

LORD NORTHCLIFFE AND HIS CANADIAN PLANS

Something About the World's Greatest Journalist His Success and His Methods—His Varied Interests in the Old Land.

The recent visit of Lord Northcliffe to Victoria, and the keen interest he manifested in every matter in which the relations of Canada to the Motherland were concerned, has excited high hopes that he will be able to do a great deal to improve those relations on his return to England. While his published interviews must have stimulated that hope, his talks with different people while here gave even larger indication of his aims, and greater assurance of his ambitious plans for this country.

Many who regard him as a newspaper man pure and simple were surprised to learn how keen he was on matters of trade. This however has been an outstanding feature of Northcliffe's journalism, which has been much more commercial in its tone and color, than any that has preceded it. His publications have been less leaders of public thought than mirrors of public taste. His policy has been briefly "give the people what they want," and on that basis he has built up the huge chain of publications with which his name is so widely identified.

Trade Journalism.

No one, however, has been so quick to apprehend the trend of public thought, and to see the opportunities for trade,

in him that his co-operation is sought in many of the biggest financial enterprises of the day. He is supposed to be associated with Lyons in his wonderful system of restaurants throughout London and indeed England; he is behind half a dozen ventures according to popular report in which his name does not figure, and even amusement palaces like the White City are connected with his name.

He has seen commercial possibilities even in brawn and muscle. Not long ago he took up Sandow, incorporated, and capitalized him, launched a great advertising campaign for Sandow, Limited, and is making out of the name and fame of that great physical culturist money both for himself and the man whose name is used. The result is that Sandow clothed in the smartest hawdshery from the West End, now sits at the dinner-table of the mighty, and thanks heaven for Northcliffe. With this great and growing effective authority there has doubtless come into the imagination of Lord Northcliffe an aspiration to lead, where for a long time he cared only to profit from, the people. Recent events have given him much more effective weapons than ever before lay to the hand of any man either in journalism or politics. Many people

are surprised to learn how keen he was on matters of trade. This however has been an outstanding feature of Northcliffe's journalism, which has been much more commercial in its tone and color, than any that has preceded it. His publications have been less leaders of public thought than mirrors of public taste. His policy has been briefly "give the people what they want," and on that basis he has built up the huge chain of publications with which his name is so widely identified.

Trade Journalism.

No one, however, has been so quick to apprehend the trend of public thought, and to see the opportunities for trade,



LORD NORTHCLIFFE.

At the great press conference in London his voice was never heard, but he missed few of the sessions, and his chief lieutenants were at every gathering, sounding delegates ascertaining views, and reporting sedulously to their chief. Before the conference closed his mind was made up, and the next boat which left Liverpool after the departure of the first of the returning delegates to Canada brought to these shores one of his most experienced and trusted reportorial trade envoys, F. A. Mackenzie. Mackenzie came through to Victoria, sounding public opinion, finding where British tradesmen were falling to hold the business, and reporting the facts back to the Mail, and through the Mail to nearly 900,000 readers in the United Kingdom. How responsive the British manufacturer was to Mackenzie's warnings may be gathered from the fact mentioned by his lordship while in Victoria that his representative had up to last Saturday received over five hundred personal inquiries from British commercial men seeking still further information on how best to recover the Canadian field for their products.

Realizing what a factor this is going to be in reestablishing the old trade intercourse between the Motherland and Canada his lordship has brought still another man into Canada, Mr. Grigg, commercial editor of the Times, who is now in eastern Canada making no hurried survey to the field such as was made by Mackenzie. His instructions are that he is to study the Canadian field closely from one end to the other and that he is to spend at least a year in this country thoroughly mastering every feature of the situation. The statement made locally in one of the newspapers that Mr. Grigg would be here in a week or two is an error as Lord Northcliffe expects it will be into the spring before he gets as far as the Pacific coast.

Northcliffe's Wide Interests.

There is no doubt that the quickened interests of the journalistic magnate in commercial matters springs from his rapidly extending investments not only in the old land but in the new. It is now almost a by-word in England that any great enterprise which is an instantaneous success must have Northcliffe's name in it. And so it has come to pass that although his intrusion in the field of journalism was originally resented and his methods are even today bitterly criticized, the marked success of the man has inspired such con-

forget that to-day he not only owns the Mail, the great medium of the middle and tolling classes, but he controls the Times, the great, and peerless mouth-piece of the upper, and dominant classes in Great Britain. He publishes answers a weekly which is read in trams and tubes, and carts, but it is not so well known that he also owns the Connoisseur, with its fine art productions, its three color work, and its treasury of art which find their way on to the exclusive drawing room tables of the world.

It will thus be seen how comprehensive is the scope of his influence and how tremendous the power he may exert on behalf of this, or any country in which he becomes interested. Not only has he all these mediums but his family have interests which give them a personal interest in this country. Harold Harmsworth, almost as big a man as his brother with even more pronounced commercial instincts, owns big timber areas on Queen Charlotte's Islands, and extract every particle of information he can from any who are able to give it, as to present and prospective values there and in Prince Rupert, St. John Harmsworth, whom a terrible motor accident a few years ago doomed to an invalid's chair, owns a paper with, and from a sunny nook on his brother's lawn at Sutton Place keeps up his interests in his holdings, when less determined men would have given up as hopeless the fight for life. Two other brothers, members of parliament have interests in Winnipeg, as well as being associated with his titled brother in many of his newspaper holdings.

The Story of the Times Deal.

Reference has been made to Lord Northcliffe's control of the Times and readers of this paper will recall how many conflicting rumors there were in regard to the acquisition of that paper in the year or two ago. The accepted version in Fleet street is so interesting and throws such a flood of light on Lord Northcliffe's prompt and direct methods that it may be repeated. The original prospective purchaser of the Times was Harmsworth's only rival in British newspaperdom, C. Arthur Pearson, owner of the Standard, the Express and other publications. The deal was believed to have been completed, and so generally was that view held that the staff of the Standard tendered their chief a complimentary dinner to signalize the event. At this dinner (so it is related) Mr. Pearson dropped a remark which indicated that on his acquiring

the property he would dispense with the service of Moberley Bell, the manager who had been brought years ago from Cairo by the elder Waller to direct the policy of the Thunder.

The news reached Mr. Bell's ears, and he lost no time in getting in touch with Harmsworth. He told him of the situation, and of how the deal was not really complete, assured him that the men who were backing Pearson would just as readily back Harmsworth, if he "raised the ante," and put him in line with the people to see. Harmsworth moving with characteristic clarity framed up a new offer, submitted it, and signed up the bargain to the exclusion of his rival. As a result, Mr. Moberley Bell still sits in the chair of authority in the Times, and probably will as long as he so desires.

The foregoing is written largely to show how far reaching is the influence of Lord Northcliffe, and the paramount his great success has made him in England, and what wonderful things he can do if he sets his mind on it. And rest assured he has already set his mind on many matters that have not appeared in print, and probably will not till they are consummated.

There is an unfathomed mine of wealth in the old land in the form of capital for investment, and it is being brought to Canada, and if you want to know principally why I am here, that's why: "the remarked when talking of Canada, while in Victoria." He added "I want to do on my return to England, and that is the first and foremost. And it is the one thing I know I can do" he added with emphasis.

Speaking of the huge sum, in the aggregate which is ready for investment in this, or any safe and attractive field, mention was made to him of the wonderful sight thrown on the private wealth of England in the list of reported wealth published daily in the London press, of obscure and unknown people who left large sums. His lordship mentioned that curiosity some year ago led him to assign a reporter to investigate the source of wealth of a man who lived in a small house in a remote part of the country, and who although he was regarded as poor left on his death a large sum. He found that this money had been made years before in the manufacture of nails for shoes and that it has gone on increasing year after year. The sums in point are usually invested in trust funds.

Already through this medium (namely trust companies) very large amounts found their way to Canada, but because they were not invested in industrial enterprises, people thought that British capital came this way. In the city of Winnipeg, he added, some very prominent people including Mr. A. J. Balfour had made a great deal of money operating under the system mentioned.

In all probability investment which may be directed by him this way will come in the form indicated.

British Publications.

While in Vancouver he held a conference with the stationers and had a long discussion over the subject of a wider sale of British periodicals. His own publications have now a circulation over fifty times that of any other country, but this does not satisfy his ambition of what should be circulated. One obstacle to the larger development of this trade has lain in the news agencies on the other side of the Atlantic, which did not co-operate in fostering the demand for British periodicals. This is all to be changed. A large news agency which practically dominates the field in Australia and New Zealand is about to enter Canada and a quick reform is expected from them.

Brighter Covers.

Another departure which will be made will be in the matter of more attractive covers for British periodicals. He was surprised to find that an attractive cover on a novel or a magazine was such an important factor in its sale in this country and in the United States. In the Motherland it seems to exert no influence whatever, in fact the British people incline to the more soberly garbed periodicals, as witness the Times, the Standard, the Economist, the demand Lord Northcliffe intends to have the Daily Mirror—his illustrated daily which has been such a great success—bound up weekly, and attractive covers. The same course which he taken with his other periodicals suited to this country. He already has agencies in the east and in Winnipeg, and these will be enlarged to include another at either Vancouver or Victoria.

In connection with the Mirror he uses a device which is unknown in practical application on this side of the water, although Colliers or one of the large American magazines controls the rights. This is the electrograph whereby he sends photographs by wire from his Paris or his Manchester office to London. He pronounces it a great success and an indispensable factor in the production of such a paper as the Mirror.

Color photography he has also developed very much, using it freely in the Connoisseur.

Press Dispatches.

While in Victoria, Mr. Moberley Bell signified his readiness to place at the disposal of the Canadian papers the news service of the Times and to cable it out to Canada about a column daily if a working arrangement could be made to do so.

The object of this service would be to provide Canadian papers with Old World news more freely than at present. It was Mr. Bell's idea that about a column a day might be cabled and that service could be supplied to any paper of Canadian papers for \$38,000 a year.

Mr. Bell will generously making this offer recognizes the almost insuperable difficulties which are present in the way. Foremost among these are the heavy cable tolls exacted by the trans-Atlantic companies which is five pence from land to land. The C. N. R. claimed that its receipts from the continent is one penny. At the time of the Imperial Press conference the Pacific cable board cut its rate in two although their rate across the Pacific had previously been only four pence for their longer haul against the five pence for the shorter haul by way of the Atlantic. The Atlantic cable companies stubbornly refused at that time to lower these rates notwithstanding the fact that greater influence was then exerted to lead them to do so than was ever used before. That influence expired by their condition. No other member of the family was affected and can show no libit on the mystery.

was this case, but on this side, the efforts of the London Times to get a press rate from Ottawa to Glasgow, where from messages were picked up by wireless, were refused by the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Co., and the matter had to be carried to the railway commission whose decision is now pending.

It is the strong belief of Mr. Bell that relief lies with Marconi and in this view he has the co-operation of Lord Northcliffe. While here his lordship mentioned that he intended had made good his prediction at the Press conference that he would be able to supply the Times with 15,000 words a day by his system in August. His lordship added that he had the most unbounded faith in Marconi and mentioned that on the trip across, Marconi had been in constant touch with him on the Empress of Britain right up to Quebec.

Signor Marconi told the writer that as soon as he had demonstrated his ability to handle the number of words mentioned daily, he intended to establish a chain of stations right across Canada for the transmission of commercial and press dispatches.

It was the view of all the Canadian members of the committee that the Press conference that relief might be expected quicker from the wireless system than from any abatement of the cable charges, as the manager of one of the cable companies appealed to on behalf of the company by Mr. Moberley Bell, plainly stated that although the charges were too high he could promise no reduction owing to an arrangement to reduce the cable charges.

The only relief came through the action of the government-owned Pacific cable and it was their action in halving the rate that led the committee to ask the different governments to consider the nationalization of some system of electric communication across the Atlantic. This matter will be taken up by Hon. Mr. Leimieux this fall with the home government.

The other obstacle is the existence of the Canadian associated press, which is bound by the Canadian government and to which Marconi has made on his brief sojourn on board the Roosevelt, was the casual remark to a member of the Peary party that he believed Mr. Cook had reached the pole. Pritchard kept the news more faithfully, and his statement just made public was the first intimation that he had any information on this subject.

Pritchard explained that he kept the news to himself because Dr. Cook had cautioned him not to speak to any one until he reached civilization. Pritchard's reticence with this important news in his possession was a surprise to everybody on board the Roosevelt.

Pritchard said that Cook told of his dash over the ice, indicating on a map the route he had followed. This story was told to Whitney, and Pritchard said that he was present in the room. Pritchard said Dr. Cook had only two Eskimos with him at the pole.

John Murphy, the boatwain of the Roosevelt, who was ashore with Pritchard when Dr. Cook appeared at their station, was astonished when informed of Pritchard's knowledge. Murphy declared that Cook talked with him on several occasions about his trip, but said nothing about having reached the pole.

Asked how it was possible for Pritchard and Whitney to have heard Cook's story without his also hearing it, inasmuch as all four men occupied taken up in the same house at Anaktok during Cook's stay, Murphy replied that question to Pritchard had brought him the answer that Dr. Cook's story of his dash to the pole was related to Whitney and the cabin boy on a day on which Murphy was absent at Etah.

This statement was referred to Pritchard, who identified the date he heard the same house at Anaktok during Cook's stay, Murphy replied that question to Pritchard had brought him the answer that Dr. Cook's story of his dash to the pole was related to Whitney and the cabin boy on a day on which Murphy was absent at Etah.

CABIN BOY KNEW OF COOK'S TRIP STATEMENT BY MEMBER OF ROOSEVELT'S CREW Heard Story Told by Explorer But Was Pledged to Secrecy.

New York, Sept. 22.—Partial substantiation of Dr. Cook's statement that he exacted a pledge of secrecy from Harry Whitney, following his return from the pole, has been received in a message from Battle Harbor, stating that Peary's cabin boy, who heard Dr. Cook's narrative of finding the north pole, was also placed under pledge not to reveal the fact to Peary. Whitney is now hunting in the vicinity of Baffin's Bay, but he is expected at a cable or telegraph post soon and his testimony is being eagerly awaited. Peary's supporters now believe that he largely based his denouncement of Cook on the fact that Whitney had failed to tell him as Etah that Dr. Cook had reached the pole.

According to the statement made by Wm. Pritchard, cabin boy and assistant cook on the Roosevelt, two persons knew as long ago as April that Dr. Frederick A. Cook claimed he had reached the pole April 21st, 1908. These persons are Harry Whitney, a wealthy sportsman of New Haven, Conn., who is at present on the Greenland coast of board the steamer Jeahne, and Pritchard himself. They saw Cook at Anaktok, Greenland, after his return from the north.

The only reference to Dr. Cook which Whitney is known to have made on his brief sojourn on board the Roosevelt, was the casual remark to a member of the Peary party that he believed Dr. Cook had reached the pole. Pritchard kept the news more faithfully, and his statement just made public was the first intimation that he had any information on this subject.

Pritchard explained that he kept the news to himself because Dr. Cook had cautioned him not to speak to any one until he reached civilization. Pritchard's reticence with this important news in his possession was a surprise to everybody on board the Roosevelt.

Pritchard said that Cook told of his dash over the ice, indicating on a map the route he had followed. This story was told to Whitney, and Pritchard said that he was present in the room. Pritchard said Dr. Cook had only two Eskimos with him at the pole.

John Murphy, the boatwain of the Roosevelt, who was ashore with Pritchard when Dr. Cook appeared at their station, was astonished when informed of Pritchard's knowledge. Murphy declared that Cook talked with him on several occasions about his trip, but said nothing about having reached the pole.

Asked how it was possible for Pritchard and Whitney to have heard Cook's story without his also hearing it, inasmuch as all four men occupied taken up in the same house at Anaktok during Cook's stay, Murphy replied that question to Pritchard had brought him the answer that Dr. Cook's story of his dash to the pole was related to Whitney and the cabin boy on a day on which Murphy was absent at Etah.

BLANKETS

White, Grey and Colored Blankets, all wool and union ALL QUALITIES AND PRICES.

PAULINE & CO.

WHOLESALE DRYGOODS VICTORIA, B. C.

CHINAMAN BUILDS FLYING MACHINE Aviator Will Make Trial Trip With Aeroplane Shortly.

Oakland, Cal., Sept. 22.—The first known Chinese aviator in America to construct an airship is Fung Joe Guey, who is preparing to attempt a flight with an aeroplane of his own construction in the Piedmont Hills within a few days. The aeroplane has just been completed and the engine is being put in. Fung already has a reputation as an inventor of electrical machines. He is soon to leave for China, where he will head a company organized to develop electricity from water power. Fung became known outside of the Chinese quarter last fall when he examined and then exposed a wireless telephone fake. The inventor alleged that it worked without wires. Fung examined it and soon discovered that the connecting wires ran from one instrument to the other. He told the police and he effectually broke up the scheme.

SHINGLE MILLS LIKELY TO CLOSE Manufacturers Declare They Cannot Meet Old Wage Scale.

Houquiam, Wash., Sept. 22.—As a result of a meeting of the Shingle Manufacturers association it is probable that every mill in this vicinity will be closed by next Saturday. A few mills have been running by acceding to the demands of the shingle weavers for an advance in wages. These mills have come to an understanding with the other manufacturers and will close down to await better market conditions. The mill owners declare that they cannot meet the old wage scale, much less a demand for increased wages. The weavers are standing firmly to their demands and will fight for a higher scale.

BOW RIVER DEVELOPMENT. Calgary, Alta., Sept. 22.—Fully developed farms are rapidly being made available in the Bow River Valley. The Salvation Army some months ago entered into negotiations with the Canadian Pacific Irrigation Colonization Company and had a tract reserved for the exclusive use of colonists that the army is to bring out. The Canadian Pacific, in order to assist the army, undertook to develop a number of 80 acre farms, and the work is now rapidly nearing completion. Fifty acres of winter wheat has been sown on each 80 acres. Wells are being put down by two well-boring outfits, excellent water being secured at a depth in no case exceeding 60 feet. Twenty miles of fence has already been erected.

THREE MEN KILLED IN RAILWAY SMASH Engineer and Fireman Among Victims—Two Engines Wrecked.

Patee, N. H., Sept. 22.—Three men were killed yesterday when the Montreal express, bound from Montreal for Boston, crashed into the rear of the disabled Quebec express from Quebec for Boston, about a mile and a half from this station. The dead are Engineer John P. Callahan, Concord, N. H., of the Montreal express; Fireman George Parmeter, Concord, of the Montreal express; and an unknown tramp riding on the Montreal express. No passengers were injured.

Both of the Montreal express engines were wrecked, and a car of the Quebec train was knocked into splinters. The wreckage caught fire, but the flames were soon extinguished. Engineer Callahan and Fireman Parmeter died in their places. The accident occurred in the train yard, a short distance from the state line at Patee. The trains were travelling only five minutes apart, and when the auxiliary engine of the Quebec express gave out the following train could not be warned.

TWO CHILDREN ARE POISONED Mystery Suggests the Death of Girl and Baby's Brother.

Bakersfield, Cal., Sept. 22.—As the result of the effects of a mysterious poison, six years old Violet Moore and her baby brother, children of E. H. Moore, a rancher of Grizzly Gulch, are dead and an older brother is in a precarious condition. The three children were taken severely ill Monday night. A physician who was called was baffled by their condition. The symptoms they exhibited, he stated, were not those of typhoid, but apparently of some deadlier agent. No other member of the family was affected and can show no libit on the mystery.

No. 84. Notice is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum upon the following described lands, situate in Sayward District of Vancouver Island, British Columbia: Commencing at a post placed at the southwest corner of A. F. Macdonald's section No. 22, and marked W. Munro's southeast corner, thence north 90 chains more or less to the southwest corner of W. Munro's location No. 7, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains more or less to the southeast corner of the said lake 80 chains more or less to the point of commencement, containing 320 acres more or less.

Located this 20th day of August, 1909.

W. MUNRO, Locator.

By his Agent, M. KING.

No. 90. Notice is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum upon the following described lands, situate in Sayward District of Vancouver Island, British Columbia: Commencing at a post placed on the north shore of Lower Campbell Lake at the southwest corner of A. R. Macdonald's section No. 22, and marked May T. Roof's southeast corner, thence north 90 chains more or less to the shore of Campbell Lake, thence east following the southeast of the shore of the said lake 80 chains more or less to the point of commencement, containing 320 acres more or less.

Located this 18th day of August, 1909.

M. T. ROOF, Locator.

By her Agent, M. KING.

LAND ACT. TEXADA LAND DISTRICT. DISTRICT OF NEW WESTMINSTER. Take notice that I, C. P. Miller, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation, prospector, intend, sixty (60) days after date, to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the beach about 3 1/2 miles west of Lot 236, Texada Island, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains more or less to beach, thence east 80 chains, following high water mark along the beach to point of commencement, being 400 acres more or less.

CLARENCE PATRICK MILLER.

July 21st, 1909.

LAND ACT. Victoria Land District—Coast District. Take notice that Murray Clarke Potts, of Almatel Island, B. C., occupation rancher, intend to apply for permission to lease the following described land: Commencing at a post placed about two miles distant and in a southerly direction from the head of Call Creek, thence following shore line about one mile more or less in a northeasterly direction, thence a right angle seaward about half a mile more or less, thence following at a distance of about half a mile to the shore line, thence north to point of commencement, thence to point of commencement.

MURRAY CLARKE POTTS.

Dated July 19th, 1909.

FORM NO. 11. TEXADA LAND DISTRICT. DISTRICT OF NEW WESTMINSTER. BARCLAY Bonthrone, intend to apply for permission to lease 1,000 acres of land, bounded as follows: Commencing at a post planted at the beach about one mile west from the southwest corner of Lot 236, Texada Island, thence north 100 chains, thence east 120 chains, thence south 80 chains more or less to the north boundary line of Lot 236, thence following the north and west boundary lines of Lot 236 to the beach, thence northward along the beach to the point of commencement, together with the foreshore in front of this application.

BARCLAY BONTHRONE.

12th August, 1909.

Notice to Poultry Farmers

FEED WHEAT hard North-western quantity broken with few sound oats mixed; perfectly clean. Buy through the mail direct from the Mill. Trial shipment TWO 100-POUND SACKS or 400 LBS. delivered postpaid to-day. Freight paid to Victoria or any port of call—"S. S. Iroquois."

LEVER BROTHERS, Toronto, will send you free a cake of their famous Plantoilet soap, if you mention this paper.

HUDSON-CELEBRATE Interstate Officer ship

(The New York Hudson office, state park, frontage a portion of following the officers retained the visiting was to-night, their honor house. Late this Wright or attempt a flight.

LIVESTOCK Seattle, V. C. Big white bull of the livestock. A. Y. P. expert, actual view of the livestock will be at the events that stock show ever held with the immense attractive appearance of the livestock companies. President's September 3

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa, on Friday, the 25th of October next, for the conveyance of His Majesty's mails fortnightly each way between HAZELTON AND PRINCE RUPERT, and between HAZELTON AND KITIMAT MISSION, commencing at the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Particular notices containing full particulars as to conditions of required services may be seen, and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office, Hazelton, Kitimat, Kluane, Copper River, Kitimat Mission, Port Essington and Prince Rupert, and at the office of the undersigned.

E. H. FLETCHER, Post Office Inspector, P. O. Inspector, Victoria, B. C., 3rd September, 1909.

STEELMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS

THE DOCTOR: "Ah! yes, restlessness and feverish. Give him a Steedman's Powder and he will soon be all right."

STEELMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS

CONTAIN NO POISON

STEELMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS

THE DOCTOR: "Ah! yes, restlessness and feverish. Give him a Steedman's Powder and he will soon be all right."

STEELMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS

CONTAIN NO POISON

STEELMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS

THE DOCTOR: "Ah! yes, restlessness and feverish. Give him a Steedman's Powder and he will soon be all right."

STEELMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS

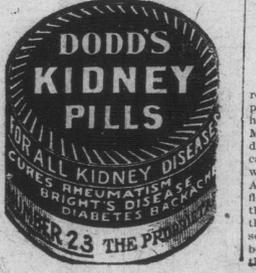
CONTAIN NO POISON

STEELMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS

THE DOCTOR: "Ah! yes, restlessness and feverish. Give him a Steedman's Powder and he will soon be all right."

STEELMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS

CONTAIN NO POISON



DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE