

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHESON, EDITOR

FRIDAY MORNING,
NOVEMBER 23, 1917.

THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

BREVITIES

Capt. John W. Simons has been ordered to report to the chief signal officer at Washington, D. C., for duty.

Col. Charles G. Woodward is now acting department adjutant in place of Major Redington, who was injured a few days ago by a fall from a horse.

The request of Police Officer C. A. Willis and Lokalia Akona, charged with a statutory offense, for a trial by jury was granted by Judge Harry Irwin yesterday.

The annual Founders' Day reception will be held at the Kaukulekai Children's Hospital between three and five o'clock next Saturday afternoon. The general public is cordially invited to attend.

A number of army officers left for the mainland this week, including Major Gallaghey, former judge advocate; Major Brooks, former aviation corps commander; and Maj. Stephen H. Smith, medical corps.

The Congressional Party will be guests of the Governor at the latter's home on Prospect Street Friday afternoon from three to five o'clock. General Wissor, U. S. A., and staff, and Captain George Clark, U. S. N., and staff will also be present.

George F. Low, formerly of Bishop Bank, who is now training with the Royal Flying Corps at Toronto, has written a friend here that this life is quite a change from his banking days here, and he is getting used to mud and rain and has no kick about the R. F. C. He said he had seen all the Honolulu boys and they were all doing well.

Funeral services for the late David Lubi, the mounted patrolman who died while on duty some time during the night of Monday to Tuesday at Moiliili, were held at four o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence, 912 Hanalei street. Headed by Capt. M. Needham, a police detail attended the services and funeral, the interment being in Kawaiahae Cemetery.

The suit for the recovery of alleged damages against Dr. George Straub, which was listed for trial yesterday in Judge Kemp's court, has been postponed indefinitely because of the notice given by the board of supervisors that the funds of the circuit court for the present year are exhausted. Unless the jury is waived the case will not be tried until the next year.

The sum of \$2,000,000 was transferred by the territorial treasury to the treasury of the city and county yesterday and placed to the credit of the general fund, the school fund and the permanent improvement fund. Of this amount \$250,000 will be paid out to the city on Monday, by City Treasurer D. L. Conkling, and the registered warrants which have been lying in the banks for some time, will be taken up.

The petition in the circuit court asking that the allowance granted for the maintenance of four-year-old Richard Palmer Smart be increased from \$2000 a year to \$11,050 will be heard in the circuit court before Judge Ashford next Monday, a continuance having been granted yesterday. At that time Attorney B. J. Wistinger, counsel for Mrs. Elizabeth Knight, will be heard regarding reasons why the increase allowance should be granted.

Miss Martha Chickering, visiting secretary from the Pacific Coast immigration, service of the Y. W. C. A., addressed a number of Japanese women who were the guests of Mrs. W. D. Westervelt on Monday afternoon. The guests were the students of English at the Y. W. C. A. and the English classes of Miss Julia Bullock at the Nuuanu Street Japanese Church. Mrs. Tani Kishino translated her speech into Japanese for their benefit.

Subscriptions made to the second Liberty Loan through San Francisco banks by Hawaiian corporations have been officially credited to the Territory, according to word received by R. F. Stever, executive secretary of the Liberty Loan committee. The letter, which is from the offices of the Federal Reserve Bank in San Francisco, highly compliments the local committee on their excellent work. The subscriptions made through San Francisco were those of Alexander & Baldwin and C. Brewer & Co., and totalled about a million and a half dollars.

PERSONALS

Mr. and Mrs. Joel C. Cohen are home again after an extended stay in the mainland.

Judge D. K. Kapahue, of Koloa, Kauai, returned home yesterday in the Mauna Loa.

Maj. George Kohles, G. A. C., was a departing passenger for the mainland on a recent steamer.

Among returning kamaainas from the mainland recently was Dr. V. A. Nordgard, territorial veterinarian.

Hans Gunderson, a Norwegian consul, was one of the recent arrivals from the Coast, bound for Melbourne, Australia.

Former High Sheriff William Henry is back in the city. He sailed for the mainland some months ago on a business tour.

Judge and Mrs. Sanford B. Dole, who left for the mainland some time ago, have returned from a pleasant trip spent on the Coast.

Among army officers departing for the mainland by a recent steamer were Maj. J. E. Brooks, Maj. J. A. Gallaghey, Capt. K. A. Lohman and Maj. S. H. Smith.

Emil Berndt, chairman of the Hawaii Promotion Committee, who has spent some months visiting in the mainland, has returned. He was accompanied by Mrs. Berndt.

Mrs. Sibyl Davis, clerk in the office of the clerk of the local circuit court, has been ill the past few days, but is reported doing nicely now and expects to resume her duties very shortly.

Mrs. Arthur Peters of Ninth Avenue, Kaimuki, was a recent passenger for the mainland. Mrs. Peters is rushing to the bedside of her father in Oakland who is in a dying condition.

Congressman S. C. Mudd of Maryland is in the city, awaiting the other members of the Congressional Party, who are at present on Kauai. He expects to return with the others some time in the near future.

Enos Vincent, Portuguese vice-consul at Wailuku, Maui, arrived yesterday from the Valley Island and will remain the next few days in the city on public business. Mr. Vincent was one of the spectators present when the big fire of last Saturday night started in the Kahului gymnasium.

Mrs. Marion Anderson, of Panning Island, is spending a few months vacation at the home of Capt. and Mrs. J. F. Haglund, 1520 Kapiolani Street. Mrs. Anderson's last visit to the islands was twenty-eight years ago. She arrived recently in the Kestrel. Her brother, Willie Greig, is well known in the islands.

AMERICAN-JAPANESE FACT CAUSES GOSSIP IN CAPITOL

Oriental Empire Made Shrewd Bargain Through Astute Viscount Ishii Is Belief in Washington

By ERNEST G. WALKER
(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, November 20.—Gossip and comment are rife behind the scenes of the great Ishii-Lansing pact as to China and the Chinese. Outwardly relations are more friendly cemented between the Occident and the Orient, as represented on the borders of the Pacific. Outwardly parturient advantage is supposed to lie for both nations. This is with immediate reference to the European war. Probably the most noteworthy fact worth while at the mighty international conflict rages. It apparently will still contestations for that period. Whether it is greatly to outlast the war and have bearing thereafter, time and the minds of men will determine.

Of course, it clears the situation measurably on the Pacific Ocean. It makes more certain that Japan and her navy will patrol that mightiest of man's waters. There will be no German incursions in that quarter, which the United States or Great Britain need fear. For the moment the United States is marshalling all its might and lolling toward France. And as Japan gives new assurance of her friendship, even while she reaches a hand for treasured authority in China, there is assurance for Britain. The prestige of the Japanese will not wane in India and the Indian Ocean, by these new bonds of amity. Japan, so State department officials say, has stood like a tower of strength for Great Britain. Japan has prevented and is still preventing rebellion in India. Japan has been manufacturing munitions. Japan has been doing a lot of things creditably in her sector of the world.

A Shrewd Bargain. Japan, behaving so nicely in the face of German propaganda, has nevertheless been a shrewd trader. Viscount Ishii, a remarkable man, coming ostensibly on a visit of courtesy to congratulate the United States on taking up the gauntlet of battle in behalf of civilization, has none the less been wooing her opportunities in the physiological moment. Ishii, apparently only on a visit of good will, knew well that now, as never before, the United States could not well dissent too strongly. British diplomats, aware of what was happening, had strong sympathies with the aims of the United States in China but the British diplomats could do little else than take Brother Jonathan by the hand out in the corridor and express themselves with frankness not permissible at the council table.

Japanese statesmen know fully that the friendship of the United States and Great Britain is greatly to be desired. After the war, except for minor national rivalries, prospects are high that those two will loom tremendously and be like the twin brothers of the world. There was accordingly no question as to which side of the fence the shrewd Japanese preferred to be. Nevertheless there were the possibilities of evil if got out of disaster, should Japan develop "cold feet," be indifferent about raiders in the Pacific, or about uprisings in India and so on.

Back of the letters that Viscount Ishii and Secretary Lansing exchanged are supposed to be several important points. Possibly the record of the conversations would disclose this. One point is understood to be the Pacific Coast contentions. Every now and then Japan has been protesting against alleged discriminations against her people on the Coast and against the anti-Japanese land laws of several western States. It is believed the Tokio authorities will now cease to make those protests but it is also believed the federal government has engaged the Chinese to keep the western legislatures from further reviving and intensifying those contentions.

Chinese Situation. The considerations cited have been the selfish ones, affecting the United States and Great Britain. As to China, there is another phase and it may eventually prove to be an unpleasant phase. However, there is nothing just now to warrant inferences. The Chinese are fatalists and accustomed to accepting with complacency what they can not avert. The Chinese Republic is described in diplomatic circles as a very flimsy and ineffective governmental authority. It has not yet exerted itself vigorously. The governors of the local provinces are much stronger. It is claimed that there is more than one strong general who could probably overthrow the republic, if conditions should ripen for making the effort.

Be that as it may, the governmental situation is worth noting in the province of Fukien. This province borders on the coast, across from the great island of Formosa which Japan has long tried to subjugate and where Japan has made considerable headway in establishing her sway. Japan gets iron ore and coal, needs those commodities badly and it happens that Fukien has granted mining concessions in Fukien to the Japanese as well as to some other people.

Suspicious Actions. The concessionaires, Japanese among them, desire that orderly government be maintained in Fukien but there is anything except orderly government there. The Japanese are extending operations greatly in Fukien. When particular complaint is made at Peking against outbreaks and the republic attempts to send forces there, these are met with defiance by organizations of men under local chieftains. The organizations disperse quickly. The game is played with such astuteness as to arouse suspicions of Japanese complicity. However, that is only one phase, and perhaps, a minor one of the complicated problem which suggests in-

America and Japan

WHY should America and Japan race to see who can keep the strongest line of floating fortresses in the Pacific? is the question asked yesterday by Mochizuki, head of the Japanese parliamentary mission to the United States, in an address at Portland, Oregon.

Mochizuki suggested that the United States and Japan should form a concert guaranteeing a Pacific forever free of fortifications, based upon an understanding like that which has enabled Canada and the United States to maintain a three thousand mile boundary upon which there are no soldiers, no guns, no forts.

Whether or not the Japanese diplomat's suggestion is feasible—and almost anything of that nature may be feasible after the war—it demonstrates one thing which the great conflict has done for this and other countries: It has brought about an understanding, a willingness to give and take, a feeling of fellowship, that promise much toward the advancement of human progress in the years to come.

There is no denying that for several years the relations between Japan and the United States have been more or less strained. There has been a feeling of irritation on both sides, carefully fostered not only by the jingoism of the two countries, but by the treacherous agents of Germany who have abused the hospitality of both America and Japan to foment plots and stir up trouble.

But of recent months, particularly since the United States and Japan became partners in the great war of justice upon injustice, democracy upon autocracy, civilization upon barbarism, humanity upon the Hun, the old feeling of irritation seems to have vanished. The recent visit of Viscount Ishii to the United States did much to smooth over the rough spots. Other Japanese missions have done their share toward allaying whatever feeling of annoyance may have existed upon either side. More particularly, however, has the knowledge that America and Japan are partners in the greatest conflict the world ever saw tended to create a better feeling and bring about a more thorough understanding.

War is a hideous thing, and the present world war is the most hideous of all in all the history of the ages, but out of it good is coming. The decent elements of civilization have lined up together against the forces of evil; the nations have come to understand one another and to realize that each has its ideals, its virtues, its desire to advance the interests of humanity in general as well as those of its own people.

There is no reason why there should not be complete and understanding friendship between Japan and America. Both nations want it and if they want it, they can have it. Each must make concessions. The two must work together. And together they can accomplish many things for the betterment of humanity.

Sugar Famine In Hawaii!

REFINED sugar is scarce in Hawaii. The wholesalers have little, the retailers' stocks are short and at the refinery on the Honolulu Plantation the stock is depleted by shipments of refined sugar to the mainland, we are told. Cablesgrams have been sent from wholesalers to the mainland asking prices, we are further told, but, unfortunate as it may seem to some Honoluluans, our brothers and sisters on the mainland and our Allies need sugar as badly as or worse than do we.

There is not the slightest danger of a sugar famine in these islands. We can always get washed sugar and it is just as good for ordinary purposes as is the refined. True, it does not look so white and dainty on the table as does the refined or the lump or domino sugar, but let us remember that this is war time.

There is suffering, actual want of sugar, in France, in Italy and an acute shortage in England. But while this state of affairs exists in those countries the people of Honolulu, forsooth, must have their refined sugar when they have right here, waiting their use, a sugar that is just as good but does not "look quite so nice."

Is this not a fine patriotic spirit? Ask yourself. Is this "helping our Allies?" Is this giving the food administrator the assistance which he has a right to demand of us?

A sugar famine in Hawaii! A sugar famine, when we have all the sugar we can possibly use! What would not our Allies give to have this same sugar in a half, a fourth, a tenth of the plenitude in which we have it? Think of this thing. Let us awaken to what we are doing.

Here is Hawaii, with sugar as its main industry, with sugar its greatest dependence in exports, and yet we rely on imports of refined sugar from the mainland. Do we need to? We are told that we do not. At the recent convention of the sugar chemists an able paper was read urging the use of washed sugar instead of refined.

Hawaii imports annually five million pounds of sugar and candy. Why? Can we not make our own candy here from our own sugar? Must we have refined sugar instead of the washed because it "looks a little nicer?" Are there not many articles far more essential to our needs that we may bring into port in the space now used for sugar and candy? We must remember that we are facing a shipping shortage. Why not then begin to economize on space and cut off our sugar imports? Why cannot our wholesale grocers be patriotic enough to cancel their orders for refined sugar to be brought from the mainland? Then we should use the washed sugar and learn for ourselves how good it is.

The grandmothers and sometimes the mothers of this present generation of housewives in many, many instances used no refined sugar or at least very little. On many a country table white sugar was never seen except when there was "company for dinner" and sometimes not then. For preserves and for stewing fruit, for all cooking, the brown sugar was good enough. It looked nothing like our washed sugar, but it was good enough for them.

If the unrefined sugar which we can readily obtain at all times is not deleterious, we might just as well use it and not assist the Huns in cutting down the supply of sugar for our Allies.

We are paying the freight on raw sugar sent to the refineries and we are paying the freight of the refined sugar to Hawaii and then we complain of the high cost of living. If we are not unselfish enough to help our Allies we might be at least selfish enough to help ourselves.

War Comes To Hawaii

THE war has at last come to Hawaii—come definitely and intimately. A man from these Islands has given his life for his country on the battle front in Europe. The name of Gideon Potter is inscribed on Hawaii's roll of fame as that of the first man from this Territory to fall in the great conflict of democracy against autocracy.

Hawaii has been asleep ever since the United States declared war on Prussianism. True, we have contributed with more or less liberality to the Red Cross; we have subscribed more than our quota of the first and second Liberty Loans; we have contributed to the support of French children deprived of their fathers by German Kultur. We have given of our money—but how much have we given of our case, our comfort, of the things the giving of which we would really feel?

We have been asked by the President and by Food Administrator Hoover to curtail our appetites in order that cargo space might be saved to aid the Nation in its fight against barbarism—yet we continue to import meat and wheat and other things we might do without. We have the money and we are going to spend it for what we want. Why should we economize? What's a war, more or less, between us and our appetites?

But now one of our own people has fallen. He, at least, has been true to the ideals of democracy, and he has made the supreme sacrifice for them. Gideon Potter lies dead in a grave on French soil in order that "democracy may be made safe."

Gideon Potter has given his life for his country. What are the other people of Hawaii going to give? Is it too much to ask that they give up their joy-rides, their candy, their wheat bread once a day, their meat another day of the week? Are these sacrifices too much for us to make when others of our people are fighting and dying in a foreign land that we may continue to live in fat comfort?

The great guns are thundering at the gates of Jerusalem and the city around which much of the Bible history was built, which was the incentive that animated the Crusaders of the Middle Ages and which for centuries has been in the hands of the unspeakable Turk will probably be soon in the hands of the armies that are fighting the fight of humanity against barbarism. What victory could be more fitting?

The visiting congressmen are finding out that there is more than one man in Hawaii who has ideas as to how the public lands should be handled.

Holland "In Dutch"

HOLLAND, which has been between the devil and the deep blue sea for the last three years, is liable to slide off into deep water almost any time. While the sympathies of the Dutch are probably more with Germany than with the Allies, the great Netherlands colonies, Java and Sumatra, are practically a pawn for her continued good behavior. If Holland were to throw in her lot with her nearest neighbor, Germany, the Allies would promptly seize her chief source of wealth, the Dutch East Indies.

As an illustration of conditions, Germany has compelled the Dutch to agree to sell her thirty-five percent of the fish catch during the coming winter, offering to pay for the needed food with German coal, a commodity of which the Dutch are very much in need. As a counter move, England has offered to charter one-third of the Dutch fishing fleet, guaranteeing the vessel owners a sum greater than their customary profits if, instead of fishing for fish, they will just stay in port and do nothing.

Under the circumstances the Dutch are in a tight box. They are presumably praying for a lasting peace a little harder than any other neutral nation in Europe. They are damned if they do, and equally condemned if they don't, in a way that ought to make every "neutral" sit up and take notice.

Socialism, that bugaboo of the past, has been left so far in the rear by the march of war-time events that it is now ultra-conservative and its disciples are running around in rings trying to find where they "get off."

Hawaii's national guard may be kept here to hoe cane, but its members have conclusively demonstrated that they are more than eager to go over to Europe and help strafe the Hun.

YACHT HAWAII SAID TO HAVE NEW OWNERS

Captain Harry Evans, R. A. Bienen, Alfred S. Askew and F. M. Kiley, are said to be the owners of the Yacht Hawaii as the outcome of a series of involved transactions that followed the auction of the yacht upon order of court November 19.

Harry T. Mills, one of those interposed with Captain Evans in the original purchase at the auction, stated recently that he and a Japanese, who had also had a share in the boat, had disposed of their interests, amounting to a half, to the City Junk Company. Fred Kiley, one of the present owners, declared last night that under an agreement Mills had drawn when the boat was bought at auction, Mills and the Japanese were powerless to dispose of their interests which, he declared, had been forfeited.

The final disposition of the craft and the decision regarding the uses to which it is to be put have not yet been determined.

The Anderson case which involves the question of the constitutionality of the workmen's compensation act will be submitted in arguments to the supreme court Monday. The case grew under the terms of the workmen's compensation act and should be met by the organization administering that act, the Industrial Accident Board. The demurrer was overruled by the court which held the act to be unconstitutional. The appeal to the supreme court followed.

Pending a decision by the supreme court, which will determine whether or not the act is constitutional, the Industrial Accident Board has ceased to conduct investigations in connection with industrial accidents.

RED CROSS NURSES WILL NOT LEAVE AT ONCE

The Red Cross nurses of Hawaii will probably not be called out before January, as a cable from the headquarters in Washington tells them to await a letter explaining matters. The cable was in reply to a message from Miss Grace Ferguson asking whether the registered nurses here who expected to be called to service should resign their positions in readiness for the call.

The Red Cross nurses who are to report for active service when the call comes are:

Misses Grace Ferguson, Janet M. Dewar, Reba L. Dobson, Elizabeth Fraworth, Agnes E. Maynard, Elizabeth Macmenamin, Elizabeth M. Williams, Kate M. Durrell and Julia Niemeyer.

COMMISSION URGES USE OF MAUI BEANS

A large shipment of Maui beans has arrived in Honolulu and the food commission urges everyone in purchasing beans to insist on obtaining those grown on Maui. Both the red and the white varieties are included in the shipment.

The Territorial Marketing Division, T. H. Davies, C. J. Day, and J. M. Levy & Co. have supplies of both varieties of beans, which they will furnish to any one who orders them.

There is a huge crop of beans on Maui this year, and the total for the season is expected to reach 1,000,000 pounds. This is enough to supply everyone in the Territory for months. In spite of this fact, many Honolulu grocers are still ordering and importing beans from the mainland, especially the white variety.

The use of home products is one of the first conservation steps urged by the national food administration, and those who demand the beans grown in Hawaii will be directly aiding in the nation-wide effort to use food as efficiently. The beans this year are of excellent quality and size and are cleaned and free from grit and stones.

PILE CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS

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WASHINGTON GIVES EXAMINATION ORDER

Having completed a course of instruction in wireless telegraphy, a class in which was organized here more than twelve months ago under the auspices of the Navy League, Mrs. Harry M. Mix of 3421 Hayden Avenue, will sit for examination next week to secure a first class license as a wireless operator. The examination will be conducted by Lieut. J. M. Ashley, district communications superintendent of the local naval radio office, under orders received yesterday from Washington.

When Mrs. Mix first applied to Lieutenant Ashley for permission to take the examination she was told that orders did not permit outsiders, and particularly women, to sit for examination. Lieutenant Ashley, who has only recently been appointed to his present position, explained to Mrs. Mix in a "busy manner" that he had a number of operators on hand already, and besides his department only wanted those who expect to take up the work. Lieutenant Ashley did not encourage the young woman in any way, according to a statement made yesterday by B. E. Fenn, who has had charge of the class.

Mrs. Mix wished to view the examination with the view of joining the local radio service. She, with the thirty-six other young ladies who have been taking the course under Mr. Fenn is merely devoting her time to the wireless work so that her talents and knowledge might be of assistance to the United States government if it should come to a case of real necessity.

A number of young ladies, and particularly Mrs. Mix who has had a little more tuition than the others, have shown marked ability for the work," said Mr. Fenn yesterday. "I am confident Mrs. Mix will have no difficulty in passing her examination next week, and towards the end of the year or early in 1918 there will be several others who I also feel certain will be able to secure a first class license as a wireless operator."

Gratification at the action of the Washington authorities in allowing Mrs. Mix to take the examination at the local office was expressed by Mr. Fenn.

ELECTRICIANS WANTED

First class electricians are wanted at Pearl Harbor Naval station as civilian employees, owing to the large amount of heavy construction work under way there.

As all persons who have not passed from the commandant are not admitted to the naval station grounds under any circumstances, applicants may apply at the Honolulu office of the naval station at the foot of Richard Street, where the Board of Labor-Employment has its headquarters.

INDIGESTION AND BILIOUSNESS

You should not eat food of any kind when bilious, take a full dose of Chamberlain's Tablets and drink plenty of water. That will cleanse the stomach, move the bowels and soon restore the system to a healthy condition. For sale by all dealers: Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd. Agts. for Hawaii.—Advertisement.

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The use of home products is one of the first conservation steps urged by the national food administration, and those who demand the beans grown in Hawaii will be directly aiding in the nation-wide effort to use food as efficiently. The beans this year are of excellent quality and size and are cleaned and free from grit and stones.

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