

Rheumatism

A Remarkable Home Treatment Given by One Who Had It

In the year of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Sub-Acute Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who are thus afflicted know for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, but such relief as I obtained was only temporary. Finally, I found a treatment that cured me completely and such a pitiful condition has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, even bedridden, some of them seventy to eighty years old, and the results were the same as in my own case.

I want every sufferer from any form of muscular and sub-acute (swelling at the joints) rheumatism, to try the great value of my improved "Home Treatment" for its remarkable healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address, and I will send it free to try. After you have used it, and it has proven itself to be that long-looked for means of getting rid of such forms of rheumatism, you may send the price of it, One Dollar, but understand I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer, when relief is thus offered you free. Don't delay. Write today.

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Dr. Eliot for Prohibition

(Remarks of Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, at the hearing before the committee on legal affairs, Massachusetts legislature, March 1, 1921, in behalf of Senate Bill 68, an act to carry into effect so far as the commonwealth of Massachusetts is concerned the Eighteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States.)

Mr Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee:

I am quite convinced, from what I have already heard here today, that I am incompetent to offer even a single word of advice to the Committee with regard to their legal or constitutional action. Neither am I an accredited witness here as a life-long believer in prohibition. On the contrary, I favored for many years the local option law for Massachusetts; but under that law I voted steadily for no license in Cambridge. My observation and experience as a summer resident in Maine since 1871 satisfied me that no State prohibition law could possibly be enforced, except in communities where a decided majority of the voters favored enforcement. It seemed to me that national action was essential to the creation and enforcement of an effective prohibition law. Therefore I never became an advocate of prohibition until the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment which made prohibition the law of the land. Ever since congress enacted a law to enforce prohibition I have been a warm advocate of similar enforcement acts in all the States; and I have deeply regretted that Massachusetts has held back in the support of the won-

derful reform which national prohibition promises.

It is a matter for profound astonishment and gratitude that this greatest of social and industrial reforms in our time has gained such broad popular support within the last ten or twelve years, and especially since the outbreak of the European War. I had opportunities to observe in several places the starting of the movement in our southern states from ten to twenty years ago. It began there among the most thoughtful white citizens, because of the increasing intoxication of negroes and poor whites, and also because of the prevalence of various crimes of violence in both races, including murderous conflicts between members of the two races who had been drinking together. A little later the whole country got a strong impression in favor of prohibition from the experience of the little American army which was stationed along the Mexican border to prevent the raids of irresponsible bandits into our territory. You remember that that small army of not more than twenty thousand men contained both regiments of the regular army and regiments of the national guard from several states. The officers of the regular army took no measures to prevent the establishment of saloons and brothels in the immediate vicinity of their camps. Some national guard officers, on the contrary, took effective measures to prevent easy access by their men to bars and houses of prostitution. In fact, they drove away to a distance both saloons and houses of prostitution, and prevented both of these nefarious businesses from succeeding. In consequence, our whole people learnt that to keep a body of troops in effective condition it was necessary to defend them against both alcoholism and venereal diseases. We had not all forgotten the published reports of Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War under President Taft, that the American army was the worst in the world in respect to the prevalence of venereal diseases. We all welcomed heartily the war prohibition measures which kept the camps of the national army in this country and the communities surrounding them comparatively free from both saloons and brothels. The secretaries of war and the navy and the army and navy became of the opinion that prohibition was necessary in order that we might be enabled to put two or three million men into France fit to fight. That opinion went all over the country, and became the strong foundation of the popular movement which carried the 18th amendment of the constitution and the corresponding legislation in congress.

It is interest in this, the most remarkable physical and social reform ever attempted by a free people, which brings me hither. As a Massachusetts man, accustomed to see Massachusetts leading in all promising measures for the promotion of the public welfare, I deplore the fact that Massachusetts, of all states in the union, is holding back from doing her part in the prosecution of this great reform. Holding back—that is what Massachusetts has been doing. For the honor of the commonwealth, for the credit of its people; I plead with this committee on legal affairs, that that holding back be stopped. Let Massachusetts join forthwith the long procession of sister states that have already enacted enforcement laws to match the national law. Let Massachusetts at once take her whole share in putting into execution these prohibitory measures, which are sure to promote public health, public happiness, and industrial efficiency throughout the country, and to eliminate the chief causes of poverty, crime, and misery among our people.

Unless the evils of alcoholism and prostitution—they go together—can

Rheumatism Left Him As If By Magic!

Had Suffered Over 50 Years!

Now 83 Years, Yet a Big Surprise To Friends

Regains Strength Goes Out Fishing Back to Business Laughs at "URIC ACID" How the "Inner Mysteries" Reveals Startling Facts Overlooked By Doctors and Scientists For Centuries



"I am eighty-three years old and I doctored for rheumatism ever since I came out of the army over fifty years ago" writes J. B. Ashelman. "Like many others, I spent money freely for so-called 'cures', and I have read about 'Uric Acid' until I could almost taste it. I could not sleep nights or walk without pain; my hands were so sore and stiff I could not hold a pen. But now, as if by magic, I am again in active business and can walk with ease or write all day with comfort. Friends are surprised at the change."

HOW IT HAPPENED

Mr. Ashelman is only one of thousands who suffered for years, owing to the general belief in the old, false theory that "Uric Acid" causes rheumatism. This erroneous belief induced him and legions of unfortunate men and women to take wrong treatments. You might just as well attempt to put out a fire with oil as to try and get rid of your rheumatism, neuritis and like complaints, by taking treatments supposed to drive Uric Acid out of your blood and body. Many physicians and scientists now know that Uric Acid never did, never can and never will cause rheumatism; that it is a natural and necessary constituent of the blood; that it is found in every new-born babe; and that without it we could not live.

These statements may seem strange to some folks who have all along been led to believe in the old "Uric Acid" humbug. It took Mr. Ashelman fifty years to find out this truth. He learned how to get rid of the true cause of his rheumatism, other disorders, and recover his strength from "The Inner Mysteries," a remarkable book now being distributed free by an authority who devoted over twenty years to the scientific study of this particular trouble.

NOTE: If any reader of "The Commoner" wishes the book that reveals these facts regarding the true cause and cure of rheumatism, facts that were overlooked by doctors and scientists for centuries past, simply send a post card or letter to H. P. Clearwater, No. 1272-D Street, Hallowell, Maine, and it will be sent by return mail without any charge whatever. Cut out this notice lest you forget! If not a sufferer yourself hand this good news to some afflicted friend.

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In His Image

By William Jennings Bryan

This volume, which will be issued in March by Fleming H. Revell Company, publishers, will contain the nine lectures delivered by Mr. Bryan at the Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Virginia, last October under the following titles:

- First: In the Beginning, God.
- Second: The Bible.
- Third: What Think Ye of Christ?
- Fourth: The Origin of Man.
- Fifth: The Larger Life.
- Sixth: The Value of a Soul.
- Seventh: Three Priceless Gifts.
- Eighth: "His Government and Peace."
- Ninth: The Spoken Word.

These lectures cover the fundamentals of the Christian faith and present from the standpoint of a layman Christianity's appeal to the average man, special attention being given to students.

The price of the book is \$1.75, postage prepaid to any part of the country. Those desiring this book can order through The Commoner if they do not find it in local book stores. Address

The Commoner, 207 Press Bldg., Lincoln, Neb.