryan made a great political speech in this city last night. He dealt with all the national issues that are in the present campaign, dealt with them fairly, honestly and effectively. There was little mere oratory, but a great deal of sober and extraordinarily clear reasoning. On most of the new—or supposedly new—questions the speaker showed that the democratic party had been far in advance of its great rival. And that is true. Direct election of senators, campaign fund publicity, the income tax, railroad regulation, had all been urged in democratic platforms and by democrats on the floor of congress long before the republicans or Mr. Roosevelt took them up. Indeed, most of these policies have been opposed by some of the republicans who are now most clamorous in their support. No one knows even yet what are Mr. Roosevelt's views on the income tax or campaign fund publicity. Two years ago, when the democrats were making public their contributions prior to the election, Mr. Roosevelt opposed such publicity. A few weeks ago he declared for it as though it were some new thing. His New York convention met and wholly ignored the subject. And now the hat is being passed as usual in Wall Street. It is largely true, as Mr. Bryan said, that the democratic party has been in power for fourteen years, though it has not been in office. It has influenced political thought far more than most people have realized. And today insurgency is only democracy writ small.

Mr. Bryan spoke strongly against national incorporation of railroads and trusts, a central bank, the tariff commission and the new nationalism, and his argument was impressive.

The whole scheme, as he showed, was to concentrate power at Washington, then to consolidate power in the president at the expense of the legislative and judicial departments, and then to have the president "stand as a sort of earthly father and take care of us." Mr. Bryan was right in saying:

"This is a doctrine from which the world has been moving. It has cost the work the lives of millions of patriots to get away from this doctrine, and God forbid that we should go back to it. Why, my friends, I doubt if there is any man in the United States who would be willing to exercise the power that Mr. Roosevelt wants to put in the president. I do not believe there is another besides Mr. Roosevelt; and, my friends, if you are willing to trust him with this power, I beg you to remember that he is only human and may die, and then you must trust the man who gets it when he is dead. You can not judge a monarchy by a good king. There have been good kings, but there never was a good monarchy. The doctrine is bad, and never since the days of Alexander Hamilton has such a doctrine been promulgated in the United States by a prominent man as is now advanced in the name of the new nationalism."

"A rising executive and a diminishing court and legislature"—such is the aim of the new nationalism. There is one feature of it to which Mr. Bryan did not specifically refer, and that is the demand that constitutions be made easy of amendment. We are to have, not only a rising executive and a diminishing court and legislature, but a greatly weakened constitution. No more dangerous scheme was ever proposed to the American people. Secession involved the destruction of the union by division. But the new nationalism involves the destruction of the very system of government under which we have lived for a hundred years. When men in office, or men who hope to be in office, begin to demand and reach out for more power, it is time for the people to wake up to the peril that confronts them.

In his discussion of the tariff Mr. Bryan insisted that the commission scheme was merely another pretense designed to postpone or avoid action. He did not oppose the commission per se, but he did say that there was no reason why we should wait for years for its report before proceeding with a reduction of tariff duties. If we must have a commission, he said, let us reduce the tariff and then leave it to the commission to decide whether the reduction had been too great. His idea was that it would be better to allow the manufacturers to wait for higher duties than to compel the people to wait for lower ones. Mr. Taft had, as Mr. Bryan reminded us, said that the wool schedule was too high; Mr. Carnegie had said that the steel schedule was too high. Good witnesses all. The conclusion was that reductions in these admittedly vicious schedules should be made at the earliest possible moment. Mr. Bryan denounced the republican theory that we could make the people prosperous by making a few men at the top prosperous in the hope that they would pass the prosperity along. He insisted that we should begin at the bottom and make the masses prosperous by enacting wise and fair laws framed in the interest of the whole people.

Such, in outline, is the remarkable speech delivered in this city last night. It was that rarest of things, a vote-making speech. Mr. Kern is fortunate in having such an advocate. It was a sympathetic and whole-