

## Public Should Demand Original NUXATED IRON

Physician Warns Against Danger  
Of Accepting Substitutes—Says

That Ordinary Metallic Iron Preparations  
Cannot Possibly Give The Same

Strength, Power and Endurance

As Organic Iron—Nuxated Iron

The remarkable results produced by Nuxated Iron and its widespread sale (it being estimated that over three million people annually are today using it) has led to the offering of numerous substitutes, and these physicians mentioned below say that health officials and doctors everywhere should caution the public against accepting substitutes for Nuxated Iron, as these substitutes instead of being organic iron may be nothing more than a metallic iron compound which should go to their family doctors and obtain a prescription calling for organic iron—Nuxated Iron—and present this to their druggist so that there may be no question about obtaining the proper article. But if they do not wish to go to the trouble of getting a prescription for Nuxated Iron then they should be sure to look on the label and see that the words NUXATED IRON are printed thereon.

There are thousands of people taking iron who do not distinguish between organic iron and metallic iron and such persons often fail to obtain the vital energy, strength and endurance which they seek simply because they have taken the wrong form of iron. If you are not strong or well, you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of Nuxated Iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength and see how much you have gained.



Manufacturers' Note: The widespread publication of the above information has been suggested by Dr. James Francis Sullivan, formerly physician of Bellevue Hospital (Outdoor Department) New York and the Westchester County Hospital; Dr. Ferdinand King, New York Physician and Medical Author and others so that the public may be informed on this subject and protected from the use of metallic iron under the delusion that it is Nuxated Iron or at least something as good as Nuxated Iron. Nuxated Iron, is not a secret remedy but one which is well known to druggists. Unlike the older, inorganic iron products it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black nor upset the stomach. The manufacturers guarantee successful and entirely satisfactory results to every purchaser or they will refund your money. It is dispensed by all good druggists.—Adv't.



may in some cases produce more harm than good. Those who feel the need of a strength and blood builder, need a prescription calling for organic iron—Nuxated Iron—and present this to their druggist so that there may be no question about obtaining the proper article. But if they do not wish to go to the trouble of getting a prescription for Nuxated Iron then they should be sure to look on the label and see that the words NUXATED IRON are printed thereon.

## Politicians at Sea Over Issues and Candidates

[By Louis Seibold, in New York World.]

In the absence of definite conditions on which to base their fictitious calculations and extravagant predictions, politicians of all brands are indulging in what the late Patrick Henry McCarren used to describe as "peanut politics."

Neither of the big parties has fabricated anything like a national program for future national or state contests; both are absolutely at loss as to what sort of a candidate will prove available for the presidency and what issues will appeal to the country. Their chief concerns centre around the activities of the promoters of various "new movements" springing up all over the country, the domestic political effect of the results of the peace conference at Paris and of the prohibition policy which is to be inaugurated next January.

The only definite conclusion reached by the old-time experts in the political game is that the war will not provide a candidate for the presidency for either party, and few, if any, nominees, for the important state offices. That "the man in khaki" will contribute a substantial percentage to the next congress there is scarcely any doubt. Hundreds of men who fought under the colors on French and Belgian soil are already in process of grooming for congressional and state legislative honors, particularly in those districts now represented by statesmen whose support of war measures was open to question and those chiefly responsible for the federal prohibition amendment and the ratification of it.

### ARMY MEN RESENTFUL

Persons of an inquisitive mind have only to talk with the majority

of both officers and men in the American armies to be convinced of their deep-rooted resentment against the promoters of the drastic "dry" laws and the legislators who did not evidence a whole-hearted sympathy with the war.

The fighting men whose attention and prowess were centred on walloping the Germans seem to think that the stay-at-homes took advantage of their patriotic mission in foreign climes to "put something over on them." If their present attitude continues many a statesman who permitted himself to be influenced by the Anti-saloon League and other so-called moral crusaders will go down to defeat in future political contests.

As far as presidential candidates are concerned, the average American "doughboy" doesn't seem to have any preference. He has his favorites among his superior officers, but is ordinarily more concerned regarding his top sergeant, lieutenant and captain than his general officers, with whom he has slight personal acquaintance.

Gen. Pershing is just a name with most of them. Very few express any interest in him, and he rarely figures in their infrequent discussion of politics. I personally sounded sentiment on this point among officers and men in all branches of the service in various parts of France, in the occupied territory of Germany, at Paris and on one of the transports carrying a very large number of troops returning to New York.

I found that while there exists a profound respect for the administrative abilities of the supreme commander of the American forces, the soldiers under him are generally in-

different. That is true also of the half dozen men like Bullard, Leggett, Harbord, Butler, Bundy, Neville and other commanders. Among the troopers who incline toward the democratic party, President Wilson is easily the favorite.

### THE REPUBLICAN PROGRAM

The entire program of the republican party and its various factions is predicated on the theory that Mr. Wilson has "bankrupted" his party, or that he will do so before next convention time rolls around, with the voluntary aid of the incoming republican congress, which proposes to uncover many heinous crimes of both commission and omission.

The trouble with the republican plan to discredit Mr. Wilson's administration is that however inefficient it may have proved in perfecting the war machinery of the country the successful results speak for themselves.

The more reasonable republicans admit that it will not be an easy matter to discredit a success. There will undoubtedly be a vigorous attempt to do so, both in and out of congress, for the next year. Whether it will succeed or not depends entirely upon the results of the attempt to establish improper motives on the part of responsible officials.

The republicans in congress who are apparently without anything approaching the leadership that characterizes the democratic party—or rather who are trying to find the right leader—will probably go after the Administration hammer and tongs, for the ostensible purpose of showing the unfitness of the democratic party to manage a war, but actually to provide republican issues that will appeal to the country. They have a lot of "prospects," but the value of any and all of them is yet to be determined.

As far as candidates are concerned almost every man whose name appears prominently in party discussion has more or less of a following, but none of them seems to hold any advantage over his competitors or is esteemed worthy of serious consideration. The string over which the dopesters spend the most time includes Henry Cabot Lodge, Hiram Johnson, Warren C. Harding, Philander W. Knox, Albert A. Cummings, James W. Wadsworth and W. E. Borah, all of the United States senate, and not a single man of any consequence outside of it, with the possible exception of former President Taft, who is just now outside of the party breastworks because of his support of the league of nations, for which Mr. Wilson is fighting in Paris.

### "A LOT OF PROMISING ROWS"

Congress always starts in a long way ahead of time picking candidates for the presidency—and never wins. The party leaders, who are not influenced by the congressional cabals, are not wasting any time speculating as to the chances of individuals for the presidential nomination. What they are trying to find is a way to head off a lot of promising rows between factions and a good issue with which to go before the country. They have not found it yet, nor do they expect to do so until the peace treaty is finally written and democratic transgressions found as reprehensible as the most critical of the party leaders hope for and expect. Consequently the leaders who do not look Washington-ward for their pilots and prophets do not take a serious view of the aspirations of any man in either the senate or house of representatives who has stuck up a lightning rod.

What is giving men of this type most food for thought relates to the political enterprises in embryo, of

which there are quite a number and in which the possibilities for the effective organization of the Bolshevik elements figure more or less prominently.

It is admitted by leaders that both parties may find it necessary to fight this disturbing factor, because it is not confined to any one party. Up to date this possible menace has not merited serious attention, mainly because the ventures made by the promoters of the "cause" have not found any encouragement among the people generally. Whether they will secure an audience later on depends on conditions that are as puzzling to the politicians as to the authors of the movement.

### HAVE THEY A BRYAN?

What the political leaders are concerned over is whether any man of the type of William Jennings Bryan can be found to consolidate the elements of unrest and organize them into a compact party with a definite program. There are enough of these sporadic movements to invite such an effort—the socialists, various pacifist bodies, the non-partisan league, which has secured a strong hold on the Dakotas and some of the other western states, a number of anti-war and anti-militaristic organizations, plus the unclassified Bolshevik bodies planting their seeds in the foreign elements of the largest cities of the country.

The great danger as seen by the leaders of the established parties is that industrial conditions of the country may be such in a year hence that the agitators who are secretly plotting to introduce the methods of Russia into the United States may influence many thousands of men who under normal conditions would not listen to them. The most hopeful sign up to date is that neither labor nor the returning soldiers have expressed any sympathy with the "revolution" predicted by the Bolshevik agitators.

### MR. BRYAN'S VIEWS

Mr. Bryan's comment upon the peace covenant should command general respect and attention. Of all men he is justified in making this comment. We have yet to hear among the many advocates of peace, better speeches than he delivered abroad. His address in London while on that trip, is considered by many as the masterpiece of his career. After that speech the English press, which had evidently been influenced considerably by the abuse he had received in this country, said that "The Boy Orator of the Platte" had given the world something worth thinking about. One of his ideas was that which would require every nation to wait one year before going to war. That condition has been thoroughly discussed in the present conference and carefully considered. His second condition, relating to the reduction of armaments, and the third, regarding secret treaties, are already in the new treaty.

What he says about the Monroe doctrine and the possibility of intervention in the international affairs of nations, will be regarded as prudent. While it is the intent of the league to cover these points broadly, no harm can come from making them specific.

It becomes more and more evident that the league will be acceptable to this country. Mr. Bryan's comment will further that result. It may arouse some opposition in the democratic party, where Bryan is still remembered for what he did at Baltimore but that wing of the party has long since lost its grip on things.—Rockford, Ill., Star.