

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1904.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

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A. W. McCRACKEN, Editor.

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Advertisements of Wines, For Sale, etc., 50 cents for insertion of six lines or less.

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Correspondence should be addressed to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John.

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W. A. Ferris.

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 4, 1904.

THE FISHERIES AWARD.

The Sun forgets the interests of the province in its desire to score a point against the local government. The government has deserved, and has received, much credit for its aggressive defence of provincial rights. Just now the Sun is disposed to be pleased with the idea of an erroneous one, by the way—that the government has met with a reverse because the Fisheries case is likely to go to arbitration instead of to the Supreme Court. There is no sound reason why the opposition should rejoice at any delay in getting this very important question settled. It is a question so vitally affecting the province one might suppose even extreme partisanship would not lead anyone to withhold credit from the government for so persistently seeking to reach a just settlement of the provincial claim.

The Sun, however, takes the same position now that it chose when the provincial administration was endeavoring to obtain a settlement of the Eastern Extension claims. The opposition's course in reference to that question was not only unpopular, but unjustifiable, as the event proved. The present state of the Fisheries case is not calculated to afford much comfort to the opposition. In fact the proposition for a reference to arbitration is much more favorable to the provinces than if the question had gone to the courts, and it can well be understood how gladly the provincial government will welcome such a reference. Its contention all along has been that the question should be settled on just and equitable principles, and a board of carefully chosen arbitrators is the best possible tribunal to accomplish this result. If the case goes to arbitration there can be no doubt that the people of this province will be well satisfied, and will look forward with the utmost confidence to a satisfactory award, while at the same time they will give due credit to the government for its persistent efforts in pressing the question to a conclusion.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Much depends upon the outcome of the negotiations now proceeding between the city and the C. P. R. in regard to the harbor improvements on the West Side, and while there is every reason to oppose excessive concessions by the city in the matter of conveying harbor frontage to any corporation, the projected scheme of improvements should not be abandoned through any false idea of the nature of the conditions fixed by either the city or the company. A new agreement is necessary, and before it is signed it should be made both clear and specific and there should be no chance that it might be disregarded hereafter. The city has been a party to at least one loose agreement, and one is enough.

The C. P. R. is now considering the statement made by Mayor White, and it must be assumed that a mutually profitable arrangement is still possible. There has been too much delay. The negotiations now proceeding might well have been finished months ago. The council's interest in harbor improvements has been feverish one week and then imperceptible for the next three.

Today the C. P. R., in agreeing to pay interest on the cost of the proposed new berths, asks for the water lots inshore between Blue Rock and Fort Dufferin, which space is proposed to fill in and utilize for a railroad yard, engine house, machine shop and the like. The city is willing to make over this property for a consideration. The consideration in frontage extending south from the present C. P. R. wharf at Sand Point, upon which the company has not built, and for which the city has no immediate use. The city's position is that as the company did not improve this property it should not seek to hold it, especially as it is asking for an excessive concession elsewhere.

The company, as a matter of fact, if it secures the water lots beyond Blue Rock, will be forced to spend a very large amount of money in order to prepare the property for the purpose it has in view. A sea wall, it is estimated, would cost \$300,000. To fill in the lots protected by this wall, would cost, perhaps, \$100,000 more. This expenditure would all be necessary before the property which the company asks for would be ready, not for

use, but ready for the laying of tracks and the construction of buildings.

Outside the retaining wall which would be built, and which would run straight from Blue Rock to Fort Dufferin, there would remain a great area suitable for yard space or any similar purpose, should it be needed by another company, and access to it could be had across the C. P. R. lots, at either end, without cost.

It is natural for the C. P. R. to cling to the harbor frontage below Sand Point which the city seeks to recover. It is not strange that the city desires to control that frontage. The city, the C. P. R., or another company, must, some day, construct wharves on this property. Of the 1,000 feet, 400 is now occupied. It does not appear improbable that the city and the company can make an arrangement concerning the remaining 1,200 feet which would meet the desires of both. Both cannot own it, yet each might take part in an agreement might be made whereby the city should assume control of it after a few years if it then be required and if the company has not then constructed wharves upon it. The company should not, and probably does not, contemplate a policy which would interfere with wharf construction there by the city. Where both have interests at stake and both may be served it would be a pity if an arrangement mutually beneficial were not hit upon.

There is every reason to guard against future obstacles to the development of the harbor through excessive corporation control, but there is also the salutary fact that immediate wharf construction is necessary, and the road to that construction has heretofore led through much ineffective talk not to speak of long periods of silence when the aldermen appeared to have forgotten that the winter port business comes once a year. The harbor is narrow, and the day will come when all space will be valuable. For all that there is no danger that any railroad coming to St. John will not be able to find suitable terminal space. And just now there is urgent need for another forward step in the matter of wharf building.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

The Presbyterian parliament to whose opening session The Telegraph devotes much space this week, and whose deliberations will command much prominence in these columns for some days to come, is more than ever important this year, both from the standpoint of Presbyterianism and from the standpoint of the whole Christian church. Representing one of the greatest and most representative religious bodies in Canada, the commissioners from every section of this great Christian country number among them not only clergymen of enviable standing and capacity but laymen who rank among the foremost of their generation.

Such an assemblage, met for the usual purposes of the Presbyterian church, would be interesting enough. But to this high council come men with a word on their lips, which, if it be not new, has lately been clothed with new power—and that word is Union. Many of the commissioners already have expressed opinions favorable to the merging of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational bodies in one, and while it would be unwise to predict how far the assembly will go toward union, it may be expected confidently that the position of the Presbyterians on this question will be made clear. If that position should be one strongly favorable to union the road to that goal would be smoothed mightily for all three of the bodies interested.

The Assembly has chosen for its moderator, Rev. G. M. Milligan, of Toronto, of whose life and work some account appears on another page. The honor which has sought out Dr. Milligan on this occasion is all the greater because there were many candidates, any one of whom might well have been elevated to the presidency of this supreme council of the denomination.

A GRAVE SITUATION.

Instant and complete paralysis of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company's operations follows the strike of 1,800 men who are attempting to fix the price of their labor. The company is not in good fighting trim, but for that matter it has not been in good operating trim, and the chances are that before the present situation is followed by a general renewal of activity the public will hear more concerning the ability of the capitalists to carry on their business and meet open competition at a profit. Thus far over-capitalization and lack of sound business policy have prevented the steel works at Sydney from passing beyond the phase of a struggling industry. The strike may or may not prove harmful in the end. Possibly it may lead to reorganization and the adoption of surer methods.

At the moment interest centres upon the outlook for the success or failure of the demands which the men are seeking to enforce. The company insists that it has paid standard wages, and has offered to arbitrate. The men, confident of their power to dictate terms, have replied that there is "nothing to arbitrate," and have settled down to wait until their employers come to terms. There is a significant note in The Telegraph's news from New Glasgow this morning. It is heard there that recent extensive additions to the working force of the Nova Scotia Steel Company may be explained by an understanding between the Sydney and New Glasgow concerns, by which men were being trained at New Glasgow in anticipation of a strike at Sydney, and that now a large force will be sent thither to replace the strikers.

In this connection an announcement by

one of the strike leaders yesterday may bear ominous interpretation. He says there will be no attempt to prevent the Sydney company from operating unless men from outside are brought in, in which case a sympathetic strike by the operatives of the Dominion Coal Company will be precipitated. Such a strike would not only prevent the resumption of work at the Steel plant for a long time to come, but would greatly enhance the danger of strike violence by enlarging the labor forces affected and intensifying the bitterness of the struggle.

About half of the men who have quit work are foreigners. With some exceptions, which as yet have proved trifling, the workmen have kept the law. By strict regard for it, and by avoiding the very appearance of oppression and intimidation, the strikers may enlist much public sympathy in their behalf.

But, should occasion arise, one duty of paramount importance will be at the door of the Sydney authorities—the public peace must be maintained. Greater than any other right involved in the strike is the right of the public to the enjoyment of safety and order. If any man desires to work for the wages which the strikers have seen fit to refuse, that man must be permitted to work without molestation or the serious fear of it. About this there must be no trifling and no costly hesitation.

A MAD GERMAN.

German aspirations have often involved hostility to Britain, and there were few in the British Empire who failed to sympathize with the spirit of Mr. Kipling's "The Rover" however much many were inclined to question his policy in publishing the verses at the time the British and Germans were allies in a sheriff's mission to Venezuela. Mr. Kipling is not always politic, and he was not brought to book when he wrote of that partnership:

"Of evil times that men could choose
On evil days to fall,
What brooding judgment let us loose
To pick the worst of all."

"In sight of peace from the narrow seas,
One half the world to run
With a cheater crew to league us
With the Gods and the abominable Hun."

The German outcry over this poetic indictment found little sympathy in England, so perhaps little is in position to complain now that Germany is discussing with approval the latest literary effort of Captain August Niemann, a retired army officer who is credited with voicing the dominant sentiment in German military circles. This gentleman, who is evidently one of the worst prophets unhung, proceeds to outline the state of England as planned by the military party whose spokesman he is. With brutal frankness he forecasts an alliance of Germany, France and Russia for the destruction of "the common enemy," which is Britain.

"Seeing the invisible and blind to the palpable," this mad German says:

"It required the genius of Bismarck to awaken the German Michel to a sense of his power. Shall Germany be content to be dependent on England for light, for air, and for daily bread, or has she retained some of the power which won her victories?"

"The three Powers which stood together after Japan's victory over China to thwart England's plans—will Germany, France and Russia remain longer idle, or will they combine for their mutual benefit?"

"I see in spirit the armies and navies of Germany, France and Russia advancing against the common enemy, which is England, in a pagan which bids fair to be magnificent."

The irresistible onset of the three allied Powers releases us from the world of Europe from its suffocating embrace. The future bears the great war in its womb. I look into the future, and an awful of the duties and tasks of our German nation."

"My dreams of Germany bring clearly before me the war and the victory of the allied great powers of Europe, France and Russia, and the fresh appointment of the possession of the earth as a final result of this mighty struggle."

"Defeated in bloody battles on land and sea, securely encompassed on every side, rapacious England will be at last ground to dust, and the universe and dominion of the world will be redistributed on a just basis."

It is not uncommon for a German to rant when he goes toward England or contemplates her empire, but that an erratic army officer should be permitted to talk so loudly in his sleep is scarcely creditable to the German sense of humor or decency.

THE EXILES.

Canadians living in the United States and elsewhere frequently send newspaper clippings to The Telegraph, accompanied by letters expressing indignation at the views expressed by American jingo editors, or calling attention to some American editorial in which Canada's progress and growing national spirit are fairly recognized. The average Canadian who goes to the Republic remains a British subject, and even those who make the mistake of becoming American citizens are quick to resent misrepresentation of the land of their birth. In the last few years, during which the exodus to the south has ceased and the current has begun to set strongly northward, a great many Canadians have come home to stay. In future more and more exiles will return to take part in the great forward movement now fairly begun in the Dominion.

Just now a Canadian writes from Utah, enclosing an editorial from the Salt Lake City Telegraph, which joins the Washington Post in rebuking as ignorant of their own country and this one all who cling to the old idea that Canada might one day be seduced or forced into the American union. These articles deal very sensibly, also, with the future status of Americans in our Northwest. The Telegraph says:—

"From the very beginning of the American Union it has been the dream of large numbers of our people, of all classes and parties, that sooner or later Canada would be brought within our system. But we seem to be further from that consummation than ever before. The Washington Post, noting the anxiety of some Canadian papers lest the large influx of American farmers into Northwest Canada should result in the 'Americanizing' of Canada, with annexation to the United States, says:—

"It is noticeable that while Americans talk freely of the ultimate annexation of Canada to the United States, there is practically no growth of annexation sentiment among the Canadians. There has been a decided growth of the spirit of Canadian independence, but they are as proud and jealous of their nationality as we of the United States are of ours, and would bitterly and persistently resist any proposition looking to a loss of their national identity. This spirit is so strong in Canada that the prospects are all favorable that the descendants of the American farmers who have settled in Canada will become Canadians rather than use any influence in securing annexation to this country. Any thought of Canadian annexation must be classed with the dreams of the future."

With the dreams of the past, rather, The Americans will become Canadians. They come to better their condition. They will become naturalized at once, in most cases, because of the material advantages such a course confers. Later they will value the citizenship of which they have learned the meaning and the value. One or the other of the political parties will receive them as recruits. Democrats and Republicans will become Liberals or Conservatives. And they will soon be writing to relatives and friends in the States that the wonderful growth of the American West is to be repeated in Canada, but that there will be less "boom" and more of sound development and lasting accomplishment."

THE TRICENTENARY.

At Tuesday night's meeting of Historical Society Inc., W. O. Raymond read a paper, on Champlain and his discoveries in this region, which presents succinctly and in popular form interesting information about the great explorer which everyone in St. John should possess. A general diffusion of knowledge of the romantic story of Champlain will do much to intensify interest in the celebration for which active preparation is being made and to the success of every important feature of which St. John is pledged. The Society Inc. has now taken definite program promises events surpassing in interest anything of the kind ever attempted in this part of Canada, and calculated to instruct and amuse to their profit the host of visitors who should come to the city from these and the other provinces of the Dominion and from the neighboring states.

The celebration has been well advertised in the short interval before its opening, a task campaign of advertising in the Maritime Provinces would promote the success of the festival more than any other expedient. There should be an unparalleled movement of New Brunswickers to St. John during Champlain week, and particularly on St. John's Day, when the arrival of the explorer is to be reproduced in a pageant which bids fair to be magnificent.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Write full particulars of the tricentenary to all your friends out of town.

If they write will they call it a Methodist assembly, a Presbyterian or a Unitarian? Or will they get them a new name for the greater church parliament?

The strike is on at Sydney. Now the authorities must preserve order, at any cost, until the differences between the men and the company are adjusted or until other men are employed.

Canada, in dealing with alien paupers, will do well to note the case of New York state, which now supports 14,000 aliens in its various charitable and penal institutions, including 6,200 inmates of asylums for the insane.

Port Arthur is said to be feeling the pinch of famine. Probably the Japanese will take the city before the inhabitants suffer greatly from hunger. General Kurapatkin is said to be sending a force to attack the besiegers in the rear. That force may find the Japanese inside the walls.

Students of the University of New Brunswick are said to be having petitioned the Senate in regard to the successor to Dr. Davidson. The student body can scarcely expect to name its professors. The popular man is not always the man the student remembers with gratitude long after graduation, when he is wiser.

The enquiry as to discrimination against Canadian engineers by the Grand Trunk Pacific is being pushed with vigor. The company will be forced to amend quickly its policy of preferring Americans if the existence of any such policy be proved.

"Of Canadians by Canadians and for Canadians" should be written hereafter of any new transcontinental.

Acts Like Oxygen

Liquozone is the result of a process which men have spent over 20 years in perfecting. Its virtues are derived solely from gas, made in large part from the

070,383, a falling off of \$2,000,822. Raw sugar formerly bought in Germany now comes mainly from the British West Indies.

There is a difference of opinion between Winnipeg newspapers. The Commercial says the town is facing a senseless boom in values, which have soared too high. The Free Press replies with considerable warmth, declaring that the high rents and increased cost of living are the results of legitimate growth, and that there is little or no speculative building in progress. It further declares that if some properties are held too high there is ample choice among others. The Free Press adds: "Rents are high because population is pouring in faster than the builders can erect houses, with the inevitable result that houses are at a premium and rents have gone up. If by the aid of magic 2,000 dwelling houses could be erected overnight they would all find occupants within a week, while rents all over the city would fall to a moderate level."

Port Arthur is not as strong as many have believed, if the New York Post's view is accurate. Speaking of the outlook after the taking of Kin Chow, the Post says:—"With the loss of this artillery the armament of Port Arthur is appreciably weakened. Indeed, it is hard to see how the storming of the fortress itself can offer much greater difficulties than the taking of Nan-shan Hill. It appears to have been the remarkable service of the Japanese that made the victory of last week possible after the reckless daring of the charging infantry had been spent. We read, though, that the report is not specific, of entire charging columns annihilated, as certain Union regiments were before Petersburg. That Port Arthur can long hold out against the tactics that won at Kin Chow is very doubtful. The landward defences are still far from strong, and the sea batteries are dangerously exposed to fire from behind. Stowell's belittling of so many guns on Nan-shan Heights implies that he regarded the neck of Kin Chow as his best defence in the rear. We may expect, then, a direct attack upon the Port Arthur forts as soon as the Japanese artillery can be brought up."

A GRAND DAY AT THE UNIVERSITY.

(Continued from page 1.)

up our country, we are told. Let it not be forgotten that the greatness of a country is determined not by the number of feet of lumber or the number of pounds of bacon or cheese sold in a year, but by the characters of the men and women inhabiting it, and the grandest national asset to which we can point today are the young men and women of high ideals in our halls of learning, whose characters are being developed and who are being inspired to live up to the best that is in them, for the sake of themselves, their country and their Alma Mater. Every true son of the old U. N. B., whatever his lot in life may be, should be much more valuable to his country by reason of the training and inspiration he receives here. And the man who has it in him to fire the imagination of the young and inspire their ambition and determination for the future, and who is a seconded worthy to be entrusted with the work of training university students, should be entitled to a fitting recompense.

But most of all, our praise is due to the founders of this college because of the opportunity which has been and is still given for the working out of our ideas of what a university should be.

Prizes Awarded.

Miss Martha A. C. Osborne, winner of the Douglas gold medal, read a portion of her essay on The Canadian Northwest, and received the coveted prize from the hands of Lieutenant-Governor Snowball. The Governor-General's gold medal for highest standing in philosophy and economics was presented to the winner, Herman J. McLatchey, by Dr. Parkinson. Secretary Bridges of the Alumni Society, presented the report of the examiners of alumni Latin essays, awarding the medal to Robert C. Colwell. The latter read an extract from his essay, and the medal was presented to him by Dr. W. C. Crockett, vice-president of the alumni.

The University of New Brunswick has awarded the Ketchum silver medal for highest standing in engineering to Geo. E. Howie, and the Brydson-Jack memorial scholarship to

St. John, N. B., June 4, 1904.

MEN'S SUITS!

Ask anyone who has ever bought a Suit here, and they are not hard to find, what kind of satisfaction they have had, and if you take their advice you'll buy here. What better reference could we give you? We guarantee every garment that leaves this store.

See our Men's Suits at \$3.95, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.50, \$8.75, \$10 and \$12

Remember the place

J. N. HARVEY, Men's and Boys' Clothier, 199 and 201 Union Street.

WAUKEGAN

Barbed Wire Fencing

Costs about 10 per cent more but runs 20 per cent further than any other brand and is therefore cheapest for farmers to use. Strong as the strongest.

If your dealers cannot supply you write to

W. H. THORNE & CO., Ltd., Market Square, St. John, N. B.

For School Children!

In connection with the International Exhibition, St. John, N. B., 17th to 24th September, 1904, \$17.00 offered in Prizes for THE 25-7 COLLECTION OF WEEDS

gathered in the province. These to be displayed at the above Exhibition. CONDITIONS—The School Children in each of the FIFTEEN COUNTIES are offered:

First Prize \$5.00 Second Prize \$3.00 Third Prize \$2.00

FOR THREE BEST COLLECTIONS OF NATURAL WEEDS—These to be correctly named; common and botanical names to be given. Stem, root, flower or seed of each specimen to be fully mounted on a white paper, and sent to the collector. The collector unable to do so, may send a sample sent with a request to the Dominion Entomologist and Botanist, Ottawa, will secure a reply with the necessary information.

First Prize \$10.00 Second Prize \$7.00 Third Prize \$4.00

Collected for the above competitions should represent the bona fide work of a scholar, and a statement to this effect from the principal of his or her school must accompany each such collection.

BLOTTERS AND ENVELOPES bearing full particulars of above have been sent to the teacher of each school in the Province for distribution among the pupils. ASK YOUR TEACHER FOR AN ENVELOPE. Fill up your Entry Form and send it in at earliest. NO MONEY FOR PRIZES.

CLOSING DATE for these competitions 6TH SEPTEMBER next, by which time all collections should be in the hands of the undersigned.

W. H. HUBBARD, Managing Director, Saint John, N. B.

Miss Alice Sterling by J. D. Phimey, N. C.

Degrees Conferred.

Degrees were conferred as follows:—

B. A., with honors—Miss Edith A. R. Davis, class 1, classics; Robert C. Colwell, class 1, mathematics and mathematical physics; George E. F. Sherwood, class 1, mathematics and mathematical physics.

Miss Alberta E. Jamieson, class 1, experimental physics and chemistry; John B. Delong, class 1, philosophy and economics; Herman J. McLatchey, class 1, philosophy and economics; Wm. G. Pugsley, class 1, philosophy and economics; Charles D. Richards, class 1, philosophy and economics; Fred T. Jordan, class 2, philosophy and economics.

B. A. (Pass), Division 1—Miss Julia C. P. Buchanan, Miss Gertrude Coulthard, Douglas C. Haviland, James W. Howe, Geo. W. Massie, Miss Ida F. Mercereau, Roy C. Murphy, J. D. Trueman, Division 2—Miss Edith Smith, Division 3—Miss Louise Kinghorn.

B. A. degree was conferred on the following: Division 1, Fred G. Goodspeed, Geo. E. Howie, division 2, Kenneth C. Chestnut, Edgar S. Miles, Fred M. Somerville, division 3, Byron A. Yandall; special student Edward A. Lynch.

Ad eundem B. A.—Horace G. Perry (Acadia).

The following received M. A. degree:—

E. G. McKenzie, Milton Price, Frank Patterson.

Honorary degree LL. D. was conferred on Lieutenant-Governor Snowball, Hon. L. J. Tweedie and Prof. Jas. W. Robinson.

Distinction Certificates.

Distinction certificates were presented as follows:—

First year—Classics, class 1, Miss Bell Wood; mathematics, class 1, Misses McCracken, McCormack, Woods; English, class 1, Misses Robinson, Wayman.

Second year—Classics, class 1, Herr; mathematics and physics, class 1, Steeves, the disease.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, wherever they are, and the results are inevitable. By destroying the cause of the trouble medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease.

Liquozone does in germ troubles what all the drugs, all the skill in the world cannot do without it. It cures diseases which medicine never cures.

Acts Like Oxygen

Liquozone is the result of a process which men have spent over 20 years in perfecting. Its virtues are derived solely from gas, made in large part from the

We Shall Buy a Million

Bottles of Liquozone and Give Them to the Sick.

We have purchased for \$100,000 the American rights to Liquozone. We thus control the only way to kill germs in the body and end a germ disease. We want the sick to know this product, and at once. So we make this remarkable offer. We will buy a million 50c bottles and give them to a million sick ones. Will you—if you need it—let us buy one for you?

Costs \$500,000

We publish this offer in every great newspaper in America. The cost of the offer, we expect, will reach \$500,000. We pay that price because it seems the only way to quickly let the sick know what Liquozone does.

The greatest value of Liquozone lies in the fact that it kills germs in the body without killing the tissue, also. And no man knows another way to do it. And drug that kills germs is a poison, and cannot be taken internally. Every physician knows that medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease.

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best oxygen producers. By a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days time, these gases are made part of the liquid product.

The result is a product that does what oxygen does. Oxygen gas, as you know, is a life giving tonic with which no other known product can compare. But germs are unable to breathe. Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—deadly to vegetal matter. Yet this wonderful product which no germ can resist, is so to the human body the most essential element of life.

Germ Disease

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